

# **1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey**

**Queensland results**

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# **1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey**

**Queensland results**

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Australian Institute of Health and Welfare  
Canberra

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# Summary

Between June and September 1998 10,030 Australians aged 14 years and older participated in the National Drug Strategy Household Survey. This was the sixth survey in a series which commenced in 1985. Respondents were asked about their knowledge of drugs, their attitudes towards drugs, their drug consumption histories, and related behaviours. This report features results for Queensland, based on responses from 2,647 participants in that State.

## General findings

Compared with 1995, there appears to be slightly higher use in Queensland in 1998 across all drug groups included in the survey, both in terms of lifetime use (that is used at any time in one's life) and recent use (used in the last 12 months).

Young females accounted for a large part of the overall increases in use of illicit substances (notably marijuana/cannabis), and it appears that for some substances female use is now on par with use by males.

## Tobacco

Tobacco was primarily associated with a drug 'problem' by slightly higher than one in 20 persons living in Queensland; two in five approved of the regular use of tobacco by adults; and two-thirds of respondents approved of measures designed to reduce the harms associated with tobacco use. More than two-thirds of the Queensland population had tried tobacco at some time in their lives, and approximately one in four were current smokers.

One in six Queenslanders indicated that tobacco was their first drug of choice, and the proportion regularly smoking (smokes daily or most days) increased by 1 percentage point between 1995 and 1998 to 24%. The average age at which smokers took up tobacco increased from 15.3 to 15.6 years over the same period. Under-age smokers (persons aged under 18, to whom it is illegal to sell tobacco products) were likely to have been introduced to smoking by friends or/ acquaintances. Subsequently, two in five Queensland under-age smokers obtained their cigarettes from retail outlets.

When compared to the other States and Territories combined, Queensland results were generally consistent. However, the proportions of current smokers—both regular and occasional—were slightly higher in Queensland than in the other States and Territories.

## Alcohol

About one in six persons living in Queensland primarily associated alcohol with a drug 'problem'; three in five persons approved of the regular use of alcohol by adults; and three in five persons approved of measures designed to reduce the harms associated with alcohol use. Nine in 10 persons in the Queensland population had tried alcohol at some time in their lives and 80% had recently consumed alcohol.

Two in five persons nominated alcohol as their first drug of choice and the proportion drinking regularly increased from 43% to 48% between 1995 and 1998. One in four persons consumed alcohol daily or on most days in a week, while two in five consumed less often than weekly. Under-age alcohol drinkers (that is persons aged under 18, to whom it is illegal to sell alcohol) were likely to have been introduced to drinking by friends or acquaintances. Subsequently, about 14% of under-age drinkers obtained their alcohol from retail outlets.

One in seven persons admitted to driving a motor vehicle, one in 10 verbally abused someone, and one in 45 persons physically abused someone while under the influence of alcohol. Three in 10 persons had been verbally abused and one in 17 had been physically abused by someone who was affected by alcohol.

Persons aged 14 years and over in the Queensland population were more likely to consume alcohol than persons in the other Australian States and Territories combined. Persons living in Queensland were also more likely to perceive alcohol as a drug problem than were other Australians.

### **Illicit drugs**

More than three in four persons living in Queensland primarily associated an illicit drug with a drug 'problem'; one in four approved the regular use of marijuana/cannabis by adults, and fewer than one in 10 persons approved the regular use of each of the other illicit drugs included in the survey. Almost one in two Queensland respondents had used an illicit drug at some time in their lives and over one in five had used illicit drugs in the previous 12 months. One in two persons supported measures designed to reduce harm associated with illicit drug use.

Around one in 16 persons nominated an illicit drug as their first drug of choice, with one in 20 nominating cannabis/marijuana as first choice. Approximately four in five illicit drug users were introduced to illicit drugs by friends and acquaintances. Subsequently, most illicit drug users continued to obtain their illicit drugs from friends and acquaintances. One in 19 persons drove a motor vehicle, one in 50 verbally abused someone, and one in 200 physically abused someone, while under the influence of illicit drugs. One in 10 persons were verbally abused and one in 40 were physically abused by someone affected by illicit drugs.

For both Queensland and the other States and Territories combined, marijuana/cannabis was the most widely used illicit drug. However, rates of lifetime use were marginally higher in Queensland. This pattern was reversed for recent use.

# Acknowledgments

The 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey was a complex undertaking, which required the valued input of many individuals and organisations. The Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services (now the Department of Health and Aged Care) Policy Reference Group and the Survey Technical Advisory Committee (refer to Appendix 1) were the primary steering committees.

This report was prepared for Queensland Health by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Principal contributors were Amber Summerill, Mark Cooper-Stanbury and Keiran Faulkner.

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Additional funds were provided by the Health Department of New South Wales, Queensland Health, the Victorian Department of Human Services, the Department of Community and Health Services Tasmania, and the ACT Department of Health and Community Care.

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## **General acknowledgment**

The participation of over 10,000 Australians in a survey which invited admissions of possibly illegal activities is very much appreciated.

# 1 Introduction

## The National Drug Strategy

The National Drug Strategy (NDS) is a comprehensive, integrated approach to the harmful use of licit and illicit drugs and other substances. The NDS is managed under the direction of the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (MCDS) which brings together Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers responsible for health and law enforcement, to collectively determine national policies and programs designed to reduce the harm caused by drugs to individuals, families and communities in Australia (MCDS 1998).

The Strategy aims to improve health, social and economic outcomes by preventing the uptake of harmful drug use and reducing the harmful effects of licit and illicit drugs in Australian society. Both licit and illicit drugs are the focus of Australia's harm-minimisation strategy. Harm minimisation includes preventing anticipated harm as well as reducing actual harm. Harm minimisation is therefore consistent with a comprehensive approach to drug-related harm, involving a balance between demand-reduction, supply-reduction and harm-reduction strategies.

Queensland health and law enforcement authorities were foundation members of and continue to be active participants in the National Drug Strategy.

## Drug-related harm

The Institute estimates that in Australia in 1997 over 22,000 deaths and more than a quarter of a million hospital episodes were drug-related (AIHW 1999). The licit drugs (tobacco and alcohol) accounted for over 96% of the drug-related deaths and hospitalisations. The estimated direct health care cost of drug dependence and harmful use in Australia in 1992 was \$1.0 billion; \$833 million for tobacco; \$145 million for alcohol; and \$43 million for illicit drugs (Collins & Lapsley 1996). More recently, the Institute estimates 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).

## About the 1998 survey

The 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey was the most comprehensive survey concerning licit and illicit drug use ever undertaken in Australia. It gathered information from over 10,000 persons aged 14 years and over. Because the sample was based on households, homeless and institutionalised persons were not included in the survey (consistent with the approach in previous years).

The survey comprised questions on drug-related knowledge, awareness, attitudes, use and behaviours. It was the sixth survey conducted under the auspices of the NDS. Previous surveys were conducted in 1985, 1988, 1991, 1993 and 1995. An Indigenous (urban) supplement survey was conducted in 1994. The data collected in

these surveys contribute to the development of policies for Australia's response to drug issues.

## **Comparisons with 1995 results**

This survey introduced a number of methodological enhancements that could potentially affect comparison with previous survey results. A discussion of the main differences between the 1995 and 1998 surveys is in Chapter 6. One of these changes (cross-validation between lifetime and recent use) may have systematically produced marginally higher prevalence estimates than if the 1995 methodology was used. However, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's Technical Advisory Committee considered that the slight loss of comparison with 1995 was more than compensated for by the increase in the reliability of 1998 estimates.

Most of the differences in prevalence estimates between 1995 and 1998 are real differences (within usual statistical tolerance limits).

The results are also consistent with an expectation that overall prevalence will be higher due to the experience of age cohorts that have been successively more exposed to the substantial increases in acceptability of and access to recreational drugs that began in the late 1960s. As these higher-prevalence cohorts are added to the sample, and cohorts with lower experience are removed (due to death corresponding with older age), then the overall prevalence of lifetime use will increase.

## **About this report**

Data presented in this report are based on estimates derived from responses weighted to the Queensland and other Australian State/Territory populations aged 14 years and over. Estimation procedures are consistent with the national *First results* report (AIHW 1999). However, both of these reports utilise the only available but earlier-derived household composition factor weights. A final release using updated household composition weights will be reported in early 2000. It is anticipated that variations in estimates so derived will not be substantial.

Unless otherwise specified, the base for all estimates in this report is the number of respondents who answered the relevant question(s) in the survey instrument. Considering the use of earlier-derived weights, all results in this report should be considered provisional.

In the 1995 survey report, some tables included a 'Don't know/not stated' response category. Where these types of response are compared with 1998, the 1995 results were recalculated to be comparable with the 1998 analysis. Missing cases were excluded and responses were rebased to 100%.

The report contains chapters on summary measures, patterns of consumption, drug-related harm and policy support. A background chapter (Chapter 6) and estimates of sampling errors (Appendix 2) are also provided. A copy of the survey instrument is provided at Appendix 5. In most instances, the proportions reporting use of, knowledge and attitudes about drugs, or drug-related behaviour, are presented first.

Prevalences are provided for information, regardless of their levels of statistical reliability. For a number of the measures of low-prevalence behaviours (e.g. use of injecting drugs), resultant estimates are more likely to be statistically unreliable than the same measures of high-prevalence behaviours (e.g. alcohol consumption). In particular, estimates shown by age group and sex are based on very small numbers of respondents, and should be treated with caution. Results in the tables are marked with an asterisk (\*) if the relative standard error (RSE) is greater than 50%. For prevalence proportions, this means that there is only a 5% chance that the result is different from zero, and such results are therefore considered as unreliable for most practical purposes. Results subject to RSEs of between 25% and 50% should be considered with caution (these are not marked in the tables, but can be determined by reference to the tables of standard errors and RSEs at Appendix 2).

Detailed information to estimate RSEs for the 1995 results is not available. As a guide, a prevalence of 0.9% of persons aged 14 years or more in Queensland was associated with an RSE of approximately 50% in 1995.

## **Abbreviations and symbols**

### **Abbreviations**

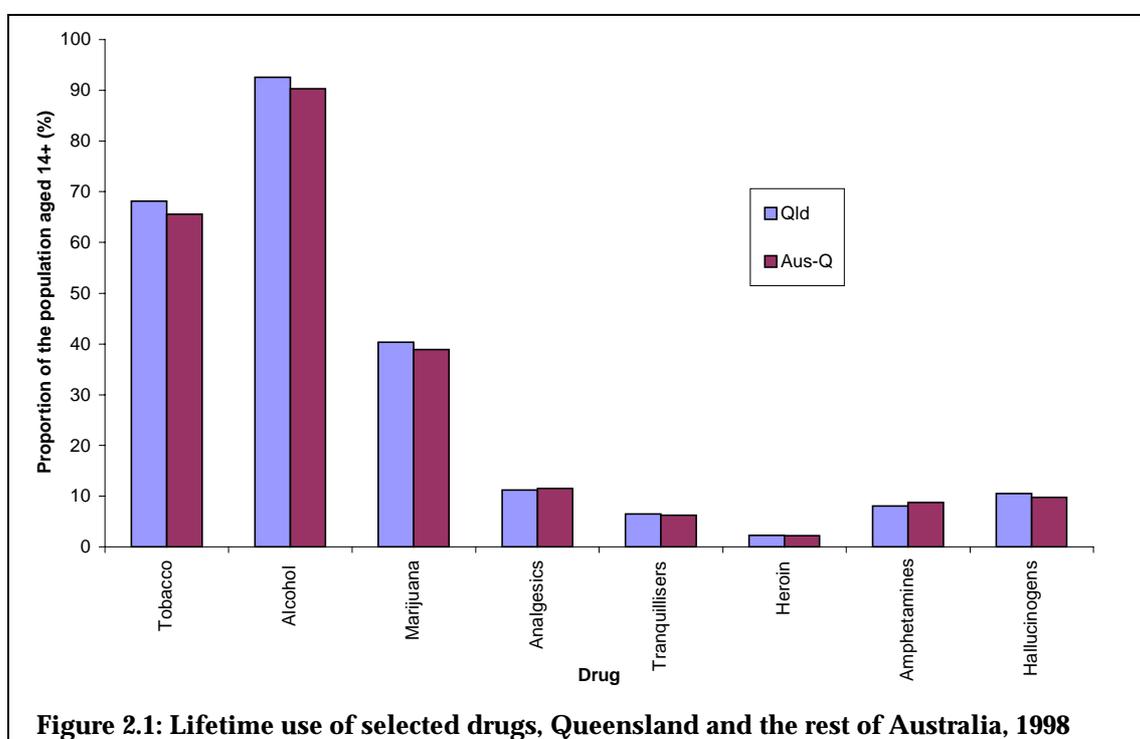
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Aus-Q	States (other than Queensland) and Territories combined
CURF	Confidentialised Unit Record File
NDS	National Drug Strategy
SE	Standard error
RSE	Relative standard error
MCDS	Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy

### **Symbols**

*	relative standard error (RSE) greater than 50%
—	nil or rounded to zero
..	not applicable
n.a.	not available

## 2 Overview—the status of drug use in 1998

The drugs most preferred, approved of, and used most by persons living in Queensland were the licit drugs: tobacco and alcohol (Figure 2.1). Overwhelmingly, the use of illicit drugs was not approved of and increased penalties for the sale and supply of these drugs were supported. Most persons living in Queensland 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’.



### Lifetime use of drugs

The term ‘lifetime use’ refers to use at least once in a person’s lifetime. The term ‘recently used’ refers to use in the last 12 months.

- The licit drugs, **tobacco** and **alcohol**, were the substances used most by persons living in Queensland in 1998. The proportion of users of both tobacco (68.2%) and alcohol (92.6%) increased between 1995 and 1998.
- For the illicit drugs, rates were generally higher in Queensland in 1998 than in 1995. For example, **marijuana/cannabis** (1995 26.9%, 1998 40.3%), **tranquillisers** (1995 2.5%, 1998 6.5%), **amphetamines** (1995 3.6%, 1998 8.1%), **hallucinogens** (1995 4.2%, 1998 10.5%) and **ecstasy** (1995 1.5%, 1998 3.8%) all increased by at least 50%.

- In the rest of Australia in 1998, proportions of lifetime users were generally similar to Queensland results with the exceptions of **methadone** (Qld 0.7%, Aus-Q 0.4%) and **injecting** drug users (Qld 3.0%, Aus-Q 1.9%).

**Table 2.1: Summary of drug use: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, and mean age of initiation, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Drug/ behaviour	Lifetime use				Recent use				Mean age of initiation			
	1995		1998		1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
	(per cent)								(mean years)			
Tobacco	65.3	<b>61.9</b>	<b>68.2</b>	65.6	27.2	<b>26.7</b>	<b>27.6</b>	25.1	15.7	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	15.7
Alcohol	87.9	<b>87.6</b>	<b>92.6</b>	90.3	79.0	<b>75.4</b>	<b>83.3</b>	82.9	17.3	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>	17.2
Marijuana/cannabis	32.1	<b>26.9</b>	<b>40.3</b>	38.9	13.9	<b>10.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	17.9	19.1	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	18.8
Analgesics <sup>(a)</sup>	12.8	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	11.5	3.8	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	5.2	18.6	<b>21.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	20.1
Tranquillisers <sup>(a)</sup>	3.4	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	6.2	0.7	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	3.0	23.9	<b>22.5</b>	<b>20.8</b>	24.2
Steroids <sup>(a)</sup>	0.6	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	0.8	0.2	—	<b>0.2</b> *	0.2	19.3	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	22.1
Barbiturates <sup>(a)</sup>	1.3	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	1.6	0.2	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	0.2	19.5	<b>16.9</b>	<b>18.8</b>	19.9
Inhalants	2.2	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	3.8	0.4	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	0.9	15.9	<b>16.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	17.5
Heroin	1.5	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	2.2	0.4	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	0.8	20.6	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.1</b>	21.9
Methadone <sup>(b)</sup>	(c)	(c)	<b>0.7</b>	0.4	(c)	(c)	<b>0.4</b>	0.1 *	(c)	(c)	<b>24.8</b>	21.0
Amphetamines <sup>(a)</sup>	6.2	<b>3.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	8.8	2.4	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	3.7	20.2	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	19.9
Cocaine	3.4	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	4.5	1.0	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	1.5	21.4	<b>19.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	22.2
Hallucinogens	5.8	<b>4.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	9.8	2.1	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	3.1	19.2	<b>18.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	18.7
Ecstasy	2.6	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	4.9	1.0	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	2.6	22.9	<b>20.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	22.7
Injected illegal drugs	1.4	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	1.9	0.7	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	0.7	(c)	(c)	<b>18.4</b>	21.6
None of the above	7.7	<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	7.0	14.9	<b>18.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	14.0	..	..	..	..

\* RSE greater than 50%.

(a) For non-medical purposes.

(b) Non-maintenance.

## Drugs recently used (in the last 12 months)

- Between 1995 and 1998, patterns of licit drug use in Queensland remained stable for **tobacco** at around 27% and rose for **alcohol** by 8 percentage points to 83.3%.
- With the exception of cocaine (which decreased slightly), proportions of recent users of illicit drugs rose between 1995 and 1998. **Marijuana/cannabis** increased by 70% from 10.4% in 1995 to 17.7% in 1998. **Analgesics, tranquillisers, barbiturates, heroin, amphetamines, hallucinogens, ecstasy, and injecting** drugs all appear to have increased by at least 100% between 1995 and 1998.

- Patterns of recent drug use in the other States and Territories combined were generally consistent with those in Queensland in 1998. Exceptions include **methadone**, where Queensland proportions were four times larger than those in the rest of Australia. For **cocaine** and **ecstasy**, proportions were approximately twice as large in the other States and Territories combined than they were in Queensland.

### Age of initiation—ever used

The mean ages at which persons living in Queensland first used drugs for non-medical purposes remained stable for most drugs between 1995 and 1998. Exceptions included:

- **analgesics**, where the mean age at which persons first used the drug decreased from 21.3 to 18.2 years;
- **tranquillisers**, where the mean age of first use decreased from 22.5 to 20.8 years;
- **barbiturates**, where the mean age of first use increased from 16.9 to 18.8 years;
- **inhalants**, where the mean age of first use increased from 16.8 to 18.1 years;
- **cocaine**, where the mean age of first use increased from 19.3 to 22.4 years; and,
- **ecstasy**, where the mean age increased from 20.5 to 22.7 years.

The substances with the largest age differences between Queensland and the rest of Australia included:

- **tranquillisers**, with an average mean age of 20.8 years in Queensland and 24.2 years in the other States and Territories;
- **steroids**, 16.1 years in Queensland and 22.1 years elsewhere;
- **methadone**, 24.8 years in Queensland and 21.0 years elsewhere; and,
- **injecting drugs**, 18.4 years in Queensland and 21.6 years in the rest of Australia.

### Age of initiation—novice users

The mean ages at which novice users—that is, persons aged 14 to 30 years who first used in the previous 3 years—living in Queensland first used drugs remained stable for most drugs between 1995 and 1998.

In Queensland:

- For the licit drugs, **tobacco** and **alcohol**, ages of initiation remained relatively stable at 15.0 years and 15.6 years respectively between 1995 and 1998.
- Mean ages for selected illicit drugs were generally within 1 year between 1995 and 1998. The exception to this was for novice **amphetamine** users where the mean age of initiation dropped from 22.1 to 19.8 years, and novice **ecstasy** users where the mean age dropped from 24.0 to 20.8 years.
- In 1998, the age of initiation for female novice users for most substances was younger than the corresponding age for males. The exceptions to this were **alcohol**, where females (15.7 years) were slightly older than males (15.5 years) when they had their first drink, and **amphetamines**, where females (20.3 years) were on average approximately one year older than males (18.9 years) when they first used.

**Table 2.2: Novice drug users:<sup>(a)</sup> mean age of initiation, selected drugs by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Drug	Males				Females				Persons			
	1995		1998		1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
	(mean years)											
Tobacco	15.6	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>	16.1	15.4	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	15.6	15.5	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	15.8
Alcohol	15.3	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	15.6	15.8	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	15.6	15.5	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	15.6
Marijuana/ cannabis	16.7	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.9</b>	16.4	17.3	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.8</b>	16.8	16.9	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.8</b>	16.6
Heroin	23.5	<b>18.5</b>	<b>20.4</b>	23.2	18.7	—	<b>19.1</b>	17.4	19.7	<b>18.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	20.3
Amphetamines	19.6	<b>23.3</b>	<b>18.9</b>	19.6	19.3	<b>21.0</b> <sup>(b)</sup>	<b>20.3</b>	18.5	19.5	<b>22.1</b>	<b>19.8</b>	19.2
Cocaine	21.3	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.4</b>	22.4	21.5	—	<b>21.4</b>	20.5	21.4	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.6</b>	21.5
LSD/synthetic hallucinogens	18.2	<b>18.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>	18.3	19.2	<b>21.0</b> <sup>(b)</sup>	<b>18.8</b>	18.6	18.5	<b>20.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	18.4
Ecstasy	21.5	<b>24.0</b>	<b>21.2</b>	20.3	21.3	—	<b>20.4</b>	20.2	21.4	<b>24.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	20.3

(a) Respondents aged 14–30 years; first use previous 3 years.

(b) Estimate subject to extreme sampling variability.

- Between 1995 and 1998 the mean age of initiation for most substances for male novice users increased slightly. The mean age of initiation for **heroin** use increased over this period from 18.5 years to 20.4 years, while mean ages for initial use of both **amphetamines** (23.3 to 18.9 years) and **ecstasy** (24.0 to 21.2 years) decreased.
- For female novice users, mean ages remained fairly stable between 1995 and 1998. **Marijuana/cannabis** ages of initiation rose slightly to 16.8 years, and **LSD/synthetic hallucinogens** dropped from 21.0 to 18.8 years. However, this result must be considered with caution because of small sample sizes.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- Ages of initiation in Queensland for novice users were similar to those in other Australian states in 1998.
- For male novice users with the exception of heroin, ages of initiation for Queensland and the rest of Australia were equal to or within one year of each other. Compared to Queensland ages, mean ages for the rest of Australia were higher for the licit drugs and generally lower for the illicit. **Heroin** (20.4 Qld, 23.2 Aus-Q) and **amphetamines** (18.9 Qld, 19.6 Aus-Q) were the only exceptions where there was a large difference between Queensland and the rest of Australia.
- The pattern of age of initiation for **heroin** was reversed for female novice users. Mean ages were higher in Queensland (19.1 years) than in the rest of Australia (17.4 years). Ages of initiation for most other substances for female novice users were generally consistent between Queensland and the rest of Australia in 1998, with the exception of **amphetamines** which was, on average, almost 2 years later in Queensland (20.3 Qld, 18.5 Aus-Q).

## Preferred drugs

In 1998 respondents to the survey were asked what their favourite or preferred drug was and, if it was not available, what their second choice was (Table 2.3).

**Table 2.3: Preferred drugs of choice: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1998**

Drug	Males				Females				Persons			
	First choice		Second choice		First choice		Second choice		First choice		Second choice	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
	(per cent)											
Tobacco	14.4	<b>16.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	9.3	17.4	<b>18.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	9.1	15.9	<b>17.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	9.2
Alcohol	50.5	<b>51.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	19.1	37.4	<b>35.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	17.6	43.8	<b>43.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	18.4
Amphetamines <sup>(a)</sup>	0.2	—	<b>0.5 *</b>	1.1	0.2	<b>0.3 *</b>	<b>1.2</b>	0.5	0.2	<b>0.2 *</b>	<b>0.8</b>	0.8
Steroids <sup>(a)</sup>	0.1 *	—	<b>0.4 *</b>	0.1 *	—	<b>0.1 *</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>0.2 *</b>	0.1 *
Benzodiazepines <sup>(a)</sup>	—	—	—	0.1 *	0.1 *	—	—	0.1 *	—	—	—	0.1 *
Marijuana/cannabis	5.4	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	9.0	2.8	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	6.6	4.1	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	7.9
Heroin	0.2	<b>0.6</b>	—	0.3	—	<b>0.1 *</b>	<b>0.3 *</b>	0.1 *	0.1 *	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2 *</b>	0.2
Methadone <sup>(b)</sup>	0.1 *	—	—	0.1 *	—	—	<b>0.3 *</b>	—	—	—	<b>0.1 *</b>	—
Other opiates	0.1 *	—	<b>0.1 *</b>	—	—	—	<b>0.1 *</b>	—	—	—	<b>0.1 *</b>	—
Cocaine	0.1 *	<b>0.1 *</b>	<b>0.2 *</b>	0.6	0.1 *	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3 *</b>	0.4 *	0.1 *	<b>0.3 *</b>	<b>0.3 *</b>	0.5
Hallucinogens	0.3	<b>0.2 *</b>	<b>1.0</b>	0.5	0.1 *	<b>0.1 *</b>	<b>0.4 *</b>	0.5	0.2	<b>0.2 *</b>	<b>0.7</b>	0.5
Inhalants	—	—	<b>0.2 *</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>0.1 *</b>	—
Ecstasy	0.8	<b>0.2 *</b>	<b>0.2 *</b>	0.7	0.5	<b>0.4</b>	—	0.3 *	0.6	<b>0.3 *</b>	<b>0.1 *</b>	0.5
None	27.8	<b>25.3</b>	<b>57.1</b>	58.9	41.5	<b>41.2</b>	<b>61.6</b>	64.6	34.7	<b>33.2</b>	<b>59.3</b>	61.6

\* RSE greater than 50%.

(a) For non-medical purposes.

(b) Non-maintenance.

In 1998, Queensland results varied only marginally, if at all, compared to the other Australian States and Territories combined.

- Approximately 60.6% of persons living in Queensland chose **tobacco** or **alcohol** as their first preferred drug; 30.5% chose them as their second choice.
- Of the illicit drugs, only **marijuana/cannabis** was chosen by more than 1.0% of Queensland respondents as either their first (4.9%) or second (7.5%) choice.
- Approximately one-third of Queensland respondents chose **no drug** as their first choice and 59.3% chose **no drug** as their second preference. Respondents were more likely to choose no drug than tobacco as their first preference in both Queensland and the rest of Australia.
- The first drug of choice for both males and females in Queensland was **alcohol**, although males (51.5%) were more likely to choose it than females (35.2%).

- Females were more likely to nominate **no drug** at all than any one particular drug for either their first or second choice in Queensland.
- Queensland proportions were generally consistent with other States and Territories combined for preferred drug of choice.

## 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’ (Table 2.4). Between 1995 and 1998 there was a major shift in public perceptions of which drugs were primarily associated with a drug problem. In 1998 people living in Queensland nominated heroin as the primary drug associated with a drug problem (30.1%), overtaking marijuana/cannabis (23.7%), which was the primary drug in 1995.

**Table 2.4: Proportion of the population aged 14 years and over who associate specific drugs with a drug ‘problem’, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Drug	Males				Females				Persons			
	1995		1998		1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
	(per cent)											
Tobacco	5.2	1.2	6.0	4.0	5.1	3.7	4.6	3.8	5.1	2.4	5.3	3.9
Alcohol	14.9	13.2	17.9	14.2	11.4	15.0	14.9	13.0	13.1	14.1	16.4	13.6
Marijuana/cannabis	28.0	43.0	25.0	19.5	30.0	30.1	22.5	21.0	29.0	36.5	23.7	20.3
Analgesics	0.8	1.4	0.2 *	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.4
Tranquillisers	1.1	0.3	0.4 *	0.5	1.9	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.6
Steroids	0.1	—	0.5 *	0.4	—	—	0.3 *	0.3	0.1	—	0.4	0.3
Barbiturates	0.4	0.3	0.5 *	0.1 *	0.6	0.2	0.2 *	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3 *	0.2
Inhalants	0.2	—	—	0.2 *	0.3	—	0.3 *	0.3	0.2	—	0.2 *	0.3
Heroin	28.8	25.5	28.3	39.8	29.0	24.9	32.0	38.4	28.9	25.2	30.1	39.1
Amphetamines	3.3	2.4	14.8	12.8	4.0	3.0	11.5	12.9	3.7	2.7	13.1	12.8
Cocaine	7.0	4.3	2.4	4.2	5.6	7.8	4.7	3.8	6.3	6.1	3.6	4.0
Naturally occurring hallucinogens	—	—	0.5 *	0.4	—	0.4	0.3 *	0.3	—	0.2	0.4	0.3
LSD/ synthetic hallucinogens	0.7	1.2	0.5 *	0.4	1.0	0.9	2.6	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.0
Ecstasy	—	—	1.3	1.0	0.2	—	0.8	1.5	0.1	—	1.0	1.3
Tea/coffee/caffeine	0.3	—	0.4 *	0.3	0.3	—	0.2 *	0.3	0.3	—	0.3 *	0.3
Drugs other than listed above	7.0	4.0	0.3 *	1.2	7.4	10.1	1.2	1.1	7.2	7.0	0.8	1.2
None/can't think of any	2.2	3.2	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.7	2.0	2.3	1.1	0.6

\* RSE greater than 50%.

Note: In 1995 the question was open ended; in 1998 as a fixed list.

