

2007 National Drug Strategy Household Survey

First results

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First results

April 2008

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Foreword

This report presents the summary results from the 2007 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. The main survey report, with more detailed analysis – subtitled *Detailed findings* – will be published later in 2008.

The AIHW undertook the survey at the request of the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing. The survey was approved by the AIHW Health Ethics Committee and conducted under AIHW legislation, providing a very high level of protection to the personal information collected in the survey.

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

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

I would like to pay particular tribute to David Batts for his role in managing the survey and authoring the report, to co-authors Shubhada Shukla, Amber Summerill and Mark Cooper-Stanbury, and the Department's officers who worked closely with the AIHW team throughout the survey.

Behind the results produced here is the time and care taken by almost 25,000 Australians who have filled in a fairly long survey of a highly personal nature. This individual effort demonstrates the high level of community concern about licit and illicit drug use in Australia.

Penny Allbon
Director
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

April 2008

Contents

Acknowledgments.....	ix
Abbreviations, symbols and definitions	x
Summary	xi
The 2007 National Drug Strategy Household Survey	xi
Tobacco	xi
Alcohol.....	xi
Illicit drugs	xii
1 Introduction.....	1
The National Drug Strategy	1
Drug-related costs	1
About the 2007 survey	1
About this report	2
2 Overview – the status of drug use in 2007	4
Drugs recently used (in the last 12 months)	4
Drugs ever used.....	5
Age of initiation – ever used.....	7
Availability of drugs.....	7
Drugs thought to be associated with a drug ‘problem’	9
Acceptability of drug use	10
Support for the legalisation of illicit drugs.....	11
Support for increased penalties for the sale or supply of illicit drugs.....	11
Nominal distribution of a drugs budget.....	12
3 Consumption patterns.....	13
Tobacco	13
Alcohol.....	18
Illicit drugs	25
Any illicit drug	25
Marijuana/cannabis use	27
Heroin	29
Meth/amphetamine	30
Ecstasy	32
Inhalants	34
Cocaine	35
Injecting drug use.....	37
Source of supply	39

4	Community support for drug-related policy	41
	Tobacco	41
	Alcohol.....	42
	Marijuana/cannabis.....	42
	Heroin	43
5	Harm and psychological distress associated with drug use.....	44
	Perpetrators of drug-related harm.....	44
	Victims of drug-related harm	45
	Psychological distress and patterns of drug use.....	48
6	Explanatory notes	51
	Scope	51
	Methodology	51
	Estimation procedures.....	52
	Response rates	53
	Reliability of estimates.....	55
	Definitions	56
	Comparability with previous surveys.....	57
Appendix 1	Membership of the Technical Advisory Group	60
Appendix 2	Standard errors.....	61
Appendix 3	Population estimates.....	63
Appendix 4	Survey-related materials	64
	References.....	64
	Other statistics	64
	Access to confidentialised unit record files (CURF).....	64
Appendix 5	The questionnaire	65

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Abbreviations, symbols and definitions

Abbreviations

AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
CATI	Computer-assisted telephone interview
CURF	Confidentialised unit record file
MCDS	Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy
NCADA	National Campaign Against Drug Abuse
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NDS	National Drug Strategy
NDSHS	National Drug Strategy Household Survey
SE	Standard error
RSE	Relative standard error

Symbols

—	Nil, or rounded to zero
..	not applicable
#	2007 result significantly different from 2004 result (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$)
n.a.	not available

Definitions

‘Illicit drugs’ means illegal drugs (such as marijuana/cannabis), prescription or over-the-counter pharmaceuticals (such as analgesics/pain-killers or tranquillisers/sleeping pills) used for illicit purposes, and other substances used inappropriately (such as naturally occurring hallucinogens and inhalants).

‘Recent use’ is equivalent to ‘use in the previous 12 months’ and the terms are used interchangeably. Both terms refer to the 12 months preceding the survey.

Further definitions are provided in Chapter 6.

Summary

The 2007 National Drug Strategy Household Survey

The 2007 National Drug Strategy Household Survey was conducted between July and November 2007. This was the ninth survey in a series which commenced in 1985, and was the fourth to be managed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Almost 25,000 Australians aged 12 years or older participated in the survey, in which they were asked about their knowledge of and attitudes towards drugs, their drug consumption histories, and related behaviours. Most of the analyses in this report are based on the population aged 14 years or older, as this allows consistent comparison with earlier survey results.

Tobacco

Nearly half (44.6%) of Australians aged 14 years or older had smoked 100 or more cigarettes or the equivalent amount of tobacco at some time in their lives, but less than one in five (19.4%) had smoked in the last 12 months. The proportion of the population aged 14 years or older who smoked daily declined by nearly one percentage point between 2004 and 2007, from 17.4% to 16.6%. However, the average age at which smokers took up tobacco remained stable at a little less than 16 years.

Tobacco was thought to be associated with a drug 'problem' by 2.6% of Australians aged 14 years or older and 14.3% approved the regular use of tobacco by adults; a further 22.5% neither approved or disapproved. Tobacco was the second most accessible drug: one in every two Australians aged 14 years or older (49.2%) was offered or had the opportunity to use tobacco in the last 12 months.

Daily smokers were more likely than other recent smokers or non-smokers to report high or very high levels of psychological distress.

Alcohol

Nine out of every ten Australians aged 14 years or older (89.9%) had tried alcohol at some time in their lives and 82.9% had consumed alcohol in the 12 months preceding the 2007 survey.

The proportion of the population drinking daily fell significantly (from 8.9% to 8.1%) between 2004 and 2007 whereas the average age at which people had their first full serve of alcohol (17 years of age) remained stable. The proportion of teenagers drinking at least weekly was around 22%.

One in eight people (12.1%) admitted to driving a motor vehicle and one in 17 (5.7%) admitted to verbally abusing someone while under the influence of alcohol. One-quarter (25.4%) of Australians aged 14 years or older had been verbally abused and 4.5% had been physically abused by someone under the influence of alcohol.

Alcohol was thought to be associated with a drug 'problem' by one in ten Australians (10.5%) aged 14 years or older, whereas 45.2% approved (and a further 33.8% did not oppose) the regular use of alcohol by adults. Alcohol was the most accessible drug: nine in ten Australians aged 14 years or older (89.3%) were offered or had the opportunity to use alcohol in the last 12 months.

High-risk and risky drinkers were more likely than low-risk drinkers or abstainers to experience high or very high levels of psychological distress.

Illicit drugs

Almost two in every five Australians (38.1%), aged 14 years or older, had used an illicit drug at some time in their lives and more than one in seven (13.4%) had used illicit drugs in the previous 12 months.

The most commonly-reported illicit drug used in the previous 12 months was marijuana/cannabis (9.1% of people aged 14 years or older), followed by ecstasy (3.5%), pain killers/analgesics used for non-medical purposes (2.5%) and meth/amphetamine (which includes 'ice') (2.3%).

Between 2004 and 2007, there was a significant fall in the proportion of the population aged 14 years or older who had used an illicit drug in the past 12 months, from 15.3% to 13.4%. Recent marijuana/cannabis use, in particular, had dropped significantly between 2004 and 2007, from 11.3% to 9.1%. Recent use also declined for meth/amphetamine but increased for cocaine.

The average age at which new users first tried illicit drugs remained close to 19 years of age. The most accessible illicit drugs were marijuana/cannabis and painkillers/analgesics – 17.1% and 15.4% of the population respectively were offered or had the opportunity to use these drugs for non-medical purposes, in the previous 12 months.

Driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of illicit drugs was reported by 2.9% of Australians aged 14 years or older. One in nine persons (11.0%) was verbally abused and one in 50 (2.0%) was physically abused by someone affected by illicit drugs.

Not quite nine in every ten Australians aged 14 years or older (85.2%) primarily associated an illicit drug with a drug 'problem', which was largely unchanged between 2004 and 2007. By contrast, the proportion of those who associated meth/amphetamine with a problem trebled between 2004 and 2007 from 5.5% to 16.4%. Together, the perception of marijuana/cannabis and heroin as 'problem' drugs declined by a similar amount. The proportion of Australians approving the regular use of illicit drugs was generally low. However, more than 1 in 5 either approved or 'neither approved nor disapproved' (6.6% and 16.6% respectively) the regular use of marijuana/cannabis by adults. Similar proportions approved (10.4%) or 'neither approved nor disapproved' (13.3%) the illicit use of pain-killers/analgesics.

Of Australians aged 18 years or older, more than one in five persons (20.2%) who used an illicit drug in the previous month reported high or very high levels of psychological distress; more than twice the proportion (8.7%) of those who had not used an illicit drug in the same period.

1 Introduction

The National Drug Strategy

The National Drug Strategy (NDS) 2004–2009, formerly the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NCADA), provides a framework for a coordinated, integrated approach to drug issues in the Australian community. The mission of the NDS is 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.

The National Drug Strategy is the responsibility of the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (MCDS). The MCDS is a national ministerial-level forum responsible for developing policies and programs to reduce the harm caused by drugs to individuals, families and communities in Australia. The MCDS is the peak policy and decision making body on licit and illicit drugs in Australia. It brings together state, territory and Australian government ministers responsible for health and law enforcement, and the Australian Government minister responsible for education. The MCDS is responsible for ensuring that Australia has a nationally coordinated and integrated approach to reducing the substantial harm associated with drug use.

Drug-related costs

Tobacco, alcohol and illicit drug use contributes to significant illness and disease, injury, workplace concerns, violence, crime, and breakdowns in families and relationships in Australia (MCDS 2004). Collins and Lapsley (2008) estimated that the economic costs associated with licit and illicit drug use in 2004–5 amounted to \$56.1 billion, of which tobacco accounted for 56%, alcohol 27%, and illicit drugs 15%.

About the 2007 survey

The National Drug Strategy Household Surveys are the leading surveys of licit and illicit drug use in Australia. The 2007 survey was the ninth conducted under the auspices of the NDS. Previous surveys were conducted in 1985, 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1998, 2001 and 2004. The data collected from these surveys have contributed to the development of policies for Australia's response to drug-related issues.

The 2007 survey was built on the design of the 2004 survey. More than 23,000 people aged 12 years or older provided information on their drug use patterns, attitudes and behaviours. The sample was based on households, therefore homeless and institutionalised persons were not included in the survey (consistent with the approach in previous years).

The methodology of the 2007 survey differed only slightly from that of previous surveys – a discussion of the main differences is presented in Chapter 6.

The 2007 survey used the drop and collect method and the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) method to collect information from household respondents.

The CATI mode of data collection was retained from 2001 and 2004. Not all questions were asked of all respondents – some were asked only of respondents aged 14 years or older; some questions (a different group) were asked only of CATI respondents.

While the 2007 sample included about 6,000 fewer respondents than the 2004 sample, these two and the 2001 sample were about 2.5 times larger than the 1998 sample and more than six times larger than the 1995 and 1993 samples (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: National Drug Strategy Household Survey sample sizes

Survey year	Respondents
2007	23,356
2004	29,445
2001	26,744
1998	10,030
1995	3,850
1993	3,500

Questions relating to the occurrence and circumstances of injury were added in 2007. Also, the description of meth/amphetamine was refined and buprenorphine was added to the questions on methadone. More radically, a fictitious drug, zanthanols, was included to allow some validation of the survey instrument.

This report applies the *National Health Data Dictionary* (NHDC 2003) definition of tobacco smoking status, notably relating to ex-smokers and never-smokers where a threshold of 100 cigarettes is used. Data are presented for 1998 (revised), 2001, 2004 and 2007; however, the definition is not applicable to earlier survey data.

About this report

The report presents estimates derived from survey responses weighted to the appropriate Australian population grouped by age, sex and geographical location including state or territory. While 12- and 13-year-olds were surveyed, for the first time, in 2004, almost all of this report, with its emphasis on time series, presents results for Australians aged 14 years or older.

Chapters 2 to 5 examine the status of drug use in 2007, patterns of consumption, community support for drug-related policy and drug-related activities. Chapter 6 details the survey methodology, response rates, reliability and definitions. Estimates of sampling errors are presented in Appendix 2 and a copy of the survey instrument is provided in Appendix 5.

Reliability of results

Prevalence and population estimates are provided for information, regardless of their levels of statistical reliability. Statistical reliability depends on sample size and on the magnitude of the estimate. Some estimates of prevalence, close to 0%, may be statistically unreliable.

Readers are reminded, therefore, that when interpreting results, reference should be made to the table of standard errors and relative standard errors (Appendix 2). Results subject to relative standard errors of between 25% and 50% should be considered with caution and those with relative standard errors greater than 50% should be considered as unreliable for most practical purposes.

For selected tables, statistically significant changes between 2004 and 2007 are indicated (with a '#'). The difference is statistically significant if the z-statistic of the pooled estimate of the two rates being compared is > 1.96 or < -1.96 (a 5% two-tailed test).

The totals of some (rounded) percentages and numbers may not add up to the total provided (or 100%) due to the rounding.

2 Overview—the status of drug use in 2007

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

Drugs recently used (in the last 12 months)

Between 1993 and 2007, for Australians aged 14 years or older the proportion that had recently used a drug fell for tobacco and marijuana/cannabis but rose for alcohol and most of the illicit drugs.

Table 2.1: Summary of recent^(a) drug use: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, Australia, 1993 to 2007

Drug/behaviour	1993	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
	(per cent)					
Tobacco	29.1	27.2	24.9	23.2	20.7	19.4 #
Alcohol	77.9	78.3	80.7	82.4	83.6	82.9
Illicits						
Marijuana/cannabis	12.7	13.1	17.9	12.9	11.3	9.1 #
Pain-killers/analgesics ^(b)	1.7	3.5	5.2	3.1	3.1	2.5 #
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills ^(b)	0.9	0.6	3.0	1.1	1.0	1.4 #
Steroids ^(b)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—
Barbiturates ^(b)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Inhalants	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
Heroin	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Methadone ^(c) or Buprenorphine ^(e)	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other opiates/opioids ^(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.3	0.2	0.2
Meth/amphetamine (speed) ^(b)	2.0	2.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.3 #
Cocaine	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6 #
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.8	3.0	1.1	0.7	0.6
Ecstasy ^(d)	1.2	0.9	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.5
Ketamine	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.3	0.2
GHB	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	0.1
Injected drugs	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5
Any illicit	14.0	17.0	22.0	16.9	15.3	13.4 #
None of the above	21.0	17.8	14.2	14.7	13.7	14.1

(a) Used in the last 12 months. For tobacco and alcohol, ‘recent use’ means daily, weekly and less-than-weekly smokers and drinkers respectively.

(b) For non-medical purposes.

(c) Non-maintenance.

(d) This category included substances known as ‘Designer drugs’ before 2004.

(e) This category did not include buprenorphine before 2007.

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- Between 1993 (29.1%) and 2007 (19.4%) there was a steady decline in the proportion of persons who had recently smoked tobacco.
- The proportion of the population recently using alcohol increased over the 11 years from 1993 to 2004, from 77.9% to 83.6% but declined slightly in 2007 to 82.9%.
- Recent use of marijuana/cannabis has declined since 1998, with the proportion of recent users in 2007 (9.1%) dropping to the lowest proportion seen since 1993.

Drugs ever used

In 2007, alcohol and tobacco were the drugs most commonly ever used by the Australian community (Table 2.2). With the exception of marijuana/cannabis, the proportion of the population who had used illicit drugs at some time in their life was relatively low.

Table 2.2: Summary of drugs ever used/tried: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, Australia, 1993 to 2007

Drug/behaviour	Ever tried ^(a)			Ever used ^(b)		
	1993	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
	(per cent)					
Tobacco	50.9	47.4	50.8	49.4	47.1	44.6 #
Alcohol	88.0	87.8	89.6	90.4	90.7	89.9 #
Illicits						
Marijuana/cannabis	34.7	31.1	39.1	33.1	33.6	33.5
Pain-killers/analgesics ^(c)	n.a.	12.3	11.5	6.0	5.5	4.4 #
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills ^(c)	n.a.	3.2	6.2	3.2	2.8	3.3 #
Steroids ^(c)	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Barbiturates ^(c)	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.9
Inhalants	3.7	2.4	3.9	2.6	2.5	3.1 #
Heroin	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.6
Methadone ^(d) or Buprenorphine ^(f)	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other opiates/opioids ^(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	1.4	0.9 #
Meth/amphetamine (speed) ^(c)	5.4	5.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	6.3 #
Cocaine	2.5	3.4	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.9 #
Hallucinogens	7.3	7.0	9.9	7.6	7.5	6.7 #
Ecstasy ^(e)	3.1	2.4	4.8	6.1	7.5	8.9 #
Ketamine	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	1.1
GHB	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	0.5
Injected drugs	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9
Any illicit	38.9	39.3	46.0	37.7	38.1	38.1
None of the above	8.0	8.1	6.7	7.5	7.9	8.2

(a) Tried at least once in lifetime.

(b) Used at least once in lifetime.

(c) For non-medical purposes.

(d) Non-maintenance.

(e) This category included substances known as 'Designer drugs' before 2004.

(f) This category did not include buprenorphine before 2007.

Notes

1. For tobacco, 1998, 2001, 2004 and 2007 figures represent proportions, of the population, that have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

2. For alcohol, figures represent proportions of the population who have consumed a full serve of alcohol.

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- In 2007, 44.6% Australians aged 14 years or older had smoked at least 100 cigarettes or the equivalent amount of tobacco in their lifetime, declining from the proportion in 2004 (47.1%).
- In 2007, nine out of every ten (89.9%) people had consumed a full serve of alcohol in their lifetime.
- Marijuana/cannabis had been used at least once by one-third of Australians aged 14 years or older in 2007 (33.5%).
- Over one-third of the population of Australians aged 14 years or older had ever used any illicit drug (38.1%) in 2007.

Age of initiation—ever used

The mean ages at which Australians first used most licit and illicit drugs have changed very little between 1995 and 2007 (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Mean age of initiation^(a) of lifetime drug use, Australia, 1995 to 2007

Drug/behaviour	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
	(years)				
Tobacco	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.9	15.8
Alcohol	17.3	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.0
Illicits					
Marijuana/cannabis	19.1	18.7	18.5	18.7	18.8
Pain-killers/analgesics ^(b)	19.0	19.7	18.9	23.4	20.9
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills ^(b)	23.8	23.4	22.8	25.2	25.7
Steroids ^(b)	18.7	21.6	22.5	25.2	23.9
Barbiturates ^(b)	18.2	19.7	18.7	19.6	19.6
Inhalants	16.1	17.5	17.6	18.6	19.3
Heroin	20.6	21.5	20.7	21.2	21.9
Methadone ^(c) or Buprenorphine ^(e)	n.a.	21.6	21.8	24.8	23.3
Meth/amphetamine ^(b)	20.2	19.9	20.4	20.8	20.9
Cocaine	21.1	22.3	22.6	23.5	23.1
Hallucinogens	19.1	18.8	19.1	19.5	19.6
Ecstasy ^(d)	22.7	22.7	21.9	22.8	22.6
Ketamine	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.7	24.0
GHB	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.7	24.6
Injected drugs	n.a.	20.7	20.2	21.7	21.3
Any illicit	18.9	18.8	18.6	19.4	19.1

(a) Age first tried/used drug.

(b) For non-medical purposes.

(c) Non-maintenance.

(d) This category included substances known as 'Designer drugs' before 2004.

(e) This category did not include buprenorphine before 2007.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- For tobacco and alcohol, the mean ages of initiation remained relatively stable between 1995 and 2007 at around 16 years of age for tobacco and 17 years of age for alcohol.
- The mean age of initiation for first use of all illicit substances surveyed either remained stable or changed slightly between 2004 and 2007.

Availability of drugs

Survey respondents were asked whether they had been offered or had the opportunity to use selected drugs in the preceding 12 months (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Offered or had the opportunity to use selected drugs: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by sex, Australia, 2004, 2007

Drug	Males		Females		Persons	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
	(per cent)					
Tobacco	58.0	53.7	47.6	44.7	52.8	49.2
Alcohol	92.9	91.5	87.7	87.0	90.3	89.3
Illicits						
Marijuana/cannabis	24.4	20.4	16.8	13.9	20.6	17.1
Pain-killers/analgesics ^(a)	40.9	15.5	41.6	15.3	41.3	15.4
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills ^(a)	6.9	6.2	6.7	5.8	6.8	6.0
Steroids ^(a)	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.3
Barbiturates ^(a)	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1
Inhalants	4.0	4.1	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.2
Heroin	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Meth/amphetamine ^(a)	8.3	6.1	5.4	3.7	6.8	4.9
Cocaine	3.6	4.7	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.9
Naturally occurring hallucinogens	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.8
LSD/synthetic hallucinogens	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.7
Ecstasy ^(b)	9.7	9.6	6.0	6.6	7.8	8.1
Ketamine	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.0
GHB	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8
Kava	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.8

(a) For non-medical purposes.

(b) This category included substances known as 'Designer drugs' before 2004.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- One in two Australians (49.2%) aged 14 years or older had been offered or had tobacco available for use, whereas nine in ten (89.3%) had been offered or had alcohol available for use.
- Between 2004 and 2007, the availability of licit drugs declined; more so for tobacco (from 52.8% to 49.2%) than for alcohol (from 90.3% to 89.3%).
- Approximately one-sixth (17.1%) of the population were offered or had the opportunity to use marijuana/cannabis. The proportion with access to marijuana/cannabis was lower than in 2004 (20.6%).
- The availability of pain-killers/analgesics (both prescription and over-the-counter) for non-medical purposes decreased substantially from 41.3% in 2004 to 15.4% in 2007. The availability of all other illicit drugs surveyed remained stable or changed little for this period.

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’. In 2007, heroin, marijuana/cannabis and meth/amphetamine were the drugs most commonly associated with a drug problem (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Drug first nominated^(a) when asked about a ‘drug problem’: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by sex, Australia, 2004, 2007

Drug first nominated	Males		Females		Persons	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
	(per cent)					
Tobacco	4.1	3.3	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.6
Alcohol	10.2	10.8	9.8	10.2	10.0	10.5
Marijuana/cannabis	29.3	25.8	29.1	24.6	29.2	25.2
Pain-killers/analgesics ^(b)	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills ^(b)	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
Steroids ^(b)	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Barbiturates ^(b)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Inhalants	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Heroin	39.7	29.7	39.1	30.9	39.4	30.3
Meth/amphetamine ^(b)	5.2	16.0	5.8	16.8	5.5	16.4
Cocaine	6.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.7	7.1
Naturally occurring hallucinogens	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—
LSD/synthetic hallucinogens	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Ecstasy ^(c)	2.2	3.7	2.9	4.7	2.6	4.2
GHB	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1
Ketamine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kava	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea/coffee/caffeine	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Drugs other than listed	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	0.2
None/can't think of any	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Respondents were allowed to nominate up to two drugs and ‘problems’, but only the first mentioned drug is shown here.

(b) For non-medical purposes.

(c) This category included substances known as ‘Designer drugs’ before 2004.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

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

- The proportion of persons nominating heroin decreased from 39.4% in 2004 to 30.3% in 2007.
- Marijuana/cannabis was nominated by 25.2% of respondents in 2007; a decrease over the proportion in 2004 (29.2%).
- The proportion of persons nominating meth/amphetamine increased markedly from 5.5% in 2004 to 16.4% in 2007.

Acceptability of drug use

Respondents were asked if they personally approved or disapproved of the regular use by adults of various drugs. In 2007, answers to this question were categorised as 'strongly approve', 'approve', 'neither approve nor disapprove', 'disapprove', 'strongly disapprove', or 'don't know enough to say'. In earlier surveys, the categories were limited to 'approve' and 'disapprove'. The 2007 results are for those respondents who said they 'strongly approve' or 'approve' the use of drugs by adults (shown together as 'approve') and for those who neither approved nor disapproved. Despite the difficulty of comparison, the 2004 results for persons who said they 'approve' are shown.

In 2007, 45.2% of Australians aged 14 years or older 'strongly approved' or 'approved' the use of alcohol by adults (Table 2.6). The corresponding figure for tobacco was 14.3%. For illicit drugs, less than 5% of Australians in 2007 thought that regular use by adults was acceptable, with the exceptions of pain-killers (6.6%) and marijuana (10.4%).

Table 2.6: Approval of regular drug use by adults: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by sex, Australia, 2004, 2007

Drug	2004	2007					
	Persons	Males		Females		Persons	
	Approve	Approve	Neither ^(a)	Approve	Neither ^(a)	Approve	Neither ^(a)
(per cent)							
Tobacco	39.3	15.8	23.2	12.9	21.9	14.3	22.5
Alcohol	77.0	51.7	32.0	38.9	35.5	45.2	33.8
Marijuana/cannabis	23.2	8.7	18.8	4.6	15.1	6.6	16.9
Pain-killers/analgesics ^(b)	8.0	11.5	14.9	9.4	11.8	10.4	13.3
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills ^(b)	5.0	4.8	14.7	3.4	11.2	4.1	12.9
Steroids ^(b)	2.2	2.3	8.7	0.9	5.4	1.6	7.0
Barbiturates ^(b)	1.2	1.3	7.3	0.8	4.5	1.0	5.9
Inhalants	0.8	1.0	2.2	0.7	1.7	0.8	2.0
Heroin	0.9	1.3	2.6	0.7	1.8	1.0	2.2
Methadone ^(c) or Buprenorphine ^(e)	1.1	1.1	4.2	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.6
Meth/amphetamine ^(b)	3.1	1.5	3.2	0.9	2.1	1.2	2.7
Cocaine/crack	2.0	1.8	3.7	1.0	2.3	1.4	3.0
Hallucinogens	2.7	2.1	6.3	1.2	3.5	1.7	4.9
Ecstasy ^(d)	4.2	2.5	5.6	1.5	3.5	2.0	4.6
GHB	0.9	0.8	3.6	0.7	2.0	0.7	2.8
Ketamine	1.0	1.1	4.4	0.8	2.5	1.0	3.4

(a) Neither approve nor disapprove.

(b) For non-medical purposes.

(c) Non-maintenance.

(d) This category included substances known as 'Designer drugs' before 2004.

(e) This category did not include buprenorphine before 2007.

Notes

1 The 2004 and 2007 results shown in the table are not comparable. See text for explanation.

2 Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- For all drugs, in 2007, approval of their regular use by adults was greater among males than females.

Support for the legalisation of illicit drugs

Support for the legalisation of illicit drugs declined slightly between 2004 and 2007 (Table 2.7). A question about support for the legalisation of ecstasy was included for the first time in the 2007 questionnaire.

Table 2.7: Support^(a) for the personal use of selected drugs being made legal: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by sex, Australia, 2004, 2007

Drug	Males		Females		Persons	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
	(per cent)					
Marijuana/cannabis	29.6	23.8	24.4	18.5	27.0	21.2
Heroin	5.5	5.8	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.2
Meth/amphetamine	5.5	5.4	3.9	3.9	4.7	4.6
Cocaine	5.4	6.3	3.9	4.5	4.7	5.4
Ecstasy	n.a.	7.1	n.a.	4.8	n.a.	6.0

(a) Support or strongly support (calculations based on those respondents who were informed enough to indicate their level of support).

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- Support for the legalisation of personal use of marijuana/cannabis fell between 2004 and 2007, from 27.0% to 21.2%. Males were more likely than females to support legalisation (in 2007, 23.8% versus 18.5%).
- Support for the legalisation of heroin and cocaine increased between 2004 and 2007. Males were more likely to support legalisation than females.
- A question about legalisation of ecstasy was included for the first time in the 2007 survey, with only 6.0% of Australians supporting this proposal.

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

Respondents were asked to consider to what extent they would support or oppose increased penalties for the sale or supply of a selected group of illicit drugs. A question about support for increased penalties for ecstasy was included for the first time in the 2007 questionnaire.

In 2007, large majorities supported an increase in penalties (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8: Support^(a) for increased penalties for the sale or supply of selected illicit drugs: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by sex, Australia, 2004, 2007

Drug	Males		Females		Persons	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
	(per cent)					
Marijuana/cannabis	54.2	59.6	62.0	66.4	58.2	63.0
Heroin	85.0	84.3	87.1	85.1	86.0	84.7
Meth/amphetamine	82.0	84.2	85.3	85.2	83.7	84.7
Cocaine	83.0	82.4	86.1	84.2	84.6	83.3
Ecstasy	n.a.	80.5	n.a.	83.6	n.a.	82.1

(a) Support or strongly support (calculations based on those respondents who were informed enough to indicate their level of support).

