

# **Smoking behaviours of Australian secondary students in 2005**

## **Report**

Report prepared for:

**Drug Strategy Branch  
Australian Government Department  
of Health and Ageing**

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**June 2006**



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# Acknowledgments

The Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer at The Cancer Council Victoria gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and assistance of the following people and organisations in the running of this survey:

All of the students who participated in the survey:

Staff of the participating schools  
State Departments of Education  
State Catholic Education Offices  
State Associations of Independent Schools

The following organisations helped fund and organise the smooth running of the survey in their individual States or Territories:

ACT Health, Population Health Research Centre  
Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing  
The Cancer Council ACT  
The Cancer Council South Australia  
The Cancer Council Tasmania  
The Cancer Council Northern Territory  
The Cancer Council New South Wales  
The Cancer Council Victoria  
Drug and Alcohol Services Council, SA  
Department of Human Services, Victoria—Drug Treatment Services,  
Health Department of Tasmania  
Health Department of Western Australia—Prevention Branch, Drug and  
Alcohol Office  
Northern Territory Government, Department of Health and Community  
Services—Alcohol and Other Drugs Program  
NSW Health Department, Health Survey Branch, Centre for Epidemiology  
and Research  
Queensland Cancer Fund  
Queensland Health

The following people co-ordinated the survey in their State or Territory and/or organised data collection:

Kerri Beckmann, The Cancer Council South Australia  
Edith Szabo, Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer, The Cancer Council  
Victoria  
Liza Kelsall and Graham Brice, Population Health Research Centre, ACT  
Health  
Margo Eyeson-Annan and Deborah Baker, Health Survey Branch, Centre for  
Epidemiology and Research, NSW Health  
Chris Moon and Tania Karjaluto, Alcohol and Other Drugs Program, NT  
Department of Health and Community Services  
Kris White and Tabettha Browne, Prevention Branch, Drug and Alcohol Office,  
Western Australia

Robyn Davies and Janet Papps, The Cancer Council Tasmania  
Lindi Woodcock and Jenny Madden, Community Solutions, Queensland  
Ron Clarke and Leanne Smith, Ingenuity Research, NSW

Claire Davey, Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer, The Cancer Council Victoria co-ordinated the survey in Queensland and at the national level.

Jo Condron and Angela Hain, Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer, The Cancer Council Victoria, coordinated data entry and cleaning.

Suzanna Vidmar, Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics Unit, Royal Children's Hospital, Victoria, advised on all aspects of sampling.

Thanks also to all the research assistants who administered the survey to students throughout Australia.

# Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>1</b>
Background	1
Prevalence of cigarette use in 2005	1
Changes in the use of cigarettes between 1999 and 2005	2
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Smoking-related harms	3
1.2 Tobacco control in Australia	3
1.3 Tobacco control in Australia 2002–2005	4
1.4 The 2005 Australian Secondary Students’ Alcohol and Drug Survey (ASSAD)	5
1.5 Aims of this report	6
<b>2. METHOD</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Sample selection	7
2.2 Procedure	7
2.3 Questionnaire	8
2.4 Coding and editing of data	8
2.5 Data analyses	9
2.6 Sample size	10
2.7 Definitions of frequency of tobacco use	11
<b>3. RESULTS</b>	<b>13</b>
3.1 How many Australian secondary school students were involved with smoking cigarettes in 2005?	13
3.2 What brands of cigarettes do students smoke and how do they access them?	17
3.3 How easy do students think it is to purchase cigarettes?	20
3.4 How do students see themselves in relation to smoking?	22
3.5 How likely are students to smoke in the next year?	25
3.6 Has the smoking behaviour of secondary school students changed over time?	27
3.6.1 Changes in smoking prevalence	27
3.6.2 Changes in students’ ability to purchase cigarettes	30
<b>4. CONCLUSION</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>5. REFERENCES</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE</b>	<b>41</b>

## List of tables

Table 1:	Number of students surveyed in 2005 in Australia, by age and gender	10
Table 2:	Lifetime experience and current cigarette smoking by secondary school students according to age and gender (%)	13
Table 3:	Smoking behaviours of secondary school students who smoked in the week before the survey, by age and gender (base: current smokers) 2005	15
Table 4:	Most common brands preferred by those who smoked in the past week, Australia, 2005 (%)	17
Table 5:	Size of the cigarette pack from which current smokers obtained their last cigarette, Australia, 2005 (%)	18
Table 6:	Source of last cigarette for students who smoked in the week prior to the survey (current smokers), Australia, 2005 (%)	19
Table 7:	Proportion of students who were current smokers (smoked in previous week) who bought or did not buy their last cigarette among 12- to 15-year-olds and 16- to 17-year-olds Australia, 2005 (%)	20
Table 8:	Percentage of students in each age believing it would be easy or very easy for them to purchase cigarettes themselves or by getting someone else to buy cigarettes for them, 2005 (%).	20
Table 9:	Percentage of students who are current smokers or not in each age believing it would be easy or very easy for them to purchase cigarettes themselves or by getting someone else to buy cigarettes for them, 2005 (%)	21
Table 10:	Self-description of smoking status by age and gender for all students surveyed in 2005 (%)	23
Table 11:	Percentage of students in each self description of smoking status category indicating they had been smoking in each time period and average number of cigarettes smoked per week by current smokers in each group, 2005	24
Table 12:	Students' intention to smoke in the next 12 months, Australia, 2005 (%)	25
Table 13:	Intention to smoke in the next 12 months among all current smokers and all daily smokers, Australia, 2005 (%)	26
Table 14:	Percentage of students involved with tobacco use at different levels in 1999, 2002 and 2005	30

## List of figures

Figure 1:	Average number of cigarettes consumed per week among daily smokers and non-daily current smokers at each age group	16
Figure 2:	Percentage of current smokers aged 12 to 15 years and 16 to 17 years believing it would be easy for them to buy cigarettes themselves or to get someone else to buy the cigarettes for them, by whether they bought their last cigarette or not	22
Figure 3:	Trends in proportion of current (smoked in past week) and committed smoking (smoked on three or more days of past week) among 12- to 15-year-old students	27
Figure 4:	Trends in proportion of current smoking (smoked in past week) and committed smoking (smoked on three or more days of past week) among 16- to 17-year-old students	28
Figure 5:	Proportion of current smokers aged 12–15 and 16–17 buying cigarettes for themselves in each survey year	31
Figure 6:	Proportion of current smokers aged 12–15 years and 16–17 years getting someone else to buy cigarettes for them in each survey year from 1990 to 2002	32



# Executive summary

## Background

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

The survey was conducted in 2005 and involved the collaboration of State and Territory Health, and Education 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 secondary schools. Research assistants administered the survey to the randomly selected students on the school premises and students answered the questionnaire anonymously.

## Prevalence of cigarette use in 2005

Experience with smoking becomes more common as adolescents progress through secondary school. In 2005, around 84% of 12-year-olds had no experience with smoking and this proportion decreased with increasing age to reach a low of 45% among 17-year-olds.

Students who smoked in the seven days preceding the survey are termed ‘current’ smokers and are a focus of this report. The percentage of students who were current smokers increased from 2% among 12-year-olds to 18% among 17-year-olds. The proportion of students smoking in the previous week doubled between the ages of 13 (5%) and 15 (11%).

Based on the survey data, it is estimated that around 140,400 secondary students aged between 12 and 17 years were currently involved with tobacco smoking in that they had smoked at least one cigarette in the week prior to the survey.

Winfield (32%) dominated the adolescent smoker’s market, with Peter Jackson (17%) and Longbeach (12%) being the second and third most commonly smoked brands across all age groups. The next most commonly smoked brand was Benson and Hedges (9%).

Cigarettes were most likely obtained from packets of 25s (38% of all current smokers), followed by packets of 20 (27%) and 30 (20%).

In 2005, the legal age for selling cigarettes in all Australian States and Territories was 18 years. Despite this, 23% of all students who smoked in the past week bought their last cigarette themselves. However, as was the case in previous surveys, the single most common source of cigarettes for adolescents who were current smokers were friends (41%).

While 44% of current smokers aged between 12 and 17-years thought it would be easy or very easy for them to buy cigarettes from local shops, 80% of current smokers thought it would be easy or very easy to get someone else to buy cigarettes for them.

The majority of students in all age groups saw themselves as non-smokers. Around six per cent of all students described themselves as an occasional smoker, with 3% referring to themselves as light smokers and 2% calling themselves heavy smokers.

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

Similar studies of the prevalence of cigarette use among Australian secondary school students were conducted in 1999 and 2002, allowing changes in prevalence over the six-year period between 1999 and 2005 to be examined. The proportion of 12- to 15-year-old students smoking in their lifetime, in the past month and in the past week in 2005 was significantly lower than that found in 2002 and in 1999. In 2005, 7% of 12- to 15-year-old students smoked in the week before the survey compared with 11% in 2002 and 15% in 1999. This pattern of results was consistent for both males and females.

For the 16- and 17-year-olds, a similar pattern of results was found. The proportion of all 16- and 17-year-old students who had ever smoked in 2005 was significantly less than that found in 1999 and 2002. In addition, the proportions of 16 and 17 year old students who had smoked in the past month, in the past week and on three or more days in the past, were lower in 2005 than in 2002 and 1999. In 2005, 17% of 16- and 17-year-old students smoked in the week before the survey compared with 23% in 2002 and 30% in 1999. This pattern of results was consistent for both males and females.