In Queensland:

- After marijuana/cannabis, the next most frequently nominated drugs were **alcohol** (16.4%), **amphetamines** (13.1%), **tobacco** (5.3%), and **cocaine** (3.6%).
- **Heroin** overtook **marijuana/cannabis** between 1995 and 1998 as the drug most commonly associated with a drug problem. **Tobacco** (2.4% to 5.3%) doubled for Queensland respondents between 1995 and 1998, and **cocaine** fell by almost half (6.1% to 3.6%) in its association with a drug problem.
- In 1998, females were more likely than males to select **analgesics** (1.0%), **tranquillisers** (1.6%), **heroin** (32.0%), **cocaine** (4.7%), and **LSD/synthetic hallucinogens** (2.6%) as drug problems.
- Between 1995 and 1998, the proportion of females nominating **heroin** (24.9% to 32.0%), **amphetamines** (3.0% to 11.5%), and **LSD/synthetic hallucinogens** (0.9% to 2.6%) as associated with a drug problem increased substantially. Both **marijuana/cannabis** and **cocaine**, as drug problems, decreased substantially for females across this period.
- For males, there were large increases in the proportion who associated **amphetamines** (2.4% to 14.8%) and **tobacco** (1.2% to 6.0%) with a drug problem. Relatively smaller increases were recorded for **alcohol** (13.2% to 17.9%), and **heroin** (25.5% to 28.3%). As with females, the proportion of males who associated **marijuana/cannabis** (43.0% to 25.0%) and **cocaine** (4.3% to 2.4%) with a drug problem decreased.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- The proportions of persons who associated specific drugs with a drug problem in Queensland were generally consistent with the other Australian States and Territories combined. Exceptions to this included **heroin**, which was 9 percentage points higher in the rest of Australia (39.1%) than in Queensland (30.1%), and **marijuana/cannabis**, which was lower in the rest of Australia (20.3%) than in Queensland (23.7%).

## Acceptability of drug use

The licit drugs, alcohol and tobacco, were considered the most acceptable for regular use by adults in 1998 (Table 2.5). With the exception of **marijuana/cannabis**, fewer than one in 10 people living in Queensland aged 14 years or older in 1998 thought that regular use of illicit drugs by adults was acceptable.

In Queensland:

- The licit drugs, **tobacco** (41.4%) and **alcohol** (61.5%), were the drugs most likely to be found acceptable in 1998.
- Of the illicit drugs, **marijuana/cannabis** (25.8%) was the only substance that had acceptability levels above 10%.
- Between 1995 and 1998, levels of acceptability increased for all drugs except for **tobacco** which dropped slightly (42.8% to 41.4%) and **heroin** which dropped from 2.3% to 1.8%.
- Where increases did take place, the majority were by at least 50%, for example, **tranquillisers** (2.1% to 5.1%), **amphetamines** (1.6% to 3.2%), **cocaine** (1.2% to 2.3%), **naturally occurring hallucinogens** (2.3% to 4.4%), **LSD/synthetic hallucinogens** (1.0% to 3.2%), and **ecstasy** (0.9% to 2.7%).

- Without exception, in 1998 males found drug use more acceptable than females. For example, the proportion of males who considered **steroid** use acceptable (4.0%) was eight times the proportion of females (0.5%).
- The changes that occurred between 1995 and 1998 differed for males and females. Acceptability generally increased for males, with the exception of **alcohol** (70.6% to 68.7%) and **steroids** (4.4% to 4.0%). Proportions also generally increased for females, with the exception of **tobacco** (43.2% to 40.5%), **heroin** (2.6% to 0.9%), **cocaine** (1.7% to 1.3%), and **inhalants** (0.6% to 0.4%).

**Table 2.5: Proportion of the population aged 14 years and over who find regular drug use by adults acceptable, by drug, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Drug	Males				Females				Persons			
	1995		1998		1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
	(per cent)											
Tobacco	40.2	<b>42.4</b>	<b>42.3</b>	41.7	37.3	<b>43.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>	37.8	38.7	<b>42.8</b>	<b>41.4</b>	39.8
Alcohol	62.0	<b>70.6</b>	<b>68.7</b>	67.4	47.1	<b>49.4</b>	<b>54.3</b>	55.0	54.5	<b>59.9</b>	<b>61.5</b>	61.1
Analgesics <sup>(a)</sup>	7.2	<b>8.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	10.2	5.2	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	8.7	6.2	<b>7.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	9.5
Tranquillisers <sup>(a)</sup>	4.6	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	7.3	2.6	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	3.8	3.6	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	5.5
Steroids <sup>(a)</sup>	1.9	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	3.9	0.9	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	1.0	1.4	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	2.4
Barbiturates <sup>(a)</sup>	2.1	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	2.6	1.8	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	0.6	2.0	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	1.6
Marijuana/cannabis	28.2	<b>31.3</b>	<b>30.1</b>	30.5	19.0	<b>16.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	20.6	23.5	<b>23.9</b>	<b>25.8</b>	25.4
Heroin	2.6	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	2.9	1.3	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	0.8	1.9	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	1.8
Amphetamines	2.8	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	4.8	1.4	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	1.5	2.1	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	3.1
Cocaine	2.4	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	3.9	1.0	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	1.0	1.7	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	2.4
Naturally occurring hallucinogens	5.0	<b>2.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	6.4	2.4	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	2.2	3.7	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	4.3
LSD/synthetic hallucinogens	3.5	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	4.5	1.3	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	1.3	2.4	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	2.9
Ecstasy	3.5	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	5.3	1.2	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	1.5	2.3	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	3.4
Inhalants	1.0	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	1.7	0.8	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	0.3	0.9	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	1.0
Methadone <sup>(b)</sup>	(b)	(b)	<b>2.9</b>	2.8	(b)	(b)	<b>0.7</b>	0.7	(b)	(b)	<b>1.8</b>	1.8

(a) Non-medical use.

(b) Non-maintenance, not asked in 1995.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- The proportions of acceptability for drug use were generally consistent in both 1995 and 1998 between Queensland and the rest of Australia.

## Support for the legalisation of illicit drugs

Between 1995 and 1998, support for the legalisation of illicit drugs generally increased (Table 2.6, Figure 2.2).

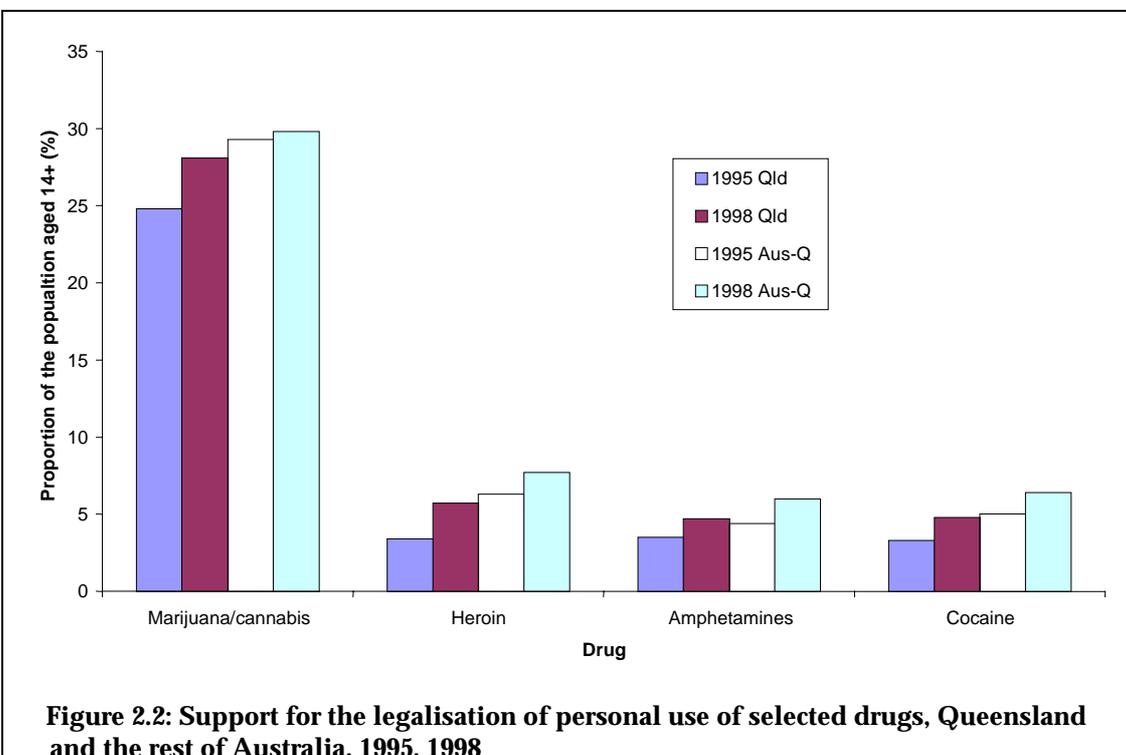
In Queensland:

- With the exception of **marijuana/cannabis** (28.1%), less than one in 10 persons supported the personal use of illicit substances in 1998.
- However, there were increases in levels of support for all substances between 1995 and 1998.
- In 1998, males were more likely than females to support the personal use of all substances surveyed. **Marijuana/cannabis**, for example, was approximately 7 percentage points higher for males (31.5%) than for females (24.8%).
- For male respondents in 1998, the proportion that supported the personal use of selected illicit substances increased considerably from 1995. The trend for females over this period was not as great as it was for males.

**Table 2.6: Proportion of the population aged 14 years and over who support<sup>(a)</sup> the personal use of selected drugs being made legal, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Drug	Males				Females				Persons			
	1995		1998		1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
	(per cent)											
Marijuana/cannabis	31.1	25.7	31.5	34.1	27.7	23.9	24.8	25.7	29.3	24.8	28.1	29.8
Heroin	6.6	2.8	6.2	8.9	6.0	4.1	5.2	6.6	6.3	3.4	5.7	7.7
Amphetamines	4.6	2.1	5.3	7.1	4.3	4.8	4.1	5.0	4.4	3.5	4.7	6.0
Cocaine	4.9	2.1	5.2	7.4	5.0	4.4	4.4	5.3	5.0	3.3	4.8	6.4

(a) Strongly support and support.



**Figure 2.2: Support for the legalisation of personal use of selected drugs, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- Between 1995 and 1998, the proportion of respondents who supported the personal use of selected drugs remained constant.
- Persons from the rest of Australia were consistently more likely than Queenslanders to support the personal use of selected drugs being made legal.

## Nominal distribution of a drugs budget

Respondents were asked, if they were given \$100 to be spent on education, law enforcement and treatment, how they would distribute the amount for each drug in a selected list (Table 2.7).

**Table 2.7: Preferred distribution of a hypothetical \$100 for reducing drug use, selected drugs, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Substance	1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
	(\$)			
<b>Alcohol</b>				
Education	42.80	<b>39.30</b>	<b>43.10</b>	43.90
Treatment	28.50	<b>27.90</b>	<b>30.30</b>	30.80
Law enforcement	28.70	<b>32.80</b>	<b>26.60</b>	25.30
<b>Tobacco</b>				
Education	51.50	<b>50.40</b>	<b>48.80</b>	50.60
Treatment	29.80	<b>29.20</b>	<b>31.00</b>	30.20
Law enforcement	18.70	<b>20.40</b>	<b>20.20</b>	19.20
<b>Marijuana/cannabis</b>				
Education	45.90	<b>45.20</b>	<b>43.90</b>	46.00
Treatment	24.60	<b>21.60</b>	<b>25.00</b>	25.20
Law enforcement	29.50	<b>33.20</b>	<b>31.10</b>	28.80
<b>Amphetamines</b>				
Education	39.30	<b>35.30</b>	<b>36.20</b>	39.10
Treatment	23.10	<b>21.10</b>	<b>23.50</b>	24.60
Law enforcement	37.60	<b>43.60</b>	<b>40.30</b>	36.30
<b>Heroin/cocaine</b>				
Education	36.50	<b>33.30</b>	<b>33.20</b>	36.00
Treatment	24.50	<b>20.90</b>	<b>23.90</b>	25.20
Law enforcement	39.00	<b>45.80</b>	<b>42.90</b>	38.80

In Queensland:

- Respondents identified education as the highest priority for **alcohol** (\$43.10), **tobacco** (\$48.80), and **marijuana/cannabis** (\$43.90), but law enforcement for **amphetamines** (\$40.30) and **heroin/cocaine** (\$42.90) in 1998.
- This was broadly consistent with the priorities in 1995; funds proposed for education went up in 1998 and remained first priority for **alcohol**, while funding for treatment and law enforcement was reversed.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- Queensland patterns were consistent with the rest of Australia with the exception of **amphetamines** where a higher proportion of funding was allocated to education (\$39.10) than for treatment (\$24.60) or law enforcement (\$36.30).

In general, persons living in Queensland were more likely to spend their money on law enforcement, rather than education or treatment, in 1998.

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

In 1998, 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 1995 and 1998, there was a decline in the level of support for increased penalties for the sale or supply of illicit drugs (Table 2.8). However, the vast majority of people living in Queensland still supported increased penalties in 1998.

**Table 2.8: Support<sup>(a)</sup> for increased penalties for the sale or supply of selected drugs, proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Drug	Males				Females				Persons			
	1995		1998		1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
	(per cent)											
Marijuana/cannabis	59.6	<b>61.2</b>	<b>55.6</b>	55.2	64.1	<b>68.9</b>	<b>61.9</b>	63.4	61.9	<b>65.1</b>	<b>58.8</b>	59.4
Heroin	85.7	<b>87.3</b>	<b>84.2</b>	84.8	87.8	<b>89.2</b>	<b>85.3</b>	85.4	86.8	<b>88.2</b>	<b>84.8</b>	85.1
Amphetamines	85.3	<b>85.0</b>	<b>81.8</b>	81.7	87.5	<b>89.2</b>	<b>84.0</b>	83.6	86.4	<b>87.1</b>	<b>82.9</b>	82.7
Cocaine	84.5	<b>87.3</b>	<b>83.3</b>	83.0	87.8	<b>89.2</b>	<b>84.5</b>	84.6	86.2	<b>88.3</b>	<b>83.9</b>	83.8

(a) Strongly support and support.

In Queensland:

- In 1998, more than four in five Queenslanders supported increased penalties for **heroin** (84.8%), **amphetamines** (82.9%), and **cocaine** (83.9%). Support for increased penalties for **marijuana/cannabis** (58.8%) was much lower.
- When compared to 1995, levels of support for increased penalties were lower in 1998 for all substances.
- In 1998, males were less likely to support increased penalties for sale or supply of selected drugs than females; for example, **marijuana/cannabis** (males 55.6%, females 61.9%), and **heroin** (males 84.2%, females 85.3%).
- For both males and females, levels of support for increased penalties for sale or supply of selected illicit drugs decreased between 1995 and 1998. In general, reductions were between approximately 3 and 7 percentage points, for example, for females **marijuana/cannabis** dropped from 68.9% to 61.9% between 1995 and 1998.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

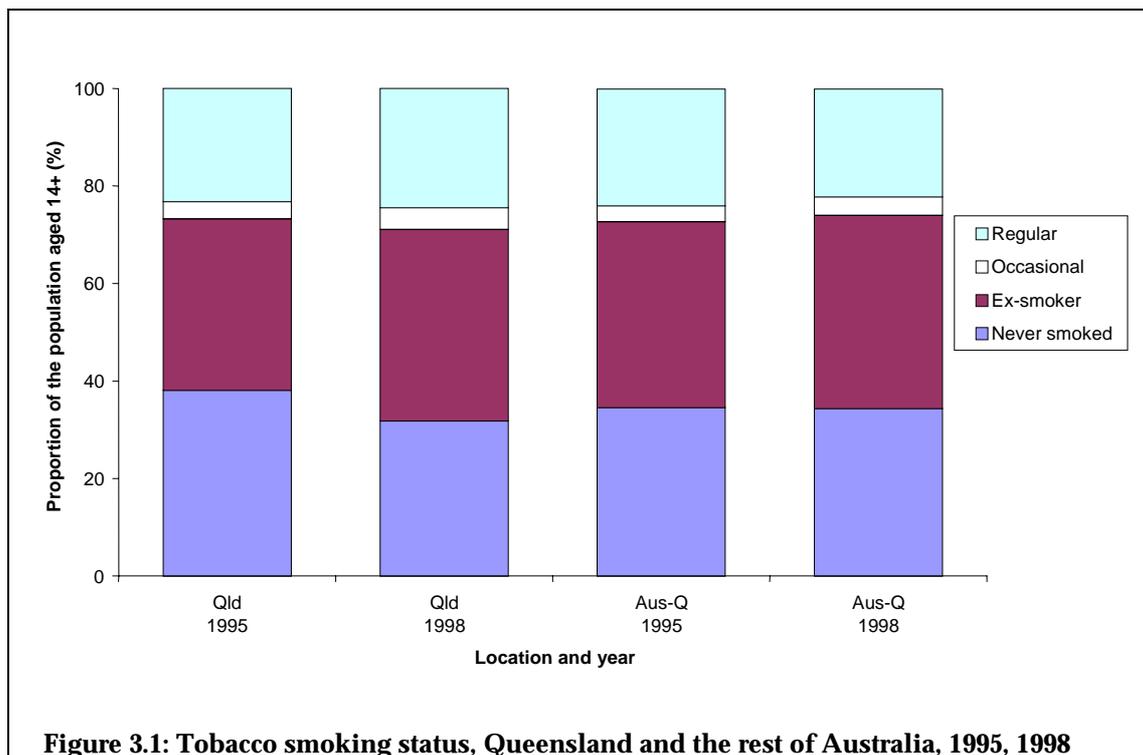
- Rates of support in Queensland for increased penalties for the sale or supply of selected illicit drugs were generally consistent with rates in the rest of Australia.

# 3 Consumption patterns

## Tobacco

Tobacco is associated with over four in every five drug-related deaths and almost three in every five drug-related hospital episodes. The Institute estimates that, nationally, tobacco was associated with over 18,000 deaths in 1997 and almost 150,000 hospitalisations (AIHW 1999). The most frequently occurring tobacco-related conditions were cancers (e.g. lung, oesophageal), ischaemic heart disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Males are more than twice as likely as females to be hospitalised for, or die from, tobacco-related causes.

Between 1995 and 1998, tobacco smoking status varied only slightly for both Queensland and the other States and Territories combined (Figure 3.1).



## Smoking status

The proportion of people living in Queensland who were current (regular and occasional) smokers was similar in both 1995 (26.7%) and 1998 (28.9%) (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Tobacco smoking status: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Smoking status	Males				Females				Persons			
	1995		1998		1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
	(per cent)											
Regular <sup>(a)</sup>	25.8	<b>26.2</b>	<b>25.5</b>	24.8	22.1	<b>20.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>	19.6	23.9	<b>23.2</b>	<b>24.4</b>	22.1
Occasional <sup>(a)</sup>	3.7	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	4.1	3.0	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	3.6	3.3	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	3.8
Ex-smoker	40.9	<b>36.8</b>	<b>42.8</b>	42.9	35.6	<b>33.6</b>	<b>35.8</b>	36.5	38.1	<b>35.2</b>	<b>39.3</b>	39.6
Never smoked	29.6	<b>33.1</b>	<b>26.7</b>	28.3	39.3	<b>43.0</b>	<b>36.8</b>	40.3	34.6	<b>38.1</b>	<b>31.8</b>	34.4

(a) Regular: smokes daily/most days.

(b) Occasional: smokes less often than daily/most days.

### In Queensland:

- Approximately three in 10 persons (28.9%) smoked in 1998, one in four persons were regular (24.4%) smokers, and one in 20 were occasional (4.5%) smokers.
- Compared to 1995, there were higher proportions of people smoking in 1998, both regularly (1995 23.2%, 1998 24.4%) and occasionally (1995 3.5%, 1998 4.5%).
- The proportion of persons who had never smoked a full cigarette dropped from 38.1% in 1995 to 31.8% in 1998.
- Males (25.5%) were more likely than females (23.4%) to smoke regularly and occasionally (males 5.0%, females 3.9%) in 1998.
- The proportion of persons who smoked occasionally rose for both males and females between 1995 and 1998. Regular use remained stable for males at around 26% and increased for females (20.2% to 23.4%).

### Compared to the rest of Australia:

- The proportion of both regular and occasional smokers was greater in Queensland than in the other States and Territories combined, for both males and females.
- The proportion of ex-smokers was the same (at approximately 39%) and the proportion of persons who had never smoked a full cigarette was higher in the rest of Australia (34.4%) than in Queensland (31.8%).

## Ages of smokers

In 1998 the age group which had the highest proportion of current smokers was the 20–29 years age group, and the age group with the lowest proportion was 40 years or older (Table 3.2).

Rates of smoking by younger females were similar to rates in younger males in 1998.

- One in four Queensland teenagers smoked in 1998, with slightly fewer than one in five (17.8%) being regular smokers and slightly fewer than one in 12 (8.0%) being occasional smokers. Female teenagers (31.0%) were more likely than male

teenagers (20.4%) to be current smokers. More than two in five (44.6%) teenagers had never smoked.

- Regular smoking rates were highest in the 20–29 years age group. The proportion of female regular smokers (36.9%) was 8 percentage points higher than the proportion of male regular smokers (28.5%). Less than a third (29.7%) of persons in this age group had never smoked.
- From ages 30 years and older, males were less likely than females to have never smoked. One in five (20.1%) males aged 40 years or older had never smoked, compared to almost half of females (45.8%).

**Table 3.2: Tobacco smoking status: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by age and sex, Queensland, 1998**

Smoking status	Age				All ages
	14–19	20–29	30–39	40+	
	(per cent)				
	<b>Males</b>				
Regular <sup>(a)</sup>	12.1	28.5	33.9	23.9	25.5
Occasional <sup>(b)</sup>	8.3	9.9	5.4	2.0	5.0
Ex-smoker	27.3	28.1	39.1	54.0	42.8
Never smoked	52.3	33.5	21.6	20.1	26.7
	<b>Females</b>				
Regular <sup>(a)</sup>	23.3	36.9	26.7	16.9	23.4
Occasional <sup>(b)</sup>	7.7	6.0	6.0	1.5	3.9
Ex-smoker	31.8	31.4	42.4	35.8	35.8
Never smoked	37.1	25.7	24.9	45.8	36.8
	<b>Persons</b>				
Regular <sup>(a)</sup>	17.8	32.5	30.2	20.4	24.4
Occasional <sup>(b)</sup>	8.0	8.0	5.7	1.7	4.5
Ex-smoker	29.6	29.7	40.8	44.7	39.3
Never smoked	44.6	29.7	23.3	33.2	31.8

(a) Regular: smokes daily/most days.

(b) Occasional: smokes less often than daily/most days.

### Population estimates of the number of smokers

It is estimated that in 1998 there were almost 800,000 smokers aged 14 years or over living in Queensland (Table 3.3).

- Over 670,000 persons living in Queensland were regular smokers in 1998, with a further 124,000 occasional smokers. There were more males (350,000) than females (325,000) who were regular smokers.
- Approximately 78,000 Queensland teenagers smoked in 1998. There were just over 18,000 more female teenagers (46,000) than male teenagers (31,000) who smoked.
- The number of ex-smokers (1,084,000) and persons who had never smoked (877,000) exceeded the number of current smokers in 1998. More females (511,000) than males (366,000) had never smoked.

**Table 3.3: Tobacco: number of tobacco smokers, by status, age and sex, Queensland, 1998**

Smoking status	Age				All ages
	14–19	20–29	30–39	40+	
(number)					
<b>Males</b>					
Regular <sup>(a)</sup>	19,000	76,000	89,000	164,000	350,000
Occasional <sup>(b)</sup>	13,000	27,000	14,000	14,000	69,000
Ex-smoker	42,000	75,000	103,000	371,000	587,000
Never smoked	80,000	90,000	57,000	138,000	366,000
<b>Females</b>					
Regular <sup>(a)</sup>	34,000	97,000	71,000	120,000	325,000
Occasional <sup>(b)</sup>	11,000	16,000	16,000	11,000	54,000
Ex-smoker	47,000	83,000	113,000	255,000	497,000
Never smoked	55,000	68,000	66,000	326,000	511,000
<b>Persons</b>					
Regular <sup>(a)</sup>	54,000	172,000	160,000	285,000	673,000
Occasional <sup>(b)</sup>	24,000	42,000	30,000	24,000	124,000
Ex-smoker	89,000	158,000	216,000	625,000	1,084,000
Never smoked	134,000	158,000	123,000	464,000	877,000

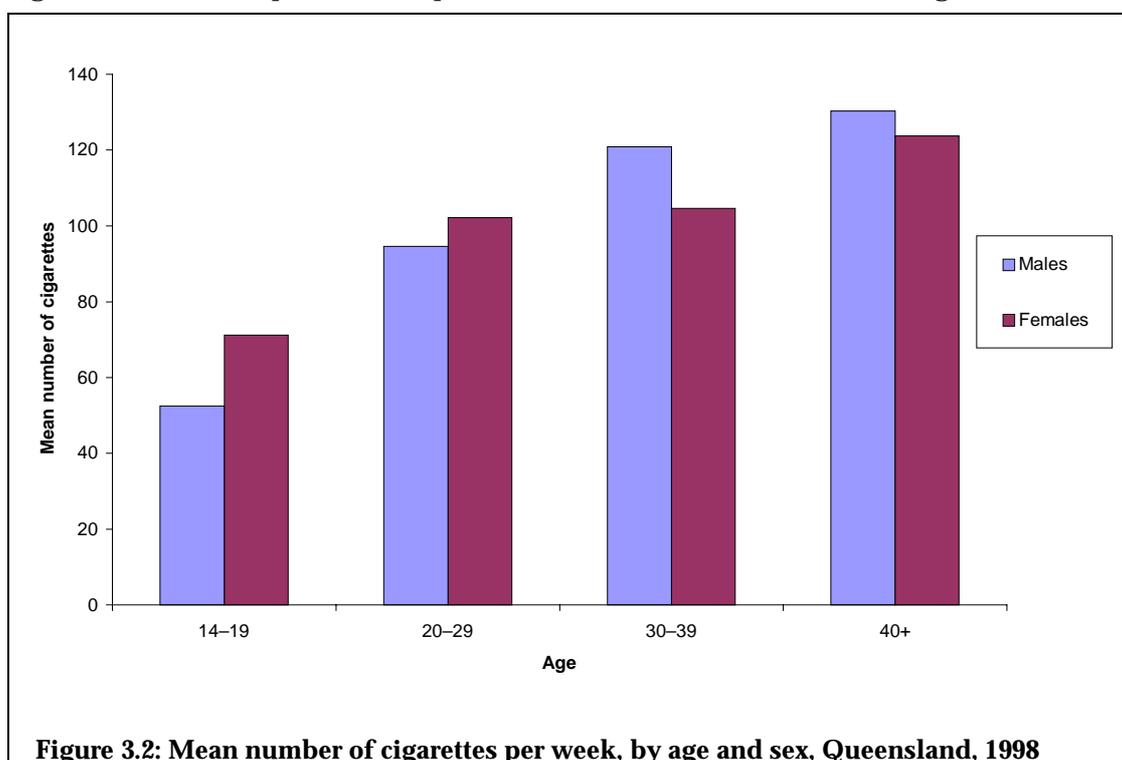
(a) Regular: smokes daily/most days.

(b) Occasional: smokes less often than daily/most days.

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

### Number of cigarettes smoked

In 1998, persons living in Queensland smoked more cigarettes on average as their age increased. This pattern was present for both males and females (Figure 3.2).



**Figure 3.2: Mean number of cigarettes per week, by age and sex, Queensland, 1998**

The likelihood of recent smokers smoking less than weekly or smoking more than 20 cigarettes per day was age related (Table 3.4). Generally, the quantities of cigarettes smoked by female smokers exceeded those of male smokers at younger ages (14–29 years). This pattern reversed after age 30 years. —

**Table 3.4: Number of cigarettes by smoking status, by age and sex, Queensland, 1998**

Age	Smoking status							Mean per week
	Less than weekly	Occasional			Regular			
		1–10 week	11–30 week	31+ week	1–10 day	11–20 day	>20 day	
<b>Males</b>								
	(per cent)							(number)
14–19	38.3	2.2 *	2.8	—	30.1	14.2	12.4	53
20–29	5.2	13.8	6.7	4.9	15.6	25.1	28.6	95
30–39	6.8	0.8 *	1.3 *	5.5	11.8	35.3	38.5	121
40+	5.1	1.3 *	0.8 *	0.7 *	13.3	37.8	41.1	130
<b>All ages</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Females</b>								
	(per cent)							(number)
14–19	12.9	8.9	1.9 *	—	34.1	31.7	10.6	71
20–29	11.1	2.0	0.3 *	0.1 *	25.7	36.6	24.2	102
30–39	10.8	5.4	2.7	—	18.8	32.0	30.3	105
40+	4.1	1.7 *	2.1 *	1.1 *	25.0	19.4	46.8	124
<b>All ages</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.4 *</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Persons</b>								
	(per cent)							(number)
14–19	22.5	6.4	2.2 *	—	32.6	25.1	11.3	64
20–29	8.4	7.5	3.3	2.4	21.0	31.2	26.3	99
30–39	8.7	3.0	2.0	2.9	15.2	33.7	34.5	113
40+	4.7	1.5 *	1.3 *	0.9 *	18.0	30.3	43.4	128
<b>All ages</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>110</b>

\* RSE greater than 50%.

Note: Base equals all current smokers.

- The average number of cigarettes for all current smokers in Queensland in 1998 was 110 per week. This was a function of age, ranging from 64/week for 14–19 year olds, to 128/week for those aged 40+ years.
- On average, males (114 cigarettes per week) smoked more than females (106 cigarettes per week). Females tended to smoke more per week than males in the younger age groups: 14–19 years (males 53, females 71) and 20–29 years (males 95, females 102). Males were more likely than females to smoke more cigarettes per week after age 30 years: 30–39 years (males 121, females 105) and 40+ years (males 130, females 124).
- The majority of regular smokers smoked 11 or more cigarettes per day, with more than a third of smokers aged 30 years or more smoking in excess of 20 cigarettes a day.
- One in three (36.4%) teenage smokers smoked 11 or more cigarettes per day, with more females (42.3%) than males (26.6%) in the age group smoking at this rate.