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- In 2007, there were higher levels of support for increased penalties for the sale or supply of illicit drugs, compared with 2004.
- As in 2004, in 2007 females were more likely than their male counterparts to support increased penalties for sale or supply of drugs. For example in 2007, 66.4% of females supported increased penalties for the sale or supply of marijuana/cannabis compared with 59.6% of males.
- A question on penalties for sale or supply of ecstasy was introduced for the first time in 2007. This proposition was supported by 82.1% of Australians.

Nominal distribution of a drugs budget

Respondents were asked how they would distribute \$100 on education, law enforcement and treatment, for each of a selected list of drugs. In 2007 the question addressed alcohol, tobacco and all illicit drugs, while in 2004 the question addressed alcohol, tobacco and three separate illicit drugs (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9: Preferred distribution of a hypothetical \$100 for reducing the use of selected drugs, Australia, 2004, 2007

Reduction measure	Alcohol		Tobacco		Marijuana/ cannabis	Meth/am- phetamine	Heroin/ cocaine	Illicit drug use
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2004	2004	2007
	(\$)							
Education	40.80	39.80	45.60	43.70	41.70	34.10	31.40	34.00
Treatment	30.50	30.70	30.40	30.90	26.70	24.50	24.70	25.70
Law enforcement	28.70	29.40	24.00	25.40	31.50	41.40	43.90	40.30

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- In 2007, the amounts nominated to be spent on education for tobacco (\$43.70) and alcohol (\$39.80) exceeded the amounts nominated for treatment and for law enforcement.
- For illicit drugs, law enforcement (\$40.30) attracted the largest component of the \$100 budget.

3 Consumption patterns

In this chapter, for tobacco, alcohol and selected illicit drugs and behaviours, prevalences in 2007 are presented and compared with earlier results. Statistically significant differences between 2004 and 2007 are highlighted. In some cases further analysis is provided.

Note that, for some drugs discussed below, caution should be used when interpreting the results as they are based on respondents' identification of the substance used and not on empirical testing.

Tobacco

Between 1991 and 2007, daily tobacco smoking rates declined by more than 30% to the lowest levels seen over the 16-year period (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Tobacco smoking status: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, Australia, 1991 to 2007

Smoking status	1991	1993	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
	(per cent)						
Daily	24.3	25.0	23.8	21.8	19.5	17.4	16.6
Weekly	2.8	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3 #
Less than weekly	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.5
Ex-smokers ^(a)	21.4	21.7	20.2	25.9	26.2	26.4	25.1 #
Never smoked ^(b)	49.0	49.1	52.6	49.2	50.6	52.9	55.4 #

(a) Smoked at least 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll-your-own) or the equivalent amount of tobacco in their life, and no longer smoke.

(b) Never smoked 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll-your-own) or the equivalent amount of tobacco in their life.

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- In 2007, less than one in six (16.6%) of the population aged 14 years or older reported smoking daily, declining from 17.4% in 2004. The proportion of the population smoking weekly also declined over the 3-year period, from 1.6% in 2004 to 1.3% in 2007.
- More than half (55.4%) of Australians aged 14 years or older had never smoked, which statistic has increased since 1991.

Tobacco use by sex

Although the proportion of Australians aged 14 years or older that smoked daily fell between 2004 and 2007, for both males and females the significant improvement was in the increase between 2004 and 2007 in the proportion that had never smoked, which rose to 50.9% for males and to 59.8% for females (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Tobacco smoking status: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by sex, Australia, 2004, 2007

Smoking status	Males		Females		Persons	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
	(per cent)					
Daily	18.6	18.0	16.3	15.2	17.4	16.6
Weekly	2.0	1.4 #	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.3 #
Less than weekly	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5
Ex-smokers ^(a)	29.2	27.9	23.6	22.4	26.4	25.1 #
Never smoked ^(b)	48.2	50.9 #	57.5	59.8 #	52.9	55.4 #

(a) Smoked at least 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll-your-own) or the equivalent amount of tobacco in their life, and no longer smoke.

(b) Never smoked 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll-your-own) or the equivalent amount of tobacco in their life.

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- The proportion of males who smoked daily, weekly or less than weekly declined between 2004 and 2007 – significantly from 2.0% to 1.4% for weekly smoking.
- As for 2004, in 2007 females were less likely than males to have smoked, at any frequency.

Tobacco use by age

In 2007, age-specific smoking prevalence peaked for daily, weekly and less-than-weekly smokers in the 20–29 years age group (Table 3.3). Nevertheless, this age group also had one of the highest proportions that had never smoked (60.5%), second only to 14–19-year-olds (87.9%).

Table 3.3: Tobacco smoking status: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Smoking status	Age group						14+
	14–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+	
	(per cent)						
	Males						
Daily	6.0	23.7	22.7	21.8	20.1	10.8	18.0
Weekly	1.0	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.4
Less than weekly	1.6	3.1	2.5	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.7
Ex-smokers ^(a)	1.7	12.0	23.0	29.7	38.3	48.3	27.9
Never smoked ^(b)	89.7	58.6	49.9	45.0	40.0	39.8	50.9
	Females						
Daily	8.7	19.0	18.9	20.6	15.0	8.8	15.2
Weekly	1.7	2.4	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.2
Less than weekly	0.7	2.7	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.3
Ex-smokers ^(a)	2.9	13.5	25.2	27.8	27.4	27.4	22.4
Never smoked ^(b)	86.0	62.3	52.1	49.2	56.6	63.1	59.8
	Persons						
Daily	7.3	21.4	20.8	21.2	17.5	9.7	16.6
Weekly	1.3	2.4	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.3
Less than weekly	1.2	2.9	2.2	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.5
Ex-smokers ^(a)	2.3	12.8	24.1	28.8	32.8	37.2	25.1
Never smoked ^(b)	87.9	60.5	51.0	47.1	48.3	52.2	55.4

(a) Smoked at least 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll-your-own) or the equivalent amount of tobacco in their life, and no longer smoke.

(b) Never smoked 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll-your-own) or the equivalent amount of tobacco in their life.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- Less than one in ten teenagers (14–19-year-olds) smoked tobacco in 2007, with 7.3% smoking daily. A further 1.3% smoked weekly and 1.2% smoked less than weekly.
- Female teenagers (8.7%) were more likely than male teenagers (6.0%) to be daily smokers. For all other ages, males had higher smoking rates than females.
- By a slender margin, smoking rates were highest amongst 20–29-year-olds: 21.4% smoked daily, 2.4% smoked weekly and 2.9% smoked less than weekly.

Tobacco use of younger people

Estimates of tobacco use by younger people (such as 12–19-year-olds) should be interpreted with caution due to the low smoking prevalence and smaller sample sizes of this population group. Nevertheless comparisons such as ‘younger females (89.1%) were less likely than younger males (92.1%) to have never smoked (at least 100 cigarettes)’ remain valid (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Tobacco smoking status: proportion of 12–19-year-olds and all ages, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Smoking status	Age group				
	12–15	16–17	18–19	12–19	12+
	(per cent)				
	Males				
Daily	1.5	4.1	11.6	4.7	17.5
Weekly	—	0.5	2.4	0.7	1.4
Less than weekly	0.3	1.4	2.8	1.2	1.6
Ex-smokers ^(a)	—	0.9	4.3	1.3	27.0
Never smoked ^(b)	98.2	93.2	78.9	92.1	52.5
	Females				
Daily	2.5	7.4	13.7	6.6	14.8
Weekly	—	1.4	3.6	1.3	1.2
Less than weekly	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.2
Ex-smokers ^(a)	1.5	1.7	5.3	2.5	21.8
Never smoked ^(b)	95.9	88.5	76.6	89.1	61.0
	Persons				
Daily	2.0	5.7	12.6	5.6	16.1
Weekly	—	0.9	3.0	1.0	1.3
Less than weekly	0.2	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.4
Ex-smokers ^(a)	0.7	1.3	4.8	1.9	24.4
Never smoked ^(b)	97.1	90.9	77.8	90.7	56.8

(a) Smoked at least 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll-your-own) or the equivalent amount of tobacco in their life, and no longer smoke.

(b) Never smoked 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll-your-own) or the equivalent amount of tobacco in their life.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- About one in twenty (5.6%) 12–19-year-olds reported smoking daily in 2007.
- In 2007, 2.0% of 12–15-year-olds, 5.7% of 16–17-year-olds, and 12.6% of 18–19-year-olds smoked daily.
- In 2007, 16–17-year-old females were nearly twice as likely as their male counterparts to smoke daily (7.4% versus 4.1%) or to have stopped smoking (1.7% versus 0.9%).

Population estimates of the number of smokers

It is estimated that in 2007 approximately 2.9 million Australians aged 14 years or older were daily smokers (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Tobacco smoking status: number of smokers, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Smoking status	Age group						
	14–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+	14+
	(number)						
	Males						
Daily	52,800	350,700	339,300	328,900	265,600	196,400	1,533,900
Weekly	8,500	36,300	27,800	21,700	15,400	11,600	121,300
Less than weekly	13,900	46,400	37,700	30,900	6,400	9,200	144,400
Ex-smokers ^(a)	15,300	177,300	343,200	448,500	506,400	880,800	2,371,000
Never smoked ^(b)	786,700	866,100	745,000	677,800	529,000	725,400	4,330,200
	Females						
Daily	72,800	272,100	285,300	313,900	201,000	182,800	1,328,400
Weekly	14,100	34,600	27,700	13,700	7,600	8,800	106,500
Less than weekly	6,300	38,300	29,300	23,600	6,800	5,900	110,300
Ex-smokers ^(a)	24,200	193,400	380,400	423,400	366,900	570,600	1,958,800
Never smoked ^(b)	723,100	891,400	786,000	750,100	758,500	1,312,600	5,221,300
	Persons						
Daily	125,500	622,700	624,600	642,800	466,600	379,200	2,862,400
Weekly	22,500	70,900	55,500	35,400	23,000	20,400	227,800
Less than weekly	20,100	84,700	67,000	54,500	13,200	15,100	254,800
Ex-smokers ^(a)	39,500	370,800	723,600	871,900	873,400	1,451,700	4,329,900
Never smoked ^(b)	1,509,800	1,757,500	1,531,000	1,427,900	1,287,500	2,037,700	9,551,300

(a) Smoked at least 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll-your-own) or the equivalent amount of tobacco in their life, and no longer smoke.

(b) Never smoked 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll-your-own) or the equivalent amount of tobacco in their life.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- There were more male than female daily smokers in all tabulated age groups with the exception of 14–19-year-olds.
- The number of ex-smokers (4.3 million) and persons who had never smoked (9.6 million) far exceeded the number of smokers (3.3 million) in 2007.

Number of cigarettes smoked

The mean number of cigarettes smoked per week was highest in the 50–59 years age group (124.9 cigarettes), and lowest among teenagers (59.8 cigarettes) (Table 3.6). The number of cigarettes smoked among recent tobacco smokers includes both manufactured and ‘roll-your-own’ cigarettes.

Table 3.6: Recent^(a) tobacco smokers: mean number of cigarettes smoked per week, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Age group	Males	Females (number)	Persons
14–19	53.3	65.0	59.8
20–29	84.0	72.2	78.8
30–39	100.0	86.6	93.8
40–49	106.8	104.7	105.8
50–59	135.9	110.2	124.9
60+	106.0	101.6	103.9
Aged 14+	102.1	91.4	97.2

(a) Used in the previous 12 months.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- The mean number of cigarettes smoked per week increased with age until the 50–59 years age group (125 cigarettes). This trend applied to males and females.
- Only teenage female smokers smoked on average more cigarettes per week than their male counterparts (65.0 versus 53.3 cigarettes).

Alcohol

Between 1991 and 2007, for Australians aged 14 years or older, alcohol consumption patterns remained largely unchanged (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Alcohol drinking status: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, Australia, 1991 to 2007

Drinking status	1991	1993	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
	(per cent)						
Daily	10.2	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.9	8.1 #
Weekly	41.0	39.9	35.2	40.1	39.5	41.2	41.3
Less than weekly	30.4	29.5	34.3	31.9	34.6	33.5	33.5
Ex-drinker ^(a)	12.0	9.0	9.5	10.0	8.0	7.1	7.0
Never a full serve of alcohol	6.5	13.0	12.2	9.4	9.6	9.3	10.1 #

(a) Has consumed at least a full serve of alcohol, but not in the previous 12 months.

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- The proportion of Australians aged 14 years or older that has never had a full serve of alcohol has generally increased since 1998 with a significant increase between 2004 and 2007, from 9.3% to 10.1%.
- The proportion of the population drinking daily has remained between 8 and 9 per cent since 1993, declining significantly between 2004 and 2007, from 8.9% to 8.1% of Australians aged 14 years or older.

Alcohol use by sex

The alcohol drinking status of Australians aged 14 years or older varied considerably between males and females (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Alcohol drinking status: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by sex, Australia, 2004, 2007

Drinking status	Males		Females		Persons	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
	(per cent)					
Daily	12.0	10.8 #	5.8	5.5	8.9	8.1 #
Weekly	47.6	46.8	35.0	35.9	41.2	41.3
Less than weekly	27.5	28.3	39.4	38.5	33.5	33.5
Ex-drinker ^(a)	6.0	5.8	8.2	8.1	7.1	7.0
Never a full glass of alcohol	6.9	8.2 #	11.6	12.1	9.3	10.1 #

(a) Has consumed at least a full serve of alcohol, but not in the previous 12 months.

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- In 2007, males (10.8%) were almost twice as likely as females (5.5%) to drink daily.
- The proportion of the population who consumed alcohol daily declined significantly between 2004 (8.9%) and 2007 (8.1%).
- Between 2004 and 2007, weekly drinking increased marginally (from 41.2% to 41.3%) driven by an increase in weekly drinking by females (from 35.0% to 35.9%) contrary to a decline for males (from 47.6% to 46.8%).
- The proportions of Australians aged 14 years or older abstaining from alcohol (never had a full serve of alcohol) increased significantly between 2004 (9.3%) and 2007 (10.1%), with a greater change seen among males than females, proportionately and absolutely.

Alcohol use by age

The proportion of daily drinkers increased with age; the peak for daily drinkers was for those aged 60 years or older, and the peak for less-than-weekly drinkers was among teenagers (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Alcohol drinking status: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Drinking status	Age group						
	14–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+	14+
	(per cent)						
	Males						
Daily	1.4	2.8	6.1	11.4	15.9	21.4	10.8
Weekly	23.0	55.7	54.8	51.0	49.6	39.2	46.8
Less than weekly	46.4	30.3	28.2	26.7	24.5	22.1	28.3
<i>Recent drinker^(a)</i>	<i>70.8</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>82.7</i>	<i>86.0</i>
Ex-drinker ^(b)	3.3	2.8	5.2	5.7	5.7	10.3	5.8
Never a full serve of alcohol	25.9	8.3	5.7	5.1	4.2	7.0	8.2
	Females						
Daily	0.5	1.7	3.0	5.6	7.8	10.5	5.5
Weekly	18.8	39.6	40.4	42.7	38.0	30.6	35.9
Less than weekly	52.0	44.0	43.1	37.7	36.2	27.8	38.5
<i>Recent drinker^(a)</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>68.9</i>	<i>79.9</i>
Ex-drinker ^(b)	2.6	5.8	6.4	6.2	8.4	14.2	8.1
Never a full serve of alcohol	26.1	8.9	7.0	7.8	9.7	16.9	12.1
	Persons						
Daily	1.0	2.3	4.6	8.5	11.8	15.6	8.1
Weekly	20.9	47.8	47.5	46.8	43.8	34.6	41.3
Less than weekly	49.1	37.0	35.7	32.3	30.4	25.1	33.5
<i>Recent drinker^(a)</i>	<i>71.0</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>82.9</i>
Ex-drinker ^(b)	3.0	4.3	5.8	5.9	7.1	12.4	7.0
Never a full serve of alcohol	26.0	8.6	6.3	6.5	7.0	12.3	10.1

(a) Has consumed at least a full serve of alcohol in the previous 12 months.

(b) Has consumed at least a full serve of alcohol, but not in the previous 12 months.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- In 2007, a greater proportion of males than of females (aged 14 years or older) drank daily, for all age groups tabulated. The proportion of males was twice or more than that for females for all age groups tabulated except 20–29-year-olds.
- In 2007, for all age groups, drinking alcohol (daily, weekly or less than weekly) was more prevalent than not drinking alcohol. Only for teenagers (71.0%) and those aged 60 years or older (75.3%) was the prevalence of drinking alcohol less than the population average of 82.9%.
- For all age groups a greater proportion of females than of males consumed alcohol less than weekly. The difference was least for teenagers and those aged 60 years or older.

Use of alcohol by younger people

Estimates of alcohol use by younger people should be interpreted with caution due to the low prevalence and smaller sample sizes for these age groups. Nevertheless, in 2007, over two in three 12–15-year-olds (67.5%) had never consumed a full serve of alcohol (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Alcohol drinking status: proportion of the population aged 12 years or older, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Drinking status	Age group				
	12–15	16–17	18–19	12–19	12+
	(per cent)				
	Males				
Daily	—	1.7	2.6	1.1	10.5
Weekly	1.0	20.0	46.7	17.3	45.3
Less than weekly	28.8	50.9	40.9	37.4	27.7
Ex-drinker ^(a)	2.7	5.2	1.5	3.1	5.7
Never a full serve of alcohol	67.5	22.1	8.3	41.2	10.8
	Females				
Daily	0.5	—	0.7	0.4	5.4
Weekly	3.2	15.4	35.3	14.4	34.8
Less than weekly	26.8	63.2	51.9	42.3	37.7
Ex-drinker ^(a)	2.1	3.0	1.9	2.3	7.9
Never a full serve of alcohol	67.4	18.4	10.2	40.6	14.3
	Persons				
Daily	0.2	0.8	1.6	0.7	7.9
Weekly	2.1	17.8	41.1	15.9	40.0
Less than weekly	27.8	57.0	46.3	39.8	32.8
Ex-drinker ^(a)	2.4	4.2	1.7	2.7	6.8
Never a full serve of alcohol	67.5	20.3	9.2	40.9	12.5

(a) Has consumed at least a full serve of alcohol, but not in the previous 12 months.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- Rates of abstinence from drinking alcohol (never had a full serve of alcohol) fell sharply from two thirds (67.5%) for 12–15-year-olds to a rate for 18–19-year-olds (9.2%) closer to the rate of abstinence for all Australians aged 12 years or older (12.5%).
- By contrast, rates of daily alcohol consumption increased with age (to 1.6% for 18–19-year-olds) but did not reach the ‘population’ rate (7.9% for Australians aged 12 years or older).
- In the age group 12–15 years, higher proportions of females than males consumed alcohol daily and weekly. In the age groups 16–17 and 18–19 years, higher proportions of females than males consumed alcohol less than weekly. For all other combinations of age group and rate of alcohol consumption, the proportion of males was higher than that for females.

Population estimates of the number of alcohol drinkers

In 2007 over 14.2 million Australians aged 14 years or older consumed alcohol in the previous 12 months (Table 3.11).

Table 3.11: Alcohol drinking status: number of recent^(a) and non- drinkers, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Drinking status	Age group						
	14–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+	14+
	(number)						
	Males						
Daily	12,300	42,000	91,200	172,500	210,700	390,200	919,100
Weekly	201,500	823,200	817,900	768,900	656,100	714,200	3,982,400
Less than weekly	407,000	447,600	421,500	403,100	324,700	403,500	2,407,100
Ex-drinker ^(b)	29,100	40,700	77,800	85,700	75,800	187,600	496,700
Never a full glass of alcohol	227,300	123,200	84,500	77,600	55,400	127,800	695,500
	Females						
Daily	4,500	24,500	45,600	85,200	104,200	218,700	482,200
Weekly	157,800	565,800	609,100	651,600	509,700	636,100	3,130,500
Less than weekly	436,900	628,400	651,000	575,500	484,900	578,200	3,355,700
Ex-drinker ^(b)	21,900	83,400	97,300	94,300	112,400	295,700	704,600
Never a full glass of alcohol	219,300	127,700	105,900	118,200	129,800	351,900	1,052,400
	Persons						
Daily	16,900	66,500	136,800	257,700	314,900	609,200	1,401,400
Weekly	359,300	1,388,900	1,427,100	1,420,400	1,165,800	1,350,700	7,113,200
Less than weekly	843,900	1,076,200	1,072,400	978,500	809,500	981,600	5,762,500
Ex-drinker ^(b)	51,000	124,100	175,100	180,000	188,200	483,300	1,201,200
Never a full glass of alcohol	446,600	251,000	190,400	195,800	185,200	479,400	1,747,800

(a) Used in the previous 12 months.

(b) Has consumed at least a full serve of alcohol, but not in the previous 12 months.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- In 2007, about 1.4 million Australians consumed alcohol daily, 7.1 million weekly and a further 5.8 million less than weekly.
- Of 14–19-year-old Australians, 220,000 females and 230,000 males had not consumed a full serve of alcohol.

Risk of alcohol-related harm in the long term

In the 12 months prior to (responding to) the survey, 72.6% of Australians aged 14 years or older consumed alcohol in quantities that were considered a low risk to health in the long term by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC 2001) (Table 3.12). A further 17.1% did not consume alcohol in the previous 12 months. The remaining 10.3% consumed alcohol in a way considered risky or a high risk to their health, in the long term.

Table 3.12: Alcohol consumption, risk of harm in the long term: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Age group	Abstainers ^(a)	Level of risk ^(b)		
		Low risk	Risky	High risk
(per cent)				
Males				
14–19	29.2	63.7	4.4	2.6
20–29	11.1	73.4	9.3	6.2
30–39	10.9	79.2	6.2	3.7
40–49	10.8	79.6	6.0	3.5
50–59	9.9	78.9	6.1	5.1
60+	17.3	75.3	4.9	2.5
14+	14.0	75.8	6.2	3.9
Females				
14–19	28.7	60.7	6.7	3.9
20–29	14.8	68.8	11.0	5.4
30–39	13.5	75.8	7.7	3.0
40–49	13.9	74.1	9.3	2.6
50–59	18.1	72.3	6.9	2.7
60+	31.1	63.4	4.7	0.8
14+	20.1	69.4	7.6	2.8
Persons				
14–19	29.0	62.2	5.6	3.2
20–29	12.9	71.1	10.2	5.8
30–39	12.2	77.5	7.0	3.3
40–49	12.4	76.8	7.7	3.1
50–59	14.0	75.6	6.5	3.9
60+	24.7	68.9	4.8	1.6
14+	17.1	72.6	6.9	3.4

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

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

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- Persons in the 20–29 years age group were most likely to consume alcohol in a way that put them at risk of alcohol-related harm in the long term.
- Females in the age groups 14–19 to 40–49 years were more likely than their male counterparts to consume alcohol at risky or high-risk levels for long-term harm. The gap between males and females was widest for teenagers.

Risk of alcohol-related harm in the short term

There are also risks to health in the short term from alcohol consumption. In 2007, 48.3% of Australians aged 14 years or older drank in a pattern that is considered low risk for alcohol-related harm in the short term (Table 3.13). Similarly, 7.8% drank at risky or high-risk levels for harm in the short term at least once a week. A further 12.6% drank at risky or high-risk levels for harm in the short term at least once a month (but not as often as once a week) and a final 14.2% did so once or more a year, but not monthly.

Table 3.13: Alcohol consumption, risk of harm in the short term: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Age group	Abstainers ^(a)	Low risk	Risky and high risk ^(b)		
			At least yearly	At least monthly	At least weekly
(per cent)					
Males					
14–19	29.2	33.4	12.9	15.7	8.8
20–29	11.1	26.1	19.0	26.6	17.2
30–39	10.9	40.6	21.1	17.5	10.0
40–49	10.8	47.0	18.9	14.5	8.7
50–59	9.9	59.4	12.9	9.5	8.2
60+	17.3	67.8	6.4	4.5	4.0
14+	14.0	47.2	15.1	14.3	9.3
Females					
14–19	28.7	30.1	12.9	18.8	9.5
20–29	14.8	29.2	20.7	23.1	12.2
30–39	13.5	46.9	19.5	13.3	6.8
40–49	13.9	53.4	16.2	10.2	6.3
50–59	18.1	62.5	10.2	4.8	4.4
60+	31.1	61.3	3.9	2.1	1.5
14+	20.1	49.3	13.4	10.9	6.2
Persons					
14–19	29.0	31.8	12.9	17.2	9.1
20–29	12.9	27.6	19.8	24.9	14.7
30–39	12.2	43.8	20.3	15.3	8.4
40–49	12.4	50.2	17.6	12.3	7.5
50–59	14.0	61.0	11.6	7.1	6.3
60+	24.7	64.3	5.1	3.2	2.7
14+	17.1	48.3	14.2	12.6	7.8

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

(b) For males, the consumption of 7 or more standard drinks on any one day. For females, the consumption of 5 or more standard drinks on any one day.

Notes

1. Respondents that have been coded 'Can't say/No answer' to all relevant alcohol questions are assumed to be low-risk drinkers for this alcohol risk analysis.
2. Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- At all ages, greater proportions of the population drank at risky or high-risk levels for short-term harm compared with risk for long-term harm.
- Overall, about one third (34.6% = 14.2% + 12.6% + 7.8%) of persons aged 14 years or older put themselves at risk or high risk of alcohol-related harm in the short term on at least one drinking occasion during the previous 12 months.
- Males aged 20–29 years (17.2%) were the most likely group to consume alcohol at risky or high-risk levels for short-term harm at least weekly.
- More than a quarter (26.3% = 17.2% + 9.1%) of 14–19-year-olds put themselves at risk of alcohol-related harm in the short term at least once a month during the previous 12 months; higher among females of this age (28.3%) than males (24.5%).

Illicit drugs

In 2007, over one-third (38.1%) of the population aged 14 years or older had ever used an illicit drug (Table 3.14).

As defined elsewhere in this report, illicit drugs include illegal drugs (such as marijuana/cannabis), prescription or over-the-counter pharmaceuticals (such as tranquillisers/sleeping pills) used for illicit purposes, and other substances used inappropriately (such as naturally occurring hallucinogens and inhalants).

Any illicit drug

Table 3.14: Use of any illicit drug: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older and numbers, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Age group	Ever used ^(a)			Recent use ^(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)					
14–19	21.1	26.5	23.8	15.6	17.7	16.6
20–29	55.8	52.1	54.0	32.4	22.9	27.7
30–39	60.2	55.5	57.9	20.3	13.0	16.7
40–49	53.0	42.3	47.6	14.9	8.5	11.6
50–59	39.3	25.7	32.5	8.7	5.4	7.0
60+	14.8	10.7	12.6	4.6	4.0	4.3
14+	41.4	34.8	38.1	15.8	11.0	13.4
	(number)					
14–19	185,400	222,900	408,300	137,000	148,500	285,400
20–29	824,600	744,800	1,569,100	479,100	328,000	806,400
30–39	899,500	837,900	1,737,400	303,200	196,900	499,800
40–49	799,300	645,100	1,443,300	224,600	129,200	352,900
50–59	520,000	344,200	864,800	114,900	72,100	187,000
60+	270,200	222,700	492,600	83,100	84,200	167,200
14+	3,519,100	3,037,000	6,554,900	1,346,400	961,200	2,306,200

(a) Used at least once in lifetime.

(b) Used in the previous 12 months.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

Ever used illicit drugs

- Three in five (60.2%) of male 30–39-year-olds had used an illicit drug in their lifetime — this age group had the greatest proportion of persons who had ever used an illicit drug.
- Less than one quarter (23.8%) of teenagers had ever used an illicit drug.
- Female teenagers were more likely than male teenagers to have ever used an illicit drug (26.5% versus 21.1%). However, for all other age groups, males were more likely than females to have ever used an illicit drug.

Recent use of illicit drugs

- In 2007, there were 2.3 million people aged 14 years or older who had recently used an illicit drug. Of these 1.3 million were male, and 1.0 million were female.

- For all age groups, males were more likely than females to have recently used an illicit drug, with the exception of 14–19-year-olds (females 17.7% versus male 15.6%).
- There were approximately 200,000 fewer recent illicit drug users in 2007 than 2004.
- The group with the highest proportion of recent illicit drug users was 20–29-year-old males (32.4%, 479,100 users).
- One in six (16.6%, 285,400) teenagers had used illicit drugs in the past 12 months.

Of Australians aged 14 years or older who had ever used illicit drugs, 65% had not used illicit drugs in the last 12 months – males: 62%, females: 68%.

Recent use of any illicit drug 1995 to 2007

For both males and females, the proportion of the population who had used any illicit drug in the previous 12 months generally fell over the period 1995 to 2007 (Table 3.15). For males the fall from 18.2% in 2004 to 15.8% in 2007 was significant, as was the fall for females from 12.5% to 11.0%.

