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Smoking behaviours of Australian secondary students in 2002

Report

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Background

This report describes the results of the seventh national survey on the use of tobacco by Australian secondary school students.

The survey was conducted in 2002 and involved the collaboration of State and Territory Health Departments, cancer organisations and, in Queensland, the Education Department.

In each State and Territory, a representative sample of secondary schools (including government, Catholic and independent) was selected for surveying, and from each school up to 80 students were surveyed. This report is based on data collected from 23,417 male and female students aged 12–17 years surveyed in 363 schools.

Prevalence of cigarette use in 2002

Experience with smoking becomes more common as adolescents progress through secondary school. In 2002, while around 75% of 12-year-olds had no experience with smoking, this proportion decreased with increasing age to reach a low of 34% among 17-year-olds.

Students who smoked in the seven days preceding the survey are termed current smokers and are a focus of this report. The proportion of students who were current smokers increased from 6% among 12-year-olds to 25% among 17-year-olds. The proportion of students smoking in the previous week almost doubled between the ages of 13 (7%) and 14 (13%).

Based on the survey data, we estimate that 205,259 students were currently involved with tobacco smoking in that they had smoked at least one cigarette in the week prior to the study.

Winfield (29%) and Peter Jackson (28%) had a similar market share and were the most popular brands across all age groups. The next most commonly smoked brand was Longbeach (12%), followed by Benson and Hedges (8%).

Cigarettes were most likely obtained from packets of 25s (36% of all current smokers), followed by packets of 20 (25%) and 30 (25%).

In 2002, the legal age for purchasing cigarettes in all Australian States and Territories was 18 years. Despite this, 24% of all students who smoked in the past week bought their last cigarette themselves.

The majority of students in all age groups saw themselves as non-smokers. Eight per cent of all students described themselves as an occasional smoker, with 5% referring to themselves as light smokers and 3% calling themselves heavy smokers.

Changes in the use of cigarettes between 1999 and 2002

A similar study of the prevalence of cigarette use among Australian secondary school students was conducted in 1999, allowing changes in prevalence over the three-year period between 1999 and 2002 to be examined. The proportion of 12- to 15-year-old students smoking in their lifetime, in the past month and in the past week in 2002 was significantly lower than that found in 1999. This pattern of results was consistent for both males and females. For the 16- and 17-year-olds, a similar pattern of results was found when analyses were conducted for all students. The proportion of all 16- and 17-year-olds who had ever smoked in 2002 was significantly less than that found in 1999, as was the proportion of all 16- to 17-year-olds involved in more recent smoking (monthly and weekly smoking).

While the proportion of 12- to 15-year-old current smokers and 16- to 17-year-old current smokers buying their own cigarettes decreased between 1999 and 2002, there was a corresponding increase in the proportion of current smokers saying they obtained their cigarettes by getting someone else to buy them.

1. Introduction

1.1 Smoking-related harms

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death and ill health in Australia,[1] costing the community over $21 billion a year.[2] With about 50% of regular tobacco users expected to die as a result of using this product,[3] tobacco also extracts a high health penalty from its users. Most of the health effects of smoking are seen in later life and are due to the cumulative effects of smoking for many years. The younger someone starts to smoke, the more likely it is that they will develop severe levels of addiction to nicotine.[4] Preventing adolescents from becoming regular users of tobacco is an important goal of tobacco control programs in Australia.

1.2 Tobacco control in Australia 1999–2002

In Australia, work in the area of tobacco control needs to be considered at two levels: initiatives generated at the Federal Government level and those generated at the State level. Prior to 1997, most work at the Federal Government level concerned legislative changes to control the promotion of tobacco products, the placement of health warnings on cigarette packs and the excise levied on tobacco products. Public health anti-smoking campaigns (including mass media advertising) generally happened at a State level and State Governments controlled where tobacco could be smoked, how it could be promoted and sold, and to whom it could be sold. Substantial variation in the extent of anti-smoking campaigns and legislative controls existed between States.

In 1997, Federal, State and Territory governments, along with interested non-government organisations, formed a cooperative partnership to produce the National Tobacco Campaign (NTC). Funding for tobacco control increased substantially during 1997/1998. The NTC included a national advertising component that increased the presence of anti-smoking advertising in each state and introduced it into some States for the first time. Advertisements from this campaign were graphic and aimed at adults aged between 18 and 40 years. Evaluation studies showed that these advertisements were not only successful at encouraging quitting among the target group,[5] but also worked to reduce the appeal of smoking and encourage quitting among adolescents.[6]

Between 1999 and 2002 the Federal Government's funding to the NTC was reduced to about one-quarter of its initial level, and so the campaign continued in a maintenance phase only. While two new advertisements were launched as part of this campaign in mid 2000, the media buy for these advertisements was substantially lower than that seen in the first phase of the NTC.[7]

In 1999, the Federal Government changed the method for levying tax excise on tobacco products from a per weight basis to a per stick basis, ending the ability of tobacco companies to produce large packs of cigarettes (up to 50 sticks) for a budget price. At the same time, the tax levied on tobacco increased, resulting in an increase in the price of cigarettes. These changes meant that the price of cigarettes in Australia increased substantially more than inflation for the first time since the early 1990s.[8]

While the Federal Government reduced the amount of money it spent on anti-tobacco advertising, the funding that State-based programs contributed increased from $2.7 million in 1998/99 to nearly $5.3 million in 2001/02.[7] While part of the money States spent on anti-smoking advertising allowed the NTC advertisements to be re-run in different States, some States also ran State-specific mass media campaigns. For example, in Victoria, the Quit campaign ran several advertising campaigns, including one highlighting the tactics of the tobacco industry in 2002, and another in 2001, conducted with the Victorian Government, that promoted quitting among parents. South Australia also conducted this campaign in 2001, as well as a major media campaign to increase the number of smokefree homes and cars in October 2000. Western Australia continued to run their 'Smarter than Smoking' youth anti-smoking campaign.

Between 1999 and 2002 there was a lot of State-based activity around the introduction of legislation to restrict smoking in enclosed public spaces. Prior to 1999, South Australia and the ACT were the only jurisdictions to introduce legislation restricting smoking in enclosed public spaces such as restaurants and shopping centres. In 1999, Western Australia introduced regulations that restricted smoking in shopping centres, restaurants and cafes, with NSW following in 2000, and Victoria and Tasmania in 2001. In Queensland, most enclosed workplaces and public places went smokefree by June 2002.

In addition, between 1999 and 2002, several States legislated to ban tobacco advertising at point of sale and to increase the policing of, and penalties for, selling cigarettes to people under the age of 18. Tasmania banned tobacco advertising at point of sale in 1999, and this legislation was introduced in Victoria in 2001.

1.3 The 2002 Australian Secondary Students' Alcohol and Drug Survey

In 2002, the seventh in a series of secondary school-based surveys monitoring the use of tobacco, alcohol and other substances among adolescents was conducted throughout Australia.[9-14] The current survey in this series was developed from a triennial national survey of secondary school students' use of tobacco and alcohol, conducted collaboratively by the Cancer Councils in each State of Australia commencing in 1984. In 1996, the survey was expanded to include questions on the use of illicit substances and federal, state and territory health departments became collaborators with the cancer councils in the project. Because smoking data has been collected nationally since 1984 long-term trends in student smoking can be ascertained. Previous studies have shown that after some initial success in reducing smoking among young adolescents between 1984 and 1990, smoking prevalence increased during the early 1990s.[12] The 1999 survey in this series suggested that this trend might have ended, with smoking prevalence decreasing between 1996 and 1999.[14]

1.4 Aims of this report

In this report, we focus on describing the prevalence of the smoking behaviours of secondary school students in 2002. In the first section, we present the current and past smoking behaviours of male and female students in different age groups. We

then examine access to tobacco, the brands students smoked and the packet size from which cigarettes were obtained. In the second section we examine how students describe themselves in relation to smoking and their intentions to smoke in the future. We relate these variables to students' smoking behaviours. The third section examines changes in students' involvement in smoking, focusing on four key indicators of use: i) students who had never used tobacco, ii) students who had smoked in the past week, iii) smoking on three or more days in the past week, and iv) daily smoking. For these indicators we compare the prevalence of smoking in 2002 with that found in 1999. Analyses are conducted for 12- to 15-year-olds, 16- to 17-year-olds and for 12- to 17-year-olds. The final section of the report examines changes in the proportion of students purchasing their cigarettes. We compare the proportion of current smokers (used in the past week) who bought cigarettes in 1999 and 2002. Analyses are conducted for 12- to 15-year-olds and 16- to 17-year-olds.

2. Method

The method of selecting schools and students to be surveyed and the procedures for surveying the students were the same as those in previous surveys in this series.[9-14] A brief description of the study method is given below.

2.1 Sample selection

The target population was all students in Years 7 to 12 across Australia. Population estimates were based on the most up-to-date figures available from state and federal education departments at the time. Schools with fewer than 100 students enrolled were not included in the study.

Within each State and Territory schools were sampled using a random sampling methodology designed to represent students from the three main education sectors: government, Catholic, and independent. The basic design of the sampling procedure was a stratified two-stage probability sample, with schools selected at the first stage of sampling and students selected within schools at the second stage of sampling. The schools were stratified by the three education sectors (government, Catholic and independent) and randomly selected from each sector. The sampling procedure of schools ensured that the distribution of schools in the three education sectors in each State or Territory was reflected in the sample. Two samples of schools were drawn to reflect the distinction between junior secondary (up to Year 10) and senior secondary (Years 11 and 12) campuses.

The study aimed to survey students from 379 schools across the country. To achieve this, 558 secondary schools were approached to take part in the study. Three hundred and sixty-three schools participated in the study, giving an overall response rate of 65%.

As in 1999, administrative complications in NSW meant fewer Year 12 students from this State were surveyed than was desired and 30% of schools from NSW were surveyed early in the 2003 school year (February and March). Consequently, NSW students in the 2002 study were slightly younger than NSW students participating in surveys prior to the 1999 survey. This procedural variation means that prevalence estimates obtained from students surveyed in 2003 tended to be lower than those obtained from students surveyed in 2002, but significant differences were found only among 12- to 15-year-olds. To adjust for the over-sampling of younger students in NSW, data from NSW were weighted to bring the 2002 achieved sample into line with the age distribution of NSW students participating in the 1996 survey. The data presented here were based on these weighted data.

2.2 Procedure

Principals of selected schools were contacted and permission to conduct the survey at the school obtained. If a school refused they were replaced by the school nearest to them within the same education sector. The aim was to survey 80 students from each participating school. To this end, a member of the research team randomly selected 20 students (and six replacements) from each of the four year levels in each junior

school participating; while for senior schools, 40 students (and six replacements) were sampled from each of Years 11 and 12. The school roll for year levels to be surveyed provided the sampling frame.

Following the protocol used in past surveys, members of the research team administered the pencil-and-paper questionnaire to groups of up to 20 students on the school premises. If a student from the sample list was not present at the time of the survey, a student from the equivalent year level on the replacement list was surveyed. Students from different year levels were surveyed together. Students answered the questionnaire anonymously. The presence of teachers during the survey was discouraged but, because of individual school policy, 42% of students completed the questionnaire in the presence of teachers.

2.3 Questionnaire

In 2002, a 24-page core questionnaire was completed by the students (see Appendix 1). The core questionnaire covered the use of tobacco, alcohol, pain relievers, sleeping tablets and the use of illicit substances such as cannabis and hallucinogens. The questionnaire also assessed behaviours related to sun protection, diet and physical activity. As the focus of this report is tobacco use, only these questions are discussed.

