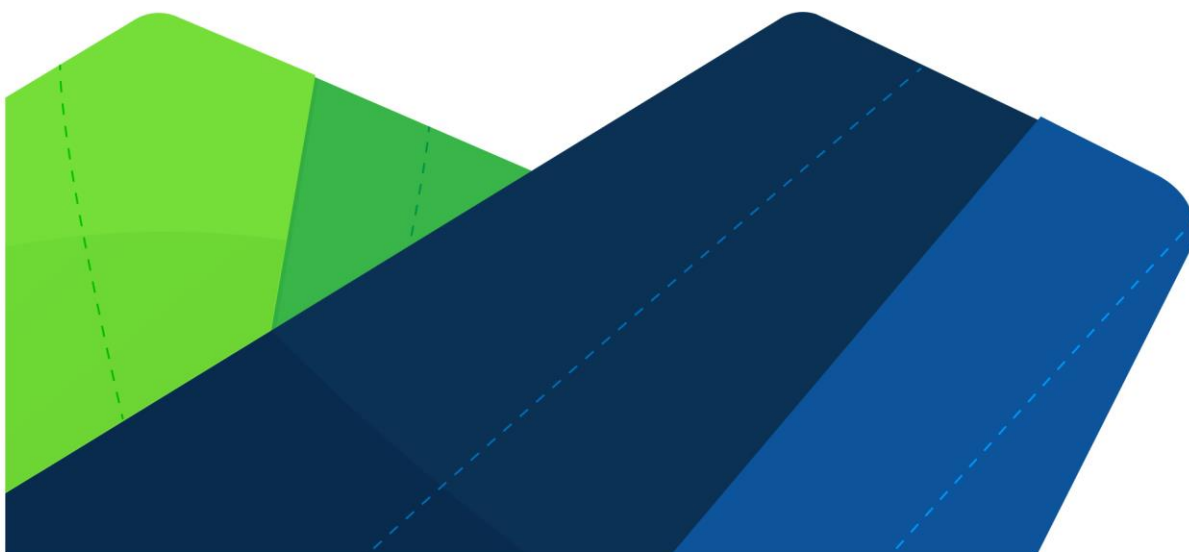


# Tobacco, alcohol and illicit drug use in Queensland 2016

Analysis of the AIHW National Drug Strategy Household  
Survey



## About this report

This report describes the prevalence of smoking, alcohol and illicit drug use in Queensland and Australia in 2016. It draws on data from the 2016 National Drug Strategy Household Survey conducted by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) in 2016. The report is designed for a technical audience with assumed knowledge of performance monitoring for smoking, alcohol and other drugs.

This report was prepared by Preventive Health Branch (Noore Alam, Alison Griffin, Susan Clemens, Margaret Bright).

The AIHW is acknowledged for the collection of data and provision of the dataset for additional analyses, and the Australian Data Archive for coordination of access.

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# Summary

This report is based on data of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drug use from the National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2016 conducted by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Please see glossary for definitions.

## Tobacco

- 68% of Queensland adults had ever smoked and 21% had smoked in the past 12 months.
- The prevalence of daily smoking in Queensland was 19% higher than the national rate. Among jurisdictions, Queensland had the third highest rate of daily smoking.
- Adult males were 45% more likely to smoke daily than females (18% compared to 13%).
- The prevalence of daily smoking in socioeconomically disadvantaged areas was 2.7 times that of advantaged areas and in regional areas, 44%–53% higher than major cities.

## Alcohol

- 94% of Queensland adults had ever consumed alcohol and 7% consumed daily.
- The prevalence of lifetime risky drinking in Queensland was 14% higher than the national average. Among jurisdictions, Queensland had the second highest rate of lifetime risky drinking.
- Males were 3 times as likely to drink at lifetime risk as females.
- The rates of lifetime or single occasion risky drinking did not vary by areas of socioeconomic status or remoteness.
- 22% of Queenslanders reported being a victim of abuse from an alcohol-affected person in the previous 12 months. Females were 3 times as likely as males to report being abused by a partner (31% compared to 11%).
- 25% of Australian children aged 14–17 years reported being put in fear by an alcohol-affected relative.

## Illicit drug use

- 47% of Queensland adults reported illicit drug use (i.e. use of illicit drugs or misuse of pharmaceuticals) in their lifetime and 17% in the past 12 months (recent use).
- The prevalence of recent illicit drug use in Queensland was similar to the national.
- 14% reported use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months, with cannabis the most common (12%).
- 5% of Queensland adults reported recent misuse of pharmaceuticals with 4% reporting recent misuse of pain-killers/analgesics and opioids.

## Chronic disease

- Daily smoking rates were higher in adults who reported a mental illness, asthma or chronic pain and in those with very high levels of psychological distress, and lower in those with cancer, heart disease or hypertension than in those without these conditions.
- The prevalence of lifetime risky drinking did not differ between adults with or without the in-scope chronic conditions.
- The rates of single occasion risky drinking were higher in those with very high levels of psychological distress and lower in adults with cancer, diabetes, heart disease or hypertension.
- The rate of recent use of illicit drugs was higher in adults reporting a mental illness and in those with very high levels of psychological distress and lower in those with heart disease or hypertension than others.
- The rate of recent misuse of pharmaceuticals was higher in adults reporting a mental illness or asthma and in those with high levels of psychological distress than those without.

## Policy support

- The strongest support for minimising harms:
  - Tobacco: stricter enforcement of the law against supplying cigarettes to those under 18 years of age (87%), stricter penalties for the sale or supply of tobacco products to under-aged customers (84%) and prohibiting the sale of electronic cigarettes to under-aged customers (76%).
  - Alcohol: more severe penalties for drink driving (86%), stricter enforcement of law against supplying alcohol to minors (82%), against serving customers who are drunk (81%).
  - Injecting drug use: rapid detoxification therapy (72%), voluntary use of *Naltrexone*, and other opiates/opioids (68%), and Methadone/Buprenorphine maintenance programs (68%).

# Introduction

Although Queensland is increasingly becoming smoke-free, smoking is still the leading cause of preventable death and health burden in Queensland. In 2011, tobacco use, alcohol and illicit use of drugs were responsible for 9.1%, 5.4% and 1.4% of the total burden of disease and injury respectively.<sup>1</sup> Reduction in the prevalence of these risk factors will improve the overall health and wellbeing of Queenslanders.

This report is based on data from the National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS) 2016 conducted by the AIHW.<sup>2</sup> The NDSHS 2016 included data from a nationally representative sample of 23,425 Australians aged 14 years and older. An additional 324 people aged 12 to 13 years were included for specific questions. The Queensland sample included 3,379 people aged 14 years and older and 66 aged 12 to 13 years. This report largely focuses on adults aged 18 years and older.

The purpose of this report is to provide an epidemiological overview of the prevalence of smoking, alcohol, and illicit drug use in Queensland and selected policy related issues. Data are presented by sex, age, socioeconomic status and remoteness. National and interstate comparisons are also included. In addition, where the Queensland sample was too small to provide reliable estimates, Australian data was used.

- **For state level reporting including the Chief Health Officer report, Queensland prevalence of smoking and risky alcohol consumption is reported from the Queensland Preventive Health survey.**
- **The NDSHS is used to compare Queensland rates of smoking, alcohol and illicit drug use with national and jurisdictional rates.**

Within this report:

Section 1 describes the prevalence of smoking by sex, age, socioeconomic status and remoteness for Queensland, Australia and other jurisdictions. Data for smoking initiation and cessation are also presented.

Section 2 presents prevalence of alcohol consumption by risk category as described in the 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines for safe drinking (lifetime and single occasion risk) by sex, age, socioeconomic status and remoteness for Queensland, Australia and other jurisdictions.

Section 3 reports prevalence of lifetime and recent illicit drug use (defined as the use of illicit drugs or the misuse of pharmaceuticals) by sex, age, socioeconomic status and remoteness, with national comparison.

Section 4 describes the prevalence of risk factors in Queensland adults with selected chronic conditions in comparison with those without those conditions.

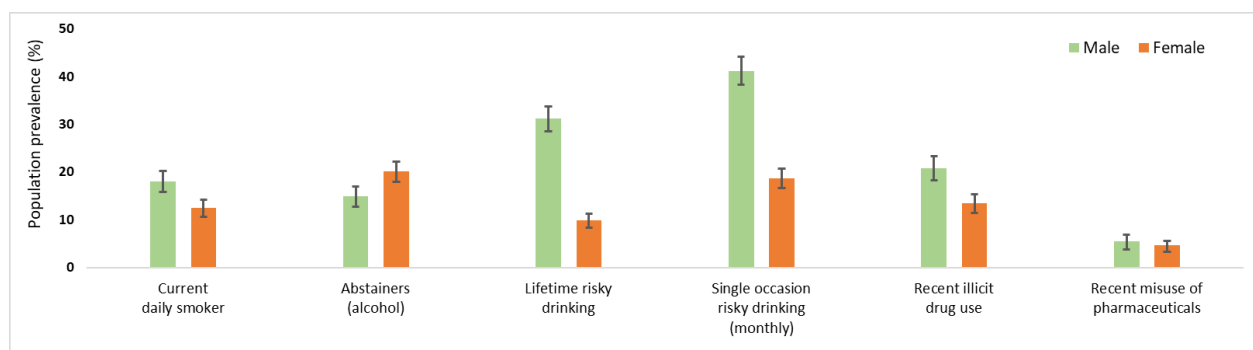
Section 5 describes specific policy support measures in relation to smoking, alcohol and illicit drug use in Queensland.

