

# **Australian secondary school students' use of alcohol in 2005**

## **Report**

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# Executive summary

## Background

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

The survey was conducted in 2005 and involved the collaboration of State and Territory Health Departments and cancer organisations.

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 21,805 male and female students aged 12–17 years surveyed in 376 schools. Research assistants administered the survey to the randomly selected students on the school premises and students answered the questionnaire anonymously.

## Prevalence of alcohol use in 2005

Experience with alcohol was high amongst secondary school students, with use becoming more common as age increased. By the age of 14, around 86% of students had tried alcohol; and by the age of 17, 70% of students had consumed alcohol in the month prior to the survey.

The proportion of students drinking in the week prior to the survey (defined here as current drinkers) increased with age from 10% of 12-year-olds to reach a peak of 49% among 17-year-olds.

The Australian Alcohol Guidelines (2001) recommend against adults and adolescents drinking seven or more drinks in one day for males and five or more drinks in one day for females. Of current drinkers, 30% of 15-year-olds and 44% of 17-year-olds had consumed alcohol at these levels in the previous week.

Spirits (e.g. vodka, scotch, rum), in either the premixed (or ‘ready to drink’) or non-premixed form, were the most common types of drinks consumed by current drinkers of all ages. Excluding students who gave more than one response, non-premixed spirits were consumed by 36% of 12- to 15-year-olds and 33% of 16- to 17-year-olds while premixed spirits were consumed by 25% of 12- to 15-year-olds and 34% of 16- to 17-year-olds. While more females than males drank premixed spirits, more males than females drank non-premixed spirits.

Among all 12- to 17-year-olds who had ever tried alcohol, 6% of males and 4% of females bought their last alcoholic drink themselves.

Parents were the most common source of alcohol among students who drank in the past week, with 37% of males and 38% of females indicating their parents gave them their last drink. Approximately 20% of students who were current drinkers had asked someone else to buy alcohol for them and this person was most likely to be a friend aged 18 years or over.

The three main places for current drinkers to consume alcohol were the family home, a friend's home or a party. Students from all age groups who drank in the past week were highly likely to have consumed their last alcoholic drink under adult supervision. The likelihood of adult supervision decreased with age from 76% at 12 years to 56% at 17 years of age. Current drinkers who consumed their last drink at home were highly likely to have done so under adult supervision (74%) but were less likely to be supervised by adults when drinking at a party (53%) or a friend's home (46%). Eighty percent of current drinkers who obtained their last drink from their parents consumed it under adult supervision. Students were less likely to consume alcohol under adult supervision if they obtained it from friends (43%) or had someone else buy it for them (43%).

While 52% of all students saw themselves as non-drinkers, 23% thought they were an occasional drinker and 19% said they were party drinkers. Older students were more likely to say they were party drinkers than were younger students.

Over all age groups, 15% of students had not received any lessons about alcohol use in the previous school year, while 48% had received more than one lesson about this topic.

## **Changes in the use of alcohol between 1999 and 2005**

A similar study of the prevalence of alcohol use among Australian secondary school students was conducted in both 1999 and 2002, allowing changes in prevalence over the six-year period between 1999 and 2005 to be examined. The proportion of students aged between 12 and 15 drinking in their lifetime and in the month before the survey decreased significantly between 1999 and 2005. In 2005, 82% of 12- to 15-year-olds had ever tried alcohol, which was significantly lower than that reported in 2002 (86%) and 1999 (87%). Significantly fewer 12- to 15-year-olds had drunk in the past month in 2005 (34%) compared to 2002 (43%) and 1999 (43%).

The proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds that had ever tried alcohol had not changed significantly between 1999 and 2005. Among older students, 95% had tried alcohol in 2005 compared to 94% in both 2002 and 1999. A similar proportion of older students had drunk in the past month in 2005 (68%) compared to 2002 (68%) and 1999 (70%).

The proportion of students aged between 12 and 15 drinking in the week before the survey decreased significantly between 1999 and 2005. In 2005, 22% of 12- to 15-year-olds were current drinkers, which was significantly lower than that reported in 2002 (29%) and 1999 (28%). The proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds drinking in the week before the survey had not changed significantly between 1999 and 2005. Among older students, 47% were current drinkers in 2005 compared to 48% in 2002 and 51% in 1999.

Among male current drinkers, the proportion who usually drank beer decreased significantly between 1999 and 2005. There was an increase in the proportion of male current drinkers who usually drank premixed spirits between 1999 and 2002, followed by a significant decrease between 2002 and 2005. Female drinkers from all age groups were significantly more likely to report that they usually drank premixed spirits in 2005 than in 1999. There has been a significant decrease over time in the proportion of female students who usually drink spirits that are not premixed.

# 1. Background

Research has consistently shown that of all the licit and illicit substances available, alcohol is the substance most commonly used by young people and adults.<sup>1</sup>

The widespread use of alcohol among Australians is illustrated by the finding that in 2004, approximately 5 in 6 Australians aged 14 years and over had consumed alcohol in the past year.<sup>2</sup> Despite the sale of alcohol in Australia being restricted to those over the age of 18, the use of alcohol amongst adolescents is common, with 90% of young people over the age of 14 having some experience with alcohol and around half of those aged 16 and 17 consuming alcohol regularly.<sup>3</sup> Once young people begin drinking, they are likely to become regular consumers of alcohol, with the 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey<sup>1</sup> reporting that 24% of 14- to 19-year-olds had consumed alcohol in the past week.

Excessive consumption of alcohol is associated with significant levels of harm. Immediate harms as a result of excessive drinking include intoxication, memory loss, the potential for violence and sexual risk taking.<sup>4</sup> Alcohol is the most important risk factor for fatal and non-fatal injuries in Australia, with around 1,100 injury deaths and 27,000 injury hospitalisations attributed to alcohol every year between 1990 and 2001.<sup>5</sup>

A series of studies conducted between 2000 and 2004 found that more than 40% of males and females aged between 15 and 17 years had consumed alcohol at a risky level on their last drinking occasion.<sup>6</sup> Risky drinking was defined as consuming seven or more standard drinks for males and five or more drinks for females on their last drinking occasion. Results from longitudinal studies suggest that adolescents who drink excessive amounts of alcohol are at increased risk of becoming heavy users of alcohol in adulthood.<sup>7,8</sup> With the prevalence of alcohol dependence currently estimated at 11% among Australians between the ages of 18 and 24 years,<sup>4</sup> preventing the abuse of alcohol among adolescents would help to reduce the human and financial costs associated with this behaviour.

## 1.1 The 2005 Australian Secondary Students' Alcohol and Drug Survey (ASSAD)

In 2005, the eighth in a series of secondary school based surveys monitoring the use of tobacco, alcohol and other substances among adolescents was conducted throughout Australia.<sup>3, 9-13</sup> 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 data on the use of alcohol has been collected nationally since 1984, long-term trends in student alcohol use can be ascertained.

The ASSAD study was not designed to evaluate the impact of any alcohol control campaign or strategy on adolescent alcohol consumption. Rather it was designed to provide estimates of the current prevalence of alcohol use among Australian secondary school students and to examine trends in the prevalence of alcohol consumption among this group.

Previous studies have shown that, after some initial success in reducing alcohol use among young adolescents between 1984 and 1990, the prevalence of alcohol consumption increased during the 1990s.<sup>3</sup>

## **1.2 Aims of this report**

This report describes the prevalence of alcohol use among secondary school students in 2005. In the first section, data relating to past and current involvement with alcohol for male and female students in different age groups are presented. Access to alcohol, the type of alcohol students consumed, where students are consuming alcohol, and adult supervision of student drinking are then presented. The second section examines how students think of themselves in relation to their drinking and relates this to where they drink. The third section examines changes in students' involvement in alcohol, focusing on four key indicators of use: i) lifetime use of alcohol, ii) use of alcohol in the previous month, iii) use of alcohol in the week prior to the survey, and iv) consumption of alcohol at risk of short-term harm in the week preceding the survey. For these indicators the prevalence of drinking alcohol in 2005 is compared with that found in 2002 and 1999. However, for drinking in the past week and for consumption of alcohol at risky levels the 2005 prevalence estimates are presented graphically against those from the preceding surveys.<sup>3,9-13</sup> These analyses are conducted for 12- to 15-year-olds and 16- to 17-year-olds. The final section of the report examines changes in drink type preference for these two age groupings.

## 2. Method

### 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, 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 404 schools across the country. To achieve this, 599 secondary schools and 111 feeder primary schools (to survey Year 7 students in Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory) were approached to take part in the study. Three hundred and seventy-six schools participated in the study, giving an overall response rate for secondary schools of 63%. This was similar to the overall response rate achieved in 2002. Sixty-two primary schools allowed Year 7 students to participate, resulting in a response rate of 55% for feeder schools.

All surveying took place in the 2005 academic school year.