The tobacco-related questions contained in the questionnaire were identical to those used in the previous questionnaire. Questions assessed ever use of tobacco, use of tobacco in the past 12 months, four weeks and on each of the seven days preceding the survey. Students who had used tobacco in the previous seven days were asked to indicate the usual brand they smoked, the usual packet size of the brand they smoked, and source of their last cigarette. Students also indicated their intention to smoke cigarettes in the next 12 months and indicated whether they saw themselves as a non-smoker, an ex-smoker, an occasional smoker, a light smoker or a heavy smoker.

To reduce order effects, two versions of the questionnaire were used. The first version had alcohol-related questions first; the second had smoking-related questions first. Questions regarding other drug use and drug-related attitudes always followed both the alcohol and tobacco sections.

2.4 Coding and editing of data

Questionnaires from all States except NSW were coded and entered by the Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer at The Cancer Council Victoria. The market research firm contracted to conduct the survey in NSW, processed the data for that State and sent the data file to Victoria for final cleaning and compilation with the national data. After data entry, the data were cleaned and prepared for data analysis. Students with a large amount of missing data, or whose responses were wildly exaggerated, were removed from the data set before analyses started.

During analysis, respondents were not included in the analysis for particular questions if they gave contradictory or multiple responses or did not answer the question. However, these respondents were included in the analysis of other questions if these had been validly completed.

Following procedures established for the earlier surveys in this series, cleaning of data relating to tobacco use questions involved checking for inconsistencies in reported use of cigarettes across time periods (lifetime, year, month and week). This cleaning procedure ensured maximum use of the data and operated on the principle that the subject's response about personal use in the most recent time period was accurate. Cleaning involved checking that the response for the most recent time period was consistent with the response for subsequent time periods. If responses for other time periods were missing or inconsistent with the most recent response, responses were coded to indicate use in that time period. For example, if students indicated they had smoked a cigarette in the past week and in the past month but indicated that they had not used tobacco in the past year or, if the response to this question was missing, the response for the past year was recoded to indicate that tobacco had been used within this time period. This change was considered appropriate as using tobacco in the past week and month necessitates that it was used in the past year. However, if respondents indicated that they did not use tobacco in the past week and the response for smoking in the past month was missing or yes, these responses were not changed, as it is possible for someone who did not smoke in the past week to have smoked cigarettes in the past month. The missing response was retained, as we could not determine if the student had used tobacco or not. If students indicated that they had used tobacco in the past week, month or year, but indicated that they had never had even a puff of a cigarette in their lifetime, the response to this latter question was changed to 'invalid'. Regardless of the students' reported tobacco use, no change was made to their response indicating how they see their own tobacco use behaviour, as this question was aimed to assess self-perception only. The impact of these sorts of changes on the data set was minimal, with around 2-3% of data changed.

2.5 Data analyses

These analyses cover school students aged 12–17 years. To ensure that disproportionate sampling of any State, school type, age level and gender grouping did not bias the prevalence estimates, data were weighted to bring the achieved sample into line with the population distribution. The prevalence estimates reported in this report were based on these weighted data. Information about the enrolment details of male and female students in each age group at government Catholic and independent schools was obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.[15] Using 95% confidence intervals, the prevalence estimates reported here are within 2.6% or better of the true population values.

Logistic regression analyses were used to examine whether the proportion of students who had ever used tobacco, had used tobacco in the past month and week and had used tobacco on 3 days of the last week, in 2002 differed significantly from that found in 1999. For these analyses students were grouped into the age groups: 12- to 15-year-olds, 16- to 17-year-olds and 12- to 17-year-olds; and the proportions of all students, and male and female students using tobacco in each survey year was examined. In these analyses, the outcome variable was binary coded, with 1 indicating that the behaviour was engaged in and 0 indicating the behaviour did not occur. Age (within each of the age groups), school type (government, Catholic and independent) and, where appropriate, gender were entered into the analyses first. Year of survey was entered as a categorical variable, and a χ^2 value associated with the main effect of year was estimated.

Because this study used a two-stage sampling procedure, the sample was less efficient than a simple random sample of the same size. As students within the sample were clustered by school, standard errors for prevalence estimates may have been underestimated. Procedures within the statistical package STATA accommodate complex sample designs within analytic procedures by adjusting for the clustering of observations. STATA was used for analyses comparing prevalence estimates across survey years and standard errors robust to potential non-independence within subjects obtained.

Seventeen per cent of students surveyed were absent from school on the school day preceding the survey. Students who reported being away from school the day before the survey were more likely to have smoked in the previous week, month and year. This difference suggests that this report is likely to underestimate the true prevalence of smoking among secondary school students, which would have been higher if those absent on the day of the survey had been included.

Given the large sample size and in accordance with previous practice, only those results associated with a p value of <0.01 were taken to be statistically significant.

2.6 Sample size

A total of 24,403 students in Year levels 7 to 12 were surveyed from schools in Australia during the survey period. Table 1 presents the number of students in each gender and age group between 12 and 17 years. A total of 23,417 students aged between 12 and 17 years of age across the country answered the questionnaire. Data from 986 students outside this age range were excluded from the analysis as the numbers in each age and gender group were too small to ensure reliable estimates.

Table 1: Number of students surveyed in 2002 in Australia by age and gender

	Age						
Gender	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
Male	1401	2317	2390	2375	1819	1344	11646
Female	1471	2287	2248	2197	1995	1573	11771
Total	2872	4604	4638	4572	3814	2917	23417

2.7 Definitions of frequency of tobacco use

Students were asked about their use of cigarettes. Students were asked if they had smoked cigarettes in their lifetime, in the past year and month, and were then asked to indicate the number of cigarettes smoked on each of the seven days preceding the day of the survey. We report the prevalence of use within the time periods asked about (past week, past month, past year and lifetime) for all students and males and females in each age group between
12 and 17 years.

The categories of use reported are:

Never:	Those who had not had even a puff of a cigarette.
Ever:	Those who indicated they had had at least a puff of a cigarette in their lifetime (ever use)
Year:	Those who had smoked cigarettes within the past year.
Month:	Those who had smoked cigarettes within the four weeks prior to completing the survey.
Current smokers:	Those who had smoked cigarettes within the seven days prior to completing the survey.
Committed smokers:	Those who had smoked cigarettes on at least three days of the preceding seven days.
Daily smokers:	Those who had smoked on each of the seven days prior to the survey day.

These categories are not mutually exclusive but rather overlap so that a student who reported having smoked a cigarette in the past week was included in the estimates of use in all other time periods, that is, in estimates for lifetime use, use in the past year and use in the past month.

3. Results

3.1 How many Australian secondary school students were involved with smoking tobacco in 2002?

Understanding the prevalence of smoking among Australian secondary school students in 2002 allows an assessment of the extent to which smoking has permeated the current adolescent culture. Importantly, understanding which adolescents smoke can highlight groups of students that may need to be addressed by programs. In this section, we examine the association between different levels of smoking involvement and age and gender.

Table 2: Past and current cigarette smoking by secondary students according to age and sex*

Age (years)	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Never smoked (%)							
Male	68	68	54	48	42	34	54
Female	78	70	52	42	36	34	53
Total	73	69	53	45	39	34	53
More than 100 cigarettes (%)							
Male	2	2	6	10	15	16	8
Female	1	2	6	10	18	18	9
Total	2	2	6	10	16	17	8
Smoked in past year (%)							
Male	17	17	28	33	39	44	29
Female	13	19	33	41	45	46	32
Total	15	18	31	37	42	45	30
Smoked in past month (%)							
Male	7	8	15	20	25	28	16
Female	7	10	20	26	29	30	19
Total	7	9	17	23	27	29	18
Smoked in last week (current smoker) (%)							
Male	6	6	12	15	20	23	13
Female	5	7	15	20	24	26	16
Total	6	7	13	18	22	25	14
Committed smokers (3+ days in past 7 days) (%)							
Male	3	3	8	9	14	15	8
Female	3	4	9	13	17	19	10
Total	3	4	8	11	16	17	9

* Prevalence estimates are within ± 3% of the true population values.

As has been the case in previous surveys in this series, experience with smoking becomes more common as adolescents progress through secondary school (Table 2). In 2002, while around 75% of 12-year-olds had no experience with smoking,

this proportion decreased with increasing age to reach a low of 34% among 17-year-olds. The differences in the proportion of male and female students having never smoked were only significant for the 12-, 15- and 16-year-olds.

Having smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime is seen as an indicator of regular tobacco involvement. As would be expected, the proportion of students who reach this number of cigarettes increases with age to peak at about 16% among 16- and 17-year-olds.

The next three sections in Table 2 indicate the proportion of students who have any smoking experience in the year, month and week before the survey. These sections show how recently students have been involved with smoking. Showing the pattern discussed above, a greater proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds smoked in each of the three time periods than did 12- and 13-year-olds. While among 12-year-olds 15% had smoked in the past year, among 17-year-olds this proportion was 45%. Fewer students had smoked in the month before the survey than in the past year. The prevalence of smoking in this time period increased from 7% among 12-year-olds to 29% among the 17-year-olds.

Students who smoked in the seven days preceding the survey are termed current smokers and are a focus of this report. The proportion of students who were current smokers increased from 6% among 12-year-olds to 25% among 17-year-olds. The proportion of students smoking in the previous week almost doubled between the ages of 13 and 14.

Students who had smoked on three or more days of the preceding week were defined as committed smokers. As Table 2 shows, fewer students smoked on three or more days in the previous week than had smoked in the past week.

From the age of 13, the proportion of female students smoking in the past year, four weeks, seven days and on three or more days was equal to or greater than that for male students at each age group. These differences were statistically significant among the 14-, 15- and 16-year-olds for all four smoking periods. Among 12-year-olds a greater proportion of males than females had smoked in the previous 12 months.

Table 3 shows the estimated numbers of Australian secondary school students aged 12 to 17, smoking in the week preceding the survey in 2002 in each age group. Overall, based on the survey data, we estimate that 205,259 students were currently involved with tobacco smoking in that they had smoked at least one cigarette in the week prior to the study.

Table 3 also shows the proportion of current smokers smoking on only one day of the preceding seven, on three or more days of the preceding seven, and the proportion smoking daily. The majority of current smokers in all age groups had smoked on more than one day of the preceding seven. Among 12-year-old current smokers, only 32% smoked on one day and this decreased to 21% among 17-year-olds.

The proportion of current smokers smoking on three or more days increased with age from about 50% of 12- and 13-year-olds to about 70% of 16- and 17-year-old current smokers. The majority of current smokers in all age groups smoked on at least three days of the preceding seven.

Across all age groups around 37% of current smokers smoked daily. The proportion of current smokers that smoked on a daily basis increased from 21% among the 12-year-olds to 47% among 16-year-olds and 46% among 17-year-olds. At each age, more male than female current smokers were daily smokers; however, these differences were not significant at any age.

The average number of cigarettes smoked per week by current smokers in each age and gender group is shown at the bottom of Table 3. Reflecting the findings above, indicating that older students were more consistently involved with smoking, the number of cigarettes consumed each week increased with age to peak at about 36 cigarettes among 17-year-olds. While there was a tendency for male current smokers to consume more cigarettes a week than their same age female counterparts, these differences were not significant at any age.