## Alcohol

Alcohol is second only to tobacco in drug-related deaths and hospitalisations. The Institute estimates that nationally in 1997 there were almost 4,000 alcohol-related deaths and just under 100,000 hospital episodes (AIHW 1999). Principal among alcohol-related causes of death and hospital episodes were cirrhosis of the liver, strokes and motor vehicle accidents. Drinking status differed only slightly between 1995 and 1998 for both Queensland and the rest of Australia (Figure 3.3).

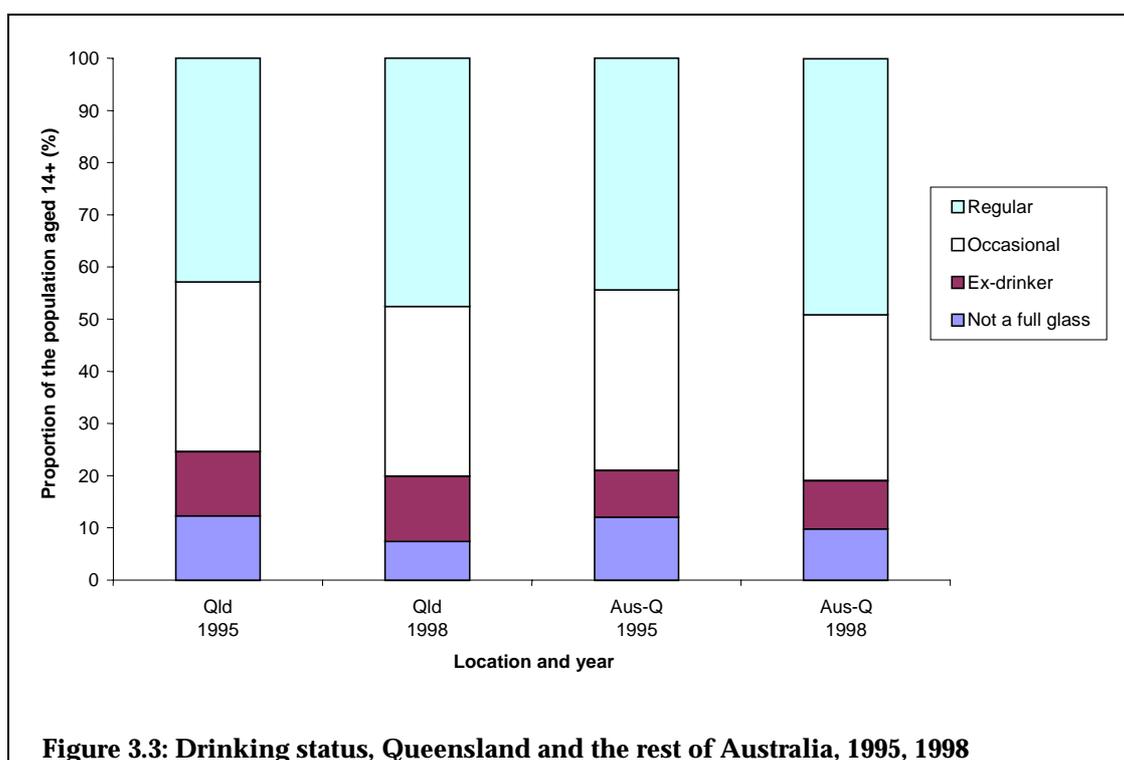


Figure 3.3: Drinking status, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998

## Alcohol drinking status

Between 1995 and 1998 the proportion of people living in Queensland who were current drinkers (regular and occasional) increased from 75.4% to 80.1% (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Alcohol drinking status: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998

Drinking status	Males				Females				Persons			
	1995		1998		1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
(per cent)												
Regular <sup>(a)</sup>	56.0	51.2	59.1	59.3	33.0	34.7	35.7	39.0	44.3	42.8	47.5	49.0
Occasional <sup>(b)</sup>	27.9	29.2	25.4	24.9	41.3	35.9	39.9	38.5	34.7	32.6	32.6	31.8
Ex-drinker	7.4	11.6	10.8	8.3	10.3	12.7	14.1	10.3	8.9	12.2	12.4	9.3
Not a full glass of alcohol	8.7	8.0	4.7	7.5	15.4	16.7	10.3	12.1	12.1	12.4	7.5	9.8

(a) Regular: consumes alcohol on at least one day per week.

(b) Occasional: consumes alcohol less often than one day per week.

In Queensland:

- Approximately four in five persons in Queensland consumed alcohol in 1998 (80.1%). One in two were regular drinkers and one in three were occasional drinkers.
- The proportion of persons aged 14 years or older who consumed alcohol on a regular basis increased by 5 percentage points from 42.8% in 1995 to 47.5% in 1998. The proportion of persons who had never consumed a full glass of alcohol decreased from 12.4% to 7.5%.
- In 1998, males (59.1%) were more likely than females (35.7%) to drink regularly. However, females (39.9%) were more likely than males (25.4%) to consume alcohol on an occasional basis. In 1998, females (10.3%) were more than twice as likely as males (4.7%) to have never consumed a full glass of alcohol.
- Between 1995 and 1998, the proportion of males who consumed alcohol regularly increased from 51.2% to 59.1%, whereas the proportion of females who consumed alcohol regularly remained constant.
- The proportion of males who consumed alcohol occasionally decreased by 4 percentage points between 1995 (29.2%) and 1998 (25.4%), and increased for females by the same amount (35.9% to 39.9%).

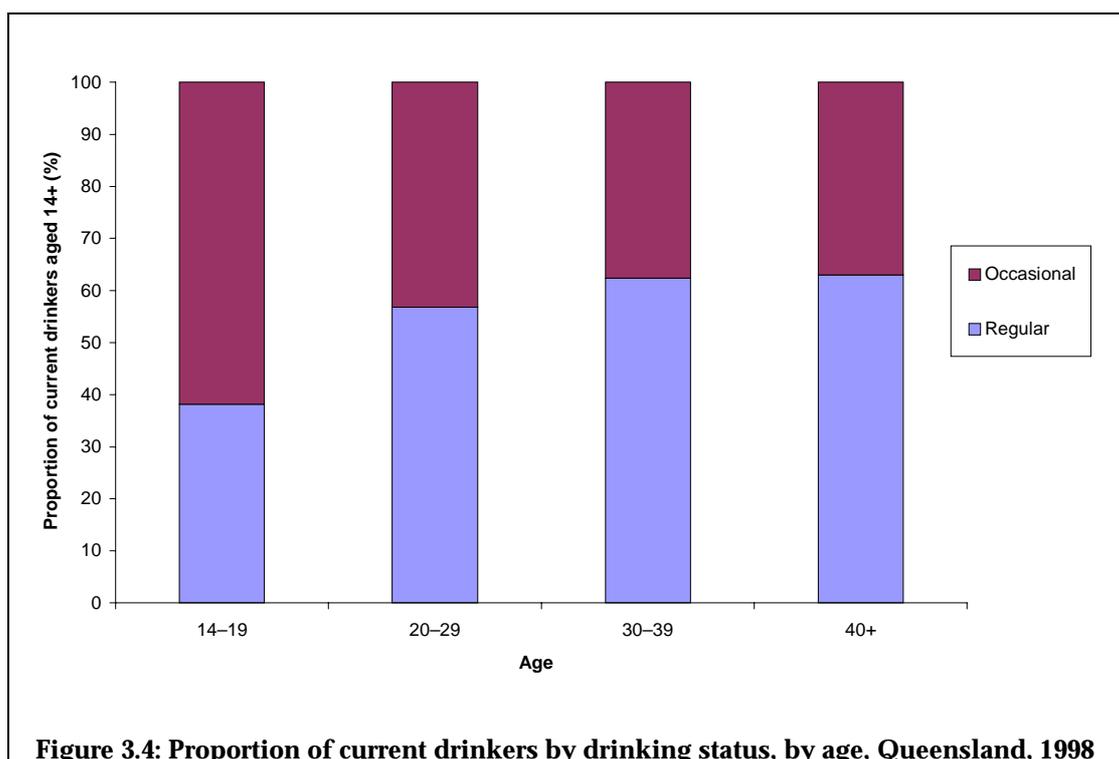
Compared to the rest of Australia:

- The proportion of persons who currently consume alcohol in the rest of Australia (80.8%) in 1998 was only slightly greater than the equivalent Queensland figure (80.1%).
- The largest difference for all persons was observed for ex-drinkers where 12.4% of the Queensland population were ex-drinkers in 1998 compared to 9.3% of persons in the other States and Territories combined.
- Proportions were generally consistent for males and females in Queensland and the rest of Australia in 1998. However, the proportion of persons who had never consumed a full glass of alcohol was higher in the rest of Australia than in Queensland for both males and females.

### **Ages of alcohol drinkers**

In 1998, the proportion of current drinkers in Queensland who consumed alcohol regularly, as opposed to occasionally, increased with age (Figure 3.4).

Beyond age 20 years, approximately two in every three current drinkers in Queensland in 1998 were regular drinkers (Table 3.6).



**Figure 3.4: Proportion of current drinkers by drinking status, by age, Queensland, 1998**

**Table 3.6: Proportion of current alcohol drinkers aged 14 years and over, by drinking status, <sup>(a)(b)</sup> age and sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1998**

Age	Males				Females				Persons			
	Regular		Occasional		Regular		Occasional		Regular		Occasional	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
(per cent)												
14-19	47.0	46.8	53.2	53.0	39.7	31.1	68.9	60.3	43.4	38.2	61.8	56.6
20-29	71.8	68.6	31.4	28.2	48.8	43.6	56.4	51.2	60.8	56.8	43.2	39.2
30-39	72.5	75.7	24.3	27.5	53.0	48.8	51.2	47.0	63.0	62.4	37.6	37.0
40+	73.2	71.6	28.4	26.8	51.8	52.1	47.9	48.2	62.7	63.0	37.0	37.3
<b>All ages</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>39.4</b>

(a) Regular: consumes alcohol on at least one day per week.

(b) Occasional: consumes alcohol less often than one day per week.

Note: Base equals all current drinkers.

### In Queensland:

- In 1998, approximately three in five drinkers consumed alcohol regularly. This was consistent for all age groups aside from the 14-19 year olds where two in five drinkers consumed alcohol regularly.
- Patterns for males and females were distinctly different. Approximately equal proportions of female drinkers consumed alcohol regularly (47.2%) and occasionally (52.8%). However, males were more than twice as likely to be regular drinkers (69.9%) as occasional (30.1%).
- Aside from 14-19 year olds, males were far more likely to be regular drinkers than occasional in 1998. For example, 68.6% of males aged 20-29 years were regular drinkers and 31.4% were occasional drinkers.
- For females, 14-19 year olds were more likely to be occasional than regular drinkers. From age 20 years, females were equally likely to be regular as occasional drinkers.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- In 1998, the proportion of Queensland current drinkers who were occasional drinkers, as opposed to regular, was larger than the proportion of the rest of Australia.
- This pattern was more pronounced for females. Proportions of occasional drinkers were higher in Queensland than in the rest of Australia across all age groups with the exception of those females aged 40 years or more (48% for both Qld and Aus-Q).

### Population estimates of the number of alcohol drinkers

It is estimated that in 1998 there were about 2.8 million people aged 14 years and over in Queensland who had consumed alcohol in the last 12 months (Table 3.7).

**Table 3.7: Alcohol consumption: numbers of current alcohol drinkers, by drinking status,<sup>(a)(b)</sup> age and sex, Queensland, 1998**

Age	Males		Females		Persons	
	Regular	Occasional	Regular	Occasional	Regular	Occasional
	(number)					
14–19	72,000	82,000	46,000	102,000	115,000	186,000
20–29	184,000	84,000	115,000	148,000	301,000	229,000
30–39	200,000	64,000	130,000	136,000	331,000	199,000
40+	491,000	195,000	371,000	341,000	880,000	517,000
<b>All ages</b>	<b>959,000</b>	<b>413,000</b>	<b>655,000</b>	<b>733,000</b>	<b>1,636,000</b>	<b>1,123,000</b>

(a) Regular: consumes alcohol on at least one day per week.

(b) Occasional: consumes alcohol less often than one day per week.

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

- There were more than twice the number of male regular drinkers (960,000) as occasional drinkers (413,000), but there were more female occasional drinkers (733,000) than regular drinkers (655,000).
- It is estimated that 301,000 Queensland teenagers consumed alcohol in 1998. Around 115,000 teenagers were regular drinkers and approximately 186,000 were occasional drinkers. More female than male teenagers consumed alcohol in 1998, but more male teenagers (72,000) than female teenagers (46,000) were regular drinkers.
- With the exception of teenage drinkers, the number of male regular drinkers exceeded the number of occasional drinkers. For example, in the age group 30–39 years there were 200,000 regular drinkers and 64,000 occasional drinkers.
- The pattern for females by age group was more variable. Between the ages of 14 and 29 years, females were more likely to be occasional (250,000) than regular (161,000) drinkers, but for ages 40+ there were more similar numbers of regular and occasional drinkers.

## Consumption patterns

In 1998, 70.1% of males living in Queensland consumed alcohol at least once per week compared to 47.3% of females.

**Table 3.8: Quantity of alcohol consumed by frequency of consumption, proportion of current alcohol drinkers aged 14 years and over, by sex, Queensland, 1998**

Frequency	Quantity (standard drinks)				Total
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	
(per cent)					
<b>Males</b>					
Every day	3.5	6.8	3.5	3.2	16.9
4-6 days/week	3.0	6.7	2.4	2.6	14.6
2-3 days/week	4.8	7.5	2.2	6.3	20.8
1 day/week	4.5	4.5	3.7	5.0	17.7
Less often	16.2	6.6	3.1	4.1	29.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Females</b>					
Every day	3.9	1.7	0.3 *	0.2 *	6.1
4-6 days/week	3.9	3.4	0.5 *	0.5 *	8.2
2-3 days/week	7.9	3.7	1.0	1.9	14.6
1 day/week	8.5	4.4	1.5	4.1	18.5
Less often	32.8	9.8	5.4	4.7	52.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Persons</b>					
Every day	3.6	4.4	2.0	1.8	11.9
4-6 days/week	3.4	5.1	1.5	1.6	11.6
2-3 days/week	6.3	5.7	1.7	4.2	17.9
1 day/week	6.4	4.4	2.7	4.6	18.1
Less often	23.9	8.1	4.2	4.4	40.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Current is equal to regular and occasional drinkers.

\* RSE greater than 50%.

Note: Base equals current alcohol drinkers.

- Approximately three in five current drinkers consumed alcohol at least one day per week and 56.4% of current drinkers consumed three or more drinks when they drank.
- Current male drinkers (16.9%) were more likely to consume alcohol every day than current female drinkers (6.1%).
- Over two-thirds of males (67.9%) consumed three or more drinks on a day that they consumed alcohol, compared to two in five females (43.0%).
- Approximately 21.2% of males usually consumed seven or more standard drinks when they consumed alcohol compared to 11.4% of females.

## Illicit drugs

The Institute estimates that, nationally in 1997, 831 persons died and there were over 11,000 hospitalisations from illicit drug-related causes (AIHW 1999). While apparently small in numbers relative to deaths (22,000) and hospitalisations (250,000) due to tobacco and alcohol, illicit drug-related morbidity and mortality usually affects the young (14–29 years), resulting in relatively more life years debilitated or lost.

In Queensland in 1998, the highest proportion of both lifetime and recent users were in the 20–29 years age group (Figure 3.5).

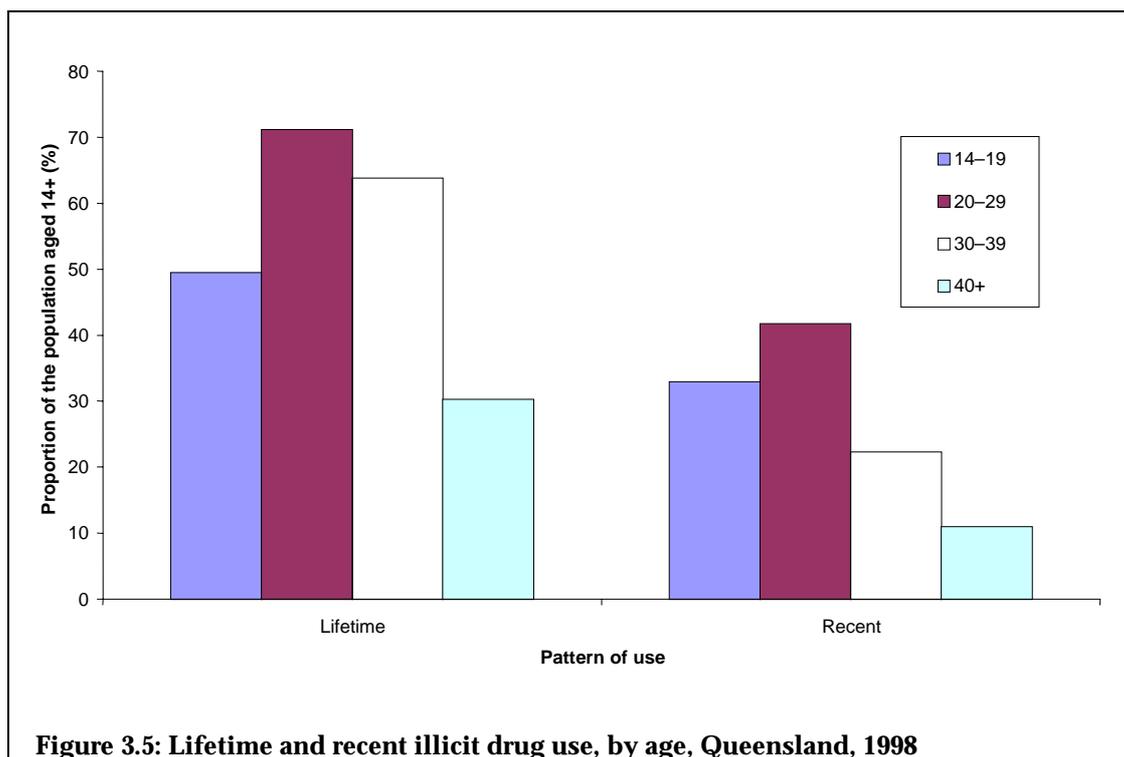


Figure 3.5: Lifetime and recent illicit drug use, by age, Queensland, 1998

### Any illicit

Between 1995 and 1998 the proportion of people aged 14 years or over living in Queensland who had used an illicit drug increased from 39.8% to 47.0% (Table 3.9).

Illicit drugs include illegal drugs (such as marijuana/cannabis), prescription drugs (such as tranquillisers) when used for illicit purposes and other substances (such as naturally occurring hallucinogens and inhalants).

### Lifetime illicit drug use

In Queensland:

- In 1998, approximately one in two persons (47.0%) had consumed at least one illicit drug at some time in their life.
- In 1998, respondents aged 20–29 years were more likely to have used an illicit drug in their lifetime (71.2%) than persons in other age groups.
- Between 1995 and 1998, the proportion of persons who had used an illicit drug in their lifetime increased for all persons. This was consistent for all age groups, the largest increase being for the 20–29 years age group which rose from 51.2% to 71.2%.

- In 1998, males (49.8%) were more likely than females (44.3%) to have consumed at least one illicit drug.
- Females less than 30 years of age were more likely to have ever used an illicit drug than their male counterparts in 1998. This pattern reversed from age 30 years onward.
- Between 1995 and 1998, rates of lifetime use increased across all age groups for females by between 10 and 30 percentage points; proportions also increased for males over the age of 20 years but remained stable for males aged 14–19 years.

**Table 3.9: Use of any illicit drug: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by age and sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Age	Lifetime use				Recent use <sup>(a)</sup>			
	1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
(per cent)								
<b>Males</b>								
14–19	51.6	<b>44.8</b>	<b>43.7</b>	52.7	39.1	<b>33.5</b>	<b>26.3</b>	41.7
20–29	72.5	<b>60.4</b>	<b>68.9</b>	71.7	49.4	<b>28.1</b>	<b>44.0</b>	48.1
30–39	61.5	<b>58.8</b>	<b>68.4</b>	62.4	26.2	<b>18.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	28.0
40+	28.1	<b>26.5</b>	<b>35.8</b>	34.4	7.3	<b>1.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	11.8
<b>All ages</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>25.3</b>
<b>Females</b>								
14–19	32.5	<b>38.2</b>	<b>55.2</b>	50.8	23.8	<b>30.5</b>	<b>39.3</b>	36.3
20–29	63.2	<b>42.4</b>	<b>73.6</b>	61.7	27.8	<b>25.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>	31.9
30–39	52.1	<b>45.4</b>	<b>59.5</b>	59.5	15.3	<b>7.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	21.4
40+	17.7	<b>14.4</b>	<b>24.8</b>	26.9	5.7	<b>2.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	9.8
<b>All ages</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>18.8</b>
<b>Persons</b>								
14–19	42.6	<b>42.2</b>	<b>49.5</b>	51.8	31.9	<b>32.3</b>	<b>32.9</b>	39.0
20–29	67.9	<b>51.2</b>	<b>71.2</b>	66.7	38.7	<b>26.6</b>	<b>41.7</b>	40.1
30–39	56.6	<b>51.5</b>	<b>63.8</b>	61.0	20.5	<b>12.0</b>	<b>22.3</b>	24.7
40+	22.7	<b>20.4</b>	<b>30.3</b>	30.5	6.5	<b>2.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	10.7
<b>All ages</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>22.0</b>

(a) Consumed in the last 12 months.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- In 1998, Queensland respondents (47.0%) were only slightly more likely than other Australians (45.6%) to have used one or more illicit substances in their lifetime.
- The male 40+ age group was slightly more likely than the rest of Australia to have used an illicit drug at some stage in their lifetime.

- For both males and females in 1998, the proportions of Queensland respondents who had used one or more illicit drugs were generally comparable with the rest of Australia. Exceptions to this included: females aged 14–19 years (Qld 55.2%, Aus-Q 50.8%), females aged 20–29 years, (Qld 73.6%, Aus-Q 61.7%), males aged 14–19 years, (Qld 43.7%, Aus-Q 52.7%), and males aged 30–39 years (Qld 68.4%, Aus-Q 62.4%).

### **Recent illicit drug use**

In Queensland:

- Between 1995 and 1998 there was almost an 80% increase in the proportion of persons who recently used illicit drugs, from 12.3% to 21.7%.
- In 1998, the highest proportion of recent illicit drug users was in the 20–29 years age group (41.7%). This was an increase of 15 percentage points from 1995.
- The age group with the highest increase in recent illicit drug use between 1995 and 1998 was the 40+ years age group. In 1995, 2.4% were recent illicit drug users and by 1998 recent illicit drug use had increased to 11.0% in this group.
- Between 1995 and 1998 there were major increases in the use of at least one illicit drug for all age groups and for both males and females. For example, the proportion of males aged 20–29 years increased from 28.1% to 44.0%, females aged 20–29 years increased from 25.1% to 39.2%, and females aged 30–39 years increased from 7.1% to 17.8%. The one exception was the decrease observed for males aged 14–19 years between 1995 (33.5%) and 1998 (26.3%).

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- In 1998, comparisons between persons living in Queensland and those living elsewhere in Australia showed little difference in the proportions recently using illicit drugs for those aged 20 years or more.
- Differences were somewhat larger for males aged 14–19 years, where 26.3% of Queensland males recently used illicit drugs compared to 41.7% of the rest of the Australian population.
- Also, for both males and females aged 20–29 years, proportions varied between Queensland and the rest of Australia. For males, 44.0% of Queensland respondents had used one or more illicit drugs in the last 12 months compared to 48.1% of other Australians. Approximately 39.2% of females aged 20–29 years living in Queensland were recent users compared to 31.9% of those in the rest of Australia.

In the 1998 survey, non-maintenance methadone was included for the first time in the group of illicit drugs measured. Additionally, more information was provided to 1998 respondents on the meaning of the term ‘non-medical use’ of common pharmaceuticals (refer also to Chapter 6). It is possible that these changes contributed to the increases observed between 1995 and 1998.

### Population estimates of the number of recent illicit drug users

It is estimated that in 1998 there were almost 600,000 recent illicit drug users aged 14 years or older in Queensland (Table 3.10).

**Table 3.10: Any illicit drug: number of recent<sup>(a)</sup> users, by age and sex, Queensland, 1998**

Age	Males	Females (number)	Persons
14–19	40,000	58,000	99,000
20–29	118,000	103,000	221,000
30–39	71,000	47,000	118,000
40+	91,000	63,000	154,000
<b>All ages</b>	<b>325,000</b>	<b>273,000</b>	<b>599,000</b>

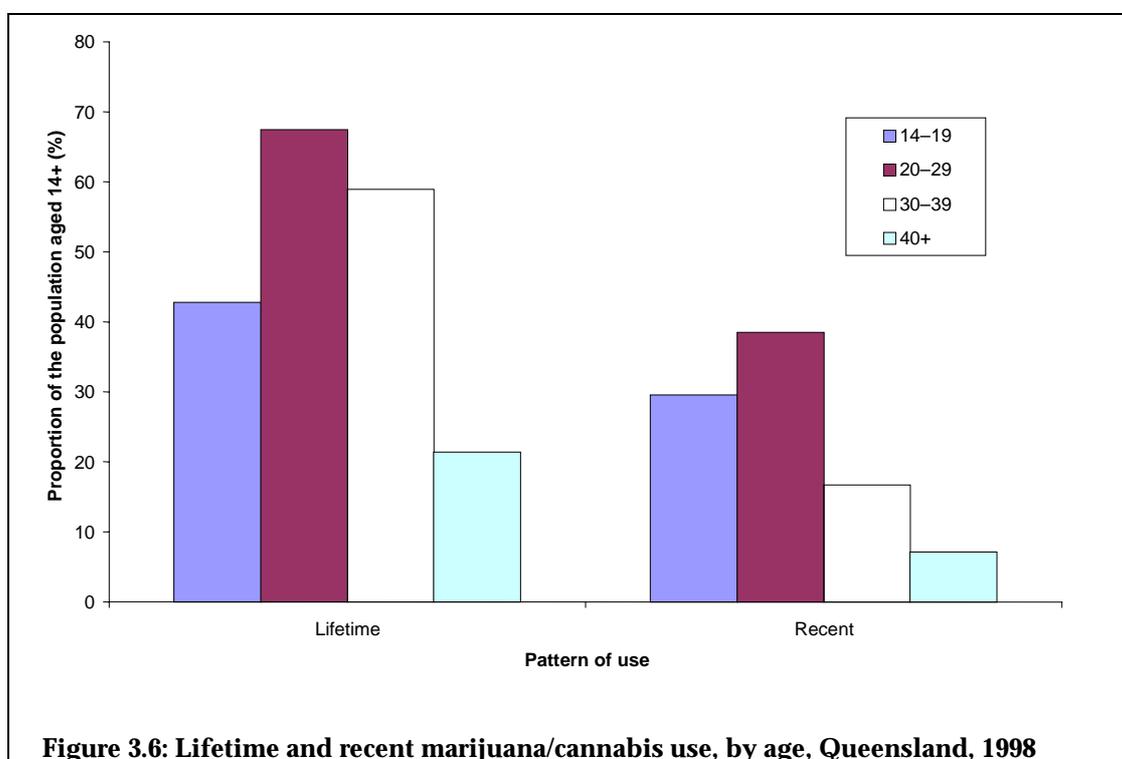
(a) Used in the last 12 months.

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

- There were considerably more male (325,000) recent illicit drug users in 1998 than female illicit drug users (273,000).
- Approximately 99,000 teenagers were recent illicit drug users in 1998, with about 18,000 more females than males.
- The age group with the highest numbers of recent illicit drug users was the 20–29 years group, with about 15,000 more males (118,000) than females (103,000).
- There were about 154,000 persons aged 40 years or older who were recent illicit drug users in 1998, with more males than females in this age group using illicit drugs (refer to definitions of illicit drugs in Chapter 6).

## Marijuana/cannabis use

In 1998, the highest proportion of marijuana/cannabis users, for both lifetime and recent use, was in the 20–29 years age group (Figure 3.6).



**Figure 3.6: Lifetime and recent marijuana/cannabis use, by age, Queensland, 1998**

In 1998, almost two in five persons living in Queensland aged 14 years or older had used marijuana/cannabis at some time in their lives (Table 3.11).

### Lifetime use of marijuana/cannabis

In Queensland:

- In 1998, approximately two in five persons (40.3%) had consumed marijuana/cannabis at some time in their life. This was a 50% increase over the proportion of those who had ever used in 1995.
- The highest proportion of persons in 1998 who had ever used was in the 20–29 years age group (67.5%), which was a 20 percentage point increase over the proportion in 1995.
- The 20–29 years and 30–39 years age groups in 1998 had equal proportions of those who had used in their lifetime (48%). However, in 1998 the proportion of persons in the 20–29 years age group (67.5%) was considerably higher than the proportion of persons in the 30–39 years age group (58.9%).