Understanding the prevalence and differences in smoking, alcohol and illicit drug use is essential to informing appropriate policies and actions to reduce the impact of these risk factors. The information will contribute to keeping Queenslanders healthy as envisioned in *'Our Future State: Advancing Queensland's priorities'*.<sup>3</sup>

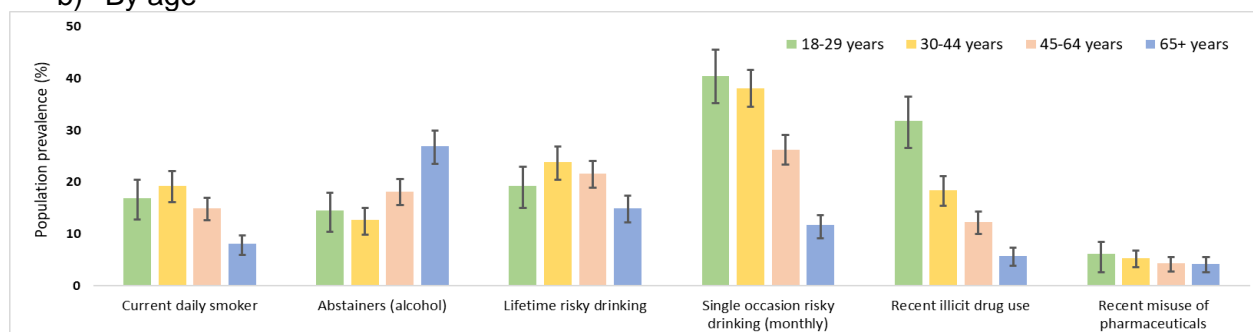
# Snapshot of key indicators

**Figure 1: Differences in prevalence (% and 95% CI) of selected indicators of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drug use by population characteristics, adults, Queensland, 2016**

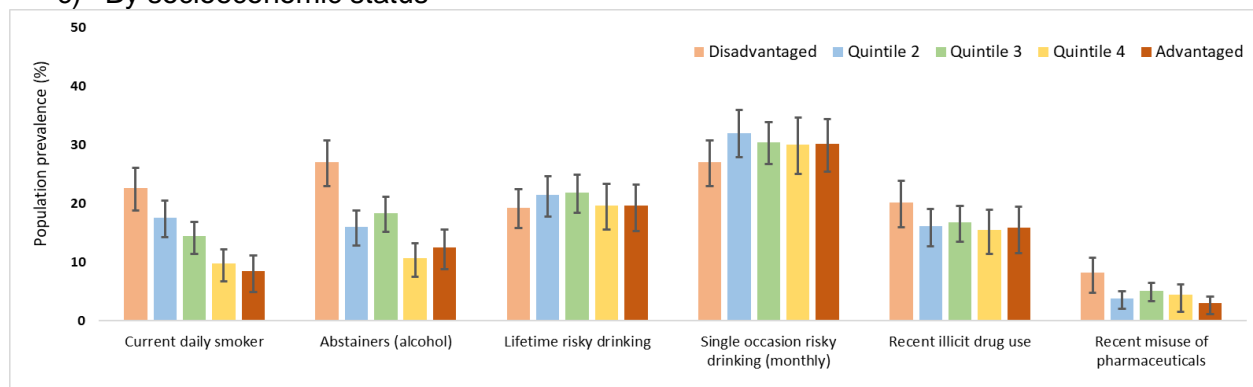
## a) By sex



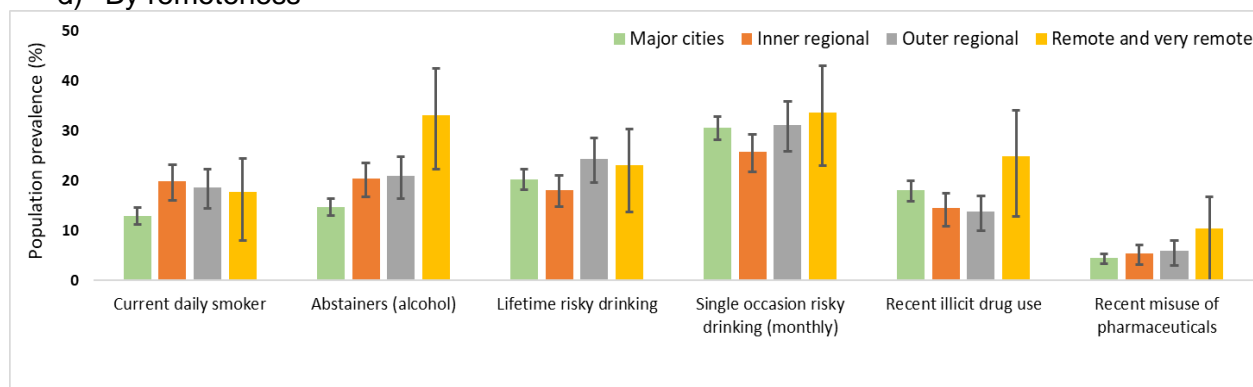
## b) By age



## c) By socioeconomic status

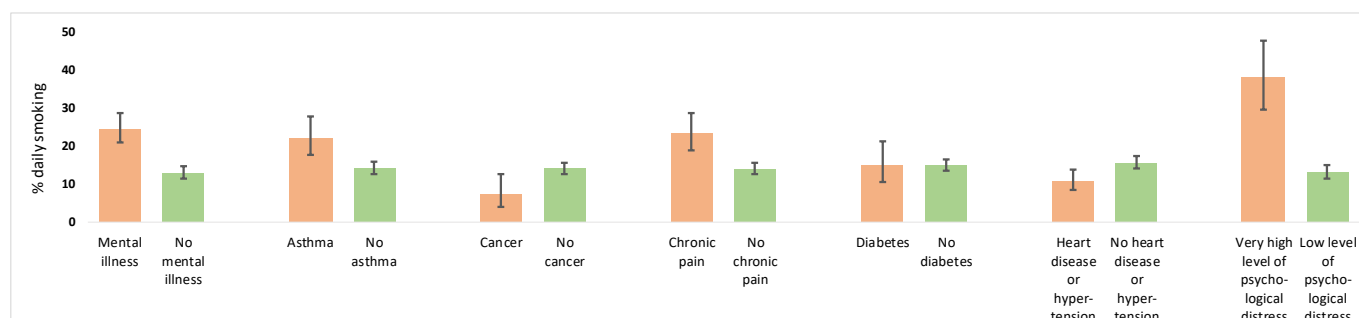


## d) By remoteness

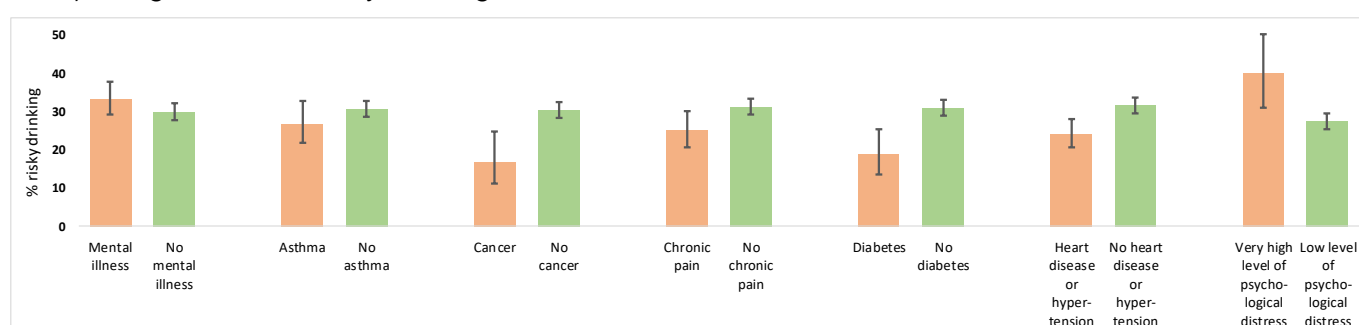


**Figure 2: Risk factor prevalence (% and 95% CI) by self-reported chronic health condition and level of psychological distress, adults, Queensland, 2016**