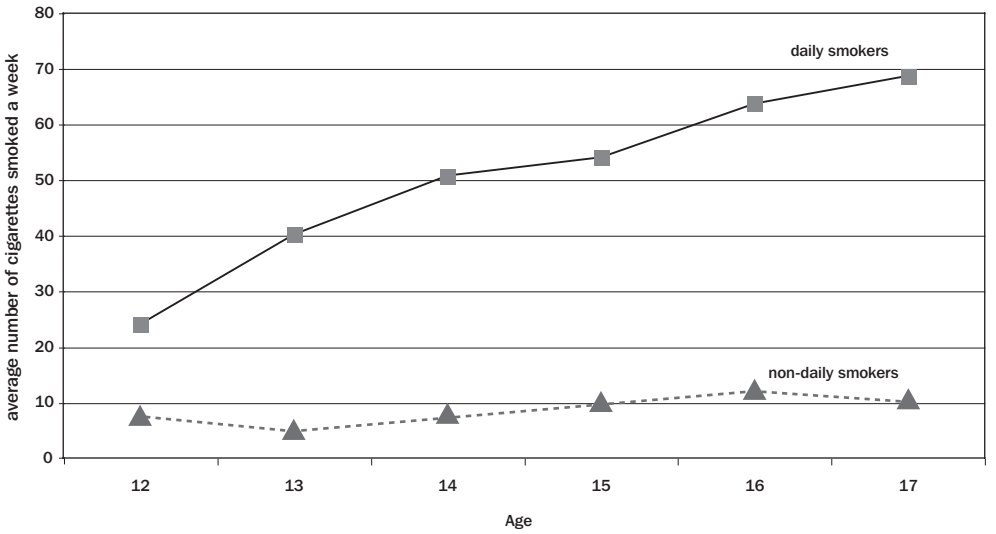
Table 3: Smoking behaviours of secondary students who smoked in the week before the survey according to age and sex* (base: current smokers)

Age (years)	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Estimated number of current smokers							
Males	7042	8434	16128	19665	22389	18406	92064
Females	6129	10207	19963	26946	27998	21952	113195
Total	13171	18641	36091	46611	50387	40358	205259
Smoked on only one day (%)							
Males	32	29	24	24	18	22	23
Females	32	30	28	23	14	20	22
Total	32	30	26	23	16	21	23
Committed smokers (3+ days in past 7 days) (%)							
Males	52	52	64	63	72	64	64
Females	54	51	61	63	72	74	65
Total	53	52	62	63	72	69	65
Daily smokers (%)							
Males	25	23	35	36	48	48	39
Females	13	14	31	34	46	45	35
Total	21	18	33	35	47	46	37
Mean number of cigarettes per week (se)**							
Males	13	12	22	24	35	34	27
(se)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(1)
Females	10	12	18	22	33	39	26
(se)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Total	12	12	20	23	34	37	26
(se)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

** Standard error.

Figure 1 shows the average number of cigarettes smoked per week by daily and non-daily smokers at each age group. While among non-daily smokers there was only a slight increase in the number of cigarettes consumed per week with age (from 8 to 12 cigarettes), among daily smokers the number of cigarettes consumed per week increased substantially with age: from 24 cigarettes among 12-year-olds to 69 cigarettes among 17-year-olds.

Figure 1: Average number of cigarettes consumed per week among daily smokers and non-daily current smokers at each age group



3.2 Smoking cigars

Students were asked if they had ever smoked even part of a cigar. In 2002, any experience of smoking a cigar increased with age from 9% of 12-year-olds to a peak of 32% at 17 years. Males (24%) surveyed in 2002 were significantly more likely than females (14%) to have ever tried cigars.

3.3 What brands of cigarettes do students smoke and how do they access them?

While the explicit advertising of cigarettes was banned in the electronic media in 1976 and in the print media in 1990, students in the 2002 secondary school survey would have been exposed to the promotion of particular cigarette brands in these two mediums through cigarette companies' sponsorship of sporting events like the Grand Prix. In addition, as advertising was still permitted at the point of sale in most states in 2002, adolescents in the 2002 student survey would have been exposed to some cigarette promotions in shops such as milkbars and supermarkets. Product placement in films and television programs is another avenue for the promotion of smoking and cigarette brands. Research has shown that the use of product placements in movies favoured by adolescents to promote particular brands of cigarettes has increased substantially since the 1990s.[16] Adolescents are also exposed to brand

promotion through the brands smoked by adults around them. Data available for 2003 rather than 2002 indicate that the most commonly smoked brands of cigarettes for Australian adults were Longbeach (21% of market), Winfield (18%) and Peter Jackson (16%). [17]

Table 4 shows the most commonly smoked cigarette brands among those who had smoked in the week prior to the survey. Students who indicated that they smoked multiple brands were excluded from these analyses.

Table 4: Most common brands preferred by those who smoked in the last week [*†#] (Australia, 2002) (%)

Age	12–15			16–17			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Winfield	30	27	29	32	26	29	31	27	29
Peter Jackson	23	31	27	25	31	29	24	31	28
Longbeach	12	15	14	7	13	10	10	14	12
Benson & Hedges	7	4	5	12	9	10	9	7	8
Escort	6	5	5	3	3	3	5	4	4
Marlboro	4	1	2	5	5	5	5	3	4
Dunhill	2	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	3
Horizon	3	5	4	1	2	2	2	3	3
Holiday	3	4	3	1	1	1	2	3	2
Alpine	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1

* Percentages of total in each age category.

† Percentages exclude responses from students who gave more than one brand.

Percentages do not add to 100 as only the most frequent responses are listed.

Winfield (29%) and Peter Jackson (28%) had a similar market share and were the most commonly smoked brands across all age groups. The next most commonly smoked brand among 12- to 17-year-olds was Longbeach (12%), followed by Benson and Hedges (8%). While Peter Jackson and Winfield were the most commonly smoked brands across younger and older students, among younger students Longbeach was the third most commonly smoked brand (14%), while among older students Benson and Hedges and Longbeach were both smoked by about 10% of current smokers.

Price is a factor that might influence an adolescent's brand choice. In late 1999, the method for calculating the excise levied on tobacco products changed from a per weight basis to a per stick basis. This change meant that the practice of selling lighter cigarettes in larger packs would no longer result in a discounted price per stick. In anticipation of this change, many brands began to be sold in packs of 20, reducing the upfront cost of a packet of cigarettes. In 2002, Winfield, Peter Jackson and Longbeach were all sold in packets of 20s and 25s. In this section, we examine the size of the pack from which students commonly access their cigarettes.

Table 5: Size of the cigarette pack from which current smokers obtained their last cigarette [†#] (Australia, 2002) (%)

Age	12–15			16–17			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
20	28	29	29	22	19	21	25	25	25
25	35	30	32	45	39	41	39	34	36
30	20	25	23	25	30	28	22	27	25
35	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
40	7	9	9	4	7	7	6	8	7
50	7	5	6	4	3	3	6	4	5

Cigarettes were most commonly obtained from packets of 25s (36% of all current smokers), followed by packets of 20 (25%) and 30 (25%) (see Table 5). While the pack of 25 was the most common pack size for the two age groups, there was some variation in obtaining cigarettes from packs of 20s and 30s by age. Among 12- to 15-year-olds, the pack of 20 was the pack size most common after the pack of 25, while among the 16- to 17-year-olds, the pack of 30s was the next most common, followed then by the pack of 20.

In 2002, the legal age for purchasing cigarettes in all Australian States and Territories was 18 years. Given that in 2002 around 18% of Australian secondary school students smoked in the month prior to the survey, legislated restrictions on the purchase of cigarettes did not prohibit students from accessing tobacco completely. Table 6 shows how current smokers accessed cigarettes in 2002.

The two most common ways for adolescents to access cigarettes were through their friends (38% of all students who were current smokers) and asking someone else to buy it for them (20% of current smokers). Accessing cigarettes through friends was more common for 12- to 15-year-olds (43%) than 16- to 17-year-olds (33%). Across all ages, the most common access points for buying cigarettes were milkbars (5%), petrol stations (5%) and supermarkets (4%).

Table 6: Source of last cigarette for students who smoked in the week prior to the survey (current smokers) [*†#] (Australia 2002) (%)

Age	12–15			16–17			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Did not buy:									
Parents	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	7
Siblings	6	5	5	3	3	3	5	4	4
Took from home	7	9	8	1	1	1	4	6	5
Friends	41	45	43	32	34	33	37	38	38
Someone bought it	20	22	21	13	22	18	16	22	20
Bought from:									
Supermarket	2	2	2	5	7	6	5	4	4
Milk-bar	4	3	3	8	5	6	6	4	5
Petrol station	3	1	2	11	8	9	6	4	5
Convenience store	3	3	3	6	5	4	3	3	3

* Percentages of total in each age category. # Percentages do not add to 100 as only the most frequent responses are listed.

Twenty-four per cent of all students who smoked in the past week bought their last cigarette themselves (Table 7). The proportion of students buying their last cigarette increased with age from 14% among 12- to 15-year-olds to 37% of 16- and 17-year-olds who smoked. Daily smokers were more likely than non-daily smokers to buy their cigarettes. While 10% of 12- to 15-year-olds who were not daily smokers bought their last cigarette, 23% of daily smokers in this age group did this. Among 16- to 17-year-olds, 51% of daily smokers bought their last cigarette compared with 24% of non-daily smokers.

Table 7: Proportion of students who were current smokers (smoked in previous week) who bought or did not buy their last cigarette among 12–15-year-olds and 16–17-year-olds* (Australia 2002) (%)

Age	12–15			16–17			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Did not buy cigarettes	83	89	86	58	68	63	72	80	76
Bought cigarettes	17	11	14	42	32	37	28	21	24

* Percentages of total in each age category.

Twenty-seven per cent of current smokers said they had bought a single cigarette in the past four weeks. This was inversely related to age, with 43% of 12-year-old smokers indicating they had bought a single cigarette compared with 14% of 17-year-olds. The source of this cigarette was most likely to be a friend or relative (67% of the smokers who had bought a single cigarette). However, 10% of smokers who had bought a single cigarette said they had purchased this cigarette from a shop.

3.4 How do students see themselves in relation to smoking?

It has been suggested that how individuals refer to themselves in relation to smoking is an important psychological predictor in the adoption of regular smoking.[18] It has been suggested that if the labels individuals use to describe themselves connote a smoker role they will be more likely to become regular users of tobacco in the future. Following this, students in the 2002 survey were asked to choose the label that described their smoking behaviours from the following: non-smoker, ex-smoker, occasional smoker, light smoker and heavy smoker. The labels chosen by males and females in each age group are shown in Table 8. The majority of students in all age groups saw themselves as non-smokers. From the age of 14, more males than females referred to themselves as a non-smoker. Overall, 5% of students surveyed saw themselves as ex-smokers and there was little difference in this proportion between age and gender categories. Eight per cent of all students surveyed described themselves as occasional smokers, with 5% referring to themselves as light smokers and 3% calling themselves heavy smokers. At the ages of 14, 15 and 16, significantly more females than males classified themselves as occasional smokers. The label 'light smoker' was used more commonly among females than males at ages 14 and 17.