**Table 3.11: Use of marijuana/cannabis: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by age and sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Age	Lifetime use				Recent use <sup>(a)</sup>				
	1995		1998		1995		1998		
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	
(per cent)									
<b>Males</b>									
14–19	47.7	34.7	38.1	46.6	36.6	33.5	24.0	37.9	
20–29	67.9	53.9	65.6	68.5	46.3	29.3	43.7	43.9	
30–39	59.6	55.5	64.5	58.9	19.3	18.0	21.2	25.0	
40+	18.2	15.0	28.8	26.6	4.2	1.1	10.4	7.6	
<b>All ages</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>	
<b>Females</b>									
14–19	25.5	19.1	47.4	44.2	20.3	19.1	35.0	33.8	
20–29	56.0	42.4	69.6	56.9	23.7	21.9	32.9	28.2	
30–39	43.7	42.4	53.6	54.0	9.4	3.5	12.5	17.6	
40+	7.1	5.2	14.0	17.4	1.4	0.4	3.9	5.0	
<b>All ages</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	
<b>Persons</b>									
14–19	37.2	28.5	42.8	45.4	28.9	27.8	29.6	35.9	
20–29	62.0	48.0	67.5	62.7	35.0	25.4	38.5	36.1	
30–39	51.3	48.4	58.9	56.5	14.2	10.1	16.7	21.3	
40+	12.6	10.0	21.4	21.8	2.8	0.8	7.1	6.2	
<b>All ages</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	

(a) Used in the last 12 months.

- The proportion of females aged 14–29 years who had ever used marijuana/cannabis in their lifetime was higher than the proportion of males in that age group in 1998. This pattern was reversed for those aged 30 years or more.
- Between 1995 and 1998, for both males and females, the proportion of persons who had ever used marijuana/cannabis in their lifetime increased. For males, the proportion increased from 32.5% in 1995 to 44.3% in 1998, and for females, the increase was from 21.4% to 36.3%.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- The proportion of persons who had ever used marijuana/cannabis in their lifetime was slightly higher in Queensland (40.3%) than in the other States and Territories combined (38.9%).
- Patterns of lifetime use across all Queensland age groups were generally consistent with those of other Australians, with only a few exceptions.
- The proportion of Queensland males aged 30–39 years who had ever used (64.5%) was higher than for males in the same age group in the rest of Australia (58.9%).
- The proportion of females aged 20–29 years who had ever tried marijuana/cannabis was higher in Queensland (69.6%) than in the rest of Australia (56.9%).

## **Recent marijuana/cannabis users**

In Queensland:

- The proportion of recent marijuana/cannabis users in Queensland increased by 70% between 1995 (10.4%) and 1998 (17.7%).
- The highest proportion of recent users was in the 20–29 years age group in 1998 (38.5%), as opposed to the 14–19 years age group in 1995 (27.8%).
- Increases were observed across all age groups between 1995 and 1998. For example, for those persons aged 30–39 years, the proportion of recent users increased from 10.1% to 16.7%. The proportion of persons aged 40 years or more increased substantially from 0.8% to 7.1% between 1995 and 1998.
- The proportion of male recent users (20.9%) was higher than the proportion of females (14.6%) in 1998.
- When broken down by age and sex, similar patterns emerged for recent use as were apparent for lifetime use. For example, the proportion of females aged 14–19 years (35.0%) who had used marijuana/cannabis in the last 12 months was higher than the proportion of males (24.0%). Proportions were higher for males than for females in all other age groups.
- Between 1995 and 1998, the proportion of recent users increased for all age groups, for both males and females, with the exception of males aged 14–19 years, where the proportion decreased from 33.5% in 1995 to 24.0% in 1998.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- Proportions of recent users of marijuana/cannabis were very similar between Queensland and other Australia in 1998 (18.0%).
- For both males (21.0%) and females (14.6%), proportions were equal for those in Queensland and the rest of Australia. However, when broken down by age, some differences were apparent.
- The proportion of males aged 14–19 years was lower in Queensland (24.0%) than in the other States and Territories combined (37.9%).
- Queensland females aged 20–29 years (32.9%) had a higher proportion of marijuana/cannabis users than females in the rest of Australia (28.2%), but for females aged 30–39 years, the proportion of recent users was higher in other Australia (17.6%) than in Queensland (12.5%).

## **Estimates of the number of recent marijuana/cannabis users**

In 1998, it is estimated that there were almost 490,000 persons living in Queensland aged 14 years or older who were recent marijuana/cannabis users (Table 3.12).

- In Queensland in 1998 there were more than 280,000 males and 200,000 females who had used marijuana/cannabis in the past 12 months.
- The 20–29 years age group had the highest number of recent users with over 210,000 recent users. This figure was over double that of any other age group.

**Table 3.12: Marijuana/cannabis: number of recent<sup>(a)</sup> users, by age and sex, Queensland, 1998**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Persons</b>
		<b>(number)</b>	
14–19	37,000	52,000	89,000
20–29	117,000	87,000	204,000
30–39	56,000	33,000	89,000
40+	71,000	28,000	99,000
<b>All ages</b>	<b>287,000</b>	<b>203,000</b>	<b>488,000</b>

(a) Used in the last 12 months.

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

- There were over 89,000 Queensland teenagers who used marijuana/cannabis in 1998. More female teenagers (52,000) than male teenagers (37,000) were recent marijuana/cannabis users.
- From age 20 years and over, males who used marijuana/cannabis outnumbered females who used in corresponding age groups.

## Heroin

In 1998, the age group with the highest proportion of persons who had ever used heroin in their lifetime was the 20–29 years age group. However, for recent use, the age group with the highest proportion of users was the 14–19 years age group (Table 3.13).

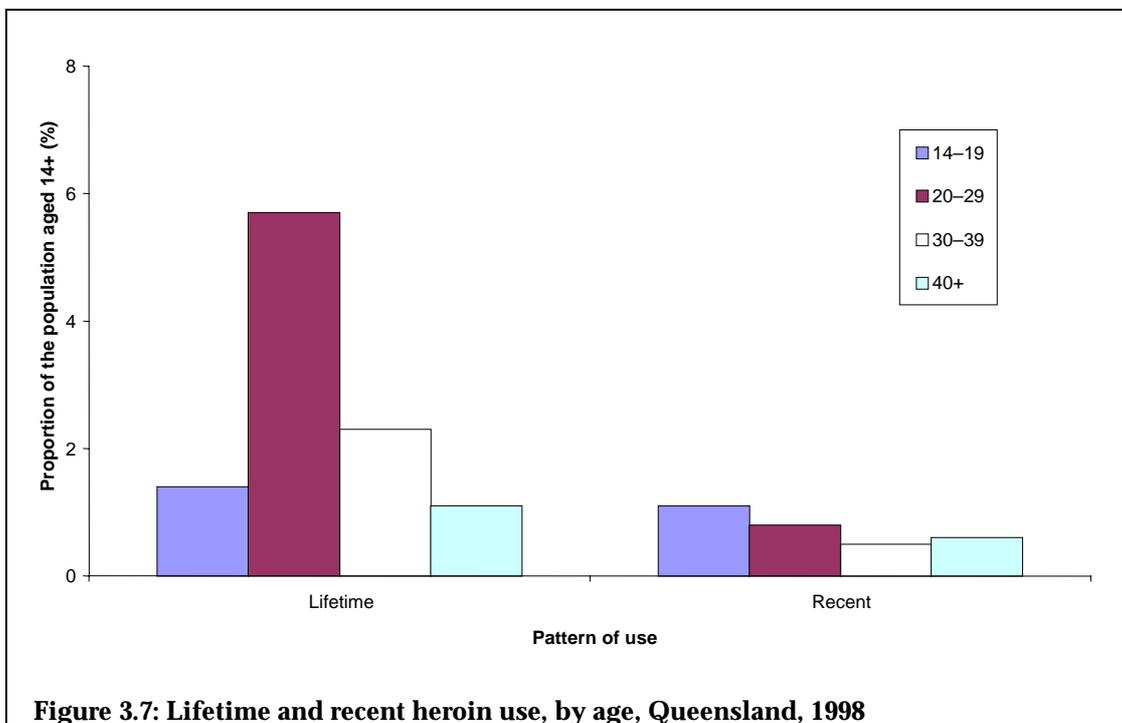


Figure 3.7: Lifetime and recent heroin use, by age, Queensland, 1998

### Lifetime heroin use

In Queensland:

- In 1998, the proportion of persons who had ever used heroin in their lifetime was 2.3%. This was an increase from 1.0% in 1995.
- The age group with the highest proportion of persons who had used heroin in their lifetime was the 20–29 years age group (5.7%). This was a substantial increase from 1995 (2.1%).
- All other age groups also experienced increases in the proportion of persons who had used in their lifetime. However, males and females showed different trends between 1995 and 1998.
- The lifetime use for the age group 40+ increased substantially from 0.3% in 1995 to 1.9% in 1998. Although from a low base, the increase for the 20–29 year old age group does not explain the overall increase for males.
- The proportion of females who had used heroin in their lifetime increased for all ages. For example, the proportion of females aged 20–29 years increased from 0.6% in 1995 to 5.0% in 1998.

**Table 3.13: Use of heroin: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by age and sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Age	Lifetime use				Recent use <sup>(a)</sup>			
	1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
(per cent)								
<b>Males</b>								
14–19	—	1.9	1.3	1.0	—	1.9	0.7 *	0.5 *
20–29	3.6	3.6	6.3	6.3	2.4	1.4	0.7 *	3.4
30–39	4.2	3.4	2.7	4.5	0.5	—	0.2 *	1.0
40+	1.1	0.3	1.9	1.5	—	—	1.0 *	0.4 *
<b>All ages</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7 *</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Females</b>								
14–19	1.0	—	1.6	2.5	—	1.0	1.6	1.3
20–29	2.3	0.6	5.0	2.8	—	0.6	0.8 *	1.4
30–39	0.5	0.9	2.0	2.1	0.3	—	0.7 *	0.3 *
40+	0.6	—	0.3	0.4	—	—	0.2 *	0.1 *
<b>All ages</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	—	<b>0.6 *</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Persons</b>								
14–19	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.1 *	0.9
20–29	2.9	2.1	5.7	4.6	1.5	0.7	0.8 *	2.4
30–39	2.3	2.0	2.3	3.3	0.4	—	0.5 *	0.6
40+	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.9	—	—	0.6 *	0.2 *
<b>All ages</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>

\* RSE greater than 50%.

(a) Used in the last 12 months.

#### Compared to the rest of Australia:

- In Queensland, the proportion of persons who had used heroin in their lifetime was the same as for persons in the rest of Australia combined.
- Patterns of lifetime use of heroin were inconsistent between Queensland and the rest of Australia. For example, the proportion of persons aged 14–19 years was slightly higher in the rest of Australia (1.7%) than in Queensland (1.4%), also for those aged 30–39 years (Qld 2.3%, Aus-Q 3.3%). Proportions were higher in Queensland for ages 20–29 years (Qld 5.7%, Aus-Q 4.6%) and 40 years or more (Qld 1.1%, Aus-Q 0.9%).
- Patterns for both males and females were similar to patterns for all persons. Most differences between Queensland and the rest of Australia proportions were small; one exception was a 67% difference between Queensland (2.7%) and the rest of Australia (4.5%) for males aged 30–39 years. Also, the proportion of females aged 14–19 years was approximately 50% larger in the rest of Australia than in Queensland in 1998, and the proportion of females aged 20–29 years was larger in Queensland (5.0%) than in the rest of Australia (2.8%) in 1998.

## Recent heroin users

In Queensland:

- Between 1995 and 1998, the proportion of recent heroin users rose from 0.3% to 0.6% of the population.
- For persons aged less than 30 years, recent use remained stable at approximately 1.0% of the population.
- In 1998, the proportion of females who used heroin in the last 12 months was larger than the proportion of males in all age groups, with the exception of persons aged 40 years or more (males 1.0%, females 0.2%).
- For males aged less than 30 years, the proportion of recent heroin users decreased between 1995 and 1998, but increased for females in the same age range.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- As for lifetime use, patterns of recent use were inconsistent between Queensland and the rest of Australia. In 1998, persons in the rest of Australia (0.8%) were slightly more likely to be recent users than persons in Queensland (0.6%).
- In 1998, the proportion of males aged 20–29 years who were recent users in the rest of Australia (3.4%) was almost five times the proportion in Queensland (0.7%).
- In 1998, the proportion of female recent users was generally higher in Queensland than in the rest of Australia; the exception to this was for those aged 20–29 years (Qld 0.8%, Aus-Q 1.4%).

**Table 3.14: Use of heroin: number of recent<sup>(a)</sup> users, by age and sex, Queensland, 1998**

Age	Males	Females	Persons
		(number)	
14–19	1,000 *	2,000	3,000 *
20–29	2,000 *	2,000 *	4,000 *
30–39	1,000 *	2,000 *	3,000 *
40+	7,000 *	1,000 *	8,000 *
<b>All ages</b>	<b>10,000 *</b>	<b>8,000 *</b>	<b>17,000</b>

\* RSE greater than 50%.

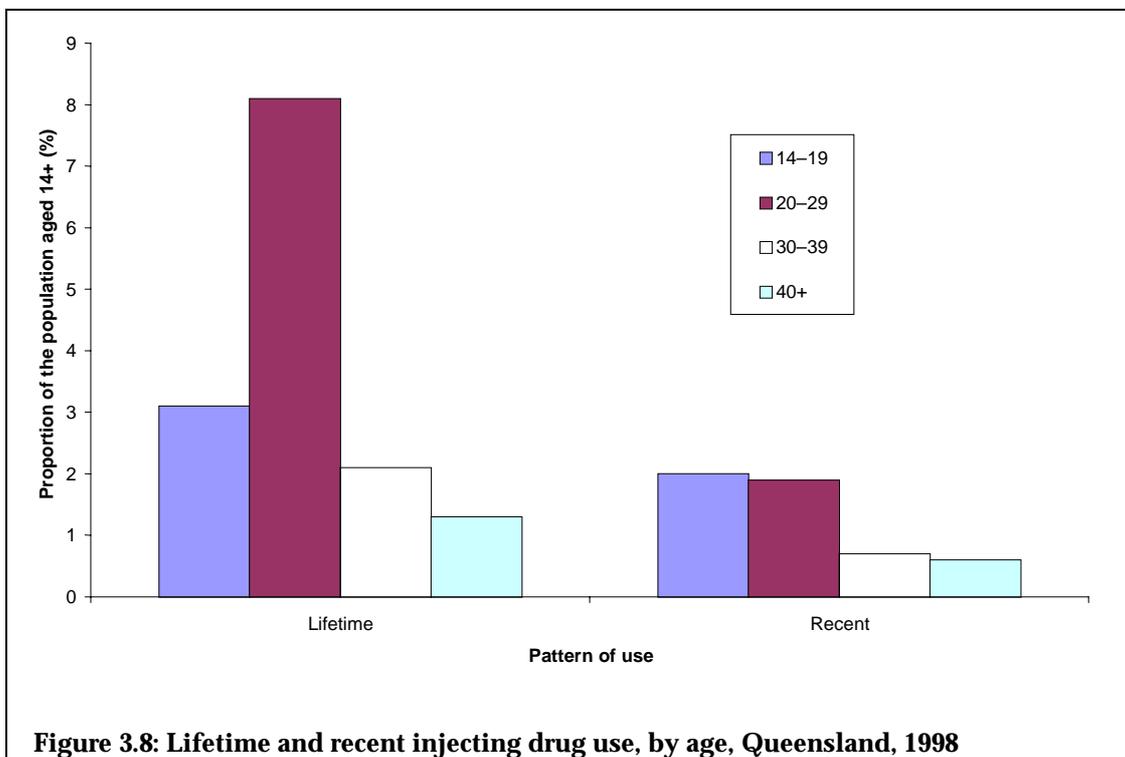
(a) Used in the last 12 months.

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

- In Queensland in 1998 there were approximately 10,000 males and 8,000 females that had used heroin in the past 12 months.
- The age group with the highest number of users was the 40 years and over age group, with approximately 8,000 recent users.
- There were about 3,000 Queensland teenagers that had used heroin in the last 12 months. Females (2,000) were more likely than males (1,000) to have used heroin in the last 12 months.

## Injecting drug use

In 1998, the proportion of persons living in Queensland who had tried injecting drugs in their lifetime was much larger for those aged 20–29 years than for any other age group. For recent use, the proportion of persons aged 14–19 years was very similar to that for persons aged 20–29 years (Figure 3.8).



Between 1995 and 1998 the proportion of the Queensland population aged 14 years or older that had ever injected illicit drugs increased from 0.9% to 3.0% (Table 3.15).

### Lifetime injecting

In Queensland:

- The age group with the highest proportion of persons who had ever injected was the 20–29 years age group (1995 2.9%, 1998 8.1%).
- Between 1995 and 1998, the proportion of persons who had ever injected increased for all age groups. For example, the proportion of 14–19 year olds increased from 1.1% to 3.1% between 1995 and 1998.
- In 1998, the proportion of males who had ever injected was larger than the proportion of females for all age groups, with the exception of 14–19 year olds (males 2.3%, females 3.9%).

**Table 3.15: Use of injecting drugs:<sup>(a)</sup> proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by age and sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Age	Lifetime use				Recent use <sup>(b)</sup>			
	1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
(per cent)								
<b>Males</b>								
14–19	2.1	1.9	2.3	0.4 *	0.8	1.9	0.8 *	0.2 *
20–29	6.0	5.2	8.7	6.0	3.4	—	1.7	3.4
30–39	3.6	1.3	3.1	4.5	0.7	—	0.7 *	1.1
40+	—	0.3	1.7	1.2	—	—	1.0	0.4 *
<b>All ages</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Females</b>								
14–19	1.2	—	3.9	2.2	1.0	—	3.2	0.7
20–29	1.4	0.6	7.4	1.8	0.9	—	2.2	0.9
30–39	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.9	—	—	0.7 *	0.2 *
40+	0.5	—	0.8	0.2 *	0.4	—	0.2 *	—
<b>All ages</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3 *</b>
<b>Persons</b>								
14–19	1.7	1.1	3.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.5 *
20–29	3.7	2.9	8.1	3.9	2.1	—	1.9	2.1
30–39	2.1	1.1	2.1	3.2	0.4	—	0.7 *	0.6 *
40+	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.7 *	0.2	—	0.6 *	0.2 *
<b>All ages</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>

\* RSE greater than 50%.

(a) Any illicit drug injected.

(b) Used in the last 12 months.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- In 1998, there were more persons who had ever injected in their lifetime in Queensland (3.0%) than in the rest of Australia (1.9%).
- Proportions were larger in Queensland for all age groups with the exception of persons aged 30–39 years (Qld 2.1%, Aus-Q 3.2%).
- This pattern was observed for both males and females by age group. For 30–39 year old males, the proportion of Queensland persons injecting was 3.1% and for the rest of Australia, 4.5%. For females the same age, 1.2% of Queensland respondents had injected in their lifetime compared to 1.9% of other Australians.
- For all other age groups there were higher proportions of Queensland respondents than respondents from the other States and Territories combined.

### Recent injecting drug users

Because data for recent injecting users in Queensland was limited in 1995, direct comparisons cannot be made. However, in Queensland:

- In 1998, 1.0% of the population had injected a drug in the last 12 months.
- In 1998, the age group with the highest proportion of injecting drug users was the 14–19 years age group (2.0%), closely followed by the 20–29 years age group (1.9%).

- The proportions of male and female recent injecting drug users were similar in 1998 (males 1.1%, females 1.0%).
- In 1998, 1.7% of males aged 20–29 years were recent injecting drug users; this compares to 2.2% of females in the same age group.
- The highest proportion of female injecting drug users was in the 14–19 years age group (3.2%), which compares to just 0.8% of males in the same age group.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- The proportion of injecting drug users in Queensland in 1998 (1.0%) appears slightly higher than in the other States and Territories combined (0.7%).
- The proportion of injecting drug users was consistently higher in Queensland than in the rest of Australia for most age groups, with the exception of persons aged 20–29 years (Qld 1.9%, Aus-Q 2.1%) where the difference was very slight.
- For males aged 20–29 years, 1.7% of Queensland respondents were recent injecting drug users compared to 3.4% of other Australians.

### Illicit drugs injected

The first drugs injected by users of illicit drugs were **amphetamines**, followed by **heroin** (Table 3.16).

**Table 3.16: Injecting drug use: first and recent<sup>(a)</sup> illicit drugs injected, proportion of the injecting population aged 14 years and over, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1998**

Drug	First injected <sup>(b)</sup>						Recently injected <sup>(c)</sup>					
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Aus-Q	Qld	Aus-Q	Qld	Aus-Q	Qld	Aus-Q	Qld	Aus-Q	Qld
	(per cent)											
Heroin	33.0	35.5	47.9	32.4	37.1	34.3	56.5	50.3	41.3	41.1 *	53.5	45.9
Methadone	0.5	5.9	—	—	0.3	3.5	10.5	3.2	—	—	8.4	1.7
Other opiates	4.2	—	0.2	1.2	3.1	0.5	7.0	—	—	—	5.6	—
Amphetamines	55.1	51.1	40.9	50.0	51.3	50.6	67.9	56.5	69.4	87.5 *	68.2	71.4
Cocaine	0.9	3.9	3.3	2.1	1.6	3.2	8.1	5.8	35.2	7.2 *	13.4	6.5
Hallucinogens	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	8.5	—	—	4.0	4.4
Ecstasy	0.4	3.5	—	—	0.3	2.1	8.4	—	4.5	—	7.6	—
Benzodiazepines	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.7	—	—	—	5.4	—
Steroids	5.1	—	—	—	3.7	—	9.1	3.9	—	—	7.3	2.0
Other	0.7	—	7.7	14.3	2.6	5.8	2.6	11.7	9.0	4.1 *	3.9	8.0

\* RSE greater than 50%.

(a) Used in the last 12 months.

(b) Base equals respondents ever injected.

(c) Base equals respondents injecting in the last 12 months.

### First drug injected

- Approximately half (50.6%) of all persons living in Queensland aged 14 years or older who had injected illicit drugs in their lifetime first injected **amphetamines**, while 34.3% injected **heroin** first and 3.5% injected **methadone** first.
- The proportion of males (51.1%) who injected **amphetamines** and the proportion of females (50.0%) was similar.

- **Heroin** (34.3%) was the next most frequent first illicit drug injected in Queensland. Males (35.5%) who had ever injected were more likely than females (32.4%) to have injected **heroin** as their first drug.
- For the rest of Australia, the proportion who injected **amphetamines** or **heroin** first was similar to Queensland.

### Recent drugs injected

Recent injecting drug users in 1998, in both Queensland and in the rest of Australia, tended to be injecting more than one drug.

In Queensland:

- Approximately seven in 10 recent users living in Queensland named **amphetamines** as a recently injected drug.
- Approximately 45.9% of recent users recently injected **heroin**, and 6.5% injected **cocaine**.
- Almost 90% of female injecting drug users recently injected **amphetamines**, compared to 56.5% of male injecting drug users.
- Approximately 8.5% of male injecting drug users recently injected **hallucinogens**.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- As in Queensland, the drug with the highest proportion of recent injectors in the rest of Australia was **amphetamines** (68.2%), then **heroin** (53.5%), and **cocaine** (13.4%).
- Approximately two in three male recent injecting drug users injected **amphetamines**, compared to 56.5% in Queensland. For both first and recent injecting drug use, the proportions injecting **amphetamines** and **heroin** were far larger than proportions injecting other drugs (Figure 3.9).

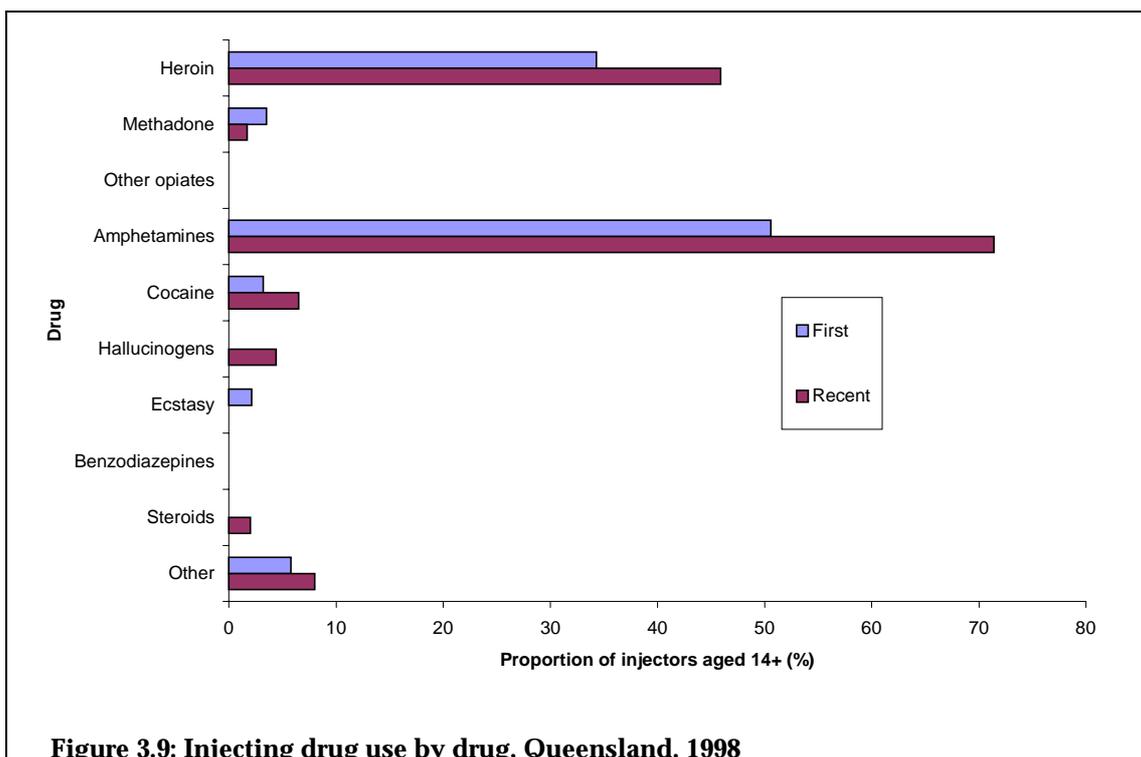


Figure 3.9: Injecting drug use by drug, Queensland, 1998

## Sources of supply

Illicit drugs were almost always first obtained from friends or acquaintances, and there was little change in this source of supply over the course of drug use (Table 3.17).

**Table 3.17: Source of first and recent supply of illicit drugs, Queensland, 1998**

Drug	Friend or acquaintance		Relative		Spouse or partner		Street dealer		Other	
	First <sup>(a)</sup>	Now <sup>(b)</sup>	First	Now	First	Now	First	Now	First	Now
	(per cent)									
Marijuana/cannabis	88.1	82.6	6.4	3.6	2.2	3.1	1.8	6.4	1.4	4.2
Analgesics <sup>(c)</sup>	31.4	14.7	30.7	26.3	10.0	2.4	2.0	1.2	25.9 <sup>(d)</sup>	55.4 <sup>(d)</sup>
Tranquillisers <sup>(c)</sup>	54.5	17.7	11.6	7.2	7.5	14.3	1.5	—	24.9 <sup>(d)</sup>	60.7 <sup>(d)</sup>
Steroids <sup>(c)</sup>	71.4	50.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.6 <sup>(d)</sup>	49.7 <sup>(d)</sup>
Barbiturates <sup>(c)</sup>	75.0	26.6	8.2	33.2	—	—	4.4	22.6	12.4 <sup>(d)</sup>	17.7 <sup>(d)</sup>
Inhalants	64.2	48.7	8.5	7.2	4.0	—	7.7	4.9	15.6	39.2
Heroin	81.2	70.6	11.9	—	3.1	—	3.7	21.5	—	8.0
Methadone <sup>(e)</sup>	84.7	61.3	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	4.4 <sup>(f)</sup>	38.7 <sup>(f)</sup>
Amphetamines <sup>(c)</sup>	84.4	78.5	4.2	6.1	2.7	2.7	4.2	10.4	4.5	2.2
Cocaine	90.6	72.4	2.2	8.8	—	—	7.2	7.6	—	11.2
Naturally occurring hallucinogens	70.5	48.9	3.6	3.2	0.7 *	—	0.4 *	—	24.8 <sup>(g)</sup>	47.8 <sup>(g)</sup>
LSD/synthetic hallucinogens	89.8	79.0	1.9	—	1.1	—	6.8	17.6	0.4 *	3.3
Ecstasy	88.0	68.4	2.2	—	1.2	—	8.6	27.3	—	4.4

\* RSE greater than 50%.

(a) Base equals respondents ever used.

(b) Base equals respondents using in the last 12 months.

(c) Non-medical use.

(d) Includes doctor's script.

(e) Non-maintenance.

(f) Includes stolen/doctor's script.

(g) Includes from fields.

## First suppliers of illicit drugs

The first suppliers of illicit drugs in Queensland were typically friends or acquaintances.

- Nearly nine out of every ten illicit drug users first obtained **marijuana/cannabis** (88.1%), **cocaine** (90.6%), **LSD** (89.8%), and **ecstasy** (88.0%) from friends or acquaintances.
- The proportion of persons who first obtained an illicit drug from a friend or acquaintance did not fall below 50% for any substance, with the exception of **analgesics**. Only 31.4% of Queensland persons who had ever tried analgesics for non-medical purposes obtained them first from a friend or acquaintance.
- Exceptions to the predominance of friends and acquaintances as the first supply source were the common pharmaceuticals, where their availability by prescription was an alternative first source.
- Relatives were an alternative source of first supply for many substances, including **analgesics** (30.7%), **tranquillisers** (11.6%), **heroin** (11.9%), and **methadone** (10.9%).
- Very few persons obtained their first illicit drug from a street dealer.

## Recent suppliers of illicit drugs

The proportion of persons who obtained their supply from friends or acquaintances remained stable between first and recent supplies for most illicit drugs in Queensland. Exceptions were:

- **heroin**, where 3.7% were first obtained from a street dealer, compared to 21.5% for recent supplies;
- **barbiturates**, where 4.4% were first obtained from a dealer, compared to 22.6% for recent supplies;
- **amphetamines**, where 4.2% were first obtained from street dealers, compared to 10.4% of recent supplies;
- **LSD**, where 6.8% were first obtained from street dealers, compared to 17.6% of recent supplies; and
- **ecstasy**, where the increase in use of street dealers was from 8.6% to 27.3% between first and recent supplies.