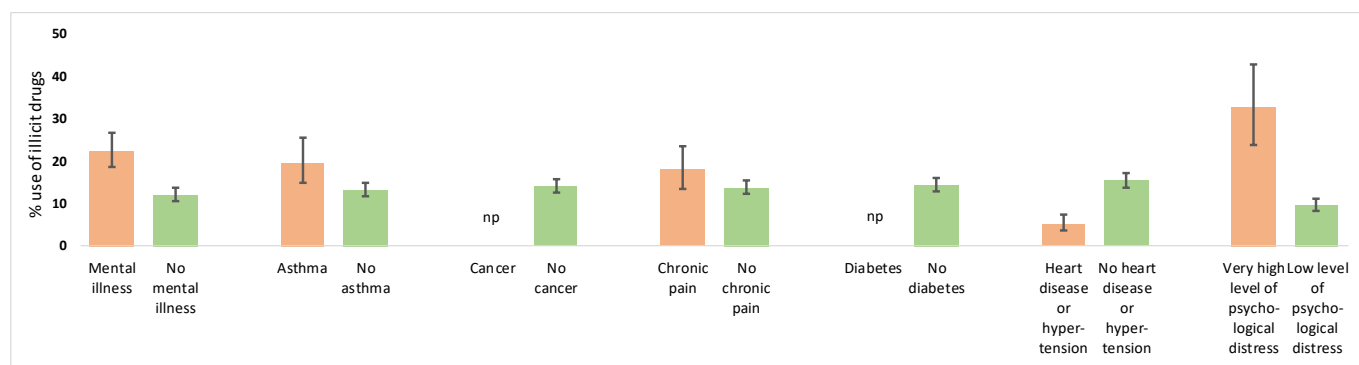
**a) Current daily smoking**



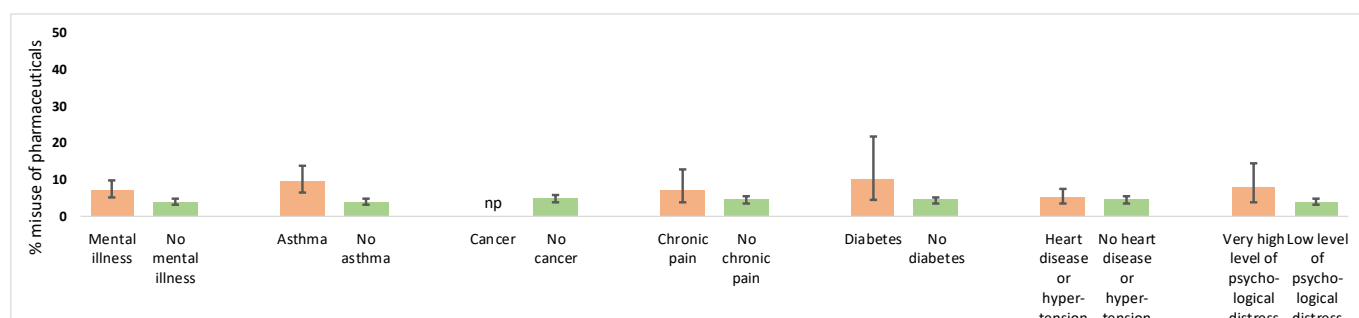
**b) Single occasion risky drinking**



**c) Recent use of illicit drugs**



**d) Recent misuse of pharmaceuticals**



np = not publishable

# 1. Tobacco

Table 1: Prevalence of smoking in Queensland and Australia, 2016

		Queensland		Australia	
		18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)	18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>					
	Ever used <sup>1</sup>	67.8 (65.9-69.7)	65.0 (63.1-66.8)	63.9 (63.2-64.7)	61.0 (60.2-61.8)
	Recent use <sup>2</sup>	21.3 (19.7-23.0)	20.4 (18.9-22.0)	19.3 (18.7-19.9)	18.4 (17.8-19.0)
	Daily smokers	15.2 (13.9-16.7)	14.5 (13.2-16.0)	12.8 (12.3-13.4)	12.2 (11.7-12.8)
	Current (not daily)	2.7 (2.1-3.5)	2.7 (2.1-3.4)	2.8 (2.6-3.1)	2.7 (2.5-3.0)
	Ex-smokers	26.3 (24.8-27.9)	24.7 (23.2-26.3)	24.2 (23.5-24.8)	22.8 (22.2-23.4)
	Never smokers	55.7 (53.8-57.6)	58.1 (56.2-59.9)	60.2 (59.4-60.9)	62.3 (61.5-63.0)
<b>Males</b>					
	Ever used <sup>1</sup>	73.5 (70.8-76.1)	70.4 (67.7-73.0)	68.3 (67.2-69.4)	65.1 (64.0-66.3)
	Recent use <sup>2</sup>	25.6 (23.1-28.2)	24.6 (22.2-27.1)	22.0 (21.0-23.0)	20.9 (20.0-21.8)
	Daily smokers	18.1 (15.9-20.4)	17.3 (15.3-19.6)	14.6 (13.7-15.4)	13.8 (13.0-14.7)
	Current (not daily)	4.0 (2.9-5.3)	3.8 (2.8-5.1)	3.4 (3.0-3.9)	3.3 (2.9-3.7)
	Ex-smokers	28.0 (25.7-30.5)	26.3 (24.1-28.6)	25.5 (24.6-26.5)	24.1 (23.2-25.0)
	Never smokers	50.0 (47.1-52.8)	52.6 (49.8-55.4)	56.5 (55.3-57.6)	58.8 (57.7-60.0)
<b>Females</b>					
	Ever used <sup>1</sup>	62.3 (59.6-64.8)	59.6 (57.0-62.2)	59.7 (58.6-60.8)	57.0 (56.0-58.1)
	Recent use <sup>2</sup>	17.2 (15.3-19.3)	16.3 (14.5-18.3)	16.7 (15.9-17.5)	15.9 (15.2-16.7)
	Daily smokers	12.5 (10.8-14.4)	11.8 (10.3-13.6)	11.2 (10.5-11.9)	10.7 (10.0-11.3)
	Current (not daily)	1.5 (0.9-2.5)	1.5 (1.0-2.4)	2.2 (1.9-2.6)	2.2 (1.9-2.5)
	Ex-smokers	24.7 (22.6-26.8)	23.2 (21.2-25.3)	22.8 (22.0-23.7)	21.6 (20.8-22.4)
	Never smokers	61.3 (58.8-63.8)	63.5 (61.0-65.9)	63.7 (62.7-64.7)	65.6 (64.6-66.6)

<sup>1</sup> Have tried smoking cigarettes or other forms of tobacco at least once.

<sup>2</sup> Smoked tobacco in the past 12 months and have smoked at least a full cigarette in lifetime.

## Prevalence by smoking category

In 2016 based on NDSHS, of Queenslander adults:

- 15% smoked daily
- 68% had ever smoked
- 3% were current smokers, but not daily
- 26% were ex-smokers
- 56% never smoked (defined as a person who does not smoke now and has smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes or the equivalent tobacco in his or her lifetime).

## National comparison

Compared to national, Queenslander adults were:

- 6% more likely to have ever smoked a cigarette (68% compared to 64%).
- 19% more likely to be daily smokers (15% compared to 13%).

## Prevalence by sex

Compared to adult females, adult males were:

- 18% more likely to have ever smoked (74% compared to 62%).
- 45% more likely to smoke daily (18% and 13% respectively).

**The NDSHS is used to compare Queensland rates with national and jurisdictional rates while the Queensland Preventive Health survey is used to report prevalence of smoking in Queensland. In 2018 based on the state survey, 11% of Queensland adults smoked daily.**



**Table 2: Prevalence of smoking by population characteristics, Queensland, 2016**

	Daily smokers % (95% CI)	Current smokers (not daily) % (95% CI)	Ex-smokers % (95% CI)	Never smokers % (95% CI)	Smoking cessation <sup>1</sup> % (95% CI)
<b>Persons (adults)</b>	15.2 (13.9-16.7)	2.7 (2.1-3.5)	26.3 (24.8-27.9)	55.7 (53.8-57.6)	59.4 (56.6-62.2)
Males	18.1 (15.9-20.4)	4.0 (2.9-5.3)	28.0 (25.7-30.5)	50.0 (47.1-52.8)	56.0 (52.1-59.8)
Female	12.5 (10.8-14.4)	1.5 (0.9-2.5)	24.7 (22.6-26.8)	61.3 (58.8-63.8)	63.8 (59.7-67.7)
<b>Persons</b>					
12–17 years	**	**	**	95.7 (91.4-97.9)	**
18–29 years	16.9 (13.4-21.0)	*4.1 (2.4-6.8)	8.7 (6.4-11.6)	70.4 (65.6-74.8)	29.2 (22.0-37.7)
30–44 years	19.3 (16.4-22.5)	4.1 (2.9-5.8)	26.8 (23.8-30.0)	49.8 (46.2-53.4)	53.4 (48.2-58.6)
45–64 years	15.0 (13.0-17.4)	*1.9 (1.1-3.3)	32.8 (29.9-35.8)	50.2 (47.0-53.4)	65.9 (61.6-69.9)
65+ years	8.1 (6.4-10.2)	**	35.0 (31.8-38.5)	56.3 (52.8-59.8)	80.3 (75.7-84.1)
<b>Males</b>					
12–17 years	**	**	**	93.5 (85.6-97.2)	**
18–29 years	17.9 (13.0-24.0)	*5.3 (2.9-9.5)	6.9 (4.2-10.9)	70.0 (63.0-76.1)	22.9 (14.4-34.3)
30–44 years	24.0 (19.4-29.4)	5.7 (3.7-8.7)	27.7 (23.2-32.8)	42.5 (37.2-48.1)	48.3 (41.0-55.6)
45–64 years	17.4 (14.3-21.1)	*3.4 (1.9-6.0)	35.0 (30.7-39.5)	44.2 (39.5-49.0)	62.7 (56.6-68.4)
65+ years	10.8 (8.0-14.6)	**	41.9 (37.1-46.9)	46.4 (41.4-51.4)	78.1 (71.7-83.4)
<b>Females</b>					
12–17 years	**	**	**	98.1 (92.8-99.5)	**
18–29 years	15.9 (11.4-21.8)	**	10.5 (7.1-15.2)	70.8 (64.0-76.8)	35.9 (24.9-48.7)
30–44 years	14.6 (11.5-18.4)	*2.6 (1.6-4.3)	25.9 (22.1-30.1)	56.8 (52.2-61.4)	60.1 (52.9-66.8)
45–64 years	12.7 (10.2-15.7)	**	30.7 (26.9-34.8)	56.0 (51.7-60.2)	69.8 (63.9-75.2)
65+ years	5.5 (3.8-8.0)	**	28.6 (24.3-33.4)	65.6 (60.8-70.2)	83.3 (76.8-88.3)
<b>Socioeconomic status (adults)</b>					
Disadvantaged	22.6 (19.2-26.4)	*3.0 (1.6-5.3)	26.2 (22.9-29.7)	48.3 (44.1-52.5)	50.6 (45.0-56.2)
Quintile 2	17.6 (14.7-21.0)	3.5 (2.3-5.3)	26.1 (22.9-29.7)	52.8 (48.7-56.8)	55.4 (49.6-61.0)
Quintile 3	14.4 (11.9-17.4)	*2.3 (1.3-4.0)	25.1 (22.1-28.4)	58.2 (54.4-61.9)	60.1 (54.2-65.6)
Quintile 4	9.8 (7.4-12.9)	*2.3 (1.1-4.5)	26.8 (23.0-31.1)	61.1 (56.3-65.7)	69.0 (61.8-75.4)
Advantaged	8.5 (5.9-12.1)	*2.5 (1.4-4.6)	28.1 (24.1-32.3)	60.9 (56.2-65.4)	71.8 (63.9-78.6)
<b>Remoteness (adults)</b>					
Major cities	12.9 (11.3-14.6)	3.2 (2.4-4.2)	25.7 (23.7-27.7)	58.3 (55.9-60.7)	61.5 (57.9-65.0)
Inner regional	19.8 (16.5-23.6)	*2.4 (1.1-5.2)	28.4 (25.0-32.1)	49.4 (45.2-53.7)	56.1 (50.1-62.1)
Outer regional	18.6 (15.0-22.8)	**	28.4 (24.2-33.0)	51.6 (46.5-56.7)	58.6 (51.4-65.5)
Remote/very remote	17.7 (10.9-27.4)	**	21.2 (14.9-29.3)	59.4 (49.2-68.8)	52.3 (37.6-66.5)

\*\* Indicates RSE>50% or n<10. \* Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

<sup>1</sup> Smoking cessation proportion = ex-smokers/ever smokers.