Table 3.15: Recent^(a) use of any illicit drug: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older by age and sex, Australia, 1995 to 2007

Age group	Males					Females				
	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
	(per cent)									
14–19	37.9	38.3	28.8	20.9	15.6 #	25.0	37.1	26.6	21.8	17.7
20–29	46.1	47.1	40.4	37.5	32.4	27.4	33.5	30.5	25.6	22.9
30–39	24.7	27.5	25.2	25.5	20.3 #	13.6	20.4	15.6	15.1	13.0
40–49	12.0	22.1	14.4	15.0	14.9	7.9	10.1	9.5	9.5	8.5
50–59	3.5	7.2	8.2	7.6	8.7	3.9	13.4	5.2	4.8	5.4
60+	1.8	5.2	4.0	4.1	4.6	3.7	6.3	3.8	4.0	4.0
14+	21.1	25.0	19.8	18.2	15.8 #	12.9	19.1	14.2	12.5	11.0 #

(a) Used in the previous 12 months.

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- The general decreases, between 2004 and 2007, in the proportions of males and females who had used illicit drugs in the previous 12 months was even more marked for 14–30-year-olds. For example, the decreases for teenagers were from 20.9% to 15.6% for males and from 21.8% to 17.7% for females.
- Contrary to the decline noted above, recent use by 50–59-year-old males and females, rose between 2004 and 2007 (7.6% to 8.7% for males, 4.8% to 5.4% for females).

Recent illicit drug use of younger people

Estimates of illicit drug use by younger people should be interpreted with caution due to the low prevalence and smaller sample sizes for these age groups – notwithstanding this, recent use amongst teenagers, increased with age (Table 3.16). For any illicit drug, recent use rose from 4.9% of 12–14 –year-olds to 23.4% of 18–19-year-olds.

Table 3.16: Recent use of illicit drugs: proportion of the population aged 12 years or older, by selected age, Australia, 2007

Drug type	Age group				
	12–15	16–17	18–19	12–19	12+
	(per cent)				
Marijuana/cannabis	2.7	15.0	19.0	9.9	8.8
Pain-killers/analgesics ^(a)	1.1	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.5
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills ^(a)	—	1.1	2.2	0.8	1.3
Steroids ^(a)	—	—	0.4	0.2	0.1
Barbiturates ^(a)	—	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1
Inhalants	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.4
Heroin	—	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2
Methadone ^(b)	—	—	—	—	0.1
Other opiates/opioids ^(b)	—	—	0.6	0.2	0.2
Meth/amphetamine ^(a)	0.4	1.0	2.9	1.2	2.2
Cocaine	0.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.6
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.7	2.8	0.9	0.6
Ecstasy	0.5	4.9	9.1	3.8	3.4
Ketamine	—	—	0.7	0.3	0.2
GHB	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.1
Injected drugs	—	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5
<i>Any illicit</i>	4.6	18.9	23.4	13.0	13.0
None of the above	95.4	81.1	76.6	87.0	87.0

(a) For non-medical purposes.

(b) Non-maintenance.

Notes

1. 'Any illicit' does not include 'other opiates', ketamine, GHB or injecting drug use for 12–13-year-olds. Statistics reported for these substances are based on those people aged 14 years or older only.
2. Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- In 2007, approximately one in forty (2.7%) of 12–15-year-olds used marijuana/cannabis in the previous 12 months compared with six in forty (15.0%) of 16–17-year-olds and one in five (19.0%) of 18–19-year-olds.
- For 12–19-year-olds, the frequency of recent use of painkillers/analgesics for non-medical purposes (1.8%), meth/amphetamine for non-medical purposes (1.2%) and ecstasy (3.8%) were the only frequencies greater than 1%.
- The prevalence among 18–19-year-olds of recent ecstasy use (9.1%) is the highest prevalence for any age group and illicit drug, with the exception of marijuana/cannabis.

Marijuana/cannabis use

In 2007, one in three (33.5%, about 5.8 million) of Australians aged 14 years or older had used marijuana/cannabis at some time in their lives (Table 3.17). Of the same Australians, almost one in ten (9.1%, 1.6 million) had used marijuana/cannabis in the previous 12 months.

Table 3.17: Use of marijuana/cannabis: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older and numbers, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Age group	Ever used ^(a)			Recent use ^(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)					
14–19	18.0	22.1	20.0	13.1	12.7	12.9
20–29	52.2	46.8	49.5	25.7	15.9	20.8
30–39	57.1	52.1	54.6	15.9	8.4	12.1
40–49	49.6	38.8	44.1	11.6	5.1	8.3
50–59	35.2	20.9	28.0	5.4	2.2	3.8
60+	8.8	5.0	6.8	0.6	0.4	0.5
14+	37.1	30.0	33.5	11.6	6.6	9.1
	(number)					
14–19	157,500	185,600	343,000	114,900	106,800	221,700
20–29	771,300	669,400	1,440,200	380,000	226,700	605,700
30–39	852,400	786,100	1,638,600	237,500	126,600	364,200
40–49	747,900	591,300	1,338,300	174,900	77,500	251,800
50–59	465,000	280,200	745,200	71,500	29,300	100,800
60+	160,800	103,600	264,300	11,500	8,200	19,600
14+	3,154,800	2,616,100	5,769,600	990,200	575,000	1,563,700

(a) Used at least once in lifetime.

(b) Used in the previous 12 months.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

Ever used marijuana/cannabis

- Males aged 14 years or older were more likely than their female counterparts to have ever used marijuana/cannabis (37.1%, 3.2 million versus 30.0%, 2.6 million).
- One in five (20.0%, 0.3 million) teenagers (14–19-year-olds) had ever used marijuana/cannabis.
- Australians aged 30–39 years were more likely (54.6%, 1.6 million) than those in the other age groups to have used marijuana/cannabis at some time in their lives.

Recent use of marijuana/cannabis

- Males aged 14 years or older were more likely than the corresponding females to have used marijuana/cannabis in the previous 12 months (11.6%, 1.0 million versus 6.6%, 0.6 million).
- Almost one in eight (12.9%, 0.2 million) teenagers had used marijuana/cannabis in the previous 12 months.
- Australians aged 20–29 years were most likely to have used marijuana/cannabis in the previous 12 months – one in five (20.8%, 0.6 million) had done so. One quarter (25.7%, 0.4 million) of males in this group had used marijuana/cannabis in the previous 12 months.

Of Australians aged 14 years or older who had ever used marijuana/cannabis, 68.7% of males and 78.0% of females had not used marijuana/cannabis in the previous 12 months.

Recent use of marijuana/cannabis 1995 to 2007

After peaking in 1998, the proportion of both males and females aged 14 years or older that had used marijuana/cannabis in the previous 12 months declined steadily (Table 3.18). Between 2004 and 2007, the decline was significant.

Table 3.18: Recent^(a) use of marijuana/cannabis: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older by age and sex, Australia, 1995 to 2007

Age group	Males					Females				
	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
	(per cent)									
14–19	35.9	35.0	26.6	18.4	13.1 #	20.1	34.2	22.6	17.4	12.7 #
20–29	43.7	43.7	35.1	32.4	25.7 #	23.4	29.3	23.2	19.5	15.9 #
30–39	19.0	24.1	20.8	21.4	15.9 #	8.2	16.3	11.7	10.6	8.4 #
40–49	8.0	16.6	10.7	11.9	11.6	2.2	6.3	6.6	5.7	5.1
50–59	1.9	5.6	4.5	4.3	5.4	1.2	7.6	2.0	2.1	2.2
60+	—	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
14+	18.0	21.3	15.8	14.4	11.6 #	8.6	14.7	10.0	8.3	6.6 #

(a) Used in the previous 12 months.

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

Heroin

In 2007, of Australians aged 14 years or older, 1.6% (0.3 million) had used heroin in their lifetime (Table 3.19). Less than 1.0% of the same Australians had used heroin in the previous 12 months.

Table 3.19: Use of heroin: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older and numbers, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Age group	Ever used ^(a)			Recent use ^(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)					
14–19	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
20–29	2.5	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.5
30–39	3.2	2.1	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
40+	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
14+	2.1	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
	(number)					
14–19	5,100	900	5,900	4,400	900	5,300
20–29	37,600	20,100	57,600	10,700	2,700	13,400
30–39	47,300	32,300	79,600	6,200	5,000	11,200
40+	88,900	36,200	125,000	4,600	1,700	6,400
14+	178,800	89,500	268,100	25,900	10,300	36,200

(a) Used at least once in lifetime.

(b) Used in the previous 12 months.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

Ever used heroin

- Males aged 14 years or older were more likely than their female counterparts to have ever used heroin (2.1%, 0.2 million versus 1.0%, 0.1 million). This was the case for all other age groups as well.
- Less than 1.0% of teenagers had ever used heroin.
- In, 2007, Australians aged 30–39 years were more likely than those in the other age groups to have ever used heroin—2.7% of this age group (0.1 million) had ever used heroin.

Recent use of heroin

- Australian males aged 14 years or older were more likely than their female counterparts to have used heroin in the previous 12 months (0.3%, 25,900 versus 0.1%, 10,300).
- Australian males aged 20–29 years had the highest proportion and number of all age groups of recent heroin users (0.7%, 10,700).
- There were more than twice as many male as female recent heroin users—25,900 versus 10,300.

Of Australians aged 14 years or older who had ever used heroin, about 90% had not used heroin in the last 12 months.

Recent use of heroin 1995 to 2007

The proportion of both males and females who had used heroin in the previous 12 months has fluctuated over the period 1995 to 2007, but was generally lower in 2007 (Table 3.20).

Table 3.20: Recent^(a) use of heroin: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older by age and sex, Australia, 1995 to 2007

Age group	Males					Females				
	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
	(per cent)									
14–19	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.1
20–29	2.2	2.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2
30–39	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
40+	—	0.4	0.2	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
14+	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1

(a) Used in the previous 12 months.

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- No age-group-specific or population changes in recent heroin use between 2004 and 2007 were statistically significant, including 14–15-year-old males, increasing from 0.1% in 2004 to 0.5% in 2007.

Meth/amphetamine

In 2007, of Australians aged 14 years or older, 6.3% (1.1 million) had ever used meth/amphetamine and 2.3% (0.4 million) had recently used meth/amphetamine (Table 3.21).

Table 3.21: Use of meth/amphetamine: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older and numbers, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Age group	Ever used ^(a)			Recent use ^(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)					
14–19	1.4	2.9	2.1	1.0	2.2	1.6
20–29	18.2	13.7	16.0	9.8	4.8	7.3
30–39	13.4	9.5	11.4	4.9	2.9	3.9
40+	3.8	1.3	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.4
14+	7.7	4.9	6.3	3.0	1.6	2.3
	(number)					
14–19	12,100	24,700	36,800	8,500	18,300	26,800
20–29	269,400	196,400	465,500	144,300	68,400	212,400
30–39	199,400	142,600	342,100	72,600	44,200	116,900
40+	175,900	63,900	239,400	31,700	8,600	40,200
14+	655,600	426,300	1,081,200	256,200	138,900	394,800

(a) Used at least once in lifetime.

(b) Used in the previous 12 months.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

Ever used meth/amphetamine

- Males aged 14 years or older were more likely than their female counterparts to have ever used meth/amphetamine (7.7%, 0.7 million versus 4.9%, 0.4 million).
- Of teenagers, 2.1% (36,800) had ever used meth/amphetamine.
- The age group most likely to have ever used meth/amphetamine was the 20–29-year-olds (16.0%, 0.5 million).

Recent use of meth/amphetamine

- Males aged 14 years or older were more likely than their female counterparts to have used meth/amphetamine in the previous 12 months (3.0%, 0.3 million versus 1.6%, 0.1 million).
- Of teenagers (Australians aged 14–19 years old) 1.6% (26,800) were recent users of meth/amphetamine; female teenagers were twice as likely as male teenagers to have used meth/amphetamine in the previous 12 months – 2.2% versus 1.0%.
- The age group most likely to have used meth/amphetamine in the previous 12 months was the 20–29-year-olds, of whom 7.3% (0.2 million) were recent users.
- Males aged 20–29 years, of whom 9.8% (0.1 million) used meth/amphetamine in the previous 12 months, were the group most likely to have done so in 2007.

Of Australians aged 14 years or older who had ever used meth/amphetamine, about 60% had not used meth/amphetamine in the last 12 months.

Recent use of meth/amphetamine 1995 to 2007

The proportion of males who had used meth/amphetamine in the previous 12 months declined between 1998 and 2007, but such a clear trend is not evident for females (Table 3.22).

Table 3.22: Recent^(a) use of meth/amphetamine: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older by age and sex, Australia, 1995 to 2007

Age group	Males					Females				
	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
	(per cent)									
14–19	2.9	5.5	5.7	4.0	1.0 #	1.9	6.3	6.8	4.9	2.2 #
20–29	10.5	16.4	14.1	12.4	9.8	6.3	7.6	8.2	9.0	4.8 #
30–39	2.1	4.1	4.0	5.7	4.9	0.5	1.2	2.2	2.5	2.9
40+	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
14+	2.8	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.0 #	1.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	1.6 #

(a) Used in the previous 12 months.

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- For both males and females, there were significant falls between 2004 and 2007 in recent use of meth/amphetamine, for teenagers and overall.

Form of meth/amphetamine used

Australians aged 14 years or older who had used meth/amphetamine in the previous 12 months were asked to nominate the main form of meth/amphetamine they had used in that time. Powder (51.2%) and 'crystal, ice' (26.7%) were the two most common main forms of meth/amphetamine used in the previous 12 months (Table 3.23).

Table 3.23: Main form of meth/amphetamine used: proportion of recent^(a) users aged 14 years or older by age and sex, Australia, 1995 to 2007

Form of drug	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)		
Powder	53.6	46.6	51.2
Liquid	1.1	1.7	1.3
Crystal, ice	25.8	28.5	26.7
Base/Paste/Pure	10.8	15.4	12.4
Tablet	6.1	3.3	5.1
Prescription amphetamines	2.6	4.3	3.2
Other	—	0.2	0.1

(a) Used in the previous 12 months.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- A higher proportion of male, than of female, users of meth/amphetamine (53.6% versus 46.6%) nominated powder as the main form used in the previous 12 months.
- Conversely, a higher proportion of females than of males (28.5% versus 25.8%) nominated the 'crystal, ice' form.

Ecstasy

In 2007, 8.9% (1.5 million) of Australians aged 14 years or older had ever used ecstasy and 3.5% (0.6 million) were recent users (Table 3.24).

Table 3.24: Use of ecstasy by Australians aged 14 years or older: population proportions and numbers, by age and sex, 2007

Age group	Ever used ^(a)			Recent use ^(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)					
14–19	4.8	7.2	6.0	4.0	6.0	5.0
20–29	25.7	22.1	23.9	13.8	8.7	11.2
30–39	19.8	14.2	17.0	6.3	3.2	4.7
40+	3.2	1.5	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.6
14+	10.2	7.6	8.9	4.4	2.7	3.5
	(number)					
14–19	42,100	60,200	102,200	34,900	50,600	85,500
20–29	379,000	315,900	694,500	203,500	123,800	326,800
30–39	295,000	214,500	509,600	94,500	47,700	142,200
40+	151,100	75,200	226,200	43,400	12,000	55,300
14+	865,400	665,700	1,530,700	374,900	233,800	608,400

(a) Used at least once in lifetime.

(b) Used in the previous 12 months.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

Ever used ecstasy

- Males aged 14 years or older were more likely to have ever used ecstasy than their female counterparts (10.2%, 0.9 million versus 7.6%, 0.7 million).
- In 2007, 6.0% of teenagers had ever used ecstasy with females more likely than males to have ever used ecstasy (7.2% versus 4.8%).
- With the exception of 14–19-year-olds, males were more likely than females to have ever used ecstasy.
- The group most likely to have ever used ecstasy was 20–29-year-old males (25.7%, 0.4 million).

Recent use of ecstasy

- Of males aged 14 years or older, 4.4% (0.4 million) had used ecstasy in the previous 12 months, which was a higher prevalence than that for females (2.7%, 0.2 million).
- One in twenty (5.0%, 0.1 million) of teenagers had used ecstasy in the previous 12 months.
- Of 20–29-year-olds, 11.2% (0.3 million) were recent users of ecstasy, which was the highest prevalence for any age group.
- Of 20–29-year-old males, 13.8% (0.2 million) were recent users of ecstasy, which was the highest rate for any group.

Of Australians aged 14 years or older who had ever used ecstasy, about 60% had not used ecstasy in the last 12 months.

Recent use of ecstasy 1995 to 2007

The proportion of the population that had used ecstasy in the previous 12 months increased sharply between 1995 and 1998 but the rate of change slowed between 1998 and 2007.

(Table 3.25). Nevertheless, the increase between 1998 and 2007 is notable: 1.1 percentage points for males and the same for females.

Table 3.25: Recent^(a) use of ecstasy: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older by age and sex, Australia, 1995 to 2007

Age group	Males					Females				
	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
(per cent)										
14–19	0.9	3.3	5.7	3.9	4.0	0.1	3.0	4.3	4.7	6.0
20–29	5.1	11.9	12.5	15.1	13.8	2.9	4.9	8.3	8.8	8.7
30–39	0.6	1.9	3.1	5.8	6.3	0.4	0.8	1.7	2.3	3.2
40+	—	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	—	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
14+	1.1	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.4	0.6	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.7

(a) Used in the previous 12 months.

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- The proportions of both male and female 20–29-year-olds using ecstasy in each year between 2004 and 2007 exceeded those of any other age group.

Inhalants

In 2007, 3.1% (0.5 million) of Australians aged 14 years or older had ever used inhalants and 0.4% had used inhalants in the previous 12 months (Table 3.26).

Table 3.26: Use of inhalants: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older and numbers, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Age group	Ever used ^(a)			Recent use ^(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
(per cent)						
14–19	1.6	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.3	1.1
20–29	6.3	4.0	5.2	1.1	0.2	0.7
30–39	7.9	4.3	6.1	0.8	0.1	0.4
40+	2.4	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.2
14+	3.9	2.3	3.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
(number)						
14–19	13,800	20,300	34,100	8,100	11,100	19,200
20–29	93,000	57,900	150,600	16,500	3,500	19,900
30–39	117,700	65,500	183,200	11,400	1,400	12,700
40+	110,200	58,500	168,700	16,000	1,800	17,800
14+	334,700	202,200	536,700	52,000	17,600	69,600

(a) Used at least once in lifetime.

(b) Used in the previous 12 months.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

Ever used inhalants

- Males were more likely than females to have ever used inhalants, with the exception of teenagers.

- The 30–39 years age group had the highest proportion and number of persons ever using inhalants (6.1%, 0.2 million) compared with all other age groups.

Recent use of inhalants

- Males were about three times as likely as females to have used inhalants in the preceding 12 months.
- With the exception of teenage females and 20–29-year-old males, fewer than one in a 100 in any age/sex group had used inhalants in the previous 12 months.

Recent use of inhalants 1995 to 2007

The proportion of the population who had used inhalants in the previous 12 months barely changed over the period 1995 to 2007 (Table 3.27).

Table 3.27: Recent^(a) use of inhalants: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older by age and sex, Australia, 1995 to 2007

Age group	Males					Females				
	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
	(per cent)									
14–19	0.8	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	3.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
20–29	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.2
30–39	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	—	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
40+	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
14+	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2

(a) Used in the previous 12 months.

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- Between 2004 and 2007, the proportion of persons using inhalants remained (statistically) unchanged across all age groups.

Cocaine

In 2007, 5.9% (1.0 million) of Australians aged 14 years or older had ever used cocaine and 1.6% had used cocaine in the previous 12 months (Table 3.28).

Table 3.28: Use of cocaine: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older and numbers, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Age group	Ever used ^(a)			Recent use ^(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)					
14–19	1.4	2.5	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.1
20–29	14.2	9.5	11.9	7.0	3.1	5.1
30–39	13.0	9.8	11.4	3.8	1.9	2.9
40+	4.3	1.9	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
14+	7.3	4.6	5.9	2.2	1.0	1.6
	(number)					
14–19	12,600	21,300	33,900	7,300	11,600	18,900
20–29	209,100	136,200	344,800	103,700	44,000	147,300
30–39	194,400	147,400	341,800	56,600	29,100	85,700
40+	202,200	92,200	294,100	23,900	5,900	29,700
14+	617,300	397,500	1,014,400	190,700	90,700	281,100

(a) Used at least once in lifetime.

(b) Used in the previous 12 months.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

Ever used cocaine

- In 2007, males aged 14 years or older were more likely than their female counterparts to have ever used cocaine (7.3%, 0.6 million versus 4.6%, 0.4 million).
- One in 50 (2.0%, 33,900) teenagers had ever used cocaine.
- Australian 20–29-year-old males (14.2%, 0.2 million) were more likely than any other age/sex group to have ever used cocaine.

Recent use of cocaine

- Males were more than twice as likely to have used cocaine in the preceding 12 months than females (2.2%, 0.2 million versus 1.0%, 0.1 million)
- In 2007, 1.1% (18,900) teenagers used cocaine at least once in the previous 12 months.
- Males aged 20–29 years (7.0%, 0.1 million) were more likely to have used cocaine in the previous 12 months than any other age/sex group.

Of Australians aged 14 years or older who had ever used cocaine, about 70% had not used cocaine in the last 12 months.

Recent use of cocaine 1995 to 2007

The proportions of males and females who had used cocaine in the previous 12 months fluctuated over the period 1995 to 2007 but was at a high in 2007 (Table 3.29).

Table 3.29: Recent^(a) use of cocaine: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older by age and sex, Australia, 1995 to 2007

Age group	Males					Females				
	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
(per cent)										
14–19	—	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.8	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
20–29	5.6	5.0	5.2	3.7	7.0 #	2.4	2.9	3.4	2.3	3.1
30–39	0.7	2.7	1.8	2.4	3.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.9
40+	—	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5 #	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
14+	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.2 #	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0

(a) Used in the previous 12 months.

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- Between 2004 and 2007, the proportion of both males and females recently using cocaine increased to 2.2% for males and 1.0% for females.
- Throughout the period 1995 to 2007, 20–29-year-old males were the most likely group to have used cocaine in the previous 12 months.
- Significant increases in recent use between 2004 and 2007 were seen for males aged 20–29 years (from 3.7% to 7.0%), 40 years or older (from 0.2 %to 0.5%) and for all males (from 1.3% to 2.2%).

Injecting drug use

In 2007, it is estimated that a low proportion of the population aged 14 years or older had ever (1.9%, 0.3 million) or recently (0.5%, 0.1 million) injected drugs (Table 3.30).

Table 3.30: Use of injecting drugs^(a): proportion of the population aged 14 years or older and numbers, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Age group	Ever used ^(b)			Recent use ^(c)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
(per cent)						
14–19	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4
20–29	3.3	2.0	2.6	1.4	0.6	1.0
30–39	4.9	3.1	4.0	1.3	0.6	1.0
40+	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
14+	2.5	1.3	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.5
(number)						
14–19	5,800	6,600	12,400	3,900	2,100	6,000
20–29	48,400	28,100	76,400	21,300	8,500	29,700
30–39	73,200	46,700	119,800	19,000	9,800	28,800
40+	84,200	35,300	119,400	14,600	3,400	18,000
14+	211,500	116,700	328,100	58,700	23,800	82,400

(a) Any illicit drug injected.

(b) Used at least once in lifetime.

(c) Used in the previous 12 months.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

Ever used injecting drugs

- Of Australians aged 14 years or older, more males (2.5%, 0.2 million) than females (1.3%, 0.1 million) had ever injected drugs.
- Of teenagers, 0.7% (12,400) had ever injected drugs.
- Australians aged 30–39 years were the age group most likely to have ever injected drugs.

Recent use of injecting drugs

- Of Australians aged 14 years or older, more males (0.7%, 0.1 million) than females (0.3%, 23,800) had injected drugs in the previous 12 months.
- Of teenagers, 0.4% (6,000) had injected drugs in the previous 12 months.
- Australians aged 40 years or older were the least likely (0.2%, 18,000) age group to have injected drugs in the previous 12 months.

Of Australians aged 14 years or older who had ever injected illicit drugs, about 75% had not injected illicit drugs in the last 12 months.

Recent use of injecting drugs 1995 to 2007

The proportion of the population who had injected drugs in the previous 12 months was low over the period 1995 to 2007 (1.0% or less throughout for males, 0.4% or 0.3% throughout for females) (Table 3.31).

Table 3.31: Recent^(a) use of injecting drugs^(b): proportion of the population aged 14 years or older by age and sex, Australia, 1995 to 2007

Age group	Males					Females				
	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
	(per cent)									
14–19	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.2
20–29	2.8	3.0	2.8	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.6
30–39	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	—	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6
40+	—	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
14+	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3

(a) Used in the previous 12 months.

(b) Any illicit drug injected.

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- In absolute terms, between 1995 and 2007, the changes in the proportion of males or females who had injected drugs in the previous 12 months were small.
- For males, the age groups most likely to have injected drugs in the previous 12 months were 20–29-year-olds (1.4%) and 30–39-year-olds (1.3%). For females, the age groups most likely to have injected drugs in the previous 12 months were the same, 20–29-year-olds and 30–39-year-olds (both 0.6%).

Illicit drugs injected

In 2007, respondents who had ever injected an illicit drug were asked to name the *single* drug they had first injected. Also, respondents who had injected one or more illicit drugs in the previous 12 months (recent injectors) were asked to name those drugs.

Table 3.32: Injecting drug use: first and recent^(a) illicit drugs injected, proportion of ever or recent injecting drug users aged 14 years or older, by sex, Australia, 2007

Drug	First injected ^(b)			Recently injected ^(c)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)					
Heroin	28.8	32.1	30.0	41.8	34.8	39.7
Methadone	0.3	1.7	0.8	14.2	4.0	11.2
Other opiates	3.3	1.9	2.8	13.0	18.7	14.6
Meth/amphetamine	49.6	51.8	50.4	67.2	68.7	67.7
Cocaine	1.8	3.5	2.4	6.8	1.2	5.2
Hallucinogens	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.6	1.5	2.3
Ecstasy	0.6	1.7	1.0	11.5	3.3	9.1
Benzodiazepines	—	—	—	7.8	8.6	8.0
Steroids	11.1	—	7.2	6.9	0.4	5.0
Other drugs	2.8	5.1	3.6	7.0	12.9	8.7

(a) Used in the previous 12 months.

(b) Answered by respondents who have ever injected.

(c) Answered by respondents who have injected in the previous 12 months.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

First drug injected

- Meth/amphetamine was the most common (50.4%) first drug injected by injecting drug users (Table 3.32). Females (51.8%) were more likely than males (49.6%) to have injected meth/amphetamine as their first injected drug.
- Heroin (30.0%) was the next most prevalent first illicit drug injected by injecting drug users. Again, females (32.1%) were more likely than males (28.8%) to have first injected heroin.

Drugs injected recently

- The most common drug among recent injecting drug users was meth/amphetamine (67.7%). Similar proportions of male (67.2%) and female (68.7%) recent injecting drug users injected meth/amphetamine in the previous 12 months.
- The second most common drug among injecting drug users was heroin, with 39.7% of recent injecting drug users injecting this drug in the previous 12 months. Males (41.8%) were more likely than females (34.8%) to have injected heroin in the previous 12 months.

Source of supply

In 2007, illicit drugs were most likely sourced from friends or acquaintances, with the exceptions of heroin, which was mostly sourced from dealers, and analgesics and inhalants, which were mostly bought at shops (Table 3.33).

Table 3.33: Source of supply of illicit drugs, by type of drug, Australia, 2007

Drug	Friend or acquaintance	Relative	Dealer	Doctor shopping/ forged script		Other ^(c)
				Buy at shop		
(per cent)						
Marijuana/cannabis	68.5	4.8	19.5	..	..	7.2
Analgesics ^(a)	15.4	14.7	3.0	3.3	53.3	10.3
Tranquillisers ^(a)	39.8	16.4	1.8	15.1	..	26.9
Steroids ^(a)	28.9	11.7	10.6	—	..	48.8
Inhalants	34.0	3.1	0.8	10.8	41.0	10.4
Heroin	29.1	2.7	63.6	—	..	4.6
Methadone ^(b)	38.3	—	37.5	—	..	24.2
Meth/amphetamine ^(a)	65.9	4.8	27.0	—	..	2.3
Cocaine	74.4	2.1	20.1	—	..	3.4
Hallucinogens	56.3	4.5	10.4	—	..	28.9
Ecstasy	72.2	3.2	21.6	—	..	2.7

(a) Non-medical use.