Obtaining common pharmaceuticals for recent illicit purposes was less common from friends and relatives than purchasing them 'over the counter' or using prescriptions.

## Suppliers of cigarettes and alcohol to persons aged less than 18 years

Friends or acquaintances were most likely to be the source of first supply of cigarettes and alcohol to under-age teenagers (Table 3.18).

**Table 3.18: Persons under 18 years: first and recent suppliers of tobacco and alcohol, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1998**

Source	Males				Females				Persons			
	First		Now		First		Now		First		Now	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
<b>Tobacco</b>	(per cent)											
Friend/acquaintance	72.8	<b>75.0</b>	<b>29.1</b>	39.2	82.6	<b>79.8</b>	<b>24.3</b>	18.4	78.2	<b>77.9</b>	<b>25.8</b>	27.9
Relative	15.9	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	23.6	7.3	<b>14.0</b>	<b>21.4</b>	2.6	11.2	<b>11.6</b>	<b>17.1</b>	12.3
Spouse/partner	—	—	—	—	0.1 *	<b>0.6 *</b>	<b>9.4</b>	4.4	—	<b>0.4 *</b>	<b>6.5</b>	2.4
Retailer	2.7	<b>9.8</b>	<b>52.7</b>	36.9	0.9	<b>1.0</b>	<b>38.3</b>	72.6	1.7	<b>4.5</b>	<b>42.7</b>	56.2
Other	8.6	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	0.2	9.1	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	2.0	8.9	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	1.2
<b>Alcohol</b>												
Friend/acquaintance	35.9	<b>39.6</b>	<b>53.1</b>	37.2	48.0	<b>67.2</b>	<b>52.8</b>	46.2	41.9	<b>54.4</b>	<b>52.9</b>	41.8
Relative	59.6	<b>54.1</b>	<b>25.6</b>	35.0	47.2	<b>30.4</b>	<b>24.9</b>	28.4	53.5	<b>41.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	31.7
Spouse/partner	—	—	<b>3.5</b>	1.2	—	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	2.0	—	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	1.6
Retailer	0.5 *	<b>0.6 *</b>	<b>13.6</b>	17.7	0.5 *	—	<b>13.5</b>	18.5	0.5	<b>0.3 *</b>	<b>13.5</b>	18.1
Other	4.1	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	8.8	4.2	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	4.8	4.2	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	6.8

\* RSE greater than 50%.

Note: For 'First', base equals persons aged 14–17 years who have ever smoked or drunk alcohol, for 'Now', base equals current smokers and drinkers aged 14–17 years.

In Queensland:

- Between first and recent use (and despite still being under-age), there was a shift in the proportions obtaining tobacco from friends (77.9%) to purchasing from retailers (42.7%). Under-age male smokers were more likely (52.7%) than female under-age smokers (38.3%) to obtain tobacco products from retailers for recent supplies.
- A similar, but smaller, trend towards purchasing alcohol from retailers for recent supplies was also observed. Whereas less than 1.0% of first supplies of alcohol were obtained directly from a retailer, approximately 13.5% of under-age drinkers subsequently obtained their alcohol from retailers.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- Persons aged 14–17 years living in the rest of Australia were more likely to obtain tobacco now from friends/acquaintances (27.9%) or from retailers (56.2%) than persons living in Queensland (25.8% and 42.7%, respectively).
- In the rest of Australia, there was a 22 percentage point drop for those who obtained alcohol from a relative, between first and recent supply, compared to a 16 percentage point drop in Queensland. In both cases, supply seemed to have shifted to retailers and 'other' sources.

# 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). There was no opportunity for individuals to respond 'Don't know enough about this', except for the question regarding the 'Tough on Drugs' illicit drugs policy (as first announced by the Prime Minister on 2 November 1997). For the purposes of this chapter, responses of 'support' or 'strongly support' are taken as support.

For tobacco and alcohol, the questions were in the context of reducing the problems associated with their use; for heroin there was no reference to the reduction of problems associated with its use.

## Tobacco

Between 1995 and 1998, there were both increases and decreases in public support for measures to reduce the harms associated with tobacco (Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1: Support<sup>(a)</sup> for tobacco harm-reduction measures: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Measure	Males				Females				Persons			
	1995		1998		1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
	(per cent)											
Stricter enforcement of law against selling to minors	92.0	<b>89.3</b>	<b>87.8</b>	88.3	95.3	<b>92.6</b>	<b>92.0</b>	91.7	93.7	<b>91.0</b>	<b>89.9</b>	90.1
Banning tobacco advertising at sporting events	51.4	<b>35.8</b>	<b>50.3</b>	58.9	59.1	<b>48.5</b>	<b>61.2</b>	66.7	55.3	<b>42.2</b>	<b>55.8</b>	62.9
Banning smoking in the workplace	73.7	<b>63.7</b>	<b>72.0</b>	77.2	84.7	<b>80.7</b>	<b>80.2</b>	84.4	79.2	<b>72.3</b>	<b>76.1</b>	80.9
Banning smoking in shopping centres	74.5	<b>69.5</b>	<b>75.6</b>	81.6	77.9	<b>80.5</b>	<b>82.6</b>	85.3	76.2	<b>75.0</b>	<b>79.1</b>	83.5
Banning smoking in restaurants	72.0	<b>74.8</b>	<b>73.3</b>	78.4	75.5	<b>74.1</b>	<b>76.1</b>	77.3	73.8	<b>74.4</b>	<b>74.7</b>	77.8
Banning smoking in pubs/clubs	41.0	<b>40.8</b>	<b>40.8</b>	49.6	47.4	<b>46.4</b>	<b>47.4</b>	53.2	44.2	<b>43.7</b>	<b>44.1</b>	51.5
Increase tax on tobacco products to pay for health messages	65.6	<b>52.2</b>	<b>56.9</b>	58.5	68.7	<b>68.5</b>	<b>65.2</b>	65.0	67.2	<b>60.4</b>	<b>61.1</b>	61.8
Increase tax on tobacco products to contribute to treatment costs	69.4	<b>55.1</b>	<b>60.6</b>	64.9	69.0	<b>69.5</b>	<b>67.1</b>	68.3	69.2	<b>62.3</b>	<b>63.9</b>	66.6
Increase tax on tobacco products to discourage smoking	59.8	<b>45.7</b>	<b>54.1</b>	57.4	63.7	<b>53.2</b>	<b>62.1</b>	64.3	61.8	<b>49.5</b>	<b>58.1</b>	60.9

(a) Strongly support and support.

In Queensland:

- Approximately nine in 10 persons supported 'Stricter enforcement of law against selling tobacco to minors' both in 1995 and 1998.
- Levels of support in 1998 for other tobacco measures were generally greater than 50% of the population. Proportions ranged from 55.8% for 'Banning tobacco advertising at sporting events' to 79.1% for 'Banning smoking in shopping centres'. The exception was 'Banning smoking in pubs/clubs' which received 44.1% support in 1998 and similar levels in 1995 (43.7%).
- The majority of tobacco harm-reduction measures received similar levels of support in both 1995 and 1998, with the exception of 'Banning tobacco advertising at sporting events' (1995 42.2%, 1998 55.8%) and 'Increasing tax on tobacco products to discourage smoking' (1995 49.5%, 1998 58.1%).
- In 1998, levels of support for all tobacco harm-reduction measures were higher for females than for males. For example, 'Banning tobacco advertising at sporting events' (males 50.3%, females 61.2%) and 'Increase tax on tobacco to pay for health messages' (males 56.9%, females 65.2%).

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- Levels of support for tobacco harm-reduction measures were higher in the rest of Australia than in Queensland for all measures surveyed in 1998. The largest difference was for the measure with the lowest levels of support in both Queensland and the rest of Australia: 'Banning smoking in pubs/clubs' (Qld 44.1%, Aus-Q 51.5%).
- Levels of support were similar for males and females between Queensland and the rest of Australia in 1998. For both males and females, proportions who supported harm-reduction measures were generally higher in the rest of Australia than in Queensland.

## Alcohol

Support generally declined between 1995 and 1998 for possible measures to reduce the harms associated with alcohol (Table 4.2).

In Queensland:

- In 1998, the alcohol harm-reduction measure with the highest level of support was 'More severe penalties for drunk drivers' (89.3%). The measure with the lowest level of support was 'Increasing the price of alcohol' (27.2%).
- In general, support for alcohol harm-reduction measures decreased between 1995 and 1998, with the exception of 'Limiting TV advertising until after 9.30 p.m.' (1995 66.2%, 1998 70.3%) and 'Banning alcohol sponsorship of sporting events' (1995 29.1%, 1998 39.2%).
- In 1998, levels of support were notably higher for females than for males for all alcohol harm-reduction measures. For example, 'Reducing the number of outlets' (males 25.8%, females 41.4%), and 'Raising the legal drinking age' (males 41.6%, females 52.2%).
- Between 1995 and 1998, support for alcohol harm-reduction measures for males was variable, for example, 'Raising the legal drinking age' decreased from 46.8% to 41.6%, 'Increasing the number of alcohol-free public events' remained stable at around 57.5%, and 'Limiting TV advertising until after 9.30 p.m.' increased from 54.6% to 64.2%.

**Table 4.2: Support<sup>(a)</sup> for alcohol harm-reduction measures: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Measure	Males				Females				Persons			
	1995		1998		1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
	(per cent)											
Increasing the price of alcohol	26.5	<b>21.8</b>	<b>19.5</b>	19.6	40.8	<b>41.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	33.6	33.7	<b>31.6</b>	<b>27.2</b>	26.7
Reducing the number of outlets	25.3	<b>23.4</b>	<b>25.8</b>	27.9	42.3	<b>41.6</b>	<b>41.4</b>	41.1	33.9	<b>32.5</b>	<b>33.7</b>	34.6
Reducing trading hours	31.5	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.9</b>	30.0	46.2	<b>46.1</b>	<b>39.0</b>	40.3	39.0	<b>37.7</b>	<b>34.4</b>	35.2
Raising the legal drinking age	43.9	<b>46.8</b>	<b>41.6</b>	34.6	53.3	<b>62.7</b>	<b>52.2</b>	45.5	48.6	<b>54.8</b>	<b>46.9</b>	40.1
Increasing the number of alcohol free public events	64.2	<b>57.7</b>	<b>57.5</b>	60.5	78.1	<b>71.4</b>	<b>72.1</b>	73.5	71.3	<b>64.6</b>	<b>64.8</b>	67.1
Increasing the number of alcohol free dry zones	69.3	<b>60.9</b>	<b>59.6</b>	65.0	76.0	<b>75.4</b>	<b>71.7</b>	73.5	72.7	<b>68.1</b>	<b>65.7</b>	69.3
against serving customers who are drunk	86.3	<b>88.3</b>	<b>82.9</b>	82.3	93.4	<b>96.3</b>	<b>89.6</b>	90.2	89.9	<b>92.3</b>	<b>86.2</b>	86.3
Serving only low alcohol beverages at sporting events	65.1	<b>64.4</b>	<b>63.8</b>	64.7	79.7	<b>78.6</b>	<b>75.6</b>	78.4	72.5	<b>71.5</b>	<b>69.7</b>	71.6
Limiting TV advertising until after 9.30 p.m.	66.9	<b>54.6</b>	<b>64.2</b>	66.7	81.3	<b>77.8</b>	<b>76.5</b>	79.8	74.2	<b>66.2</b>	<b>70.3</b>	73.3
Banning alcohol sponsorship of sporting events	32.1	<b>22.8</b>	<b>29.9</b>	38.5	47.5	<b>35.3</b>	<b>48.4</b>	54.0	39.9	<b>29.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>	46.4
More severe penalties for drunk drivers	84.4	<b>87.5</b>	<b>85.5</b>	84.2	94.5	<b>92.5</b>	<b>93.0</b>	93.1	89.5	<b>90.0</b>	<b>89.3</b>	88.8

(a) Strongly support and support.

- The proportion of females supporting alcohol harm-reduction measures generally decreased between 1995 and 1998, with the major exception of 'Banning alcohol sponsorship of sporting events', which increased from 35.3% to 48.4%.

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- In general, the proportion of other Australians who supported alcohol harm-reduction measures was slightly higher or equal to Queensland proportions. This excludes 'Raising the legal drinking age' which was 46.9% in Queensland and 40.1% in the rest of Australia.
- This pattern was also evident for males and females: for males, 41.6% of the Queensland population supported 'Raising the legal drinking age' compared to 34.6% of other Australian males. For females, 52.2% supported this measure in Queensland, compared to 45.5% in the rest of Australia.

## Illicit drugs

The survey addressed support for measures for the problems associated with heroin use, support for legalisation of personal use of selected substances (see Chapter 2), and support for the ‘Tough on Drugs’ approach. It should be noted that these measures were not explained in detail to survey respondents (Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3: Support<sup>(a)</sup> for heroin harm-reduction measures: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1998**

Measure	Males		Females		Persons	
	Qld	Aus-Q	Qld	Aus-Q	Qld	Aus-Q
	(per cent)					
Free needle/syringe exchanges	45.4	46.5	51.6	54.2	48.5	50.4
Methadone maintenance programs	58.9	56.2	57.9	58.6	58.4	57.5
Treatment with drugs other than methadone	52.7	54.2	52.8	54.4	52.8	54.3
Regulated injecting rooms	32.8	32.2	34.0	34.2	33.4	33.2
Rapid detoxification therapy	59.5	61.6	56.0	59.7	57.7	60.6

(a) Strongly support and support.

### In Queensland:

- More than half of Queensland survey respondents supported treatment programs for heroin users, including rapid detoxification therapy (57.7%), methadone maintenance programs (58.4%), and treatment with drugs other than methadone (52.8%).
- Half of survey respondents supported free needle/syringe exchange (48.5%), and one-third supported regulated injecting rooms (or ‘shooting galleries’) (33.4%).
- In general, support for the various illicit drug harm-reduction measures was similar for males and females. However, free needle/syringe exchanges were supported by a higher proportion of females (51.6%) than males (45.4%), and rapid detoxification therapy was supported by a higher proportion of males (59.5%) than females (56.0%).

### Compared to the rest of Australia:

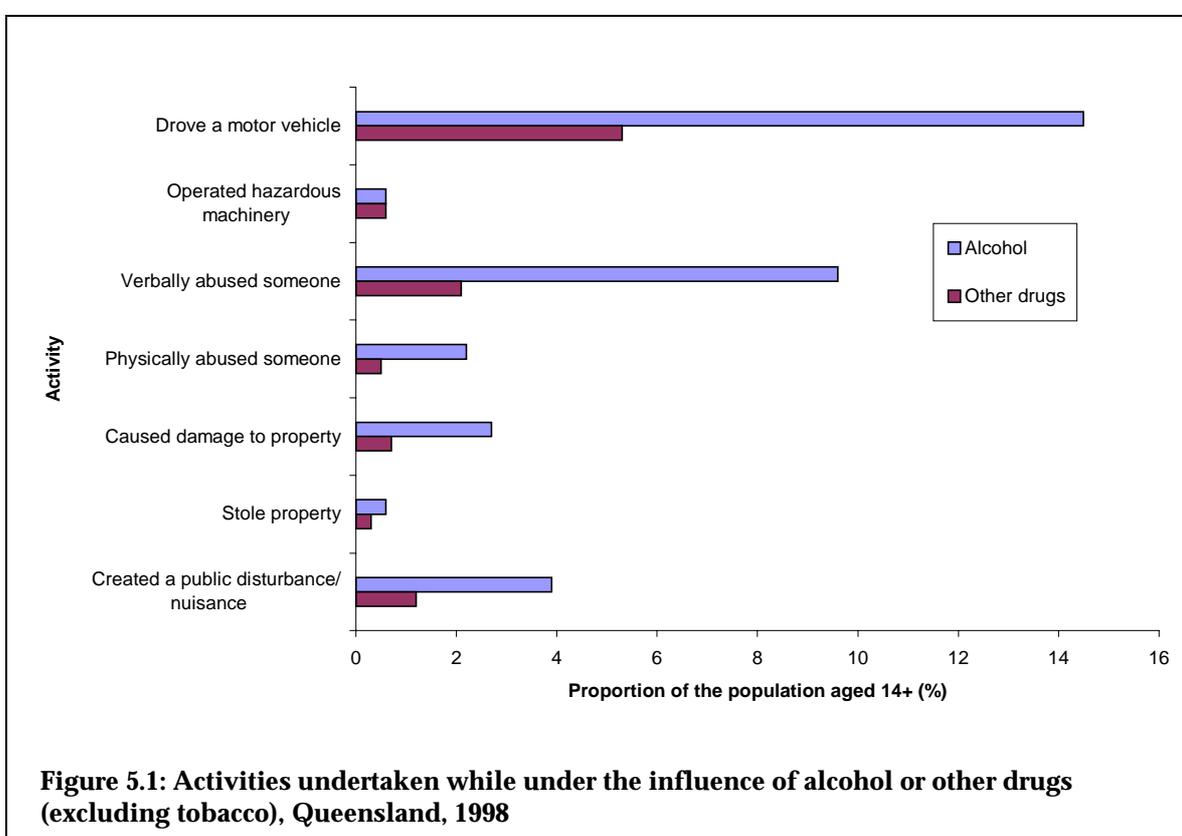
- The proportion of persons in the rest of Australia who supported the various illicit drug harm-reduction measures was generally very similar to Queensland. However, support for rapid detoxification therapy was marginally higher in the rest of Australia (60.6%) than in Queensland (57.7%).
- For females, levels of support for all illicit drug harm reduction-measures were higher in the rest of Australia than in Queensland. However, for males the proportion who supported methadone maintenance programs was higher in Queensland (58.9%) than in the rest of Australia (56.2%).

# 5 Drug-related activities

## Perpetrators of drug-related harm

Survey respondents were asked how many times in the past 12 months they undertook specific activities while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs (excluding tobacco and drugs used for licit purposes) (Table 5.1).

In Queensland in 1998, the proportion of persons who drove a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs was considerably higher than the proportion of persons who undertook other surveyed activities (Figure 5.1).



## Activities undertaken while under the influence of alcohol

In Queensland:

- In 1998, the proportion of persons aged 14 years and over who drove a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the past 12 months was 14.5%, which was a 77% increase from 1995.
- Proportions for all of the alcohol-related activities increased between 1995 and 1998, although generally only slightly.

- Between 1995 and 1998, the proportion of males involved in alcohol-related incidents increased for all incidents surveyed. For example, the proportion who drove a motor vehicle increased from 12.1% to 19.8% and the proportion who caused damage to property increased from 1.3% to 4.3%.
- For females, the proportions undertaking various activities while under the influence of alcohol generally remained stable between 1995 and 1998. However, the proportion of females who drove a motor vehicle increased from 4.4% to 9.1% between 1995 and 1998.

**Table 5.1: Activities undertaken while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs (excluding tobacco) in the past 12 months, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Influence and activity	Males				Females				Persons			
	1995		1998		1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
<b>Alcohol</b>	(per cent)											
Drove a motor vehicle	14.6	<b>12.1</b>	<b>19.8</b>	24.7	7.1	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	11.9	10.8	<b>8.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>	18.2
Operated hazardous machinery	2.6	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	1.7	0.4	—	<b>0.1</b> *	0.1	1.5	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	0.9
Verbally abused someone	11.4	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	12.9	4.8	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	5.8	8.0	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	9.3
Physically abused someone	4.5	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	3.1	0.6	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	0.7	2.5	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	1.9
Caused damage to property	4.5	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	4.4	1.4	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	0.9	2.9	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	2.6
Stole property	1.6	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	1.7	0.2	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b> *	0.3	0.9	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	1.0
Created a public disturbance/nuisance	7.3	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	6.6	3.3	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	2.6	5.3	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	4.6
<b>Other drugs</b>												
Drove a motor vehicle	(a)	(a)	<b>7.7</b>	8.4	(a)	(a)	<b>3.1</b>	4.1	(a)	(a)	<b>5.3</b>	6.2
Operated hazardous machinery	(a)	(a)	<b>1.1</b>	1.3	(a)	(a)	<b>0.1</b> *	0.1	(a)	(a)	<b>0.6</b>	0.7
Verbally abused someone	(a)	(a)	<b>2.1</b>	2.5	(a)	(a)	<b>2.1</b>	1.0	(a)	(a)	<b>2.1</b>	1.7
Physically abused someone	(a)	(a)	<b>0.6</b> *	0.8	(a)	(a)	<b>0.3</b> *	0.2	(a)	(a)	<b>0.5</b>	0.5
Caused damage to property	(a)	(a)	<b>1.0</b>	1.1	(a)	(a)	<b>0.3</b> *	0.2	(a)	(a)	<b>0.7</b>	0.6
Stole property	(a)	(a)	<b>0.4</b> *	0.7	(a)	(a)	<b>0.2</b> *	0.1	(a)	(a)	<b>0.3</b> *	0.4
Created a public disturbance/nuisance	(a)	(a)	<b>1.2</b>	1.4	(a)	(a)	<b>1.1</b>	0.5	(a)	(a)	<b>1.2</b>	0.9

\* RSE greater than 50%.

(a) Not asked in 1995.

Note: Base equals all users of alcohol and other drugs (excluding tobacco).

### Compared to the rest of Australia:

- The proportions of persons in Queensland who undertook an activity while under the influence of alcohol in the last 12 months were similar to those in the rest of Australia. Approximately 14.5% of Queensland persons drove a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol compared to 18.2% of other Australians.
- The proportion of Queensland males who undertook the surveyed activities in the last 12 months was lower than the proportion of males in the rest of Australia for all activities.

- For females in general, the proportions in Queensland who reported being involved in an activity while under the influence of alcohol were higher than proportions in the rest of Australia.

### Activities undertaken while under the influence of drugs other than alcohol

Relative to the rates of alcohol-related activities, the prevalence of selected behaviours while under the influence of drugs other than alcohol was much lower.

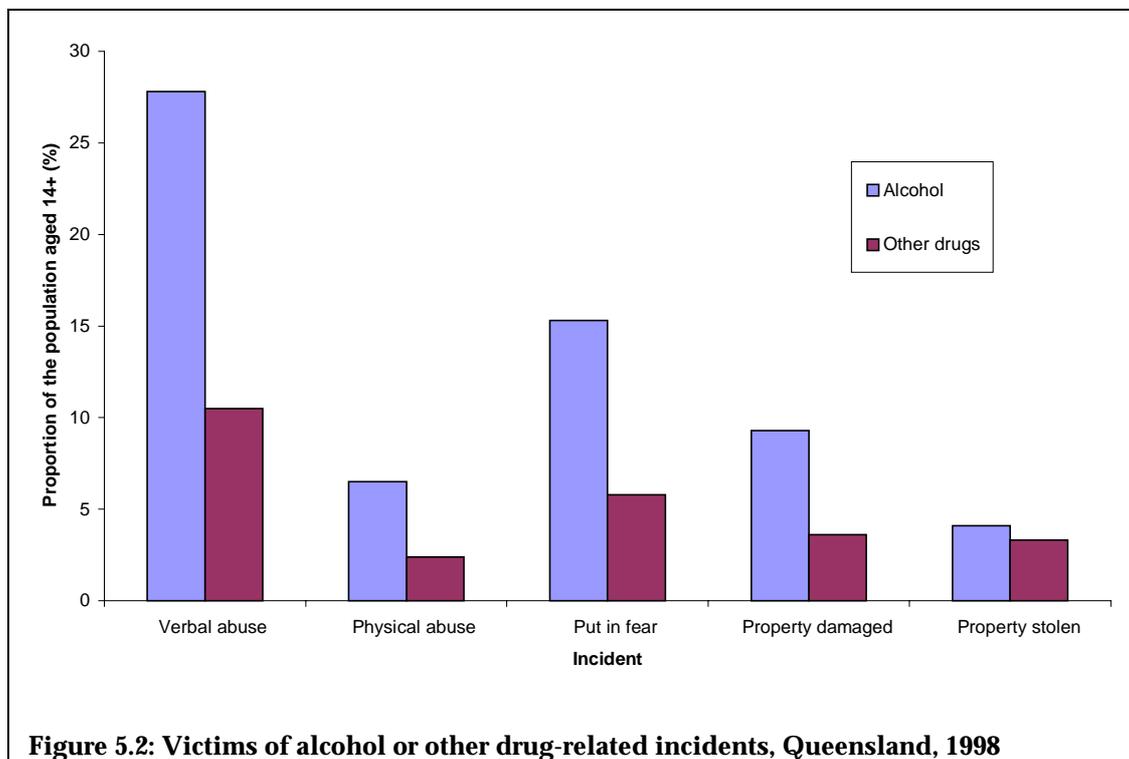
- In 1998, one in 20 persons living in Queensland drove a motor vehicle while under the influence of drugs other than alcohol.
- Males (7.7%) were more than twice as likely as females (3.1%) to drive while under the influence of drugs other than alcohol.
- About 2.0% of persons verbally abused someone in the last 12 months and 1.2% created a public disturbance/nuisance.

The proportions of Queensland respondents engaging in selected behaviours were generally quite similar to those in the rest of Australia.

- Approximately 2.1% of persons living in Queensland, and 1.7% of persons in other States and Territories combined verbally abused someone; less than 1.0% physically abused someone, caused damage to property, or stole property while under the influence of drugs other than alcohol.

### Victims of perceived drug-related harm

In 1998, verbal abuse was the most common type of abuse reported by victims of both perceived alcohol and other drug-related incidents (Figure 5.2).



Persons living in Queensland were more than twice as likely to be victims of perceived alcohol-related incidents than to be victims of incidents perceived related to other drugs (Table 5.2).

**Table 5.2: Proportion of the population aged 14 years and over who have been victims of perceived alcohol or other drug-related incidents, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Influence and activity	Males				Females				Persons			
	1995		1998		1995		1998		1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
<b>Alcohol</b>	(per cent)											
Verbal abuse	39.9	<b>35.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	32.9	29.3	<b>28.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>	26.3	34.5	<b>31.4</b>	<b>27.6</b>	29.6
Physical abuse	11.8	<b>11.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	7.9	6.2	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	4.9	9.0	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	6.4
Put in fear	20.2	<b>18.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	14.6	23.8	<b>24.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	17.3	22.1	<b>21.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	16.0
Property damaged	17.2	<b>18.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	8.9	9.3	<b>8.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	7.2	13.2	<b>13.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	8.1
Property stolen	6.0	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	4.3	4.1	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	3.1	5.1	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	3.7
<b>Other drugs</b>												
Verbal abuse	(a)	(a)	<b>12.8</b>	11.8	(a)	(a)	<b>8.2</b>	8.7	(a)	(a)	<b>10.5</b>	10.2
Physical abuse	(a)	(a)	<b>2.7</b>	2.9	(a)	(a)	<b>2.1</b>	1.9	(a)	(a)	<b>2.4</b>	2.4
Put in fear	(a)	(a)	<b>4.7</b>	6.7	(a)	(a)	<b>6.8</b>	8.8	(a)	(a)	<b>5.8</b>	7.7
Property damaged	(a)	(a)	<b>2.9</b>	3.4	(a)	(a)	<b>4.2</b>	2.7	(a)	(a)	<b>3.6</b>	3.0
Property stolen	(a)	(a)	<b>2.8</b>	4.0	(a)	(a)	<b>3.7</b>	2.9	(a)	(a)	<b>3.3</b>	3.4

(a) Not asked in 1995.

## Victims of incidents perceived related to alcohol

### In Queensland:

- The proportion of persons aged 14 years or older who considered they were victims of alcohol-related verbal abuse decreased from 31.4% in 1995 to 27.6% in 1998. Males (30.6%) were more likely than females (24.7%) in 1998 to be victims of alcohol-related verbal abuse.
- The proportion of persons subjected to perceived alcohol-related physical abuse dropped from 8.3% in 1995 to 6.4% in 1998. Males were slightly more likely than females to be victims of perceived alcohol-related physical abuse.
- The likelihood of being put in fear, or having property damaged or stolen in incidents thought to be alcohol-related, decreased between 1995 and 1998 by around 30%.
- In 1998, females were more likely to be victims of being put in fear (males 11.4%, females 19.0%), of having property damaged (males 8.6%, females 10.0%) and of having property stolen (males 3.8%, females 4.3%) in incidents thought to be alcohol-related.

### Compared to the rest of Australia:

- In 1998, the proportions of persons in Queensland who considered they were victims of alcohol-related events were very similar to proportions in the rest of Australia.

## Victims of incidents perceived related to drugs other than alcohol

Compared to alcohol-related incidents, persons living in Queensland were only half as likely to be victims of incidents thought to be related to other drugs.

- In 1998, approximately one in 10 (10.5%) persons aged 14 years or over were victims of verbal abuse from a person perceived to be affected by drugs other than alcohol.
- Slightly more than one in 20 (5.8%) people were put in fear in an incident related to drugs other than alcohol.
- Rates of physical abuse (2.4%) and property damage (3.6%) were less than half the corresponding rates for alcohol-related incidents, and approximately the same proportion of persons reported property theft resulting from drugs other than alcohol as for alcohol (3.3% and 4.1% respectively).

Compared to the rest of Australia:

- As for victims of incidents thought to be related to alcohol, the proportions of victims in other Australia were similar to proportions in Queensland.
- However, the proportion of persons who were put in fear was slightly higher in the rest of Australia (7.7%) than in Queensland (5.8%).