Table 8: Self description of smoking status by age and gender for all Australian secondary students (%)

Age (years)	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Heavy smoker							
Male	1	2	4	3	5	6	3
Female	1	1	3	4	7	7	4
Total	1	1	3	4	6	6	3
Light smoker							
Male	2	2	3	5	7	6	4
Female	1	2	6	6	8	10	5
Total	1	2	4	6	8	8	5
Occasional smoker							
Male	4	5	7	9	10	11	7
Female	4	5	10	15	13	12	10
Total	4	5	8	12	11	11	8
Ex-smoker							
Male	4	4	7	5	5	5	5
Female	3	5	6	8	6	5	6
Total	3	4	7	7	6	5	5
Non-smoker							
Male	89	88	80	77	73	73	81
Female	91	87	76	67	66	67	76
Total	90	87	78	72	70	70	78

Table 9 examines the relationship between the labels adolescents use to describe themselves in relation to smoking and smoking behaviours. There is a strong relationship between smoking involvement and the choice of a self-referent label. Nearly all students who described themselves as some sort of smoker (heavy, light or occasional) had smoked in the previous 12 months. While over 90% of heavy and light smokers smoked in the month and week prior to the survey, the proportion of occasional smokers that had smoked in this time period varied, indicating the irregularity of their smoking. While 78% of occasional smokers smoked in the four weeks prior to the survey, only 59% smoked in the week before the survey. Students choosing the non-smoking label had limited experience with tobacco, with only 13% having smoked in the 12 months prior to the survey and only 3% smoking in the month before the survey.

The bottom of Table 9 shows the average number of cigarettes consumed per week for current smokers according to their self-referent label. Again, a strong relationship is seen between the label chosen to describe their smoking behaviour and the number of cigarettes consumed per week. Students who described themselves as heavy smokers consumed twice the number of cigarettes per week (mean=64) as those students who referred to themselves as light smokers (mean=29 cigarettes) and this difference was statistically significant ($p<.01$). Smoking an average of nine cigarettes a day, heavy smokers consumed a much

greater number of cigarettes a day than other students who smoked. Occasional smokers smoked an average of eight cigarettes a week. Their substantially lower consumption of cigarettes reflects their irregular use of tobacco. Students who chose the label ex-smoker and who smoked in the previous week consumed an average of five cigarettes a week, a level similar to that of occasional smokers and non-smokers. That 16% of ex-smokers smoked in the week prior to the survey might reflect the recency of their decision to no longer smoke, or it might reflect that some adolescents who have stopped smoking regularly (and hence the ex-smoker label) still have the occasional cigarette.

Table 9: Relation between self description of smoking status and smoking behaviours

		Self description of smoking				
		Heavy smoker	Light smoker	Occasional smoker	Ex-smoker	Non-smoker
Smoked 100+ cigarettes	(%)	88	62	15	17	0
Smoked in past 12 months	(%)	98	98	98	72	13
Smoked in past 4 weeks	(%)	96	96	78	26	3
Smoked in past week	(%)	95	93	59	15	1
Among current smokers - average number of cigarettes smoked/week		64	29	8	5	3
(se)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)

3.5 How likely are students to smoke in the next year?

To gain an idea of how committed students are to smoke or not, we asked students to indicate their intention to smoke in the next 12 months. Intention is defined as the subjective probability of taking a particular action and has been shown to be predictive of future smoking among adolescents and adults.[19] Students were asked 'Do you think you will be smoking this time next year?' and chose a response from those listed in Table 10. The most commonly chosen category, and the category that captured at least 50% of all age and gender groups, was 'certain not to be smoking'. This response suggests that the majority of secondary school students are committed to not smoking. There was a small decline in the resolve of students to not smoke, with this decline being greater among females than males (difference in Beta estimates for age, $p < .01$). A greater proportion of females than males start to think about the idea of smoking at around the age of 14. From the age of 14, about 11% of females and 7% of males are undecided about their smoking future.

Less than 3% of all students indicated that they were committed to smoking in that they were certain to be smoking in the next 12 months. Indeed, only about 8% of all students expressed a positive intention to smoke in the next 12 months, indicating that most students were not committed to smoking.

Table 11 shows the smoking intentions of current smokers and daily smokers. Around 8% of all current smokers were certain they would not be smoking in 12 months' time and 21% thought it was unlikely they would be smoking. These proportions were fairly consistent across age groups. Between 24% and 33% of current smokers were undecided about their smoking futures, suggesting that this group would be open to influences discouraging them to smoke. Only 10% of current smokers were certain they would be smoking in 12 months' time.

Over 60% of daily smokers thought they would be smoking in 12 months' time and only 4% indicated a firm commitment to not be smoking in 12 months' time. Twenty-three per cent of daily smokers indicated that they were undecided about their smoking future. Combining the proportion of daily smokers who thought it was very unlikely or unlikely that they would be smoking in 12 months' time with those who were undecided, suggests that around one-third of daily smokers may be open to influences discouraging them from smoking.

Table 10 Secondary students' intention to smoke in the next 12 months* (base: all students) (%)

Age (years)	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Certain not to smoke							
Males	69	70	65	63	64	60	66
Females	74	67	55	52	51	56	59
Total	71	68	60	57	58	58	62
Very unlikely/unlikely to smoke							
Males	22	20	21	22	18	21	21
Females	17	22	26	25	24	20	23
Total	19	21	24	24	21	21	22
Undecided							
Males	5	6	7	8	7	10	7
Females	6	7	11	13	13	12	10
Total	6	7	9	10	10	11	9
Likely/Very likely to smoke							
Males	3	3	4	5	8	7	5
Females	3	4	7	8	10	11	7
Total	3	3	5	7	9	9	6
Certain to smoke							
Males	1	1	3	2	3	1	2
Females	1	1	2	2	3	1	1
Total	1	1	2	2	3	1	2

Table 11: Intention to smoke in the next 12 months among all current smokers and all daily smokers (%)

Age (years)	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Current smokers							
Certain not to smoke	7	12	9	5	7	9	8
Very unlikely/Unlikely to smoke	24	20	19	25	16	22	21
Undecided	24	27	28	30	30	33	29
Likely/Very likely	37	32	30	30	35	32	32
Certain to smoke	9	9	14	10	12	5	10
Daily smokers							
Certain not to smoke	3	0	5	2	3	6	4
Very unlikely/unlikely to smoke	3	8	6	9	6	11	8
Undecided	11	24	10	24	26	29	23
Likely/Very likely	64	40	41	42	45	46	45
Certain to smoke	19	29	38	22	20	9	21

3.6 Has the smoking behaviour of secondary school students changed between 1999 and 2002?

3.6.1 Changes in smoking prevalence

In this section we examine the changes in smoking prevalence amongst two groups of students: those aged 12 to 15 years and those aged between 16 and 17 years. We have divided students into these two groups for several reasons. First, the legal age for leaving school has been 15 throughout the period of the survey. Since the survey series began, Year 12 retention rates have changed considerably, increasing from 43% in 1984 to reach a high of 81% in 2002. This suggests that the population of Year 11 and 12 students has changed over the years, with students who might have left school before Year 12 in the 1980s being more likely to stay on had they been in school in the 1990s. Second, we divided students into these two age groups as, prior to 1994, people over the age of 16 could legally buy cigarettes in most Australian States and Territories and therefore it could be assumed that society sanctioned smoking for this group of adolescents.

The key indicator of smoking involvement used in reports of this survey series has been smoking in the past week (current smoking) and smoking on three or more days of that week (committed smoking). We used these measures as they give an indication of the proportion of students actively engaged in smoking at two important levels: i) ongoing regular involvement (committed smoking) and ii) recent use of tobacco (smoking in the past week).

Figure 2 shows the proportion of all 12- to 15-year-olds surveyed in each year who had smoked in the week prior to the survey and the proportion smoking on three or more days of the preceding seven. Figure 3 shows the results for 16- and 17-year-olds. The proportions shown in the figures are not adjusted for age.

Since this survey series started in 1984, there have been several marked decreases and increases in the prevalence of smoking among adolescents. Smoking decreased between 1984 and 1990 and then started to rise again between 1990 and 1993. The prevalence of current smoking was stable between 1993 and 1996. Smoking prevalence began to decline after 1996, except for current smoking among 16- to 17-year-olds, and this decline has continued to 2002. The prevalence of both current and committed smoking in 1999 among 12- to 15-year-olds was significantly lower than in 1996.[14]

Among 16- and 17-year-olds, while smoking prevalence declined in the late 1980s, it rose again in the early 1990s, and by 1996 there were as many 16- and 17-year-olds smoking as there were in 1984. There had been no change in the proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds who were current smokers or committed smokers between 1996 and 1999.[14] The data for 2002 shown in Figure 3 suggests that there was a decrease in the proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds involved with smoking between 1999 and 2002.

Figure 2: Trends in proportion of current smoking (smoked in past week) and committed smoking (smoked on 3 or more days of past week) among 12–15-year-old students

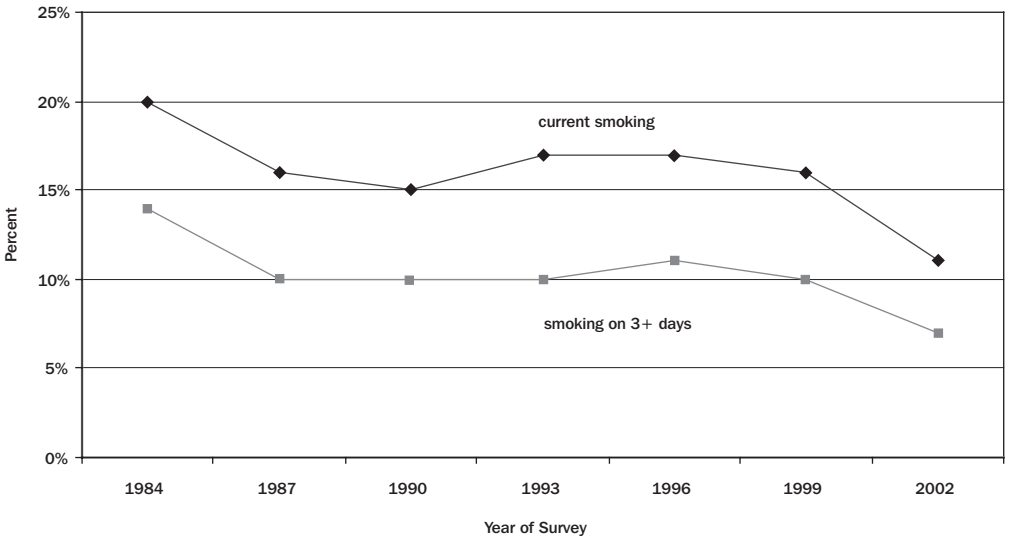
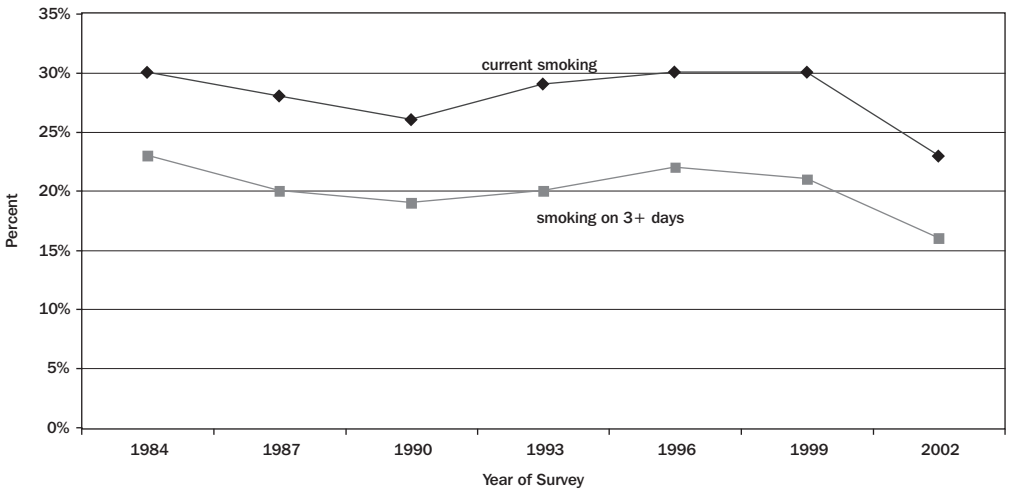


Figure 3: Trends in proportion of current smoking (smoked in past week) and committed smoking (smoked on 3 or more days of past week) among 16–17-year-old students



In the following section we investigate changes in the proportion of students smoking in various recency periods between 1999 and 2002.