### 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, 45% of students completed the questionnaire in the presence of teachers. Students aged between 12 and 15 years who completed their survey in the presence of a teacher were more likely to report drinking in the past year, month and week than were students of this age who did not complete the survey in the presence of a teacher ( $p < .01$ ). In addition, students aged between 16 and 17 years who completed their survey in the presence of a teacher were significantly more likely to report drinking in the past year, month and week than students who did not complete their survey with a teacher in the room ( $p < .01$ ).

## 2.3 Questionnaire

In 2005, a 21-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 illicit substances such as cannabis and hallucinogens. As the focus of this report is alcohol use, only these questions are discussed.

The alcohol-related questions contained in the questionnaire were similar to those used in the previous surveys. Questions assessed 'ever use' of alcohol, use of alcohol in the past 12 months, four weeks, and on each of the seven days preceding the survey. Students who had used alcohol were asked to indicate the usual type of alcohol consumed (e.g. beer, wine, spirits, premixed), the source of their last alcoholic drink and where they consumed this drink. Students also indicated whether they saw themselves as a non-drinker, a party drinker, an occasional drinker, a light drinker or a heavy drinker. For the first time in 2005, students who obtained their alcohol through having someone else buy it for them were asked to indicate who that person was. Students were also asked for the first time in 2005 if their last alcoholic drink was consumed under adult supervision.

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 were coded and entered by the Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer at The Cancer Council Victoria. 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 questions about the use of alcohol involved checking for inconsistencies in reported use of alcohol across time periods (lifetime, year, month and week). This cleaning procedure ensured maximum use of the data and operated on the principle that the student's response about personal use in the most **recent** time

period was accurate. Cleaning involved checking that responses to questions about use in the most recent time period were consistent with the response for subsequent time periods. If responses for later time periods were missing or inconsistent with responses for the most recent time period, these responses were coded to indicate use in these later time periods. For example, if students indicated that they drank alcohol in the past week and in the past month but indicated that they had not consumed alcohol in the past year, or if the response to this question was missing, the response for the past year was recoded to indicate that alcohol had been consumed within this time period. This change was considered appropriate as drinking alcohol in the past week and month necessitates that alcohol was consumed in the past year. However, if respondents indicated that they did not drink in the past week but that they did have a drink in the past month, or this response was missing, the response to the question about use in the past month was not changed as it is possible for someone to have had a drink in the past month but to have not consumed alcohol in the week prior to the survey. The missing response was retained, as we could not determine if the student had consumed alcohol or not in the past month. If the student indicated that they had consumed alcohol in the past week, month or year, but indicated that they had not had a drink of alcohol in their lifetime, the response to this latter question was changed to 'invalid'. Regardless of the students' reported alcohol use, no change was made to their response indicating how they saw their own drinking behaviour as this question assessed 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

Analyses covered 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 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.<sup>14</sup>

As this report is based on data from a sample and not on a census of the total population, it is necessary to allow for sampling error. For percentages or proportions, the sampling error is generally indicated by the 95% confidence interval. The 95% confidence interval is based on both the number of students in the specific group examined (i.e. 12-year-old boys) and the percentage reported (i.e. 15%). The confidence interval is larger when the sample size is small and the estimate is around 50%. For the 2005 survey, the largest confidence interval will be found for 12-year-old boys as this group has the smallest sample size ( $n=1230$ ). The 95% confidence interval for 12-year-old boys around an estimate of 50% is  $\pm 2.8\%$  meaning that the actual percentage will be between 47.2% and 52.8%. Thus, using 95% confidence intervals, the estimates of the prevalence of drinking among different age and gender groups reported here are within 2.8% or better of the true population values.

Logistic regression analyses were used to examine whether the proportion of students who had used alcohol in the various recency periods and at different levels had changed between the 1999, 2002 and 2005 surveys. For these analyses students were divided into two age groups: 12- to 15-year-olds and 16- to 17-year-olds; and

the proportions of all students, and male and female students using alcohol in each survey year were 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 two age groups), school type (government, Catholic and independent), State and, where appropriate, gender were entered into the analyses first. Year of survey was entered as a categorical variable, and a  $\chi^2$  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.

Fourteen per cent of students were absent from school on the school day preceding the survey. Students aged 12 to 15 years and those aged 16 to 17 years who reported being away from school the day before the survey were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the past year, month and week. This difference suggests that this report is likely to underestimate the true prevalence of alcohol drinking among secondary school students, and this 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 22,694 students in year levels 7 to 12 were surveyed from schools in Australia during the school year. Table 1 presents the number of students in each gender and age group between 12 and 17 years. A total of 21,805 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 2005 in Australia by age and gender

	Age						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12-17
Male	1,230	2,031	1,917	1,848	1,829	1,307	10,162
Female	1,357	2,175	2,106	2,010	2,384	1,611	11,643
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>4,206</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>4,213</b>	<b>2,918</b>	<b>21,805</b>

## 2.7 Definitions of frequency of alcohol use

Students were asked about their use of alcohol, which was defined as ordinary beer, low alcohol beer, wine, wine cooler, champagne or sparkling wine, alcoholic apple cider, alcoholic sodas, premixed spirits, spirits, or liqueurs. Students were asked if they had consumed alcohol in their lifetime, in the past year and past month. They were then asked to indicate the number of alcoholic drinks they consumed 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:

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Never:	Those who had not had even a sip of an alcoholic drink.
Ever:	Those who indicated they had consumed at least a sip of an alcoholic drink in their lifetime (ever use).
Year:	Those who had consumed an alcoholic drink within the past year.
Month:	Those who had consumed an alcoholic drink within the four weeks prior to completing the survey.
Current drinkers:	Those who had consumed an alcoholic drink on any of the seven days prior to completing the survey.
Drinking at risk of short-term harm:	Those males who consumed seven or more alcoholic drinks on at least one day of the preceding seven days and those females who consumed five or more alcoholic drinks on at least one day of the preceding seven days (harmful drinking).

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These categories are not mutually exclusive but rather overlap so that a student who reported having consumed alcohol 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 drinking alcohol in 2005?

Understanding the prevalence of alcohol consumption among Australian secondary school students in 2005 allows an assessment of the extent to which alcohol consumption has permeated the current adolescent culture. Importantly, understanding the characteristics of adolescents who consume alcohol can highlight groups of students that may need to be addressed by educational programs. In this section, we examine the association between different levels of alcohol involvement and age and gender.

Table 2 shows the proportion of students in each age and gender group who had used alcohol in periods of varying recency. This table shows that experience of alcohol is high amongst secondary school students and that its use becomes more common with increasing age. By the age of 13 years, only one-fifth of students had not tried alcohol. The proportion of students who had tried alcohol increased with age to approximately 86% of 14-year-olds and 96% of 17-year-olds.

Just over half of students aged 13 had consumed alcohol in the year preceding the survey and this increased to 89% of 17-year-olds. Around half of the 12- to 13-year-olds who had consumed alcohol in the year preceding the survey drank in the month prior to the survey. Of the 17-year-olds who drank in the past year, around 75% had consumed alcohol in the past month. Students who drank alcohol in the preceding week were called 'current drinkers'. Twelve per cent of males and 7% of females aged 12 were current drinkers. The proportion of current drinkers increased with age and peaked among 17-year-olds at 52% for males and 46% for females. In general, among students aged 12 to 13 years, males were significantly more likely than females to have had an alcoholic drink in the past year. In addition, at 12 years of age males were significantly more likely than females to have consumed alcohol in the month before the survey. While there were no significant gender differences for drinking in the past year among 16- to 17-year-olds, males aged 16 years were significantly more likely than females to have had an alcoholic drink in the past month. At 12, 14, 16 and 17 years of age, males were significantly more likely than females to have consumed alcohol in the week before the survey.

Table 2: Percentage of students reporting different levels of drinking experience by age and gender, Australia, 2005

	Age						Total %
	12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	
<b>Never consumed alcohol</b>							
Male	24	18	15	9	6	4	14
Female	30	23	13	9	7	5	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Consumed alcohol in past year</b>							
Male	44	55	67	80	87	89	68
Female	34	48	70	81	86	89	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Consumed alcohol in past month</b>							
Male	20	28	41	54	69	72	45
Female	13	24	41	54	64	69	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Consumed alcohol in past week (current drinker)</b>							
Male	12	17	29	36	48	52	30
Female	7	15	25	34	44	46	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Drank on one occasion in past week</b>							
<i>Males: 7+ drinks Females: 5+ drinks</i>							
Male	<.5	2	5	11	19	23	9
Female	<.5	1	7	10	18	20	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>&lt;.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total amount consumed in one week</b>							
<i>Males: 29+ drinks Females: 15+ drinks</i>							
Male	<.5	<.5	1	2	2	3	1
Female	<.5	<.5	2	3	4	4	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>&lt;.5</b>	<b>&lt;.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

\* Prevalence estimates are within  $\pm 2.8\%$  of the true population values (see section 2.5 for explanation).