### Prevalence of smoking in 2016, Queensland based on NDSHS

#### By age

- The prevalence of daily smoking among Queenslanders aged 30–44 years was 2.4 times that of those aged 65 years and older (19% compared to 8%).
- About one-third of Queenslanders aged 65 years or older were ex-smokers (35%)
- Of those who ever smoked, 59% had quit smoking with a higher proportion among those aged 65 years and older than those aged 45–64 years (80% compared to 66%).

#### By socioeconomic status and remoteness

- The prevalence of daily smoking in socioeconomically disadvantaged areas was 2.7 times that of advantaged areas (23% and 9% respectively).
- The prevalence of daily smoking in inner regional areas was 53% higher than in major cities and for outer regional areas, 44% higher.

**The NDSHS is used to compare Queensland rates with national and jurisdictional rates while the Queensland Preventive Health survey is used to report prevalence of smoking in Queensland. In 2018 based on the state survey, 11% of Queensland adults smoked daily.**

**Table 3: Prevalence of smoking by sex and jurisdictions, adults, 2016**

	Daily smokers % (95% CI)	Current smokers (not daily) % (95% CI)	Ex-smokers % (95% CI)	Never smokers % (95% CI)
<b>Persons (18+ years)</b>				
Australia	12.8 (12.3-13.4)	2.8 (2.6-3.1)	24.2 (23.5-24.8)	60.2 (59.4-60.9)
NSW	12.0 (11.1-13.1)	2.6 (2.2-3.2)	23.1 (22.0-24.3)	62.2 (60.8-63.6)
Vic.	12.3 (11.3-13.4)	3.0 (2.6-3.6)	23.4 (22.2-24.7)	61.2 (59.7-62.7)
Qld	15.2 (13.9-16.7)	2.7 (2.1-3.5)	26.3 (24.8-27.9)	55.7 (53.8-57.6)
WA	12.2 (10.8-13.7)	3.4 (2.6-4.4)	23.8 (22.0-25.7)	60.7 (58.4-62.8)
SA	11.4 (9.9-13.2)	2.5 (1.8-3.5)	25.2 (23.2-27.2)	60.9 (58.5-63.2)
Tas.	16.9 (14.3-19.8)	*2.9 (1.7-4.8)	26.8 (23.8-30.0)	53.4 (49.9-57.0)
ACT	9.9 (7.9-12.4)	*2.1 (1.3-3.6)	24.0 (21.2-27.0)	63.9 (60.4-67.4)
NT	18.5 (15.8-21.5)	3.1 (2.1-4.6)	25.6 (22.6-28.8)	52.8 (49.1-56.5)
<b>Males (18+ years)</b>				
Australia	14.6 (13.7-15.4)	3.4 (3.0-3.9)	25.5 (24.6-26.5)	56.5 (55.3-57.6)
NSW	12.9 (11.5-14.5)	2.9 (2.2-3.8)	24.3 (22.5-26.1)	59.9 (57.7-62.0)
Vic.	14.7 (13.1-16.5)	3.5 (2.8-4.3)	24.6 (22.8-26.6)	57.2 (54.9-59.4)
Qld	18.1 (15.9-20.4)	4.0 (2.9-5.3)	28.0 (25.7-30.5)	50.0 (47.1-52.8)
WA	12.9 (10.8-15.2)	3.9 (2.8-5.5)	25.5 (22.7-28.5)	57.7 (54.3-61.1)
SA	13.1 (10.7-16.0)	3.3 (2.2-4.9)	26.8 (23.9-30.0)	56.7 (53.1-60.3)
Tas.	18.5 (14.5-23.3)	*3.9 (1.9-7.7)	28.2 (23.7-33.2)	49.4 (43.9-55.0)
ACT	11.0 (7.8-15.3)	*2.9 (1.6-5.3)	25.5 (21.3-30.1)	60.6 (55.0-65.8)
NT	19.9 (15.9-24.6)	*3.5 (2.0-6.0)	25.8 (21.6-30.5)	50.8 (45.3-56.3)
<b>Females (18+ years)</b>				
Australia	11.2 (10.5-11.9)	2.2 (1.9-2.6)	22.8 (20.2-23.7)	63.7 (62.7-64.7)
NSW	11.2 (10.0-12.5)	2.4 (1.8-3.1)	22.0 (20.5-23.6)	64.4 (62.6-66.3)
Vic.	10.0 (8.9-11.3)	2.6 (2.0-3.3)	22.3 (20.7-24.0)	65.1 (63.1-67.0)
Qld	12.5 (10.8-14.4)	1.5 (0.9-2.5)	24.7 (22.6-26.8)	61.3 (58.8-63.8)
WA	11.4 (9.7-13.4)	2.8 (1.9-4.2)	22.1 (19.8-24.6)	63.6 (60.7-66.4)
SA	9.8 (8.0-11.9)	*1.8 (1.0-3.0)	23.6 (21.0-26.4)	64.8 (61.7-67.9)
Tas.	15.3 (12.3-18.8)	*1.9 (1.0-3.6)	25.5 (21.7-29.6)	57.3 (52.8-61.8)
ACT	8.9 (6.7-11.7)	**	22.5 (18.9-26.6)	67.2 (62.6-71.5)
NT	16.9 (13.7-20.6)	*2.8 (1.6-4.7)	25.3 (21.3-29.8)	55.1 (50.2-59.8)

\*\* Indicates RSE>50% or n<10. \*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

#### Prevalence across jurisdictions for 2016

- The prevalence of daily smoking in Queensland was 19% higher than the national rate (15% compared to 13%).
- Queensland was ranked third highest for daily smoking after Northern Territory and Tasmania. A similar pattern of difference was observed for males and females across jurisdictions.
- The Queensland rate of ex-smokers was similar to the national rate.
- Queensland had the second highest rate of ex-smokers after Tasmania.

**The NDSHS is used to compare Queensland rates with national and jurisdictional rates while the Queensland Preventive Health survey is used to report prevalence of smoking in Queensland. In 2018 based on the state survey, 11% of Queensland adults smoked daily.**

**Table 4: Age at smoking initiation and cessation, Queenslanders aged 14 years and older, 2016**

	Mean age (years) (95% CI)		
	Males	Females	Persons
About what age were you when you smoked your first full cigarette? <i>(Results are for persons 14 to 24 years old who had ever smoked a full cigarette).</i>	16.4 (15.9-17.0)	15.6 (15.0-16.1)	16.1 (15.7-16.5)
At what age did you first start smoking daily? <i>(Asked of daily smokers)</i>	17.8 (17.5-18.1)	18.6 (18.2-19.0)	18.2 (17.9-18.4)
About what age were you when you stopped smoking daily? <i>(Asked of previous daily smokers)</i>	35.7 (34.5-36.8)	33.9 (32.6-35.2)	34.8 (34.0-35.7)

**Age at smoking initiation and cessation**

- On average, Queenslanders aged 14–24 years had their first full cigarette at 16.1 years with no difference between males and females.
- The average age at which Queenslanders become daily smokers was 18.2 years. Males start smoking daily about 10 months earlier than females.
- The average age at which Queenslanders stopped smoking daily was 34.8 years and was similar for males and females.

**Table 5: Prevalence of smoking at home, and exposure to second-hand smoke, Queenslanders aged 14 years and older, 2016**

In the last 12 months, have you or any other member of your household smoked at least one cigarette, cigar or pipe of tobacco per day in the home? <i>(Asked of all persons)</i>	Males	Females	Persons
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Yes, inside the home	8.2 (6.8-9.8)	4.6 (3.6-5.8)	6.4 (5.5-7.4)
No, only smoke outside the home	26.3 (23.7-29.1)	24.4 (22.2-26.8)	25.3 (23.6-27.1)
No one at home regularly smokes	65.5 (62.7-68.2)	71.0 (68.5-73.4)	68.3 (66.4-70.1)

Do you avoid places where you may be exposed to other people's cigarette smoke? <i>(Asked of all persons)</i>	Males	Females	Persons
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Yes, always	32.8 (30.3-35.5)	43.8 (41.3-46.4)	38.4 (36.6-40.2)
Yes, sometimes	37.6 (34.9-40.4)	34.9 (32.4-37.4)	36.2 (34.4-38.1)
No, never	29.6 (27.0-32.2)	21.3 (19.2-23.6)	25.4 (23.7-27.1)

**Smoking inside home**

Of all Queenslanders aged 14 years and older:

- 1 in 16 (6%) reported that smoking had occurred in the home.
- Males were more likely to report that smoking occurred inside the home than females (8% compared to 5%).
- 1 in 4 (25%) lived in households where smoking only occurred outside the home.
- more than 3 in 5 (68%) lived in households where no one regularly smoked. Females were 8% more likely than males to report living in non-smoking households.