Table 12 shows the proportion of 12- to 15-year-olds, 16- to 17-year-olds and 12- to 17-year-olds who had ever smoked, smoked in the past month, past week, on three or more of the preceding seven days, and who were daily smokers in 1999 and 2002 for males, females and for all students.

Looking first at the results for 12- to 15-year-olds, Table 12 shows that the proportion of students smoking in each of the recency periods in 2002 was significantly lower than that found in 1999. In addition, this pattern of results is consistent for both males and females. For the 16- and 17-year-olds, a slightly different pattern of results was found. The proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds who had ever smoked in 2002 was less than that found in 1999, as was the proportion of 16- to 17-year-olds involved in more recent smoking (monthly). Among all students aged 16 and 17, and among males in this age group, the proportions smoking in the past week and on three days were significantly lower in 2002 than they were in 1999. However, among females in this age group, while the 2002 prevalence estimates for smoking in these recency periods were lower than those found for 1999, only the difference for smoking in the past month was statistically significant. For daily smoking, while there were fewer males aged 16 and 17 smoking every day in 2002 than in 1999, the proportion of females in this age group smoking every day had not changed between 1999 and 2002.

Similar patterns of results were found for 12- to 17-year-olds.

Table 12: Percentage of students involved with tobacco use at different levels in 1999 and 2002

Recency period	Gender	12–15-year-olds			16–17-year-olds			12–17-year-olds		
		1999 %	2002 %	Sig	1999 %	2002 %	Sig	1999 %	2002 %	Sig
Lifetime	Total	47	40	<.01	69	63	<.01	53	47	<.01
	Male	47	41	<.01	68	62	<.01	52	46	<.01
	Female	47	40	<.01	70	65	ns	53	47	<.01
Month	Total	19	14	<.01	35	28	<.01	24	18	<.01
	Male	18	13	<.01	34	26	<.01	23	16	<.01
	Female	20	16	<.01	35	30	<.01	24	19	<.01
Week	Total	15	11	<.01	30	23	<.01	19	14	<.01
	Male	15	10	<.01	30	21	<.01	19	13	<.01
	Female	16	12	<.01	29	25	ns	20	16	<.01
Smoked on 3+ days in past week	Total	10	7	<.01	21	16	<.01	13	9	<.01
	Male	10	6	<.01	21	15	<.01	13	8	<.01
	Female	10	7	<.01	20	18	ns	13	10	<.01
Smoked daily in past week	Total	5	3	<.01	13	11	ns	7	5	<.01
	Male	5	3	<.01	14	10	<.01	7	5	<.01
	Female	4	3	<.01	11	12	ns	6	5	ns
Daily smokers among current smokers	Total	29	28	ns	42	46	ns	35	36	ns
	Male	33	31	ns	45	45	ns	38	37	ns
	Female	25	25	ns	39	47	ns	31	35	ns

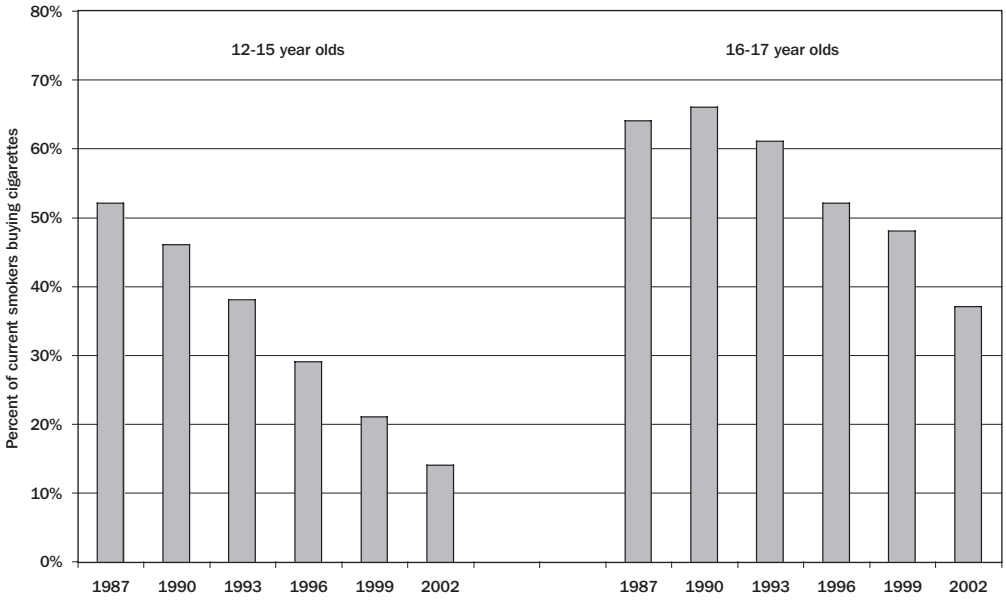
ns = significance level p >.01.

3.6.2 Changes in students' ability to purchase cigarettes

In 2002, the legal age for purchasing cigarettes throughout the country was 18 years. However, this was not the case in the late 1980s and early 1990s where, in all States except Western Australia, people over the age of 16 could legally buy cigarettes. This situation began to change in 1993 when Victoria raised the legal age for purchasing cigarettes to 18. Other States followed suit, and in 1999 it was illegal to sell cigarettes to adolescents under the age of 18 throughout Australia. A question about the source of cigarettes has been included in the survey since 1987.

Figure 4 shows the proportion of current smokers buying their cigarettes in each survey year since 1987 for students aged 12–15 years, and students aged 16 and 17. There has been a large decrease over time in the proportion of these smokers, in both age groups, purchasing their cigarettes. The proportion of current smokers 15 years of age and under purchasing cigarettes decreased significantly between 1987 and 1999, with current smokers in 1996 being 50% more likely to buy cigarettes than those in 1999.[14] For 16- and 17-year-olds, the proportion of current smokers buying cigarettes began to decrease after 1990. While the proportion of current smokers in this age group buying cigarettes in 1999 was lower than that found in 1996, this difference was not statistically significant.[14] In this section we focus on describing changes between 1999 and 2002 for the 12- to 15-year-olds and 16- to 17-year-olds.

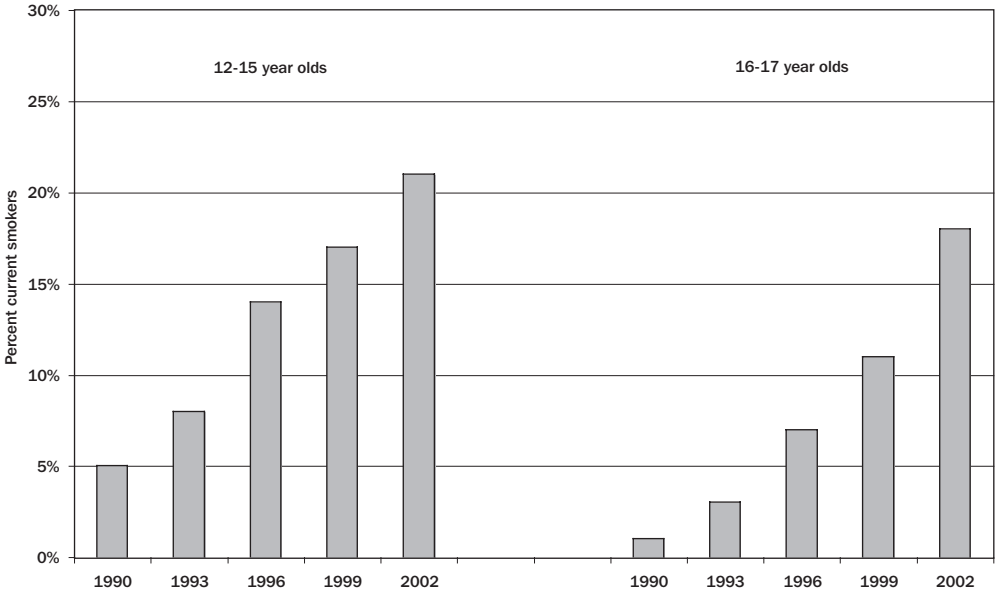
Figure 4: Proportion of current smokers aged 12–15 (left) and 16–17 (right) buying cigarettes for themselves in each survey year



There was a decrease in the proportion of current smokers aged between 12 and 15 buying their cigarettes between 1999 and 2002. Current smokers in this age group were about 60% more likely to buy cigarettes in 1999 than in 2002 (1999: OR=1.6, 95% CI: 1.3-2.0). A similar decrease was found for current smokers aged between 16 and 17 years of age (1999: OR=1.6, 95% CI: 1.3-2.1). When the data for 12- to 17-year-olds were combined, the proportion of current smokers buying cigarettes decreased from 30% in 1999 to 22% in 2002 (1999: OR=1.6, 95% CI: 1.4-1.9).

Corresponding with the decrease in the proportion of current smokers buying their own cigarettes between 1990 and 2002 has been an increase in the proportion of current smokers saying they obtained their cigarettes by getting someone else to buy them (Figure 5). Among 12- to 15-year-olds the proportion of students getting others to buy cigarettes for them increased from 17% in 1999 to 21% in 2002 (p=.01). Similarly among 16- to 17-year-olds the proportion of current smokers getting someone else to buy cigarettes for them increased from 11% in 1999 to 18% in 2002 (p<.01). For all current smokers in the survey aged between 12 and 17 years of age, the proportion asking someone else to buy cigarettes for them increased from 15% in 1999 to 20% in 2002. The figure also shows that negligible numbers of current smokers aged over 16 asked someone else to buy cigarettes for them prior to 1993, when the legal age for purchasing cigarettes was 16 in all States except Western Australia (where the legal age for purchasing cigarettes has always been 18).

Figure 5: Proportion of current smokers aged 12–15 years (left) and 16–17 years (right) getting someone else to buy cigarettes for them in each survey year from 1990 to 2002



4. Conclusion

In 2002, nearly one-fifth of Australian secondary school students aged 15 had smoked in the seven days prior to being surveyed. While there was little difference in the smoking behaviours of males and females among younger students, by middle secondary school, smoking was more common among females than males. However, as there was no difference in the proportion of committed smokers among males and females at any age, our results suggest that females may be more likely to be occasional smokers than are males. In 2002, male and female current smokers consumed a similar number of cigarettes per week.