## Estimates of the number of victims of perceived alcohol-related incidents

It is estimated that in Queensland in the 12 months preceding the survey there were over 760,000 victims of perceived alcohol-related verbal abuse and almost 260,000 persons had property damaged in perceived alcohol-related incidents (Table 5.3).

**Table 5.3: Number of victims of perceived alcohol-related incidents, by age and sex, Queensland, 1998**

Incident	Age				All ages
	14–19	20–29	30–39	40+	
	(number)				
	<b>Males</b>				
Verbal abuse	47,000	144,000	99,000	126,000	420,000
Physical abuse	14,000	42,000	16,000	21,000	93,000
Put in fear	24,000	50,000	49,000	32,000	156,000
Property damage	12,000	42,000	29,000	34,000	118,000
Property stolen	5,000	17,000	9,000	21,000	52,000
	<b>Females</b>				
Verbal abuse	59,000	115,000	72,000	88,000	343,000
Physical abuse	10,000	33,000	21,000	16,000	83,000
Put in fear	53,000	95,000	51,000	58,000	264,000
Property damage	24,000	60,000	29,000	21,000	139,000
Property stolen	15,000	28,000	7,000	9,000	60,000
	<b>Persons</b>				
Verbal abuse	106,000	259,000	171,000	215,000	761,000
Physical abuse	24,000	75,000	37,000	38,000	177,000
Put in fear	78,000	145,000	100,000	88,000	419,000
Property damage	37,000	101,000	58,000	56,000	257,000
Property stolen	20,000	46,000	15,000	29,000	110,000

Note: 'All ages', 'Persons' may not add up to sum of components due to rounding.

- There were more almost 180,000 victims of perceived alcohol-related physical assaults and about 110,000 victims of perceived alcohol-related property theft in the 12 months preceding the 1998 survey.
- In 1998, there were approximately 50,000 more female victims of perceived alcohol-related incidents than male victims.
- Females aged 14–19 years experienced higher rates of verbal abuse, property damage, property theft and being put in fear than males in the same age group.

### Injuries resulting from perceived drug-related incidents

Approximately 7.0% of all persons living in Queensland aged 14 years or over suffered an injury (non self-inflicted) as a result of perceived alcohol or other drug-related incidents in the 12 months preceding the 1998 survey (Table 5.4).

**Table 5.4: Most serious injury sustained as a result of a perceived alcohol or other drug-related incident, by sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1998**

Injury	Males		Females		Persons	
	Qld	Aus-Q	Qld	Aus-Q	Qld	Aus-Q
	(per cent)					
<b>Total injured</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Bruising, abrasions	<b>76.5</b>	65.4	<b>73.9</b>	68.6	<b>75.0</b>	66.9
Burns, not involving hospital	—	—	<b>0.6 *</b>	0.4 *	<b>0.3 *</b>	0.2 *
Minor lacerations	<b>18.1</b>	14.1	<b>13.5</b>	11.7	<b>15.4</b>	13.0
Lacerations requiring suturing, but not hospital	<b>0.5 *</b>	2.9 *	<b>2.5 *</b>	1.7 *	<b>1.7 *</b>	2.4 *
Fractures not requiring hospital	<b>4.8 *</b>	5.7 *	<b>7.5 *</b>	13.7	<b>6.4 *</b>	9.3
Sufficiently serious to require hospital	—	11.8	<b>2.0 *</b>	3.8 *	<b>1.2 *</b>	8.2

\* RSE greater than 50%.

Note: Base of total injured equals all respondents, base of injury breakdown equals total physically injured.

- The most frequent serious injury sustained as a result of perceived alcohol or other drug-related incidents in Queensland was bruises and minor abrasions (75.0%). Males who had been injured (76.5%) were slightly more likely than females (73.9%) who had been injured to sustain bruises or abrasions.
- Bruises and abrasions were also the most common forms of injury in the other States and Territories combined (66.9%).
- The second most common type of injury in Queensland was minor lacerations (15.4%), followed by fractures not requiring hospital admission (6.4%).
- Queensland females who had been injured (7.5%) were more likely than males (4.8%) to have fractures not requiring hospital admission.
- Other than bruises and abrasions and sufficiently serious to require hospital admission, proportions of injured persons in Queensland closely resembled proportions in the rest of Australia.

## Estimates of the number of victims of perceived alcohol or other drug-related incidents

It is estimated that almost 110,000 persons living in Queensland aged 14 years or over were injured as a result of a perceived alcohol or other drug-related incident in the 12 months preceding the 1998 survey (Table 5.5).

**Table 5.5: Number of persons sustaining injuries as a result of a perceived alcohol or other drug-related incident, by age, Queensland, 1998**

Injury	Age				All ages
	14–19	20–29	30–39	40+	
	(number)				
Bruising, abrasions	9,000	33,000	18,000	19,000	80,000
Burns, not involving hospital admission	–	–	–	–	–
Minor lacerations	2,000 *	9,000	1,000 *	5,000	17,000
Lacerations requiring suturing, but not hospital admission	1,000 *	1,000 *	–	–	2,000 *
Fractures not requiring hospital admission	–	3,000 *	4,000 *	–	7,000 *
Sufficiently serious to require hospital admission	–	1,000 *	–	–	1,000 *
<b>Total persons injured</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>107,000</b>

\* RSE greater than 50%.

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

- The injury sustained by the largest number of persons as a result of a perceived alcohol or other drug-related incident was bruises and abrasions. In 1998, it was estimated that about 80,000 persons aged 14 years or older sustained injuries of this type. Most victims (33,000) were aged 20–29 years.
- Around 1,000 persons sustained injuries so severe that they required hospitalisation.

## Avoidance of passive smoking

Respondents were asked whether they avoided places where they may be exposed to other people's cigarette smoke (Table 5.6). Almost two-thirds of Queensland respondents (65%) answered either 'Yes, always' or 'Yes, sometimes'.

- In 1998, approximately two-thirds (64.7%) of persons living in Queensland indicated that they would avoid other people's cigarette smoke. This was almost a 10 percentage point increase from 1995 (55.1%).
- In general, females were more likely to avoid other people's smoke than males. However, males aged 14–19 years (65.0%) were more likely to avoid other people's smoke than females in the same age group (62.5%).
- Rates of avoidance were generally lower in Queensland than in the other States and Territories combined, across all ages and for both sexes. For example, 54.8% of Queensland persons aged 20–29 years avoided cigarette smoke compared to 62.0% of other Australians.

**Table 5.6: Persons avoiding places where they may be exposed to other people's tobacco smoke, by age and sex, Queensland and the rest of Australia, 1995, 1998**

Age	1995		1998	
	Aus-Q	Qld	Qld	Aus-Q
(per cent)				
<b>Males</b>				
14-19	64.2	72.7	65.0	61.7
20-29	51.0	45.2	54.1	58.5
30-39	51.1	53.5	60.7	69.2
40+	60.1	41.4	65.0	66.4
<b>All ages</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>65.0</b>
<b>Females</b>				
14-19	57.6	69.5	62.5	67.3
20-29	50.4	39.9	55.6	65.6
30-39	66.6	66.6	67.6	74.2
40+	63.5	62.2	73.0	69.0
<b>All ages</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>69.3</b>
<b>Persons</b>				
14-19	61.1	71.4	63.7	64.4
20-29	50.7	42.5	54.8	62.0
30-39	59.2	60.6	64.2	71.7
40+	61.9	52.0	69.1	67.7
<b>All ages</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>67.2</b>

# 6 Explanatory notes

## Introduction

The 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey was the sixth in a series which commenced in 1985. In October 1997 the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) was commissioned by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services to manage the 1998 survey. The Institute 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 February 1998 to conduct the survey and Hermes Precisa Pty Ltd was contracted to scan the completed questionnaires. Quantitative Evaluation and Design was subsequently engaged to independently evaluate the derivation of population weights and design effects.

The survey was conducted between June and September 1998, with over 90% of data collected between July and August 1998.

In April 1999, the Queensland Health Department and AIHW agreed to produce a joint publication of the State's results relative to the combined results of the other Australian States and Territories.

## Scope

The estimates for 1998 contained in this publication are based on information obtained from persons aged 14 years and over, from a national sample of 8,357 private dwellings. Estimates for 1995 were drawn from a comparable survey conducted in that year. In 1998, 2,647 respondents from Queensland were selected from 2,007 private dwellings.

Households were selected by a multi-stage, stratified area, random-quota sample. Minimum sample sizes sufficient to return reliable strata estimates were allocated to States and Territories and the remainder of the available quota was distributed proportional to population. At the invitation of the Survey Technical Advisory Committee, the health authorities in the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory funded additional interviews supplementary to those allocated.

## Methodology

### Study design

The survey employed a split sample design which incorporated random household selection and a mixture of random and targeted respondent selection.

- Sample 1. National random selection of households, where a person aged 14 years or over was randomly selected by next birth-date. Data were collected from personal interviews and self-completion booklets for the more sensitive issues. The number of respondents who completed the survey nationally from this sample was 4,012. The Queensland component of this number was 1,312 respondents.
- Sample 2. Same household as in Sample 1. The youngest person aged 14 years or older, other than the Sample 1 respondent, was selected. Data were collected by self-completion booklets. Where a questionnaire was completed subsequent to the Sample 1 interview, one attempt was made to personally collect it. If it was still incomplete, the respondent was provided with a reply paid pre-addressed envelope. The number of respondents who completed the survey nationally from this sample was 1,983. The Queensland component of this number was 626 respondents.
- Sample 3. Capital cities only. From a random selection of households, a person aged 14 to 39 years of age was randomly selected by next birth-date. Data were collected by self-completion booklets. Questionnaires were left for completion and interviewers returned two days later for their collection. Where a questionnaire was not completed by this time, the respondent was provided with a reply paid pre-addressed envelope. The number of respondents who completed the survey nationally from this sample was 4,035. The Queensland component of this number was 648 respondents.

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

The combination of split sampling, oversampling of the lesser populated States and Territories and the supplementary to quota interviews resulted in a sample which was not proportional to the State/Territory distribution of the Australian population aged 14 years and over.

**Table 6.1: Comparison of sample and State/Territory distributions**

Distribution	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	ACT	NT
Sample size	1,468	1,483	2,586	831	764	1,031	1,164	703
% of total sample	14.6	14.8	25.8	8.3	7.6	10.3	11.6	7.0
% of 1998 population	33.9	25.0	18.3	8.0	9.7	2.5	1.6	0.9

Queensland, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory were over sampled and New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia were under sampled, relative to the estimated national population aged 14 years and over.

Targeting younger persons to obtain more reliable estimates for the illicit drugs, in particular, also resulted in a sample which was disproportionate to the estimated age distribution of persons aged 14 years and over.

**Table 6.2: Comparison of the sample and estimated population distributions, Australia, 1998**

Age	Sample distribution			1998 population estimates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	(%)					
14–19	7.6	8.2	15.8	5.4	5.1	10.5
20–29	11.4	14.6	26.0	9.5	9.3	18.8
30–39	12.9	17.0	29.9	9.6	9.7	19.3
40–49	4.2	5.6	9.9	9.0	9.0	17.9
50–59	3.4	4.0	7.4	6.9	6.6	13.5
60+	5.1	5.9	11.0	9.1	11.0	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Females in the survey sample were over-represented, as were persons aged under 35 years. The bias towards youth was not unexpected and in line with the survey design. The over-representation of females in all age groups was unexpected.

**Table 6.3: Comparison of the sample and estimated population distributions, Queensland, 1998**

Age	Sample distribution			1998 population estimates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	(per cent)					
14–19	6.1	7.1	13.3	5.2	5.5	10.7
20–29	10.6	14.7	25.3	10.5	9.4	19.9
30–39	10.4	15.4	25.8	9.2	9.6	18.8
40+	15.8	19.8	35.6	24.9	25.8	50.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As occurred with the national sample, younger persons were generally oversampled in Queensland and a disproportionate number of female respondents completed the survey.

### Response rates

When compared to 1995, the 1998 survey achieved a slightly lower, but comparable response rate.

The experimental survey design, and in particular the procedures adopted for verification of completions, contributed to a lower response rate than might have been expected.

**Table 6.4: Response characteristics by sample, Australia, 1995, 1998**

Response	1998 survey samples				Total	1995 survey
	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Total sample		
Interviewed/self-completed	4,012	1,983	4,035	10,030	56%	57%
Refused, did not return q'naire	3,034	352	2,576	5,962	33%	30%
Unavailable, sent back q'naire unusable	36	288	788	1,112	6%	5%
Busy, temporary refusal	—	—	—	—	—	2%
No English, incapable	84	49	67	200	1%	3%
Other	189 <sup>(a)</sup>	561 <sup>(a)</sup>	—	750	4%	3%
Total attempts	7,355	3,233	7,466	18,054	100%	100%
Response rate	55%	61%	54%	56%	—	—
<b>Queensland response rate</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>57%</b>	—	<b>n.a.</b>

(a) Includes cases where completed questionnaire failed edit checks, and where field worker inadequately recorded reason for non-responses.

## **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. Following processing, responses were checked for consistency using cross-validation items within the questionnaire. Resultant transformations were manually completed according to predetermined logic and edit rules. Less than 0.3% (3 in 1,000) of data items were transformed. A questionnaire-to-data file audit was then conducted to confirm the accuracy of responses recorded.

### **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 proportional imbalances introduced by the split and supplementary sampling design, and the subsequent lower-than-expected male response rate. Estimates in this publication are based on the weighted combined samples.

## **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 with relative standard errors (RSEs) between 25% and 50% should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with RSEs 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.

### **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. failures 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 in all, which resulted in a total of nine different questionnaires (three per sample) with identical sequencing of questions, but different orders of possible responses within. The copy at Appendix 5 is a Sample 2, Rotation 1 version of the questionnaire.

## **Limitations of the data**

Excluded from sampling were non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, boarding houses, etc.), institutional settings (hospitals, nursing homes, other clinical settings (e.g. drug and alcohol rehabilitation centres), prisons, military establishments, and university halls of residence). With the exception of Tasmania, non-mainland islands were also excluded.

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 waves of the survey were retained for 1998, with one exception. In the present survey, greater assistance was provided to respondents on what was meant by 'non-medical use'.

### **Recent smoker**

A recent smoker was a person who smoked tobacco daily (Question G8) or who smoked tobacco at least occasionally (Question G15).

### **Recent regular smoker**

A recent regular smoker was a recent smoker who consumed cigarettes at least daily (Question G8) or most days (Question G15).

### **Recent occasional smoker**

A recent occasional smoker was a recent smoker who consumed cigarettes less than daily or most days (Question G15).

### **Recent drinker**

A recent drinker was a person who consumed alcohol in the last 12 months.

### **Recent regular drinker**

A recent regular drinker was a recent drinker who consumed alcohol at least weekly (Question H7).

### **Recent occasional drinker**

A recent occasional drinker was a recent drinker who consumed alcohol less than weekly.

### **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.

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.

Painkillers/analgesics\*

Tranquillisers/sleeping pills\*

Steroids\*

Barbiturates\*

Amphetamines\*

Marijuana/cannabis

Heroin

Methadone\*\*

Cocaine

LSD/synthetic hallucinogens

Ecstasy and other designer drugs

(Any) injected\*

\* for non-medical purposes

\*\* non-maintenance program

## **Recent illicit drug use (all and any substances)**

Use within the previous 12 months.

## **Comparability with 1995 survey**

The 1998 survey varies from the 1995 (and earlier) NDS Household Surveys in several respects.

- Data collection in 1998 was conducted between June and September, compared to May to June in 1995.
- All respondents in 1995 were interviewed, and self-completed the more sensitive sections of the questionnaire. In 1998, only Sample 1 (see 'study design' above) completed questionnaires in the same way. Samples 2 and 3 in 1998 self-completed the entire questionnaire.
- Due to the split sample-related data collection methods, questions retained from the 1995 survey, which relied upon the use of showcards were presented as fixed lists in Samples 2 and 3.
- A small number of questions which were open-ended in 1995 were changed to forced choice in 1998, and one question which was forced choice in 1995 was changed to open-ended in 1998 (but the same template was retained for coding purposes). Where this occurred, a footnote to the relevant table indicates the circumstances.
- In an attempt to enhance the reliability of estimates in the 1998 survey, a small number of missing and contradictory responses were imputed through a rigorous menu of cross-validation edit and logic checks. For example, if a respondent failed to indicate a lifetime usage response (missing) or answered

- ‘no—never used’, but then provided detailed responses to subsequent questions (e.g. used in the last 12 months, how used, where used, source of supply), the missing or contradictory response was recoded as ‘yes’. In the 1995 survey, in general, responses were recorded as given, without correction for obvious error. If an ‘entry level’ question was missing or ‘no—never used’ in 1995, all subsequent responses in the category were declared missing. The effect of the changes implemented in 1998 is to amplify the size of increases and reduce the size of decreases in estimates between the two surveys by approximately 1–2% of the positive (‘yes’) lifetime use responses (e.g. a lifetime prevalence estimate of 30% in 1998 possibly includes a 0.3–0.6% recoded component). For lifetime estimates this effect is insubstantial, but recent usage estimates can include up to 9% of responses which in 1995 would have been declared missing (e.g. a 30% estimate of recent usage in 1995 would have been 32.7%, if the 1998 treatment had been applied and if the level of missing/contradictory responses been equivalent in that year).
- Inter-sample reliability tests were conducted to determine the extent and nature of variability of responses which might be attributable to the different collection modalities in 1998. Results indicated that the different data collection methods did not affect responses.

### **Interpretation of results**

The exclusion of persons from dwellings and institutional settings described in ‘limitations of data’ above, 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 is little equivalent data on the tendencies for under or over-reporting of actual illicit drug use.

The methodology of the 1998 Survey was generally comparable to past NDS Household Surveys. There is the possibility that systematic biases were introduced by the split sampling design in 1998 compared to that employed in 1995, and the treatment of missing and contradictory responses discussed above.

# References

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 1999. (AIHW 1999)1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: First results. AIHW cat. no. PHE 15. Canberra: AIHW (Drug Statistics Series).

Collins & Lapsley 1996. The social costs of drug abuse in Australia in 1988 and 1992. NDS Monograph Series no. 30. Canberra: AGPS.

Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services 1996. National Drug Strategy Household Survey: Survey report 1995. Canberra: AGPS.

Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (MCDS) 1998. National drug strategic framework 1998–99 to 2002–03: Building partnerships: A strategy to reduce the harm caused by drugs in our community. Canberra: MCDS.

# Appendix 1: Membership of survey committees

**Table A1.1: Department of Health and Family Services Policy Reference Group**

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

**Table A1.2: Survey Technical Advisory Committee**

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

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

# Appendix 2: Standard errors and relative standard errors

**Table A2.1: Prevalence (P), standard errors (SE) and relative standard errors (RSE) relating to Queensland totals, and males and females, Queensland, 1998**

Population estimate	Queensland total			Males			Females		
	P	SE	RSE	P	SE	RSE	P	SE	RSE
('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	(%)	('000)	(%)	(%)	('000)	(%)
2,500	90.5	22	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,000	72.4	34	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,500	54.3	37	2.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,250	45.2	37	3.0	90.9	15	1.2	90.0	14	1.1
1,000	36.2	36	3.6	72.7	24	2.4	72.0	20	2.0
750	27.1	33	4.4	54.6	27	3.5	54.0	23	3.0
500	18.1	29	5.8	36.4	26	5.1	36.0	22	4.4
400	14.5	26	6.6	29.1	24	6.1	28.8	21	5.1
300	10.9	23	7.8	21.8	22	7.3	21.6	19	6.2
200	7.2	19	9.7	14.5	19	9.4	14.4	16	8.0
100	3.6	14	14.0	7.3	14	13.9	7.2	12	11.7
90	3.3	13	14.8	6.5	13	14.7	6.5	11	12.4
80	2.9	13	15.7	5.8	12	15.6	5.8	11	13.2
70	2.5	12	16.8	5.1	12	16.8	5.0	10	14.2
60	2.2	11	18.2	4.4	11	18.2	4.3	9	15.4
50	1.8	10	20.0	3.6	10	20.0	3.6	8	16.9
40	1.4	9	22.4	2.9	9	22.4	2.9	8	19.0
30	1.1	8	25.9	2.2	8	26.0	2.2	7	22.0
20	0.7	6	31.8	1.5	6	32.0	1.4	5	27.0
10	0.4	5	45.0	0.7	5	45.4	0.7	4	38.3

Note: Light shading indicates caution in using estimates.

**Table A2.2: Prevalence (P), standard errors (SE) and relative standard errors (RSE) relating to age groups, Queensland, 1998**

Population estimate	Age											
	14-19			20-29			30-39			40+		
	P	SE	RSE	P	SE	RSE	P	SE	RSE	P	SE	RSE
('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	(%)	('000)	(%)	(%)	('000)	(%)	(%)
1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.4	18	1.4
1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.6	27	2.7
750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.7	29	3.9
500	-	-	-	94.2	6	1.3	94.3	6	1.1	35.8	28	5.6
450	-	-	-	84.8	10	2.2	84.9	9	2.0	32.2	27	6.1
400	-	-	-	75.4	12	2.9	75.5	11	2.7	28.6	27	6.6
350	-	-	-	65.9	13	3.7	66.0	12	3.4	25.0	25	7.3
300	98.5	2	0.7	56.5	14	4.5	56.6	12	4.1	21.5	24	8.1
250	82.1	7	2.8	47.1	14	5.5	47.2	12	5.0	17.9	23	9.0
200	65.7	9	4.3	37.7	13	6.6	37.7	12	6.0	14.3	21	10.3
150	49.3	9	6.0	28.3	12	8.2	28.3	11	7.5	10.7	18	12.1
100	32.8	8	8.5	18.8	11	10.7	18.9	10	9.7	7.2	15	15.2
90	29.6	8	9.1	17.0	10	11.4	17.0	9	10.4	6.4	14	16.0
80	26.3	8	9.9	15.1	10	12.2	15.1	9	11.1	5.7	14	17.1
70	23.0	8	10.8	13.2	9	13.2	13.2	8	12.0	5.0	13	18.3
60	19.7	7	12.0	11.3	9	14.4	11.3	8	13.1	4.3	12	19.9
50	16.4	7	13.4	9.4	8	16.0	9.4	7	14.5	3.6	11	21.9
40	13.1	6	15.2	7.5	7	18.0	7.5	7	16.4	2.9	10	24.5
30	9.9	5	17.9	5.7	6	21.1	5.7	6	19.2	2.1	9	28.4
20	6.6	4	22.3	3.8	5	26.0	3.8	5	23.7	1.4	7	34.9
10	3.3	3	32.1	1.9	4	37.2	1.9	3	33.8	0.7	5	49.6
5	1.6	2	45.8	0.9	3	52.8	0.9	2	48.1	-	-	-

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

# Appendix 3: Population estimates

The following population distribution was used for generating the population estimates in this report.

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

	State/Territory								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	(number)								
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>								
14–19	266,790	197,996	153,268	82,887	60,817	20,832	15,458	8,939	806,987
20–29	472,689	360,227	267,814	145,945	107,120	31,517	27,454	19,384	1,432,150
30–39	492,292	360,118	263,967	145,386	112,591	33,857	24,237	18,115	1,450,563
40+	1,287,236	932,686	686,268	357,911	312,990	97,525	55,594	29,267	3,759,477
<b>All ages</b>	<b>2,519,007</b>	<b>1,851,027</b>	<b>1,371,317</b>	<b>732,129</b>	<b>593,518</b>	<b>183,731</b>	<b>122,743</b>	<b>75,705</b>	<b>7,449,177</b>
	<b>Females</b>								
14–19	254,718	186,381	147,327	78,144	57,721	19,731	13,988	8,004	766,014
20–29	467,323	354,761	262,920	138,787	102,975	31,531	26,588	17,495	1,402,380
30–39	491,749	366,248	266,025	143,695	112,695	35,540	25,094	16,374	1,457,420
40+	1,378,172	1,016,537	711,345	369,371	343,841	105,453	59,380	24,654	4,008,753
<b>All ages</b>	<b>2,591,962</b>	<b>1,923,927</b>	<b>1,387,617</b>	<b>729,997</b>	<b>617,232</b>	<b>192,255</b>	<b>125,050</b>	<b>66,527</b>	<b>7,634,567</b>
	<b>Persons</b>								
14–19	521,507	384,378	300,595	161,030	118,538	40,563	29,446	16,943	1,573,000
20–29	940,012	714,989	530,734	284,733	210,094	63,048	54,042	36,878	2,834,530
30–39	984,040	726,366	529,991	289,081	225,287	69,397	49,331	34,489	2,907,982
40+	2,665,408	1,949,222	1,397,614	727,282	656,831	202,978	114,975	53,921	7,768,231
<b>All ages</b>	<b>5,110,967</b>	<b>3,774,955</b>	<b>2,758,934</b>	<b>1,462,126</b>	<b>1,210,750</b>	<b>375,986</b>	<b>247,794</b>	<b>142,231</b>	<b>15,083,743</b>

Source: 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey.

# Appendix 4: Survey-related materials

## Related publications

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).

## Unpublished statistics

A standard set of cross-tabulations at general, demographic and geographic levels will be available from early 2000 as a PDF file on the Institute's web page <http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications>. All questionnaire items will be represented in this set and will be cross-tabulated by age and sex, by State and Territory, and by capital city, urban and rural geographic identifiers.

Other analyses may be available on request. Provision of data may be subject to an AIHW Health Ethics Committee application and charges may apply. For further information, contact Mark Cooper-Stanbury on (02) 6289 7027; or by e-mail at [mark.cooper-stanbury@aihw.gov.au](mailto:mark.cooper-stanbury@aihw.gov.au).

## Access to the Confidentialised Unit Record Files

A public-use CURF is available for researchers through the Social Sciences Data Archives at the Australian National University [ssda@anu.edu.au](mailto:ssda@anu.edu.au)

Data items removed from the master data file in producing the public-use datafile comprise Census Collectors District (CCD), Statistical Local Area (SLA), Postcode, and dates of data collection. The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) code was reduced to 2 digits.

The master data file, which contains all of the data items, may be made available for legitimate research through an application to the Institute's Health Ethics Committee. Contact Mark Cooper-Stanbury on (02) 6289 7027; or by e-mail at [mark.cooper-stanbury@aihw.gov.au](mailto:mark.cooper-stanbury@aihw.gov.au).

# Appendix 5: The questionnaire

The questionnaire was not a single document. Three samples were selected, each with equivalent numbers of questions in the same sequence (refer to 'Study design' in Chapter 6).

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

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

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

Additionally, to address the possibility that the order of responses within questions might affect the likelihood of selection, response lists were rotated so that blocks of possible answers were presented in equal numbers across all samples. Three rotations were employed. Accordingly, there were nine different questionnaires, all with the same question sequence, but different orders of possible responses within particular questions.

**Office use only**

Area no.

Postcode

Date   /   /

ID Sample 1 Questionnaire

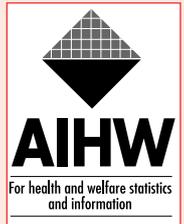
**Relationship *Sample 2* respondent to *Sample 1* respondent: (cross one):**

Spouse/Partner  Child

Parent/Guardian  Sibling

Other relative

Unrelated housemate



**1998 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 sixth 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 Family Services to effectively examine important health and social issues and certain behaviour relating to drug use, and to measure the extent of drug use and the community's attitude to drugs.

**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 still sealed, to the survey team for processing. The survey is managed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 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.

**Please be as honest and 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.**

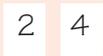
**How to complete this form:**

- Please complete this form using a **blue or black pen**. Most questions only require you to answer by marking the appropriate box or boxes with a **cross**, like this:



Please do not mark any areas outside the box.

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



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

- Other questions will ask you to write your answer on the lines provided. Please ensure that you **print** your answer like this:

Last year I travelled to Bali on Holiday

- If you wish to change your answer to any question, please use **liquid paper** to make the change. If you do not have any liquid paper, put a line right through the wrong answer and mark the right answer with a cross.
- If you see an arrow like this (➔), you should follow the direction exactly. For example, ➔ **C1** means that you should miss all of the questions after the one you have just answered, until you come to the question marked **C1**. If you do not see the arrow, just answer the next question.

## A note for all, but more 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 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 your answers will be shown to your parents. This will not, and can not, 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 11,000 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 Institute of Health and Welfare or the Department of Health and Family Services will let them look at the answers you provide. Your answers will help in planning health and other services for the community.

## SECTION A. Perceptions

A1. When people talk about "a drug problem", which two drugs do you first think of?

