

Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia

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Health Omnibus Survey 2013:
a summary of the results relating to alcohol
consumption, attitudes toward public drunkenness,
drink 'pre-loading' and perceptions of responsible
and safe levels of alcohol consumption



Government
of South Australia

SA Health



Health Omnibus Survey 2013: a summary of the results relating to alcohol consumption, attitudes toward public drunkenness, drink 'pre-loading' and perceptions of responsible and safe levels of alcohol consumption

This Bulletin is the seventh in a series providing the most up-to-date data available on the prevalence of alcohol and other drug use, the harms associated with misuse, and alcohol and other drug treatment services in South Australia.

The Health Omnibus Survey (HOS) is an annual survey of a representative sample of South Australian residents that collects data that can be used to plan, monitor and evaluate health programs and other initiatives in South Australia. Information gathered for DASSA focuses on alcohol consumption, attitudes towards public drunkenness and perceptions of responsible and safe quantities of consumption¹.

In 2013, survey results were based on 2,908² face-to-face interviews conducted by Harrison Research between September and December 2013 in both metropolitan and regional South Australia. Approximately equal numbers of males ($N=1422$; 49%) and females ($N=1486$; 51%) participated in the survey, and the percentage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents was representative of the wider South Australian population ($N=67$; 2.3%).

A total of 20 alcohol-related questions were included in the 2013 survey: 10 relating to alcohol consumption, six on the extent to which people consume alcohol prior to going out ('pre-loading'), two on people's opinions of public drunkenness and two relating to perceptions of responsible and safe levels of consumption. Questions on alcohol consumption were adapted from the National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS)³. Questions pertaining to public drunkenness and responsible consumption were developed within Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia (DASSA). For the first time in 2013, questions were included on 'pre-loading' or 'pre-drinking'⁴; these were modelled on the Patron Offending and Intoxication in Night-Time Entertainment Districts (POINTED) study funded by the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF)⁵.

The NDSHS questions and those relating to safe / responsible quantities of consumption were first included in the HOS in 2011; comparisons are therefore made from 2011 to 2013. Information on risky drinking is presented separately for single occasion and lifetime use. For the purposes of examining possible trends using currently available data sources, NDSHS data from 2007 and 2010 are compared with HOS data; age groups used are slightly different from those reported in other sections, in order to be consistent with the NDSHS. However, due to different methods of data collection and a slightly different age range, statistical significance testing was not carried out between the two surveys.

Key findings

Alcohol consumption: frequency and amount

- In 2013, a significantly higher percentage of males reported consuming alcohol in the previous 12 months: 87% compared with 77% of females.
- Males were significantly more likely to consume alcohol at least once a week: 60% compared with 41% of females. Males were also more than twice as likely as females to drink daily (11% compared with 4.9%).

- Consumption increased significantly among those aged 15-24 years: 76% reported use in the previous 12 months in 2013, compared with 68% in 2012. In contrast, consumption decreased significantly among those aged 45-54 years: 56% in 2013 compared with 63% in 2012.
- The percentage of 15-24 year olds drinking four drinks or less increased significantly from 50% in 2011 to 59% in 2013 and the percentage of 35-44 year olds drinking four drinks or less decreased significantly from 83% in 2011 to 76% in 2013.

Risky drinking

- The percentage of South Australians drinking at levels that put them at risk of injury on a single occasion at least monthly did not change significantly between 2012 and 2013 (from 29.7% to 28.5%), following a statistically significant increase from 26.4% in 2011. There was a statistically significant increase in percentages between 2011 and 2013.
- The percentage of South Australians drinking at levels that put them at risk of injury or disease over a lifetime did not change significantly between 2012 and 2013 (from 22.5% to 21.7%) following a statistically significant increase from 19.7% in 2011. As with single occasion risk, there was a significant overall increase between 2011 and 2013.
- There were significant increases in lifetime risk among those aged 20-29 years (24.3% in 2011 to 31.2% in 2013); and 50-59 years (20.1% in 2012 to 23.9% in 2013). Conversely, there was a significant decrease among those aged 60 years and over (16.9% in 2012 to 13.1% in 2013).

Public drunkenness and drink pre-loading

- There was a significant increase between 2008 and 2013 in the percentage of South Australians who had been drunk in public in the last 12 months (19% to 23%) and who believed it was acceptable to get drunk in public (33% to 37%). There was also a significant increase among females (13% to 18% for being drunk in public and 28% to 33% for believing it to be acceptable).
- Of those who had been drunk in public, 88% had gone to licensed venues prior to being drunk in public. Among this group, 59% had pre-loaded. The prevalence of pre-loading did not differ between males and females, but was more common among younger age groups.
- Pre-loading predominantly occurred at someone's home, mainly due to price of alcohol and because it provided a chance to catch up with friends before going out. Beer and spirits (including pre-mixes) were the most common drinks consumed during pre-loading.

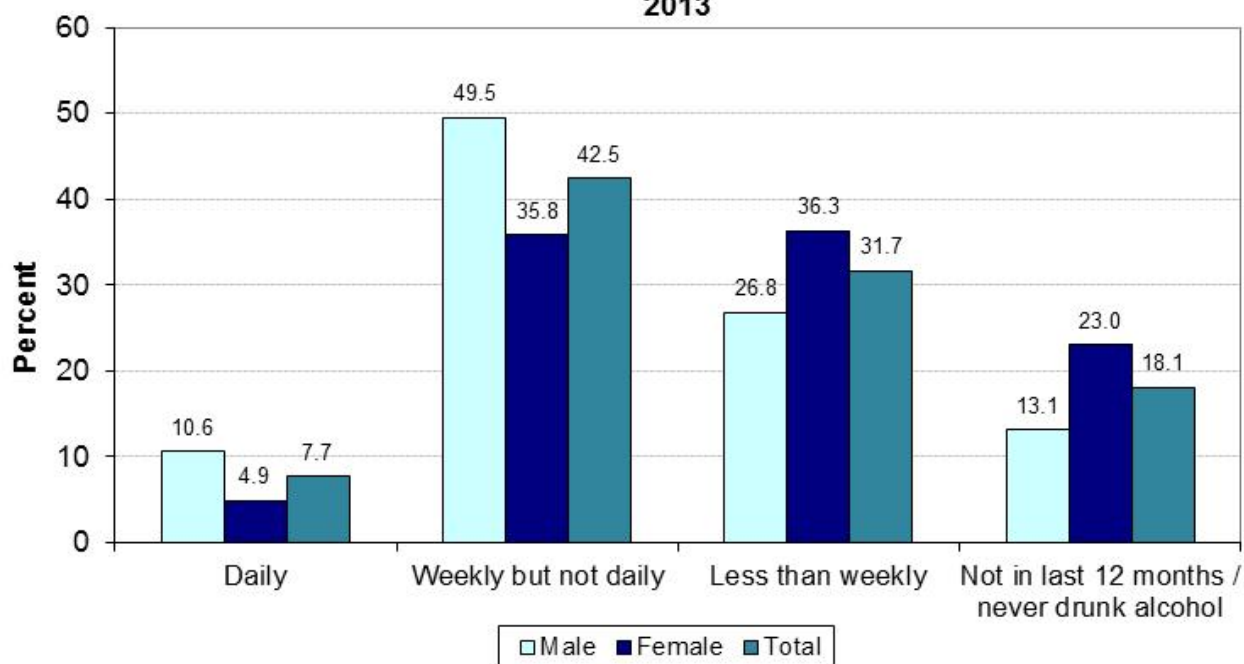
Quantity and frequency of alcohol consumption

Survey respondents were asked '*In the last 12 months, how often did you have an alcoholic drink of any kind?*' (N=2908).