As would be expected, the number of cigarettes consumed per week depended on whether the adolescent was a daily smoker. Non-daily smokers consumed considerably fewer cigarettes per week than did daily smokers, and the number of cigarettes smoked was not related to age among non-daily smokers. In contrast, the number of cigarettes consumed by daily smokers increased substantially with age. These findings suggest that the smoking behaviours of non-daily smokers may be more dependent on their opportunities for smoking and are confined to these opportunities, while smoking among daily smokers occurs in an increasing number of situations. Daily smokers were also more likely than non-daily smokers to buy their cigarettes, and so their smoking is not constrained by having to obtain cigarettes from others – a factor that might limit the smoking behaviour of non-daily smokers.

Three brands dominated the adolescent smoker market: Winfield, Peter Jackson and Longbeach. The most common pack sizes corresponded to the size of the packs in which these brands are sold: 25s, 30s and 20s.

Despite the fact that it is illegal to sell tobacco products to people under the age of 18 throughout Australia, 24% of current smokers were still able to purchase cigarettes. Purchasing cigarettes was more common among older rather than younger current smokers but, still, 14% of 12- to 15-year-olds who smoked in the week prior to the survey bought their last cigarettes themselves. However, as in previous years, friends were the most common source of cigarettes for all current smokers.

While 70% of students in the first year of secondary school are firm in their intention to not smoke in the future, by the time they reach their senior years, only around 60% of students have this firm resolve. Recent work examining the role of intentions to smoke on future smoking behaviours indicates that, regardless of smoking status, those students who express a firm intention to not smoke were less likely to do so in the future.[19] Our results suggest that of all secondary school students in Australia in 2002, 40% were at risk of smoking in the future. When we examined the smoking intentions of current smokers and daily smokers we found fewer than 10% indicated a firm intention to not smoke in the future. The data presented here suggest that the vast majority of students who were current smokers in 2002 are likely to continue smoking into their adulthood.

The prevalence of current smoking and committed smoking among both junior and senior secondary school students in 2002 was lower than in 1999. These decreases were seen in all indicators of smoking involvement for all groups except 16- to 17-year-old females. The findings suggest that adolescents in 2002 were less likely

to have experimented with smoking and to be actively involved with smoking than were adolescents in 1999. The decrease in smoking prevalence found in this report follows decreases seen between 1996 and 1999 among 12- to 15-year-olds and shows a significant shift downward in the smoking behaviours of older students for the first time since 1990. Indeed the prevalence of smoking in 2002 among both older and younger students was the lowest in the history of this survey series.

Lower smoking rates among younger secondary school students commenced during the period when there was a major increase in funding for tobacco control. The major advertising expenditure on the National Tobacco Campaign (NTC) occurred between our 1996 and 1999 surveys. We have speculated previously that some of the decrease in smoking among younger students between 1996 and 1999 may have been due to the presence of this campaign.[14] While funding for the NTC from the Commonwealth Government remained stable between 1998 and 2002, funding for mass media tobacco control campaigns increased at a State level. This increase means that for many States the presence of anti-tobacco advertising in the mass media continued between 1999 and 2002.

In addition to these mass media campaigns, the method of levying excise on tobacco changed from a per weight basis to a per stick basis towards the end of 1999. This change was accompanied by a tax increase, resulting in an increase in the price of cigarettes and an end of the price benefit afforded by buying cigarettes in packs of 40 or 50.[8] Higher cigarette prices can lead to reduced demand for tobacco by both reducing smoking prevalence and the number of cigarettes consumed.[20, 21] It is estimated that every time the price of cigarettes increases by 10% the demand for cigarettes among adolescents will decrease by about 12%, with about 80% of this decrease resulting from reduced participation.[20,21] The average price of a single cigarette increased by about 16% (after adjusting for consumer price index increases) between 1998 and 2002.[8] The impact of this price increase on adolescent smoking prevalence would have been evidenced in the 2002 survey rather than the 1999 survey, as many students were surveyed in 1999 before the price rise took effect. With a 16% increase in the price of cigarettes we would expect a decrease in demand of about 19%, resulting in a decrease in adolescent participation of about 15%. The results presented here suggest that, among 12- to 15-year-olds, current smoking decreased by 27% between 1999 and 2002; while among 16- and 17-year-olds, it decreased by 23%. The decrease in the prevalence of smoking among younger adolescents was greater than that expected by the increase in price alone, suggesting that other factors were influencing this change in the smoking behaviours of young adolescents.

As indicated above, between 1999 and 2002 the penalties for, and policing of, selling cigarettes to people under the age of 18 increased considerably in several States throughout Australia. Our 2002 study showed that the proportion of 12- to 15-year-olds buying their own cigarettes reduced from 21% in 1999 to 15% in 2002. A decrease was also seen among 16- and 17-year-olds: from 48% of smokers buying their own cigarettes in 1999 down to 38% in 2002. However, we also found that social sources were the most common way for adolescents to access cigarettes, and increasingly these social sources included others buying cigarettes for adolescents. While increasing the penalties for selling cigarettes to people under the age of 18 sends a strong message to adults that they should not condone the use of tobacco

by adolescents, it should be recognised that this strategy alone is not enough to reduce the prevalence of smoking among adolescents.

Between 1999 and 2002 most States increased the restrictions on smoking in public spaces. Western Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania and Queensland joined South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory in restricting smoking in enclosed public spaces such as restaurants and shopping centres. Smoking restrictions in public spaces not only reduce the likelihood of people experiencing the health consequences associated with secondhand smoke, but also send a message to those in the community that smoking is socially unacceptable. As many adolescents work in and frequent casual eating places they may be expected to be aware of these restrictions and may begin to view smoking as socially unacceptable and as a minority behaviour. Adolescents who do not see smoking as normative or as a socially desirable behaviour may be less likely to take up smoking. There is some support for the suggestion that smoking bans in public spaces may reduce the likelihood of adolescent smoking. First, the presence of smoking restrictions in public space has been found to make it less likely that adolescents experimenting with tobacco will progress to regular smoking.[22] Second, adolescents who work in smokefree environments have been found to be less likely to be smokers than adolescents who do not work in these environments.[23] These finding suggest that restricting smoking in a greater range of social environments may strengthen the message that smoking is socially unacceptable and make smoking less socially desirable for adolescents.

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Appendix 1

Questionnaire - Victoria

SURVEY

- Please do not put your name on this paper.
- The information you give is private and will only be seen by the people putting all the answers together.
- Answer **every** question you can.
- If you can't answer a question or if you do not want to answer, leave it out and go on to the next one.
- For most questions, there is a choice of answers. Pick the one that's true for you and tick the box next to it.
- If you make a mistake or change your answer, cross out the mistake and tick the new response.
- Some questions ask you to write a short answer in the space provided.

Office use only

STATE 1	SCHOOL ID	PCODE	LEVEL	CAMPUS
PATTERN	SCHSEX	STRATA	TEACH	DAY
ORDER 1	INITIALS	DATE	MONTH	CONSENT

1. (a) What suburb or town do you live in? _____

   (b) What is the postcode of your address? __ __ __ __

2. What year level (or form) are you in?

1	☐	Year 7	4	☐	Year 10
2	☐	Year 8	5	☐	Year 11
3	☐	Year 9	6	☐	Year 12

3. How old are you now?

10	☐	10	15	☐	15
11	☐	11	16	☐	16
12	☐	12	17	☐	17
13	☐	13	18	☐	18
14	☐	14	19	☐	19 and over

4. What sex are you?

1	☐	Male	2	☐	Female

5. What is your date of birth? __ __ / __ __ / 19 __ __

6. During a normal week, how much money do you have available to spend on yourself? (eg from pocket money, part-time job).

1	☐	None	5	☐	$41 - $60
2	☐	Less than $10	6	☐	$61 - $80
3	☐	$11 - $20	7	☐	Over $80
4	☐	$21 - $40			

7. **At school work**, do you consider yourself:

1	☐	A lot above average?	4	☐	Below average?
2	☐	Above average?	5	☐	A lot below average?
3	☐	Average?			

8. (a) Were you at school on the last school day?

1 ☐ Yes ***Go to QUESTION 9***

2 ☐ No ***Go to QUESTION 8(b)***

(b) If No: Why were you away?

1 ☐ You were ill or had some other health problem

2 ☐ Study day or other school-related activities

3 ☐ Family reasons

4 ☐ Other (*specify*)

9. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent?

1 ☐ No

2 ☐ Yes - Aboriginal descent

3 ☐ Yes - Torres Strait Islander descent

4 ☐ Yes - both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent

10. What is the main language spoken at home? *Tick only **one** box.*

1 ☐ English

2 ☐ Another language only (*specify which language*)

3 ☐ English and another language

(*specify the other language*) _____

THE NEXT FEW QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT SMOKING CIGARETTES.

11. At the present time, do you consider yourself:

1 ☐ A heavy smoker?

2 ☐ A light smoker?

3 ☐ An occasional smoker?

4 ☐ An ex-smoker?

5 ☐ A non-smoker?

12. Have you ever smoked even part of a cigarette?

1 ☐ No

2 ☐ Yes, just a few puffs

3 ☐ Yes, I have smoked fewer than 10 cigarettes in my life

4 ☐ Yes, I have smoked more than 10 but fewer than 100 cigarettes in my life

5 ☐ Yes, I have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in my life

13. Have you smoked cigarettes in the last **twelve months**?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

14. Have you smoked cigarettes in the last **four weeks**?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

15. This question is about the number of cigarettes you had during the last **seven days**, including yesterday.

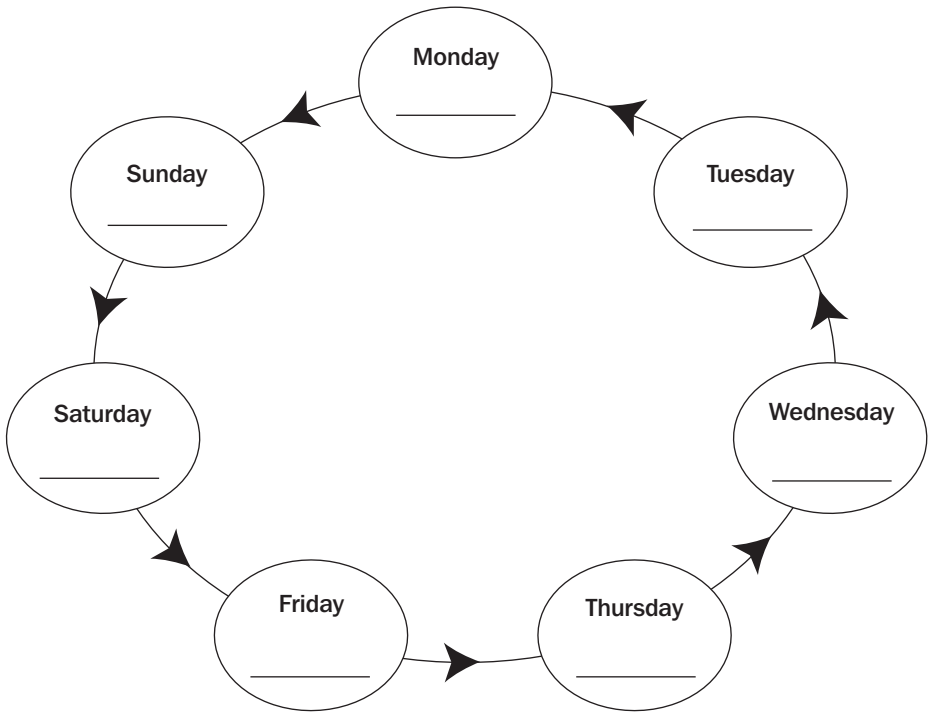
*Put a tick near **yesterday.** Then in the space provided, write the number of cigarettes you had yesterday. If you didn't smoke any cigarettes, put in '0'.*

Start filling in the spaces beginning with yesterday, and follow the arrows.