CROSS ONLY ONE DRUG CATEGORY IN EACH COLUMN

	1st drug?	2nd drug?
<b>Alcohol</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Tobacco</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Tea/coffee/caffeine</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Barbiturates</b> (e.g. Barbies, Barbs, Downers, Reds, Purple hearts)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Tranquillisers, sleeping pills</b> (e.g. Tranks, Sleepers, Valium, Serapax, Serries, Mandrax, Mandies, Rohypnol, Rowies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Pain killers, analgesics</b> (e.g. Aspirin, Paracetamol, Mersyndol)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Steroids</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Inhalants</b> (e.g. Glue, Petrol, Solvents, Rush, Amyl, Laughing Gas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Marijuana/Hashish/Cannabis Resin</b> (e.g. Grass, Dope, Hooch, Pot, Weed, Smoko, Hash, Mull, Block, Chokie, Skunk, Gunja, Yandi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Naturally occurring Hallucinogens</b> (e.g. Datura, Angel's Trumpet, Magic Mushrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>LSD/Synthetic Hallucinogens</b> (e.g. Acid, Trips)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Amphetamines/Speed</b> (e.g. Goey, Go-go, Zip, "Uppers", Ice, Amphet, Meth, Ox Blood, Leopards Blood, MDA, Bromo MDA, MDEA, Methylamphetamine, Eve)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Heroin</b> (e.g. Hammer, Smack, Skag, Shit, Rock, Slow)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Cocaine</b> (e.g. Coke, Crack, Big C, Blow, Candi, Ceci, Charlie)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Ecstasy/Designer Drugs</b> (e.g. XTC, E, Ex, Eccie, E and C, "Adam", MDMA, PMA, GHB)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drugs other than listed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None/can't think of any	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**A2. Which of these drugs do you think directly or indirectly causes the most deaths in Australia?**

CROSS ONLY ONE DRUG CATEGORY

**SINGLE RESPONSE**  
(The one causing the most deaths)

- Narcotics (e.g. Heroin)
- Alcohol
- Prescribed drugs (e.g. Pain relievers, Valium, Serapax, Sleeping Pills)
- Amphetamines (e.g. Speed, "uppers")
- Tobacco
- Cocaine
- Marijuana/Cannabis

**A3. Which one of these things do you think is the most serious concern for the general community?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Marijuana/hash use
- Tobacco smoking
- Heroin use
- Sharing needles or syringes
- Excessive use of Barbiturates
- Excessive drinking of Alcohol
- Excessive use of Tranquillisers
- Sniffing Glue/Petrol/Solvents/Rush
- Ecstasy/Designer Drug use
- Amphetamine/Speed use
- Cocaine/Crack use
- Hallucinogen use
- Excessive use of Pain killers/Analgesics
- Steroid use
- None of these

**A4. If you needed any information about the health effects of alcohol, tobacco and/or other drugs, where would you go to obtain that information?**

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IF NONE/DON'T KNOW → B1.

**Office Use Only**

**A5. Have you in fact used any of the sources you just mentioned for information about the health effects of alcohol, tobacco or other drugs in the past 12 months?**

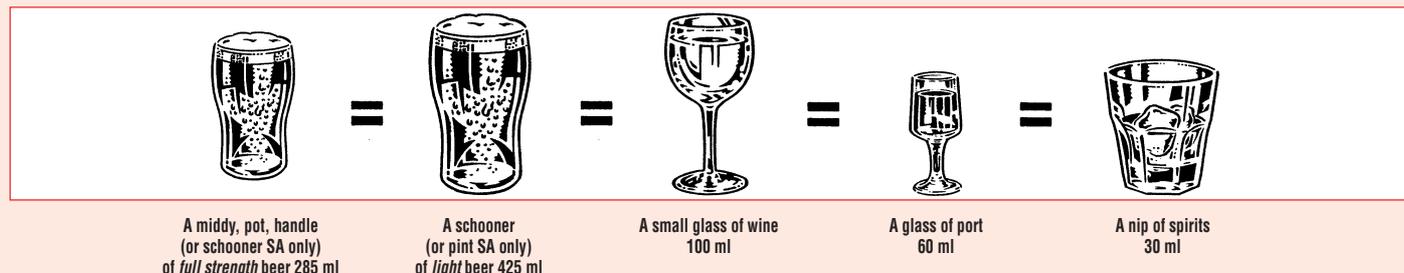
- Yes
- No

## SECTION B. Perceptions of health risks

### ALCOHOL

**B1. BEFORE ANSWERING THIS QUESTION, PLEASE REFER TO THE DIAGRAM BELOW. IT SHOWS EXAMPLES OF A STANDARD DRINK. WHISKY, FOR EXAMPLE IS FOUR TIMES AS STRONG AS WINE, SO A NIP OF WHISKY HAS THE SAME AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL AS A WHOLE GLASS OF WINE.**

**EACH ONE CONTAINS EXACTLY THE SAME AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL**



*OTHER EXAMPLES OF STANDARD DRINK QUANTITIES:*

Wine	1 bottle (750 ml) = <b>7 standard drinks</b> 1 cask (4 litres) = <b>38 standard drinks</b>
Full-strength Beer	1 can or stubby of beer = <b>1.5 standard drinks</b> 1 bottle of beer (750 ml) = <b>3 standard drinks</b> 1 six-pack of beer = <b>9 standard drinks</b>
Light Beer	1 six-pack of <i>light</i> beer = <b>5 standard drinks</b> 1 case or slab of <i>light</i> beer = <b>20 standard drinks</b>
Other drinks	1 stubby of cider (375 ml) = <b>1.5 standard drinks</b> 1 bottle of spirits (750 ml) = <b>24 standard drinks</b>

**Thinking now in terms of “standard drinks”, how many standard drinks do you think an adult male could drink everyday before their health would be affected?**

Number of drinks per day for adult male

ENTER WHOLE NUMBER  
(E.G. 0, 3, 6 etc.)

Don't know

**B2. And how many standard drinks per day do you think an adult female could drink before her health was affected?**

Number of drinks per day for adult female

ENTER WHOLE NUMBER  
(E.G. 0, 3, 6 etc.)

Don't know

**B3. As far as you know, is the number of standard drinks shown on cans and bottles of alcoholic beverages?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Yes

No

Don't know

### TOBACCO

**B4. Thinking now about tobacco, do you think that non-smokers who live with smokers might one day develop health problems because of that other person's cigarette smoke?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Yes

No

Not sure

**B5. And do you avoid places where you may be exposed to other peoples' cigarette smoke?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

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

**B6. What no-smoking policies or restrictions, if any, does your workplace, school or college have in place?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- No restrictions
- Allowed to smoke in own room only
- Allowed to smoke in smoking area
- Allowed to smoke outside building
- Total ban (even outside)
- Not applicable (not working or studying)

**B7. Do you currently smoke tobacco at least weekly?**

- Yes
- No  → C1.

**B8. During the past 6 months, have you done any of the following?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Discussed smoking and health at home
- Rung the "Quit" line
- Asked your doctor for help to quit
- Used nicotine gum or nicotine patch
- Bought a product other than nicotine patch to help you quit
- Read "how to quit" literature
- Something else to help you quit
- None of the above
- Can't say

**B9. During the past 6 months, has anybody at your house been trying to get you to quit smoking?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

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

**REMINDER:**

Please cross inside the box, like this:



If you see an arrow (→) after the box you have just marked, go straight to the question indicated.

**SECTION C.  
State/Territory regulations  
relating to cannabis use**

**C1. As far as you are aware, are the following activities legal or illegal in this State or Territory?**

CROSS ONE BOX PER ACTIVITY

Activity	Legal	Illegal	Unsure, don't know
Grow cannabis/marijuana for supply to others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Possess cannabis/marijuana for supply to others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sell cannabis/marijuana to someone else for money	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sell a small quantity of cannabis/marijuana to someone else for their personal use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Actually use small quantities of cannabis/marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grow small quantities of cannabis/marijuana for personal use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Possess small quantities of cannabis/ marijuana for personal use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Possess implements for smoking or using cannabis/marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drive a vehicle after smoking cannabis/marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**C2. In your opinion, should the possession of small quantities of cannabis/marijuana for personal use be legal, or illegal?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Legal	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ C5.
Illegal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unsure, Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**C3. Do you think the possession of small quantities of cannabis/marijuana for personal use should be a criminal offence, that is, should offenders acquire a criminal record?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unsure, Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

**C4. What single category best describes what you think should happen to anyone found in possession of small quantities of cannabis/marijuana for personal use?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

A caution or warning only	<input type="checkbox"/>
Something similar to a parking fine, up to \$200	<input type="checkbox"/>
A compulsory drug education program	<input type="checkbox"/>
A substantial fine, around \$1,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
A community service order	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weekend detention	<input type="checkbox"/>
A gaol sentence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Some other arrangement	<input type="checkbox"/>

**C5. If cannabis/marijuana were legal to use, would you ...**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Not use it, even if it were legal and available	<input type="checkbox"/>
Try it	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use it about as often as I do now	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use it more often than I do now	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use it less often than I do now	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

**C6. When thinking about drug use, which of the following statements most closely corresponds to your understanding of the term "decriminalised"?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Legal, no penalty applies	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illegal, caution, small fine up to \$200 applies	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

## SECTION D. Medical profile

**D1. When was the last time you consulted a doctor about any illness or injury?**

CROSS ONE BOX 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

**D2. Not counting any times you just went to the outpatients clinic 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, 5) OR CROSS THE BOX "NOT ADMITTED" ... AS APPROPRIATE.

- Number of times admitted to hospital in last 12 months   times
- Not admitted to hospital in last 12 months

## SECTION E. Personal Health

**INSTRUCTIONS:** THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ASK FOR YOUR VIEWS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH, HOW YOU FEEL AND HOW WELL YOU ARE ABLE TO DO YOUR USUAL ACTIVITIES.

ANSWER EVERY QUESTION BY MARKING THE AREA AS INDICATED. IF YOU ARE UNSURE ABOUT HOW TO ANSWER A QUESTION, PLEASE GIVE THE BEST ANSWER YOU CAN.

**E1. In general, would you say your health is:**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Excellent
- Very Good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

**E2. Compared to one year ago, how would you rate your health in general now?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Much better now than one year ago
- Somewhat better now than one year ago
- About the same as one year ago
- Somewhat worse now than one year ago
- Much worse now than one year ago

**E3. The following questions are about activities you might do during a typical day. Does your health now limit you in these activities? If so, how much?**

CROSS ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

Activities	Yes, Limited A Lot	Yes, Limited A Little	No, Not Limited At All
Vigorous activities, such as running, lifting heavy objects, participating in strenuous sports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderate activities, such as moving a table, pushing a vacuum cleaner, bowling, or playing golf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lifting or carrying groceries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climbing several flights of stairs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climbing one flight of stairs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bending, kneeling or stooping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walking more than one kilometre	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walking half a kilometre	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walking 100 metres	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bathing or dressing yourself	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**E4. During the past 4 weeks, have you had any of the following problems with your work or other regular daily activities as a result of your physical health?**

CROSS ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	YES	NO
Cut down on the amount of time you spent on work or other activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accomplished less than you would like	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were limited in the kind of work or other activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Had difficulty performing the work or other activities (for example, it took extra effort)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**E5. During the past 4 weeks, have you had any of the following problems with your work or other regular daily activities as a result of any emotional problems (such as feeling depressed or anxious)?**

CROSS ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	YES	NO
Cut down on the amount of time you spent on work or other activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accomplished less than you would like	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Didn't do work or other activities as carefully as usual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**E6. During the past 4 weeks, to what extent has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your normal social activities with family, friends, neighbours or groups?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Not at all	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slightly	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderately	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quite a bit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Extremely	<input type="checkbox"/>

**E7. How much bodily pain have you had during the past 4 weeks?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

No bodily pain	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very mild	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mild	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>
Severe	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very severe	<input type="checkbox"/>

**E8. During the past 4 weeks, how much did pain interfere with your normal work (including both work outside the home and housework)?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Not at all
- A little bit
- Moderately
- Quite a bit
- Extremely

**E9. These questions are about how you feel and how things have been with you during the past 4 weeks. For each question, please give the one answer that comes closest to the way you have been feeling. How much of the time during the past 4 weeks -**

CROSS ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	All of the time	Most of the time	A good bit of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
Did you feel full of life?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Have you been a very nervous person?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Have you felt calm and peaceful?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Did you have a lot of energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Have you felt down?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Did you feel worn out?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Have you been a happy person?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Did you feel tired?	<input type="checkbox"/>					

**E10. During the past 4 weeks, how much of the time has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your social activities (like visiting friends, relatives etc.)?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- All of the time
- Most of the time
- Some of the time
- A little of the time
- None of the time

**E11. How TRUE or FALSE is each of the following statements for you?**

CROSS ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Definitely True	Mostly True	Don't Know	Mostly False	Definitely False
I seem to get sick a little easier than other people	<input type="checkbox"/>				
I am as healthy as anybody I know	<input type="checkbox"/>				
I expect my health to get worse	<input type="checkbox"/>				
My health is excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS CONTAIN QUESTIONS WHICH DEAL WITH ACTIVITIES WHICH MAY BE AGAINST THE LAW.**

We remind you that 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.

Answers are completely confidential.

You may telephone 1800 654 856 (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**

**REMINDER:**

Please cross inside the box, like this:

X

If you see an arrow (→) after the box you have just marked, go straight to the question indicated.

## SECTION F.

**F1. In the past 12 months, have you been offered or had the opportunity to use any of the following?**

CROSS THE "YES" OR "NO" BOX FOR EACH OF THE ITEMS

	Yes	No
<b>Tobacco</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Alcohol</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes</b> (e.g. Aspirin, Paracetamol, Mersyndol)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Tranquillisers/sleeping pills for non-medical purposes</b> (e.g. Tranks, Sleepers, Valium, Serapax, Serries, Mandrax, Mandies, Rohypnol, Rowies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Steroids for non-medical purposes</b> (e.g. Roids, Juice, Gear)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Barbiturates for non-medical purposes</b> (e.g. Barbies, Downers, Reds, Purple hearts)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Marijuana</b> (e.g. Cannabis, Grass, Dope, Hooch, Pot, Weed, Smoko, Hash, Mull, Block, Chokie, Ganja, Yandi, Skunk)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Heroin</b> (e.g. Hammer, Smack, Skag, Shit, Rock, Slow)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Amphetamines</b> (e.g. Speed, Goey, Go-go, Zip, "Uppers", Ice, Amphet, Meth, Methylamphetamine, Ox Blood, Leopards Blood, MDA, Bromo, MDEA, Eve)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Cocaine</b> (e.g. Coke, Crack, Big C, Blow, Candy, Ceci, Charlie)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Naturally occurring Hallucinogens</b> (e.g. Magic Mushrooms, Datura, Angel's Trumpet)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>LSD/Synthetic Hallucinogens</b> (e.g. Acid, Trips)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Ecstasy/Designer drugs</b> (e.g. XTC, E, Ex, Eccie, E and C, "Adam", MDMA, PMA, GHB)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Inhalants</b> (e.g. Glue, Petrol, Solvents, Rush, Amyl, Laughing Gas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Kava</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## SECTION G.

**G1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances smoke tobacco?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

All	<input type="checkbox"/>
Most	<input type="checkbox"/>
About half	<input type="checkbox"/>
A few	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>

**G2. In the last 12 months, have you or any other members of this household regularly smoked tobacco in the home?**

REGULARLY SMOKED MEANS AT LEAST ONE CIGARETTE, CIGAR, OR PIPE A DAY

Yes inside the home	<input type="checkbox"/>
No, only smoke outside the home	<input type="checkbox"/>
No-one at home regularly smokes	<input type="checkbox"/>

**G3. Have you personally ever tried smoking cigarettes or other forms of tobacco?**

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/> → H1.

**G4. Have you ever smoked a full cigarette?**

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/> → H1.

**G5. About what age were you when you smoked your first full cigarette?**

ENTER WHOLE YEARS ONLY (E.G. 21, 35, 47)

Age in years	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
--------------	----------------------	----------------------

**G6. Who supplied you with your first cigarette?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Friend or acquaintance
- Sibling (brother or sister)
- Parent
- Spouse/partner
- Other relative
- Stole it
- Purchased it myself from shop/tobacco retailer
- Other
- Can't recall

**G7. Would you have smoked at least 100 cigarettes (manufactured or roll your own), or the equivalent amount of tobacco in your life?**

- Yes
- No

**G8. Have you ever smoked on a daily basis?**

- Yes
- No  → G12.

**G9. About what age were you when you started smoking daily?**

ENTER WHOLE YEARS ONLY (E.G. 21, 35, 47)

Age in years

**G10. Are you still a daily smoker?**

- Yes  → G12.
- No

**G11. About what age were you when you last smoked daily?**

ENTER WHOLE YEARS ONLY (E.G. 21, 35, 47)

Age in years

**G12. In the last 12 months, have you ...**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Successfully given up smoking (for more than a month)?
- Tried to give up unsuccessfully?
- Changed to cigarette brand with lower tar or nicotine content?
- Reduced the amount of tobacco you smoke in a day?
- None of these

**G13. Where do you usually obtain your cigarettes now?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Friend or acquaintance
- Sibling (brother or sister)
- Parent
- Spouse/partner
- Other relative
- Steal them
- Purchase from shop/tobacco retailer
- Other
- Not relevant – don't smoke now  → G16.

**G14. Are you planning on giving up smoking?**

- Yes, within 30 days
- Yes, after 30 days, but within the next 3 months
- Yes, but not within the next 3 months
- No

**REMINDER:**

Please cross inside the box, like this:

If you see an arrow (→) after the box you have just marked, go straight to the question indicated.

**G15. Please read through all the statements below, and then cross the one statement which best describes your current use of tobacco/cigarettes.**

Now smoke occasionally, but **less than once a week**

Now smoke occasionally, but **at least once a week**, about . . .

5 or less cigarettes a week

6 – 10 cigarettes a week

11 – 15 cigarettes a week

16 – 20 cigarettes a week

21 – 25 cigarettes a week

26 – 30 cigarettes a week

31 or more a week

Now smoke regularly, **everyday or most days**, about . . .

5 or less cigarettes a day

6 – 10 cigarettes a day

11 – 15 cigarettes a day

16 – 20 cigarettes a day

21 – 25 cigarettes a day

26 – 30 cigarettes a day

31 or more a day

IF STILL SMOKE: → H1.

**IF YOU NO LONGER SMOKE AT ALL, PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION:**

**G16. About what age were you when you last smoked tobacco?**

ENTER WHOLE YEARS ONLY (E.G. 21, 35, 47)

Age in years

## SECTION H.

**H1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances consume alcohol?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

All

Most

About half

A few

None

**H2. Have you ever tried alcohol?**

Yes

No

→ J1.

**H3. Have you ever had a full glass of alcohol?  
(e.g. a glass of wine, a whole nip of spirits, a can of beer, etc.)**

Yes

No

→ J1.

**H4. About what age were you when you had your first glass of alcohol?**

ENTER WHOLE YEARS ONLY (E.G. 29, 38)

Age in years

**H5. Who supplied you with the first glass of alcohol you consumed?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Friend or acquaintance

Sibling (brother or sister)

Parent

Spouse/partner

Other relative

Stole it

Purchased it myself from retailer  
(e.g. pub, bottleshop)

Other

Can't recall

**H6. When did you last have an alcoholic drink of any kind?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Today	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Yesterday	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2 to 3 days ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4 to 6 days ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	
One week ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 to 3 weeks ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 to 3 months ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4 to 6 months ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7 to 12 months ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	
More than one year ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ H35.

**H7. How often do you have an alcoholic drink of any kind?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Everyday	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4 to 6 days a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2 to 3 days a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	
About 1 day a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2 to 3 days a month	<input type="checkbox"/>	
About 1 day a month	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Less often	<input type="checkbox"/>	
No longer drink alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ H35.

**H8. Where do you usually obtain your alcohol now?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Friend or acquaintance	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sibling (brother or sister)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parent	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spouse/partner	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other relative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steal it	<input type="checkbox"/>
Purchase it myself from retailer (e.g. pub, bottleshop)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

**H9. When you have an alcoholic drink, how often do you do any of the following?**

CROSS ONE BOX FOR EACH ITEM BELOW

	Never	Rarely	Some times	Most of the time	Always	Not Relevant (Never have more than 1 or 2 drinks)
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"/>					

**H10. What type of alcohol do you usually drink?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Cask wine
- Bottled wine
- Regular Beer (greater than 4% Alc/Vol)
- Mid Strength Beer (3% to 3.9% Alc/Vol)
- Low Alcohol Beer (1.0% to 2.9% Alc/Vol)
- Premixed spirits (e.g. UDL)
- Bottled Spirits
- Alcoholic Soda (e.g. Sub-Zero)
- Cider
- Fruit flavoured "coolers"
- Other

**H11. Where do you usually drink alcohol?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- In my home
- At a friend's house
- At parties
- At restaurants/cafes
- At a licensed premises (e.g. pub/club)
- At an educational institution (e.g. school/university)
- At my workplace
- In public places (e.g. parks)
- In a car or other vehicle
- Somewhere else

**H12. In the last 12 months have you ...**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Reduced the amount of alcohol you drink at any one time?
- Reduced the number of times you drink?
- Switched to drinking more low-alcohol drinks than you used to?
- None of the above  → H14.

**H13. What was the main reason for doing that?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Health reasons (e.g. weight, diabetes, avoid hangover)
- Life style reasons (e.g. work/study commitments, less opportunity, young family)
- Social reasons (e.g. believe in moderation, concerned about violence, avoid getting drunk)
- Taste/enjoyment (e.g. prefer low alcohol beer, don't get drunk)
- Drink driving regulations
- Financial reasons
- Other

**H14. On a day that you have an alcoholic drink, how many standard drinks do you usually have?**

REMEMBER, A STANDARD "DRINK" IS A SMALL GLASS OF WINE OR MIDDY OF BEER, A NIP OF SPIRITS, OR A MIXED DRINK

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- 13 or more drinks
- 9 to 12 drinks
- 7 to 8 drinks
- 5 to 6 drinks
- 3 to 4 drinks
- 1 to 2 drinks

**IF FEMALE → H25.**

IF MALE, PLEASE CONTINUE.

**MALES ONLY**

**H15. In the past 12 months, how often have you had more than 6 standard drinks in a day?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Every day	4 to 6 days a week	2 to 3 days a week	About 1 day a week	2 to 3 days a month	About 1 day a month	Less often	Never
<input type="checkbox"/>							

**H16. In the past 12 months, how often have you had 5 or 6 standard drinks in a day?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Every day	4 to 6 days a week	2 to 3 days a week	About 1 day a week	2 to 3 days a month	About 1 day a month	Less often	Never
<input type="checkbox"/>							

**H17. In the past 12 months, how often have you had 1 to 4 standard drinks in a day?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Every day	4 to 6 days a week	2 to 3 days a week	About 1 day a week	2 to 3 days a month	About 1 day a month	Less often	Never
<input type="checkbox"/>							

**H18. When you drink more than 4 standard drinks in a day, how many standard drinks do you usually have?**

13 or more standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 to 12 standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 to 8 standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 to 6 standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable (Not consumed 4+ drinks)	<input type="checkbox"/> → J1.

**H19. On the last occasion you drank more than 4 standard drinks in a day, how many standard drinks did you actually have?**

13 or more standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 to 12 standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 to 8 standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 to 6 standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>

**H20. In the past 12 months, about how often have you been unable to remember afterwards what happened while you were drinking?**

Every day	4 to 6 days a week	2 to 3 days a week	About 1 day a week	2 to 3 days a month	About 1 day a month	Less often but at least once	Never
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						

**H21. In the last 2 weeks, did you ever have 7 or more standard drinks on one occasion?**

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/> → J1.

**H22. In the last 2 weeks, did you ever have 12 or more standard drinks on one occasion?**

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/> → J1.

**H23. In the last 2 weeks how many times have you had 12 or more standard drinks on one occasion?**

ENTER WHOLE NUMBERS ONLY (E.G. 1, 3, 4)

Number of times

**H24. On any of these occasions, did you intend to get drunk?**

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> → J1.
No	<input type="checkbox"/> → J1.

**FEMALES ONLY**

**H25. In the past 12 months, how often have you had more than 4 standard drinks in a day?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Every day	4 to 6 days a week	2 to 3 days a week	About 1 day a week	2 to 3 days a month	About 1 day a month	Less often	Never
<input type="checkbox"/>							

**H26. In the past 12 months, how often have you had 3 or 4 standard drinks in a day?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Every day	4 to 6 days a week	2 to 3 days a week	About 1 day a week	2 to 3 days a month	About 1 day a month	Less often	Never
<input type="checkbox"/>							

**H27. In the past 12 months, how often have you had 1 or 2 standard drinks in a day?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Every day	4 to 6 days a week	2 to 3 days a week	About 1 day a week	2 to 3 days a month	About 1 day a month	Less often	Never
<input type="checkbox"/>							

**H28. When you drink more than 2 standard drinks in a day, how many standard drinks do you usually have?**

13 or more standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 to 12 standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 to 8 standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 to 6 standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 to 4 standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable (Not consumed 2+ drinks)	<input type="checkbox"/> → J1.

**H29. On the last occasion you drank more than 2 standard drinks in a day, how many standard drinks did you actually have?**

13 or more standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 to 12 standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 to 8 standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 to 6 standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 to 4 standard drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>

**H30. In the past 12 months, about how often have you been unable to remember afterwards what happened while you were drinking?**

Every day	4 to 6 days a week	2 to 3 days a week	About 1 day a week	2 to 3 days a month	About 1 day a month	Less often but at least once	Never
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						

**H31. In the last 2 weeks, did you ever have 5 or more standard drinks on one occasion?**

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/> → J1.

**H32. In the last 2 weeks, did you ever have 8 or more standard drinks on one occasion?**

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/> → J1.

**H33. In the last 2 weeks how many times have you had 8 or more standard drinks on one occasion?**

ENTER WHOLE NUMBERS ONLY (E.G. 1, 3, 4)

Number of times

**H34. On any of these occasions, did you intend to get drunk?**

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> → J1.
No	<input type="checkbox"/> → J1.

**IF YOU DID NOT DRINK IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION:**

**H35. About what age were you when you last had an alcoholic drink?**

ENTER WHOLE NUMBERS ONLY (E.G. 1, 3, 4)

Age in years

**SECTION J.**

**J1. Have you ever used someone else's medications 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	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/> → K1.

**J2. Which medications originally prescribed or recommended for someone else have you used in the past 12 months when you were feeling unwell?**

CROSS AS MANY AS APPLY

Painkillers/Analgesics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tranquilisers/Sleeping Pills	<input type="checkbox"/>
Barbiturates	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steroids	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amphetamines	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>

## SECTION K.

The next five sections (K – O) use the term “for non-medical purposes” to describe the usage we are interested in. For these sections, the term “for non-medical purposes” means:

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”.

**K1. Have you ever tried Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes? (e.g. Aspirin, Paracetamol, Mersyndol)**

Yes

No  → L1.

**K2. Have you used Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes, in the past 12 months?**

Yes

No  → L1.

**K3. In the past 12 months, which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Painkillers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

Alcohol

Marijuana/Cannabis

Heroin

Cocaine

Benzodiazepines

Anti-depressants

Barbiturates

Not used any of the above at the same time as Painkillers/Analgesics

## SECTION L.

**L1. Have you ever tried Tranquilisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes? (e.g. Valium, Serapax, Rohypnol)**

Yes

No  → M1.

**L2. Have you used Tranquilisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes in the past 12 months?**

Yes

No  → M1.

**L3. In the past 12 months, which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Tranquilisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

Alcohol

Marijuana/Cannabis

Heroin

Cocaine

Painkillers/Analgesics

Not used any of the above at the same time as Tranquiliser/Sleeping Pills

## SECTION M.

**M1. Have you ever tried Steroids for non-medical purposes? (e.g. Roids, Juice, Gear)**

Yes

No  → N1.

**M2. Have you used Steroids for non-medical purposes in the past 12 months?**

- Yes
- No  → N1.

**M3. How have you used steroids for non-medical purposes in the past 12 months?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Swallowed
- Injected

**M4. In the past 12 months, which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Steroids for non-medical purposes?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Cocaine
- Benzodiazepines
- Anti-depressants
- Barbiturates
- Painkillers/Analgesics
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Steroids

### SECTION N.

**N1. Have you ever tried Barbiturates for non-medical purposes? (e.g. Barbies, Downers, Reds, Purple Hearts)**

- Yes
- No  → O1.

**N2. Have you used Barbiturates for non-medical purposes in the past 12 months?**

- Yes
- No  → O1.

**N3. In the past 12 months, which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Barbiturates for non-medical purposes?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Cocaine
- Benzodiazepines
- Anti-depressants
- Painkillers/Analgesics
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Barbiturates

### SECTION O.

**O1. Have you ever tried Amphetamines for non-medical purposes? (e.g. Speed, Goey, Go-go, Zip, "Uppers", Ice, Amphet, Meth, Methylamphetamine, Ox Blood, Leopards Blood, MDA, Bromo, MDEA, Eve)**

- Yes
- No  → P1.

**O2. Have you used Amphetamines for non-medical purposes in the past 12 months?**

- Yes
- No  → P1.

**O3. What type of amphetamines have you used for non-medical purposes in the past 12 months?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Amphetamine powder
- Amphetamine liquid
- Prescription amphetamines

**Q4. How have you used amphetamines for non-medical purposes in the past 12 months?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Smoked
- Snorted
- Swallowed
- Injected

**Q5. In the past 12 months, which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Amphetamines?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Cocaine
- Benzodiazepines
- Anti-depressants
- Barbiturates
- Painkillers/Analgesics
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Amphetamines

**P3. How do you most commonly use Marijuana (or Cannabis)?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Usually smoked as "joints" (e.g. reefers, spliffs)
- Usually smoked from a "bong" or pipe
- Usually by eating it (e.g. hash cookies)

**P4. And what type of Marijuana (or Cannabis) do you most commonly use?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

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

**P5. In the past 12 months, which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Marijuana or Cannabis?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Alcohol
- Heroin
- Cocaine
- Benzodiazepines
- Anti-depressants
- Barbiturates
- Painkillers/Analgesics
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Marijuana (or Cannabis)

**SECTION P.**

**P1. Have you ever tried Marijuana (or Cannabis)?**

*(Any Cannabis products, e.g. Grass, Dope, Pot, Weed, Mull, Hash, Skunk)*

- Yes
- No  → Q1.

**P2. Have you used Marijuana (or Cannabis), in the past 12 months?**

- Yes
- No  → Q1.