**Avoidance of passive smoking**

- Almost 2 in 5 (38%) always avoided exposure to other people's smoke. Females were more likely than males to do so (44% and 33% respectively).
- A similar proportion (36%) sometimes avoided exposure to other people's smoke
- 1 in 4 (25%) never avoided places where they may be exposed to other people's smoke with males 39% more likely than females to not avoid such places.

**Table 6: Pattern of quitting, Queenslanders aged 14 years and older, 2016**

Table 6A: Proportion of current or recent smokers who had quit or attempted to quit

In the last 12 months, have you....? (Asked of persons who had smoked in the past 12 months [including current smokers]) <sup>1</sup>	Males Yes % (95% CI)	Females Yes % (95% CI)	Persons Yes % (95% CI)
Successfully given up smoking (for more than a month)	23.1 (19.0-27.9)	27.7 (22.6-33.4)	25.0 (21.7-28.6)
Tried to give up unsuccessfully	18.2 (14.3-22.9)	24.9 (19.8-30.7)	20.9 (17.7-24.5)
Changed to a brand with lower tar or nicotine content	7.0 (4.7-10.3)	10.4 (7.3-14.5)	8.3 (6.4-10.8)
Tried to change to a brand with lower tar or nicotine content, but were unsuccessful	**	**	*2.1 (1.1-4.0)
Reduced the amount of tobacco you smoke in a day	28.8 (24.1-34.1)	28.2 (23.0-34.1)	28.6 (25.0-32.5)
Tried to reduce the amount of tobacco smoked in a day, but were unsuccessful	7.1 (4.9-10.2)	9.0 (6.5-12.4)	7.9 (6.1-10.1)
None of these	37.8 (32.6-43.3)	28.4 (23.0-34.5)	34.0 (30.2-38.1)

\*\* Indicates RSE >50% or n <10. \* Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

Table 6B: Motivations of current or recent smokers who tried to give up or reduce smoking

Which of the following motivated you to try quitting or giving up smoking? (Asked of persons who had smoked in the past 12 months [including current smokers] and who had tried to give up or reduce) <sup>1</sup>	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Health warnings on tobacco packets	8.4 (5.2-13.5)	*5.1 (3.0-8.5)	7.0 (4.8-10.1)
I wanted to get fit	27.9 (22.3-34.3)	34.1 (27.3-41.6)	30.6 (26.1-35.4)
I was pregnant or planning to start a family	**	13.8 (9.5-19.7)	7.2 (5.0-10.1)
I think it was affecting my health or fitness	38.8 (32.4-45.7)	36.4 (29.7-43.8)	37.8 (33.0-42.8)
My doctor advised me to give up	15.4 (11.2-20.6)	12.5 (8.9-17.2)	14.1 (11.2-17.6)
Family or friends asked me to quit	21.3 (16.2-27.4)	28.6 (21.9-36.3)	24.5 (20.2-29.2)
I was worried it was affecting the health of those around me	18.8 (13.9-24.8)	23.1 (17.8-29.2)	20.6 (17.0-24.8)
It was costing too much	55.4 (48.7-62.0)	51.6 (44.3-58.8)	53.8 (48.8-58.7)
Smoking restrictions in public areas	*5.4 (3.1-9.1)	8.3 (5.6-12.2)	6.7 (4.8-9.2)
Smoking restrictions in the work place	*3.5 (1.7-6.9)	*4.6 (2.6-7.8)	3.9 (2.5-6.1)
Other	18.9 (15.3-23.0)	16.6 (12.2-22.1)	21.9 (16.4-28.5)

<sup>1</sup>Multiple responses were allowed.

\*\* Indicates RSE >50% or n <10. \* Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

Table 6C: Proportion of current smokers who couldn't stop or cut down on smoking

During the last 12 months, did you find that you couldn't stop or cut down on your smoking, even though you wanted to or tried to? (Asked of current smokers)	Males Yes % (95% CI)	Females Yes % (95% CI)	Persons Yes % (95% CI)
	42.2 (36.2-48.3)	43.0 (36.2-50.1)	42.5 (38.0-47.1)

### Quit or attempt to quit (Table 6A)

Of Queenslanders aged 14 years and older who had smoked in the past 12 months:

- 1 in 4 (25%) had quit for at least a month
- 3 in 10 (29%) had reduced the amount of tobacco smoked in a day
- 1 in 5 (21%) had attempted to quit but were unsuccessful
- 1 in 3 (34%) had taken none of these measures.

### Motivation to quit (Table 6B)

Of smokers who had quit or attempted to quit, the top five reasons for quitting were:

- cost of cigarettes (54%)
- concern about health or fitness (38%)
- wanting to get fit (31%)
- motivated by family or friends (25%)
- unspecified reasons (22%).

### Inability to quit (Table 6C)

- 43% of current smokers wanted or tried to quit or cut down on smoking in the past 12 months but were unable to do so.

Table 6D: Proportion of current or recent smokers who had cut down cigarette smoking

In the last 12 months, on average how much do you think you have cut down on your cigarette smoking? (Asked of persons who had smoked in the past 12 months [including current smokers] and who had tried to give up or reduce)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Have not cut down	22.4 (17.2-28.6)	15.7 (11.3-21.3)	19.4 (15.8-23.6)
By about 1 to 5 cigarettes per day	31.6 (25.5-38.5)	36.7 (29.8-44.2)	33.8 (29.2-38.9)
By about 6 to 10 cigarettes per day	12.6 (8.9-17.5)	15.4 (11.2-20.9)	13.8 (10.9-17.3)
By more than 10 cigarettes per day	18.3 (13.7-24.1)	8.8 (6.0-12.8)	14.1 (11.1-17.8)
Don't smoke cigarettes	15.1 (11.2-20.1)	23.4 (17.5-30.6)	18.8 (15.2-22.9)

Table 6E: Proportion of current or recent smokers who were planning to quit

Are you planning on giving up smoking? (Asked of persons who had smoked in the past 12 months [including current smokers])	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
No, I have already given up	25.7 (21.3-30.7)	27.0 (21.9-32.9)	26.3 (22.9-30.0)
Yes, within 30 days	9.5 (6.4-13.8)	9.5 (6.5-13.6)	9.5 (7.2-12.4)
Yes, after 30 days, but within the next 3 months	14.1 (10.6-18.4)	11.9 (8.8-15.8)	13.2 (10.7-16.1)
Yes, but not within the next 3 months	21.1 (17.1-25.7)	24.1 (19.0-30.1)	22.3 (19.0-25.9)
No, I am not planning to give up	29.6 (24.8-34.9)	27.5 (22.1-33.7)	28.8 (25.1-32.7)

**Smoking reduction (Table 6D)**

Of those who had smoked in the past 12 months and had tried to quit or reduce smoking:

- 19% had not cut down number of cigarettes smoked
- 34% had reduced their smoking by 1 to 5 cigarettes per day
- 14% reduced by 6–10 cigarettes per day
- 14% reduced by more than 10 cigarettes per day

**Planning to quit (Table 6E)**

Of those who had smoked in the past 12 months:

- 26% had already quit successfully
- 10% planned to quit within 30 days
- 13% planned to quit between 1 and 3 months
- 22% planned to quit but not within the next 3 months
- 29% had no plan to quit.

**Table 7: Smoking related intention, motivation and action, persons aged 14 years and older, 2016**

Table 7A: Actions taken by those who were planning to quit, Queensland

During the last 12 months, have you done any of the following? (Asked of persons who had smoked in the past 12 months (including current smokers) and who <b>were</b> planning to quit) <sup>1</sup>	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Discussed smoking and health at home	14.7 (11.0-19.3)	13.7 (10.2-18.2)	14.3 (11.6-17.5)
Contacted the Quitline	*2.0 (1.0-3.8)	*3.2 (1.8-5.9)	2.5 (1.6-3.9)
Asked your doctor for help to quit	9.4 (6.6-13.2)	9.1 (6.4-12.7)	9.3 (7.2-11.8)
Used nicotine gum, nicotine patch or nicotine inhaler	13.2 (9.9-17.2)	14.5 (10.9-19.1)	13.7 (11.2-16.7)
Used a smoking cessation pill	4.6 (2.9-7.1)	4.9 (3.1-7.6)	4.7 (3.4-6.4)
Bought a product other than nicotine patch, gum or pill to help you quit	5.9 (3.8-9.2)	6.5 (4.1-10.2)	6.2 (4.5-8.5)
Read 'How to Quit' literature	6.5 (4.3-9.8)	8.7 (5.8-12.7)	7.4 (5.6-9.8)
Used the internet to help you quit	*3.8 (2.0-7.1)	*5.1 (3.1-8.3)	4.4 (2.9-6.5)
Tried to quit smoking by going cold turkey	18.8 (14.7-23.6)	23.9 (18.6-30.2)	20.9 (17.6-24.7)
Used Quit Smoking mobile device App	**	*4.7 (2.8-7.6)	2.7 (1.8-4.2)
Done something else to help you quit	8.0 (5.2-12.2)	8.1 (5.1-12.4)	8.0 (5.9-10.9)
None of the above	47.0 (41.3-52.7)	45.1 (38.7-51.5)	46.2 (41.9-50.5)
Don't know	*4.2 (2.4-7.3)	**	3.3 (2.0-5.2)

\*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%. \*\*Indicates RSE >50% or n <10.

<sup>1</sup>Multiple responses were allowed.

### Actions taken by those who were planning to quit smoking (Table 7A)

Among those who had smoked in the past 12 months, and who were planning to quit:

- 21% tried to quit by going 'cold turkey'
- 14% discussed smoking and health at home
- 14% used nicotine gum, nicotine patch or nicotine inhaler
- 9% sought help of their doctor
- 46% were planning to quit but had not yet undertaken any of the actions listed in Table 7A.