- 82% reported alcohol consumption in the last 12 months. This has increased slightly since 2011 (79%). Just over 50% drank at least weekly; (43% at least weekly and 7.7% daily: Figure 1). The percentage of daily drinkers has not changed over time, except among those aged 60 years and over, where there was a significant decrease from 16.6% in 2012 to 12.9% in 2013 ($p<0.05$).
- 18% were abstainers: (19% in 2012) 9.2% had never consumed alcohol and 8.9% had not consumed alcohol in the last 12 months. Almost two-thirds of abstainers (65%) were female, and 53% were 45 years and over. The percentage of abstainers has not changed significantly over time.
- Almost one-quarter (24%) of those aged 15-24 years were abstainers, a significant decrease since 2012 (32%; $p<0.05$). In addition, the percentage of abstainers had decreased among those aged 15-19 years (from 50% to 36%; $p<0.05$). The percentage of abstainers was much lower among all other age groups, ranging from 8% (55-64 years) to 17% (25-34 years).
- A significantly higher percentage of males reported alcohol consumption in the previous 12 months: 87% compared with 77% of females ($p<0.01$). This is similar to 2012 (86% of males and 76% of females).

- Males were significantly more likely to consume alcohol at least once a week: 60% compared with 41% of females ($p < 0.01$). Males were also more than twice as likely as females to drink daily (11% compared with 4.9%; $p < 0.01$). This is unchanged from 2012 (59% of males consumed alcohol at least once a week compared with 41% of females).
- Following a statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) decrease in the percentage of 15-19 year olds reporting weekly alcohol consumption between 2011 (21%) and 2012 (15%), there was no change between 2012 and 2013 (18%) or between 2011 and 2013. Note that no 15-19 year olds reported daily drinking.
- The lowest level of consumption was among those aged 15-24 years, with 76% reporting use in the previous 12 months (32% drank at least once a week). This was also found in 2012, but consumption increased from 68% (28% drank at least once a week; the increase was significant for any consumption [$p < 0.05$] but not for weekly consumption). Weekly consumption among those aged 25-34 years did not significantly change, from 46% in 2012 to 53% in 2013.
- Those aged 35-44 years had the highest percentage who consumed alcohol, with 88% reporting use in the previous 12 months; 58% drank alcohol at least once a week. In 2012, those aged 45-54 years reported the highest consumption (63% reported drinking at least weekly, compared with 56% in 2013; this was significantly different: $p < 0.05$).

Figure 1: Alcohol consumption in the previous 12 months among South Australians aged 15 years and over, by sex, South Australia, 2013



Source: South Australian Health Omnibus Survey 2013

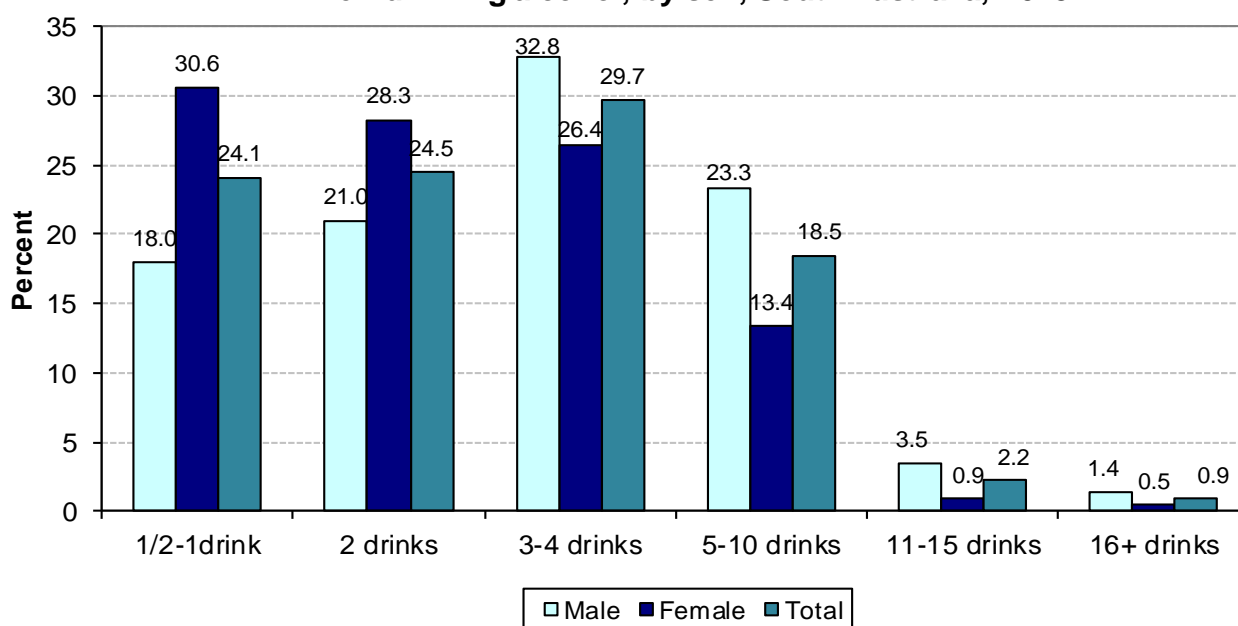
Survey respondents were asked 'On a day that you drink, how many standard drinks do you usually have?' ($N = 2380$)¹.

- The majority (78%) reported that they usually drank between a half and four standard drinks on a day in which alcohol is consumed (Figure 2); this has not changed since 2011.
- 72% of males and 85% of females reported usually drinking between a half and four standard drinks on a day when alcohol is consumed (Figure 2). This difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.01$) and females were significantly more likely to drink two drinks or less (59% compared with 39% of males; $p < 0.01$). This is similar to previous years.