The Australian Alcohol Guidelines (2001)<sup>15</sup> provide recommendations for levels of consumption that aim to reduce the probability of long-term or short-term harm occurring as a result of drinking alcohol. Although the guidelines discourage the use of alcohol by adolescents, they do not provide a strong recommendation that adolescents should not drink alcohol. Rather, the guidelines recommend that young people up to the age of 18 years should not drink beyond the levels set for low-risk drinking by adults. For male adults, low-risk drinking entails having no more than four standard drinks a day on average and never more than six standard drinks in any one day. For adult women, low-risk drinking involves having no more than two standard drinks a day on average and never more than four standard drinks on any one day. The guidelines also indicate that, as with adults, adolescents should not consume more than 28 drinks a week for males and 14 drinks for females.

The proportion of all students whose responses to the number of drinks consumed each day of the preceding seven days indicated that they were drinking above the daily or weekly limits recommended in the Australian Alcohol Guidelines was examined, and this is shown at the bottom of Table 2. The percentage of all students who consumed alcohol at a risky level on at least one occasion in the past week increased from 2% among 13-year-olds to 21% among 17-year-olds. Less than half a percent of 12-year-olds drank at risky levels on at least one occasion in the past week. The proportions of male and female students drinking at these risky levels were similar for all age groups. Among 16- and 17-year-old students, around three-quarters of those who drank at this level did so only once in the previous seven days. Excluding students who indicated they drank an excessive amount of alcohol on any one day (over 20 drinks), Table 2 shows that a negligible proportion of students exceeded the Australian Alcohol Guidelines for the weekly consumption of alcohol. Among the older students, 3% of 17-year-old males had more than 28 alcoholic drinks in the preceding week and 4% of 17-year-old females consumed more than 14 drinks in the week before the survey.

Table 3 provides details of the drinking behaviours of current drinkers. Students' responses to questions about the number of drinks they had consumed on each day of the previous week were summed and the average number of drinks current drinkers consumed in that week determined. Table 3 shows this data for males and females within each age group. Across all ages, males who were current drinkers consumed slightly more drinks per week than did female current drinkers. The average number of drinks consumed per week was greater among male drinkers than female drinkers (males: 8; females: 6 ( $F_{(1,6613)}=164.3, p < .01$ ). There was a significant effect of age, indicating that the amount of alcohol students consumed per week increased as they aged (from four drinks among 12-year-olds to eight drinks among 17-year-olds ( $F_{(5,6604)}=56.6, p < .01$ ). However, this increase was not consistent across gender (interaction  $F_{(5,6604)}=7.7 p < .01$ ). The number of drinks consumed per week increased between the ages of 13 and 17 for males. Among females, however, the number of drinks consumed per week increased between 13 and 15 years, then remained stable until 17 years of age.

**Table 3: Alcohol consumption among current drinkers according to age and gender, Australia, 2005**

% Current drinkers	Age						Total
	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<b>Average number of drinks<sup>#</sup> consumed per week:</b>							
Male	4	4	6	7	9	10	8
(se)	(.7)	(.3)	(.4)	(.3)	(.3)	(.3)	(.1)
Female	3	3	5	6	6	6	6
(se)	(.5)	(.3)	(.3)	(.3)	(.2)	(.2)	(.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
(se)	(.4)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	(.1)
<b>Consumed on one occasion:</b>							
<i>7+ drinks for males; 5+ drinks for females</i>							
Male (%)	4	10	18	30	40	44	29
Female (%)	4	9	27	30	41	43	32
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Consumed over a week:</b>							
<i>29+ drinks for males; 15+ drinks for females</i>							
Male (%)	2	1	4	5	5	6	4
Female (%)	1	3	8	8	8	9	7
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>

<sup>#</sup> Means are based on unweighted data.

The proportions of current drinkers who drank on at least one day of the preceding seven at a level greater than the daily limits recommended by the Australian Alcohol Guidelines are shown in Table 3 for males and females at all ages. Around 9% of 13-year-olds who were current drinkers consumed alcohol at levels exceeding the recommended daily limits. Exceeding the daily limits became more common with age, peaking at 44% among 17-year-olds. Gender differences for exceeding the daily limits were only significant at 14 years of age, when female current drinkers were significantly more likely than males to have drunk at a risky level in the past week.

The proportion of current drinkers who consumed more than the recommended weekly limits for males and females is shown at the bottom of Table 3. Overall, the proportion exceeding these weekly limits was negligible. However, we note a rise in prevalence with age so that from the age of 14 years between 6% and 7% of current drinkers had consumed more than the recommended daily number of alcoholic drinks.

### 3.2 Type of alcohol consumed

Current drinkers were asked to indicate the type of alcohol they consumed. The drink types most commonly consumed are shown in Table 4 for males and females in the two broader age groups 12–15 years and 16–17 years. Students who selected more than one drink were excluded from these analyses. Some type of spirit (e.g. vodka, scotch, rum) was the most common type of drink consumed by drinkers of all ages. Across all age groups, 29% of students indicated they drank premixed spirits and another 35% indicated they consumed spirits that were not in premixed bottles. There was a gender difference in the consumption of both premixed and non-premixed spirits. The

consumption of premixed spirits was significantly more common among females than males in both age groups ( $p < .01$ ). In contrast, males were more likely than females to consume spirits that were not in a premixed form ( $p < .01$ ). Beer was also more likely to be consumed by males than females ( $p < .01$ ). Across all age groups and across genders, after spirits the next most commonly consumed alcoholic drink was ordinary beer (21%), followed by wine (5%). Among females there was little difference across age groups in the proportions drinking beer or wine.

**Table 4: Drink types most commonly consumed by those who drank alcohol in the past week,\*†# Australia, 2005**

	Age						Total		
	12–15			16–17			12–17		
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
Beer (ordinary)	29	7	19	39	5	22	33	6	21
Wine	7	6	7	3	4	4	5	5	5
Alcoholic soda	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Premixed spirits	12	42	25	15	53	34	13	47	29
Spirits	39	32	36	39	27	33	39	30	35

\* Percentages of total in each age category.

† Percentages exclude responses from students who gave more than one type of drink.

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

### 3.3 Access to alcohol

Students who ever drank alcohol were asked how they had obtained their last alcoholic drink. Students indicated whether they bought or did not buy their last alcoholic drink themselves and were asked to indicate specific sources under these two headings. The most common sources of alcohol for current drinkers are shown in Table 5 for males and females in the two age groups 12 to 15 years and 16 to 17 years. Across all 12- to 17-year-olds who ever drank alcohol, 6% of males and 4% of females bought their last alcoholic drink themselves. Buying alcohol was related to age and increased from 2% of 12- to 15-year-olds to 10% of 16- to 17-year-olds. The responses of current drinkers are the focus of this section. Table 5 shows the proportion of current drinkers obtaining their last alcoholic drink from various sources. Parents were the most common source of alcohol, with 37% of 12- to 17-year-olds indicating their parents gave them their last drink. The proportion of students indicating that parents were their source of alcohol was significantly greater among the younger students (39%) than the older students (35%) ( $p < .01$ ). Among younger students, 20% indicated that they obtained their last alcoholic drink from friends, while 16% indicated that someone else bought it for them. Among the older students, obtaining alcohol from someone else (24%) was more common than obtaining it from friends (17%). Among current drinkers, 4% of 12- to 15-year-olds and 13% of 16- to 17-year-olds had bought their last alcoholic drink themselves and were most likely to have done so in a bar, pub or RSL, a licensed store, or a bottle shop.

Table 5: Most common sources of alcohol for those who drank alcohol in the past week,\*,# Australia, 2005

	Age						Total		
	12–15			16–17			12–17		
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
<b>Did not buy, supplied by:</b>									
Parents	40	39	39	33	37	35	37	38	37
Siblings	10	7	9	7	6	7	9	6	8
Took from home	6	7	6	2	1	2	4	4	4
Friends	18	23	20	15	18	17	17	21	19
Someone else bought	15	17	16	23	26	24	18	21	20
<b>Bought from:</b>									
Liquor store/supermarket	1	1	1	5	1	3	3	1	2
Bottle shop	<.5	<.5	<.5	3	1	2	2	1	1
Drive-in bottle shop	1	<.5	1	3	2	2	2	1	2
Bar/Pub/RSL	1	<.5	1	3	2	3	2	1	1

\* Percentages of total in each age and gender category.

# Additional sources of alcohol were included in the survey. As only the most common sources are shown, percentages do not add to 100%.

### 3.4 Who students ask to buy alcohol for them

For the first time in 2005, students who reported that they had someone else buy their last alcoholic drink were asked to indicate who that person was. Options students selected from included *a friend who is 18 years or over; brother/sister 18 years or over; friend under 18 years; brother/sister under 18 years; or a stranger who was able to buy alcohol*. Responses to this question are shown in Table 6 for males and females aged 12- to 15-years and 16- to 17-years.