Table 7B: Reasons for those not planning to quit, Queenslanders aged 14 years and older, 2016

Why don't you intend to quit? (Asked of persons who had smoked in the past 12 months (including current smokers) and who <b>were not</b> planning to quit)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
I enjoy smoking	59.7 (49.7-68.9)	45.0 (33.5-57.1)	53.9 (46.0-61.6)
Smoking relaxes me	43.4 (33.6-53.6)	47.2 (35.2-59.5)	44.9 (37.2-52.8)
I am addicted to nicotine	19.2 (12.6-28.1)	*10.7 (5.2-20.8)	15.8 (11.0-22.2)
Smoking is not as bad for my health as people say	**	**	**
Smoking helps me manage my weight	**	**	**
I've tried to quit before but it hasn't worked	*10.6 (6.1-18.0)	*19.8 (11.7-31.6)	14.3 (9.7-20.5)
I only smoke occasionally	*5.8 (2.4-13.3)	**	**

\*\* Indicates RSE >50% or n <10. \* Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

Multiple responses were allowed.

Table 7C: Reasons for those not planning to quit, Australians aged 14 years and older, 2016

Why don't you intend to quit? <sup>1</sup>	I enjoy smoking % (95% CI)	Smoking relaxes me % (95% CI)	I am addicted to nicotine % (95% CI)	I've tried to quit before but it hasn't worked % (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>	55.7 (52.1-59.3)	38.7 (35.2-42.3)	19.5 (16.9-22.4)	16.4 (14.0-19.2)
Male	56.7 (51.7-61.6)	34.8 (30.2-39.8)	21.1 (17.4-25.2)	14.4 (11.4-18.1)
Female	54.5 (49.2-59.7)	43.8 (38.7-49.0)	17.4 (14.0-21.5)	19.1 (15.4-23.4)
<b>Persons</b>				
14–17 years	**	**	**	**
18–29 years	50.7 (42.4-59.0)	46.4 (38.2-54.7)	13.5 (9.0-19.7)	11.7 (7.5-17.9)
30–44 years	59.5 (52.2-66.3)	40.0 (33.2-47.2)	20.0 (15.1-26.0)	15.3 (10.9-21.1)
45–64 years	56.5 (50.8-61.9)	33.4 (28.3-38.9)	26.0 (21.4-31.1)	21.0 (16.8-25.9)
65+ years	59.9 (51.6-67.7)	30.3 (23.6-37.9)	13.5 (8.9-20.1)	16.8 (11.8-23.5)
<b>Males</b>				
14–17 years	**	**	**	**
18–29 years	53.8 (42.7-64.6)	43.0 (32.4-54.3)	16.3 (9.8-26.0)	**
30–44 years	60.9 (51.4-69.7)	35.5 (27.0-45.0)	21.7 (15.1-30.0)	13.8 (8.3-22.0)
45–64 years	54.9 (47.0-62.6)	30.3 (23.6-38.0)	27.0 (20.8-34.2)	20.1 (14.5-27.3)
65+ years	59.8 (47.7-70.8)	22.7 (14.9-33.0)	*14.0 (7.5-24.8)	19.7 (12.2-30.2)
<b>Females</b>				
14–17 years	**	**	**	**
18–29 years	46.5 (34.7-58.7)	50.9 (38.7-63.1)	*9.6 (5.0-17.6)	*18.5 (10.7-30.1)
30–44 years	57.0 (46.1-67.3)	47.5 (37.0-58.3)	17.2 (10.9-26.1)	17.9 (11.5-26.8)
45–64 years	58.3 (50.4-65.7)	37.0 (29.7-45.0)	24.8 (18.4-32.5)	22.1 (16.4-29.1)
65+ years	60.0 (48.6-70.4)	37.8 (27.8-48.9)	*13.0 (7.4-21.9)	*14.0 (8.1-23.2)
<b>Socioeconomic status</b>				
Disadvantaged	56.1 (49.2-62.8)	42.5 (35.9-49.4)	22.1 (17.2-27.9)	**
Quintile 2	54.9 (47.6-62.0)	43.9 (36.8-51.3)	17.1 (12.5-22.9)	11.7 (7.5-17.9)
Quintile 3	52.8 (44.7-60.7)	36.5 (29.0-44.6)	22.0 (16.4-28.8)	15.3 (10.9-21.1)
Quintile 4	51.9 (43.1-60.7)	32.7 (24.8-41.8)	17.3 (11.8-24.6)	21.0 (16.8-25.9)
Advantaged	68.4 (57.8-77.4)	28.0 (19.3-38.9)	*16.2 (9.1-27.4)	16.8 (11.8-23.5)
<b>Remoteness<sup>2</sup></b>				
Major cities	55.7 (51.0-60.2)	39.5 (35.0-44.2)	18.8 (15.6-22.5)	15.2 (12.2-18.7)
Inner regional	55.4 (47.6-62.9)	40.4 (33.1-48.1)	22.3 (16.7-29.1)	18.5 (13.6-24.7)
Outer regional/ Remote/very remote	56.7 (47.9-65.1)	32.8 (25.2-41.5)	18.1 (12.6-25.2)	18.5 (12.6-26.2)

\*\* Indicates RSE >50% or n <10. \* Indicates RSE ≥ 25% & ≤ 50%.

<sup>1</sup>Asked of persons who had smoked in the past 12 months (including current smokers) and who **were not** planning to quit.

Multiple responses were allowed.

<sup>2</sup>Remoteness classification used by NDSHS for whole of Australia has three categories.



Table 7D: Factors that would motivate those not planning to quit, Queenslanders aged 14 years and older, 2016

What factors would motivate you to quit smoking? (Asked of persons who had smoked in the past 12 months (including current smokers) and who <b>were not</b> planning to quit)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Advice from my doctor	16.9 (10.7-25.6)	*8.4 (4.4-15.5)	13.5 (9.2-19.4)
Family/Partner/Parents	**	*17.7 (9.9-29.5)	9.9 (6.1-15.7)
Affecting my fitness	21.5 (14.2-31.1)	*10.8 (6.0-18.7)	17.3 (12.2-23.9)
Ill health	43.4 (33.6-53.8)	29.4 (20.0-41.0)	37.9 (30.5-45.9)
Pregnancy	**	*22.9 (13.0-37.1)	*10.1 (5.7-17.0)
Children in the home	*11.7 (6.2-20.9)	*15.8 (7.4-30.5)	13.3 (8.2-20.8)
Increase in cost	35.5 (26.1-46.1)	18.9 (11.5-29.6)	29.0 (22.2-36.8)
More restrictions on where I can smoke	**	**	*5.6 (3.0-10.3)
Self motivation (I'll give up when I'm ready)	**	**	**
Other	**	**	*7.1 (4.0-12.4)
Nothing would motivate me to quit	21.8 (14.7-31.1)	*15.3 (8.7-25.3)	19.3 (14.0-25.9)

\*\* Indicates RSE > 50% or n < 10. \* Indicates RSE ≥ 25% & ≤ 50%.

**Of the 20% of Queenslanders aged 14 years and older who had smoked in the past 12 months, 29% did not intend to quit.**

**Reasons for not intending to quit (Table 7B)**

- Enjoyment of smoking was the leading reason for not quitting (54%) followed by a perceived sense of relaxation through smoking (45%)

**Reasons for those not planning to quit by age (Table 7C)** —Australian data used due to limitations of data for Queensland reporting

- Younger people were generally more likely to report that the most important reason for not quitting was because smoking was relaxing.
- Adults aged 45–64 years were almost twice as likely to report addiction to nicotine as their reason for not quitting compared to those aged 18–29 years (26% compared to 14%).
- 1 in 6 (16%) people reported previous failure to quit as their reason for not quitting regardless of sex, age, socioeconomic status or remoteness category.

**Key factors that would motivate quitting (Table 7D) include:**

- ill health (38%)
- higher cost of cigarettes (29%)
- being pregnant (23%)
- fitness (17%)

1 in 5 (19%) reported that nothing would motivate them to quit.



**Table 8: Use of electronic cigarettes and other tobacco products, persons aged 14 years and older, 2016**

Which, if any, of the following products have you ever used and which have you used in the last 12 months? (Asked of all persons; <b>Queensland results</b> )	Never used % (95% CI)	Used but not in last 12 months % (95% CI)	Used in last 12 months % (95% CI)
Chewing tobacco	98.1 (97.5-98.6)	1.4 (1.1-2.0)	*0.5 (0.3-0.9)
Snuff	98.8 (98.3-99.2)	0.8 (0.5-1.2)	*0.4 (0.2-0.8)
Snus	99.2 (98.7-99.5)	*0.4 (0.2-0.7)	*0.4 (0.2-0.8)
Shishas/Hookas/Nargillas	93.9 (92.8-94.8)	4.2 (3.5-5.1)	1.9 (1.4-2.7)
Bidis	98.7 (98.2-99.1)	1.0 (0.7-1.4)	**

Refer to glossary for definitions

How often, if at all, do you currently use electronic cigarettes? (Asked of all persons; <b>Australian results</b> due to limitations in reporting for Queensland)	Persons % (95% CI)	Smokers % (95% CI)	Non-smokers % (95% CI)
Daily	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	1.5 (1.0-2.1)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)
At least weekly (but not daily)	0.2 (0.2-0.3)	1.2 (0.8-1.7)	*0.1 (0.0-0.1)
At least monthly (but not weekly)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)	**
Less than monthly	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	1.0 (0.6-1.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)
I used to use them, but no longer use	1.6 (1.4-1.8)	6.8 (5.8-7.9)	0.7 (0.5-0.8)
I only tried them once or twice	6.0 (5.6-6.4)	19.8 (18.2-21.6)	3.6 (3.2-3.9)
Never used	91.2 (90.7-91.7)	69.0 (67.1-71.0)	95.1 (94.7-95.5)