While the proportion of 12- to 15-year-old current smokers buying their own cigarettes decreased between 1999 and 2002, between 2002 and 2005 there was a slight increase in the proportion of current smokers in this age group buying their own cigarettes. The proportion of 16- to 17-year-old current smokers buying their own cigarettes decreased between 1999 and 2002 and decreased further between 2002 and 2005. While for both younger and older current smokers, the number of adolescents obtaining their last cigarette by getting someone else to buy it for them increased between 1990 and 2002, the proportion decreased between 2002 and 2005.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Smoking-related harms

Despite recent declines in the proportion of Australian adults smoking cigarettes, smoking is still the leading cause of preventable death and ill health in Australia.<sup>1</sup> The morbidity and mortality associated with smoking costs the community over \$21 billion a year.<sup>2</sup> Recent estimates suggest that about 50% of regular tobacco users will die as a result of their smoking.<sup>3</sup> Most of the health effects of smoking are seen in later life and are due to the cumulative effects of smoking for many years. However, as most adult smokers start smoking before the age of 18 and as starting to smoke at a young age increases the likelihood that an individual will become addicted to nicotine,<sup>4</sup> preventing adolescents from becoming regular users of tobacco is an important goal of tobacco control programs in Australia.

## 1.2 Tobacco control in Australia

In Australia, tobacco control can be considered at two levels: initiatives generated at the Federal Government level and those generated at the State level. Prior to 1997, most initiatives from the Federal Government concerned legislative changes to control the promotion of tobacco products, the placement of health warnings on cigarette packs and the excise levied on tobacco products. Initiatives generated at the State level involved public health anti-smoking campaigns (including mass media advertising) and controls on where tobacco could be smoked, how it could be promoted and sold, and to whom it could be sold.

In 1997, Federal, State and Territory governments, and interested non-government organisations, formed a cooperative partnership to produce the National Tobacco Campaign (NTC). Due to funding increases from Federal and State governments, tobacco control funding increased substantially during 1997/1998. The NTC included a national advertising campaign that increased the presence of anti-smoking advertising in each State. Advertisements from this campaign were graphic, aimed at adults aged between 18 and 40 years and promoted a “quit” smoking message. These advertisements were shown to encourage quitting among the target group<sup>5</sup> and reduced the appeal of smoking among adolescents.<sup>6</sup> Between 1999 and 2002 the Federal Government’s funding for the NTC was reduced to about one-quarter of its initial level, and the campaign has continued in a maintenance phase. During this time the funding that State-based programs contributed increased from \$2.7 million in 1998/99 to nearly \$5.3 million in 2001/02.<sup>7</sup> In 1999, the Federal Government changed the method for levying tax excise on tobacco products from a per weight basis to a per stick basis, ending the ability of tobacco companies to produce large packs of cigarettes (up to 50 sticks) for a budget price. At the same time, the tax levied on tobacco increased, resulting in an increase in the price of cigarettes. These changes meant that for the first time since the early 1990s, the price of cigarettes in Australia increased by an amount substantially more than inflation.<sup>8</sup>

### **1.3 Tobacco control in Australia 2002–2005**

Since 2002, the Federal Government has implemented several tobacco control initiatives. The Federal Government became the 34th signatory to the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) when it ratified this convention in October 2004. This treaty came into force on 27 February 2005, when the 40th country signed the international contract. The FCTC attempts to reduce both the demand for tobacco products and the supply of tobacco and includes strategies to reduce demand such as taxation and price increases, protection from exposure to tobacco smoke; greater regulation of the contents of tobacco products; regulation regarding packaging and labeling of tobacco products; and restrictions on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. The supply reduction provisions include strategies to reduce illicit trade in tobacco products and sales to minors. While many of the regulations in the FCTC were already in place in Australia, the ratification of the convention formally restated both the Federal and State governments' commitment to reducing the harms associated with smoking in Australia.

In 2004, the Federal government conducted a review of the health warnings on cigarette packs that resulted in a recommendation to update the current health warnings and to include new information on the health effects of smoking. In 2004 the Federal Government passed legislation that made several changes to the health warning labels on cigarette packs. The new legislation mandated that health warning labels needed to take up 30% of the front of a cigarette pack and 90% of the back and that a graphic colour picture of the health effect promoted in the warning label be included on the front of the pack. The number of health warnings increased from 7 to 14. However, while the legislation making these changes was passed in 2004, it did not come into effect until 1 March 2006 when cigarette packs manufactured from this date were required to carry one of the new graphic health warning labels.

In 2003 and 2004, the NTC was held in a maintenance phase. This meant no new advertisements were produced and the intensity of the advertising associated with this campaign reduced substantially. In 2003, 2004 and 2005, there was one main period of activity around World No Tobacco Day (31 May) that involved screening of the NTC advertisements on television. As part of the 2005–2006 budget, the Australian Government committed \$25 million over four years to a National Tobacco Campaign focusing on young people. The aim of this program will be to reduce the number of young people taking up smoking and to assist those already smoking to quit. In 2005 a new advertisement was developed to support the introduction of new graphic health warnings on tobacco packaging which went to air in early 2006.

During the 2002–2005 period, a considerable amount of state level activity has also occurred. All States participated in the World No Tobacco Campaign (31 May), the Youth Tobacco Free Day and the National Tobacco Campaign. From 2002 to 2005, most Australian States ran their own anti-smoking advertising campaigns, mostly at higher levels of exposure than occurred during the initial phase of the NTC. Each State also made legislative changes targeting both supply and demand reduction of tobacco. These changes corresponded with the WHO FCTC recommendations on tobacco control. Between 1999 and 2002 there was much State-based activity around the introduction of legislation to restrict smoking in enclosed public spaces.

By the middle of 2002, all States had introduced legislation restricting smoking in enclosed public spaces such as restaurants and shopping centres. Between 2003 and the end of 2005, most States had introduced legislation to further restrict smoking in all workplaces and in other public spaces. For instance, Queensland introduced laws prohibiting smoking within 4 metres of an entrance to a non-residential building, within 10 metres of a children's playground and no smoking between flags on patrolled beaches from 1 January 2005, while NSW introduced laws requiring smoke free rooms and bars in venues that have multiple rooms and bars from 3 January 2005. In Tasmania, legislation was passed requiring all nightclubs, gaming areas and 50% of outdoor dining areas to be smoke-free from 1 January 2005, with smoking banned completely in bars and pubs from 1 January 2006.

In addition, since 2002, several States have introduced further legislation to restrict tobacco advertising at point of sale and to increase the policing of, and penalties for, selling cigarettes to people under the age of 18. Victoria passed legislation in 2005 to ban "buzz marketing" and non-branded tobacco advertising from 1 March 2006. South Australia introduced legislation to ban the sale of toy cigarettes, introduced tougher fines for selling cigarettes to people under the age of 18 and prohibited advertising at point of sale.

#### **1.4 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>9-15</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 smoking data has been collected nationally since 1984 long-term trends in student smoking can be ascertained.

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

Previous studies have shown that after some initial success in reducing smoking among young adolescents between 1984 and 1990, smoking prevalence increased during the early 1990s to reach a peak of 17% among 12 to 15-year olds and 30% among 16 and 17-year-olds in 1996 and 1999.<sup>14</sup> Surveys in this series conducted in 1999 and 2002 suggested that the prevalence of smoking among secondary students declined in the late 1990s with significant decreases found in the proportion of students smoking in the week before the survey between 1999 and 2002. In 2002, 11% of 12–15 year olds and 23% of 16 and 17 year olds smoked in the week before the survey.<sup>15</sup>

## 1.5 Aims of this report

This report describes the prevalence of a number of different smoking behaviours among secondary school students in 2005. In the first section, the current and past smoking behaviours of male and female students in different age groups are described. The report then examines access to tobacco, the brands students smoked and the packet size from which cigarettes were obtained. The second section examines how students describe themselves in relation to smoking and their intentions to smoke in the future. These variables are related to students' smoking behaviours. The third section examines changes in students' involvement in smoking, focusing on four key indicators of use: i) students who had never used tobacco, ii) students who had smoked in the past week, iii) smoking on three or more days in the past week, and iv) daily smoking. For these indicators the proportion of students smoking in 2005 was compared with those found in 1999 and 2002. Analyses are conducted for 12- to 15-year-olds, 16- to 17-year-olds and for 12- to 17-year-olds. The final section of the report examines changes in the proportion of students purchasing their cigarettes. The proportion of current smokers (used in the past week) who bought cigarettes in 1999, 2002 and 2005 are compared. Analyses are conducted for 12- to 15-year-olds and 16- to 17-year-olds.

## 2. Method

The method of selecting schools and students to be surveyed and the procedures for surveying the students were the same as those in previous surveys in this series.<sup>9-15</sup> A brief description of the study method is given below.

### 2.1 Sample selection

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

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

The study aimed to survey students from 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 secondary 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 55% response rate 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 the policy of the education departments in each State and policies of individual schools, 45% of students completed the questionnaire in the presence of teachers. While within each age between 12 and 17 years, there was no difference in the proportion of students reporting to have used cigarettes in the week and month before the survey when a teacher was present or not, students aged 16 and 17 who completed their survey in the presence of a teacher were more likely to report smoking in the previous 12 months than were those 16 and 17 year-olds who completed the survey without a teacher present ( $p < .01$ ).

## 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 the use of illicit substances such as cannabis and hallucinogens. As the focus of this report is tobacco use, only these questions are discussed.

The tobacco-related questions contained in the questionnaire were identical to those used in the previous questionnaire. Questions assessed ever use of tobacco, use of tobacco in the past 12 months, four weeks and on each of the seven days preceding the survey. Students who had used tobacco in the previous seven days were asked to indicate the usual brand they smoked, the usual packet size of the brand they smoked, and source of their last cigarette. If students indicated that someone else bought the cigarette for them, students were asked to indicate who this person was. Students also indicated their intention to smoke cigarettes in the next 12 months and indicated whether they saw themselves as a non-smoker, an ex-smoker, an occasional smoker, a light smoker or a heavy smoker. In 2005 students were asked for the first time to indicate how easy or difficult they thought it would for them to buy cigarettes themselves or to get someone else to buy cigarettes for them.