¹ This section excludes participants who reported that they had not consumed alcohol in last 12 months, no longer drank alcohol or had never consumed alcohol in their lifetime

- Of those who drank, the majority (91%) reported having at least one alcohol-free day per week in the previous 12 months; 88% of males and 94% of females. This is similar to 2012 (89%; 86% of males and 93% of females).
- The percentage who usually consumed four drinks or less on a drinking day increased with age: 15-24 years – 59%; 25-34 years – 69%; 35-44 years – 73%; 45-54 years – 84%; 55-64 years – 87%; 65 years and over – 94%. This was similar to 2012, although the percentage of 15-24 year olds drinking four drinks or less increased from 53% (a further increase from 50% in 2011) and the percentage of 35-44 year olds drinking four drinks or less decreased from 76% (a further decrease from 83% in 2011). The increase over time in the percentage of 15-24 year olds drinking smaller quantities of alcohol was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), as was the decrease over time among 35-44 year olds ($p < 0.01$).

Figure 2: Number of standard drinks usually consumed on a day when drinking alcohol, by sex, South Australia, 2013



Source: South Australian Health Omnibus Survey 2013

Alcohol consumption at risky levels

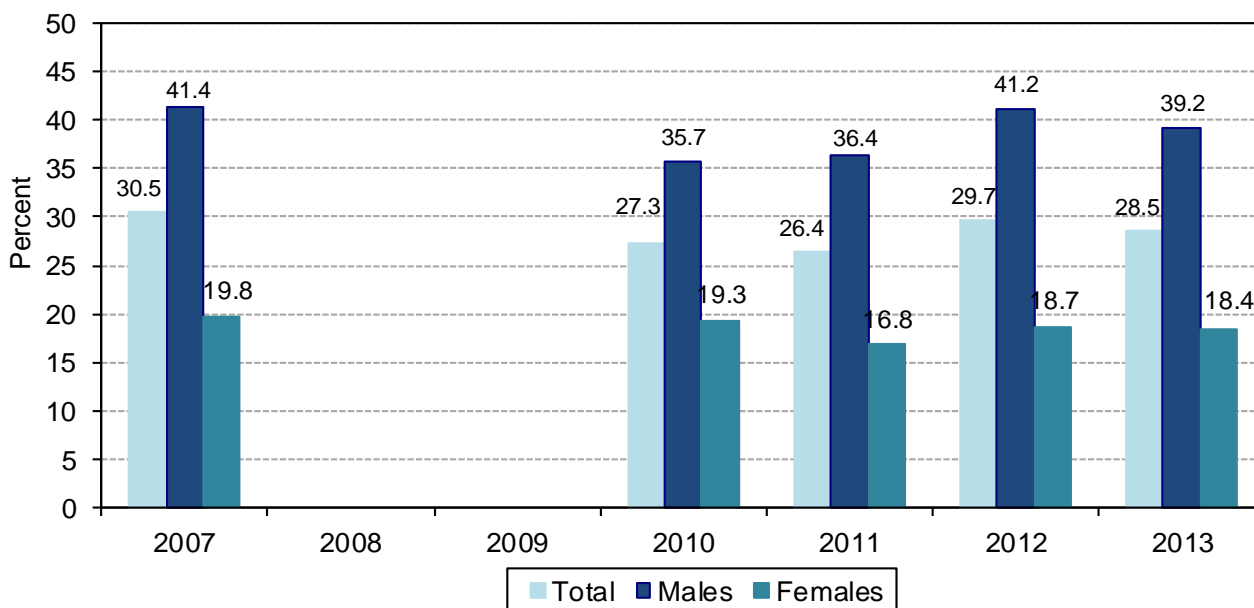
Single occasion risk

- Figure 3 shows that in 2013, 28.5% of South Australians aged 15 years and over drank at levels that put them at risk of injury on a single occasion at least monthly. This is a statistically significant increase from 2011 (26.4%; $p < 0.05$). Although there was no change between 2012 and 2013, there was a linear trend over time; that is, the increase between 2011 and 2013 was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).
- There was no change among males or females in the percentage who reported drinking at levels that increased their risk of injury on a single occasion at least monthly (from 41.2% in 2012 to 39.2% in 2013 for males, and from 18.7% in 2012 to 18.4% in 2013 for females). Note that there was a significant increase among males between 2011 (36.4%) and 2012.
- Figure 4 shows that in all three years, the groups with the highest percentage drinking at levels that put them at risk of injury on a single occasion at least monthly were those aged 20-29 years (ranging from 44.5% in 2011 to 47.8% in 2013). In 2013 this was followed by those aged 30-39 years (37.8%; 33% in 2012), whereas in 2012 it was those aged 40-49 years (35.7%; 32.4% in 2013).
- In all three years, the groups with the lowest percentage were those aged 60 years or over (13% in 2013) and 15-19 years (23% in 2013). However, there have not been any statistically

significant changes over time among any age group since 2011, although among those aged 15-19 years, the percentage of abstainers decreased from 49.7% in 2012 to 36.2% in 2013 ($p < 0.05$).

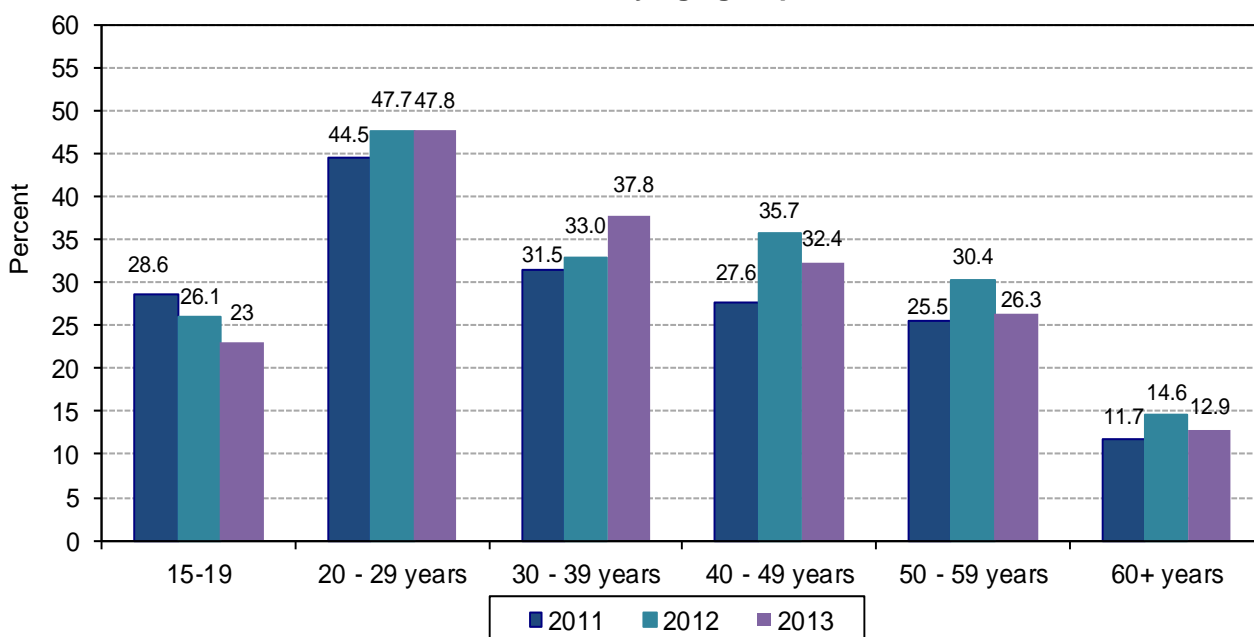
- Risky drinking at least monthly among 15-19 year olds has decreased by almost six percentage points since 2011, and risky drinking among 30-39 year olds has increased by six percentage points. However, these changes were not statistically significant. There was a significant increase over time in the percentage of 30-39 years who drank at levels that put them at risk of injury on a single occasion at least yearly; from 49% in 2011 to 58.3% in 2013 ($p < 0.05$).