Table 6: Who current drinkers asked to buy alcohol for them#, Australia, 2005

	Age						Total		
	12–15			16–17			12–17		
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
	(n=236)	(n=256)	N=492)	(n=311)	(n=414)	(n=725)	(n=547)	(n=670)	(n=1217)
Friend 18 years or over	64	67	66	70	79	74	67	74	71
Brother/sister 18 years or over	8	7	7	13	7	10	11	7	9
Friend under 18 years	9	14	11	13	8	11	11	10	11
Brother/sister under 18 years	1	1	1	0.5	<.5	<.5	1	1	1
Stranger	16	10	13	3	2	3	9	5	7

# Students who consumed alcohol in the past week and reported that they had someone else buy their last alcoholic drink.

Table 6 shows that current drinkers who had someone else buy alcohol for them were most likely to ask a friend aged 18 years or over. This was the source of alcohol reported by 66% of 12- to 15-year-olds and 74% of 16- to 17-year-olds who were current drinkers. Students were less likely to have asked a sibling aged 18 years or over to buy alcohol for them, and across all age groups only 11% of students had asked a friend under 18 years of age to purchase alcohol. Asking a stranger to buy alcohol for them was more common among the younger current drinkers ( $p<.01$ ). While there were few gender differences in who current drinkers asked to buy alcohol from them, overall females (74%) were more likely than males (67%) to have asked a friend aged 18 years or over to buy alcohol for them ( $p=.01$ ).

### 3.5 Places where students drink

Current drinkers were asked to indicate where they consumed their last alcoholic drink. The most common responses to this question are shown in Table 7 for males, females and all students in each age group between 12 and 17 years. There were three main places for students to drink: the family home, a friend's home or a party. About 75% of students who were current drinkers indicated they drank their last alcoholic drink in one of these three places. Five per cent of current drinkers reported drinking at a public space such as a beach or park, and generally less than 3% of students reported drinking alcohol in other places. The proportion of students drinking at home decreased with age among both males and females, from around 50% of 12-year-olds to 23% of 17-year-olds. In contrast, the proportion of students drinking at a party increased with age from 17% of 12-year-olds to about 36% of students 15 years and over.

Table 7: Most usual places for drinking by students who had consumed alcohol in the previous week, Australia, 2005

	Age						Total 12-17 %
	12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	
<b>Home</b>							
Male	53	43	35	31	24	24	32
Female	45	42	30	25	23	23	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Party</b>							
Male	16	18	27	30	39	37	31
Female	18	27	32	38	39	36	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Friend's home</b>							
Male	10	9	14	14	16	17	14
Female	7	11	13	16	18	17	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Public space (beach/park)</b>							
Male	3	9	7	7	4	2	5
Female	4	4	5	5	3	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

### 3.6 Adult supervision of student drinking, location of supervised drinking and source of alcohol when drinking was supervised

In addition to reporting on where they drank their last alcoholic drink, in 2005 students were asked for the first time if there was an adult supervising them (and/or their friends) when they consumed this drink. Table 8 shows the percentage of male and female current drinkers in each age group who consumed their last alcoholic drink under adult supervision.

**Table 8: Percentage of current drinkers who consumed their last alcoholic drink under adult supervision<sup>#</sup>, Australia, 2005**

	Age						Total 12–17
	12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	
<b>Consumed last drink under adult supervision</b>							
Male	76	64	56	62	57	52	59
Female	76	66	55	56	56	61	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59</b>

<sup>#</sup> Students who consumed alcohol in the past week and provided information about adult supervision.

Overall, the majority of current drinkers reported that they had consumed their last alcoholic drink under adult supervision. Adult supervision of students' drinking decreased with age from 76% among 12-year-olds to 56% of 17-year-olds. Younger students aged between 12 and 13 years were significantly more likely than older students to have consumed their last alcoholic drink under adult supervision ( $p < .01$ ). The only significant gender difference found was at 17 years, when females were more likely than males to have consumed their last alcoholic drink under adult supervision ( $p < .01$ ).

The percentage of male and female current drinkers in each age group who drank under adult supervision at the three most common locations of the family home, a party or a friend's home is shown in Table 9.

**Table 9: Percentage of current drinkers\* whose last alcoholic drink was consumed under adult supervision at home, at a party, or at a friend's home, Australia, 2005**

	Age						Total 12-17 %
	12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	
<b>Home</b>							
Male	82	80	69	79	71	62	74
Female	88	81	68	69	75	75	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Party</b>							
Male	62	48	53	52	51	54	52
Female	48	56	48	53	54	59	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Friend's home</b>							
Male	68	38	37	47	53	48	48
Female	68	35	37	54	43	42	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>

\* Students who consumed alcohol in the past week and provided information about adult supervision.

The majority of current drinkers within each age group who consumed their last alcoholic drink at home did so under adult supervision. While 84% of 12-year-olds who drank at home did so under supervision, this was reported by 68% of 17-year-olds. While students who drank at parties were less likely to have been supervised, even among this group more than 50% of students drank under adult supervision. Current drinkers who consumed their last drink at a friend's home were the least likely to have drunk under adult supervision at each age, except at 12 years. However, even when students consumed alcohol at a friend's place nearly 50% reported drinking under adult supervision. No significant gender differences were found concerning adult supervision of current drinkers at these three locations.

The relationship between source of alcohol and adult supervision of student drinking was examined for the three most common non-retail sources of alcohol, namely parents, friends and having someone else buy it. Eighty percent of current drinkers who obtained their last alcoholic drink from their parents consumed it under adult supervision. Current drinkers were much less likely to have drunk under adult supervision when alcohol was obtained from friends (43%) or they asked someone else to buy it for them (43%).

### **3.7 Relationship between sources of alcohol, place alcohol is consumed and drinking behaviours**

Research has indicated that adolescents consume more when they drink outside the family home and when they are in the presence of peers.<sup>16, 17</sup> In addition, there has been some debate on the issue of parents supplying adolescents with alcohol and the implications of this for subsequent alcohol use. In this section the relationship between the amount of alcohol consumed in the week prior to the survey, how adolescents accessed their alcohol and where their last alcoholic drink was consumed is examined. As 75% of current drinkers obtained their alcohol from three sources

(parents, friends and someone else buying), these sources were the focus of the following analyses. In addition, as three-quarters of current drinkers consumed their last drink either at home, at a friend's house or at a party, analyses focus on consumption in these settings.

Table 10 shows, for younger and older students, the average number of drinks consumed per week by the three main sources of alcohol and place of consumption.

**Table 10: Average number of drinks# consumed per week among younger (12- to 15-year-olds), older (16- to 17-year-olds) and all current drinkers by source of alcohol and where alcohol was consumed, Australia, 2005**

Average number of drinks per week	Age		
	12–15	16–17	12–17
<b>Alcohol obtained from:</b>			
Parents	3.6	5.8	4.7
Friends	4.9	6.1	5.5
Someone else bought it for me	9.0	8.8	8.9
<b>Where alcohol was consumed:</b>			
Home	3.5	6.0	4.5
Friend's place	5.5	7.8	6.8
Party	7.0	7.9	7.5

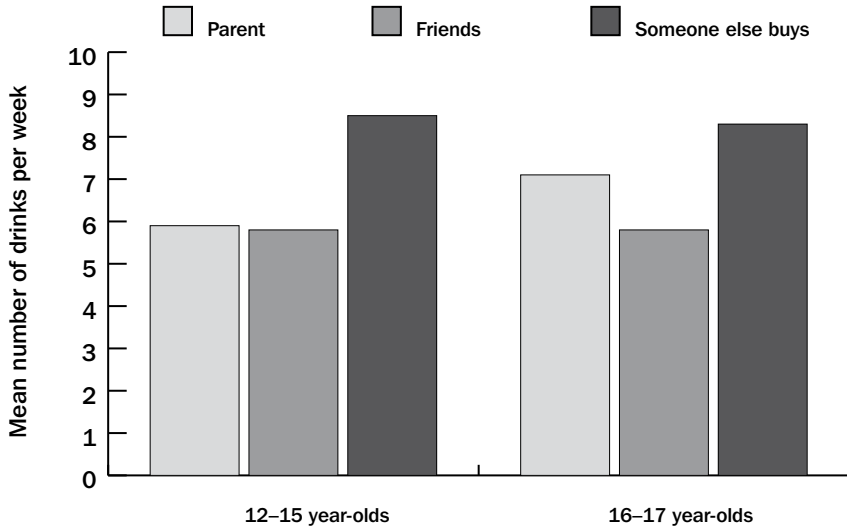
# Means are based on unweighted data.