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

## 2.5 Data analyses

These analyses cover school students aged 12–17 years. To ensure that disproportionate sampling of any State, school type, age level and gender grouping did not bias the prevalence estimates, data were weighted to bring the achieved sample into line with the population distribution. The prevalence estimates reported in this report were based on these weighted data. Information about the enrolment details of male and female students in each age group at government, Catholic and independent schools was obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.<sup>16</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 smoking 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 in 2005 who had ever used tobacco, had used tobacco in the past month and week and had used tobacco on 3 days of the last week, differed significantly from that found in 2002 and 1999. For these analyses students were grouped into the age groups: 12- to 15-year-olds, 16- to 17-year-olds and 12- to 17-year-olds; and the proportions of all students, and male and female students using tobacco in each survey year was examined. In these analyses, the outcome variable was binary coded, with 1 indicating that the behaviour was engaged in and 0 indicating the behaviour did not occur. Age (within each of the 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 surveyed were absent from school on the school day preceding the survey. Students who reported being away from school the day before the survey were more likely to have smoked in the previous week, month and year. This difference suggests that this report is likely to underestimate the true prevalence of smoking among secondary school students, which would have been higher if those absent on the day of the survey had been included.

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

## 2.6 Sample size

A total of 22,694 students in Year levels 7 to 12 were surveyed from schools in Australia during the survey period. Table 1 presents the number of students in each gender and age group between 12 and 17 years. A total of 21,805 students aged between 12 and 17 years of age across the country answered the questionnaire. Data from 889 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	1230	2031	1917	1848	1829	1307	10162
Female	1357	2175	2106	2010	2384	1611	11643
<b>Total</b>	<b>2587</b>	<b>4206</b>	<b>4023</b>	<b>3858</b>	<b>4213</b>	<b>2918</b>	<b>21805</b>

## 2.7 Definitions of frequency of tobacco use

Students were asked about their use of cigarettes. Students were asked if they had smoked cigarettes in their lifetime, in the past year and month, and were then asked to indicate the number of cigarettes smoked on each of the seven days preceding the day of the survey. The prevalence of students using tobacco 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 is reported.

The categories of use reported are:

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

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



## 3. Results

### 3.1 How many Australian secondary school students were involved with smoking cigarettes in 2005?

Understanding the prevalence of smoking among Australian secondary school students in 2005 allows an assessment of the extent to which smoking has permeated the current adolescent culture. Importantly, understanding which adolescents smoke can highlight groups of students that may need to be addressed by tobacco control policies and/or programs. In this section, the association between different levels of smoking involvement and age and gender is examined.

Table 2: Lifetime experience and current cigarette smoking by secondary school students according to age and gender<sup>#</sup>, Australia, 2005 (%)

	Age						Total %
	12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	
<b>Never smoked</b>							
Male	81	77	67	57	52	44	65
Female	88	80	64	56	48	46	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>More than 100 cigarettes in lifetime</b>							
Male	1	2	4	7	9	14	6
Female	0	1	3	6	9	12	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Smoked in past year</b>							
Male	9	12	20	27	31	39	21
Female	6	13	25	31	38	36	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Smoked in past month</b>							
Male	4	6	10	15	18	25	12
Female	3	6	13	17	23	22	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Smoked in past week (current smoker)</b>							
Male	3	5	8	11	14	19	9
Female	2	5	10	12	17	17	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Committed smokers (3+ days in past 7 days)</b>							
Male	1	3	5	8	8	12	6
Female	1	2	6	8	11	12	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>

<sup>#</sup> Prevalence estimates are within  $\pm 2.8\%$  of the true population values (see section 2.5).

As Table 2 shows, experience with smoking becomes more common as adolescents progress through secondary school. In 2005, while around 84% of 12-year-olds had no experience with smoking, this proportion decreased as students progressed through secondary school to reach a low of 45% among 17-year-olds. In 2005, across all age groups, the majority of students (65%) had no experience of smoking. The differences in the proportion of male and female students having never smoked were only significant among the 12-year-olds.

Having smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime is seen as an indicator of regular tobacco involvement. As would be expected, the proportion of students who reach this number of smoked cigarettes was very low among 12 to 14-year-olds and reached a peak of 13% among 17-year-olds.

The next three sections in Table 2 indicate the proportion of students who have any smoking experience in the year, month and week before the survey. These sections show the recency of involvement with smoking by students in 2005. Reflecting the pattern discussed above, a greater proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds smoked in each of the three time periods than did 12- and 13-year-olds. While among 12-year-olds 8% had smoked in the previous 12 months, among 17-year-olds this proportion was 37%. Fewer students had smoked in the month before the survey than in the previous 12 months. The prevalence of smoking in this time period increased from 3% among 12-year-olds to 23% among the 17-year-olds.

Students who smoked in the seven days preceding the survey are termed current smokers and are a focus of this report. The proportion of students who were current smokers increased from 2% among 12-year-olds to 18% among 17-year-olds. The proportion of students smoking in the previous week doubled between the ages of 13 and 15.

Students who had smoked on three or more days of the preceding week were defined as committed smokers. As Table 2 shows, fewer students smoked on three or more days in the previous week than had smoked in the past week. The proportion of committed smokers among all students increased with age from a low of 1% among 12-year-olds to 12% among 17-year-olds.

From the age of 14, the proportion of female students smoking in the past 12 months, four weeks, seven days and on three or more days was generally equal to or greater than that for male students at each age group. These differences were statistically significant among the 14-15- and 16-year-olds for smoking in the last 12 months, the 14- and 16-year-olds for smoking in the last four weeks and only 16-year-olds for smoking in last 7 days and smoking on three or more days in past week ( $p \leq .01$ ). Among 12-year-olds a greater proportion of males than females had smoked in the previous 12 months ( $p < .01$ ).

Table 3 shows the estimated numbers of Australian secondary school students aged 12 to 17, smoking in the week preceding the survey in 2005 in each age group. Overall, based on the survey data, it is estimated that 140,359 students were currently involved with tobacco smoking in that they had smoked at least one cigarette in the week prior to the study.

Table 3 also shows the proportion of current smokers smoking on only one day of the preceding seven, on three or more days of the preceding seven, and the proportion smoking daily. In all age groups, the majority of current smokers had smoked on more than one day of the preceding seven. Among 12-year-old current smokers, only 33% smoked on one day and this decreased to 22% among 17-year-olds.

The proportion of current smokers smoking on three or more days increased with age from about 50% of 12-year-olds to about 68% of 17-year-old current smokers. The majority of current smokers in all age groups smoked on at least three days of the preceding seven.

**Table 3: Smoking behaviours of secondary school students who smoked in the week before the survey, by age and gender\* (base: current smokers), Australia, 2005**

	Age						Total
	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<b>Estimated number of current smokers</b>							
Males	3608	7395	11438	14787	15184	16093	68505
Females	2933	6007	12852	15127	20009	14926	71854
<b>Total</b>	<b>6541</b>	<b>13402</b>	<b>24290</b>	<b>29914</b>	<b>35193</b>	<b>31019</b>	<b>140359</b>
<b>Smoked on only one day (%)</b>							
Males	34	33	20	17	24	24	23
Females	32	18	25	21	28	19	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Committed smokers (3+ days in past 7 days) (%)</b>							
Males	49	53	65	70	60	63	62
Females	50	49	63	68	60	72	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Daily smokers (%)</b>							
Males	26	20	39	37	31	34	33
Females	6	20	27	40	28	41	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Mean number of cigarettes per week ^ (se‡)</b>							
Males	15	16	23	28	27	26	25
(se)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Females	7	11	16	27	21	28	22
(se)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>(se)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>

‡ Standard error.

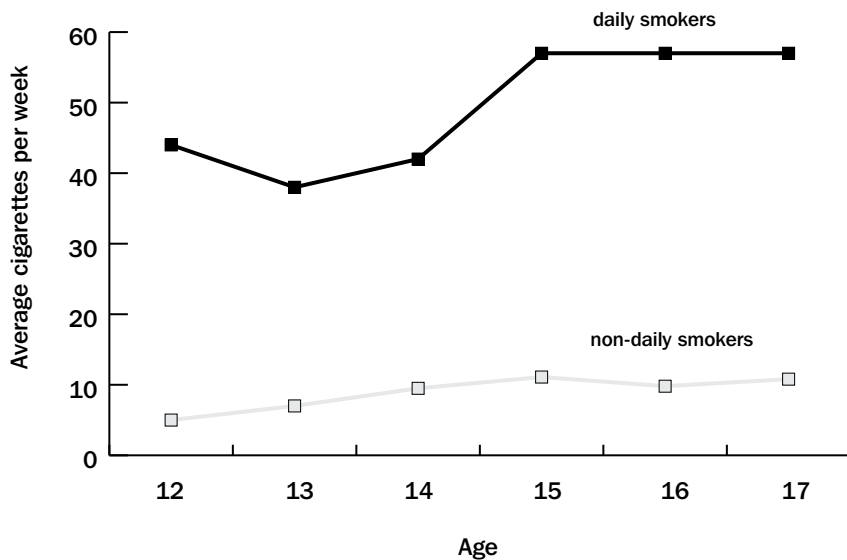
^ Students indicating they had smoked more than 40 cigarettes on any one day of preceding 7 days excluded from analysis. Mean scores are based on unweighted data.

Across all age groups around 32% of current smokers smoked daily. The proportion of current smokers that smoked on a daily basis increased from 17% among the 12-year-olds to 37% among 17-year-olds. Although at ages 12, 14, and 16 more male than female current smokers smoked daily, differences in the proportion of male and female current smokers smoking daily were not significant at any age.

The average number of cigarettes smoked per week by current smokers in each age and gender group is shown at the bottom of Table 3. Reflecting the findings that older students were more involved with smoking than were younger students, the number of cigarettes consumed each week increased with age to peak at about 28 cigarettes among 15- and 17-year-olds. While there was a tendency for male current smokers to consume more cigarettes a week than their same age female counterparts, these differences were not significant at any age.

Figure 1 shows the average number of cigarettes smoked per week by daily and non-daily smokers at each age group. In these analyses students who reported smoking more than 40 cigarettes a day were excluded. While among non-daily smokers there was only a slight increase in the number of cigarettes consumed per week with age (from nearly 5 to 11 cigarettes), among daily smokers the number of cigarettes consumed per week increased substantially with age: from 38 cigarettes among 13-year-olds to 57 cigarettes among students aged 15 years and over.