Figure 3: The percentage of South Australians aged 14 years and over who drank at levels that put them a risk of injury from a single occasion at least once a month, 2007 - 2013



Data Source: National Drug Strategy Household Surveys 2007, 2010 (South Australian data; 14+ years); South Australian Health Omnibus Survey 2011-2013 (South Australian data, 15+ years)

Figure 4: The percentage of South Australians aged 15 years and over who drank at levels that put them a risk of injury from a single occasion at least once a month, by age group, 2011 - 2013

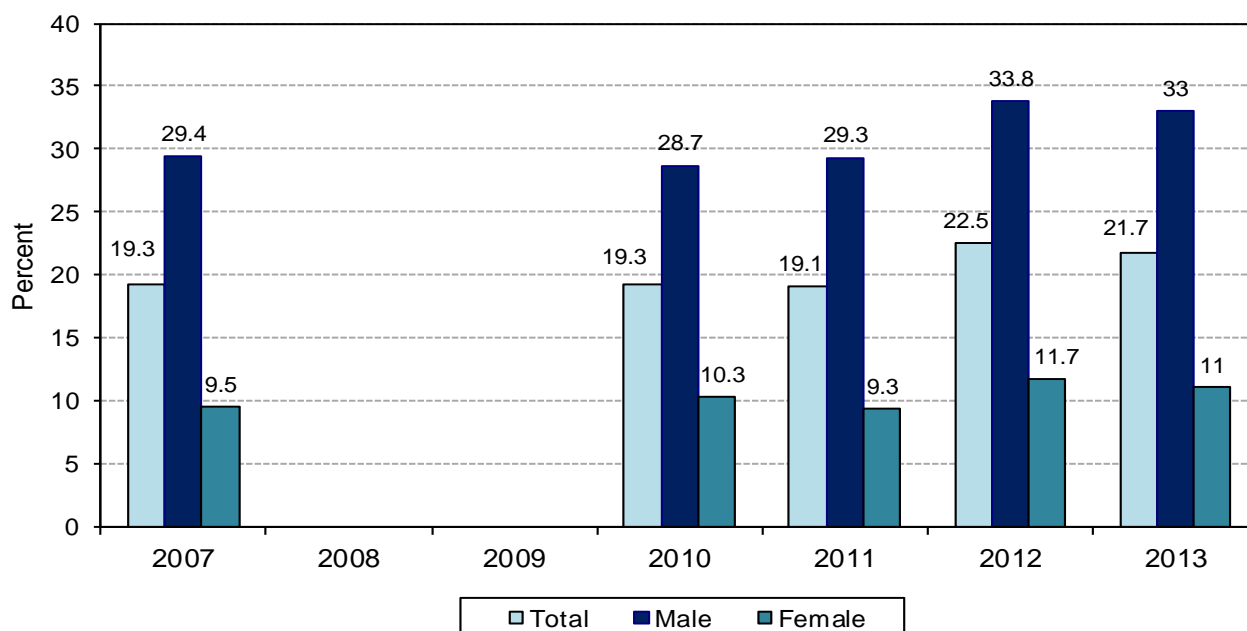


Data Source: South Australian Health Omnibus Survey 2011-2013 (South Australian data, 15+ years)
Data from 2012 are slightly different from those reported in a previous statistical bulletin due to incorrect weighting applied to earlier data

Lifetime risk

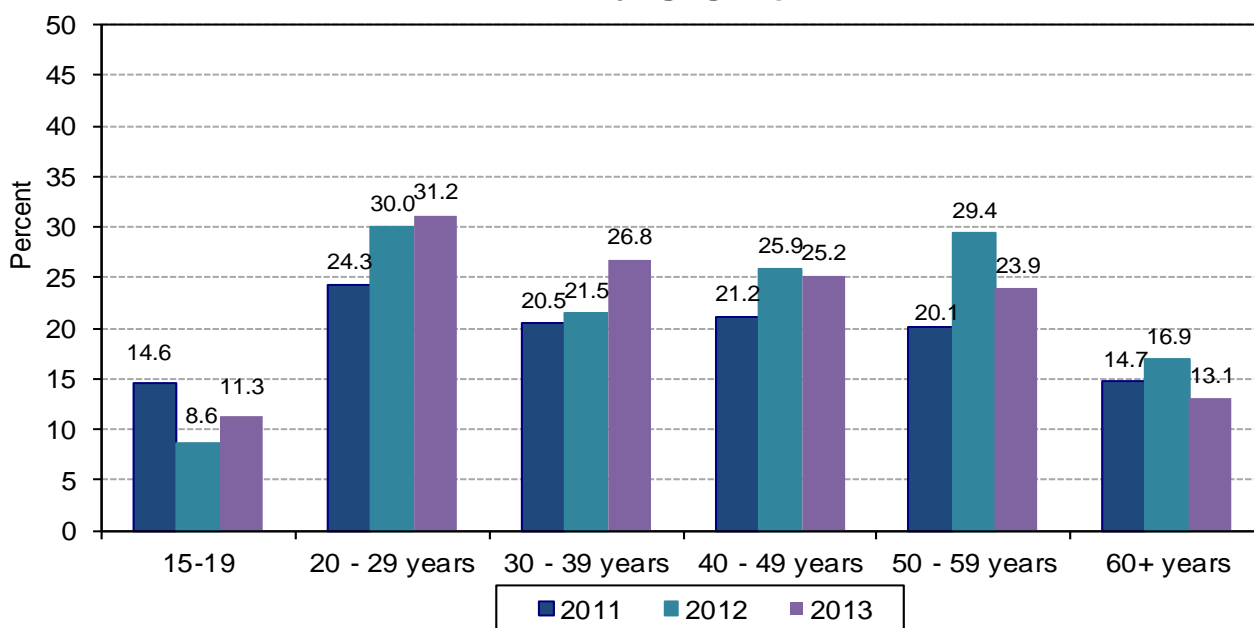
- Figure 5 shows that 21.7% of South Australians aged 15 years and over drank at levels that put them at risk of disease or injury over a lifetime in 2013. This did not change from 2012 (22.5%), although it followed a statistically significant increase from 2011 (19.1%; $p < 0.01$), and there was a significant overall linear trend (increase) between 2011 and 2013 ($p < 0.05$).
- A statistically significant increase in the percentages of those drinking at levels that put them at risk of disease or injury over a lifetime occurred between 2011 and 2012 for both males and females (from 29.3% to 33.8%⁶ and from 9.3% to 11.7%, respectively; $p < 0.05$);). However, in 2013 the percentages remained stable (33% of males and 11% of females).
- Figure 6 shows that, in all three years the groups with the highest percentage drinking at levels that put them at risk of disease or injury over a lifetime were those aged 20-29 years (from 24.3% in 2011 to 31.2% in 2013); this increase was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). There was also a significant increase in the percentage of lifetime risky drinkers between 2011 and 2013 among those aged 50-59 years (from 20.1% to 23.9%; $p < 0.05$), and a decrease among those aged 60 years and over (from 16.9% to 13.1%; $p < 0.05$).