Both younger and older students drank less alcohol per week if they obtained their alcohol from their parents than if they obtained it by having someone else buy it for them ( $p < .01$ ). Among younger students, average weekly consumption of alcohol was also significantly lower if obtained from parents than if obtained from friends ( $p < .01$ ). This relationship was not seen among 16- and 17-year-olds. Younger students drank significantly less alcohol a week if they consumed it at home (mean=3.5) than if they drank at their friend's place (mean=5.5,  $p < .01$ ) or at a party (mean=7.0,  $p < .01$ ). The average number of drinks consumed by 12- to 15-year-old current drinkers was significantly higher when they drank at a party than at their friend's place ( $p < .01$ ). A similar pattern was seen among older students. Current drinkers aged 16 and 17 years consumed significantly fewer drinks on average per week if they drank at home (mean =6.0) than if they drank at a friend's house (mean=7.8,  $p < .01$ ), or if they drank at a party (mean=7.9,  $p < .01$ ). On average, 16 and 17 year old current drinkers consumed similar amounts of alcohol per week when drinking at a party or a friend's place.

There was a relationship between where alcohol was consumed and the source of alcohol. Among current drinkers who drank at home, 63% obtained their alcohol from their parents. In contrast, among students who drank at their friends' homes, only 21% obtained their alcohol from their parents while 35% obtained it from friends and 27% had someone else buy it for them. Among current drinkers who consumed their last drink at a party, the proportion of students obtaining alcohol from their parents (27%) was the same as having someone else buy it for them (27%), while 23% obtained it from friends.

We examined the amount of alcohol consumed per week by alcohol source for those students who drank at a party. The average number of drinks per week for younger and older students drinking at a party by source of alcohol is shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1:** The average number of drinks per week<sup>#</sup> for 12- to 15-year-old current drinkers (left) and 16- to 17-year-old current drinkers (right) who drank their last drink at a party, according to source of alcohol



<sup>#</sup> Percentage of students who consumed alcohol in the past week; means are based on unweighted data.

Among the 12- to 15-year-olds, current drinkers consumed significantly fewer drinks per week on average when parents supplied the alcohol consumed at a party (mean=5.9) than those current drinkers who obtained their alcohol for the party by getting someone else to buy it for them (mean=8.5,  $p < .01$ ). A similar pattern was found among 16- and 17-year-olds ( $p < .01$ ). Among both younger and older students, current drinkers who drank alcohol at a party that was purchased by someone else consumed more alcohol per week than did those current drinkers who consumed alcohol supplied by their friends ( $p < .01$ ).

### 3.7.1 How do students see themselves in relation to drinking alcohol?

It has been suggested that how individuals refer to themselves in relation to drinking is an important psychological predictor in the adoption of regular drinking.<sup>18</sup> That is, if the label individuals use to describe themselves connotes a drinking role, they will be more likely to become regular users of alcohol in the future. Following this, students in the 2005 survey were asked to choose the label that described their drinking behaviours from the following: non-drinker, occasional drinker, light drinker, party drinker, and heavy drinker. The labels chosen by males and females in each age group are shown in Table 11. While the majority of students 14 years and under saw themselves as non-drinkers, this was not the case for students aged 15 and over, where an increasing proportion described themselves as some sort of drinker. From the age of 14, there was little difference in the proportion of males

and females referring to themselves as a non-drinker. Overall, 23% saw themselves as an occasional drinker and only 6% of males and 5% of females saw themselves as a light drinker. Use of the term ‘party drinker’ did not differ for males and females and increased with age for each gender, from around 6% of 13-year-olds to 41% of males and 40% of females aged 17. A negligible number of students thought they were heavy drinkers.

**Table 11: Self-description of drinking behaviour by age and gender for all Australian secondary school students, Australia, 2005**

	Age						Total 12–17 %
	12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	
<b>Non-drinker</b>							
Male	79	71	55	39	26	19	51
Female	86	75	53	37	27	22	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Occasional drinker</b>							
Male	15	18	24	28	27	27	23
Female	10	15	26	28	28	31	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Light drinker</b>							
Male	3	5	6	7	7	8	6
Female	2	3	5	6	6	6	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Party drinker</b>							
Male	2	5	13	24	35	41	18
Female	2	6	16	28	38	40	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Heavy drinker</b>							
Male	1	1	2	2	4	5	2
Female	<.5	0.5	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>&lt;.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 12 shows the relationship between the place where students consumed their last drink, where they obtained this last drink and the three most common labels for drinking: non-drinker, occasional drinker and party drinker. For these analyses we focus on the three main places students drank and the three main ways students obtained their alcohol.

**Table 12: Where current drinkers using the label ‘non-drinker’, ‘occasional drinker’ and ‘party drinker’ consume alcohol and how they obtain it, Australia, 2005**

Age	Non-drinker		Occasional drinker		Party drinker	
	12–15	16–17	12–15	16–17	12–15	16–17
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Alcohol obtained from:</b>						
Parents	62	56	48	44	26	30
Friends	14	16	19	19	24	16
Someone else bought it for me	2	7	8	16	28	28
<b>Where alcohol was consumed:</b>						
Party	15	19	19	30	45	45
Home	49	40	46	33	20	17
Friend’s place	7	8	13	16	15	18

Non-drinkers and occasional drinkers mainly obtained their alcohol from their parents and friends, and 12- to 15-year-old occasional drinkers mainly consumed it at their home. About one-third of older occasional drinkers consumed their last drink at a party or at home. Younger and older party drinkers were about equally as likely to get their drink from their parents or through someone else buying it for them. Appropriately, students in both age groups who saw themselves as party drinkers were highly likely to have consumed their last drink at a party.

### 3.8 Lessons about alcohol use in the previous school year

Students were asked to indicate if they could recall receiving any lessons on the use of alcohol in the previous school year. The proportion of students who did not recall receiving any lessons, who recalled receiving part of a lesson or one or more lessons in the previous school year is shown in Table 13. Over all age groups, 15% of students indicated that they had not received any lessons about alcohol use in the previous school year, while 48% indicated that they had received more than one lesson about this topic. The highest proportion of students not receiving a lesson about alcohol use was found among the 12-year-olds (21%). Students aged 14, 15, and 16 were most likely to report receiving more than one lesson about the topic in the previous school year. This finding suggests that schools were most likely to include lessons about the use of alcohol in the curriculum of Year 8, 9, and 10 students.

**Table 13: Proportion of students indicating they had received no lesson, or part, one, or more than one lesson about alcohol in the previous school year, Australia, 2005**

	Age						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No lessons	21	19	12	9	12	17	15
Part of a lesson	20	17	15	14	19	23	18
One lesson	22	21	19	18	18	19	20
More than one lesson	37	43	54	59	52	41	48

### 3.9 Changes in the use of alcohol between 1984 and 2005

In this section changes in prevalence of drinking alcohol amongst two groups of students are examined: those aged 12- to 15-years and those aged between 16 and 17 years. Students are divided 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: in 1984, 43% of students stayed in school until Year 12; while in 2005, 75% of students remained in school until Year 12.<sup>14</sup> 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.

The key indicator of involvement with alcohol used in reports of this survey series has been drinking in the past week (current drinking) and drinking at levels that could result in short-term harm (short-term harm drinking). We used these measures as they give an indication of the proportion of students actively engaged in drinking at two important levels: i) ongoing regular involvement, and ii) drinking at levels that could result in short-term harm to the individual.

Figure 2 shows the proportion of all 12- to 15-year-olds surveyed in each year who had consumed an alcoholic drink in the week prior to the survey, and also the proportion drinking at levels that could result in short-term harm on at least one day 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.

Among 12- to 15-year-olds, the prevalence of current drinking declined during the 1980s, then increased in the 1990s. The proportion of 12- to 15-year-olds who were current drinkers in 1999 was higher than the proportions found in 1996, 1993 and 1990, but no different from the proportions found in 1987 and 1984.<sup>3</sup> In 2002, the prevalence of current drinking among 12- to 15-year-olds was similar to that found in 1999.<sup>13</sup>

Figure 2 suggests that among 12- to 15-year-olds, the prevalence of current drinking in 2005 was lower than that found in 2002 and similar to prevalence levels reported in 1990. The proportion of students who had consumed alcohol at harmful levels on at least one day of the preceding week is shown in the lower part of the figure for each survey year. There was little change in the proportions drinking at these harmful levels among all 12- to 15-year-olds over the survey period.

Among 16- and 17-year-olds, the proportion of current drinkers decreased in the late 1980s, was stable for the early 1990s and then increased in the mid to late 1990s (Figure 3). In 1999, there were as many 16- and 17-year-old students drinking in the previous week as there were in 1984. The prevalence of current drinking in 1999 was not different from that found in 1996 but was significantly greater than the 1993 and 1990 prevalence estimates.<sup>3</sup> In 2002, the proportion of 16 and 17 year olds who were current drinkers was slightly lower than in 1999, but still higher than in 1990.<sup>13</sup>

Figure 3 shows that the proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds who were current drinkers in 2005 was slightly lower than that found in 2002. Among 16- and 17-year-olds, there was an increase in harmful drinking between 1990 and 1999, and since then the proportions drinking at this level have been fairly stable.