**Figure 1: Average number of cigarettes consumed per week among daily smokers and non-daily current smokers at each age group<sup>#</sup>, Australia, 2005**



<sup>#</sup> Students indicating they had smoked more than 40 cigarettes on any day of the preceding week excluded from analyses. Mean scores based on unweighted data.

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

While the explicit advertising of cigarettes was banned in the electronic media in 1976 and in the print media in 1990, students in the 2005 secondary school survey would have been exposed to the promotion of particular cigarette brands in these two media through cigarette companies' sponsorship of sporting events like the Grand Prix. In addition, as advertising was still permitted at the point of sale in most states in 2005, adolescents in the 2005 student survey would have been exposed to some cigarette promotions in shops such as milkbars and supermarkets. Product placement in films and television programs is another avenue for the promotion of smoking and cigarette brands. Research has shown that the use of product placements in movies favoured by adolescents to promote particular brands of cigarettes has increased substantially since the 1990s.<sup>17</sup> Adolescents are also exposed to brand promotion through the brands smoked by adults around them. Data available for March 2005 indicate that the most commonly smoked brands of cigarettes for Australian adults were Winfield (21% of market), Longbeach (17%), and Peter Jackson (15%).<sup>18</sup>

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

Table 4: Most common brands preferred by those who smoked in the past week,<sup>†#</sup> Australia, 2005 (%)

Brand	Age								
	12–15			16–17			Total		
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
Winfield	35	32	33	32	29	30	33	30	32
Peter Jackson	14	20	17	15	20	18	15	20	17
Longbeach	12	16	14	9	12	11	11	14	12
Benson & Hedges	8	5	6	12	11	11	10	8	9
Escort	2	3	3	3	4	4	2	4	3
Marlboro	5	2	3	5	5	5	5	3	4
Dunhill	4	2	3	10	7	8	7	4	6
Horizon	4	7	6	2	4	3	3	5	4
Holiday	4	7	6	3	3	3	4	5	4
Alpine	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2

Percentages of total in each age category.

<sup>†</sup> Percentages exclude responses from students who gave more than one brand.

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

In 2005, Winfield (32%) was the most popular cigarette brand among adolescent current smokers. Peter Jackson was smoked by 17% of current smokers and was the next most popular brand across all age groups. The next most commonly smoked brand among 12- to 17-year-olds was Longbeach (12%), followed by Benson and Hedges (9%). While the preference for Winfield was consistent across younger and older students, there was some difference in preferred brands among younger and

older current smokers. Among younger students the same proportion of current smokers reported smoking Benson and Hedges, Horizon and Holiday cigarettes (6% each), while among older current smokers Benson and Hedges was equal third and Dunhill the fourth most commonly smoked brands.

Price is a factor that might influence an adolescent’s brand choice. In late 1999, the method for calculating the excise levied on tobacco products changed from a per weight basis to a per stick basis. This change meant that the practice of selling lighter cigarettes in larger packs would no longer result in a discounted price per stick. In anticipation of this change, many brands began to be sold in packs of 20, reducing the upfront cost of a packet of cigarettes. In 2005, Winfield, Peter Jackson and Longbeach were all sold in packets of 20s and/or 25s. In this section, the size of the pack from which students commonly access their cigarettes is examined.

**Table 5: Size of the cigarette pack from which current smokers obtained their last cigarette, Australia, 2005# (%)**

Pack	Age								
	12-15			16-17			12-17		
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
20	32	28	30	24	24	24	28	26	27
25	34	30	32	49	41	44	41	35	38
30	17	25	21	16	23	20	16	24	20
35	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
40	6	9	8	6	8	7	6	8	7
50	8	7	7	4	3	3	6	5	5

Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Cigarettes were most commonly obtained from packets of 25s (38% of all current smokers), followed by packets of 20 (27%) and 30 (20%) (see Table 5). While the pack of 25 was the most common pack size for the two age groups, and the pack of 20 the second most common pack size, there was some variation in the proportion of older and younger current smokers obtaining cigarettes from packs of 20s and 30s. Among 12- to 15-year-olds, the pack of 20 (30%) was used by a similar proportion of current smokers as was the pack of 25 (32%). Among the 16- to 17-year-olds, the pack of 20s was used by substantially fewer current smokers (24%) than the proportion smoking cigarettes from packs of 25s (44%).

In 2005, the legal age for the sale of cigarettes in all Australian States and Territories was 18 years. Given that in 2005 around 13% of Australian secondary school students smoked in the month prior to the survey, legislated restrictions on the purchase of cigarettes did not prohibit students from accessing tobacco completely. Table 6 shows how current smokers accessed cigarettes in 2005.

Table 6: Source of last cigarette for students who smoked in the week prior to the survey (current smokers)\*# Australia, 2005 (%)

	Age								
	12–15			16–17			Total		
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
<b>Did not buy:</b>									
Parents	7	9	8	5	9	7	6	9	8
Siblings	3	6	5	3	3	3	3	5	4
Took from home	7	10	9	1	2	2	5	6	5
Friends	35	47	41	39	42	41	37	45	41
Someone bought it	21	14	17	11	19	15	16	16	16
<b>Bought from:</b>									
Supermarket	3	2	3	7	4	5	5	3	4
Milkbar	4	3	4	6	2	4	5	2	4
Petrol station	3	1	2	7	5	6	5	3	4
Convenience store	4	1	3	5	4	4	4	2	3

\* Percentages of total in each age category.

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

The two most common ways for adolescents to access cigarettes were through their friends (41% of all students who were current smokers) and asking someone else to buy it for them (16% of current smokers). Accessing cigarettes through friends was as common among 12- to 15-year-olds (41%) as it was among 16- to 17-year-olds (41%). Across all ages, the most common access points for buying cigarettes were milkbars (4%), petrol stations (4%) and supermarkets (4%).

Twenty-three per cent of all students who smoked in the past week bought their last cigarette themselves (Table 7). The proportion of students buying their last cigarette increased with age from 17% among 12- to 15-year-olds to 29% of 16- and 17-year-olds who smoked. Daily smokers were more likely than non-daily smokers to buy their cigarettes. While 12% of 12- to 15-year-olds who were not daily smokers bought their last cigarette, 27% of daily smokers in this age group did this. Among 16- to 17-year-olds, 43% of daily smokers bought their last cigarette compared with 23% of non-daily smokers.

Over all ages, 16% of current smokers indicated that they asked someone else to buy the cigarettes for them. The person who was most likely to be asked was a friend over the age of 18 (by 53% of current smokers aged 12- to 15-years and 65% aged 16- and 17-years). A stranger was asked to buy cigarettes by 25% of the 12- to 15-year-old current smokers getting someone else to buy cigarettes for them and by only 7% of the 16- to 17-year-olds doing this.

**Table 7: Proportion of students who were current smokers (smoked in previous week) who bought or did not buy their last cigarette among 12- to 15-year-olds and 16- to 17-year-olds<sup>#</sup>, Australia, 2005 (%)**

	Age								
	12-15			16-17			Total		
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
<b>Did not buy cigarettes</b>	77	89	83	62	78	71	70	84	77
<b>Bought cigarettes</b>	23	11	17	38	22	29	30	16	23

<sup>#</sup> Percentages of total in each age category.

Twenty-three per cent of current smokers said they had bought a single cigarette in the past four weeks. This was inversely related to age, with 32% of 12-year-old current smokers indicating they had bought a single cigarette compared with 12% of 17-year-old current smokers. The source of this cigarette was most likely to be a friend or relative (56% of the smokers who had bought a single cigarette). However, 13% of smokers who had bought a single cigarette said they had purchased this cigarette from a shop.

### 3.3 How easy do students think it is to purchase cigarettes?

In 2005 students participating in the ASSAD survey were asked to indicate their perceptions regarding how easy it would be for them to purchase cigarettes from local shops themselves and by getting someone else to buy them for them. The percentage of students thinking it would be easy or very easy for them to buy cigarettes themselves or to get someone else to buy cigarettes for them is shown in Table 8 for each age and gender grouping.

**Table 8: Percentage of students in each age believing it would be easy or very easy for them to purchase cigarettes themselves or by getting someone else to buy cigarettes for them, Australia, 2005 (%)**

	Age							Total %
	12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %		
<b>Buy cigarettes themselves</b>								
Male	13	13	19	25	30	40	22	
Female	9	11	12	19	24	31	17	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>Get others to buy cigarettes</b>								
Male	28	36	50	59	66	71	50	
Female	26	37	50	60	69	73	51	
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>51</b>	

Across all students only 19% thought it would be very easy or easy for them to purchase cigarettes for themselves. The proportion believing this increased with age and peaked among 17-year-old boys at 40%. A far greater proportion of students thought it would be easy or very easy to get someone else to buy cigarettes for them

(51%) and the proportion of students believing this in each age group was similar for males and females. Again the proportion of students believing they could easily get someone to buy cigarettes for them increased with age from 27% at age 12 to 72% at age 17.

As experience with smoking may influence perceptions of ease of purchasing cigarettes, Table 9 presents the proportion of students who had smoked in the past week believing it would be easy for them to purchase cigarettes themselves or to get others to buy cigarettes for them and compares them to the perceptions of students who were not current smokers.

**Table 9: Percentage of students who are current smokers<sup>#</sup> or not in each age believing it would be easy or very easy for them to purchase cigarettes themselves or by getting someone else to buy cigarettes for them, Australia, 2005 (%)**

	Age						Total %
	12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	
<b>Current smokers</b>							
<b>Buy cigarettes themselves</b>							
Male	45	39	43	50	54	64	52
Female	22	29	28	41	36	45	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Get others to buy cigarettes</b>							
Male	57	74	79	78	82	81	78
Female	74	69	76	83	86	89	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Not current smokers</b>							
<b>Buy cigarettes themselves</b>							
Male	12	12	17	21	25	35	19
Female	9	10	10	16	21	28	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Get others to buy cigarettes</b>							
Male	27	34	47	56	64	69	47
Female	25	35	48	57	65	70	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>47</b>

<sup>#</sup> Current smokers: smoked on at least one day of preceding seven days.