Answer for every day of the week.

Write the number of cigarettes you smoked each day in the circle.

Put '0' for each day you didn't smoke any cigarettes.



16. Do you think you will be smoking cigarettes this time next year?

1 ☐ Certain not to be smoking
2 ☐ Very unlikely to be smoking
3 ☐ Unlikely to be smoking
4 ☐ Can't decide how likely
5 ☐ Likely to be smoking
6 ☐ Very likely to be smoking
7 ☐ Certain to be smoking

17. Have you ever smoked even part of a cigar?

1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes, a few puffs but not as much as one cigar
3 ☐ Yes, I have smoked at least one cigar in my life

QUESTIONS 18, 19 AND 20 ARE ONLY FOR THOSE WHO HAVE SMOKED A CIGARETTE IN THE PAST WEEK.

IF YOU HAVE NOT SMOKED A CIGARETTE IN THE PAST WEEK, GO TO QUESTION 21.

18. (a) What brand of cigarettes do you usually smoke?

Tick the box near the brand you usually smoke. If that brand is not listed here, tick the box next to "Other" and write the name of the brand in the space provided.

01 ☐ Alpine
02 ☐ Benson & Hedges
03 ☐ Dunhill
04 ☐ Escort
05 ☐ Fortune
06 ☐ Holiday
07 ☐ Horizon
08 ☐ Longbeach
09 ☐ Marlboro
10 ☐ Peter Jackson
11 ☐ Sterling
12 ☐ Stradbroke
13 ☐ Vogue
14 ☐ Wills Super Mild
15 ☐ Winfield
16 ☐ Freedom
** ☐ Other (specify)_____

*You should have ticked only **one** box.*

(b) Do the cigarettes you usually smoke come from packets of…?

1 ☐ 20s?

2 ☐ 25s?

3 ☐ 30s?

4 ☐ 35s?

5 ☐ 40s?

6 ☐ 50s?

*You should have ticked only **one** box.*

19. (a) Where, or from whom, **did you get** the **last** cigarette that you smoked?

Fill in the space beside "Other" if you can't find your answer.

*Tick only **one** box.*

I didn't buy it ….

01 ☐ My parent(s) gave it to me

02 ☐ My brother or sister gave it to me

03 ☐ I took it from home without my parent(s) permission

04 ☐ Friends gave it to me

05 ☐ I got someone to buy it for me

** ☐ Other _____

OR

I bought it ….

51 ☐ At a hotel, pub, bar, tavern, RSL Club

52 ☐ At a supermarket

53 ☐ At a newsagency

54 ☐ At a milk bar or delicatessen

55 ☐ At a convenience store (eg Food Plus)

56 ☐ At a tobacconist/tobacco shop

57 ☐ At a take-away food shop

58 ☐ At a petrol station

** ☐ Other _____

*You should have ticked only **one** box.*

(b) If you bought your last cigarette, was it from a coin-operated (vending) machine?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

20. (a) Sometimes people break open a packet of cigarettes and sell single cigarettes. In the last **four weeks,** have you **bought** cigarettes that were **not in a full packet** (for example, buying one or more cigarette(s) at a time)?

1 ☐ Yes ***Go to QUESTION 20(b)***

2 ☐ No ***Go to QUESTION 21***

(b) Thinking of the last time you **bought** cigarettes that were **not in a full packet**, who did you buy the cigarette(s) from?

1 ☐ I bought the cigarette(s) at a shop

2 ☐ I bought the cigarette(s) from a friend or relative

3 ☐ I bought the cigarette(s) from someone else

THESE QUESTIONS ARE FOR EVERYONE AND ARE ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL - BEER, WINE, WINE COOLERS, ALCOHOLIC SODAS, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, ALCOHOLIC APPLE CIDER, SHERRY OR PORT.

21. At the present time, do you consider yourself:

1 ☐ A non-drinker?

2 ☐ An occasional drinker?

3 ☐ A light drinker?

4 ☐ A party drinker?

5 ☐ A heavy drinker?

22. Have you **ever** had even part of an alcoholic drink?

1 ☐ No

2 ☐ Yes, just a few sips

3 ☐ Yes, I have had fewer than 10 alcoholic drinks in my life

4 ☐ Yes, I have had more than 10 alcoholic drinks in my life

23. Have you had an alcoholic drink in the last **twelve months**?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

24. Have you had an alcoholic drink in the last **four weeks**?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

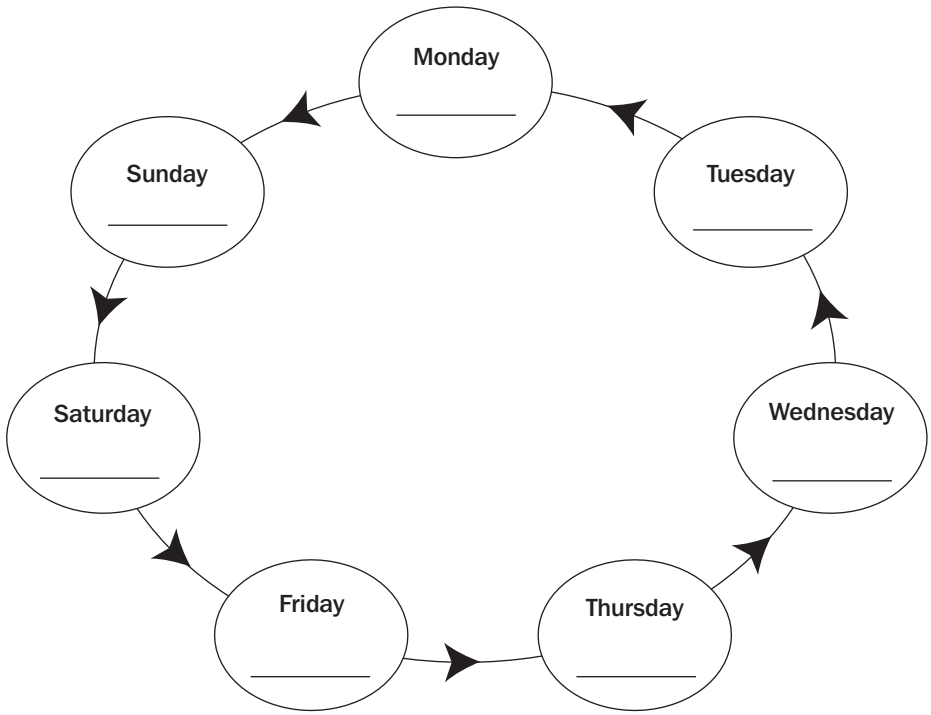
25. This question is about the number of alcoholic drinks you had during the last **seven days,** including yesterday.

*Put a tick near **yesterday.** Then in the space provided, write the number of alcoholic drinks you had yesterday. If you didn't have any alcoholic drinks, put in '0'. Start filling in the spaces beginning with yesterday, and follow the arrows.*

Answer for every day of the week.

Write the number of alcoholic drinks you had each day in the circle.

Put '0' for each day you didn't drink any alcoholic drinks.



QUESTIONS 26, 27, 28 AND 29 ARE FOR ANYONE WHO HAS HAD AN ALCOHOLIC DRINK.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER HAD AN ALCOHOLIC DRINK, GO TO QUESTION 30.

26. What alcoholic drink do you usually have?

*Tick the box near the drink you **usually** have. If that drink is not listed here, tick the box next to "Other" and write the name of the drink in the space provided.*

- 01 ☐ Ordinary beer
- 02 ☐ Low alcohol beer
- 03 ☐ Wine
- 04 ☐ Wine Cooler (eg West Coast Coolers)
- 05 ☐ Champagne or sparkling wine (eg Spumante, Passion Pop)
- 06 ☐ Alcoholic Apple Cider (eg Strongbow)
- 07 ☐ Alcoholic sodas (eg Two Dogs)
- 08 ☐ Premixed spirits (eg Bacardi Breezer, Lemon Ruski, UDL Drinks, Sub Zero)
- 09 ☐ Spirits (eg rum, brandy, whisky, gin, vodka)
- 10 ☐ Liqueurs (eg Tia Maria, Kahlua, Midori, etc)
- ** ☐ Other (*specify*)

*You should have ticked only **one** box.*

27. Where, or from whom, **did you get** your **last** alcoholic drink?

Fill in the space beside "Other" if you can't find your answer.

*Tick only **one** box.*

I didn't buy it .... **OR**

- 01 ☐ My parent(s) gave it to me
- 02 ☐ My brother or sister gave it to me
- 03 ☐ I took it from home without my parent(s) permission
- 04 ☐ Friends gave it to me
- 05 ☐ I got someone to buy it for me
- ** ☐ Other _____

I bought it ....

- 51 ☐ At a hotel, pub, bar, tavern, RSL Club
- 52 ☐ At a licensed liquor store or supermarket
- 53 ☐ At a a walk in bottle-shop at a pub or hotel
- 54 ☐ At a drive-in bottle-shop
- 55 ☐ At a restaurant
- 56 ☐ At a dance venue/dance party
- 57 ☐ At a nightclub
- 58 ☐ At a sporting event
- 59 ☐ At a sports club (eg Leagues, surfing, football)
- 60 ☐ Through the Internet
- 61 ☐ By phone, fax, mail order
- ** ☐ Other _____

*You should have ticked only **one** box.*

28. **Where** did you drink your **last** alcoholic drink?

Fill in the space beside "Other" if you can't find your answer.

*Tick only **one** box.*

I drank it ....

- 01 ☐ At a beach, park or recreation area
- 02 ☐ At a hotel, pub, bar, tavern or RSL club
- 03 ☐ At a dance venue/dance party
- 04 ☐ At a nightclub
- 05 ☐ At a party
- 06 ☐ At a restaurant
- 07 ☐ At a sporting event
- 08 ☐ At a sports club (eg Leagues, surfing, football)
- 09 ☐ On school grounds during school hours
- 10 ☐ On school grounds after hours
- 11 ☐ At my home
- 12 ☐ At my friend's home
- 13 ☐ In a car
- ** ☐ Other *(specify)*

*You should have ticked only **one** box.*

29. Think back over the last **two weeks**. How many times, if any, have you had the following number of alcoholic drinks on any one occasion when you have been drinking in the last two weeks?

		None	Once	Twice	3-6 times	7-9 times	10 or more times
(i)	11 or more drinks in a row	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(ii)	7 or more drinks in a row	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(iii)	5 or more drinks in a row	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ARE FOR EVERYONE AND ARE ABOUT OTHER THINGS YOU MIGHT USE.

For **each** substance, tick the box which shows how many times you have used the substance during the specified time period. There should only be **one** tick for **each** line of boxes.