Figure 2: Proportion of 12- to 15-year-olds drinking in the week before the survey (current drinkers) and proportion drinking at levels that could lead to short-term harm (proportions not adjusted for age), 1984–2005

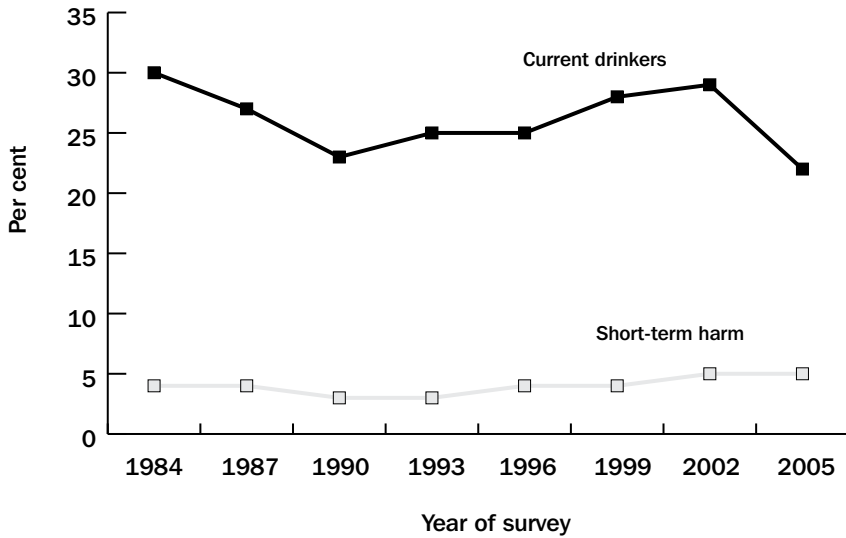
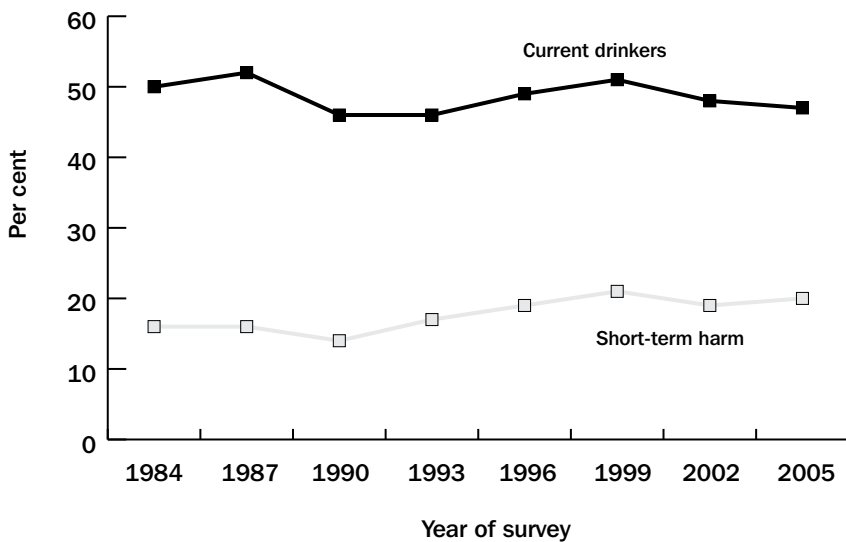


Figure 3: Proportion of 16–17-year-olds drinking in the week before the survey (current drinkers) and proportion drinking at levels that could lead to short-term harm (proportions not adjusted for age), 1984–2005



The following section examines changes in the use of alcohol between 1999 and 2005. Analyses compared the proportion of students who had ever used alcohol in 1999, 2002 and 2005, as well as the proportions that had used alcohol in the previous month and previous week. The proportion of all students who drank at harmful levels at least once in the preceding week in 1999, 2002 and 2005 was also compared. The significance of differences in the proportion of students using alcohol between the three survey years was tested using chi-square tests of association after controlling for the effects of age, school type and State or Territory and, for analyses of male and female data combined, gender. The potential non-independence of students within schools was adjusted for in analyses. Again, given the large sample size and the number of tests conducted, only those differences associated with a  $p$  value of  $<.01$  were considered significant.

Table 14 shows the proportion of 12- to 15-year-olds, 16- to 17-year-olds and 12- to 17-year-olds who had consumed alcohol in their lifetime, in the past month and the past week, as well as the proportion of students in these age groups who drank at risk of short-term harm in 1999, 2002 and 2005.

Firstly examining the results for 12- to 15-year-olds, Table 14 shows that the proportion of younger males who had used alcohol in their lifetime was significantly lower in 2005 than in 2002 and 1999. While there was no difference between 2005 and 2002 in the proportion of 12- to 15-year-old females who had ever used alcohol, lifetime use was lower among younger females in 1999 than in 2005. Younger students surveyed in 2005 were significantly less likely to have drunk in the past month and in the week before the survey than in 2002 and 1999. This finding was consistent for both males and females. While there was little change over time in the prevalence of harmful drinking among all 12- to 15-year-olds, among younger students who were current drinkers, the proportion drinking at harmful levels was significantly higher in 2005 than in 1999. This pattern of results was consistent for both male and female current drinkers aged between 12 and 15 years. Among younger students there was little change over time in the mean number of drinks consumed in the week before the survey.

Among 16 and 17 year olds there was no statistically significant change in the proportion of students who had ever had an alcoholic drink, had consumed alcohol in the past month or week, or had consumed alcohol at harmful levels at least once in the preceding seven days. Among older students there was no change over time in the mean number of drinks consumed in the week before the survey.

There was a significant decrease in lifetime use of alcohol among 12- to 17-year-olds, with fewer students having tried alcohol in 2005 than in 2002 and 1999. This result was consistent for males, but not for 12- to 17-year-old females. In 2005, significantly fewer 12- to 17-year-olds had consumed alcohol in the past month and in the week before the survey compared to 2002 and 1999 ( $p<.01$ ). This finding was consistent among both male and female students. There was little change over time in harmful drinking among all 12- to 17-year-olds but among students who were current drinkers, the proportion drinking at harmful levels was significantly higher in 2005 than in 1999. There was little change over time in the mean number of drinks consumed in the last week by 12- to 17-year-olds.

**Table 14: Proportion of students using alcohol in their lifetime, in the previous month, or in the previous week; proportion of all drinkers drinking at harmful levels; average number of drinks consumed per week in 1999, 2002 and 2005, Australia**

Recency period	Gender	12- to 15-year-olds			16- to 17-year-olds			12- to 17-year-olds		
		1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	1999 %	2002 %	2005 %
Lifetime	Male	88**	88**	83	95	94	95	90**	90**	87
	Female	85**	84	81	94	94	94	87	87	85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>87**</b>	<b>86**</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>89**</b>	<b>88**</b>	<b>86</b>
Month	Male	46**	46**	36	70	70	70	51**	52**	45
	Female	39**	40**	33	70	66	66	47**	47**	42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43**</b>	<b>43**</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>49**</b>	<b>49**</b>	<b>43</b>
Week	Male	31**	32**	23	53	51	50	36**	37**	30
	Female	25**	26**	20	50	45	45	32**	31**	27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28**</b>	<b>29**</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35**</b>	<b>34**</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Harmful ^ among all students</b>	Male	6	6	5	24	22	21	10	10	9
	Female	5	6	5	21	19	19	10	10	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Harmful ^ among current drinkers</b>	Male	14**	16	20	43	41	43	25	25	30
	Female	17**	21	23	41	42	42	27	29	32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16**</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>26**</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Average number of drinks per week (mean)</b>										
	Male	5.2	5.7	5.9	9.5	10.4	9.5	7.5	6.8	7.6
	Female	4.3	4.6	4.8	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>

\*\* Significantly different from 2005 at  $p < .01$ . # Means are based on unweighted data. ^Harmful drinking for males defined as consuming more than 6 drinks on any day in the week before the survey and for females, consuming more than 4 drinks on any day in the past week.

### 3.9.1 Changes in the type of alcohol consumed between 1999 and 2005

In this section changes in the proportion of current drinkers preferring beer, wine, premixed drinks or spirits between 1999 and 2005 are examined. Data from current drinkers who indicated that they consumed more than one type of drink are excluded. Table 15 shows the type of drinks preferred by current drinkers in 1999, 2002 and 2005. Since the 2002 survey there have been separate categories for premixed spirits and alcoholic sodas, while in the 1999 survey these types of drinks were grouped together. To enable a comparison across survey years premixed spirits and alcoholic sodas were grouped together in all three survey years.