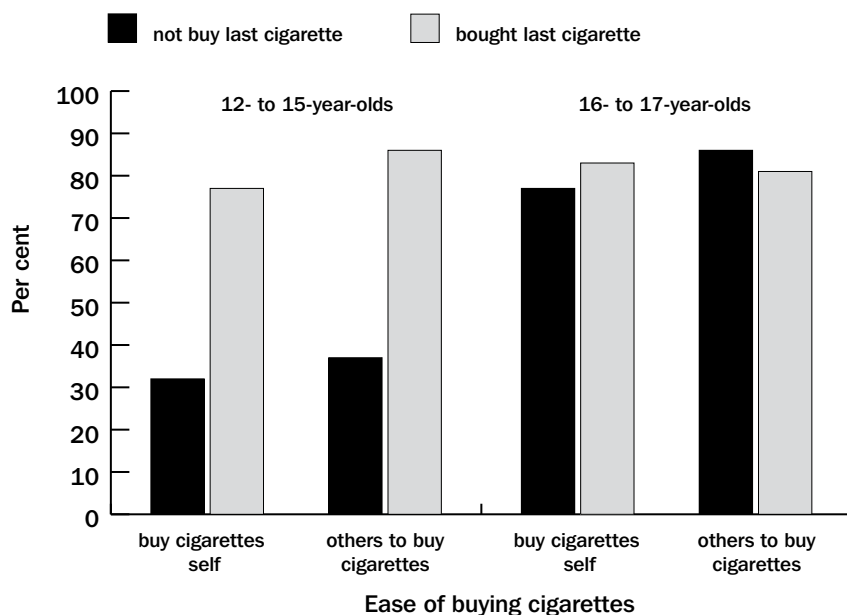
Over all ages, 52% of males and 37% of female students who had smoked in the seven days prior to the survey thought it would be easy or very easy for them to buy cigarettes themselves. Among males and females, the proportion of students believing this increased with age ( $p < .01$ ). Among 17-year-olds who were current smokers, 64% of males and 45% of females thought it would be easy or very easy for them to buy cigarettes themselves, compared to 45% of males and 22% of females among 12-year-old current smokers.

A greater proportion of current smokers at each age thought it would be easy or very easy to get others to buy cigarettes for them than the proportion thinking it would be easy for them to buy cigarettes themselves. Across all age groups 78% of males and

82% of females who were current smokers thought it would be easy or very easy for them to get someone to buy cigarettes for them. The proportion of current smokers thinking it would be easy for them to get someone to buy their cigarettes increased with age for both males and females.

Figure 2 shows the proportion of current smokers believing it would be easy or very easy for them to buy cigarettes or to get someone else to buy cigarettes for them by whether they purchased their last cigarette or not.

**Figure 2: Percentage of current smokers aged 12 to 15 years and 16 to 17 years believing it would be easy for them to buy cigarettes themselves or to get someone else to buy the cigarettes for them, by whether they bought their last cigarette or not**



As might be expected, more students who had bought their last cigarette believed it would be easy or very easy for them to buy cigarettes for themselves compared to the proportion among current smokers who did not buy their last cigarette. However regardless of whether they had bought their last cigarette or not, over 75% of current smokers in both age groups thought it would be easy or very easy for them to get someone to buy cigarettes for them.

### 3.4 How do students see themselves in relation to smoking?

It has been suggested that how individuals refer to themselves in relation to smoking is an important psychological predictor in the adoption of regular smoking.<sup>19</sup> It has been suggested that if the labels individuals use to describe themselves connote a smoker role they will be more likely to become regular users of tobacco in the future. Following this, students in the 2005 survey were asked to choose the label that described their smoking behaviours from the following: non-smoker, ex-smoker, occasional smoker, light smoker and heavy smoker. The labels that males and females

in each age group chose to describe their smoking behaviours are shown in Table 10. In all age groups, three quarters of the students or greater saw themselves as non-smokers. From the age of 15, more males than females referred to themselves as a non-smoker. Overall, 4% of students surveyed saw themselves as ex-smokers and there was little difference in this proportion between age and gender categories. Six per cent of all students surveyed described themselves as occasional smokers, with 3% referring to themselves as light smokers and 2% calling themselves heavy smokers. At the ages of 14, 15 and 16, significantly more females than males classified themselves as occasional smokers. There was little difference in the proportion of males and females who referred to themselves as 'light smoker'.

**Table 10: Self-description of smoking status by age and gender for all students surveyed in Australia, 2005 (%)**

	Age						Total %
	12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	
<b>Heavy smoker</b>							
Male	1	1	2	3	3	4	2
Female	0	1	1	3	3	4	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Light smoker</b>							
Male	1	1	3	3	4	7	3
Female	1	1	3	4	6	5	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Occasional smoker</b>							
Male	2	4	4	7	8	11	6
Female	2	3	7	9	12	11	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ex-smoker</b>							
Male	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Female	2	4	5	5	5	5	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Non-smoker</b>							
Male	95	91	87	83	80	75	86
Female	96	91	84	80	74	75	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>85</b>

NB: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Table 11 examines the relationship between the labels adolescents use to describe themselves in relation to smoking and smoking behaviours. There is a strong relationship between smoking involvement and the choice of a self-referent label. Nearly all students who described themselves as some sort of smoker (heavy, light or occasional) had smoked in the previous 12 months. While over 90% of heavy and light smokers smoked in the month and week prior to the survey, a greater proportion of occasional smokers had smoked in the month before the survey (76%) than had smoked in the week before the survey (57%), indicating the irregularity of their smoking. Students choosing the non-smoking label had limited experience with

tobacco, with only 10% having smoked in the 12 months prior to the survey and only 2% smoking in the month before the survey.

**Table 11: Percentage of students in each self description of smoking status category indicating they had been smoking in each time period and average number of cigarettes smoked per week by current smokers in each group, Australia, 2005<sup>#</sup>**

	Self-description of smoking				
	Heavy smoker (n=445) %	Light smoker (n=710) %	Occasional smoker (n=1414) %	Ex-smoker (n=813) %	Non-smoker (n=18294) %
Smoked 100+ cigarettes	90	57	12	14	0
Smoked in past 12 months	98	99	98	76	10
Smoked in past 4 weeks	97	96	76	27	2
Smoked in past week	96	92	57	16	1
Smoked 3 days past week)	94	79	22	4	0
<b>Among current smokers—average number of cigarettes smoked/week<sup>^</sup></b>					
(mean)	60	27	7	7	4
(se)	(2)	(1)	(.5)	(1)	(1)

<sup>^</sup> Students indicating they had smoked more than 40 cigarettes on any one day of preceding 7 days excluded from analysis. Means are based on unweighted data

<sup>#</sup> Percentages indicate percentage of student in each self-description of smoking category, smoking in each of the recency periods (i.e. last month, last week). Smoking recency periods are not mutually exclusive.

The bottom of Table 11 shows the average number of cigarettes consumed per week for current smokers according to their self-referent label. Again, a strong relationship is seen between the label a student chose to describe their smoking behaviour and the number of cigarettes current smokers consumed per week. Current smokers who described themselves as heavy smokers consumed twice the number of cigarettes per week (mean=60) as those students who referred to themselves as light smokers (mean=27 cigarettes) and this difference was statistically significant ( $p<.01$ ). Heavy smokers consumed a much greater number of cigarettes a week than current smokers who labelled themselves as occasional smokers (7 cigarettes a week). Their substantially lower consumption of cigarettes reflects their irregular use of tobacco. Students who chose the label ex-smoker and who smoked in the previous week consumed an average of seven cigarettes a week, a level similar to that of occasional smokers and non-smokers. That 16% of ex-smokers smoked in the week prior to the survey might reflect the recency of their decision to no longer smoke, or it might reflect that some adolescents who have stopped smoking regularly (and hence the ex-smoker label) still have the occasional cigarette.

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

To gain an idea of how receptive students are to smoking or not, students were asked to indicate their intention to smoke in the next 12 months. Intention is defined as the subjective probability of taking a particular action and has been shown to be predictive of future smoking among adolescents and adults.<sup>20</sup> Students were asked ‘Do you think you will be smoking this time next year?’ and chose a response from those listed in Table 12. The most commonly chosen category, and the category that captured at least 70% of all age and gender groups, was ‘certain not to be smoking’. This response suggests that the majority of secondary school students are committed to not smoking. There was a small decline in the resolve of students to not smoke, with this decline being greater among females than males. A greater proportion of females than males start to think about the idea of smoking at around the age of 14. From the age of 14, about 9% of females and 5% of males are undecided about their smoking future.

Less than 1% of all students indicated that they were committed to smoking in that they were certain to be smoking in the next 12 months. Indeed, only about 5% of all students expressed a positive intention to smoke in the next 12 months, indicating that most students were not committed to smoking.

Table 12: Students’ intention to smoke in the next 12 months, Australia, 2005# (%)

	Age						Total %
	12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	
<b>Certain not to smoke</b>							
Males	83	77	72	69	66	62	72
Females	85	74	64	61	59	63	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Unlikely/Very unlikely to smoke</b>							
Males	12	16	18	18	20	20	17
Females	11	18	22	23	22	20	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Undecided</b>							
Males	3	4	5	6	7	10	5
Females	3	5	9	10	11	9	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Likely/Very likely to smoke</b>							
Males	2	2	3	5	5	7	4
Females	2	2	5	5	8	7	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Certain to smoke</b>							
Males	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Females	0	1	1	2	1	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

# Percentage of students in each of the intention categories.

Table 13 shows the smoking intentions of current smokers and daily smokers. Around 6% of all current smokers were certain they would not be smoking in 12 months' time and 18% thought it was unlikely they would be smoking. While the proportion of current smokers certain they would not be smoking in 12 months time decreased with age, the proportion thinking it was very unlikely or unlikely was fairly consistent across age groups. Between 22% and 33% of current smokers were undecided about their smoking futures. This proportion increased with age, suggesting that many older current smokers would be open to influences discouraging them from smoking. Only 13% of current smokers were certain they would be smoking in 12 months' time and this proportion decreased with age.