(b) Non-maintenance.

(c) Includes theft, 'at the gymnasium' and 'grew/made/picked it myself'.

Notes

1. Base for each substance equals respondents using in the previous 12 months.

2. Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- The majority of marijuana/cannabis users (68.5%) obtained this drug from friends and acquaintances. The proportion was similar for meth/amphetamine (65.9%), cocaine (74.5%), and ecstasy users (72.2%).
- However, a majority of heroin users (63.6%) obtained heroin from dealers.
- Purchasing at shops was the most common source of supply for users of analgesics for non-medical purposes (53.3%) and inhalant users (41.0%).
- Users of steroids were most likely (48.8%) to obtain this drug by 'other' methods – see note (c) to Table 3.33 above.

4 Community support for drug-related policy

Survey respondents were asked to indicate how strongly they would support or oppose specific policies, using a 5-point scale (strongly support, support, neither support nor oppose, oppose, and strongly oppose). Respondents also had the option of indicating that they did not know enough about the policy to give or withhold support. For the purposes of this chapter, responses of 'support' or 'strongly support' are taken as support for specific policies, and 'Don't know enough to say' are excluded from the analyses. The survey questions were expressed in terms of reducing problems associated with the use of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana/cannabis and heroin.

Tobacco

Between 2004 and 2007, public support increased for the majority of measures to reduce the problems associated with tobacco (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Support^(a) for tobacco measures: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by sex, Australia, 2004, 2007

Measure	Males		Females		Persons	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
	(per cent)					
Banning smoking in the workplace	79.6	79.6	85.0	84.3	82.3	82.0
Banning smoking in pubs/clubs	65.6	74.9 #	70.4	79.0 #	68.1	77.0 #
Increasing tax on tobacco products to pay for health education	61.8	65.1 #	67.0	69.1 #	64.5	67.1 #
Increasing tax on tobacco products to contribute to treatment costs	64.9	66.9 #	69.2	70.2	67.1	68.6 #
Increasing tax on tobacco products to discourage smoking	60.3	63.7 #	66.1	67.6	63.3	65.7 #
Making it harder to buy tobacco in shops	60.9	64.4 #	66.2	68.4 #	63.6	66.4 #
Stricter enforcement of law against supplying to minors	87.9	88.5	91.1	91.5	89.6	90.1
Stricter penalties for sale or supply of tobacco products to minors	85.4	85.7	88.9	89.3	87.2	87.5
Bans on point of sale advertising and display of tobacco products	66.8	71.4 #	73.0	75.8 #	70.0	73.6 #
Implementing a licensing scheme for tobacco retailers	68.5	69.4	72.0	73.7 #	70.3	71.6 #

(a) Support or strongly support (calculations based on responses of 'strongly support', 'support', 'neither support nor oppose', 'oppose' and 'strongly oppose').

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- As was the case in 2004, the greatest level of support for tobacco interventions in 2007 was for 'Stricter enforcement of laws against supplying tobacco products to minors'. Of Australians aged 14 years or older nine in ten (90.1%) supported this measure.

- Again, as was the case in 2004, the lowest level of support was for 'Increasing tax on tobacco products to discourage smoking' (65.7% in 2007).

Alcohol

Support for possible measures to reduce the problems associated with alcohol increased between 2004 and 2007 for all but a few of the surveyed measures (Table 4.2). Where support fell the fall was not significant.

Table 4.2: Support^(a) for alcohol measures: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by sex, Australia, 2004, 2007

Measure	Males		Females		Persons	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
	(per cent)					
Increasing the price of alcohol	16.1	20.5 #	25.5	27.7 #	20.9	24.1 #
Reducing the number of outlets that sell alcohol	22.7	27.9 #	34.2	36.3 #	28.5	32.2 #
Reducing trading hours for pubs and clubs	27.3	35.4 #	36.6	42.4 #	32.0	38.9 #
Raising the legal drinking age	35.4	42.5 #	45.9	50.0 #	40.7	46.3 #
Increasing the number of alcohol-free public events	56.9	56.4	69.5	68.3	63.3	62.5
Increasing the number of alcohol-free dry zones	59.1	58.9	67.4	67.0	63.3	62.5
Serving only low-alcohol beverages at sporting events	53.8	54.5	67.2	65.5 #	60.6	60.1
Limiting TV advertising until after 9.30 p.m.	66.3	67.2	76.3	77.0	71.4	72.2
Banning alcohol sponsorship of sporting events	37.8	41.7 #	54.1	55.2	46.1	48.5 #
More severe penalties for drink driving	80.4	81.5	91.1	91.0	85.9	86.3
Stricter laws against serving drunk customers	79.9	79.9	87.7	86.8	83.8	83.3
Restricting late night trading of alcohol	45.5	54.0 #	58.1	61.9 #	51.9	58.0 #
Strict monitoring of late night licensed premises	68.4	72.4 #	75.7	77.9 #	72.1	75.2 #
Increasing the size of standard drink labels on alcohol containers	60.3	60.7	72.4	70.7 #	66.4	65.8
Adding national drinking guidelines to alcohol containers	63.9	66.1 #	75.7	75.7	69.9	70.9
Increasing tax on alcohol to pay for health, education and treatment of alcohol-related problems	31.5	35.5 #	45.5	47.0	38.6	41.3 #

(a) Support or strongly support (calculations based on responses of 'strongly support', 'support', 'neither support nor oppose', 'oppose' and 'strongly oppose').

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- As seen for tobacco, in general there was greater support for enforcement measures than for bans and taxation increases.
- There was an increase in 'Restricting late night trading of alcohol' from 51.9% in 2004 to 58.0% in 2007.
- Without exception, females were more likely to support these measures than were males.

Marijuana/cannabis

Support for two measures relating to marijuana use in medical settings remained relatively unchanged between 2004 and 2007 (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Support^(a) for marijuana/cannabis measures: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by sex, Australia, 2004, 2007

Measure	Males		Females		Persons	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
	(per cent)					
A change in legislation permitting the use of marijuana for medical purposes	66.6	68.0	68.5	69.2	67.5	68.6
A clinical trial for people to use marijuana to treat medical conditions	72.6	72.6	74.5	74.6	73.5	73.6

(a) Support or strongly support (calculations based on responses of 'strongly support', 'support', 'neither support nor oppose', 'oppose' and 'strongly oppose').

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- Two-thirds (68.6%) of respondents supported 'A change in legislation permitting the use of marijuana for medical purposes' and almost three-quarters (73.6%) supported 'A clinical trial for people to use marijuana to treat medical conditions'.
- Females were slightly more likely than males to support either of these measures.

Heroin

Support for measures relating to the use of heroin increased between 2004 and 2007, for every measure surveyed (Table 4.4). By contrast support had fallen for every one of these measures between 2001 and 2004.

Table 4.4: Support^(a) for heroin measures: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by sex, Australia, 2004, 2007

Measure	Males		Females		Persons	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
	(per cent)					
Needle and syringe programs	52.9	63.7 #	56.2	70.2 #	54.6	67.0 #
Methadone maintenance programs	55.9	64.9 #	60.1	70.5 #	58.0	67.7 #
Treatment with drugs other than methadone	58.4	66.2 #	59.9	70.9 #	59.1	68.5 #
Regulated injecting rooms	39.4	47.7 #	40.3	52.1 #	39.8	49.9 #
Trial of prescribed heroin	27.6	32.2 #	24.0	33.6 #	25.8	32.9 #
Rapid detoxification therapy	72.7	76.8 #	74.1	80.9 #	73.4	78.8 #
Use of Naltrexone	69.2	73.5 #	66.8	76.0 #	68.0	74.7 #

(a) Support or strongly support (calculations based on responses of 'strongly support', 'support', 'neither support nor oppose', 'oppose' and 'strongly oppose').

Difference between 2004 result and 2007 result is statistically significantly (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- In both 2004 and 2007, support was strongest for measures relating to detoxification (73.4% and 78.8% respectively) and use of Naltrexone (68.0% and 74.7%).
- In 2007, support was higher among females than males for every measure surveyed.

5 Harm and psychological distress associated with drug use

This chapter presents analysis of alcohol- and illicit drug-related harm along with an examination of Kessler-10 status and selected drug-consumption patterns.

Perpetrators of drug-related harm

Survey participants were asked how many times in the past 12 months they undertook specific potentially harmful activities while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Activities undertaken while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs in the past 12 months: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by sex, Australia, 2004, 2007

Influence and activity	Males		Females		Persons	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
Alcohol			(per cent)			
Drove a motor vehicle	18.6	16.2	8.3	8.0	13.4	12.1
Operated a boat	2.1	1.7	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.9
Operated hazardous machinery	1.3	1.4	—	0.1	0.7	0.8
Verbally abused someone	7.8	7.4	4.3	4.1	6.0	5.7
Physically abused someone	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.1
Caused damage to property	2.5	2.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.7
Stole money, goods or property	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Created a public disturbance or nuisance	4.0	4.2	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.9
Went swimming	7.3	7.1	3.2	3.3	5.2	5.2
Went to work	6.7	6.0	2.1	2.1	4.4	4.0
Other drugs						
Drove a motor vehicle	4.8	4.2	2.0	1.7	3.3	2.9
Operated a boat	0.7	0.4	—	—	0.3	0.2
Operated hazardous machinery	0.8	0.7	0.1	—	0.4	0.4
Verbally abused someone	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9
Physically abused someone	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Caused damage to property	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Stole money, goods or property	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Created a public disturbance or nuisance	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6
Went swimming	2.8	2.2	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.5
Went to work	2.8	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.6

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

Perpetrators of drug-related harm—alcohol

Overall, the proportion of respondents who reported that they were likely to undertake a potentially harmful activity while under the influence of alcohol remained relatively stable between 2004 and 2007.

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

- Between 2004 and 2007, the proportion of the population aged 14 years or older who drove a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol decreased from 13.4% to 12.1%.
- Males (16.2%) were more than twice as likely as females (8.0%) to drive while under the influence of alcohol.
- The proportion of persons who verbally abused someone while under the influence of alcohol also declined slightly between 2004 (6.0%) and 2007 (5.7%). Males (7.4%) were almost twice as likely as females (4.1%) to verbally abuse someone while under the influence of alcohol.

Perpetrators of drug-related harm—drugs other than alcohol

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

- As seen above for alcohol-related harm, males were more likely than females to undertake the specified activities while under the influence of other drugs.
- The activity most likely to be undertaken while under the influence of other drugs in 2007 was driving a motor vehicle, which decreased from 3.3% in 2004 to 2.9% in 2007.
- Males (4.2%) were more than twice as likely as females (1.7%) to drive while under the influence of drugs other than alcohol.
- Approximately 1.5% of persons reported swimming or going to work while under the influence of other drugs in 2007. These findings also represent declines when compared with proportions in 2004 at 1.8% and 1.9% respectively.
- Less than 1% of persons undertook any of the remaining activities while under the influence of other drugs.

Victims of drug-related harm

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

Table 5.2: Proportion of the population aged 14 years or older who have been victims of alcohol or other drug-related incidents, by sex, Australia, 2004, 2007

Influence and activity	Males		Females		Persons	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
Alcohol	(per cent)					
Verbal abuse	27.5	29.3	22.5	21.5	24.9	25.4
Physical abuse	5.4	5.9	3.5	3.1	4.4	4.5
Put in fear	10.6	12.0	15.3	14.1	13.0	13.1
Other drugs						
Verbal abuse	10.8	13.0	8.8	9.1	9.8	11.0
Physical abuse	1.8	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0
Put in fear	6.0	7.9	8.5	9.0	7.3	8.4

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

Victims of drug-related harm—alcohol

- The proportion of victims of alcohol-related incidents increased between 2004 and 2007 for males but decreased for females.
- Males (29.3%) were more likely than females (21.5%) to be victims of alcohol-related verbal abuse in 2007.
- The proportion of persons subjected to alcohol-related physical abuse remained relatively stable between 2004 and 2007 at approximately 4.5%. Males (5.9%) were more likely than females (3.1%) to be victims of alcohol-related physical abuse.
- The likelihood of being 'put in fear' by a person under the influence of alcohol also remained stable between 2004 and 2007, around 13.0%. Females (14.1%) were more likely than males (12.0%) to be 'put in fear' by a person under the influence of alcohol.

Victims of drug-related harm—drugs other than alcohol

- In 2007, 11.0% of Australians aged 14 years or over were victims of verbal abuse from a person under the influence of other drugs. This was an increase from the proportion verbally abused in 2004 (9.8%).
- The proportion 'put in fear' by a person under the influence of other drugs in 2007 (8.4%) increased compared with the proportion in 2004 (7.3%).
- The proportion physically abused by a person under the influence of other drugs also increased between 2004 (1.6%) and 2007 (2.0%).

Estimates of the number of victims of alcohol-related incidents

There were an estimated 4.4 million victims of alcohol-related verbal abuse and a further 2.3 million Australians aged 14 years or older who were 'put in fear' by persons under the influence of alcohol in the 12 months preceding the 2007 survey (Table 5.3). More than three-quarters of a million Australians were physically abused by persons under the influence of alcohol.

Table 5.3: Number of victims of alcohol-related incidents: population aged 14 years or older, by age and sex, Australia, 2007

Incident	Age group						14+
	14–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+	
	(number)						
	Males						
Verbal abuse	257,600	702,000	519,200	455,900	334,700	227,600	2,491,400
Physical abuse	81,600	203,500	82,100	65,300	49,200	14,800	503,500
Put in fear	121,500	263,300	214,900	199,500	148,100	72,700	1,024,900
	Females						
Verbal abuse	223,200	471,000	357,200	347,600	288,400	186,800	1,878,000
Physical abuse	38,200	101,700	40,700	42,600	27,600	18,300	272,200
Put in fear	176,900	323,300	228,900	245,600	151,900	99,300	1,233,500
	Persons						
Verbal abuse	480,700	1,171,400	875,400	803,300	623,100	414,900	4,368,700
Physical abuse	119,600	305,300	122,400	107,700	76,800	33,100	775,000
Put in fear	298,800	586,900	443,800	445,600	300,100	172,100	2,259,400

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- With the exception of those aged 60 years or older, there were more male than female victims of alcohol-related verbal or physical abuse.
- Conversely, for all ages, more females were 'put in fear' by persons under the influence of alcohol than males.

Injuries resulting from drug-related physical abuse

Approximately 5% of all Australians aged 14 years or older suffered an injury (non-self-inflicted) as a result of an alcohol or other drug-related incident in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Most serious injury sustained as a result of alcohol or other drug-related incidents: proportion of the population aged 14 years or older, by sex, Australia, 2004, 2007

Injury	Males		Females		Persons	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
	(per cent)					
Total physically abused	6.0	6.6	4.0	3.5	5.0	5.0
Most serious injury						
Bruising, abrasions	35.1	39.1	47.2	39.1	40.0	39.1
Burns, not involving hospital admission	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.8
Minor lacerations	12.7	9.5	12.0	11.8	12.4	10.3
Lacerations requiring suturing, but not hospital admission	4.3	4.4	2.1	2.1	3.4	3.6
Fractures not requiring hospital admission	4.9	4.2	5.7	3.8	5.2	4.0
Sufficiently serious to require hospital admission	3.1	4.8	1.9	3.7	2.6	4.4
No physical injury sustained	39.3	37.4	31.0	38.1	35.9	37.7

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- The most frequent serious injury sustained as a result of alcohol or other drug-related physical abuse was bruising or minor abrasions (39.1%). Males and females were equally likely to sustain bruising or abrasions.
- Approximately two in five (37.7%) of those physically abused in the past 12 months sustained no physical injury.
- In 2007, minor lacerations accounted for 10.3% of injuries among victims of physical abuse as a result of alcohol or other drug-related incidents, a decrease from 12.4% in 2004.

Risk of serious injury

In 2007, risk of serious injury varied by age group and type of injury (Table 5.5). Victims of physical abuse aged 60 years or older were most likely to report no physical injury sustained.

Table 5.5: Most serious injury sustained as a result of alcohol or other drug-related physical abuse, by age, Australia, 2007

Injury	Age group						
	14–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+	14+
	(per cent)						
Bruising, abrasions	39.5	46.9	34.0	29.8	34.2	29.3	39.1
Burns, not involving hospital admission	1.6	0.5	—	2.7	—	—	0.8
Minor lacerations	10.6	10.8	10.9	8.9	10.0	9.2	10.3
Lacerations requiring suturing, but not hospital admission	0.7	5.9	4.2	3.0	0.9	1.3	3.6
Fractures not requiring hospital admission	4.4	4.1	5.2	5.9	0.6	—	4.0
Sufficiently serious to require hospital admission	3.6	4.0	3.9	6.4	6.3	2.2	4.4
No physical injury sustained	39.6	27.9	41.8	43.3	48.1	58.1	37.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Denominator in each age group is the number physically abused.
 2. Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.
- ‘Bruising or abrasions’ was most frequently mentioned as the most serious type of injury resulting from alcohol or other drug-related incidents for all age groups.
 - For the older age groups, ‘no physical injury sustained’ as a result of these incidents was the most common outcome of physical abuse.
 - Approximately one in ten victims of alcohol or other drug-related physical abuse received minor lacerations. This finding was broadly consistent across all age groups.

Psychological distress and patterns of drug use

The Kessler 10 scale of psychological distress (K10) was developed for screening populations on psychological distress. The scale consists of ten questions on non-specific psychological distress and relates to the level of anxiety and depressive symptoms a person may have experienced in the preceding 4-week period.

Table 5.6: Psychological distress^(a) by selected drug-use: proportion of persons aged 18 years or older, Australia, 2007

Drug/use	Level of psychological distress ^(b)			
	Low	Moderate	High	Very high
	(per cent)			
All persons (aged 18+)	69.0	21.1	7.7	2.2
Tobacco smoking status				
Daily	59.4	24.0	11.6	5.1
Other recent smokers ^(c)	58.4	31.5	8.1	2.1
Non-smokers ^(d)	71.5	20.1	6.8	1.5
Risk of alcohol-related harm in the short term				
High risk	56.3	28.5	12.2	3.1
Risky	65.4	23.6	8.3	2.7
Low risk	71.8	19.7	6.7	1.8
Abstainer	68.6	20.5	8.1	2.9
Any illicit ^(e)				
Used in the last month	51.2	28.6	14.6	5.6
Not used in the last month	70.8	20.5	6.9	1.8
Marijuana/cannabis				
Used in the last month ^(f)	51.2	27.2	15.7	5.8
Not used in the last month	70.1	20.8	7.2	1.9
Inhalants				
Used in the last month ^(f)	44.3	32.5	17.5	5.7
Not used in the last month	69.2	21.1	7.6	2.1
Heroin				
Used in the last month ^(f)	20.9	14.2	53.7	11.1
Not used in the last month	69.2	21.1	7.5	2.1
Meth-amphetamine				
Used in the last month ^(f)	43.5	35.3	15.8	5.4
Not used in the last month	69.6	21.0	7.4	2.1
Cocaine				
Used in the last month ^(f)	47.1	30.9	15.3	6.7
Not used in the last month	69.3	21.1	7.5	2.1
Ecstasy				
Used in the last month ^(f)	45.4	34.4	16.3	3.9
Not used in the last month	69.5	20.9	7.5	2.1

(a) Using the Kessler 10 scale of psychological distress.

(b) Low: K10 score 10–15; Moderate: 16–21; High: 22–29; Very high: 30–50.

(c) 'Other recent smokers' are persons who smoke 'Weekly' or 'Less than weekly'.

(d) 'Non-smokers' are 'Ex-smokers' or persons who have 'Never smoked'.

(e) 'Any illicit' includes pain-killers, tranquillisers, steroids, barbiturates, meth/amphetamine, marijuana/cannabis, heroin, methadone or buprenorphine, cocaine, hallucinogens, ecstasy, ketamine, GHB and inhalants.

(f) 'Use in the last month' refers to use of the substance at least once in the previous month.

Note: Statistical significance testing was not undertaken for this table.

- In 2007, approximately seven in ten people aged 18 years or older reported low levels of psychological distress (69.0%). Almost one in ten (9.9%) reported high or very high levels of psychological distress.
- Daily smokers (16.7%) were more likely than other recent smokers (10.1%) or non-smokers (8.3%) to report high or very high levels of psychological distress.

- High-risk drinkers (15.3%) were twice as likely as low-risk drinkers (8.5%) to experience high or very high levels of psychological distress.
- Risky drinkers and abstainers were equally likely (and more likely than low-risk drinkers) to experience high or very high levels of psychological distress.
- One in five persons who used an illicit drug in the past month reported high or very high levels of psychological distress.
- Approximately two-thirds of people (64.9%) who used heroin in the past month reported high or very high levels of psychological distress.

6 Explanatory notes

The 2007 National Drug Strategy Household Survey is the ninth in a series which commenced in 1985. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) was commissioned by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing to manage the 2007 survey. The AIHW was supported in this task by a Technical Advisory Group.

As in 2004, two survey modes (Drop and Collect, CATI) were used. In 2007 however, two companies were selected by competitive tender to do the field work. Roy Morgan Research was selected to administer the Drop and Collect component and The Social Research Centre was selected to administer the CATI component. Roy Morgan Research was also tasked with compilation and weighting of the final dataset.

The CATI component of the survey was conducted between July and November 2007, and the drop and collect component was conducted between July and October 2007.

Scope

The estimates for 2007 contained in this publication are based on information obtained from persons aged 12 years or older or 14 years or older (as specified) from the populations of all states and territories.

Methodology

Households were selected by a multistage, stratified area random sample design. Minimum sample sizes sufficient to return reliable strata estimates were allocated to states and territories, and the remainder distributed in proportion to population size.

Survey design

The survey employed two collection modes: drop and collect and the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI). The sample was designed so that each method was implemented in separate census collection districts. For the drop and collect sample in country areas, the Statistical Local Area was selected for the first stage, rather than collection districts, as this had considerable efficiency benefits. Census collection districts could be selected only for the Drop and Collect survey component, outlined below.

Drop and collect

Data were collected from a national random selection of households, using self-completion booklets. Two attempts were made by the interviewer to personally collect the completed questionnaire; if collection was not possible at this time, a reply-paid pre-addressed envelope was provided. A reminder telephone call was made if necessary. The respondent was the household member aged 12 years or older whose birthday was next. The number of respondents who completed the survey from this sample was 19,818.

CATI

Data from computer-assisted telephone interviews were collected from a national random selection of households.

As in the drop and collect sample, the respondent was the household member aged 12 years or older whose birthday was next. The number of respondents who completed the survey from this sample was 3,538. Due to the practical limitations of the CATI method, some questions were omitted in this mode.

Not all respondents were asked all questions; the questionnaire at Appendix 5 provides a full description. Persons aged 12–15 years of age completed the survey with the consent of the adult responsible for the adolescent at the time of consent. A separate, shorter questionnaire was administered to 12–13-year-olds in order to minimise respondent burden.

Sample distribution

The over sampling of lesser populated states and territories, in order to return reliable estimates along with reasonable sampling variations, produced a sample which was not proportional to the state/territory distribution of the Australian population aged 12 years or older (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Comparison of sample and state/territory population distributions, by sex, 2007

Population	State/territory								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	(number)								
Males	2,870	2,072	1,845	1,103	867	506	477	491	10,231
Females	3,757	2,770	2,395	1,323	1,115	650	576	539	13,125
Persons	6,627	4,842	4,240	2,426	1,982	1,156	1,053	1,030	23,356
	(per cent)								
Distribution									
% of total sample	28.4	20.7	18.2	10.4	8.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	100.0
% of 2007 population aged 12 years and over	32.8	24.9	19.8	10.0	7.6	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0

Source: ABS 2007.

Estimation procedures

Multistage editing and weighting procedures were applied to derive the estimates.

Editing

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

Weighting

The sample was designed to provide a random sample of households within each geographic stratum. Respondents within each stratum were assigned weights to overcome

imbalances arising in the design and execution of the sampling. Estimates in this publication are based on the weighted combined samples.

For questions that were not included in the CATI component, weights based on the drop and collect sample were used to calculate estimates.

Table 6.2: Comparison of the sample and estimated population distributions

Age group	Sample			2007 estimated population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population aged 14+	(per cent)					
14–19	3.2	3.6	6.8	5.1	4.9	10.0
20–29	5.2	7.3	12.4	8.6	8.4	17.0
30–39	7.1	10.9	18.0	8.8	8.9	17.6
40–49	7.3	9.2	16.5	8.8	8.9	17.7
50–59	7.6	9.4	17.0	7.7	7.7	15.4
60+	13.3	15.9	29.2	10.3	11.8	22.2
14+	43.7	56.3	100.0	49.4	50.6	100.0
Population aged 12+	(per cent)					
12–15	2.0	2.1	4.1	3.3	3.1	6.4
16–17	1.1	1.3	2.4	1.7	1.6	3.2
18–19	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	3.2
12–19	5.2	5.0	5.2	6.6	6.3	12.9
20+	39.5	51.5	91.0	42.8	44.3	87.1
12+	43.5	56.5	100.0	49.4	50.6	100.0

Source: ABS 2007.

Response rates

When compared with 2004, the 2007 survey achieved a slightly higher but comparable response rate (49.3%).

Table 6.3: Sample disposition and participation rates, by sample, 2007

Disposition	Drop & collect	CATI	Total
		(number)	
Original sample	55,515	28,163	83,678
Less out-of-scope households			
Not connected	n.a.	9,801	9,801
Not residential	1,041	2,390	3,431
Fax/modem	n.a.	1,863	1,863
Failed quota	n.a.	—	—
Other ineligible	88	71	159
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,129</i>	<i>14,125</i>	<i>15,254</i>
Eligible sample	54,386	14,038	68,424
Less those not contact after 3/6 attempts ^(a)	15,971	5,032	21,003
Eligible sample contacted	38,415	9,006	47,421
Less eligible respondents contacted but not available			
Refusals	8,635	4,316	12,951
Foreign	733	64	797
Incapacitated	280	482	762
Terminated	n.a.	72	72
Respondent unavailable	n.a.	534	534
Other non-response	1,974	—	1,974
Questionnaire not returned/unusable	6,975	—	6,975
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,597</i>	<i>5,468</i>	<i>24,065</i>
Completed	19,818	3,538	23,356
		(per cent)	
Participation rate	51.6	39.3	49.3

(a) Three attempts at drop and collect and six attempts at CATI.

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

- fieldworkers conducted call backs at different times on different days
- strict protocols were applied to ensure that selected dwellings were fully attempted
- respondents were given a letter of introduction and support from the Director of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
- calling cards were left where appropriate
- two '1800' numbers were set up to answer queries, one to AIHW for questions about the confidentiality of the survey, and one to Roy Morgan Research for operational queries.

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-derived results vary from the results that would have been derived had a census/complete survey been undertaken). Estimates in this publication are considered reliable if the relative standard error (the ratio of the sampling error to the derived results or estimate) is less than 25%. Estimates between 25% and 50% should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with relative standard errors over 50% should be considered unreliable for most practical purposes. A table of standard errors and relative standard errors can be found in Appendix 2.

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 (for example, failure of respondents' memories), and the unwillingness of respondents to reveal their 'true' responses.

Counter balancing

The order in which multiple possible answers are presented can sometimes affect the likelihood of responses (the earlier a possible response in a list, the higher the likelihood that it will be selected). To overcome this tendency, possible responses were rotated within questions. There were three rotations for the drop and collect component; the CATI questionnaire was comprehensively auto-rotated during execution. Thus, there were more than four different questionnaires with identical sequencing of questions, but different orders of possible responses within. The copy in Appendix 5 is a rotation 1 version of the drop and collect questionnaire. The symbols in the questionnaire, the telephone and a group of three (young) people, indicate those questions asked via CATI and/or of 12–13-year-olds respectively.

Limitations of the data

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

Illicit drug users, by definition, have committed 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 practice.

Definitions

Definitions used in previous NDSHS surveys were retained for 2007. However, since the 1998 survey the descriptions of 'non-medical' and 'illicit' have been improved.

Recent smoker

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

Ex-smoker

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

Never smoked

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

Recent drinker

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

Ex-drinker

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

Never drinker

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

Non-medical drug use

The definition used in the survey questionnaire and for this publication is:

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

This definition has been used since 1998; however, in 1995, 'non-medical use' was not defined in the questionnaire.

Illicit drugs

Illegal drugs, drugs and volatile substances used illicitly or inappropriately, and prescription or over-the-counter pharmaceuticals used for non-medical purposes.