## SECTION Q.

**Q1. Have you ever tried Heroin? (e.g. Hammer, Smack, Skag, Rock)**

Yes   
No  → Q8.

**Q2. Have you used Heroin in the past 12 months?**

Yes   
No  → Q8.

**Q3. What type of heroin have you tried in the past 12 months?**

Heroin powder   
Heroin rock

**Q4. How have you used heroin in the past 12 months?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

Smoked   
Snorted   
Swallowed   
Injected

**Q5. In the past 12 months, which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Heroin?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

Alcohol   
Marijuana/Cannabis   
Cocaine   
Benzodiazepines   
Anti-depressants   
Barbiturates   
Painkillers/Analgesics   
Not used any of the above at the same time as Heroin

## HEROIN OVERDOSES

**Q6. How many times have you overdosed when using heroin?**

ENTER WHOLE NUMBER ONLY (E.G. 0, 1, 4, 5)

times

**IF 0 TIMES, → Q8.**

**Q7. When was the last time you overdosed when using heroin?**

Less than a month ago   
Over 1, but less than 3 months ago   
Over 3, but less than 6 months ago   
Between 6 and 12 months ago   
More than 12 months ago

**Q8. In the past 12 months, how many times have you been present when someone else overdosed when using heroin?**

ENTER WHOLE NUMBER ONLY (E.G. 0, 1, 4, 5)

times

**IF 0 TIMES, → R1.**

**Q9. Did you always call for an ambulance or for other health assistance when someone else overdosed?**

Yes, always  → R1.  
Yes, sometimes   
No, never

**Q10. Why didn't you always call for an ambulance or for other health assistance when someone else overdosed?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

I/we were too inebriated/intoxicated at the time   
I/we didn't want to get involved   
I/we were capable of handling the overdose   
I/we were afraid the police would get involved   
Other reason

## SECTION R.

**R1. Have you ever tried Methadone other than that which was supplied to you as part of a medically supervised maintenance program?**  
*(e.g. Done, Junk, Jungle Juice)*

Yes   
No  → S1.

**R2. Have you used Methadone which had not been supplied to you as part of a medically supervised maintenance program in the past 12 months?**

Yes   
No  → S1.

**R3. What type of methadone which was not supplied to you as part of a medically supervised maintenance program have you tried in the past 12 months?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

Methadone syrup   
Physeptone tablets

**R4. How have you used methadone which was not supplied to you as part of a medically supervised maintenance program in the past 12 months?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

Swallowed   
Injected

**R5. In the past 12 months, 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 as part of a medically supervised program?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

Alcohol   
Marijuana/Cannabis   
Heroin   
Cocaine   
Benzodiazepines   
Anti-depressants   
Barbiturates   
Painkillers/Analgesics   
Not used any of the above at the same time as Methadone not supplied as part of a medically supervised program

## SECTION S.

**S1. Have you ever tried Cocaine?**  
*(e.g. Coke, Crack, Blow, Charlie)*

Yes   
No  → T1.

**S2. Have you used Cocaine in the past 12 months?**

Yes   
No  → T1.

**S3. What type of cocaine have you used in the past 12 months?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

Cocaine powder   
Crack cocaine (smokable crystals)

### REMINDER:

Please cross inside the box, like this:

If you see an arrow (→) after the box you have just marked, go straight to the question indicated.

**S4. How have you used Cocaine in the past 12 months?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Smoked
- Snorted
- Swallowed
- Injected

**S5. In the past 12 months, which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Cocaine?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Benzodiazepines
- Anti-depressants
- Barbiturates
- Painkillers/Analgesics
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Cocaine

**SECTION T.**

**T1. Have you ever tried LSD/Synthetic hallucinogens or naturally occurring hallucinogens? (e.g. Acid, Trips, Magic Mushrooms, Datura, Angel's Trumpet)**

- Yes
- No  → U1.

**T2. Have you used LSD/Synthetic hallucinogens or naturally occurring hallucinogens in the past 12 months?**

- Yes
- No  → U1.

**T3. What forms of LSD/Synthetic hallucinogens or naturally occurring hallucinogens have you tried in the past 12 months?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

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

**T4. In the past 12 months, which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used LSD/Synthetic hallucinogens or naturally occurring hallucinogens?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Cocaine
- Benzodiazepines
- Anti-depressants
- Barbiturates
- Painkillers/Analgesics
- Not used any of the above at the same time as LSD/Synthetic hallucinogens or naturally occurring hallucinogens

**SECTION U.**

**U1. Have you ever tried Ecstasy/Designer Drugs? (e.g. XTC, E, MDMA, Ecce, Adam, Fantasy)**

- Yes
- No  → V1.

**U2. Have you used Ecstasy/Designer Drugs in the past 12 months?**

- Yes
- No  → V1.

**U3. In the past 12 months, which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Ecstasy or Designer Drugs?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Cocaine
- Benzodiazepines
- Anti-depressants
- Barbiturates
- Painkillers/Analgesics
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Ecstasy/Designer Drugs

**SECTION V.**

**V1. Have you ever tried Inhalants? (e.g. Glue, Petrol, Solvent, Rush)**

- Yes
- No  → W1.

**V2. Have you used Inhalants in the past 12 months?**

- Yes
- No  → W1.

**V3. In the past 12 months, which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Inhalants?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Cocaine
- Benzodiazepines
- Anti-depressants
- Barbiturates
- Painkillers/Analgesics
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Inhalants

**SECTION W.**

**W1. Have you ever injected yourself with illegal drugs?**

- Yes
- No  → W12.

**W2. About what age were you when you first injected yourself with illegal drugs?**

ENTER WHOLE YEARS ONLY (E.G. 21, 35, 47)

Age in years

**W3. What illegal drug did you first inject?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Heroin
- Methadone
- Other opiates
- Amphetamines
- Cocaine
- Hallucinogens
- Ecstasy
- Benzodiazepines
- Steroids
- Other

**W4. Have you injected yourself with illegal drugs in the past 12 months?**

- Yes
- No  → W7.

**REMINDER:**

Please cross inside the box, like this:

If you see an arrow (→) after the box you have just marked, go straight to the question indicated.

**W5. Which of the following drugs have you injected yourself with in the past 12 months?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- Heroin
- Methadone
- Other opiates
- Amphetamines
- Cocaine
- Hallucinogens
- Ecstasy
- Benzodiazepines
- Steroids
- Other

**W6. On average, how often have you injected yourself with illegal drugs in the past 12 months?**

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

**W7. Have you used a needle exchange in the past 12 months?**

- Yes
- No

**W8. Have you ever used a needle after someone else had already used it?**

- Yes, and I bleached and/or rinsed it first
- Yes, but I did not bleach or rinse it first
- No  → W11.

**W9. How long ago did you last use a needle which had already been used by someone else?**

- Less than a month ago
- Between 1 and 12 months ago
- Between 1 and 5 years ago  → W11.
- More than 5 years ago  → W11.

**W10. How many times in the last 12 months have you used a needle after someone else had already used it?**

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

**W11. How long ago did someone else use a needle 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

**ALL PLEASE ANSWER:**

**W12. Which of the following procedures have you ever undergone and which procedures have you undergone in the past 12 months?**

CROSS AT LEAST ONE BOX IN EACH COLUMN

	In last 12 months	Ever
Tattoo(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ear piercing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Body piercing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> → X1.

**W13. Had you been drinking alcohol or using other drugs when any of these procedures were undertaken?**

- Yes
- No

## SECTION X.

This section looks at how drugs are used and the consequences of drug use in the community. The information provided will be used by health and social researchers to identify patterns of use and the potential harms this use might cause.

X1. In your opinion, for each of the drugs listed below ...

do you personally think that regular use by an adult is OK, or not OK?

*Regular use means everyday for tobacco and alcohol, and at least once a month for other drugs*

CROSS THE 'OK' OR 'NOT OK' BOX FOR EACH DRUG AS APPROPRIATE

	Regular Use by Adult is ...	
	OK	Not OK
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/uppers)	<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"/>

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

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".

X2. As far as you know, about what proportion of your friends and acquaintances have ever used the following substances?

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY FOR EACH SUBSTANCE

Substance	All	About			None
		Most	Half	A Few	
1. Marijuana/Cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>				
2. Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>				
3. (non-maintenance) Methadone	<input type="checkbox"/>				
4. Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>				
5. LSD/Synthetic hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>				
6. Naturally occurring Hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>				
7. Ecstasy or other designer drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>				
8. Inhalants	<input type="checkbox"/>				
9. Painkillers or analgesics (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
10. Tranquillisers or sleeping pills (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
11. Barbiturates (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
12. Amphetamines (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
13. Steroids (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**X3. For each of the following substances, please summarise your own usage.**

**For example:**

I have never tried substance A, so I put in a cross in the 'Never used' column.  
 I first used Substance B when I was 21, but I stopped using it when I was 23.  
 I still use Substance C. I first used it when I was 18 and I'm 25 now.

Substance	Never used	Age FIRST used		Age LAST used	
Substance A	X				
Substance B		2	1	2	3
Substance C		1	8	2	5

Substance	Never used	Age FIRST used		Age LAST used	
1. Marijuana/Cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>				
2. Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>				
3. (non-maintenance) Methadone	<input type="checkbox"/>				
4. Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>				
5. LSD/Synthetic hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>				
6. Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>				
7. Ecstasy or other designer drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>				
8. Inhalants	<input type="checkbox"/>				
9. Painkillers or Analgesics (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
10. Tranquilisers or sleeping pills (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
11. Barbiturates (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
12. Amphetamines (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
13. Steroids (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**X4. How often do you currently use the substances listed below?**

**CROSS ONE BOX FOR EACH SUBSTANCE**

Substance	Don't currently use	Every day	Once a week or more	About once a month	Every few months	Once or twice a year	Less often
1. Marijuana/Cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2. Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>						
3. (non-maintenance) Methadone	<input type="checkbox"/>						
4. Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>						
5. LSD/Synthetic hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>						
6. Naturally occurring hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>						
7. Ecstasy or other designer drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>						
8. Inhalants	<input type="checkbox"/>						
9. Painkillers/Analgesics (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
10. Tranquilisers or sleeping pills (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
11. Barbiturates (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
12. Amphetamines (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
13. Steroids (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						

**IF YOU ANSWERED 'NEVER USED' TO ALL OF THE SUBSTANCES LISTED ABOVE → X8.**

**X5. For each substance you have ever used, please indicate where you first obtained it?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY FOR EACH SUBSTANCE EVER USED:

LEAVE BLANK THOSE SUBSTANCES NEVER USED

Substance	Friend or acquaintance	Brother or Sister	Parent	Spouse or Partner	Other Relative	Street Dealer	Stole it	Other (please specify)
1. Marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/>							
2. Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>							
3. (non-maintenance) Methadone	<input type="checkbox"/>							
4. Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>							
5. LSD/Synthetic hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>							
6. Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>							
7. Ecstasy or other designer drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>							
8. Inhalants	<input type="checkbox"/>							
9. Painkillers/ Analgesics (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>							
10. Tranquilisers/ Sleeping Pills (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>							
11. Barbiturates (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>							
12. Amphetamines (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>							
13. Steroids (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>							

e.g. grew it, from the wild, bought over counter, doctor shopping/forging scripts, trainer/sports professional

**X6. For each substance you currently use, please indicate where you usually obtain it from now?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY FOR EACH SUBSTANCE CURRENTLY USED:

LEAVE BLANK THOSE SUBSTANCES NOT CURRENTLY USED

Substance	Friend or acquaintance	Brother or Sister	Parent	Spouse or Partner	Other Relative	Street Dealer	Steal it	Other (please specify)	e.g. grow it, from the wild, buy over counter, doctor shopping/forging scripts, trainer/sports professional
1. Marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____							
2. Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____							
3. (non-maintenance) Methadone	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____							
4. Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____							
5. LSD/Synthetic hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____							
6. Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____							
7. Ecstasy or other designer drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____							
8. Inhalants	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____							
9. Painkillers/ Analgesics (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____							
10. Tranquilisers/ Sleeping Pills (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____							
11. Barbiturates (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____							
12. Amphetamines (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____							
13. Steroids (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____							

**X7. For each substance you currently use, where do you use?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY FOR EACH SUBSTANCE

LEAVE BLANK THOSE SUBSTANCES WHICH YOU DO NOT CURRENTLY USE

Substance	In my own home	Friends house	Parties	Restaurants cafes	Licensed Premises (e.g. pubs, clubs)	School, TAFE, Uni etc.	Work Place	Public Places (e.g. park)	Car, other vehicle	Other places
1. <b>Marijuana</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
2. <b>Heroin</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
3. (non-maintenance) <b>Methodone</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
4. <b>Cocaine</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
5. <b>LSD/Synthetic hallucinogens</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
6. <b>Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
7. <b>Ecstasy or other designer drugs</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
8. <b>Inhalants</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
9. <b>Painkillers/ Analgesics</b> (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
10. <b>Tranquilisers/ Sleeping Pills</b> (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
11. <b>Barbiturates</b> (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
12. <b>Amphetamines</b> (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
13. <b>Steroids</b> (for non-medical purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**X8. What are your main drugs of choice? That is, your favourite or preferred drug, and when it is not available, what is your next favourite drug?**

**CROSS ONE "FAVOURITE" DRUG AND ONE "NEXT FAVOURITE" DRUG**

	Favourite	Next Favourite
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"/>
Methadone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other opiates	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inhalants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amphetamines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steroids	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Benzodiazepines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**SECTION Y.**

**Y1. How many times in the past 12 months has a person or persons affected by alcohol ...**

**CROSS ONE BOX PER INCIDENT**

	Never	Once only	2-5 times	6-9 times	10+ times
Verbally abused you?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Physically abused you?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Put you in fear?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Damaged your property?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Stolen your property?	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**Y2. How many times in the past 12 months has a person or persons affected by drugs other than alcohol ...**

**CROSS ONE BOX PER INCIDENT**

	Never	Once only	2-5 times	6-9 times	10+ times
Verbally abused you?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Physically abused you?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Put you in fear?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Damaged your property?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Stolen your property?	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**IF NEVER TO ALL FOR BOTH Y1. AND Y2., → Y12.**

**Y3. Where did the incidents referred to occur?**

**CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY**

	In my home	In pubs & clubs	At my work place	At school/ uni. etc.	In the street	Some where else
Verbal abuse	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Physical abuse	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Put in fear	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Property damage	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Property stolen	<input type="checkbox"/>					

**Y4. On what day(s) did the incident(s) occur?**

**CROSS ONE BOX ONLY**

On weekdays and weekends	<input type="checkbox"/>
On weekdays only	<input type="checkbox"/>
On weekends only	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Y5. At what time(s) did the incident(s) occur?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

During the day and night

During the daytime only

At night only

**Y6. Which of the following list of persons affected by alcohol or other drugs was responsible for the incidents referred to above?**

SELECT EACH OF THE INCIDENTS THAT OCCURRED TO YOU FROM THE TOP ROW, AND MOVING DOWN THE LIST OF PERSONS, CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY.

	Verbal abuse	Physical abuse	Put you in fear	Property damage	Property stolen
Spouse or Partner	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Parent	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Child	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Sibling	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other relative	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other house/ flat resident	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Current boy/girl friend	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Former spouse/ partner boy/girl friend	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Work/ school mate	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Friend/ acquaintance	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Not known to me	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**PLEASE CHECK ONCE AGAIN THAT ALL OF THE INCIDENTS HAVE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWERS.**

**Y7. Did any of these incidents involve sexual abuse?**

Yes

No

Not relevant (not physically abused)  → Y11.

**Y8. What was the most serious injury you sustained as a result of the incident(s)?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Bruising/abrasions

Burns, not requiring admission to a hospital

Minor lacerations (e.g. cuts/scratches)

Lacerations requiring suturing (stitches), not requiring admission to a hospital

Fractures (broken bones) not requiring admission to a hospital

Sufficiently serious to require admission to hospital at least overnight

Not relevant – no injury sustained

**Y9. Were the incidents reported to police?**

No – none

Yes – some

Yes – all  → Y11.

**Y10. Are there any reasons why you didn't report all of the incidents?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS 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

**Y11. 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?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Yes, alcohol only
- Yes, drugs other than alcohol only
- Yes, both alcohol and other drugs
- No, neither alcohol or other drugs

**Y12. In the past 12 months, how many times did you undertake the following activities while under the influence of ALCOHOL?**

FOR EACH OF THE ACTIVITIES, CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

*IF YOU HAVE NOT DRUNK ALCOHOL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, CROSS "NEVER" FOR EVERY ACTIVITY*

	Never	Once only	2 – 5 times	6 – 9 times	10+ times
Drove a motor vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Operated hazardous machinery	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Verbally abused someone	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Physically abused someone	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Caused damage to property	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Stole property	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Created a public disturbance or nuisance	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**REMINDER:**

Please cross inside the box, like this:



If you see an arrow (→) after the box you have just marked, go straight to the question indicated.

**Y13. In the past 12 months, how many times did you undertake the following activities while under the influence of DRUGS OTHER THAN ALCOHOL?**

FOR EACH OF THE ACTIVITIES, CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

IF YOU HAVE NOT USED DRUGS OTHER THAN ALCOHOL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, CROSS "NEVER" FOR EVERY ACTIVITY

	Never	Once only	2 – 5 times	6 – 9 times	10+ times
Drove a motor vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Operated hazardous machinery	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Verbally abused someone	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Physically abused someone	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Caused damage to property	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Stole property	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Created a public disturbance or nuisance	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**Y14. Did you undertake any of the following activities in order to buy alcohol or other drugs for your personal use in the past 12 months?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY FOR EACH ACTIVITY

Activity	To buy alcohol	To buy drugs	No
Stole money (without force, threats)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stole property (without force, threats)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Used a weapon, force or strong-arm methods to get money from a person	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Used a weapon, force or strong-arm methods to get things other than money from a person	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Committed a fraud (e.g. cashed a cheque which did not belong to you)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sold illegal drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## SECTION Z.

The following question is an attempt to match answers that you have given to some of the questions in the last section, with how often you might be at a higher risk of the incidents occurring.

You might prefer not to answer the question but we would like to remind you that only the survey team will have access to your responses and once the data is compiled, this questionnaire form will be destroyed.

Answers you give will never be linked to your name or address.

### Z1. How often are you away from your home at least some of the time ...?

CROSS ONE BOX FOR EACH TIME PERIOD

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently	Almost always	Prefer not to answer
During the week in the daytime?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
During the week at night time?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
On weekends during the daytime?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
On weekends at night time?	<input type="checkbox"/>					

## SECTION XX.

**XX1. In the past 3 months, how many days of work, school, TAFE or university did you miss because of your personal use of alcohol?**

(PLEASE WRITE YOUR BEST ESTIMATE IN WHOLE DAYS (E.G. 0, 1, 3, 5) IN THE BOX PROVIDED)

days

or

not applicable (don't work or study) → **XX4.**

**XX2. In the past 3 months, how many days of work, school, TAFE or university did you miss because of your personal use of drugs other than alcohol?**

(PLEASE WRITE YOUR BEST ESTIMATE IN WHOLE DAYS (E.G. 0, 1, 3, 5) IN THE BOX PROVIDED)

days

**XX3. And in the past 3 months, how many days of work, school, TAFE or university did you miss because of any illness or injury?**

(PLEASE WRITE YOUR BEST ESTIMATE IN WHOLE DAYS (E.G. 0, 1, 3, 5) IN THE BOX PROVIDED)

days

**XX4. Have you ever participated in an alcohol or other drug treatment program to help you reduce your consumption?**

CROSS ONE BOX FOR EACH TYPE OF PROGRAM

	No	Last 12 months	Yes, but not in last 12 months
Smoking (e.g. Quit)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol (e.g. Alcoholic 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"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**SECTION YY. POLICY SUPPORT**

The next few questions are about how strongly you would support or oppose some policies, and they will all use the same scale.

Strongly support	Support	Neither support or oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**YY1. Starting with the first set, to reduce the problems associated with excessive ALCOHOL use, to what extent would you support or oppose ...**

CROSS ONLY ONE BOX PER MEASURE

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support or oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
Increasing the price of alcohol?	<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"/>
Reducing trading hours, for all pubs and clubs?	<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"/>
Increasing the number of alcohol-free public events?	<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"/>
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"/>
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"/>
Limiting advertising for alcohol on TV until after 9:30 pm?	<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"/>
More severe legal penalties for drivers who are drunk?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMINDER:**

Please cross inside the box, like this:



If you see an arrow (→) after the box you have just marked, go straight to the question indicated.

**YY2. Thinking now about the problems associated with TOBACCO use, to what extent would you support or oppose measures such as ...**

CROSS ONLY ONE BOX PER MEASURE

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support or oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
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"/>
Banning tobacco advertising at sporting events?	<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"/>
Banning smoking in shopping centres?	<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"/>
Banning smoking in pubs/clubs?	<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"/>
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"/>
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"/>

**YY3. Thinking now about the problems associated with HEROIN use, to what extent would you support or oppose measures such as ...**

CROSS ONLY ONE BOX PER MEASURE

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support or oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
Free needle/syringe exchanges?	<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"/>
Treatment with drugs other than methadone?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Regulated</u> injecting rooms (sometimes referred to as "shooting galleries")?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rapid detoxification therapy (sometimes referred to as "the Israeli" treatment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**YY4. 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?**

CROSS ONLY ONE BOX PER DRUG

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support or oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
Marijuana (or Cannabis)?	<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"/>
Amphetamines/speed?	<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"/>

**YY5. To what extent would you support or oppose increased penalties for the sale or supply of the following drugs?**

CROSS ONLY ONE BOX PER DRUG

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support or oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
Marijuana (or Cannabis)?	<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"/>
Amphetamines/speed?	<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"/>

**YY6. A National illicit drugs policy, "Tough on Drugs" has recently been announced. Using the same scale as before, do you generally support or oppose the policy?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support or oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Or

Don't know enough about the "Tough On Drugs Policy" to say

**YY7. For each of the following 5 drug categories, how would you allocate \$100 over these three areas to reduce the use of that drug.**

**Starting with ALCOHOL, if you were given \$100 to spend on reducing alcohol use, how much would you allocate to each of these areas. . .**

ENTER WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY (E.G. 030, 045, 025)

Education (e.g. information services)	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Treatment (e.g. counselling, therapy)	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Law enforcement (e.g. stop illegal sale or use)	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>CHECK THAT TOTAL IS</b>	\$	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

**YY8. And if you were given \$100 to spend on reducing TOBACCO use, how much would you allocate to each of these areas . . .**

ENTER WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY (E.G. 030, 045, 025)

Education (e.g. information services)	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Treatment (e.g. counselling, therapy)	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Law enforcement (e.g. stop illegal sale or use)	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>CHECK THAT TOTAL IS</b>	\$	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

**YY9. 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 (E.G. 030, 045, 025)

Education (e.g. information services)	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Treatment (e.g. counselling/therapy)	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Law enforcement (e.g. stop illegal sale or use)	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>CHECK THAT TOTAL IS</b>	\$	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

**YY10. 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 (E.G. 030, 045, 025)

Education (e.g. information services)	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Treatment (e.g. counselling/therapy)	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Law enforcement (e.g. stop illegal sale or use)	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>CHECK THAT TOTAL IS</b>	\$	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

**YY11. And if you were given \$100 to spend on reducing HEROIN and COCAINE use, how much would you allocate to each of these areas ...**

ENTER WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY  
(E.G. 030, 045, 025)

Education (e.g. information services) \$

Treatment (e.g. counselling/therapy) \$

Law enforcement (e.g. stop illegal sale or use) \$

**CHECK THAT TOTAL IS** \$

**SECTION ZZ. DEMOGRAPHICS**

**ZZ1. What is your date of birth or what is your current age?**

ENTER DATE OF BIRTH OR AGE IN WHOLE YEARS (E.G. 31, 25, 19)

/   /    
Date Month Year 19

Or age in whole years

**ZZ2. What is your present marital status?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Never Married

Widowed

Divorced

Separated but not divorced

Married (including de facto)

**ZZ3. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

No

Yes, Aboriginal

Yes, Torres Strait Islander

Yes, both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

**ZZ4. In which country were you born?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

Australia

China

Germany

Greece

Hong Kong

India

Ireland

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 (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**ZZ5. What is the main language spoken at home?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

English

Arabic (including Lebanese)

Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese)

German

Greek

Italian

Serbian/Croatian

Spanish

Vietnamese

Other Asian language

Other European language

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**ZZ6. What other languages are spoken at home?**

- English
- Arabic (including Lebanese)
- Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese)
- German
- Greek
- Italian
- Serbian/Croatian
- Spanish
- Vietnamese
- Other Asian language
- Other European language
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- None

**ZZ7. We would also like to know about your current employment status. Are you mainly ... ?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Working full-time for pay?  → ZZ9.
- Working part-time for pay?  → ZZ9.
- A full-time student?
- A part-time student?
- Unemployed?
- Doing home duties?
- Retired or on a pension?

**ZZ8. Have you ever been in paid work?**

- Yes
- No  → ZZ11.

**ZZ9. What kind of industry, business or service is/was carried out by your main or last employer?**

DESCRIBE AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE  
(e.g. Self-employed plumbing, footwear manufacturing, Commonwealth government, State/Territory government, Local government, family business/farm)

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Office use (for ANZSIC coding)

**ZZ10. What kind of work do you do (or did you do when you last worked)?**

ENTER INFORMATION FOR JOB IN WHICH YOU WORK(ED) MOST HOURS ONLY

Title (including award / Government classification if possible)

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Main duties/tasks

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Office use (for ASCO coding)

**ZZ11. How many years of high school (and college for persons in the ACT) did you complete?**

ENTER WHOLE NUMBERS FROM 0 TO 6 ONLY

years

or

Still at high school → ZZ13.

**ZZ12. What is the highest educational qualification that you have obtained?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- School certificate/intermediate certificate/equivalent
- HSC/SACE/VCE/Higher school certificate/leaving certificate/equivalent
- Non-trade qualification
- Trade qualification
- Associate Diploma
- Undergraduate Diploma
- Bachelor Degree
- Postgraduate Degree or Diploma
- No qualification

**ZZ13. Which one of the following groups would represent your personal annual income, before tax, from all sources?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- No personal income at all
- up to \$5,000 (up to about \$100/week)
- \$5,001 - \$12,000 (up to \$230/week)
- \$12,001 – \$20,000 (up to \$380/week)
- \$20,001 – \$30,000 (up to \$580/week)
- \$30,001 – \$40,000 (up to \$770/week)
- \$40,001 – \$50,000 (up to \$960/week)
- \$50,001 - \$60,000 (up to \$1,150/week)
- \$60,001 – \$80,000 (up to \$1,540/week)
- \$80,001 – \$100,000 (up to \$1,920/week)
- \$100,001 or more
- Prefer not to say
- Don't know

**ZZ14. Which one of the following groups would represent the combined household annual income, before tax, from all sources?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- up to \$5,000 (up to about \$100/week)
- \$5,001 – \$12,000 (up to \$230/week)
- \$12,001 – \$20,000 (up to \$380/week)
- \$20,001 – \$30,000 (up to \$580/week)
- \$30,001 – \$40,000 (up to \$770/week)
- \$40,001 – \$50,000 (up to \$960/week)
- \$50,001 – \$60,000 (up to \$1,150/week)
- \$60,001 – \$80,000 (up to \$1,540/week)
- \$80,001 – \$100,000 (up to \$1,920/week)
- \$100,001-\$120,000 (up to \$2,310/week)
- \$120,001 or more
- Prefer not to say
- Don't know

**ZZ15. Are there any dependent children now living 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  → ZZ17.

**ZZ16. Of all the children, how many fall into these age categories?**

ENTER NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR EACH AGE GROUP, AS APPLICABLE

- 0-2 years old
- 3-5 years old
- 6-8 years old
- 9-11 years old
- 12-14 years old



**ZZ17. Which category best describes this household?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Person living alone
- Couple living alone
- Non-related adults sharing house/ apartment/flat
- Parents with non-dependent children
- Parents/guardians with dependent children
- Sole parent/guardian with non-dependent children
- Sole parent/guardian with dependent children
- All other households with non-dependent children
- All other households with dependent children

**ZZ18. Are you male or female?**

- Female
- Male  → ZZ20.

**ZZ19. Are you currently ...**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Neither Pregnant nor Breastfeeding
- Pregnant and Breastfeeding
- Pregnant only
- Breastfeeding only

**ZZ20. Was anyone else present when you were completing the questionnaire?**

CROSS AS MANY BOXES AS APPLY

- No  → ZZ22.
- Spouse/partner
- Parent(s)
- Older relative (e.g. aunt, grandparent)
- Child(ren) aged 6-17
- Child(ren) aged 18 or more
- Friend/peer/close-age sibling (brother or sister)
- Neighbour
- Other

**ZZ21. Did this affect the honesty with which you completed the questionnaire?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Yes – a great deal
- Yes – a bit
- Yes – a little
- Not at all
- Don't know

**ZZ22. Did anyone else help you complete the questionnaire?**

CROSS ONE BOX ONLY

- Yes – a great deal
- Yes – a bit
- Yes – a little
- Not at all



**ZZ23. The Department of Health and Family Services has asked us to verify that only persons who were selected to complete questionnaires 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 only, 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.

I give permission for a telephone call.

First Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Or

I do not give permission.

**ZZ24. Please write the date that you completed this questionnaire below:**

/   /

**Thank you for completing  
this questionnaire:  
your help is very much  
appreciated**

**That concludes the survey.**

**Please seal this questionnaire in the envelope provided.**

**The Roy Morgan Research interviewer will be back to collect on the date and time that he or she specified.**

***Thank you for completing this questionnaire:  
your help is very much appreciated.***