Over 60% of daily smokers thought they would be smoking in 12 months' time and only 2% indicated a firm commitment to not be smoking in 12 months' time. Twenty-two per cent of daily smokers indicated that they were undecided about their smoking future. Combining the proportion of daily smokers who thought it was very unlikely or unlikely that they would be smoking in 12 months' time with those who were undecided, suggests that around one-third of daily smokers may be open to influences discouraging them from smoking.

**Table 13: Intention to smoke in the next 12 months among all current smokers and all daily smokers, Australia, 2005 (%)**

	Age						Total %
	12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	
<b>Current smokers</b>							
Certain not to smoke	12	11	9	3	6	5	6
Unlikely/Very unlikely to smoke	13	20	16	19	19	20	18
Undecided	22	25	29	30	33	33	31
Likely/Very likely	41	28	30	34	33	32	32
Certain to smoke	13	15	16	14	10	10	13
<b>Daily smokers</b>							
Certain not to smoke	0	2	4	1	1	3	2
Unlikely/Very unlikely to smoke	20	12	9	9	6	11	9
Undecided	0	18	17	23	22	29	22
Likely/Very likely	16	33	36	40	49	39	40
Certain to smoke	64	36	34	28	23	19	27

### 3.6 Has the smoking behaviour of secondary school students changed over time?

#### 3.6.1 Changes in smoking prevalence

In this section changes in smoking prevalence amongst two groups of students, those aged 12 to 15 years and those aged between 16 and 17 years, are examined. Students have been 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, increasing from 43% in 1984 to reach a high of 75% in both 2002 and 2005. This suggests that the population of Year 11 and 12 students has changed over the years, with students who might have left school before Year 12 in the 1980s being more likely to stay on had they been in school in the 1990s. Second, students are divided into these two age groups because prior to 1994, people over the age of 16 could legally be sold cigarettes in most Australian States and Territories and therefore it could be assumed that society sanctioned smoking for this group of adolescents.

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

Figure 3 shows the proportion of all 12- to 15-year-olds surveyed in each year that had smoked in the week prior to the survey and the proportion smoking on three or more days of the preceding seven. Figure 4 shows the results for 16- and 17-year-olds. The proportions shown in the figures are not adjusted for age.

Figure 3: Trends in proportion of current (smoked in past week) and committed smoking (smoked on three or more days of past week) among 12- to 15-year-old students, 1984–2005

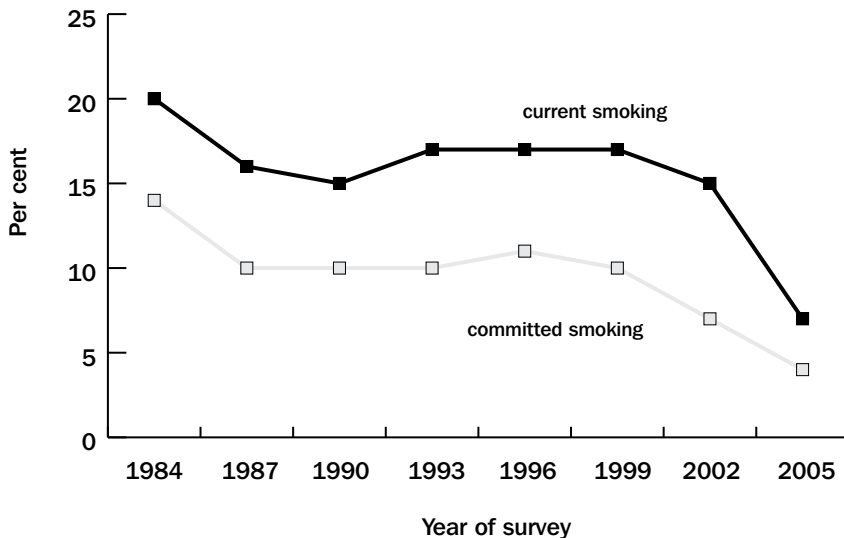
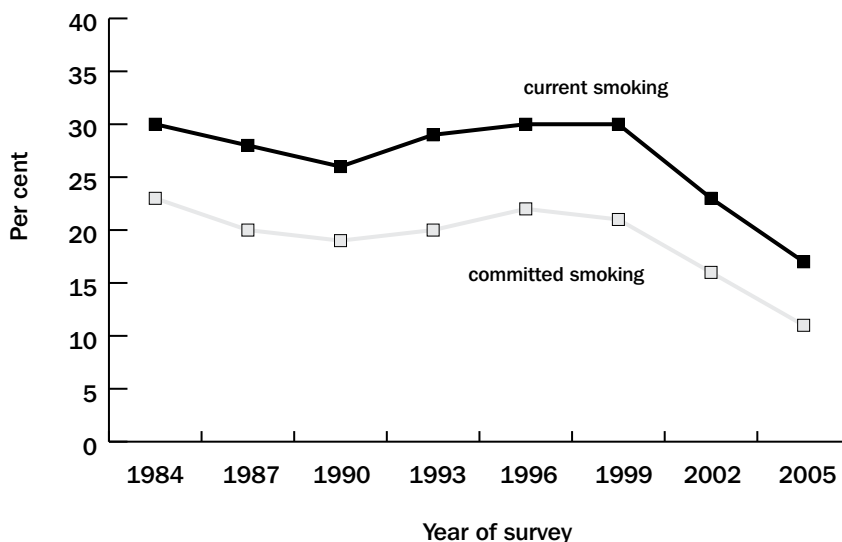


Figure 4: Trends in proportion of current smoking (smoked in past week) and committed smoking (smoked on three or more days of past week) among 16- to 17-year-old students, 1984–2005



Since this survey series started in 1984, there have been several marked decreases and increases in the prevalence of smoking among adolescents. Smoking decreased between 1984 and 1990 and then started to rise again between 1990 and 1993. The prevalence of current smoking was stable between 1993 and 1996. Among 12 to 15-year-olds, smoking prevalence began to decline after 1996 and this decline has continued to 2005.

Among 16- and 17-year-olds, while smoking prevalence declined in the late 1980s, it rose again in the early 1990s, and by 1996 there were as many 16- and 17-year-olds smoking as there were in 1984. There was no change in the proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds who were current smokers or committed smokers between 1996 and 1999.<sup>14</sup> However, the decrease in the proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds involved with smoking between 1999 and 2002 was statistically significant<sup>15</sup> and this decline in smoking prevalence has continued to 2005.

Among both the 12- to 15-year-olds and the 16- to 17-year-olds the prevalence of both current smoking and committed smoking in 2005 was lower than at any other point in this survey series.

In the following section changes in the proportion of students smoking in various recency periods between 1999 and 2005 are examined.

Table 14 shows the proportion of 12- to 15-year-olds, 16- to 17-year-olds and 12- to 17-year-olds who had ever smoked, smoked in the past month, past week, on three or more of the preceding seven days, and who were daily smokers in 1999, 2002 and 2005 for males, females and for all students.

Looking first at the results for 12- to 15-year-olds, Table 14 shows that the proportion of students smoking in each of the recency periods in 2005 was significantly lower than that found in 1999 and 2002. In addition, this pattern of results is consistent for both males and females. The proportion of current smokers among 12- to 15-year olds in 2005 had decreased by 36% from the proportion found in 2002 and by 53% from the proportion found in 1999. The proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds smoking in each of the recency periods in 2005 was substantially lower than the proportions found in 2002 and 1999. The proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds who had ever smoked in 2005 was significantly less than that found in 1999 and 2002, as was the proportion of 16- to 17-year-olds involved in more recent smoking (monthly). Among all students aged 16 and 17, and among males and females in this age group, the proportions smoking in the past week in 2005 was significantly lower than in both 1999 and 2002. The proportion of current smokers among 16- to 17-year-olds in 2005 had decreased by 26% from the proportion found in 2002 and by 43% from the proportion found in 1999. The proportions smoking on three days of the previous seven in 2005 was significantly lower than the proportion found in both 1999 and 2002. There were also fewer 16- and 17-year-olds who were smoking on a daily basis in 2005 than in 2002 and 1999. A similar pattern of results was found for 12- to 17-year-olds.

While among 12- to 15-year-olds, the proportion of daily smokers among current smokers in 2005 was similar to the proportions found in 2002 and 1999, among 16- and 17-year-olds, the proportion of daily smokers among current smokers in 2005 was significantly lower than the proportions found in 2002 and 1999. However when data were combined across age groups, there was no change in the proportion of daily smokers among current smokers between 1999 and 2005 and 2002 and 2005.