The survey asked questions on the following illicit drugs:

- painkillers/analgesics*
- tranquillisers/sleeping pills*
- steroids*

- barbiturates*
- meth/amphetamine*
- marijuana/cannabis
- heroin
- methadone**
- buprenorphine**
- other opiates*
- cocaine
- LSD/synthetic hallucinogens
- ecstasy
- ketamine
- GHB
- (any) injected*.
- * for non-medical purposes
- ** non-maintenance program

Recent illicit drug use

Use within the previous 12 months.

Ever used illicit drugs

Used at least once during a person's lifetime.

Comparability with previous surveys

The 2007 survey differs from the 1993, 1995, 1998, 2001 and 2004 surveys in several respects.

Methodology

- For the 1993 and 1995 surveys, a combination of personal interview and self-completion for the more sensitive issues, was collected nationally. Sample 1 of the 1998 survey was also collected nationally via this method. However, the similar component of the 2001 survey was collected only in capital cities. Personal interviews have not been included since 2001.
- The 2001 survey was the first to include a CATI component. The CATI questionnaire was a version of the drop and collect questionnaire, shortened to suit telephone methodology. CATI was conducted nationally, proportional to the population.
- In 2007, the field work was split between two companies, one completing the CATI component and the other completing the Drop and Collect component (as well as dataset preparation).

Sample

- In 1998, sample 2 targeted young people from capital cities in order to obtain more reliable estimates, in particular for illicit drugs. In 2001, the overall sample size was more

than double that of 1998, eliminating the need for a targeted sample. However, as requested and funded by the Western Australian Department of Health, additional respondents aged 14–34 years were selected from metropolitan Perth. In 2004, the 12–17 years age group was boosted via CATI in all jurisdictions; and as requested and funded by the Queensland Health Department, additional respondents aged 12–29 years were selected via the drop and collect method from Queensland. In 2007, no jurisdictions purchased a supplemental sample.

- In 1998, samples 1 and 2 were drawn from the same household, whereas for the 1993, 1995, 2001 and 2004 surveys only one respondent per household was selected.

Questionnaire

- Since 2001, the survey has included an expanded section on tobacco. Type of cigarette smoked was asked – manufactured or ‘roll-your-own’. Importantly, there was no upper limit on the reporting of the number of cigarettes smoked. There were also questions on unbranded loose tobacco, otherwise known as ‘chop-chop’.
- Since 2004, questions relating to attitudes to tobacco cessation have been included.
- A new section on opiates other than heroin and methadone (e.g. morphine and pethidine) was included in 2001 and retained in 2004 and 2007. Methadone was introduced as a separate category in 1998; thus, data on methadone use are not available for the 1993 and 1995 surveys. Buprenorphine was included with methadone in 2007 – ‘methadone or buprenorphine’.
- Questions relating to heroin overdoses were included only in the 1998 survey.
- The 1995 survey included three questions on personal health, whereas the 1998 survey used the SF-36 instrument to assess personal health. Based on an analysis of the 1998 data, the SF-36 was not included in the 2001 survey. This latter survey included five questions on personal health. A question on self-assessed health was consistent for the three most recent surveys. The 2004 and 2007 surveys have included the Kessler 10 Scale of Psychological Distress and questions about diagnosis and treatment of selected health conditions.
- The 2004 and 2007 surveys included new sections on use of GHB and ketamine; thus, data about these substances are not available for the 1993, 1998 and 2001 surveys.
- In 2004 and 2007, the section on barbiturates was reduced to seven questions and the hallucinogens section was clarified.
- In 2004 and 2007, questions relating to meth/amphetamine use were refined to more accurately reflect substances used in Australia.
- In 2001, new questions related to drugs consumed during pregnancy and breastfeeding in the past 12 months were included. These were refined in 2004 and also included in 2007.
- The alcohol section was restructured and expanded in the 2001 survey. In previous surveys there were gender-specific questions on alcohol consumption. In 2001, however, both genders answered the same questions and gave a detailed report of the previous day’s alcohol consumption. Since 2004, respondents were also able to indicate consumption of less than one standard drink or no standard drinks on given days.
- The 2007 questionnaire included a ‘fake’ drug with a view to validating the survey instrument. Initial analysis suggests that very few (half a dozen) respondents nominated

it as a drug they had used. Among these few respondents, various subsequent responses were made, suggesting that none were sky-larking.

- Since 2001, the survey has included new alcohol consumption questions which enabled estimations of the population at risk of harm in the long and short term using the NHMRC (2001) Australian alcohol guidelines.
- Since 2004, the question relating to quantity and types of alcohol consumed yesterday was expanded to include a wider variety of types and sizes of alcohol containers, and a new question relating to awareness of the Australian alcohol guidelines was introduced.
- Since 1998, the term 'non-medical purposes' has been explained to respondents.
- In 1998, questions on drug use were in grid layout formats; however, in 2001 they were returned to the 1995 and 1993 format of questions (separated into sections for each drug type). In 2001, questions relating to where drugs were first obtained and age last used were omitted and in 2004 and 2007 they were reintroduced for most substances.
- The section relating to alcohol- and drug-related incidents varied in size between surveys. In 2007, more detailed questions on injury were added.
- The 1998 and 1995 surveys included sections on regulations relating to cannabis use. In the 2001 and subsequent surveys, this section was expanded to include heroin, ecstasy and meth/amphetamine; however, the number of questions was reduced.
- In 2004, minor changes were made to some questions in the demographics section of the questionnaire, and these were retained in 2007.
- The mix of open-ended and forced-choice questions varied between surveys.

Fieldwork

- Since 2001, the survey was conducted between June/July and November, compared with between June and September in 1998 and 1995, and between March and April in 1993.
- The 2007 Census was 'in the field' at the same time as the 2007 survey but the extent of any cross-effect is unknown.

This list comprises several of the major changes between versions of the surveys. Please see the relevant questionnaires to determine the full extent of changes made.

Interpretation of results

The exclusion of persons from dwellings and institutional settings described in 'Limitations of the 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 are no equivalent data on the tendencies for under- or over-reporting of actual illicit drug use. Anecdotal data, however, suggest that younger persons may overestimate actual consumption of these drugs.

Appendix 1: Membership of the Technical Advisory Group

Table A1.1: 2007 National Drug Strategy Household Survey Technical Reference Group

Member	Organisation
Ms Susan Killion (Chair)	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Mr Mark Cooper-Stanbury	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Ms Karen Price	Department of Health and Ageing
Dr Louisa Degenhardt	University of New South Wales
Dr Toni Makkai	Australian Institute of Criminology
Professor Ian McAllister	Australian National University
Ms Rebecca McKetin	University of New South Wales
Mr Fearnley Szuster	Adelaide University
Ms Jenny Taylor	Department of Health and Ageing
Mr David Batts	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (Secretariat)

Appendix 2: Standard errors

Table A2.1: Approximate standard errors (SE) and relative standard errors (RSE) for indicative population sizes

Prevalence	Indicative population											
	250,000		500,000		1,500,000		3,000,000		9,000,000		18,000,000	
	SE ^(a)	RSE ^(b)	SE	RSE	SE	RSE	SE	RSE	SE	RSE	SE	RSE
	(per cent)											
95	1.57	1.7	1.11	1.2	0.64	0.7	0.45	0.5	0.26	0.3	0.18	0.2
90	2.16	2.4	1.53	1.7	0.88	1.0	0.62	0.7	0.36	0.4	0.25	0.3
80	2.88	3.6	2.04	2.5	1.18	1.5	0.83	1.0	0.48	0.6	0.34	0.4
70	3.30	4.7	2.33	3.3	1.35	1.9	0.95	1.4	0.55	0.8	0.39	0.6
50	3.60	7.2	2.54	5.1	1.47	2.9	1.04	2.1	0.60	1.2	0.42	0.8
30	3.30	11.0	2.33	7.8	1.35	4.5	0.95	3.2	0.55	1.8	0.39	1.3
20	2.88	14.4	2.04	10.2	1.18	5.9	0.83	4.2	0.48	2.4	0.34	1.7
10	2.16	21.6	1.53	15.3	0.88	8.8	0.62	6.2	0.36	3.6	0.25	2.5
5	1.57	31.4	1.11	22.2	0.64	12.8	0.45	9.1	0.26	5.2	0.18	3.7
3	1.23	40.9	0.87	28.9	0.50	16.7	0.35	11.8	0.20	6.8	0.14	4.8
2	1.01	50.4	0.71	35.6	0.41	20.6	0.29	14.5	0.17	8.4	0.12	5.9
1	0.72	71.6	0.51	50.6	0.29	29.2	0.21	20.7	0.12	11.9	0.08	8.4
0.5	0.51	101.5	0.36	71.8	0.21	41.4	0.15	29.3	0.08	16.9	0.06	12.0
0.3	0.39	131.2	0.28	92.8	0.16	53.6	0.11	37.9	0.07	21.9	0.05	15.5
0.2	0.32	160.8	0.23	113.7	0.13	65.6	0.09	46.4	0.05	26.8	0.04	18.9
0.1	0.23	227.5	0.16	160.9	0.09	92.9	0.07	65.7	0.04	37.9	0.03	26.8

(a) Standard error, expressed in same units as prevalence.

(b) Relative standard error.

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

Table A2.2: Thresholds for unreliable prevalence and population estimate, Australia, 2007

Age group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Prevalence (per cent)	Estimate (number)	Prevalence (per cent)	Estimate (number)	Prevalence (per cent)	Estimate (number)
			(14 years or older)			
14–19	0.89	7,900	0.79	6,600	0.42	7,200
20–29	0.55	8,200	0.39	5,700	0.23	6,700
30–39	0.40	6,000	0.26	4,000	0.16	4,800
40–49	0.39	5,900	0.31	4,700	0.17	5,200
50–59	0.37	5,000	0.30	4,000	0.17	4,400
60+	0.21	3,800	0.18	3,700	0.10	3,700
Aged 14+	0.07	5,500	0.05	4,400	0.03	4,900
			(12 years or older)			
12–15	1.38	8,000	1.34	7,400	0.68	7,800
16–17	2.47	7,300	2.10	5,900	1.15	6,600
18–19	2.86	8,400	2.44	6,800	1.33	7,700
12–19	0.68	8,100	0.62	6,900	0.33	7,500
20+	0.07	5,400	0.05	4,300	0.03	4,700
Aged 12+	0.06	5,600	0.05	4,500	0.03	5,000

Note: Based on NDSHS respondents (N) and 95% confidence interval (CI)—prevalence plus CI greater than 0.

Appendix 3: Population estimates

Analysis of the 2007 NDSHS is based on the (preliminary) June 2007 estimated resident population of Australia, tabulated by sex and some common age groupings in Table A3.1.

Table A3.1: Population estimates, by age and sex, Australia, 2004

Age group	Males	Females	Persons
(14 years or older)			
14–19	885,800	838,700	1,724,500
20–29	1,489,100	1,447,900	2,937,000
30–39	1,513,300	1,525,900	3,039,100
40–49	1,511,900	1,533,600	3,045,500
50–59	1,324,400	1,333,400	2,657,800
60+	1,781,500	2,040,700	3,822,100
14+	8,506,000	8,720,100	17,226,200
(12 years or older)			
12–15	583,600	552,900	1,136,500
16–17	297,000	281,000	578,000
18–19	295,600	280,200	575,800
<i>12–19</i>	<i>1,176,200</i>	<i>1,114,100</i>	<i>2,290,300</i>
20+	7,620,200	7,881,400	15,501,600
12+	8,796,400	8,995,500	17,792,000

Source: AIHW National Population Database.

Appendix 4: Survey-related materials

References

Collins DJ & Lapsley HM 2008. The cost of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drug abuse to Australian society in 2004/05. National Drug Strategy Monograph Series No. 64, Commonwealth of Australia.

MCDS (Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy) 2004. The national drug strategy: Australia's integrated framework 2004-09. Canberra.

NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council) 2001. Australian alcohol guidelines: health risks and benefits. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia.

NHDC (National Health Data Committee) 2003. National Health Data Dictionary. Version 12. Cat. no. HWI 43. Canberra: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Other statistics

In October 2008, the AIHW will release more detailed statistics from the 2007 survey in a publication entitled *2007 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: Detailed findings*. Special analyses are available on request. Provision of data may be subject to an AIHW Health Ethics Committee application, and charges may apply. For further information contact David Batts on (02) 6289 8515 or by e-mail at David.Batts@AIHW.gov.au.

Access to confidentialised unit record files (CURF)

A public-use CURF will be available for researchers through the Australian Social Science Data Archive at the Australian National University, from mid-2008: <assda@anu.edu.au>

The public-use CURF will have geographic areas aggregated to capital city/rest of state and the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) code reduced to two digits.

Application for research access to the master dataset, which contains all of the data items, may be approved subject to the agreement of the AIHW's Health Ethics Committee. Contact David Batts on (02) 6244 1000; or by e-mail at David.Batts@AIHW.gov.au.

Appendix 5: The questionnaire

There were several questionnaires used to collect data for the 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. Two samples were selected for the 2007 survey: a drop and collect sample and a CATI sample, each of persons aged 12 years or older.

A separate, shorter, version of the main questionnaire was developed for 12–13-year-olds. The CATI questionnaire also had fewer questions than the drop and collect questionnaire.

However, questions in all three questionnaires were in the same sequence (refer to ‘Survey design’ in Chapter 6). Questions in common were identically worded for each questionnaire.

In order to obviate the possibility that the order of possible responses within questions might affect the likelihood of selection, response lists were rotated so that blocks of possible answers were presented in equal numbers across all samples. The drop and collect questionnaire had three rotations; the lists for the CATI questionnaire were randomly rotated at appropriate questions.

For the drop and collect component, respondents self-completed the entire questionnaire. An example of the drop and collect, rotation 1, questionnaire follows. At each question, icons indicate those asked of 12–13-year-olds and/or CATI.

INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE:

14 & OVER

ROTATION: 21

CCD No.

M ☐

F ☐

Drop-off attempt:

1st ☐

2nd ☐

3rd ☐

Oth ☐

Date:

 / / 2007

Age:

No. 12+ in HH:

Household ID Number:

21



Australian Government

Australian Institute of
Health and Welfare

Roy Morgan
— Research —



Australian Government

Department of Health and Ageing

2007 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 ninth 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 researchers examine important health and social issues and certain behaviour relating to tobacco, alcohol and drug use.

How confidential is the information you give?

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

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

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

How to complete this form:

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

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



Please do not mark any areas outside the box.

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

 2 4 or 6

Please do not cross the number 7. Please make sure to write only one number in each box. Always round up to whole numbers, unless otherwise indicated.

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

Last year I travelled to Bali on a Holiday

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



- If you see an instruction like this (**Skip to**), you should follow the direction exactly. For example (Skip to Y1) means that you should miss all the questions after the one you have just answered, until you come to the question marked Y1. If you do not see the (Skip to), just answer the next question.
- Please answer each section and then follow the Skips as required.

A note for all, but particularly, for our younger respondents.

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

All survey forms have codes entered onto them and the researchers will not know who you are. Your answers will be added to everyone else's (over 20,000 people) before the researchers get to see them. When all the answers are collected, researchers will then be able to report, for example, that "most young people do not smoke" or that "less than half of all young women drink alcohol". Your answers will simply become part of a much bigger pool of answers. When released in March and October 2008, the results of the survey will be available on the Institute's website (www.aihw.gov.au).

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

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

Section A – Perceptions

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

(Mark only one drug category in each column)



	1st drug?	2nd drug?
Alcohol	☐	☐
Tobacco	☐	☐
Tea/coffee/cafeine	☐	☐
Barbiturates (e.g. Barbies, Barbs, Downers, Reds, Purple Hearts)	☐	☐
Tranquillisers, Sleeping pills (e.g. Benzos, Temazzies, Tranks, Sleepers, Valium, Serapax, Serries, Mandrax, Mandies, Rohypnol, Rowies)	☐	☐
Pain-killers/Analgesics (e.g. Aspirin, Paracetamol, Mersyndol, Panadeine Forte, Nurofen Plus)	☐	☐
Steroids (e.g. Roids, Juice, Gear)	☐	☐
Inhalants/Solvents/Aerosols/Glue/Petrol (e.g. Chroming, Sniffing, Laughing gas, Whippits, Nitrous, Snappers, Poppers, Pearlers, Rushamines, Locker room, Bolt, Bullet, Rush, Climax, Red gold, Amyl, Bulbs)	☐	☐
Marijuana/Cannabis (e.g. Pot, Grass, Weed, Reefer, Joint, MaryJane, Acapulco gold, Rope, Mull, Cone, Spliff, Dope, Hydro, Bhang, Ganja, Hash, Chronic)	☐	☐
Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens (e.g. Blue meanies, Gold tops, Mushies, Magic mushrooms, Datura, Angel's trumpet)	☐	☐
LSD/Synthetic Hallucinogens/Psilocybin/PCP (e.g. Acid, Trips, Wedges, Windowpane, Blotter, Microdot, Angel dust, Hog, Loveboat)	☐	☐
Meth/amphetamine (e.g. Speed, Base, Ice, Crystal, Meth, Amphet, Shabu, Tina, Paste, Skates, Ox blood, Leopards blood, Whizz, Zip)	☐	☐
Heroin (e.g. Hammer, Smack, Horse, H, Boy, Junk)	☐	☐
Cocaine (e.g. Coke, Crack, Flake, Snow, White lady/girl, Happy dust, Gold dust, Toot, Scotty, Charlie, Cecil, C, Freebase)	☐	☐
Ecstasy (e.g. XTC, E, Ex, Ecce, E and C, Adam, MDMA, MDDA, MDEA, Eve, PMA)	☐	☐
GHB (e.g. Fantasy, Grievous bodily harm, GBH, Liquid E, Liquid X, 1-4B, GBL)	☐	☐
Ketamine (e.g. K, Special K, Vitamin K, KitKat, Ket)	☐	☐
Zanthanols (e.g. Zed, Z, Zena, Zolls, Kewpie Dolls)	☐	☐
Kava	☐	☐
Drugs other than listed	☐	☐
None/Can't think of any more	☐	☐

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

(Mark one response only)



- Opiates/Opioids (e.g. Heroin) ☐
- Alcohol ☐
- Prescribed Drugs (e.g. Pain-killers, Valium, Serapax, Sleeping pills) ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- Tobacco ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Hallucinogens (e.g. LSD, Magic mushrooms) ☐
- Other ☐

A3. Which ONE of these forms of drug use do you think is the most serious concern for the general community?

(Mark one response only)



- Marijuana/Cannabis use ☐
- Tobacco smoking ☐
- Heroin use ☐
- Non-medical use of Barbiturates ☐
- Excessive drinking of Alcohol ☐
- Non-medical use of Tranquillisers ☐
- Sniffing Glue/Petrol/Solvents/Rush ☐
- Ecstasy use ☐
- Meth/amphetamine use ☐
- Cocaine/Crack use ☐
- Hallucinogen use ☐
- Non-medical use of Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Non-medical use of Steroids ☐
- None of these ☐

THIS SURVEY COVERS 3 SORTS OF SUBSTANCES:

1. Illicit drugs, such as heroin and cocaine,
2. Licit (legal) drugs, such as tobacco and alcohol; and
3. Pharmaceuticals used for non-medical purposes (see below).

"Pharmaceuticals" includes prescription pharmaceuticals (such as sleeping pills or methadone) and any other pharmaceuticals (such as Aspirin or Paracetamol) wherever and however they are obtained.

"NON-MEDICAL PURPOSES" MEANS DRUGS USED:

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

A4. For each of the drugs listed below, do you personally approve or disapprove of their regular use by an adult?

(Mark one response for each drug type below)



	Strongly approve	Approve	Neither approve nor disapprove	Disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Don't know enough to say
Alcohol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tobacco/Cigarettes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Steroids for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Barbiturates for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Marijuana/Cannabis	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Heroin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Meth/amphetamine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cocaine/Crack	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens/ LSD/Synthetic Hallucinogens	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
GHB	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ketamine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Zanthanols for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Glue/Petrol/Solvents/Rush	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Methadone or Buprenorphine for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Section B - General Health

B1. In general, would you say your health is. . . ?
(Mark one response only)



- Excellent ☐
Very good ☐
Good ☐
Fair ☐
Poor ☐

B2. Have you ever used someone else's medication when you were feeling unwell? (e.g. you used medications originally prescribed or recommended by a health professional for someone else, when you had similar symptoms)



Yes ☐ (Continue) No ☐ (Skip to B4)

B3. Which medications originally prescribed or recommended for someone else have you used in the last 12 months when you were feeling unwell?

(Mark all that apply)



- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
Antibiotics ☐
Anti-depressants ☐
Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills ☐
Asthma medications ☐
Herbal and alternative medicines, vitamin and mineral supplements, etc. ☐
Others ☐
None in the last 12 months ☐

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

B4. In the last 12 months have you been diagnosed or treated for. . . ?

(Mark relevant boxes for each condition)



	No	Yes Diagnosed	Yes Treated
Insulin dependent diabetes	☐	☐	☐
Non-insulin dependent diabetes	☐	☐	☐
Heart disease	☐	☐	☐
Hypertension (high blood pressure)	☐	☐	☐
Low iron (iron deficiency or anaemia)	☐	☐	☐
Asthma	☐	☐	☐
Depression	☐	☐	☐
Anxiety disorder	☐	☐	☐
Schizophrenia	☐	☐	☐
Bi-polar disorder	☐	☐	☐
Other form of psychosis	☐	☐	☐
An eating disorder	☐	☐	☐
A sexually transmitted infection (e.g. chlamydia, genital herpes)	☐	☐	☐
Hepatitis B or C	☐	☐	☐
Cancer (Please write in type):			
1	☐	☐	☐
Other major illness (Please write in type):			
2	☐	☐	☐

Reminder:



Are you filling in the boxes correctly?



Are you shading the boxes fully for any mistakes?

OFFICE USE ONLY

1	2

B5. In the past 4 weeks, about how often did you feel tired out for no good reason?

(Mark one response only)



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

B6. In the past 4 weeks, about how often did you feel nervous?

(Mark one response only)



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

B7. In the past 4 weeks, about how often did you feel so nervous that nothing could calm you down?

(Mark one response only)



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

B8. In the past 4 weeks, about how often did you feel hopeless?

(Mark one response only)



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

B9. In the past 4 weeks, about how often did you feel restless or fidgety?

(Mark one response only)



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

B10. In the past 4 weeks, about how often did you feel so restless you could not sit still?

(Mark one response only)



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

B11. In the past 4 weeks, about how often did you feel depressed?

(Mark one response only)



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

B12. In the past 4 weeks, about how often did you feel that everything was an effort?

(Mark one response only)



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

B13. In the past 4 weeks, about how often did you feel so sad that nothing could cheer you up?

(Mark one response only)



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

B14. In the past 4 weeks, about how often did you feel worthless?

(Mark one response only)



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

Remember that the answers you provide in this survey are completely confidential.

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

Please read the first few questions of each section to check if you will need to answer the remaining questions in that section. In most cases you will need to answer at least one or two questions in every section, even those dealing with illicit drugs.

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

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

You may telephone 1800 443 182 (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.

This survey is conducted under the *AIHW Act*, which prohibits the release of information about individuals collected from this survey. The information you provide in the following sections may appear to be self-incriminating, however, your individual information cannot be revealed – not even to the Police or to the Courts – and you will not be identified from the responses you provide.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATIENCE AND YOUR
HELP WITH THIS SURVEY**

Section C – Opportunity

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

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

C1. In the last 12 months, have you been offered or had the opportunity to use any of the following?

(Mark yes or no for each drug type)



	Yes	No
Alcohol	☐	☐
Tobacco	☐	☐

Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes	☐	☐
--	--------------------------	--------------------------

Tranquillisers, Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes	☐	☐
---	--------------------------	--------------------------

Steroids for non-medical purposes	☐	☐
-----------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Barbiturates for non-medical purposes	☐	☐
---------------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Marijuana/Cannabis	☐	☐
--------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Heroin	☐	☐
--------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Meth/amphetamine	☐	☐
------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Cocaine	☐	☐
---------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens	☐	☐
-----------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

LSD/Synthetic Hallucinogens/Psilocybin/PCP	☐	☐
--	--------------------------	--------------------------

Ecstasy	☐	☐
---------	--------------------------	--------------------------

GHB	☐	☐
-----	--------------------------	--------------------------

Ketamine	☐	☐
----------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Zanthanols for non-medical purposes	☐	☐
-------------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Inhalants/Solvents/Aerosols/Glue/Petrol	☐	☐
---	--------------------------	--------------------------

Kava	☐	☐
------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Other	☐	☐
-------	--------------------------	--------------------------

C2. How difficult or easy would it be for you to get some of the following drugs, if you wanted some?

(Mark one box for each drug type)



	Probably impossible	Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know
Alcohol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tobacco	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Marijuana/Cannabis	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSD/Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cocaine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Heroin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Meth/amphetamine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

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

C3. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances use any of the following?

(Mark one response only for each drug type)



	All	Most	About half	A few	None
Alcohol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tobacco	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tranquillisers, Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Steroids for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Methadone or Buprenorphine for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Barbiturates for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Marijuana/Cannabis	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Heroin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Meth/amphetamine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cocaine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSD/Synthetic Hallucinogens/Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
GHB	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ketamine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Zanthanols for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inhalants/Solvents/Aerosols/Glue/Petrol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Section D – Tobacco

D1. In the last 12 months, have you or any other member of your household smoked at least one cigarette, cigar or pipe of tobacco per day in the home?

(Mark one response only)



- Yes, inside the home ☐
 No, only smoke outside the home ☐
 No-one at home regularly smokes ☐

D2. Have you personally ever tried smoking cigarettes or other forms of tobacco?



- Yes ☐ (Continue) No ☐ (Skip to D25 on page 10)

D3. Have you ever smoked a full cigarette?



- Yes ☐ (Continue) No ☐ (Skip to D25 on page 10)

D4. About what age were you when you smoked your first full cigarette?



Age in years:

D5. Who supplied you with your first cigarette?

(Mark one response only)



- Friend or acquaintance ☐
 Brother or sister ☐
 Parent ☐
 Spouse or partner ☐
 Other relative ☐
 Stole it ☐
 Purchased it myself from shop/tobacco retailer ☐
 Other ☐
 Can't recall ☐

D6. Would you have smoked at least 100 cigarettes (manufactured or roll-your-own), or the equivalent amount of tobacco in your life?



- Yes ☐ No ☐

D7. Have you ever smoked on a daily basis?

(Mark one response only)



- Yes, I smoke daily now ☐ (Skip to D9)
 Yes, I used to smoke daily, but not now ☐ (Continue)
 No, never smoked daily ☐ (Skip to D10)

D8. About what age were you when you stopped smoking daily?



Age in years:

D9. At what age did you first start smoking daily?



Age in years: (If now smoke daily skip to D12 after answering D9)

D10. How often do you now smoke cigarettes, pipes or other tobacco products?



- Daily ☐
 At least weekly (but not daily) ☐ (Skip to D12)
 Less often than weekly ☐
 Not at all, but I have smoked in the last 12 months ☐ (Skip to D17 on page 9)
 Not at all and I have not smoked in the last 12 months ☐ (Continue)

D11. About what age were you when you last smoked?



Age in years: (If not smoked in last 12 months skip to D25 on page 10 after answering D11)

D12. Where do you usually obtain your cigarettes, pipes or other tobacco products now?



(Mark one response only)

- Friend or acquaintance ☐
 Brother or sister ☐
 Parent ☐
 Spouse or partner ☐
 Other relative ☐
 Steal them ☐
 Purchase them myself from shop/tobacco retailer ☐
 Purchase them myself over the Internet ☐
 Other ☐

D13. How often, if at all, do you now smoke manufactured cigarettes?



- Daily ☐ → How many per **day**?
 or
 At least weekly (but not daily) ☐ → How many per **week**?
 or
 Less often than weekly ☐ → How many per **month**?
 or
 Not at all ☐

D14. How often, if at all, do you now smoke roll-your-own cigarettes?



Daily ☐ →

or

How many
per **day**?

At least weekly ☐ →
(but not daily)

or

How many
per **week**?

Less often ☐ →
than weekly

or

How many
per **month**?

Not at all ☐

D15. How often, if at all, do you now smoke cigars or pipes?



Daily ☐ →

or

How many
per **day**?

At least weekly ☐ →
(but not daily)

or

How many
per **week**?

Less often ☐ →
than weekly

or

How many
per **month**?

Not at all ☐

D16. During the last 12 months, did you find that you couldn't stop or cut down on your smoking, even though you wanted to or tried to?