Figure 5: The percentage of South Australians aged 14 years and over who drank at levels that put them a risk of disease or injury over a lifetime, by sex, 2007 - 2013



Data Source: National Drug Strategy Household Surveys 2007, 2010 (South Australian data; 14+ years); South Australian Health Omnibus Survey 2011-2013 (South Australian data, 15+ years)

Figure 6: The percentage of South Australians aged 15 years and over who drank at levels that put them a risk of disease or injury over a lifetime, by age group, 2011 - 2013



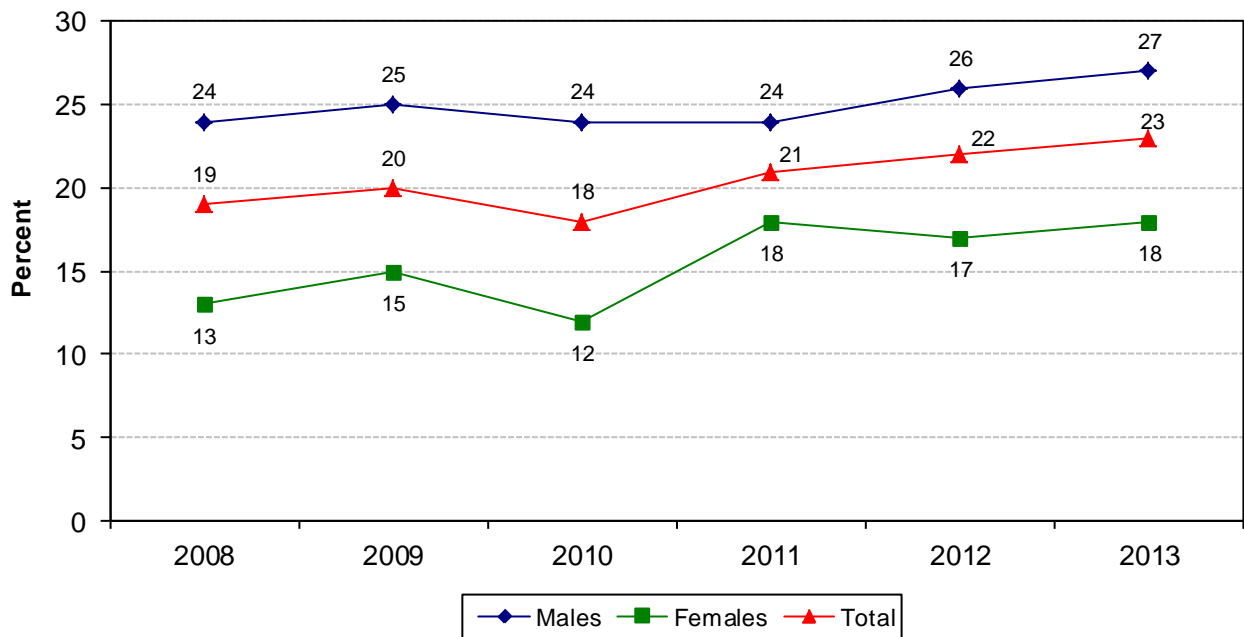
Data Source: South Australian Health Omnibus Survey 2011-2013 (South Australian data, 15+ years)

Prevalence of public drunkenness in the past 12 months

Survey respondents who had consumed alcohol in the past 12 months were asked to indicate whether or not they had been drunk in a public place during that time ($N=2380$).

- Figure 7 shows that in 2013, 23% reported being drunk in public in the last 12 months (26% of males and 18% of females); this has not changed since 2012 (22%⁷: 26% of males and 17% of females). Of those who reported being drunk in public, 62% were male, and two-thirds were aged less than 35 years.
- There has been a statistically significant increase in public drunkenness since 2008 among all respondents (19% to 23%; $p<0.05$) and females (13% to 18%; $p<0.05$).
- The prevalence of public drunkenness was highest amongst 15-24 year olds: 51% (52% in 2012). Prevalence declined with increasing age and was lowest amongst those aged 65 years and over: 1.7% (1.2% in 2012).
- The prevalence of public drunkenness was identical for respondents residing in regional areas and metropolitan Adelaide: 23% (22% in 2012).

Figure 7: The percentage of South Australians who have been drunk in a public place in the past 12 months, by sex, 2008-2013