Table 14: Percentage of students involved with tobacco use at different levels in 1999, 2002 and 2005, Australia

Recency period	Gender	12–15-year-olds			16–17-year-olds			12–17-year-olds		
		1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	1999 %	2002 %	2005 %
Lifetime	Male	47**	41**	29	68**	62**	52	52**	46**	35
	Female	47**	40**	28	70**	65**	53	53**	47**	35
	Total	47**	40**	29	69**	63**	52	53**	47**	35
Month	Male	18**	13**	9	34**	26**	21	23**	16**	12
	Female	20**	16**	10	36**	30**	23	24**	19**	13
	Total	19**	14**	9	35**	28**	22	23**	18**	13
Week	Male	15**	10**	7	30**	21**	16	19**	13**	9
	Female	16**	12**	7	29**	25**	17	20**	16**	10
	Total	15**	11**	7	30**	23**	17	19**	14**	9
Smoked on 3+ days in past week	Male	10**	6**	4	21**	14**	10	13**	8**	6
	Female	10**	7**	4	20**	18**	11	13**	10**	6
	Total	10**	6**	4	21**	16**	11	13**	9**	6
Smoked daily in past week	Male	5**	3	2	14**	10**	5	7**	5	3
	Female	4**	3	2	11**	12**	6	6**	5	3
	Total	5**	3**	2	13**	11**	5	7**	5	3
Daily smokers among current smokers	Male	33	31	33	46**	45**	32	38	37	33
	Female	26	25	30	39	47**	33	31	35	31
	Total	29	28	31	42**	46**	33	35	36	32

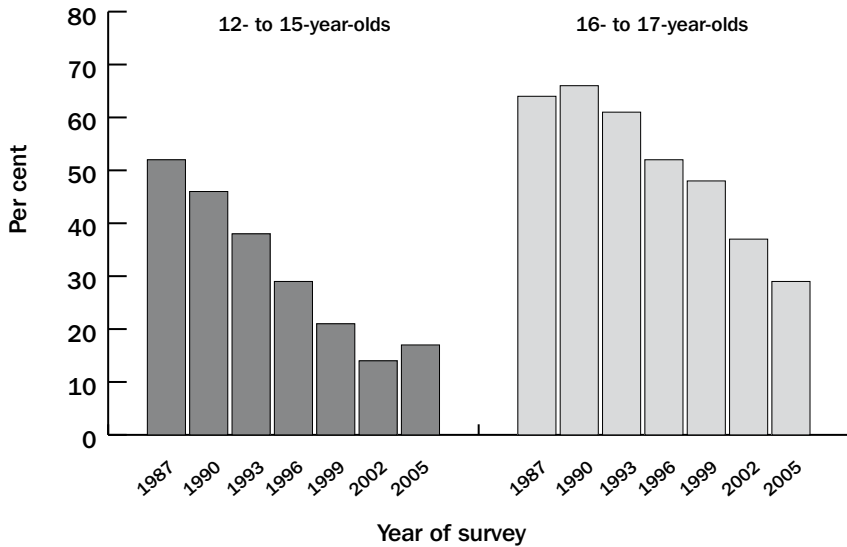
\*\* Significantly different from 2005 at  $p < .01$ .

### 3.6.2 Changes in students' ability to purchase cigarettes

In 2005, the legal age for purchasing cigarettes throughout the country was 18 years. However, this was not the case in the late 1980s and early 1990s where, in all States except Western Australia, people over the age of 16 could legally buy cigarettes. This situation began to change in 1993 when Victoria raised the legal age at which cigarettes can be sold to someone aged under 18 years. Other States followed suit, and in 1999 it was illegal to sell cigarettes to adolescents under the age of 18 throughout Australia. A question about the source of cigarettes has been included in the survey since 1987.

Figure 5 shows the proportion of current smokers buying their cigarettes in each survey year since 1987 for students aged 12–15 years, and students aged 16 and 17. There has been a large decrease over time in the proportion of these smokers, in both age groups, purchasing their cigarettes. The proportion of current smokers 15 years of age and under purchasing cigarettes decreased significantly between 1987 and 1999, with current smokers in 1996 being 50% more likely to buy cigarettes than those in 1999.<sup>14</sup> For 16- and 17-year-olds, the proportion of current smokers buying cigarettes began to decrease after 1990. While the proportion of current smokers in this age group buying cigarettes in 1999 was lower than that found in 1996, this difference was not statistically significant.<sup>14</sup> In this section changes between 1999 and 2005 for the 12- to 15-year-olds and 16- to 17-year-olds are examined.

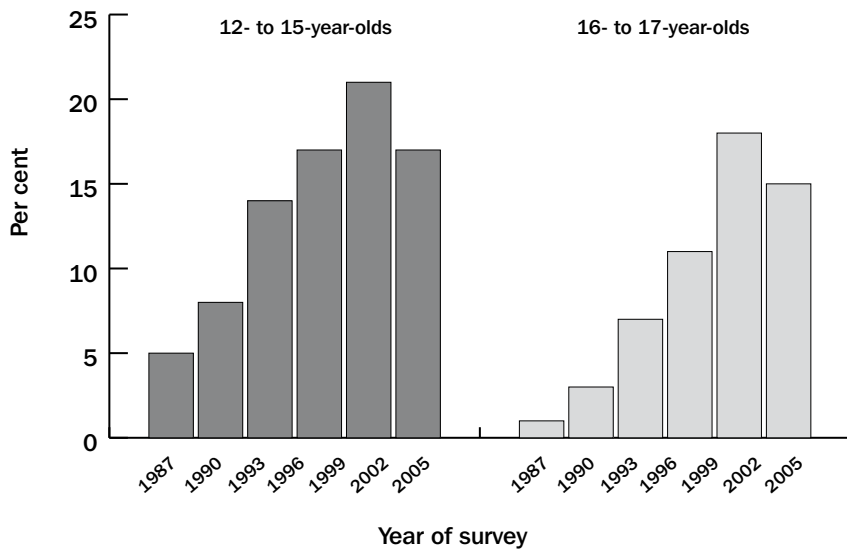
Figure 5: Proportion of current smokers aged 12–15 (left) and 16–17 (right) buying cigarettes for themselves in each survey year from 1987 to 2005



Between 1987 and 2002 there was a continual decrease in the proportion of current smokers aged between 12 and 15 buying their cigarettes. However this decreasing trend did not continue into 2005. While the proportion of younger current smokers buying their last cigarette increased slightly between 2002 and 2005 this increase was not statistically significant ( $p>0.01$ ). In addition the proportion of current smokers in this younger age group buying their last cigarette in 2005 was also not significantly different from the proportion found in 1999. Among older students who were current smokers the decrease in the proportions buying their own cigarettes that commenced between 1990 and 1993 continued to 2005. Among current smokers in this older age group, there was a significant decrease in the proportions buying their last cigarette between 2002 and 2005 (OR=1.5, 95% CI: 1.2-1.8).

Corresponding with the decrease in the proportion of current smokers buying their own cigarettes between 1990 and 2002, was an increase in the proportion of current smokers saying they obtained their cigarettes by getting someone else to buy them (Figure 6). However, reflecting the lack of change in the proportion of younger students buying their own cigarettes between 2002 and 2005, the proportion of current smokers in this age group getting others to buy cigarettes for them did not change significantly between 2002 and 2005. Among 16- to 17-year-olds the proportion of current smokers getting someone else to buy cigarettes for them increased from 11% in 1999 to 18% in 2002 but decrease between 2002 and 2005 to 15%. The decrease between 2002 and 2005 was not statistically significant. For all current smokers in the survey aged between 12 and 17 years of age, the proportion asking someone else to buy cigarettes for them increased from 15% in 1999 to 20% in 2002 but decrease to 16% in 2005. Figure 6 also shows that negligible numbers of current smokers aged over 16 asked someone else to buy cigarettes for them prior to 1993, when the legal age for purchasing cigarettes was 16 in all States except Western Australia (where the legal age for buying cigarettes has always been 18).

Figure 6: Proportion of current smokers aged 12–15 years (left) and 16–17 years (right) getting someone else to buy cigarettes for them in each survey year from 1987 to 2005



## 4. Conclusion

The proportion of secondary school students in Australia involved with smoking in 2005 was substantially lower than it was in 1999 and in 2002. In 2005, less than one in three students aged between 12 and 15 had tried a cigarette compared to nearly one in two students found in 1999. Among 16 and 17 year olds, the proportion of students having experimented with smoking decreased from 69% in 1999 to just over 50% in 2005. These results suggest that in 2005 while experimenting with cigarette smoking was still common among older students, it was not a normative behaviour among younger students. In addition, the proportion of students who had smoked in the seven days prior to the survey had decreased from the 1999 proportion by around 50% among the younger students and by around 40% among the older students. In 2005, seven percent of Australian secondary school students aged between 12 and 15 years had smoked in the seven days prior to being surveyed, while among older students 17% smoked in this time period. Despite these substantial decreases in the proportion of students smoking, there were still significant numbers of students involved with cigarette smoking. Based on the data reported here, it is estimated that just over 140,000 students smoked on average over 3,450,000 cigarettes between them in the week before the survey. These figures indicate that many Australian adolescents are still smoking cigarettes and that their level of consumption represents substantial revenue for the tobacco industry.

As found in previous surveys in this series, the proportion of students smoking cigarettes increased as students progressed through secondary school. In 2005, around 23% of students aged 17 had smoked a cigarette in the month before the survey compared with only 3% of 12-year-olds. While there was little difference in the smoking behaviours of males and females aged 12 and 13 years, by middle secondary school, smoking tended to be more common among females than males. However as the smoking period became more recent these differences decreased, with similar proportions of males and females smoking in the week before the survey and on at least 3 days during this week at all ages except the 16-year-olds. These results suggest that there is little difference in the prevalence of smoking among male and female secondary students. In 2005, male and female current smokers consumed a similar number of cigarettes per week, suggesting there is little difference in the smoking behaviours of male and female secondary students.

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

In 2005, three brands dominated the adolescent smoker market (Winfield, Peter Jackson and Longbeach), with Winfield by far the most popular brand (smoked by about 30% of all current smokers). This differs from the findings reported from the 2002 survey where Winfield and Peter Jackson both captured about 29% of the adolescent smoker market. The most popular pack sizes corresponded to the size of the packs in which Winfield, Peter Jackson and Longbeach are sold: 25s, 20s and 30s.