Yes ☐

No ☐

D17. In the last 12 months, have you....?
(Mark all that apply)



Successfully given up smoking
(for more than a month) ☐

Tried to give up unsuccessfully ☐

Changed to a brand with lower
tar or nicotine content ☐

Tried to change to a brand with
lower tar or nicotine content,
but were unsuccessful ☐

Reduced the amount of tobacco
you smoke in a day ☐

Tried to reduce the amount of tobacco
smoked in a day, but were unsuccessful ☐

None of these ☐ (Skip to D20)

D18. Which of the following motivated you to try giving up, cutting down or changing to a lower tar or nicotine brand?



(Mark all that apply)

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

D19. In the last 12 months, on average how much do you think you have cut down on your cigarette smoking?



(Mark one response only)

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

D20. Are you planning on giving up smoking?
(Mark one response only)



- No, I have already given up ☐
- Yes, within 30 days ☐
- Yes, after 30 days,
but within the next 3 months ☐
- Yes, but not within the next 3 months ☐
- No, I am not planning to give up ☐ (Continue)

(Skip to D23
on page 10)

D21. Why don't you intend to quit?

(Mark all that apply)



- I enjoy smoking ☐
- Smoking relaxes me ☐
- I am addicted to nicotine ☐
- Smoking is not as bad for my health as people say ☐
- Smoking helps me manage my weight ☐
- I've tried to quit before but it hasn't worked ☐
- Other (Please write in):

1

D22. What factors would motivate you to quit smoking?

(Mark all that apply)



- Advice from my doctor ☐
- Family/partner/parents ☐
- Affecting my fitness ☐
- Ill health ☐
- Pregnancy ☐
- Children in the home ☐
- Other (Please write in):

2

Nothing would motivate me to quit ☐

D23. During the last 12 months, have you done any of the following?

(Mark all that apply)



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

D24. During the last 12 months, has anybody at your house been trying to get you to quit smoking?

(Mark all that apply)



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

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

D25. At the present time, do you consider yourself. . . ?

(Mark one response only)



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

D26. Do you avoid places where you may be exposed to other people's cigarette smoke?



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

D27. What no-smoking policies or restrictions, if any, does your workplace, school or college have in place?

(Mark one response only)



- No restrictions ☐
- Allowed to smoke in own room only/office only ☐
- Allowed to smoke in inside smoking area ☐
- Allowed to smoke in outside smoking area ☐
- Allowed to smoke outside building (no special area provided) ☐
- Total ban (even outside) ☐
- Not applicable (not working or studying) ☐

D28. Which, if any, of the following tobacco products have you ever used and which have you used in the last 12 months?

(Mark one response only for each product i.e. each row)



	Never used	Used but not in last 12 months	Used in last 12 months
Chewing tobacco	☐	☐	☐
Snuff/snus	☐	☐	☐
Hookas/Nargilas	☐	☐	☐

OFFICE USE ONLY

1

2

D29. Have you seen or heard of unbranded loose tobacco (also called 'chop chop') sold in plastic bags or rolled into unbranded cigarettes? 

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to E1)

D30. Have you ever smoked it? 

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to E1)

D31. How often do you smoke this type of tobacco?
(Mark one response only)

Every day ☐

Some days ☐

Only occasionally ☐

No longer use it ☐ (Skip to E1)

D32. Would you say that when you smoke, you...?
(Mark one response only)

Only smoke this type of tobacco ☐

Mainly smoke this type of tobacco ☐

Smoke this type of tobacco about half of the time ☐

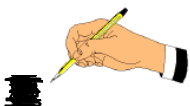
Smoke this type of tobacco
less than half of the time ☐

Occasionally smoke this type of tobacco ☐

Reminder:



Are you filling in the boxes correctly?



Are you shading the boxes fully for any mistakes?

Section E – Alcohol

E1. Have you ever tried alcohol? 

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to E26 on page 16)

E2. Have you ever had a full serve of alcohol?
(e.g. a glass of wine, a whole nip of spirits, a glass of beer, etc.) 

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to E26 on page 16)

E3. About what age were you when you had your first full serve of alcohol? 

Age in years:

E4. Who supplied you with the first glass of alcohol you consumed?
(Mark one response only)

Friend or acquaintance ☐

Brother or sister ☐

Parent ☐

Spouse or partner ☐

Other relative ☐

Stole it ☐

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

Other ☐

Can't recall ☐

E5. Have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind in the last 12 months? 

Yes ☐ (Skip to E7)

No ☐ (Continue)

E6. About what age were you when you last had an alcoholic drink? 

Age in years: (If non-drinker in past 12 months skip to E26 on page 16, after answering E6)

E7. In the last 12 months, how often did you have an alcoholic drink of any kind?
(Mark one response only)

Every day ☐

5 to 6 days a week ☐

3 to 4 days a week ☐

1 to 2 days a week ☐

2 to 3 days a month ☐

About 1 day a month ☐

Less often ☐

No longer drink ☐ (Skip to E11 on page 12)

E8. What type of alcohol do you usually drink?

(Mark all that apply)



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

E9. Where do you usually drink alcohol?

(Mark all that apply)



- In my own/spouse's/partners home ☐
At a friend's house ☐
At a party at someone's house ☐
At raves/dance parties ☐
At restaurants/café's ☐
At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) ☐
At School, TAFE, University, etc. ☐
At my workplace ☐
In public places (e.g. parks, beaches) ☐
In a car or other vehicle ☐
Somewhere else ☐

E10. Where do you usually obtain your alcohol now?

(Mark one response only)



- Friend or acquaintance ☐
Brother or sister ☐
Parent ☐
Spouse or partner ☐
Other relative ☐
Steal it ☐
Purchase it myself from retailer
(e.g. pub, bottleshop) ☐
Get stranger/someone not known to me to get it ☐
Other ☐

E11. In the last 12 months have you...?

(Mark all that apply)



- Reduced the amount of alcohol
you drink at any one time ☐
Reduced the number of
times you drink ☐
Switched to drinking more
low-alcoholic drinks than
you used to ☐
Stopped drinking alcohol ☐
None of the above ☐ (Skip to E13)

E12. What was the main reason for doing that?

(Mark one response 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) ☐
Pregnant and/or breastfeeding ☐
Taste/enjoyment
(e.g. prefer low alcohol beer, don't get drunk) ☐
Drink driving regulations ☐
Financial reasons ☐
Adult/parent pressure ☐
Peer pressure ☐
Other ☐

**If you no longer drink alcohol (at E7) – Skip to E15
on page 13**

E13. On a day that you have an alcoholic drink, how many standard drinks do you usually have? (see the coloured "Standard Drinks/Instruction Card" provided to you, or the chart on page 17).

(Mark one response only)



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

E14. When you have an alcoholic drink, how often do you do any of the following?

(Mark one response for each row below)

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

E15. Please record how often in the last 12 months you have had each of the following number of standard drinks in a day?

(Mark one response for each row below)



	Every day	5 – 6 days a week	3 – 4 days a week	1 – 2 days a week	2 – 3 days a month	About 1 day a month	Less often	Never
20 or more standard drinks a day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11 – 19 standard drinks a day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7 – 10 standard drinks a day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5 – 6 standard drinks a day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3 – 4 standard drinks a day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1 – 2 standard drinks a day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Less than 1 standard drink per day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

E16. Please mark the day of the week that is today.

(Mark one response only)



- Monday ☐
- Tuesday ☐
- Wednesday ☐
- Thursday ☐
- Friday ☐
- Saturday ☐
- Sunday ☐

E17. How many standard drinks did you have yesterday?



Number of drinks:

If less than 1, please indicate to the nearest fraction:

$\frac{1}{4}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{3}{4}$ ☐

None ☐ (Skip to E19 on page 16)

The question on the next page asks how many cans, bottles, glasses or nips of alcohol did you drink yesterday.

HERE IS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTION ON THE NEXT PAGE:

BEER	Beer Cans (375-440 mL)	Small Beer Bottles (330-375 mL)	Large Beer Bottles (Approx. 750 mL)	Small Beer Glass (210 mL)	Medium Beer Glass (285 mL)*	Large Beer Glass (425 mL)	Other size (write in) English Pint Glass
Home-brewed beer							
Regular strength beer (greater than 4% Alc/Vol)						2	
Mid strength beer (3% to 3.9% Alc/Vol)							
Low alcohol beer (1% to 2.9% Alc/Vol)		1					2

*NSW, WA, ACT = Middy; VIC, QLD, TAS = Pot; NT = Handle; SA = Schooner.

Yesterday, this person had 2 large beer glasses of regular strength beer, 1 small bottle of Low Alcohol Beer and 2 English pints of Low Alcohol Beer.

Notes -

Small Beer Bottles (330-375 mL) - e.g. Stubbies, echos, half bottles of wine, pre-mixed spirit bottles, cider bottles, etc.
 Large Beer Glass (425 mL) - e.g. 15 oz, schooners in NSW, pints in SA, etc.
 Medium Beer Glass (285 mL) - e.g. 10 oz, middies in NSW, pots in VIC and QLD, schooners in SA, handles in NT, etc.
 Small Beer Glass (210 mL) - e.g. small beer glass (7 oz, butchers, ponies) etc.

OFFICE USE ONLY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

E18. How many bottles, glasses, cans or nips of alcohol did you drink yesterday?

Please write in the number for each type of drink below:



BEER

Beer Cans (375-440 mL)	Small Beer Bottles (330-375 mL)	Large Beer Bottles (Approx. 750 mL)	Small Beer Glass (210 mL)	Medium Beer Glass (285 mL)*	Large Beer Glass (425 mL)	Other size (write in):	
							1

Home-brewed beer

Regular strength beer
(greater than 4% Alc/Vol)

Mid strength beer
(3% to 3.9% Alc/Vol)

Low alcohol beer
(1% to 2.9% Alc/Vol)

*NSW, WA, ACT = Middy; VIC, QLD, TAS = Pot; NT = Handle; SA = Schooner.

WINE

Small Wine Bottles (375 mL)	Large Wine Bottles (750 mL)	Small Wine Glass (120 mL)	Medium Wine Glass (180 mL)	Large Wine Glass (220 mL)	Other size (write in):	
						2

Home-made wine

Cask wine

Bottled wine

PRE-MIXED SPIRITS

Pre-mixed Spirit Cans (375-440 mL)	Pre-mixed Spirit Bottles (Approx. 300 mL)	Large pre-mixed Spirit Bottles (Approx. 650 mL)	Other size (write in):	
				3

Pre-mixed spirits in cans
(e.g. UDL, Jim Beam & Cola)

Pre-mixed spirits in bottles
(e.g. Lemon Ruski, Stoli,
Bacardi Breezer)

STRAIGHT SPIRITS (NOT PRE-MIXED)

Mini Spirit Bottles (50 mL)	Small Spirit Bottles (Approx. 350 mL)	Large Spirit Bottles (700 mL)	Single measure or one nip (30 mL)	Double measure or two nips (60 mL)	Triple measure or three nips (90 mL)	Other size (write in):	
							4

Bottled spirits and liqueurs
(e.g. gin, vodka, rum, Kahlua)

FORTIFIED WINE

Small Bottles (375 mL)	Large Bottles (750 mL)	Small Glass (60 mL)	Medium Glass (120 mL)	Large Glass (180 mL)	Other size (write in):	
						5

Port, vermouth, sherry, etc.

OTHER

Cans (375 mL)	Small Bottles (375 mL)	Large Bottles (750 mL)	Small Glass (60 mL)	Medium Glass (120 mL)	Large Glass (180 mL)	Other size (write in):	
							6

Other (please write in):

	7						
--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

E19. In the last 12 months, about how often have you been unable to remember afterwards what happened while you were drinking?

(Mark one response only)



- Every day ☐
- 5 to 6 days a week ☐
- 3 to 4 days a week ☐
- 1 to 2 days a week ☐
- 2 to 3 days a month ☐
- About 1 day a month ☐
- Less often but at least once ☐
- Never ☐

E20. In the last 12 months, how often have you found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started?

(Mark one response only)



- Every day ☐
- 5 to 6 days a week ☐
- 3 to 4 days a week ☐
- 1 to 2 days a week ☐
- 2 to 3 days a month ☐
- About 1 day a month ☐
- Less often but at least once ☐
- Never ☐

E21. In the last 12 months, how often have you failed to do what was normally expected of you, because of drinking?

(Mark one response only)



- Every day ☐
- 5 to 6 days a week ☐
- 3 to 4 days a week ☐
- 1 to 2 days a week ☐
- 2 to 3 days a month ☐
- About 1 day a month ☐
- Less often but at least once ☐
- Never ☐

E22. In the last 12 months, how often have you needed a first drink in the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session?

(Mark one response only)



- Every day ☐
- 5 to 6 days a week ☐
- 3 to 4 days a week ☐
- 1 to 2 days a week ☐
- 2 to 3 days a month ☐
- About 1 day a month ☐
- Less often but at least once ☐
- Never ☐

E23. In the last 12 months, how often have you had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking?

(Mark one response only)



- Every day ☐
- 5 to 6 days a week ☐
- 3 to 4 days a week ☐
- 1 to 2 days a week ☐
- 2 to 3 days a month ☐
- About 1 day a month ☐
- Less often but at least once ☐
- Never ☐

E24. Have you, or someone else, been injured because of your drinking?

(Mark one response only)



- Yes, in the last 12 months ☐
- Yes, but not in the last 12 months ☐
- No ☐

E25. Has a relative, friend, doctor or other health care worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested you cut down?

(Mark one response only)



- Yes, in the last 12 months ☐
- Yes, but not in the last 12 months ☐
- No ☐

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

E26. At the present time do you consider yourself. . . ?

(Mark one response only)



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

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

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

Standard Drinks Guide

									
1.5	1	0.8	1.5	1	0.8	1	0.7	0.5	1.5
375ml Full Strength Beer 4.9% Alc./Vol	375ml Mid Strength Beer 3.5% Alc./Vol	375ml Light Beer 2.7% Alc./Vol	375ml Full Strength Beer 4.9% Alc./Vol	375ml Mid Strength Beer 3.5% Alc./Vol	375ml Light Beer 2.7% Alc./Vol	285ml Middy/Pot* Full Strength Beer 4.9% Alc./Vol	285ml Middy/Pot* Mid Strength Beer 3.5% Alc./Vol	285ml Middy/Pot* Light Beer 2.7% Alc./Vol	170ml Standard Serve of Sparkling Wine/ Champagne 11.5% Alc/Vol
									
1.5	1.5	1	22	0.9	1	1.8	7	38	
375ml Pre-mix Spirits 5% Alc/Vol	340ml Alcoholic Soda 5.5% Alc/Vol	30ml Spirit Nip 40% Alc/Vol	700ml Bottle of Spirits 40% Alc/Vol	60ml Port/Sherry Glass 18% Alc./Vol.	100ml Standard Serve of Wine 12% Alc/Vol	180ml Average Restaurant Serve of Wine 12% Alc/Vol	750ml Bottle of Wine 12% Alc/Vol	4 Litres Cask Wine 12% Alc/Vol	

* NSW, WA, ACT = Middy; VIC, QLD, TAS = Pot; NT = Handle; SA = Schooner

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

E27. Before today, had you ever heard of a “standard drink” of alcohol?



Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to E29)

E28. As far as you know, is the number of “standard drinks” shown on cans and bottles of alcoholic beverages?



Yes ☐

No ☐

Don't know ☐

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

E29. Before today, had you ever heard of the Australian Alcohol Guidelines?



Yes ☐

No ☐

Don't know ☐

E30. How many “standard drinks” do you believe an adult male could drink every day for many years without adversely affecting his health?

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



Number of drinks per day:

Don't know ☐

E31. How many “standard drinks” do you believe an adult female could drink every day for many years without adversely affecting her health?

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



Number of drinks per day:

Don't know ☐

E32. Again thinking in terms of “standard drinks”, how many drinks do you believe an adult male could drink in a six hour period before he puts his health at risk?

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



Number of drinks in a six hour period:

Don't know ☐

E33. Again thinking in terms of “standard drinks”, how many drinks do you believe an adult female could drink in a six hour period before she puts her health at risk?

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



Number of drinks in a six hour period:

Don't know ☐

E34. And how many “standard drinks” do you believe an adult male could drink in a six hour period before he puts others’ health at risk?

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



Number of drinks in a six hour period:

Don't know ☐

E35. And how many “standard drinks” do you believe an adult female could drink in a six hour period before she puts others’ health at risk?

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



Number of drinks in a six hour period:

Don't know ☐

E36. How harmful or beneficial do you think your current alcohol consumption, including not drinking any alcohol, is to your health?

(Mark one response only)



Very harmful ☐

Somewhat harmful ☐

Neither harmful nor beneficial ☐

Somewhat beneficial ☐

Very beneficial ☐

Don't know ☐

E37. When you think about the health effects of alcohol consumption, which are the first two effects you think of?

(Mark one response in each column)



	First Effect	Second Effect
Liver disease	☐	☐
Heart disease	☐	☐
Drunkenness	☐	☐
Headaches/hangovers	☐	☐
Loss of self-control	☐	☐
Depression	☐	☐
Accidents	☐	☐
Violence	☐	☐
Cancer	☐	☐
Diabetes	☐	☐
Brain disease	☐	☐
Foetal alcohol effects	☐	☐
Sleep disturbances	☐	☐
Interactions with medications	☐	☐
Increased health risks in older people	☐	☐
Other negative effect	☐	☐
Lowers cholesterol/ good for the heart or blood	☐	☐
Relieves tension or stress	☐	☐
Other positive effect	☐	☐
No other effect	☐	☐
Don't know	☐	☐

Section F – Pain-killers/Analgesics

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

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

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

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

This section asks about the use of Pain-killers and Analgesics (e.g. Aspirin, Paracetamol, Mersyndol, Panadeine Forte, Nurofen Plus).

F1. Have you ever used Pain-killers/Analgesics?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to G1 on page 20)

F2. Have you ever used Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to G1 on page 20)

F3. About what age were you when you first used Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes?

Age in years:

F4. Have you used Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to G1 on page 20)

F5. During the last 12 months, did you find that you couldn't stop or cut down on your use of Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes, even though you wanted to or tried to?

Yes ☐

No ☐

F6. Have you used Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes in the last month?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to F8 on page 19)

F7. Have you used Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes in the last week? 

Yes ☐

No ☐

F8. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes? (Mark one response only) 

Every day ☐

Once a week or more ☐

About once a month ☐

Every few months ☐

Once or twice a year ☐

F9a. Where did you first obtain Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes? (Mark one response only in First column) 

F9b. Where do/did you usually obtain Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes? (Mark one response only in Usually column) 

PLEASE ANSWER

F9a.
First

AND

F9b.
Usually

Friend or acquaintance ☐

☐

☐

Brother or sister ☐

☐

☐

Parent ☐

☐

☐

Spouse or partner ☐

☐

☐

Other relative ☐

☐

☐

Dealer on the street ☐

☐

☐

Dealer delivery to my home ☐

☐

☐

Visit to the dealer's house ☐

☐

☐

Dealer at another location ☐

☐

☐

Doctor shopping/forged script ☐

☐

☐

Stole/steal it ☐

☐

☐

Bought/buy at a shop/retail outlet
(e.g. chemist, supermarket, etc.) ☐

☐

☐

Other ☐

☐

☐

F10. Where do/did you usually use Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes? (Mark all that apply) 

In my own/spouse's/partners home ☐

At a friend's house ☐

At a party at someone's house ☐

At raves/dance parties ☐

At restaurants/cafés ☐

At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) ☐

At school, TAFE, university, etc. ☐

At my workplace ☐

In public places (e.g. parks, beaches) ☐

In a car or other vehicle ☐

Somewhere else ☐

F11. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes? (Mark all that apply) 

Alcohol ☐

Marijuana/Cannabis ☐

Heroin ☐

Cocaine/Crack ☐

Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐

Anti-depressants ☐

Barbiturates ☐

Meth/amphetamine ☐

Ecstasy ☐

Other ☐

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

F12. What drug would you mostly use when Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes are not available? (Mark one response only) 

Alcohol ☐

Marijuana/Cannabis ☐

Heroin ☐

Cocaine/Crack ☐

Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐

Anti-depressants ☐

Barbiturates ☐

Meth/amphetamine ☐

Ecstasy ☐

Other ☐

Cocktail/Combination of drugs ☐

No other drug ☐

Section G – Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills

This section asks about the use of Tranquillisers and Sleeping pills (e.g. Benzos, Temazzies, Tranks, Sleepers, Valium, Serapax, Serries, Mandrax, Mandies, Rohypnol, Rowies).

G1. Have you ever used Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills?



Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to H1 on page 21)

G2. Have you ever used Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes?



Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to H1 on page 21)

G3. About what age were you when you first used Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes?



Age in years:

G4. Have you used Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months?



Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to H1 on page 21)

G5. During the last 12 months, did you find that you couldn't stop or cut down on your use of Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes, even though you wanted to or tried to?



Yes ☐

No ☐

G6. Have you used Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes in the last month?



Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to G8)

G7. Have you used Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes in the last week?



Yes ☐

No ☐

G8. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes?



(Mark one response only)

Every day ☐

Once a week or more ☐

About once a month ☐

Every few months ☐

Once or twice a year ☐

G9a. Where did you first obtain Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes?



(Mark one response only in First column)

G9b. Where do/did you usually obtain Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes?



(Mark one response only in Usually column)

PLEASE ANSWER

	G9a. First	AND	G9b. Usually
Friend or acquaintance	☐		☐
Brother or sister	☐		☐
Parent	☐		☐
Spouse or partner	☐		☐
Other relative	☐		☐
Dealer on the street	☐		☐
Dealer delivery to my home	☐		☐
Visit to the dealer's house	☐		☐
Dealer at another location	☐		☐
Doctor shopping/forged script	☐		☐
Stole/steal it	☐		☐
Other	☐		☐

G10. Where do/did you usually use Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes?



(Mark all that apply)

- In my own/spouse's/partners home ☐
- At a friend's house ☐
- At a party at someone's house ☐
- At raves/dance parties ☐
- At restaurants/café's ☐
- At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) ☐
- At school, TAFE, university, etc. ☐
- At my workplace ☐
- In public places (e.g. parks, beaches) ☐
- In a car or other vehicle ☐
- Somewhere else ☐

G11. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes?

(Mark all that apply)

- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- Other ☐

Not used any of the above at the same time as Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes ☐

G12. What drug would you mostly use when Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes are not available?

(Mark one response only)

- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- Other ☐
- Cocktail/Combination of drugs ☐
- No other drug ☐

Reminder:

Please cross inside the box, like this:



If you see a (Skip to) after the box you have just marked, go straight to the question included.

Section H – Steroids

H1. Have you ever used Steroids?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to J1 on page 23)

H2. Have you ever used Steroids for non-medical purposes?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to J1 on page 23)

H3. About what age were you when you first used Steroids for non-medical purposes?

Age in years:

H4. Have you used Steroids for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to J1 on page 23)

H5. During the last 12 months, did you find that you couldn't stop or cut down on your use of Steroids for non-medical purposes, even though you wanted to or tried to?

Yes ☐

No ☐

H6. Have you used Steroids for non-medical purposes in the last month?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to H8)

H7. Have you used Steroids for non-medical purposes in the last week?

Yes ☐

No ☐

H8. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Steroids for non-medical purposes?

(Mark one response only)

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

H9a. Where did you first obtain Steroids for non-medical purposes?

(Mark one response only in **First** column)



H9b. Where do/did you usually obtain Steroids for non-medical purposes?

(Mark one response only in **Usually** column)



PLEASE ANSWER	H9a. First	AND	H9b. Usually
Friend or acquaintance	☐		☐
Brother or sister	☐		☐
Parent	☐		☐
Spouse or partner	☐		☐
Other relative	☐		☐
Dealer on the street	☐		☐
Dealer delivery to my home	☐		☐
Visit to the dealer's house	☐		☐
Dealer at another location	☐		☐
At gyms/sporting clubs/ fitness centres	☐		☐
Doctor shopping/forged script	☐		☐
Stole/steal it	☐		☐
Other	☐		☐

H10. Where do/did you usually use Steroids for non-medical purposes?

(Mark all that apply)



- In my own/spouse's/partners home ☐
- At a friend's house ☐
- At a party at someone's house ☐
- At raves/dance parties ☐
- At restaurants/café's ☐
- At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) ☐
- At school, TAFE, university, etc. ☐
- At my workplace ☐
- In public places (e.g. parks, beaches) ☐
- In a car or other vehicle ☐
- At gyms/sporting clubs/fitness centres ☐
- Somewhere else ☐

H11. How have you used Steroids for non-medical purposes?

(Mark all that apply)



- Swallowed ☐
- Injected ☐
- Other ☐

H12. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Steroids for non-medical purposes?

(Mark all that apply)



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

H13. What drug would you mostly use when Steroids for non-medical purposes are not available?

(Mark one response only)



- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- Other ☐
- Cocktail/Combination of drugs ☐
- No other drug ☐

THERE IS NO SECTION I

Section J – Barbiturates

This section asks about the use of Barbiturates (e.g. Barbies, Barbs, Downers, Reds, Purple Hearts).

J1. Have you ever used Barbiturates?

Yes ☐ (Continue) No ☐ (Skip to K1)

J2. Have you ever used Barbiturates for non-medical purposes?

Yes ☐ (Continue) No ☐ (Skip to K1)

J3. About what age were you when you first used Barbiturates for non-medical purposes?

Age in years:

J4. Have you used Barbiturates for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months?

Yes ☐ (Continue) No ☐ (Skip to K1)

J5. Have you used Barbiturates for non-medical purposes in the last month?

Yes ☐ (Continue) No ☐ (Skip to J7)

J6. Have you used Barbiturates for non-medical purposes in the last week?

Yes ☐ No ☐

J7. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Barbiturates for non-medical purposes? (Mark one response only)

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

Section K – Meth/amphetamine

K1. Have you ever used Meth/amphetamine for non-medical purposes?

Yes ☐ (Continue) No ☐ (Skip to K15 on page 25)

K2. About what age were you when you first used Meth/amphetamine for non-medical purposes?

Age in years:

K3. Have you used Meth/amphetamine for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months?

Yes ☐ (Continue) No ☐ (Skip to K15 on page 25)

K4. During the last 12 months, did you find that you couldn't stop or cut down on your use of Meth/amphetamine for non-medical purposes, even though you wanted to or tried to?

Yes ☐ No ☐

K5. Have you used Meth/amphetamine for non-medical purposes in the last month?

Yes ☐ (Continue) No ☐ (Skip to K7)

K6. Have you used Meth/amphetamine for non-medical purposes in the last week?

Yes ☐ No ☐

K7. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Meth/amphetamine for non-medical purposes? (Mark one response only)

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

K8a. Where did you first obtain Meth/amphetamine for non-medical purposes?

(Mark one response only in **First** column)

K8b. Where do/did you usually obtain Meth/amphetamine for non-medical purposes?

(Mark one response only in **Usually** column)

PLEASE ANSWER	K8a. <u>First</u>	AND	K8b. <u>Usually</u>
Friend or acquaintance	☐		☐
Brother or sister	☐		☐
Parent	☐		☐
Spouse or partner	☐		☐
Other relative	☐		☐
Dealer on the street	☐		☐
Dealer delivery to my home	☐		☐
Visit to the dealer's house	☐		☐
Dealer at another location	☐		☐
Doctor shopping/forged script	☐		☐
Stole/steal it	☐		☐
Other	☐		☐

K9. Where do/did you usually use Meth/amphetamine for non-medical purposes?

(Mark all that apply)

- In my own/spouse's/partners home ☐
- At a friend's house ☐
- At a party at someone's house ☐
- At raves/dance parties ☐
- At restaurants/cafés ☐
- At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) ☐
- At school, TAFE, university, etc. ☐
- At my workplace ☐
- In public places (e.g. parks, beaches) ☐
- In a car or other vehicle ☐
- Somewhere else ☐

K10. On a day you use Meth/amphetamine, on average how many points or grams do you normally have?

Number of points

Number of grams

OR

If less than 1, indicate to the nearest fraction:

points

$\frac{1}{4}$ ☐

$\frac{1}{2}$ ☐

$\frac{3}{4}$ ☐

grams

$\frac{1}{4}$ ☐

$\frac{1}{2}$ ☐

$\frac{3}{4}$ ☐

OR

K11a. What forms of Meth/amphetamine have you ever used?

(Mark all that apply in **Ever** column)

K11b. In the last 12 months, what was the main form of Meth/amphetamine that you used?

(Mark one response only in **Main** column)

PLEASE ANSWER	K11a. <u>Forms Ever Used</u>	AND	K11b. <u>Main Form Used</u>
Powder	☐		☐
Liquid	☐		☐
Crystal, Ice	☐		☐
Base/Paste/Pure	☐		☐
Tablet	☐		☐
Prescription Amphetamines	☐		☐
Other	☐		☐

K12a. In what ways have you ever used Meth/amphetamine?