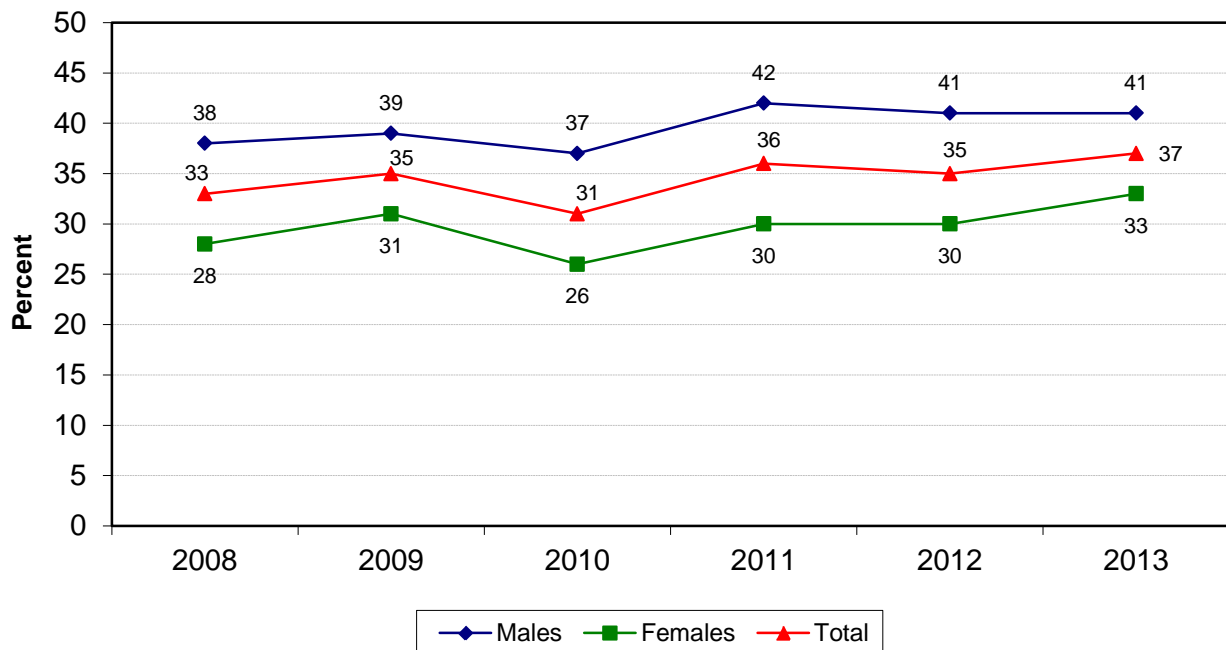
Source: South Australian Health Omnibus Survey 2008-2013

Acceptability of public drunkenness

Survey respondents were asked whether or not they believe it acceptable for a person to get drunk in public on certain occasions ($N=2908$). Note that this question was asked of everyone, irrespective of whether they had consumed alcohol in the previous 12 months.

- Figure 7 shows the percentage of males and females between 2008 and 2013 who believed it was acceptable to get drunk in public on certain occasions. There has been a statistically significant increase over time for all respondents (33% to 37% $p<0.05$) and for females (28% to 33%; $p<0.05$).
- More males (41%) than females (33%) believed that getting drunk in public on certain occasions was acceptable, and this has remained stable since 2008.
- Acceptability of public drunkenness was also more prevalent among those aged 15-34 years (56%) but declined with increasing age (8.6% of those aged 65 years and over). This has remained unchanged since 2011.
- The percentage of those who accepted public drunkenness in 2013 was similar among respondents residing in metropolitan Adelaide and in regional areas (37%), and has remained stable since 2011 (35% for both).

Figure 8: The percentage of South Australians who believed it is acceptable for a person to get drunk in public on certain occasions, by sex, 2008-2013



Source: South Australian Health Omnibus Survey 2008-2013

Factors associated with pre-loading

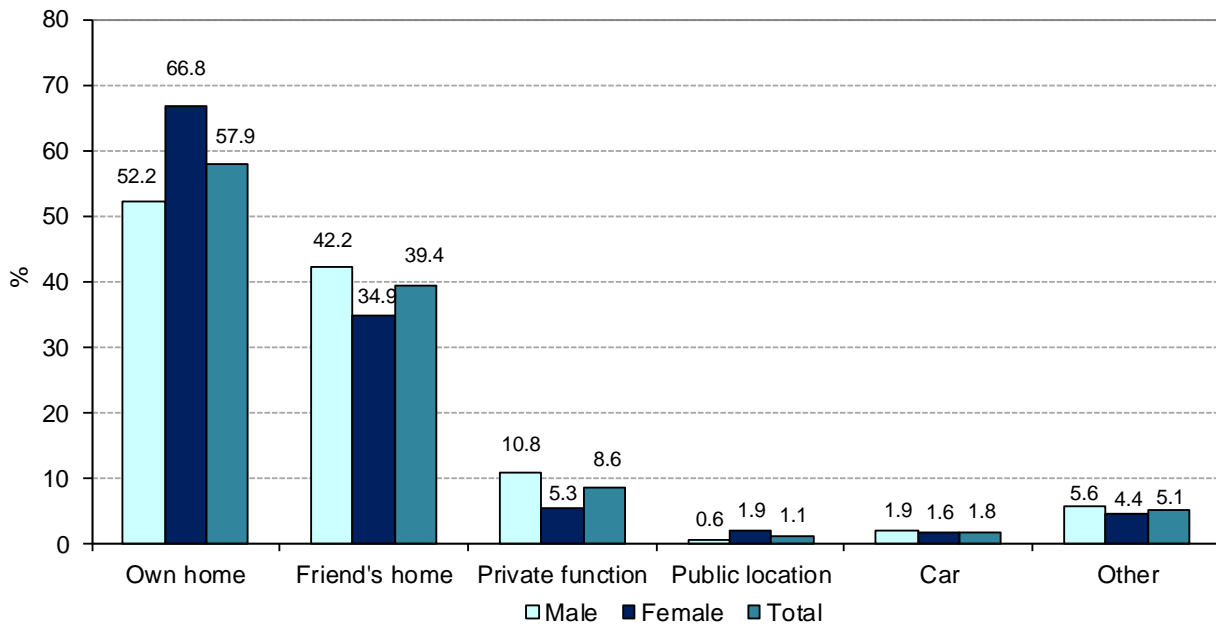
Survey respondents who stated that they had been drunk in public in the last 12 months ($N=536$) were asked 'On the last occasion you were drunk in public, did you go to licensed venues?' Those who replied yes to this question were then asked a series of questions about where alcohol was consumed, how much, and their reasons for pre-loading.

- Of those who had been drunk in public, 472 (88%) had gone to licensed venues prior to the last time they were drunk in public. Of these, 278 (59%) had pre-loaded prior to going out. In the POINTED study, 65% of the overall sample reported pre-loading during their current night out. Note that the selection criteria for establishing pre-loading differed between studies.
- There were no differences between males and females, with 59% of males and females reporting pre-loading. However, there were age differences. The youngest age group (15-24 years) was the most likely to report pre-loading (74%), followed by those aged 25-34 years (65%). Thirty-nine percent of those aged 35-54 years reported pre-loading, and 42% of those aged 55-64 years. No respondents aged 65 years and over had pre-loaded. In contrast, the POINTED study found that males were significantly more likely to report pre-loading than females, although they did find that significantly higher percentages of younger age groups pre-loaded.
- The median number of drinks consumed before going out to licensed venues was 4.5 (ranging from one to 16.8). For males, the median number was five (ranging from one to 16.8) and for females, four (ranging from one to 15).
- Almost three-quarters (72%) of respondents who reported that they had pre-loaded in the previous 12 months usually drank 1-6 times a week, and a further 9.7% daily. This is significantly ($p<0.01$) higher than consumption among those who had not pre-loaded before being drunk in public in the previous 12 months: 39% drank weekly and 7.5% daily (20% were abstainers).
- Pre-loading was more prevalent among respondents who drank at levels that put them at risk of injury on a single occasion at least monthly: 65% of these reported consuming alcohol before going out to licensed venues compared with 44% of those who had not drunk at risky levels. This difference was statistically significant ($p<0.05$). Results are consistent with the POINTED study, which found that pre-loading was associated with more harmful behaviour (e.g. alcohol-related

injuries, drink-driving, aggressive behaviour) in the three months prior to and on the night on which they preloaded.