While the most common ways for adolescents to obtain their cigarettes were through their friends, 23% of students who smoked in the week before the survey indicated that they had bought their last cigarette. As it was illegal to sell tobacco products to people under the age of 18 throughout Australia in 2005, these results suggest that many retailers are still ignoring or deliberately breaking these regulations. While purchasing cigarettes was more common among older rather than younger current smokers, 17% of 12- to 15-year-olds who smoked in the week prior to the survey indicated that they bought their last cigarettes themselves. In 2005, 16% of current smokers indicated that they asked someone to buy the cigarettes for them. While this person was most likely to be a friend over the age of 18, around a quarter of the 12- to 15-year-olds who reported this, indicated that they asked a stranger to buy the cigarettes for them. Students were asked how easy they thought it would be to purchase cigarettes themselves and to get someone else to buy cigarettes for them. A greater proportion of students thought it would be easy to get someone to buy cigarettes for them than to purchase cigarettes themselves. While current smokers were more likely to think this than other students, the study found that nearly 50% of students who were not current smokers thought it would be easy to get someone to buy cigarettes for them. These findings suggest that while students acknowledge that it is difficult for them to buy cigarettes themselves, there is a widespread belief, especially among those currently involved with smoking, that it is possible to access cigarettes from shops by getting someone to buy cigarettes for them. However as has been the case since this survey series began, friends are still the most common source of cigarettes for adolescents who smoke.

Research has suggested that regardless of a student's current smoking status, those who do not express a firm intention to not smoke are likely to smoke in the future.<sup>20</sup> While around 84% of students in the first year of secondary school are firm in their intention to not smoke in the next 12 months, only around 60% of students in the senior secondary school years have this firm resolve. As these older students may be confronted with more opportunities to smoke once they leave secondary school to commence tertiary education or work, these results suggest that around 40% of 17 year olds may still be vulnerable to smoking experimentation. When the smoking intentions of current smokers and daily smokers were examined, fewer than 10% indicated a firm intention to not smoke in the future. The data presented here suggest that the vast majority of students who were current smokers in 2005 are likely to continue smoking into their adulthood.

As indicated previously, the prevalence of current smoking and committed smoking among both junior and senior secondary school students in 2005 was lower than in 1999 and 2002. These decreases were seen in all indicators of smoking involvement for all age and gender groups. The findings suggest that adolescents in 2005 were less likely to have experimented with smoking, or to be actively involved with smoking, than were adolescents in 1999 and 2002. The decrease in smoking prevalence found

in this report follows the decrease seen between 1996 and 1999 among 12- to 15-year-olds, and for the 16 and 17-year-olds it continues the decrease seen between 1999 and 2002. The results of the 2005 survey show that in 2005 the prevalence of smoking among both older and younger students was at its lowest point in the history of this survey series.

Although this study was not designed to evaluate the effect of any particular tobacco control campaign or policy on the smoking behaviours of secondary school students, the long term nature of the study means we can determine changes in smoking prevalence among this population. By attempting to relate these changes to changes in the tobacco control environment over the period of the study further information may be gleaned regarding the impact of different tobacco control strategies on adolescent's smoking behaviours. However, it must be noted that many factors influence tobacco use by adolescents and that mass media campaigns and tobacco control policies are only one of these factors.

The decrease in the prevalence of smoking at least among younger secondary school students commenced during the period when there was a major increase in funding for tobacco control. The major advertising expenditure on the National Tobacco Campaign (NTC) occurred between our 1996 and 1999 surveys. It has been speculated that some of the decrease in smoking among younger students between 1996 and 1999 may have been due to the presence of this campaign.<sup>14</sup> Funding for the NTC from the Commonwealth Government remained stable between 1998 and 2002, and reduced between 2002 and 2005. However, funding for mass media tobacco control campaigns increased during this time period at the State level. This increase means that for many States there was an even greater presence of anti-tobacco advertising in the mass media between 2002 and 2005.

The method of levying excise on tobacco changed from a per weight basis to a per stick basis towards the end of 1999. This change was accompanied by a tax increase, resulting in an increase in the price of cigarettes and an end of the price benefit afforded by buying cigarettes in packs of 40 or 50.<sup>8</sup> It has been demonstrated that higher cigarette prices lead to reduced demand for tobacco by reducing both smoking prevalence and the number of cigarettes consumed.<sup>21, 22</sup> While the increase in cigarette prices may have had most impact on the decrease in smoking prevalence between 1999 and 2002, some of the decrease in smoking prevalence between 2002 and 2005 may be due to the higher price of cigarettes.

Since 1999 there has been considerable increase in the restrictions State government have imposed on smoking in public spaces. By 2002 Western Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania and Queensland had joined South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory by either passing legislation or having the legislation come into force in restricting smoking in enclosed public spaces such as restaurants and shopping centres. Between 2002 and 2005 most States further increased restrictions on smoking in public spaces by removing exemptions to the legislation (e.g. removing exemptions for bars and casinos) and extending bans on smoking to other public spaces (e.g. covered areas of train station platforms, within four metres of an entrance to a public building). While some of these changes do not come into effect until 2006 or 2007, the passing of the legislation is significant as it indicates both an acceptance by the public that environmental tobacco smoke is hazardous to non-smokers and sends a message that smoking is no longer socially acceptable.

As many adolescents work in and frequent casual eating places they may be expected to be aware of these restrictions and may begin to view smoking as socially unacceptable and as a minority behaviour. Adolescents who do not see smoking as normative or as a socially desirable behaviour may be less likely to take up smoking. There is some support for the suggestion that smoking bans in public spaces may reduce the likelihood of adolescent smoking. Recent work from the United States suggests that complete bans on smoking in restaurants and cafes were associated with a reduced uptake of smoking among adolescents.<sup>23</sup> Supporting this study, other work has shown that the presence of smoking restrictions in public spaces make it less likely that adolescents experimenting with tobacco will progress to regular smoking.<sup>24</sup> In addition adolescents who work in smokefree environments are less likely to be smokers than adolescents who do not work in these environments.<sup>25</sup> This body of work suggests that restricting smoking in a greater range of social environments may strengthen the message that smoking is socially unacceptable and make smoking less socially desirable for adolescents.

Although legislation was passed in 2004 mandating graphic health warnings on cigarette packs, this legislation did not come into effect until March 2006. While some publicity about these changes may have reached adolescents surveyed in 2005, the impact of the changes on adolescent smoking will be seen in future ASSAD surveys rather than in this 2005 survey.

A downward trend in adolescent smoking rates has been seen before in this survey series with smoking prevalence decreasing among younger and older adolescents between 1984 and 1987. However this decrease was not sustained into the 1990s. The increase in smoking among adolescents in the early 1990s coincided with an Australian wide reduction in funding to anti-tobacco campaigns and a lack of action regarding the introduction of new tobacco control policy measures in the first half of the 1990s.<sup>26</sup> The introduction of the National Tobacco Strategy in 1997 increased the amount of funding available for anti-tobacco advertising. The advertisements for the National Tobacco Strategy showed, in a very graphic manner, the negative health consequences of smoking and promoted the concept that every cigarette was doing damage to the smokers' health. Anti-tobacco advertisements that convey messages about the serious health consequences of smoking and that are high in negative emotions, are more likely to be recalled by adolescents and are perceived as being more effective than humorous advertisements or ones that convey messages about normative behaviours for adolescents.<sup>27</sup> Between 2000 and 2005, State based anti-smoking campaigns have continued to use these sorts of advertisements to promote quitting and not smoking.

The results of this study suggest that the strategy of promoting quit smoking messages through graphic advertisements that target the whole population in well funded mass media campaigns, increasing restrictions on smoking in public spaces and venues, further restricting the promotion of cigarette products and increasing the price of cigarettes has been effective at reducing smoking among Australian adolescents. As previous work has shown that reducing efforts in tobacco control will result in increased smoking rates among adolescents, the findings from this study suggest that State and Federal governments need to keep investing in tobacco control to ensure that another generation of Australians do not grow up addicted to a substance that if used regularly and for a long enough period, will kill at least half of them prematurely.<sup>3</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.

<u>Office use only</u>						
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

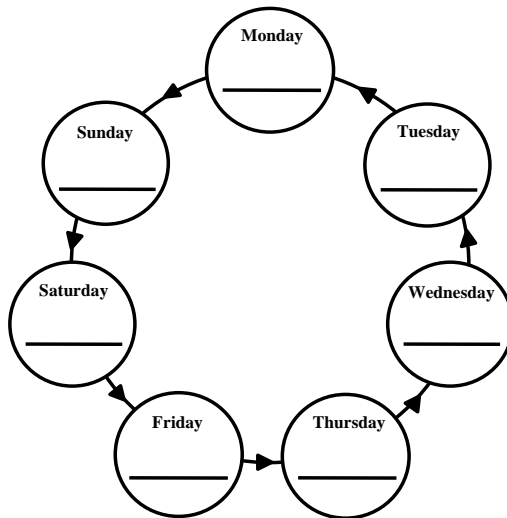
15. This question is about the number of cigarettes you had during the last **seven days**, including yesterday.

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 easy                  | Easy                       | Neither easy nor difficult | Difficult                  | Very 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 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.

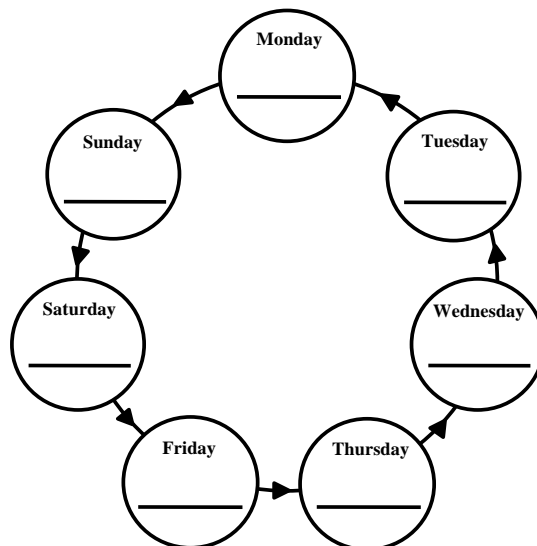
*Put a tick near **yesterday**. Then in the space provided, write the number of alcoholic drinks you had yesterday. If you didn't have any alcoholic drinks, put in '0'.*

*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> ) _____                      |           | 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 times	7-9 times	10 or more 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.*