(Mark all that apply in **Ever** column)

K12b. In the last 12 months, what was the main way that you used Meth/amphetamine?

(Mark one response only in **Main** column)

PLEASE ANSWER	K12a. <u>Ways Ever Used</u>	AND	K12b. <u>Main Way Used</u>
Smoked	☐		☐
Snorted	☐		☐
Swallowed	☐		☐
Injected	☐		☐
Other	☐		☐

K13. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Meth/amphetamine for non-medical purposes?

(Mark all that apply)

- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- GHB ☐
- Ketamine ☐
- Other ☐

Not used any of the above at the same time as Meth/amphetamine for non-medical purposes ☐

K14. What drug would you mostly use when Meth/amphetamine for non-medical purposes is not available?

(Mark one response only)

- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- GHB ☐
- Ketamine ☐
- Other ☐
- Cocktail/Combination of drugs ☐
- No other drug ☐

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

K15. What SINGLE action best describes what you think should happen to anyone found in possession of small quantities of Meth/amphetamine for personal use? (Mark one response only)

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

Section L – Marijuana/Cannabis

L1. Have you ever used Marijuana/Cannabis?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to L18 on page 27)

L2. About what age were you when you first used Marijuana/Cannabis?

Age in years:

L3. Have you used Marijuana/Cannabis in the last 12 months?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to L18 on page 27)

L4. During the last 12 months, did you find that you couldn't stop or cut down on your use of Marijuana/Cannabis, even though you wanted to or tried to?

Yes ☐

No ☐

L5. Have you used Marijuana/Cannabis in the last month?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to L7)

L6. Have you used Marijuana/Cannabis in the last week?

Yes ☐

No ☐

L7. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Marijuana/Cannabis?

(Mark one response only)

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

L8a. Where did you first obtain Marijuana/Cannabis?
(Mark one response only in **First** column)



L8b. Where do/did you usually obtain Marijuana/Cannabis?

(Mark one response only in **Usually** column)



PLEASE ANSWER **L8a.** **AND** **L8b.**
First **Usually**

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Friend or acquaintance | ☐ | ☐ |
| Brother or sister | ☐ | ☐ |
| Parent | ☐ | ☐ |
| Spouse or partner | ☐ | ☐ |
| Other relative | ☐ | ☐ |
| Dealer on the street | ☐ | ☐ |
| Dealer delivery to my home | ☐ | ☐ |
| Visit to the dealer's house | ☐ | ☐ |
| Dealer at another location | ☐ | ☐ |
| Grew/grow my own
(made/make it myself) | ☐ | ☐ |
| Stole/steal it | ☐ | ☐ |
| Other | ☐ | ☐ |

L9. Where do/did you usually use Marijuana/Cannabis?
(Mark all that apply)



- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| In my own/spouse's/partners home | ☐ |
| At a friend's house | ☐ |
| At a party at someone's house | ☐ |
| At raves/dance parties | ☐ |
| At restaurants/café's | ☐ |
| At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) | ☐ |
| At school, TAFE, university, etc. | ☐ |
| At my workplace | ☐ |
| In public places (e.g. parks, beaches) | ☐ |
| In a car or other vehicle | ☐ |
| Somewhere else | ☐ |

L10. On a day you use Marijuana/Cannabis, on average how many cones, bongs or joints do you normally have?



Number of
cones or bongs

OR

Number of
joints

If less than 1, indicate to the nearest fraction:

cones or bongs

$\frac{1}{4}$ ☐

$\frac{1}{2}$ ☐

$\frac{3}{4}$ ☐

OR

joints

$\frac{1}{4}$ ☐

$\frac{1}{2}$ ☐

$\frac{3}{4}$ ☐

L11. What form of Marijuana/Cannabis do you use?
(Mark all that apply)



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Leaf | ☐ |
| Head | ☐ |
| Resin (including Hash) | ☐ |
| Oil (including Hash oil) | ☐ |
| Hydro | ☐ |
| Other | ☐ |

L12. How have you used Marijuana/Cannabis?
(Mark all that apply)



- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Smoked as joints (e.g. reefers, spliffs) | ☐ |
| Smoked from a bong or pipe | ☐ |
| By eating it (e.g. Hash cookies) | ☐ |
| Marijuana/Cannabis and tobacco mixed | ☐ |
| Other | ☐ |

L13. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Marijuana/Cannabis?
(Mark all that apply)



- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Alcohol | ☐ |
| Heroin | ☐ |
| Cocaine/Crack | ☐ |
| Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills | ☐ |
| Anti-depressants | ☐ |
| Pain-killers/Analgesics | ☐ |
| Barbiturates | ☐ |
| Meth/amphetamine | ☐ |
| Ecstasy | ☐ |
| Other | ☐ |
| Not used any of the above at
the same time as Marijuana/Cannabis | ☐ |

L14. What drug would you mostly use when Marijuana/Cannabis is not available?
(Mark one response only)



- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alcohol | ☐ |
| Heroin | ☐ |
| Cocaine/Crack | ☐ |
| Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills | ☐ |
| Anti-depressants | ☐ |
| Pain-killers/Analgesics | ☐ |
| Barbiturates | ☐ |
| Meth/amphetamine | ☐ |
| Ecstasy | ☐ |
| Other | ☐ |
| Cocktail/Combination of drugs | ☐ |
| No other drug | ☐ |

L15. How much did you pay the last time you purchased Marijuana/Cannabis?

(Write in amount to the nearest dollar)



Cost in dollars: \$

--	--	--	--

L16. How much Marijuana/Cannabis did you purchase on this occasion?

(Include sharing a purchase of a particular quantity)

(Mark one response only)



Number of kilograms

--	--	--	--

Number of grams

--	--	--	--

OR

Number of pounds

--	--	--	--

Number of ounces

--	--	--	--

If less than 1, indicate to the nearest fraction:

grams

$\frac{1}{4}$ ☐

$\frac{1}{2}$ ☐

$\frac{3}{4}$ ☐

OR

ounces

$\frac{1}{4}$ ☐

$\frac{1}{2}$ ☐

$\frac{3}{4}$ ☐

L17. What type of Marijuana/Cannabis did you purchase on this occasion?

(Mark one response only)



Leaf ☐

Head ☐

Resin ☐

Other ☐

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

L18. Do you think the possession of small quantities of marijuana/cannabis for personal use should be a criminal offence, that is, should offenders get a criminal record?



Yes ☐

No ☐

Unsure/Don't know ☐

L19. What SINGLE action best describes what you think should happen to anyone found in possession of small quantities of Marijuana/Cannabis for personal use?



(Mark one response only)

No action ☐

A caution or warning only ☐

Referral to drug education program ☐

Referral to treatment ☐

Something similar to a parking fine, up to \$200 ☐

A substantial fine, around \$1,000 ☐

A community service order ☐

Weekend detention ☐

A prison sentence ☐

Some other arrangement ☐

Don't know ☐

L20. If Marijuana/Cannabis were legal to use, would you. . . ?

(Mark one response only)



Not use it, even if it were legal and available ☐

Try it ☐

Use it about as often as you do now ☐

Use it more often than you do now ☐

Use it less often than you do now ☐

Don't know ☐

Section M – Heroin

M1. Have you ever used Heroin? 

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to M15 on page 29)

M2. About what age were you when you first used Heroin? 

Age in years:

M3. Have you used Heroin in the last 12 months?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to M15 on page 29)

M4. During the last 12 months, did you find that you couldn't stop or cut down on your use of Heroin, even though you wanted to or tried to? 

Yes ☐

No ☐

M5. Have you used Heroin in the last month? 

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to M7)

M6. Have you used Heroin in the last week? 

Yes ☐

No ☐

M7. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Heroin? 

(Mark one response only)

Every day ☐

Once a week or more ☐

About once a month ☐

Every few months ☐

Once or twice a year ☐

M8a. Where did you first obtain Heroin? 

(Mark one response only in First column)

M8b. Where do/did you usually obtain Heroin? 

(Mark one response only in Usually column)

PLEASE ANSWER	M8a. <u>First</u>	AND	M8b. <u>Usually</u>
Friend or acquaintance	☐		☐
Brother or sister	☐		☐
Parent	☐		☐
Spouse or partner	☐		☐
Other relative	☐		☐
Dealer on the street	☐		☐
Dealer delivery to my home	☐		☐
Visit to the dealer's house	☐		☐
Dealer at another location	☐		☐
Doctor shopping/forged script	☐		☐
Stole/steal it	☐		☐
Other	☐		☐

M9. Where do/did you usually use Heroin? 

(Mark all that apply)

In my own/spouse's/partners home ☐

At a friend's house ☐

At a party at someone's house ☐

At raves/dance parties ☐

At restaurants/café's ☐

At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) ☐

At school, TAFE, university, etc. ☐

At my workplace ☐

In public places (e.g. parks, beaches) ☐

In a car or other vehicle ☐

Somewhere else ☐

M10. On a day you use Heroin, on average how many hits do you normally have? 

Number of hits:

M11a. What forms of Heroin have you ever used?

(Mark all that apply in Ever column)

M11b. In the last 12 months, what was the main form of Heroin that you used? 

(Mark one response only in Main column)

PLEASE ANSWER	M11a. <u>Forms Ever Used</u>	AND	M11b. <u>Main Form Used</u>
Powder	☐		☐
Rock	☐		☐
Other	☐		☐

M12a. In what ways have you ever used Heroin? 

(Mark all that apply in Ever column)

M12b. In the last 12 months, what was the main way that you used Heroin? 

(Mark one response only in Main column)

PLEASE ANSWER	M12a. <u>Ways Ever Used</u>	AND	M12b. <u>Main Way Used</u>
Smoked	☐		☐
Snorted	☐		☐
Swallowed	☐		☐
Injected	☐		☐
Other	☐		☐

M13. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Heroin?

(Mark all that apply)

- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- Other ☐

Not used any of the above at the same time as Heroin ☐

M14. What drug would you mostly use when Heroin is not available?

(Mark one response only)

- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- Other ☐
- Cocktail/Combination of drugs ☐
- No other drug ☐

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

M15. What SINGLE action best describes what you think should happen to anyone found in possession of small quantities of Heroin for personal use?

(Mark one response only)

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

Section N – Methadone or Buprenorphine

This section asks about the use of Methadone (e.g. Done, Junk, Jungle juice) and/or Buprenorphine (e.g. Bupe, Sub).

N1. Have you ever used Methadone or Buprenorphine?

Yes ☐ (Continue) No ☐ (Skip to O1 on page 31)

N2. Have you ever used Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically)?

Yes ☐ (Continue) No ☐ (Skip to O1 on page 31)

N3. About what age were you when you first used Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically)?

Age in years:

N4. Have you used Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically) in the last 12 months?

Yes ☐ (Continue) No ☐ (Skip to O1 on page 31)

N5. During the last 12 months, did you find that you couldn't stop or cut down on your use of Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically), even though you wanted to or tried to?

Yes ☐ No ☐

N6. Have you used Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically) in the last month?

Yes ☐ (Continue) No ☐ (Skip to N8)

N7. Have you used Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically) in the last week?

Yes ☐ No ☐

N8. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically)?

(Mark one response only)

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

N9a. Where did you first obtain Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically)?
(Mark one response only in First column)

N9b. Where do/did you usually obtain Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically)?
(Mark one response only in Usually column)

PLEASE ANSWER	N9a. <u>First</u>	AND	N9b. <u>Usually</u>
Friend or acquaintance	☐		☐
Brother or sister	☐		☐
Parent	☐		☐
Spouse or partner	☐		☐
Other relative	☐		☐
Dealer on the street	☐		☐
Dealer delivery to my home	☐		☐
Visit to the dealer's house	☐		☐
Dealer at another location	☐		☐
Doctor shopping/forged script	☐		☐
Stole/steal it	☐		☐
Other	☐		☐

N10. Where do/did you usually use Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically)?
(Mark all that apply)

- In my own/spouse's/partners home ☐
- At a friend's house ☐
- At a party at someone's house ☐
- At raves/dance parties ☐
- At restaurants/café's ☐
- At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) ☐
- At school, TAFE, university, etc. ☐
- At my workplace ☐
- In public places (e.g. parks, beaches) ☐
- In a car or other vehicle ☐
- Somewhere else ☐

N11. On a day you use Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically), on average how many hits do you normally have?

Number of hits:

N12. What forms of Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically) do you use?
(Mark all that apply)

- Methadone syrup ☐
- Physeptone tablets ☐
- Other ☐

N13. How have you used Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically)?
(Mark all that apply)

- Swallowed ☐
- Injected ☐
- Other ☐

N14. Which of Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically) have you used in the last 12 months?
(Mark one response only)

- Methadone only ☐
- Buprenorphine only ☐
- Both Methadone and Buprenorphine ☐

N15. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically)?
(Mark all that apply)

- Alcohol ☐
 - Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
 - Heroin ☐
 - Cocaine/Crack ☐
 - Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
 - Anti-depressants ☐
 - Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
 - Barbiturates ☐
 - Meth/amphetamine ☐
 - Ecstasy ☐
 - Other ☐
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Methadone or Buprenorphine (which has not been supplied medically) ☐

N16. What drug would you mostly use when Methadone or Buprenorphine (not supplied to you medically) is not available?
(Mark one response only)

- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- Other ☐
- Cocktail/Combination of drugs ☐
- No other drug ☐

Section O – Cocaine

O1. Have you ever used Cocaine?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to P1 on page 32)

O2. About what age were you when you first used Cocaine?

Age in years:

O3. Have you used Cocaine in the last 12 months?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to P1 on page 32)

O4. During the last 12 months, did you find that you couldn't stop or cut down on your use of Cocaine, even though you wanted to or tried to?

Yes ☐

No ☐

O5. Have you used Cocaine in the last month?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to O7)

O6. Have you used Cocaine in the last week?

Yes ☐

No ☐

O7. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Cocaine?

(Mark one response only)

Every day ☐

Once a week or more ☐

About once a month ☐

Every few months ☐

Once or twice a year ☐

O8a. Where did you first obtain Cocaine?

(Mark one response only in First column)

O8b. Where do/did you usually obtain Cocaine?

(Mark one response only in Usually column)

PLEASE ANSWER

O8a.
First

AND

O8b.
Usually

Friend or acquaintance ☐

Brother or sister ☐

Parent ☐

Spouse or partner ☐

Other relative ☐

Dealer on the street ☐

Dealer delivery to my home ☐

Visit to the dealer's house ☐

Dealer at another location ☐

Doctor shopping/forged script ☐

Stole/steal it ☐

Other ☐

O9. Where do/did you usually use Cocaine?

(Mark all that apply)

In my own/spouse's/partners home ☐

At a friend's house ☐

At a party at someone's house ☐

At raves/dance parties ☐

At restaurants/cafés ☐

At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) ☐

At school, TAFE, university, etc. ☐

At my workplace ☐

In public places (e.g. parks, beaches) ☐

In a car or other vehicle ☐

Somewhere else ☐

O10. On a day you use Cocaine, on average how many 'hits' or 'lines' do you normally have?

Number of
grams

OR

Number of
points

OR

Number of
lines

If less than 1, indicate to the nearest fraction:

grams

$\frac{1}{4}$ ☐

$\frac{1}{2}$ ☐

$\frac{3}{4}$ ☐

points

$\frac{1}{4}$ ☐

$\frac{1}{2}$ ☐

$\frac{3}{4}$ ☐

lines

$\frac{1}{4}$ ☐

$\frac{1}{2}$ ☐

$\frac{3}{4}$ ☐

O11a. What forms of Cocaine have you ever used?

(Mark all that apply in Ever column)

O11b. In the last 12 months, what was the main form of Cocaine that you used?

(Mark one response only in Main column)

PLEASE ANSWER	O11a. Forms <u>Ever</u> Used	AND	O11b. <u>Main</u> Form Used
Cocaine powder	☐		☐
Crack Cocaine (smokeable crystal)	☐		☐
Other	☐		☐

O12a. In what ways have you ever used Cocaine?

(Mark all that apply in Ever column)



O12b. In the last 12 months, what was the main way that you used Cocaine?

(Mark one response only in Main column)

PLEASE ANSWER	O12a. Ways Ever Used	AND	O12b. Main Way Used
Smoked	☐		☐
Snorted	☐		☐
Swallowed	☐		☐
Injected	☐		☐
Other	☐		☐

O13. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Cocaine?

(Mark all that apply)



- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- GHB ☐
- Ketamine ☐
- Other ☐
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Cocaine ☐

O14. Which drug would you mostly use when Cocaine is not available?

(Mark one response only)



- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- GHB ☐
- Ketamine ☐
- Other ☐
- Cocktail/Combination of drugs ☐
- No other drug ☐

Section P – Hallucinogens

P1. Have you ever used any Hallucinogens?



Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to Q1 on page 34)

P2. About what age were you when you first used Hallucinogens?



Age in years:

P3. Have you used Hallucinogens in the last 12 months?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to Q1 on page 34)

P4. During the last 12 months, did you find that you couldn't stop or cut down on your use of Hallucinogens, even though you wanted to or tried to?



Yes ☐

No ☐

P5. Have you used Hallucinogens in the last month?



Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to P7)

P6. Have you used Hallucinogens in the last week?



Yes ☐

No ☐

P7. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Hallucinogens?



(Mark one response only)

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

P8a. Where did you first obtain Hallucinogens?

(Mark one response only in **First** column)

P8b. Where do/did you usually obtain Hallucinogens?

(Mark one response only in **Usually** column)

PLEASE ANSWER	P8a. First	AND	P8b. Usually
Friend or acquaintance	☐		☐
Brother or sister	☐		☐
Parent	☐		☐
Spouse or partner	☐		☐
Other relative	☐		☐
Dealer on the street	☐		☐
Dealer delivery to my home	☐		☐
Visit to the dealer's house	☐		☐
Dealer at another location	☐		☐
Doctor shopping/forged script	☐		☐
Stole/steal it	☐		☐
Grew/picked it myself	☐		☐
Other	☐		☐

P9. Where do/did you usually use Hallucinogens?

(Mark all that apply)

- In my own/spouse's/partners home ☐
- At a friend's house ☐
- At a party at someone's house ☐
- At raves/dance parties ☐
- At restaurants/café's ☐
- At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) ☐
- At school, TAFE, university, etc. ☐
- At my workplace ☐
- In public places (e.g. parks, beaches) ☐
- In a car or other vehicle ☐
- Somewhere else ☐

P10. On a day you use Hallucinogens, on average how many 'trips' do you normally have?

Number of trips:

P11. What forms of Hallucinogens do you use?

(Mark all that apply)

- Tabs ☐
- Liquid ☐
- Magic mushrooms ☐
- Datura or Angel's trumpet ☐
- Other ☐

P12. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Hallucinogens?

(Mark all that apply)

- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- Other ☐
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Hallucinogens ☐

P13. What drug would you mostly use when Hallucinogens are not available?

(Mark one response only)

- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- Other ☐
- Cocktail/Combination of drugs ☐
- No other drug ☐

Reminder:

Please cross inside the box, like this:



If you see a (Skip to) after the box you have just marked, go straight to the question included.

Section Q – Ecstasy

Q1. Have you ever used Ecstasy?



Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to Q13 on page 35)

Q2. About what age were you when you first used Ecstasy?



Age in years:

Q3. Have you used Ecstasy in the last 12 months?



Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to Q13 on page 35)

Q4. During the last 12 months, did you find that you couldn't stop or cut down on your use of Ecstasy, even though you wanted to or tried to?

Yes ☐

No ☐



Q5. Have you used Ecstasy in the last month?



Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to Q7)

Q6. Have you used Ecstasy in the last week?



Yes ☐

No ☐

Q7. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Ecstasy?

(Mark one response only)



Every day ☐

Once a week or more ☐

About once a month ☐

Every few months ☐

Once or twice a year ☐

Q8a. Where did you first obtain Ecstasy?

(Mark one response only in First column)



Q8b. Where do/did you usually obtain Ecstasy?

(Mark one response only in Usually column)



PLEASE ANSWER

**Q8a.
First**

AND

**Q8b.
Usually**

Friend or acquaintance ☐

☐
☐

Brother or sister ☐

☐
☐

Parent ☐

☐
☐

Spouse or partner ☐

☐
☐

Other relative ☐

☐
☐

Dealer on the street ☐

☐
☐

Dealer delivery to my home ☐

☐
☐

Visit to the dealer's house ☐

☐
☐

Dealer at another location ☐

☐
☐

Doctor shopping/forged script ☐

☐
☐

Stole/steal it ☐

☐
☐

Other ☐

☐
☐

Q9. Where do/did you usually use Ecstasy?

(Mark all that apply)



In my own/spouse's/partners home ☐

At a friend's house ☐

At a party at someone's house ☐

At raves/dance parties ☐

At restaurants/café's ☐

At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) ☐

At school, TAFE, university, etc. ☐

At my workplace ☐

In public places (e.g. parks, beaches) ☐

In a car or other vehicle ☐

Somewhere else ☐

Q10. On a day you use Ecstasy, on average how many tablets/pills do you normally have?



Number of tablets/pills:

If less than 1, indicate to the nearest fraction:

$\frac{1}{4}$ ☐

$\frac{1}{2}$ ☐

$\frac{3}{4}$ ☐

Q11. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Ecstasy?

(Mark all that apply)



- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Viagra ☐
- GHB ☐
- Ketamine ☐
- Other ☐

Not used any of the above at the same time as Ecstasy ☐

Q12. Which drug would you mostly use when Ecstasy is not available?

(Mark one response only)



- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- GHB ☐
- Ketamine ☐
- Other ☐
- Cocktail/Combination of drugs ☐
- No other drug ☐

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

Q13. What SINGLE action best describes what you think should happen to anyone found in possession of small quantities of Ecstasy for personal use?

(Mark one response only)



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

Section R – Ketamine

R1. Have you ever used Ketamine?



Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to S1 on page 36)

R2. About what age were you when you first used Ketamine?



Age in years:

R3. Have you used Ketamine in the last 12 months?



Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to S1 on page 36)

R4. Have you used Ketamine in the last month?



Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to R6)

R5. Have you used Ketamine in the last week?



Yes ☐

No ☐

R6. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Ketamine?



(Mark one response only)

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

R7. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Ketamine?

(Mark all that apply)



- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- GHB ☐
- Other ☐

Not used any of the above at the same time as Ketamine ☐

Section S – GHB

S1. Have you ever used GHB?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to T1)

S2. About what age were you when you first used GHB?

Age in years:

S3. Have you used GHB in the last 12 months?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to T1)

S4. Have you used GHB in the last month?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to S6)

S5. Have you used GHB in the last week?

Yes ☐

No ☐

S6. In the last 12 months, how often did you use GHB?

(Mark one response only)

Every day ☐

Once a week or more ☐

About once a month ☐

Every few months ☐

Once or twice a year ☐

S7. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used GHB?

(Mark all that apply)

Alcohol ☐

Marijuana/Cannabis ☐

Heroin ☐

Cocaine/Crack ☐

Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐

Anti-depressants ☐

Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐

Barbiturates ☐

Meth/amphetamine ☐

Ecstasy ☐

Ketamine ☐

Other ☐

Not used any of the above at the same time as GHB ☐

Section T – Zanthanols

T1. Have you ever used Zanthanols?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to U1 on page 37)

T2. About what age were you when you first used Zanthanols?

Age in years:

T3. Have you used Zanthanols in the last 12 months?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to U1 on page 37)

T4. Have you used Zanthanols in the last month?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to T6)

T5. Have you used Zanthanols in the last week?

Yes ☐

No ☐

T6. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Zanthanols?

(Mark one response only)

Every day ☐

Once a week or more ☐

About once a month ☐

Every few months ☐

Once or twice a year ☐

T7. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Zanthanols?

(Mark all that apply)

Alcohol ☐

Marijuana/Cannabis ☐

Heroin ☐

Cocaine/Crack ☐

Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐

Anti-depressants ☐

Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐

Barbiturates ☐

Meth/amphetamine ☐

Ecstasy ☐

GHB ☐

Ketamine ☐

Other ☐

Not used any of the above at the same time as Zanthanols ☐

Section U – Inhalants

This section asks about the use of Inhalants (e.g. Chroming, Sniffing, Solvents, Aerosols, Glue, Petrol, Laughing gas, Whippits, Nitrous, Snappers, Poppers, Pearlers, Rushamines, Locker room, Bolt, Bullet, Rush, Climax, Red gold, Amyl, Bulbs)

U1. Have you ever used Inhalants? 

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to V1 on page 38)

U2. About what age were you when you first used Inhalants? 

Age in years:

U3. Have you used Inhalants in the last 12 months? 

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to V1 on page 38)

U4. During the last 12 months, did you find that you couldn't stop or cut down on your use of Inhalants, even though you wanted to or tried? 

Yes ☐

No ☐

U5. Have you used Inhalants in the last month? 

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to U7)

U6. Have you used Inhalants in the last week? 

Yes ☐

No ☐

U7. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Inhalants? 

(Mark one response only)

Every day ☐

Once a week or more ☐

About once a month ☐

Every few months ☐

Once or twice a year ☐

U8a. Where did you first obtain Inhalants? 

(Mark one response only in **First** column)

U8b. Where do/did you usually obtain Inhalants? 

(Mark one response only in **Usually** column)

PLEASE ANSWER

**U8a.
First**

AND

**U8b.
Usually**

Friend or acquaintance ☐

Brother or sister ☐

Parent ☐

Spouse or partner ☐

Other relative ☐

Dealer on the street ☐

Dealer delivery to my home ☐

Visit to the dealer's house ☐

Dealer at another location ☐

Bought/buy at a shop/retail

outlet (e.g. petrol station, hardware store, supermarket, etc.) ☐

Doctor shopping/forged script ☐

Stole/steal it ☐

Other ☐

U9. Where do/did you usually use Inhalants? 

(Mark all that apply)

In my own/spouse's/partners home ☐

At a friend's house ☐

At a party at someone's house ☐

At raves/dance parties ☐

At restaurants/café's ☐

At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) ☐

At school, TAFE, university, etc. ☐

At my workplace ☐

In public places (e.g. parks, beaches) ☐

In a car or other vehicle ☐

Somewhere else ☐

U10. On a day you use Inhalants, on average how many hits do you normally have? 

Number of hits:

U11. What form of Inhalants do you use? 

(Mark all that apply)

Petrol ☐

Volatile Solvents ☐

(e.g. glue, butane, aerosol sprays, cleaning fluid, felt pens, liquid paper, paint thinner)

Anaesthetics ☐

(e.g. nitrous oxide, ether, chloroform)

Nitrites ☐

(e.g. amyl nitrate (poppers, snappers), butyl (rush, bolt, climax, video head cleaner))

Other ☐

U12. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Inhalants?

(Mark all that apply)



- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- Other ☐
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Inhalants ☐

U13. What drug would you mostly use when Inhalants are not available?

(Mark one response only)



- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Meth/amphetamine ☐
- Ecstasy ☐
- Other ☐
- Cocktail/Combination of drugs ☐
- No other drug ☐

Section V – Other Opiates/Opioids

V1. Not including Heroin, have you ever used other Opiates/Opioids such as morphine or pethidine?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to W1 on page 39)

V2. Not including Heroin, have you ever used other Opiates/Opioids which were not supplied to you medically?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to W1 on page 39)

V3. Have you used other Opiates/Opioids which were not supplied to you medically, in the last 12 months?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to W1 on page 39)

V4. What type of other Opiates/Opioids (not supplied to you medically) have you used in the last 12 months?

(Mark all that apply)

Morphine ☐

Pethidine ☐

Other ☐

V5. How have you used other Opiates/Opioids (not supplied to you medically) in the last 12 months?

(Mark all that apply)

Swallowed ☐

Injected ☐

Other ☐

V6. In the last 12 months, which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used these other Opiates/Opioids (not supplied to you medically)?

(Mark all that apply)

Alcohol ☐

Marijuana/Cannabis ☐

Heroin ☐

Cocaine/Crack ☐

Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐

Anti-depressants ☐

Pain-killers/Analgesics ☐

Barbiturates ☐

Meth/amphetamine ☐

Ecstasy ☐

Other ☐

Not used any of the above at the same time as these other Opiates/Opioids ☐

Section W – Injectable Drugs

This section deals with illicit injecting – that is, the injection of drugs that were not medically prescribed to inject. Some examples of injectable drugs are Steroids, Speed, Heroin, Pethidine, Cocaine and Ecstasy.

W1. Have you ever injected any drugs, apart from any that were prescribed for you to inject?

(This includes being injected by someone else)

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐ (Skip to W13 on page 40)

W2. About what age were you when you first injected yourself with a drug not prescribed to inject?