30. How many times, if ever, have you used or taken pain killers/analgesics such as Disprin, Panadol or Aspro, **for any reason**:

	None	Once or twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40 or more times
(i) In the **last week**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(ii) In the **last four weeks**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iii) In the **last year**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iv) In your **lifetime**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐

31. How many times, if ever, have you used or taken sleeping tablets, tranquillisers or sedatives, such as Valium, Serepax or Rohypnol (rohies, barbs) **other than for medical reasons**:

	None	Once or twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40 or more times
(i) In the **last week**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(ii) In the **last four weeks**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iii) In the **last year**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iv) In your **lifetime**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐

32. (a) How many times, if ever, have you smoked or used marijuana/cannabis (grass, hash, dope, weed, mull, yarndi, ganga, pot, a bong, a joint):

	None	Once or twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40 or more times
(i) In the **last week**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(ii) In the **last four weeks**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iii) In the **last year**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iv) In your **lifetime**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐

If you have NOT used marijuana/cannabis in the last year, go to QUESTION 33.

(b) In the **last year**, did you use any other substance or substances **on the same occasion that you used** marijuana/cannabis?

*Tick **all** that apply.*

- 01 ☐ I did not use any other substance on the same occasion
- 02 ☐ Ecstasy (XTC, E, MDMA, ecci, X, bickies)
- 03 ☐ Amphetamines (eg speed, uppers, goey, MDA, dex, dexies, dexamphetamines, ox blood, methamphetamine, ice)
- 04 ☐ Hallucinogens (eg LSD, acid, trips, magic mushrooms)
- 05 ☐ Pain killers/analgesics
- 06 ☐ Sedatives/tranquillisers/sleeping tablets
- 07 ☐ Alcohol
- 08 ☐ Tobacco
- ** ☐ Other *(what substance?)*

*You should have ticked **all** that apply.*

(c) When you use cannabis (marijuana) do you usually:

*Tick only **one** box*

- 1 ☐ Smoke it as a joint (reefer, spliff)?
- 2 ☐ Smoke it from a bong or a pipe?
- 3 ☐ Eat it (eg in hash cookies)?
- 4 ☐ Other *(specify)*

*You should have ticked only **one** box.*

(d) Do you usually use cannabis (marijuana) by yourself or with others?

- 1 ☐ By myself
- 2 ☐ With others
- 3 ☐ By myself and with others about equally often

(e) **Where** did you last use cannabis?

*Fill in the space beside "**Other**" if you can't find your answer*

I used it….

01 ☐ At a hotel, pub, bar, tavern or RSL club

02 ☐ At a dance venue, dance party, rave

03 ☐ At a nightclub

04 ☐ At a party

05 ☐ At my home

06 ☐ At my friend's home

07 ☐ At a sports club (eg Leagues, surfing, football)

08 ☐ At the beach

09 ☐ In a park

10 ☐ In a car

11 ☐ On school grounds during school time

12 ☐ On school grounds after hours

** ☐ Other *(specify)*

*You should have ticked only **one** box.*

33. How many times, if ever, have you used or taken steroids, (muscle, roids, or gear) **without a doctor's prescription** in an attempt to make you better at sport, to increase muscle size or to improve your general appearance:

	None	Once or twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40 or more times
(i) In the **last week**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(ii) In the **last four weeks**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iii) In the **last year**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iv) In your **lifetime**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐

34. How many times, if ever, have you deliberately sniffed (inhaled) from spray cans or sniffed things like glue, paint, petrol or thinners in order to get high or for the way it makes you feel:

This does not include sniffing white-out, liquid paper, textas or pens.

	None	Once or twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40 or more times
(i) In the **last week**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(ii) In the **last four weeks**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iii) In the **last year**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iv) In your **lifetime**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐

35. (a) How many times, if ever, have you used or taken amphetamines (eg speed, uppers, MDA, goey, dex, dexies, dexamphetamine, ox blood, methamphetamine, ice) **other than for medical reasons**:

	None	Once or twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40 or more times
(i) In the **last week**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(ii) In the **last four weeks**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iii) In the **last year**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iv) In your **lifetime**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐

If you have NOT used amphetamines in the last year, go to QUESTION 36(a).

(b) In the **last year**, did you use any other substance or substances **on the same occasion that you used** amphetamines (eg speed, uppers, MDA, goey, dex, dexies, dexamphetamine, ox blood, methamphetamine, ice)?

*Tick **all** that apply.*

01 ☐ I did not use any other substance on the same occasion
02 ☐ Ecstasy (XTC, E, MDMA, ecci, X, bickies)
03 ☐ Marijuana/cannabis
04 ☐ Hallucinogens (eg LSD, acid, trips, magic mushrooms)
05 ☐ Pain killers/analgesics
06 ☐ Sedatives/tranquillisers/sleeping tablets
07 ☐ Alcohol
08 ☐ Tobacco
** ☐ Other *(what substance?)*

*You should have ticked **all** that apply*

36. (a) How many times, if ever, have you used or taken ecstasy or XTC (E, MDMA, ecci, X, bickies):

	None	Once or twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40 or more times
(i) In the **last week**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(ii) In the **last four weeks**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iii) In the **last year**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iv) In your **lifetime**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐

If you have NOT used ecstasy in the last year, go to QUESTION 37.

(b) In the **last year**, did you use any other substance or substances **on the same occasion that you used** ecstasy (XTC, E, MDMA, ecci, X, bickies):

*Tick **all** that apply.*

01 ☐ I did not use any other substance on the same occasion

02 ☐ Marijuana/cannabis

03 ☐ Amphetamines (eg speed, uppers, goey, MDA, dex, dexies, dexamphetamines, ox blood, methamphetamine, ice)

04 ☐ Hallucinogens (eg LSD, acid, trips, magic mushrooms)

05 ☐ Pain killers/analgesics

06 ☐ Sedatives/tranquillisers/sleeping tablets

07 ☐ Alcohol

08 ☐ Tobacco

** ☐ Other *(what substance?)*

*You should have ticked **all** that apply.*

37. How many times, if ever, have you used or taken cocaine:

	None	Once or twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40 or more times
(i) In the **last week**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(ii) In the **last four weeks**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iii) In the **last year**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iv) In your **lifetime**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐

38. How many times, if ever, have you used or taken heroin (smack, horse, skag, hammer, H), or other opiates (narcotics) such as methadone, morphine or pethidine **other than for medical reasons**:

	None	Once or twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40 or more times
(i) In the **last week**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(ii) In the **last four weeks**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iii) In the **last year**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iv) In your **lifetime**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐

39. (a) How many times, if ever, have you used or taken hallucinogens (eg LSD, acid, trips, magic mushrooms, datura, angel's trumpet):

	None	Once or twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40 or more times
(i) In the **last week**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(ii) In the **last four weeks**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iii) In the **last year**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐
(iv) In your **lifetime**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐	7 ☐

If you have NOT used hallucinogens in the last year, go to QUESTION 40.

(b) In the **last year**, what forms of hallucinogens did you use?

*Tick **all** that apply.*

1 ☐ Tablets
2 ☐ Paper tabs
3 ☐ Liquids
4 ☐ Magic mushrooms
5 ☐ Datura / Angel's trumpet
6 ☐ Other *(please write in)*

(c) In the **last year**, did you use any other substance or substances **on the same occasion that you used** hallucinogens (eg LSD, acid, trips, magic mushrooms, datura, angel's trumpet)?

*Tick **all** that apply.*

01 ☐ I did not use any other substance on the same occasion

02 ☐ Ecstasy (XTC, E, MDMA, ecci, X, bickies)

03 ☐ Amphetamines (eg speed, uppers, goey, MDA, dex, dexies, dexamphetamines, ox blood, methamphetamine, ice)

04 ☐ Marijuana/cannabis

05 ☐ Pain killers/analgesics

06 ☐ Sedatives/tranquillisers/sleeping tablets

07 ☐ Alcohol

08 ☐ Tobacco

** ☐ Other *(what substance?)*

*You should have ticked **all** that apply.*

THESE QUESTIONS ARE FOR EVERYONE.

40. **During 2001** (last year), did you have any lessons or parts of lessons at school that were about **smoking**?

1 ☐ No, not even part of a lesson

2 ☐ Yes, part of a lesson

3 ☐ Yes, one lesson

4 ☐ Yes, more than one lesson

41. **During 2001** (last year), did you have any lessons or parts of lessons at school that were about **drinking**?

1 ☐ No, not even part of a lesson

2 ☐ Yes, part of a lesson

3 ☐ Yes, one lesson

4 ☐ Yes, more than one lesson

42. **During 2001** (last year), did you have any lessons or parts of lessons at school that were about **illicit drugs** such as marijuana, ecstasy, heroin, amphetamines, hallucinogens, cocaine?

1 ☐ No, not even part of a lesson
2 ☐ Yes, part of a lesson
3 ☐ Yes, one lesson
4 ☐ Yes, more than one lesson

Remember, ***last*** *year was 2001.*

THE NEXT FEW QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT SOME OTHER TOPICS.

43. You only get skin cancer if you get burnt often.

1 ☐ True
2 ☐ False

44. Most skin cancer is caused by ultraviolet radiation (UVR) from the sun.

1 ☐ True
2 ☐ False

45. **During 2001** (that is **last year**), did you have any lessons or parts of lessons at school that were about **skin cancer** or **protection from the sun**?

1 ☐ No, not even part of a lesson
2 ☐ Yes, part of a lesson
3 ☐ Yes, one lesson
4 ☐ Yes, more than one lesson

46. Over the **last** summer, did you get sunburn that was sore or tender the next day?

1 ☐ Yes, just once
2 ☐ Yes, 2 or 3 times
3 ☐ Yes, 4 or more times
4 ☐ No, not at all

47. (a) Have you **ever** had severe sunburn, which has blistered?

1 ☐ Yes ***Go to QUESTION 47(b)***

2 ☐ No ***Go to QUESTION 48***

(b) **If yes,** how long ago was the last time you were severely sunburnt?

1 ☐ Last summer

2 ☐ 1 to 2 years ago

3 ☐ More than 2 years ago

48. What type of hat do you most often wear on a sunny day in summer?

1 ☐ Wide brimmed hat

2 ☐ Narrow brimmed hat

3 ☐ Legionnaire hat

4 ☐ Cap

5 ☐ Sun-visor

6 ☐ Other *(what kind?)*

7 ☐ None

49. What is the SPF (Sun Protection Factor) of the sunscreen you usually use on a sunny day in summer?

1 ☐ I don't use sunscreen

2 ☐ SPF 12 or lower

3 ☐ SPF 15

4 ☐ SPF 30+

5 ☐ Can't remember / don't know

50. Suppose your skin was exposed to **strong** sunshine at the **beginning** of summer with no protection at all. If you stayed in the sun for 30 minutes, would your skin:

1 ☐ Just burn or go red

2 ☐ Burn or go red first, then tan afterwards

3 ☐ Just tan

4 ☐ Nothing would happen because I was born with dark skin

51. Do you like to get a suntan?

1 ☐ No

2 ☐ Yes, a light tan

3 ☐ Yes, a moderate tan

4 ☐ Yes, a dark tan

5 ☐ Yes, a very dark tan

52. **Thinking about sunny days in summer, when you are outside for an hour or more between 11 am and 3 pm, how often would you:**

		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always
(i)	Wear a hat?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(ii)	Wear clothes covering most of your body (including arms and legs)?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(iii)	Deliberately wear less or briefer clothing so as to get some sun on your skin?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(iv)	Wear maximum protection sunscreen (SPF 30+)?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(v)	Wear sunglasses?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(vi)	Stay mainly in the shade?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐

Thinking about sunny days in summer between 11 am and 3 pm:

		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always
(vii)	How often would you spend most of the time **inside**?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