**Table 15: Percentage of male and female current drinkers aged 12–15 and 16–17 years drinking spirits, beer, premixed drinks, and wine in 1999, 2002 and 2005 (students who indicated more than one drink type excluded from analyses)**

		Age								
		12–15-year-olds			16–17-year-olds			12–17-year-olds		
		1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	1999 %	2002 %	2005 %
<b>Males</b>	<b>Spirits</b>	36	37	39	37	39	39	36	38	39
	<b>Beer</b>	33**	25	29	50**	37	39	40**	30	33
	<b>Premixed</b>	7**	19**	12	5**	14	15	6**	17**	14
	<b>Wine</b>	9	7	7	2**	3	3	6	5	5
<b>Females</b>	<b>Spirits</b>	36	28**	32	50**	32	27	42**	29	30
	<b>Beer</b>	11**	6	7	7	5	5	9**	6	6
	<b>Premixed</b>	21**	45	43	26**	51	54	23**	48	48
	<b>Wine</b>	10**	8	6	4	4	4	7**	6	5

\*\* Significantly different from 2005 at  $p < .01$ .

There has been a significant decrease over time in the proportion of males from both age groups reporting that they usually drank beer, with the proportion of males reporting that they usually drink beer significantly lower in 2005 than in 1999. Over time, significantly more males reported that they usually drank premixed spirits. While the proportion of 12- to 17-year-old males who usually drank premixed spirits increased between 1999 and 2002, this was followed by a significant decrease between 2002 and 2005. There was little change over time in the proportion of males who reported that they usually drank non-premixed spirits or wine.

There has been a significant increase over time in the proportion of females from both age groups reporting that they usually drank premixed spirits. While the proportion of females who usually drank premixed spirits was similar in 2002 and 2005, significantly more females reported that they usually drank premixed spirits in 2005 than in 1999. The proportion of 12- to 17-year-old females who usually drank non-premixed spirits decreased over time. While similar proportions of females drank non-premixed spirits in 2002 and 2005, significantly fewer females reported that they usually drank non-premixed spirits in 2005 than in 1999. A similar pattern of results was found for wine, although the changes in wine drinking were significant only for younger females and were not found among 16- to 17-year-old females. A smaller proportion of females reported that they usually drank beer in 2005 compared to 1999, and once again this result was significant for 12- to 15-year-old females but there was little change over time in beer drinking among 16- to 17-year-old females.

The data suggest that beer has continued to lose its share of the market of male adolescent drinkers to spirits, in either their non-premixed or their premixed form, while among adolescent females premixed spirits were taking market share from non-premixed spirits.

## 4. Conclusion

This 2005 national survey provides recent estimates on the prevalence of the use of alcohol among male and female students aged between 12 and 17 years. The large sample of students used in this study ensures estimates for these subgroups are reliable, enabling age and gender specific trends to be explored.

Following patterns seen in earlier surveys, experience with alcohol becomes more common with increasing age. In 2005, drinking was generally still more common among males than females, and males generally consumed more alcohol per week than did females. In 2005, over 60% of students aged 15 years and over had consumed alcohol in the month preceding the survey and over 40% of students in this age group had consumed alcohol in the week prior to the study.

Of concern is the finding that around 20% of all 16- and 17-year-old students (and around 40% of current drinkers in these age groups) consumed an amount of alcohol that exceeded the recommendations in the Australian Alcohol Guidelines<sup>15</sup> on at least one occasion in the week prior to the survey. These students place themselves at increased risk of being either the perpetrators or recipients of verbal and/or physical abuse, unwanted sexual advances or drunk driving. While for most students, drinking was occasional or something they did at parties, results of this study suggest that on the occasions when students do drink many will drink at levels that increase their risk of experiencing short-term harms from alcohol.

Alcoholic sodas and premixed or 'ready to drink' spirits have sweet fruity flavours that sometimes appeal to palates not yet accustomed to stronger alcohol tastes.<sup>19</sup> The 2002 study<sup>13</sup> indicated that these 'ready to drink' alcoholic drinks were mainly consumed by adolescent females and this gender difference in the consumption of these types of drinks has continued in 2005. In 2005, 47% of females who consumed alcohol in the week prior to the survey drank some type of premixed spirit compared to only 13% of male current drinkers. In contrast, males tended to consume spirits that they mixed themselves, or they usually drank beer.

Comparisons of the types of alcoholic drinks usually consumed by current drinkers in 1999, 2002 and 2005 showed that a significantly smaller proportion of males usually drank beer in 2005 compared to 1999. At the same time there was a significant increase between 1999 and 2002 in males drinking premixed spirits, but fewer males reported drinking premixed spirits in 2005 than in 2002. Among female current drinkers, there was a significant increase in the proportion who usually drank premixed spirits between 1999 and 2002, followed by no change between 2002 and 2005. Fewer 12- to 17-year-old female current drinkers reported that they usually drank non-premixed spirits in 2002 compared to 1999, but there was no significant change between 2002 and 2005. These findings suggest that the rapid uptake of premixed drinks that occurred in the late 1990s may have slowed.

More than 35% of students who had consumed alcohol in the week before the survey indicated that their parents had given them their last alcoholic drink. The two most common places for drinking were the family home and a party, with drinking at a party becoming more common as students progress through secondary school. In 2005, students who had obtained their last alcoholic drink through having someone

else buy it for them were asked to indicate who that person was. Around 20% of current drinkers had asked someone else to buy their last alcoholic drink and these students were most likely to have asked a friend aged 18 years or over to purchase this alcohol for them. Students were highly unlikely to have asked anyone under the age of 18 years to purchase alcohol for them and only 7% of 12- to 17-year-olds had asked a stranger to buy alcohol for them. The purchase of alcohol by drinkers under the legal age became more likely as adolescents became closer to the age of 18. Around 13% of 16- and 17-year-olds who drank in the week prior to the survey bought their last alcoholic drink, compared with only 4% among those aged between 12 and 15 years.

Examination of the relationship between the source of alcohol, the location where it was consumed, and the amount of alcohol consumed in the previous week revealed some interesting findings. Our data showed that, compared with current drinkers who obtained alcohol by getting someone else to buy it for them, those who obtained alcohol from their parents consumed lower amounts of alcohol per week. This finding was consistent across all age groups. Similarly, among all age groups current drinkers who drank at home consumed less alcohol than those who drank at parties or at a friend's home. For the first time in 2005 students reported on adult supervision of their drinking behaviour. Results showed that nearly 60% of 12- to 17-year-old current drinkers had been supervised by an adult when they consumed their last alcoholic drink. Adult supervision of students' drinking decreased with age from 76% at 12 years to 56% of 17-year-olds. As would be expected, students who consumed alcohol at home were most likely to have been supervised by an adult. Around 50% of current drinkers who drank at a party did so under adult supervision, and 46% of those who drank at a friend's home were supervised by adults. Current drinkers who obtained alcohol from their parents were highly likely to have consumed it under adult supervision (80%), but were less likely to have been supervised by adults if they obtained alcohol from friends or had someone else to buy it for them.

These findings suggest that many parents sanction the use of alcohol by their adolescent children and, in general, access to alcohol by students from these homes is limited. These results may reflect that many parents find it acceptable to give their children alcohol so they can join in celebrations or special occasions. This last suggestion is supported by the finding that both younger and older adolescents who last consumed alcohol at a party drank less over a week if they obtained alcohol from their parents than if someone else bought it for them.

The finding that the majority of current drinkers in the 2005 study reported that their last alcoholic drink was consumed under adult supervision is noteworthy. Although students who consumed alcohol at parties were less likely to be supervised by an adult, adult supervision of drinking in this context was reported by more than half of the current drinkers, and more than 40% of those who drank at a friend's home were under adult supervision. These findings suggest that many parents are not supportive of their children being in unsupervised drinking situations and that parents are exercising caution when providing alcohol to their children. The results also imply an acceptance by parents of drinking by their adolescent children. While the question on adult supervision does not provide information as to the extent of this supervision, it appears that students who responded to this question in the 2005 survey believed an adult was overseeing their drinking behaviour.

Decreases over time among 12- to 15-year-olds in lifetime use of alcohol, drinking in the past month and consumption in the week before the survey are somewhat encouraging, as they suggest that younger students are becoming less familiar with alcohol at an early age. In contrast, the increase over time in harmful drinking among 12- to 15-year-old current drinkers is of concern, as it suggests that if younger students become regular users of alcohol they are increasingly consuming it at excessive levels. No significant changes over time were found among 16- to 17-year-olds, which suggests that older students are continuing to have a high level of involvement with alcohol. The fact that similar proportions of older students were drinking at harmful levels in 2005 and 2002 is of concern as it suggests that the acceptability of this type of drinking behaviour has not changed among this age group and that perhaps this level of drinking is becoming an established way of drinking. These findings suggest a need for educational programs to help students become more aware of the dangers associated with drinking at harmful levels, with an emphasis on both short-term and long-term harms. As teenage alcohol use is predictive of harmful usage levels at older ages, these findings suggest a need for access-reduction and educational programs to be increased.