- Figure 9 shows the locations in which respondents reported pre-loading before going out. For males and females, pre-loading most often occurred in their own or a friend's home. A significantly higher percentage of females consumed alcohol at home (67% vs. 52%; $p < 0.05$). 'Other' was primarily a hotel/hotel room. The POINTED study also found that pre-loading most commonly occurred in private homes (82%).

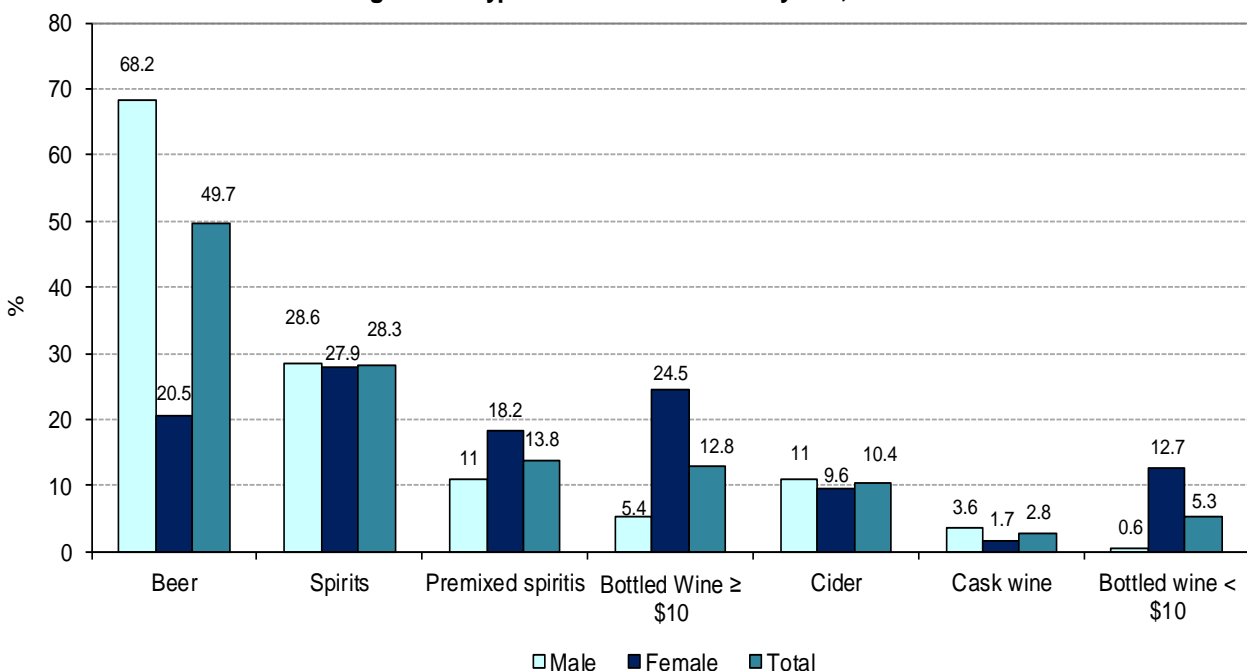
Figure 9: Pre-loading locations by sex, 2013



Source: South Australian Health Omnibus Survey 2013

- Figure 10 shows the type of alcohol that respondents reported drinking when pre-loading; primarily beer (50%) and spirits (28%). A significantly higher percentage of males reported pre-loading with beer (68% vs. 21%; $p < 0.01$), whereas a significantly higher percentage of females pre-loaded with bottled wine, valued either \$10 or more per bottle (25% vs 5%; $p < 0.01$) or under \$10 (13% vs 0.6%; $p < 0.01$).

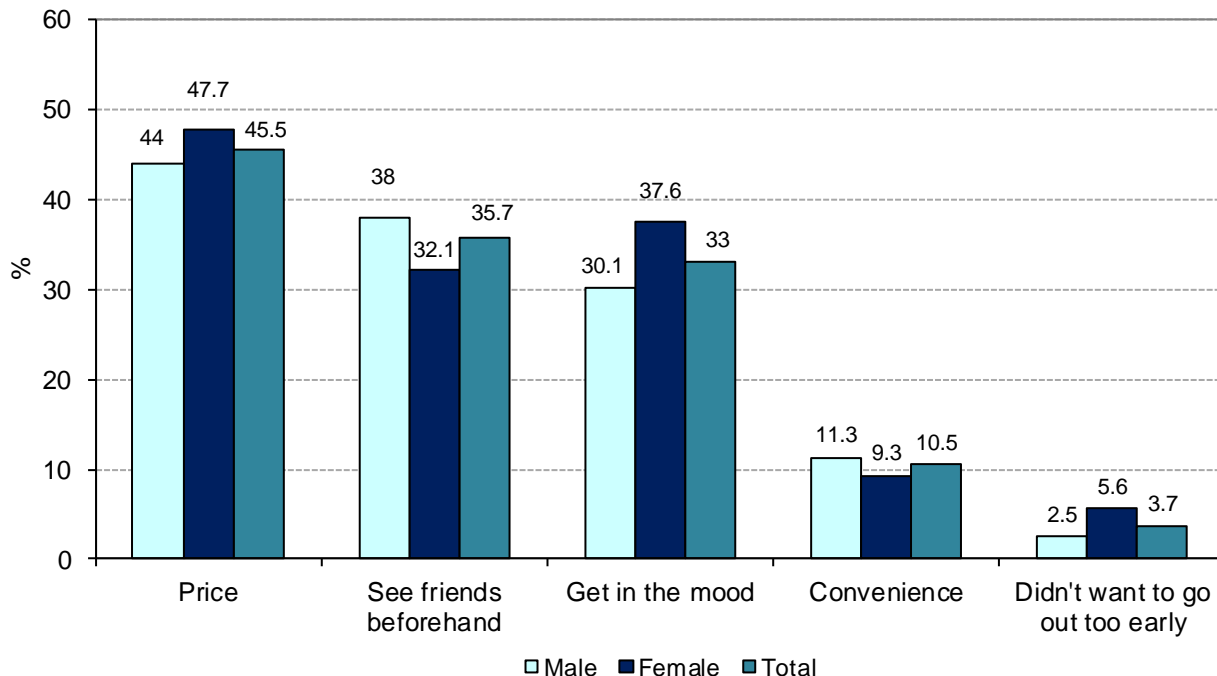
Figure 10: Type of alcohol consumed by sex, 2013



Source: South Australian Health Omnibus Survey 2013

- Figure 11 presents the main reasons respondents gave for pre-loading. The most common reason for both males and females was the price of alcohol (44% of males and 48% of females), followed by 'getting in the mood' for females (38%) and 'seeing friends before going out' for males (38%). Overall, price (46%) and seeing friends before going out (36%) were the most common reasons given. In addition, 26 (9.3%) stated they were at a private function or party prior to going out. This is consistent with the POINTED study.