About what age were you when you first tried/used an electronic cigarette? (Asked of persons who have tried an electronic cigarette; <b>Queensland results</b> )	Persons Mean (95% CI)	Smokers Mean (95% CI)	Non-smokers Mean (95% CI)
Age (years)	31.1 (29.3-32.8)	34.6 (32.4-36.8)	27.8 (25.2-30.3)

What was/were your main reason(s) for using electronic cigarettes? (Asked of persons who have tried an electronic cigarette; <b>Queensland results</b> )	Persons % (95% CI)	Smokers % (95% CI)	Non-smokers % (95% CI)
To help me quit smoking	31.5 (25.7-37.8)	37.7 (29.5-46.7)	25.4 (17.8-34.8)
To try to cut down on the number of cigarettes I smoke/smoked	16.8 (12.6-21.9)	29.5 (22.1-38.3)	**
To try to stop me going back to smoking regular cigarettes	13.4 (9.5-18.7)	19.9 (13.1-28.9)	*7.2 (4.1-12.4)
I think they are less harmful than regular cigarettes	14.3 (10.5-19.2)	16.1 (11.0-22.9)	*12.6 (7.5-20.3)
They are cheaper than regular cigarettes	9.9 (6.6-14.7)	15.6 (9.8-23.8)	**
I think they taste better than regular cigarettes	8.3 (5.2-12.9)	*8.7 (4.5-15.9)	*7.9 (4.1-14.8)
You can smoke in places where regular cigarettes are banned (e.g. inside restaurants, pubs or bars)	*4.8 (2.8-8.3)	*8.5 (4.6-14.9)	**
They seem more acceptable than regular cigarettes	*4.8 (2.5-9.1)	**	**
Out of curiosity	52.6 (45.7-59.3)	41.3 (32.4-50.8)	63.5 (53.7-72.3)
Other	*5.5 (3.2-9.3)	**	*8.3 (4.6-14.5)

Multiple responses allowed.

Where do you usually obtain your electronic cigarettes? (Asked of persons who have tried an electronic cigarette; <b>Queensland results</b> )	Persons % (95% CI)	Smokers % (95% CI)	Non-smokers % (95% CI)
From the Internet - Australian retailer	10.8 (7.5-15.3)	15.2 (9.9-22.5)	*6.6 (3.3-12.8)
From the Internet - Overseas retailers	9.1 (6.1-13.2)	11.8 (7.1-18.8)	*6.5 (3.5-11.8)
From the Internet - unsure of the origin	**	**	**
Friend or family member	43.0 (36.0-50.2)	32.2 (23.7-42.2)	53.1 (42.4-63.5)
Tobacco retail outlet	21.4 (15.7-28.6)	19.9 (13.8-27.9)	22.9 (14.0-35.1)
Pharmacy/chemist	**	**	**
Other retail outlet	14.2 (10.1-19.8)	18.4 (11.9-27.5)	*10.3 (5.9-17.2)

\*\* Indicates RSE &gt;50% or n &lt;10. \* Indicates RSE ≥25% &amp; ≤50%.

Smokers=daily smokers and current less than daily smokers. Non-smokers=ex-smokers and never smokers.

**Use of electronic cigarettes and other tobacco products (Table 8)**

Of Australians aged 14 years and older (noting sample limitations for Queensland reporting):

- 91% never used electronic cigarettes. Non-smokers were 38% more likely to have never used electronic cigarettes than smokers (95% compared to 69%).
- 0.5% used electronic cigarettes daily and 0.2% weekly. Smokers were 5 times as likely as non-smokers to use electronic cigarettes daily (1.5% compared to 0.3%) and 12 times as likely to use them weekly (1.2% compared to 0.1%).

Of Queenslanders aged 14 years and older:

- The average age at first use of electronic cigarettes was 31 years. On average, non-smokers initiated electronic cigarette use 6.8 years earlier than smokers.
- 2% used Shishas, or Hookas or Nargillas in the past 12 months (see glossary for definition).

**Among persons who had ever used electronic cigarettes, the most common reasons for their use were:**

- 53% used out of curiosity
- 32% used to help quit smoking
- 17% for cutting down the number of cigarettes smoked
- 14% thought they were less harmful than regular cigarettes
- 13% used as an attempt to stop them going back to regular smoking.

**Source of obtaining electronic cigarettes**

- 43% sourced them from a friend or a family member
- 21% bought them from a tobacco retail outlet
- 14% from other outlets
- 11% obtained from an Australian retailer on the internet
- 9% sourced them from an overseas retailer on the internet.

## 2. Alcohol

Table 9: Prevalence of alcohol consumption in Queensland and Australia, 2016

		Queensland		Australia	
		18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)	18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)
Persons	Ever used <sup>1</sup>	94.1 (93.1-95.0)	92.2 (91.0-93.2)	92.0 (91.5-92.5)	89.8 (89.3-90.4)
	Recent use <sup>2</sup>	83.6 (82.1-84.9)	80.6 (79.0-82.1)	81.2 (80.5-81.8)	78.1 (77.5-78.8)
	Daily	6.9 (6.0-7.8)	6.4 (5.7-7.3)	6.3 (5.9-6.6)	5.9 (5.6-6.2)
	Weekly	37.8 (36.0-39.7)	35.6 (33.8-37.4)	37.9 (37.1-38.6)	35.8 (35.0-36.5)
	Less than weekly	38.1 (36.2-40.0)	37.8 (35.9-39.6)	36.4 (35.6-37.2)	35.8 (35.0-36.6)
	Ex-drinker	9.0 (8.0-10.1)	8.5 (7.6-9.6)	8.3 (7.9-8.8)	8.0 (7.6-8.4)
	Never a full serve of alcohol	8.3 (7.2-9.4)	11.7 (10.4-13.1)	11.1 (10.6-11.7)	14.5 (13.9-15.2)
Males	Ever used <sup>1</sup>	95.1 (93.6-96.3)	93.0 (91.3-94.4)	92.8 (92.1-93.5)	90.4 (89.6-91.1)
	Recent use <sup>2</sup>	85.8 (83.6-87.7)	82.4 (80.1-84.6)	83.9 (82.9-84.8)	80.5 (79.5-81.5)
	Daily	9.4 (8.0-10.9)	8.8 (7.5-10.2)	8.1 (7.6-8.7)	7.6 (7.1-8.2)
	Weekly	44.6 (41.7-47.4)	41.8 (39.1-44.6)	43.2 (42.0-44.4)	40.7 (39.6-41.9)
	Less than weekly	31.4 (28.7-34.1)	31.4 (28.8-34.0)	32.0 (30.9-33.2)	31.6 (30.5-32.7)
	Ex-drinker	8.4 (6.9-10.2)	7.9 (6.5-9.6)	7.5 (6.9-8.1)	7.1 (6.6-7.7)
	Never a full serve of alcohol	6.3 (5.0-8.0)	10.2 (8.5-12.2)	9.2 (8.5-10.0)	12.9 (12.1-13.8)
Females	Ever used <sup>1</sup>	93.2 (91.7-94.5)	91.4 (89.6-92.9)	91.3 (90.6-91.9)	89.3 (88.5-90.0)
	Recent use <sup>2</sup>	81.4 (79.3-83.3)	78.7 (76.5-80.8)	78.6 (77.7-79.4)	75.9 (74.9-76.8)
	Daily	4.4 (3.5-5.6)	4.2 (3.3-5.2)	4.5 (4.1-4.9)	4.2 (3.8-4.6)
	Weekly	31.3 (29.0-33.6)	29.5 (27.3-31.8)	32.7 (31.7-33.7)	31.0 (30.0-31.9)
	Less than weekly	44.6 (42.0-47.2)	44.0 (41.5-46.6)	40.6 (39.5-41.6)	39.9 (38.9-40.9)
	Ex-drinker	9.6 (8.3-11.1)	9.2 (7.9-10.6)	9.2 (8.6-9.8)	8.8 (8.3-9.4)
	Never a full serve of alcohol	10.1 (8.6-11.9)	13.1 (11.4-15.2)	13.0 (12.3-13.8)	16.1 (15.3-17.0)

<sup>1</sup> Have tried alcohol at least once.

<sup>2</sup> Have had an alcoholic drink in the past 12 months and have consumed a full serve of alcohol in lifetime.

### Prevalence

In 2016, of Queenslanders adults:

- 94% had ever consumed alcohol
- 84% consumed alcohol in the past 12 months
- 38% consumed weekly
- 7% consumed alcohol daily
- 9% were ex-drinkers
- 8% had never had a full serve of alcohol.

### National comparison

Compared to national, Queensland adults were:

- 2% more likely to have ever used alcohol (94% compared to 92%).
- 3% more likely to be recent users of alcohol (84% compared to 81%).
- 25% less likely to have never consumed a full serve of alcohol (8% compared to 11%).