Several limitations of the data need to be noted. Firstly, schools were used as the basis for surveying adolescents. This means that students who did not remain in school past the age of 15 were excluded from the study and that estimates for 16- to 17-year-olds are only generalisable to the population of students rather than to all adolescents aged 16–17 years. As adolescents who do not complete secondary school are more likely to use substances,<sup>20</sup> this study is likely to underestimate the prevalence of alcohol use among the population of 16- to 17-year-olds. In addition, it was possible that students with good school attendance were more likely to participate in the survey than students with poor attendance records. This selection bias may also mean that the results of this study tend towards underestimating prevalence. However, countering this bias is the possibility that students, particularly younger students, may exaggerate their use of substances, leading to slightly inflated estimates. While it must be acknowledged that this may be the case for the responses of some students in this study, as noted in our earlier reports, previous work has indicated that the vast majority of students answer questionnaires of the type used in this study honestly.<sup>21</sup>



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# **Appendix 1: Questionnaire**

# SURVEY

- Please do not write 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 a question, 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 wish to 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	5	SCHOOL	ID	PCODE	LEVEL	CAMPUS
PATTERN		SCHSEX	STRATA	TEACH	DAY	
ORDER	2	INITIALS		DATE	MONTH	YEAR 2005

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

(b) What is the postcode of your address? \_ \_ \_ \_

2. What year level 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

2  Less than \$10

3  \$11 – \$20

4  \$21 – \$40

5  \$41 – \$60

6  \$61 – \$80

7  Over \$80

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

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

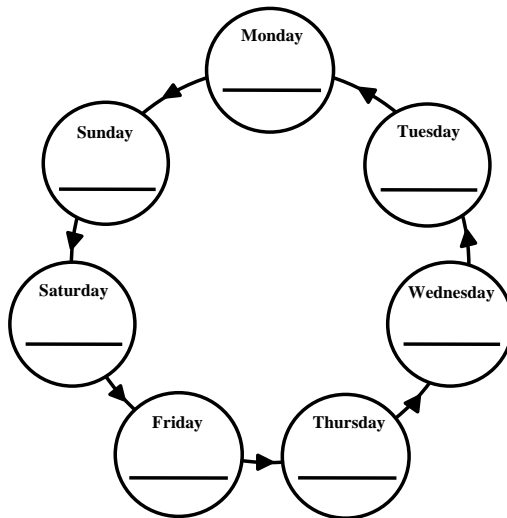
15. This question is about the number of cigarettes you had during the last **seven days**, including yesterday.

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 At most shops in the area where you live and go to school, how easy or difficult would it be: (*Tick only one box for each question.*)

- |  | Very<br>easy               | Easy                       | Neither<br>easy nor<br>difficult | Difficult                  | Very<br>difficult          |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) for you to buy cigarettes?                                 | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/>       | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (ii) for you to get someone else<br>to buy cigarettes for you? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/>       | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |

**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?

*Remember 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 ...**

**OR**

**I bought 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 (*specify*)  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 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 Night Owl/727)
- 56  At a tobacconist/tobacco shop
- 57  At a take-away food shop
- 58  At a petrol station
- 59  Through the Internet
- \*\*  Other (*specify*) \_\_\_\_\_

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

(b) If someone else bought cigarettes for you, who was this person?

- 1  Friend who is 18 or over
- 2  Brother/sister or other relative who is 18 or over
- 3  Friend who is not yet aged 18
- 4  Brother/sister or other relative who is not yet 18
- 5  Stranger who was able to buy cigarettes
- 6  Other (*please specify*) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) 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, ALCOHOLIC SODAS, SPIRITS, PREMIXED DRINKS, 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.

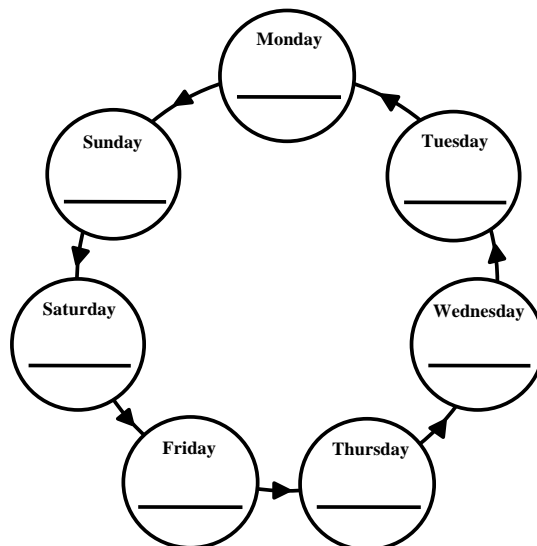
*Put a tick near **yesterday**. Then in the space provided, write the number of alcoholic drinks you had yesterday. If you didn't have any alcoholic drinks, put in '0'.*

*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, Glide, Archers, Illusion etc)
- \*\*  Other (*specify*) \_\_\_\_\_

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

27. (a) 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.*

- | <b>I didn't buy it ...</b>  | <b>OR</b> | <b>I bought it ...</b>   |
|---|-----------|--|
| 01 <input type="checkbox"/> My parent(s) gave it to me                          |           | 51 <input type="checkbox"/> At a hotel, pub, bar, tavern, RSL Club           |
| 02 <input type="checkbox"/> My brother or sister gave it to me                  |           | 52 <input type="checkbox"/> At a licensed liquor store or supermarket        |
| 03 <input type="checkbox"/> I took it from home without my parent(s) permission |           | 53 <input type="checkbox"/> At a walk-in bottle-shop at a pub or hotel       |
| 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Friends gave it to me                               |           | 54 <input type="checkbox"/> At a drive-in bottle-shop                        |
| 05 <input type="checkbox"/> I got someone to buy it for me                      |           | 55 <input type="checkbox"/> At a restaurant                                  |
| ** <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>specify</i> )<br>_____                   |           | 56 <input type="checkbox"/> At a dance venue/dance party                     |
|   |           | 57 <input type="checkbox"/> At a nightclub                                   |
|   |           | 58 <input type="checkbox"/> At a sporting event                              |
|   |           | 59 <input type="checkbox"/> At a sports club (eg Leagues, surfing, football) |
|   |           | 60 <input type="checkbox"/> Through the Internet                             |
|   |           | 61 <input type="checkbox"/> By phone, fax, mail order                        |
|   |           | ** <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>specify</i> ) _____                   |

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

(b) If someone else bought alcohol for you, who was this person?

- 1  Friend who is 18 or over
- 2  Brother or sister or other relative who is 18 or over
- 3  Friend who is not yet aged 18
- 4  Brother or sister or other relative who is not yet 18
- 5  Stranger who was able to buy alcohol
- 6  Other (*please specify*) \_\_\_\_\_

28. (a) **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.*

(b) Was an adult supervising you and/or your friends when you had this drink?

- 1  Yes
- 2  No

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<br>times               | 7-9<br>times               | 10 or more<br>times        |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) 11 or more drinks in a row  | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (ii) 7 or more drinks in a row  | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (iii) 5 or more drinks in a row | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |

**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 painkillers/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 <b>last week</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) In the <b>last four weeks</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) In the <b>last year</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) In your <b>lifetime</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

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 <b>last week</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) In the <b>last four weeks</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) In the <b>last year</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) In your <b>lifetime</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

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 <b>last week</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) In the <b>last four weeks</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) In the <b>last year</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) In your <b>lifetime</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

*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  Painkillers/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 <b>last week</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) In the <b>last four weeks</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) In the <b>last year</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) In your <b>lifetime</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

34. (a) 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, markers 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 <b>last week</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) In the <b>last four weeks</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) In the <b>last year</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) In your <b>lifetime</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

***If you have NOT deliberately sniffed or inhaled any substances in the last year, go to QUESTION 35(a).***

- (b) Thinking about the last time you did this, what substance did you inhale or sniff?

*Tick all that apply.*

- 1  Glue
- 2  Paint
- 3  Petrol
- 4  Thinners
- 5  Butane gas
- 6  Other (*what substance?*) \_\_\_\_\_

- (c) Do you usually sniff or inhale substances by yourself or with others?

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

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 <b>last week</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) In the <b>last four weeks</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) In the <b>last year</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) In your <b>lifetime</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

*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  Painkillers/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 <b>last week</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) In the <b>last four weeks</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) In the <b>last year</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) In your <b>lifetime</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

*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  Painkillers/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 <b>last week</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) In the <b>last four weeks</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) In the <b>last year</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) In your <b>lifetime</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

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 <b>last week</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) In the <b>last four weeks</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) In the <b>last year</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) In your <b>lifetime</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

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 <b>last week</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) In the <b>last four weeks</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) In the <b>last year</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) In your <b>lifetime</b> ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

***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  Painkillers/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 2004** (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 2004** (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 2004** (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 2004.*

*Thank you very much for your help.*