(This includes being injected by someone else)

Age in years:

W3. What drug, not prescribed to inject, did you first inject?

(This includes being injected by someone else)

(Mark one response only)

Heroin ☐

Methadone ☐

Other Opiates/Opioids (Morphine, Pethidine) ☐

Meth/amphetamine ☐

Cocaine or Crack Cocaine ☐

LSD or other Hallucinogens ☐

Ecstasy ☐

Benzodiazepines ☐

Steroids ☐

Other drugs ☐

W4. What drug(s), not prescribed to inject, have you injected in the last 12 months?

(This includes being injected by someone else)

(Mark all that apply)

Heroin ☐

Methadone ☐

Other Opiates/Opioids (Morphine, Pethidine) ☐

Meth/amphetamine ☐

Cocaine or Crack Cocaine ☐

LSD or other Hallucinogens ☐

Ecstasy ☐

Benzodiazepines ☐

Steroids ☐

Other drugs ☐

Have not injected any of these drugs in the last 12 months ☐ (Skip to W13 on page 40)

W5. On average, how often have you injected yourself with a drug not prescribed to inject in the last 12 months?

(This includes being injected by someone else)

(Mark one response only)

More than 3 times a day ☐

2 – 3 times a day ☐

Once a day ☐

More than once a week

(but less than once a day) ☐

Once a week or less ☐

W6. Where do you usually get needles and syringes?

(Mark all that apply)

Chemist ☐

Needle and syringe program ☐

Friends ☐

Hospital or doctor ☐

Diabetes Australia ☐

Other ☐

W7. Have you used a needle and syringe program in the last 12 months?

Yes ☐

No ☐

W8. Where did you dispose of the LAST needle and/or syringe (or fit pack, sharps bin or other fit container) that you used?

(Mark one response only)

Rubbish bin at home ☐

Plastic rubbish bin ☐

Public needle disposal bin ☐

Needle and syringe program ☐

Regulated injecting room/“shooting gallery” ☐

Street or laneway ☐

Other ☐

W9. Have you ever used a needle or other injecting equipment after someone else had already used it?

(Mark one response only)

Yes, and I bleached

and/or rinsed it first ☐

Yes, but I did not bleach

or rinse it first ☐

No ☐ (Skip to W12 on page 40)

W10. How long ago did you last use a needle or other injecting equipment which had been already used by someone else?

- Less than a month ago ☐
- Between 1 and 12 months ago ☐
- Between 1 and 5 years ago ☐
- More than 5 years ago ☐ (Skip to W12)
- Never ☐



W11. How many times in the last 12 months have you used a needle or other injecting equipment after someone else had already used it?

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



W12. How long ago did someone else use a needle or other injecting equipment after you had used it?



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

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

W13. Have you heard or seen any health promotion message relating to safer injecting practices?

Yes ☐

No ☐



Reminder:

Please cross inside the box, like this:



If you see a (Skip to) after the box you have just marked, go straight to the question included.

Reminder:



Are you filling in the boxes correctly?



Are you shading the boxes fully for any mistakes?

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

Section X – Attitudes

X1. During the last 12 months, in general, how did you obtain your tobacco, alcohol or other drugs?
(Mark all that apply for each drug type)



	Tobacco	Alcohol	Other Drugs
Did not obtain in last 12 months	☐	☐	☐
Bought at a shop/retail outlet/ licensed premises	☐	☐	☐
Bought from someone else	☐	☐	☐
Stole it	☐	☐	☐
Traded stolen goods	☐	☐	☐
Traded other goods	☐	☐	☐
Swapped drugs	☐	☐	☐
Traded sex	☐	☐	☐
Re-cut a previously obtained deal	☐	☐	☐
Received some in payment for a job	☐	☐	☐
Forged scripts	☐	☐	☐
Grew my own/made it myself	☐	☐	☐
Friends or relatives offered to me	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

X2. What is your main drug of choice (that is, your favourite or preferred drug), and what is your next drug of choice?
(Mark only one response in each column)



	Main Choice	Next Choice
Tobacco	☐	☐
Alcohol	☐	☐
Marijuana/Cannabis	☐	☐
Heroin	☐	☐
Cocaine/Crack	☐	☐
Pain-killers/Analgesics	☐	☐
Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills	☐	☐
Meth/amphetamine	☐	☐
Ecstasy	☐	☐
GHB	☐	☐
Ketamine	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐
No main drug of choice	☐	
No next drug of choice		☐

If you have ever used an illicit drug, please answer X3.
If you have never used an illicit drug, please answer X4.

X3. What factors influenced your decision to first use an illicit drug (including marijuana/cannabis)?
(Mark all that apply, then skip to Y1)



- Friends used/was offered by a friend (peer pressure) ☐
- Wanted to see what it was like (curiosity) ☐
- To feel better/to stop feeling unhappy ☐
- To take a risk ☐
- To do something exciting ☐
- Family problems (e.g. parents separated, didn't get on with parents) ☐
- Work/school/relationship problems ☐
- Traumatic experience (e.g. sexual or physical assault, death of someone close) ☐
- To lose weight ☐
- Enhance experience of some event (e.g. dance party) ☐
- Can't recall ☐
- Don't know ☐
- Other (Please write in):

1

X4. What factors influenced your decision never to try illicit drugs (including marijuana/cannabis)?
(Mark all that apply)



- Worry about health problems ☐
- Didn't want to become addicted ☐
- Fear of legal consequences ☐
- Didn't want anyone to find out ☐
- Didn't like to feel out of control ☐
- Family/Friends/Peer pressure ☐
- Didn't think it would be enjoyable ☐
- Just not interested ☐
- Financial reasons ☐
- No opportunity or illicit drugs available ☐
- Religious/moral reasons ☐
- Didn't want to break the law ☐
- Fear of death ☐
- Other ☐
- Don't know ☐

1

OFFICE USE ONLY

Section Y – Harms

Y1. In the last 12 months, did any person affected by alcohol. . . ?

(Mark one response for each row)



	Yes	No
Verbally abuse you	☐	☐
Physically abuse you	☐	☐
Put you in fear	☐	☐

Y2. In the last 12 months, did any person affected by illicit drugs. . . ?

(Mark one response for each row)



	Yes	No
Verbally abuse you	☐	☐
Physically abuse you	☐	☐
Put you in fear	☐	☐

If No to all in Y1 and Y2, Skip to Y10 on page 43

Y3. Which of the following persons affected by alcohol or illicit drugs were responsible for the incident(s) referred to above?

(Select each of the incidents that occurred to you from the top row, and moving down the list of persons, mark all that apply)



	Verbal abuse	Physical abuse	Put you in fear
Spouse or partner	☐	☐	☐
Parent	☐	☐	☐
Child	☐	☐	☐
Brother or sister	☐	☐	☐
Other relative	☐	☐	☐
Other house/flat resident	☐	☐	☐
Current boy/girl friend	☐	☐	☐
Former spouse/partner/ boy/girl friend	☐	☐	☐
Work/school/university mate	☐	☐	☐
Friend	☐	☐	☐
Other person known to me	☐	☐	☐
Not known to me	☐	☐	☐

PLEASE CHECK AGAIN THAT ALL THE INCIDENTS MENTIONED IN Y1 AND Y2 HAVE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWERS IN Y3

Y4. Where did the incident(s) referred to occur?

(Select each of the incidents that occurred to you from the top row, and moving down the list of locations, mark all that apply)

	Verbal abuse	Physical abuse	Put you in fear
In my own home	☐	☐	☐
In a pub or club	☐	☐	☐
At a party	☐	☐	☐
At my workplace	☐	☐	☐
At school/university	☐	☐	☐
Public transport (e.g. train)	☐	☐	☐
In the street	☐	☐	☐
Somewhere else	☐	☐	☐

Y5. What was the most serious physical injury you sustained as a result of the incident(s)?

(Mark one response only)

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

Y6. Were the incidents reported to the police?

- No – none ☐
- Yes – some ☐
- Yes – all ☐ (Skip to Y8 on page 43)

Y7. Are there any reasons why you didn't report all of the incidents to the police?

(Mark all that apply)

- Too trivial/unimportant ☐
- Private matter ☐
- Police could not do anything ☐
- Police would not do anything ☐
- Did not want offender punished ☐
- Too confused/upset ☐
- Afraid of reprisal/revenge ☐
- Incident is not uncommon for me (e.g. it is to be expected at parties, working in pubs) ☐
- Other ☐

Y8. **In general**, at the time(s) the alcohol or other drug-related incident(s) took place, had you also been drinking alcohol or consuming drugs other than alcohol?

(Mark one response only)

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

Y9. Did any of the incidents of physical abuse involve **sexual abuse**?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐
- Not relevant (not physically abused) ☐

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

Y10. In the **last 12 months**, did you undertake the following activities while under the influence of **alcohol**?

(Mark yes or no for each activity)



- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Went to work | ☐ | ☐ |
| Went swimming | ☐ | ☐ |
| Operated a boat | ☐ | ☐ |
| Drove a motor vehicle | ☐ | ☐ |
| Operated hazardous machinery | ☐ | ☐ |
| Created a public disturbance or nuisance | ☐ | ☐ |
| Caused damage to property | ☐ | ☐ |
| Stole money, goods or property | ☐ | ☐ |
| Verbally abused someone | ☐ | ☐ |
| Physically abused someone | ☐ | ☐ |

Y11. In the **last 12 months**, did you undertake the following activities while under the influence of **illicit drugs**?

(Mark yes or no for each activity)



- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Went to work | ☐ | ☐ |
| Went swimming | ☐ | ☐ |
| Operated a boat | ☐ | ☐ |
| Drove a motor vehicle | ☐ | ☐ |
| Operated hazardous machinery | ☐ | ☐ |
| Created a public disturbance or nuisance | ☐ | ☐ |
| Caused damage to property | ☐ | ☐ |
| Stole money, goods or property | ☐ | ☐ |
| Verbally abused someone | ☐ | ☐ |
| Physically abused someone | ☐ | ☐ |

Y12. An injury is any physical harm to your body (e.g. cuts, bruises, breaks, burns, concussion, electric shocks, poisoning and suffocation etc.). Have you had any injury in the last 4 weeks?

(Mark one response only)



- Yes ☐
- No ☐
- Don't know ☐
- (Skip to Z1 on page 44)

Y13. Have you done any of the following in relation to this injury?

(Mark all that apply)



- Seen a health professional for advice or treatment (e.g. doctor, nurse, physiotherapist) ☐
- Treated the injury yourself ☐
- Had another person treat the injury who is not a health professional ☐
- Reduced your usual activities (e.g. taken time off work, school, TAFE or university, reduced workloads etc.) ☐
- Had an injury, but it was not treated ☐

Y14. How were you injured?

(Mark all that apply)



- Road traffic crash/accident ☐
- High fall (from a height of 1 metre or more) ☐
- Low fall (from ground/floor level) ☐
- Cut with a knife/tool/other equipment ☐
- Attacked by another person ☐
- Other ☐

Y15. Did this injury/these injuries occur while you were:

(Mark all that apply)



- Working for an income ☐
- Doing chores/housework/working in the garden ☐
- Playing sport or games/exercising ☐
- Travelling in a vehicle or car ☐
- Doing something else ☐
- Don't know/Don't recall ☐

Section Z – Lifestyle

- Z1. In the last 3 months, how many days of work, school, TAFE or university did you miss because of your personal use of alcohol?**

(Please write your best estimate in whole days (e.g. 0, 1, 2, 10, etc.) in the boxes provided)



Number of days missed:

Not applicable (don't work or study): ☐ (Skip to Z4)

- Z2. In the last 3 months, how many days of work, school, TAFE or university did you miss because of your personal use of drugs other than alcohol?**

(Please write your best estimate in whole days (e.g. 0, 1, 2, 10, etc.) in the boxes provided)



Number of days missed:

- Z3. An injury is any physical harm to your body (e.g. cuts, bruises, breaks, burns, concussion, electric shocks, poisoning and suffocation, etc.).**

In the last 3 months, how many days of work, school, TAFE or university did you miss because of any illness or injury?

(Please write your best estimate in whole days (e.g. 0, 1, 2, 10, etc.) in the boxes provided)



Number of days missed because of:

Injury:

Any illness:

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

- Z4. Have you ever participated in an alcohol or other drug treatment program to help you reduce or to quit your consumption?**

(Mark one response for each type of program)

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

- Z5. Which of the following procedures have you undergone and when?**

(Mark one response for each type of procedure)



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

If no procedure has been done, then Skip to Z7a

- Z6. Had you been drinking alcohol or using other drugs when any of these procedures were undertaken?**

Yes ☐

No ☐



FEMALES ONLY

(MALES SKIP TO SECTION YY ON PAGE 46)

- Z7a. At any stage in the last 12 months were you...?**
(Mark all that apply)

Pregnant and breastfeeding at the same time ☐
Pregnant only ☐
Breastfeeding only ☐ (Continue)

Neither pregnant nor breastfeeding at any time in the past 12 months ☐ (Skip to Section YY on page 46)

- Z7b. For how much of the last 12 months were you...?**
(Please indicate in either weeks or months)

	Weeks		Months
Pregnant and breastfeeding at the same time		or	
Pregnant only		or	
Breastfeeding only		or	

- Z8. Are you currently...?**

Pregnant and breastfeeding ☐
Pregnant only ☐
Breastfeeding only ☐
Neither pregnant nor breastfeeding ☐

Z9. At any time in the last 12 months when you were pregnant or breastfeeding, did you use any of the following. . .?

(Select each that applies to you during the last 12 months from the top row, and moving down the list of substances, mark all that apply)

	When pregnant only	When breast-feeding only	When pregnant and breast-feeding
Tobacco	☐	☐	☐
Alcohol	☐	☐	☐
Marijuana/Cannabis	☐	☐	☐
Pain-killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐
Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐
Steroids for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐
Barbiturates for non-medical purposes	☐	☐	☐
Inhalants	☐	☐	☐
Heroin	☐	☐	☐
Methadone or Buprenorphine	☐	☐	☐
Meth/amphetamine	☐	☐	☐
Cocaine	☐	☐	☐
Hallucinogens	☐	☐	☐
Ecstasy	☐	☐	☐
Injected illegal drugs	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐

Z10. In the last 12 months when you were pregnant, in general, did you drink more, less or the same amount of alcohol compared to when you were neither pregnant nor breastfeeding?

(Mark one response only)

- More ☐
- Less ☐
- Same amount ☐
- Don't drink alcohol ☐
- Not applicable, was not pregnant in the last 12 months ☐

Z11. In the last 12 months when you were breastfeeding, in general, did you drink more, less or the same amount of alcohol compared to when you were neither pregnant nor breastfeeding?

(Mark one response only)

- More ☐
- Less ☐
- Same amount ☐
- Don't drink alcohol ☐
- Not applicable, was not breastfeeding in the last 12 months ☐

Z12. In the last 12 months when you were pregnant or breastfeeding did anyone advise you not to smoke?

Yes ☐ (Continue)

No ☐

Not applicable, don't smoke ☐ (Skip to Section YY on page 46)

Z13. Who advised you not to smoke?

(Mark all that apply)

- Spouse or partner ☐
- Parents ☐
- Brother or sister ☐
- Doctor or Specialist ☐
- Nurse or Midwife ☐
- Pharmacist ☐
- Other ☐

Section YY – Policy Support

The next few questions are about how strongly you would support or oppose some policies.
Please use the scale below.

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
------------------	---------	----------------------------	--------	-----------------	--------------------------

YY1. Starting with the first set, to reduce the problems associated with excessive alcohol use, to what extent would you support or oppose. . . ?
(Mark one response in each row)

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
Increasing the price of alcohol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Reducing the number of outlets that sell alcohol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Reducing trading hours for all pubs and clubs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Serving only low alcohol drinks, such as low alcohol beer at sporting events or venues	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Increasing the number of alcohol-free public events	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Increasing the number of alcohol-free zones or dry areas	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Raising the legal drinking age	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Stricter enforcement of the law against serving customers who are drunk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
More severe legal penalties for drink driving	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Restricting late night trading of alcohol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Strict monitoring of late night licensed premises	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Limiting advertising for alcohol on TV until after 9.30pm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Banning alcohol sponsorship of sporting events	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Requiring information on national drinking guidelines on all alcohol containers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Increasing the size of standard drink labels on alcohol containers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Increasing the tax on alcohol products to pay for health, education, and the cost of treating alcohol related problems	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

(Mark one response in each row)

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
Stricter enforcement of the law against supplying cigarettes to customers who are under age	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Banning smoking in the workplace	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Banning smoking in pubs/clubs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Increasing the tax on tobacco products to pay for <u>health education</u> programs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Increasing the tax on tobacco products to <u>contribute to the cost</u> of treating smoking related diseases	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Increasing the tax on tobacco products to <u>discourage</u> people from smoking	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Making it harder to buy tobacco in shops	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bans on points of sale advertising and display of tobacco products	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Implementing a licensing scheme for tobacco retailers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Stricter penalties for the sale or supply of tobacco products to those under 18 years of age	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

(Mark one response in each row)

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
Needle and syringe programs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Methadone maintenance programs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Treatment with drugs other than methadone	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
<u>Regulated</u> injecting rooms	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trial of prescribed heroin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Rapid detoxification therapy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Use of Naltrexone, a drug that blocks the effects of heroin and other opiates/opioids	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

YY4. Thinking now about injecting drug use, to what extent would you support or oppose measures such as. . . ?

Some examples of injectable drugs are Steroids, Speed, Pethidine, Cocaine and Ecstasy.

(Mark one response in each row)

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
Needles and syringe programs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
<u>Regulated</u> injecting rooms	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

YY5. Still using the same scale, and considering the following drugs, to what extent would you support or oppose the personal use of the following drugs being made legal. . . ? 

(Mark one response in each row)

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
Marijuana/Cannabis	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Heroin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Meth/amphetamine (i.e. Speed, Ice, Crystal, Base)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cocaine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

YY6. To what extent would you support or oppose the increased penalties for the sale or supply of the following drugs. . . ? 

(Mark one response in each row)

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
Marijuana/Cannabis	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Heroin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Meth/amphetamine (i.e. Speed, Ice, Crystal, Base)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cocaine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

YY7. Thinking now about the use of marijuana/cannabis for medical purposes, to what extent would you support or oppose measures such as. . . ? 

(Mark one response in each row)

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
A clinical trial for people to use marijuana to treat medical conditions	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
A change in legislation permitting the use of marijuana for medical purposes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

YY8. For each of the following 3 drug categories, how would you allocate \$100 over the three areas of education, treatment and law enforcement.

Starting with alcohol, if you were given \$100 to spend on reducing misuse of alcohol, how much would you allocate to each of these areas?
(Enter whole dollars only)

Education (e.g. information services) \$

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

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

Check the total is: \$

YY9. And if you were given \$100 to spend on reducing the harm associated with tobacco use, how much would you allocate to each of these areas?
(Enter whole dollars only)

Education (e.g. information services) \$

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

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

Check the total is: \$

YY10. And if you were given \$100 to spend on reducing illicit drug use, how much would you allocate to each of these areas?
(Enter whole dollars only)

Education (e.g. information services) \$

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

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

Check the total is: \$

Section ZZ – Demographics

ZZ1. Are you male or female?



Male ☐

Female ☐

ZZ2. What is your current age?
(i.e. the age you turned at your last birthday)



Age in years:

ZZ3. Which one of the following best describes your present marital status?
(Mark one response only)



Never married ☐

Widowed ☐

Divorced ☐

Separated but not divorced ☐

Married (including de facto,
or living with life partner) ☐

ZZ4. Do you think of yourself as...?
(Mark one response only)



Heterosexual or straight ☐

Homosexual (gay or lesbian) ☐

Bisexual ☐

Not sure; undecided ☐

Something else; other ☐

ZZ5. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

(Mark one response only)



No ☐

Yes, Aboriginal ☐

Yes, Torres Strait Islander ☐

Yes, both Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander ☐

ZZ6a. In which country were you born?
(Mark one response only)



- Australia ☐ (Skip to ZZ7)
 China ☐
 Germany ☐
 Greece ☐
 Hong Kong ☐
 India ☐
 Ireland (Republic of) ☐
 Italy ☐
 Lebanon ☐
 Malaysia ☐
 Malta ☐
 Netherlands ☐
 New Zealand ☐
 Philippines ☐
 Poland ☐
 South Africa ☐
 Turkey ☐

- United Kingdom (England,
 Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland) ☐
 USA ☐
 Vietnam ☐
 Yugoslavia (The former) ☐
 Other (Please write in):

1

ZZ6b. In what year did you first arrive in Australia to live here for one year or more?



Year:

Not applicable – will be in Australia for less than one year ☐

OFFICE USE ONLY

1	2	3

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

ZZ7. What is the main language spoken at home?
(Mark one response only)



- English ☐
 Arabic (including Lebanese) ☐
 Cantonese ☐
 German ☐
 Greek ☐
 Italian ☐
 Mandarin ☐
 Serbian/Croatian ☐
 Spanish ☐
 Vietnamese ☐
 Other Asian language ☐
 Other European language ☐
 Other (Please write in):

2

ZZ8. What other languages are spoken at home?
(Mark all that apply)



- English ☐
 Arabic (including Lebanese) ☐
 Cantonese ☐
 German ☐
 Greek ☐
 Italian ☐
 Mandarin ☐
 Serbian/Croatian ☐
 Spanish ☐
 Vietnamese ☐
 Other Asian language ☐
 Other European language ☐
 Other (Please write in):

3

None ☐

ZZ9. Which of the following best describes your current employment status? Are you. . . ?

(Mark one response only)



- Self employed ☐ (Skip to ZZ11)
- Employed for wages, salary or payment in kind ☐
- Unemployed and looking for work ☐
- Engaged in home duties ☐
- A student ☐
- Retired or on a pension ☐
- Unable to work ☐
- Other ☐

ZZ10. Have you ever been in paid work?



- Yes ☐
- No ☐ (Skip to ZZ13a)

ZZ11. What kind of industry, business or service is/was carried out by your main or last employer?

Describe as fully as possible (e.g. plumbing, footwear manufacturing, real estate agency, road freight transport, book retailing, dairy farming)



OFFICE USE ONLY (FOR ANZSIC CODING)

ZZ12. What kind of work do you do (or did you do when you last worked)?

(Describe job in which you work(ed) most hours only)

Title (Including award/Government classification if possible)



Main Duties/tasks

OFFICE USE ONLY (FOR ASCO CODING)

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

ZZ13a. What is the highest year of primary or secondary school you have completed?

(Mark one response only)



- Did not go to school ☐ (Skip to ZZ14)
- Year 6 or below ☐
- Year 7 or equivalent ☐
- Year 8 or equivalent ☐
- Year 9 or equivalent ☐
- Year 10 or equivalent ☐
- Year 11 or equivalent ☐
- Year 12 or equivalent ☐

ZZ13b. Are you still at school?



- Yes ☐
- No ☐

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

ZZ14. Have you completed a trade certificate or other educational qualification?



- Yes ☐
- No ☐ (Skip to ZZ16 on page 52)

ZZ15. What is the highest qualification that you have obtained?

(Mark one response only)



- Trade certificate ☐
- Non-trade certificate ☐
- Associate Diploma ☐
- Undergraduate Diploma ☐
- Bachelor Degree ☐
- Master's Degree, Postgraduate Degree or Postgraduate Diploma ☐
- Doctorate ☐

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

ZZ16. Which of the following groups would represent your personal annual income, before tax, from all sources?

(Mark one response only)



- ☐ \$104,000 or more (\$2,000 or more/week)
- ☐ \$83,200 – \$103,999 (\$1,600 – \$1,999/week)
- ☐ \$67,600 – \$83,199 (\$1,300 – \$1,599/week)
- ☐ \$52,000 – \$67,599 (\$1,000 – \$1,299/week)
- ☐ \$41,600 – \$51,999 (\$800 – \$999/week)
- ☐ \$31,200 – \$41,599 (\$600 – \$799/week)
- ☐ \$20,800 – \$31,199 (\$400 – \$599/week)
- ☐ \$13,000 – \$20,799 (\$250 – \$399/week)
- ☐ \$7,800 – \$12,999 (\$150 – \$249/week)
- ☐ \$1 – \$7,799 (\$1 – \$149/week)
- ☐ Nil Income
- ☐ Negative Income
- ☐ Prefer not to say
- ☐ Don't know

ZZ17. Which of the following groups would represent the combined household annual income, before tax, from all sources?

(Mark one response only)



- ☐ \$145,600 or more (\$2,800 or more/week)
- ☐ \$104,000 – \$145,599 (\$2,000 – \$2,799/week)
- ☐ \$83,200 – \$103,999 (\$1,600 – \$1,999/week)
- ☐ \$67,600 – \$83,199 (\$1,300 – \$1,599/week)
- ☐ \$52,000 – \$67,599 (\$1,000 – \$1,299/week)
- ☐ \$41,600 – \$51,999 (\$800 – \$999/week)
- ☐ \$31,200 – \$41,599 (\$600 – \$799/week)
- ☐ \$20,800 – \$31,199 (\$400 – \$599/week)
- ☐ \$13,000 – \$20,799 (\$250 – \$399/week)
- ☐ \$7,800 – \$12,999 (\$150 – \$249/week)
- ☐ \$1 – \$7,799 (\$1 – \$149/week)
- ☐ Nil Income
- ☐ Negative Income
- ☐ Prefer not to say
- ☐ Don't know

ZZ18a. How many people aged 12 and over live in this household, including yourself?



ZZ18b. Are there any dependent children in this household?

(Dependent children are defined as children aged 0 – 14, or older children who are still financially dependent, such as full-time students)



Yes ☐

No ☐ (Skip to ZZ20 on page 53)

ZZ18c. For how many of these children are you the parent or guardian?



ZZ19. Of all the dependent children, how many are in each of these age categories?



0 – 2 years old

9 – 11 years old

3 – 5 years old

12 – 14 years old

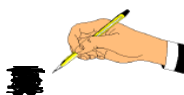
6 – 8 years old

15 years and over

Reminder:



Are you filling in the boxes correctly?



Are you shading the boxes fully for any mistakes?



ALL PLEASE ANSWER

ZZ20. Which category best describes this household?
(Mark one response only)



Person living alone ☐

Couple:

Couple living alone ☐

Couple with non-dependent child(ren) ☐

Couple with dependent child(ren) ☐

Couple with dependent and non-dependent child(ren) ☐

Single Parent:

Single parent with non-dependent child(ren) ☐

Single parent with dependent child(ren) ☐

Single parent with dependent and non-dependent child(ren) ☐

Non-related adults sharing house/apartment/flat ☐

Other household type ☐

ZZ21. Was anyone else present when you were completing this questionnaire?

(Mark all responses that apply)



No ☐ (Skip to ZZ23)

Spouse or partner ☐

Parent(s) ☐

Older relative (e.g. aunt, grandparent) ☐

Child(ren) aged 0 – 5 ☐

Child(ren) aged 6 – 17 ☐

Child(ren) aged 18 or more ☐

Friend/peer/close-age sibling (brother or sister) ☐

Neighbour ☐

Other ☐

ZZ22. Did this affect the honesty with which you completed this questionnaire?

(Mark one response only)



Yes – a great deal ☐

Yes – somewhat ☐

Yes – a little ☐

Not at all ☐

Don't know ☐



ALL PLEASE ANSWER

ZZ23. Did anyone else help you complete this questionnaire?

(Mark one response only)



Yes – a great deal ☐

Yes – somewhat ☐

Yes – a little ☐

No ☐

ZZ24. What is the postcode for this dwelling?



--	--	--	--	--	--

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

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

ZZ25. Please write the date that you completed this questionnaire below:



<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			/	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			/	<table border="1"><tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr></table>	2	0	0	7
2	0	0	7									

Day

Month

Year

ZZ26. How long did it take to complete this questionnaire?



<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		

Hours

Minutes

NOW PLEASE GO TO ZZ27 ON PAGE 54

OFFICE USE ONLY:

Mark one only

INTERVIEWER ☐

REPLY PAID ☐

Mark in box

STATUS

--



ZZ27. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare has asked us to verify that only persons who were selected to complete this questionnaire did so. We will be telephoning about 10% of respondents in the next few weeks.

That is, you have about one in ten chance, of receiving a telephone call to confirm that you completed this questionnaire.

Please indicate below if you give permission for a telephone call to be made. We only require your first name and telephone number.

This page will be removed from the rest of the questionnaire and will be destroyed after the telephone call. Your name and phone number will never be linked to your answers.



☐ I give permission for a telephone call

First Name:

Phone number:

OR

☐ I do not give permission

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

+

+

+

+

10-Jan-2008

R04630 - 14 & over

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