Figure 11: Reasons for pre-loading by sex, 2013



Source: South Australian Health Omnibus Survey 2013

Perceived safe number of standard drinks

Survey respondents were asked 'What do you think would be a safe number of standard drinks for a person to consume on a single occasion?' (N=2194).

- The median number of drinks that was believed could be safely consumed on a single occasion was four (range zero to 28 drinks). This remained unchanged from 2011 and 2012.
- The median number of drinks that was believed could be safely consumed on a single occasion was significantly higher ($p < 0.01$) among males (four drinks) compared with females (three drinks).
- The median number of drinks that was believed could be safely consumed on a single occasion was highest for males aged 25-34 years (six drinks) and lowest for females aged 65 years and over (2.8 drinks [up from two drinks in 2012]). Forty eight percent of those aged 25-34 years believed that five or more drinks could be safely consumed; the highest of any age group. The median number of drinks varied significantly according to age, with those aged 60 years and over reporting a lower number compared with all other age groups, and those aged under 30 years reporting a higher number than those aged 50 years and over ($p < 0.01$).
- There was no difference between respondents residing in regional and metropolitan areas in the median number of drinks believed could be consumed safely on a single occasion (four).
- The median number of drinks that was believed could be safely consumed on a single occasion was significantly higher ($p < 0.01$) among those who had consumed alcohol in the previous 12 months (four compared with two for abstainers).
- The median number of drinks that was believed could be safely consumed on a single occasion was significantly higher ($p < 0.01$) among those who had drunk alcohol at levels that increased

their risk of injury on a single occasion at least monthly (six compared with three for abstainers/those who did not drink at risky levels at least monthly).

Responsible alcohol consumption

Survey respondents were asked, *'If you wanted to drink responsibly, after how many drinks would you stop drinking?'* (N=2700).

- The median number of drinks that was believed could be consumed when wanting to drink responsibly was 2.8 (range zero to 20 drinks). This is only slightly lower than in 2012 (three drinks) and identical to 2011.
- The median number of drinks that was believed could be consumed when wanting to drink responsibly was significantly higher ($p<0.01$) among males (three drinks) compared with females (two drinks).
- The median number of standard drinks that was believed could be consumed when wanting to drink responsibly was highest for males aged between 15-24, 25-34 and 35-44 years (four drinks) and lowest for both males and females aged 65 years and over (2.2 and 1.6 drinks, respectively). The median number of drinks varied significantly according to age, with those aged 60 years and over reporting a lower number compared with all other age groups ($p<0.01$).
- There was only a small difference between respondents residing in regional and metropolitan areas in the median number of drinks believed could be consumed when wanting to drink responsibly: 2.8 in regional areas compared with three in metropolitan areas.
- The median number of standard drinks that was believed could be consumed when wanting to drink responsibly was significantly higher ($p<0.01$) among those who had consumed alcohol in the previous 12 months (three compared with only 0.6 for abstainers).
- The median number of standard drinks that was believed could be consumed when wanting to drink responsibly was significantly higher ($p<0.01$) among those who had drunk alcohol at levels that increased their risk of injury on a single occasion at least monthly (four compared with two for abstainers/those who did not drink at risky levels at least monthly).

For more information

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Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia acknowledges the contribution of Graeme Tucker, Head, Health Statistics Unit, Epidemiology Branch, SA Department of Health and Ageing, for his statistical assistance and advice.

¹ Statistical tests include: The Pearson chi-squared statistic and linear regression. The Pearson chi-squared is corrected for the survey design with the second-order correction of Rao & Scott (1984: On chi-squared tests for multi-way contingency tables with cell proportions estimated from survey data. *Annals of Statistics* 12: 46-60) and is converted into an F statistic. Statistical significance was accepted at $p < 0.05$. All figures presented in this report are rounded to one decimal place in graphs and to zero decimal places in the text, unless values fall below 10%. Note that unless otherwise stated, analyses carried out on risky drinking are based on a three-level ordinal variable: 'abstainers' 'not risky at least monthly' and 'risky at least monthly' for single occasion risk, and 'abstainers' 'no risk' 'risk' for lifetime risk. Analyses on alcohol quantity and frequency are based on both multi-level ordinal variables: five for quantity and 11 for frequency, as well as more specific comparisons ('four drinks or less' vs 'five drinks or more' for quantity and 'abstainers' vs 'less than weekly' vs 'at least weekly' for frequency). For age and sex breakdowns, unless otherwise stated, comparisons are between two groups for risk ('risky' vs 'not risky/abstainers') and 'at least weekly' vs 'less than weekly/abstainers' for frequency. Differences between two medians were tested by calculating the weighted median, classifying observations into the two groups (\leq or $>$ median), and then carrying out a crosstab allowing for the design effect using survey estimators. This was done using Pearson chi-squared statistic as outlined previously, with Sidak correction to account for multiple independent comparisons.

² This is lower than in previous years due to a 3% increase in refusals in the 2013 survey. The sample was weighted in line with the 2011 Census to provide a demographic description of the population by age and sex. A 'person weight' was also applied, which adjusts the data to better align each individual with the age, sex and geographic location distribution in the total population. It also adjusts the data to address the probability of being selected within each household, based on the possibility of being selected from the total number of people residing in each household.

³ Data in this bulletin are taken from the 2007 and 2010 NDSHS, which has been conducted triennially by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) since 1995. The survey provides information on drug use patterns, attitudes and behaviours among South Australians aged 12 years and over.

⁴ Consuming alcohol prior to going out.

⁵ This study involved interviews with approximately 7000 people entering or leaving licensed venues in three metropolitan and two regional cities: http://www.ndlerf.gov.au/pub/Monograph_46.pdf

⁶ 33.7% was reported in a previous bulletin (see link below); this is due to a rounding error.

<http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public+content/sa+health+internet/resources/statistical+bulletin+number+5+-+april+2013>

⁷ 21% was reported in a previous bulletin (see previous link); this is due to a rounding error.