### Prevalence by sex

Compared to adult females, adult males were:

- 2.1 times more likely to be daily drinkers (9% compared to 4%)
- 42% more likely to be weekly drinkers (45% compared to 31%)
- 38% less likely to have never consumed a full serve of alcohol (6% compared to 10%)
- 30% less likely to drink less than weekly (31% compared to 45%)
- 5% more likely to be recent drinkers (86% compared to 81%)

**Table 10: Alcohol consumption, lifetime and single occasion risk by population characteristics, adults, Queensland, 2016**

	Abstainers	Lifetime risk		Single occasion risk		
	% (95% CI)	Low risk % (95% CI)	Risky % (95% CI)	Low risk % (95% CI)	At least yearly but not monthly % (95% CI)	At least monthly including weekly % (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>	17.6 (16.1-19.1)	62.0 (60.1-63.9)	20.5 (18.9-22.1)	39.3 (37.5-41.2)	13.3 (12.0-14.7)	29.8 (28.0-31.7)
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	14.9 (12.9-17.1)	54.0 (51.1-56.8)	31.2 (28.6-33.9)	31.2 (28.7-33.8)	12.8 (11.0-14.8)	41.2 (38.3-44.1)
Females	20.2 (18.2-22.4)	69.9 (67.5-72.2)	9.9 (8.5-11.5)	47.3 (44.7-49.9)	13.8 (12.0-15.8)	18.7 (16.7-20.8)
<b>Persons</b>						
18–29 years	14.6 (11.2-18.7)	66.2 (61.1-70.9)	19.3 (15.6-23.6)	27.2 (22.8-32.2)	17.8 (14.3-21.9)	40.5 (35.5-45.7)
30–44 years	12.7 (10.3-15.5)	63.4 (59.7-66.9)	23.9 (20.9-27.3)	31.9 (28.7-35.3)	17.2 (14.7-20.1)	38.1 (34.6-41.7)
45–64 years	18.2 (15.8-20.8)	60.2 (57.0-63.3)	21.6 (19.1-24.3)	43.8 (40.7-47.0)	11.7 (9.7-14.1)	26.3 (23.5-29.2)
65+ years	26.9 (23.8-30.3)	58.1 (54.5-61.7)	15.0 (12.6-17.7)	56.3 (52.6-59.8)	5.1 (3.7-6.9)	11.7 (9.7-14.2)
<b>Males</b>						
18–29 years	13.2 (8.5-20.0)	55.7 (48.1-63.1)	31.0 (24.6-38.3)	19.1 (13.8-25.8)	13.6 (9.5-19.1)	54.1 (46.5-61.5)
30–44 years	9.7 (6.7-13.7)	54.3 (48.7-59.8)	36.0 (30.9-41.6)	22.9 (18.6-27.8)	16.7 (13.0-21.2)	50.8 (45.2-56.3)
45–64 years	18.1 (14.6-22.1)	51.5 (46.8-56.2)	30.4 (26.3-34.8)	32.7 (28.5-37.2)	13.0 (10.0-16.8)	36.2 (31.8-40.8)
65+ years	19.0 (15.2-23.4)	55.5 (50.4-60.5)	25.5 (21.3-30.2)	55.4 (50.3-60.3)	5.6 (3.7-8.3)	20.1 (16.4-24.3)
<b>Females</b>						
18–29 years	15.9 (11.6-21.5)	76.8 (70.7-82.0)	7.3 (4.7-11.1)	35.5 (28.9-42.8)	22.0 (16.7-28.5)	26.5 (20.8-33.2)
30–44 years	15.6 (12.2-19.8)	72.3 (67.8-76.5)	12.0 (9.4-15.3)	40.9 (36.4-45.5)	17.8 (14.5-21.6)	25.7 (21.8-30.0)
45–64 years	18.3 (15.2-21.9)	68.8 (64.7-72.6)	12.9 (10.3-16.0)	54.9 (50.5-59.2)	10.4 (7.8-13.7)	16.4 (13.4-19.9)
65+ years	34.3 (29.5-39.4)	60.6 (55.4-65.5)	5.1 (3.3-7.8)	57.1 (51.9-62.2)	4.7 (2.9-7.4)	*3.9 (2.3-6.6)
<b>Socioeconomic status</b>						
Disadvantaged	27.0 (23.3-31.0)	53.8 (49.5-58.0)	19.3 (16.2-22.8)	37.1 (33.2-41.2)	8.9 (6.8-11.7)	27.0 (23.3-31.0)
Quintile 2	16.0 (13.2-19.2)	62.6 (58.5-66.5)	21.4 (18.2-25.0)	39.4 (35.5-43.4)	12.7 (10.1-15.7)	32.0 (28.1-36.1)
Quintile 3	18.3 (15.5-21.5)	59.9 (56.1-63.6)	21.8 (18.7-25.2)	37.8 (34.2-41.6)	13.5 (11.1-16.4)	30.4 (26.9-34.1)
Quintile 4	10.7 (8.2-13.9)	69.6 (64.9-73.9)	19.7 (16.1-23.9)	41.0 (36.2-46.0)	18.3 (14.5-22.9)	30.0 (25.4-35.0)
Advantaged	12.5 (9.5-16.2)	67.9 (63.1-72.3)	19.6 (16.0-23.9)	42.7 (38.2-47.5)	14.7 (11.6-18.4)	30.1 (25.8-34.8)
<b>Remoteness</b>						
Major cities	14.7 (13.1-16.5)	65.2 (62.8-67.5)	20.2 (18.2-22.3)	40.5 (38.2-42.9)	14.2 (12.5-16.1)	30.6 (28.3-33.0)
Inner regional	20.4 (17.2-24.1)	61.5 (57.2-65.5)	18.1 (15.1-21.5)	43.4 (39.2-47.8)	10.4 (8.2-13.2)	25.7 (22.1-29.7)
Outer regional	20.9 (17.0-25.4)	54.7 (49.6-59.8)	24.4 (20.2-29.2)	34.2 (29.7-39.0)	13.8 (10.6-17.7)	31.1 (26.4-36.3)
Remote/very remote	33.1 (23.7-44.0)	43.9 (34.0-54.4)	23.0 (15.7-32.4)	21.7 (15.2-30.0)	*11.5 (6.4-19.8)	33.7 (24.4-44.4)

\* Indicates RSE ≥25% &amp; ≤50%.

**Abstainers**

In 2016, of adult Queenslanders:

- 1 in 6 (18%) were abstainers with females 36% more likely to be abstainers than males.
- Queenslanders aged 65 years and older were almost twice as likely to be abstainers as younger people aged 18–29 years (27% compared to 15%). Females aged 65 years or older were 81% more likely to be abstainers than males of the same age group (34% compared to 19%).
- People living in disadvantaged areas were 2.2 times more likely to be abstainers than those living in advantaged areas (27% compared to 13%).
- People living in remote or very remote areas were twice as likely to be abstainers as those living in major cities (33% compared to 15%).

**Lifetime risky drinking (****Table 10)**

In 2016, of adult Queenslanders:

- 1 in 5 (21%) consumed alcohol at lifetime risky levels (more than 2 standard drinks on average per day). Males were 3 times as likely to drink at lifetime risk as females (31% compared to 10%).
- The prevalence of lifetime risky drinking was highest in adults aged 30–44 years (24%) and lowest among those aged 65 years and older (15%).
- Males were more likely to drink at lifetime risk than females across the age range. The difference was highest in those aged 65 years and older with prevalence in males 5 times that of females (26% compared to 5%), followed by 18–29 year age group (males 4.2 times that of females; 31% compared to 7%).
- The rates of lifetime risky drinking did not differ by socioeconomic status or remoteness.

**Single occasion risky drinking (monthly)**

- 3 in 10 (30%) of adult Queenslanders consumed alcohol at single occasion risk (more than 4 standard drinks on a single occasion) at least monthly.
- Males were 2.2 times as likely to drink at single occasion risk as females (41% compared to 19%).
- Young adults (18–29 years) were 54% more likely to drink at single occasion risk level than older adults (45–64 years), and 3.5 times as likely as those aged 65 years and older.
- The prevalence of single occasion risky drinking did not differ by socioeconomic status or remoteness.

**The NDSHS is used to compare Queensland rates with national and jurisdictional rates while the Queensland Preventive Health survey is used to report prevalence of alcohol consumption. In 2018, based on the state survey, 22% of Queensland adults consumed alcohol at a level that put them at risk over a lifetime and 31% consumed at a single occasion risk level (at least monthly).**

**Table 11: Prevalence of alcohol consumption – lifetime and single occasion risk by sex and jurisdiction, adults, 2016**

	Abstainers	Lifetime risk		Single occasion risk		
		Low risk	Risky	Low risk	At least yearly but not monthly	At least monthly including weekly
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>						
Australia	19.8 (19.2-20.5)	62.2 (61.4-62.9)	18.0 (17.4-18.6)	41.3 (40.5-42.1)	12.2 (11.7-12.8)	26.6 (25.9-27.4)
NSW	21.0 (19.8-22.3)	61.4 (59.9-62.9)	17.6 (16.5-18.8)	42.6 (41.1-44.1)	11.5 (10.6-12.5)	24.9 (23.6-26.3)
Vic.	20.3 (19.0-21.6)	63.7 (62.1-65.2)	16.1 (15.0-17.2)	42.3 (40.8-43.9)	12.0 (11.1-13.1)	25.3 (24.0-26.8)
Qld	17.6 (16.1-19.1)	62.0 (60.1-63.9)	20.5 (18.9-22.1)	39.3 (37.5-41.2)	13.3 (12.0-14.7)	29.8 (28.0-31.7)
WA	21.7 (19.8-23.8)	58.8 (56.4-61.0)	19.5 (17.7-21.4)	38.7 (36.5-41.0)	11.0 (9.6-12.5)	28.6 (26.5-30.8)
SA	18.6 (16.7-20.7)	64.7 (62.3-67.1)	16.7 (14.9-18.6)	42.0 (39.6-44.4)	13.1 (11.5-14.9)	26.3 (24.1-28.7)
Tas.	14.8 (12.5-17.4)	66.7 (63.2-70.0)	18.6 (15.8-21.7)	42.3 (38.8-45.8)	14.9 (12.4-17.9)	28.1 (24.7-31.6)
ACT	17.3 (14.2-20.9)	67.7 (63.9-71.4)	15.0 (12.5-17.8)	41.6 (38.0-45.2)	17.7 (15.0-20.7)	23.5 (20.4-26.9)
NT	20.6 (17.6-24.0)	50.0 (46.3-53.7)	29.4 (26.2-32.9)	29.6 (26.5-32.8)	12.8 (10.5-15.5)	37.1 (33.6-40.7)
<b>Males</b>						
Australia	16.9 (16.0-17.9)	57.1 (55.9-58.3)	25.9 (24.9-27.0)	34.2 (33.1-35.4)	12.7 (11.9-13.5)	36.1 (3.05-37.3)
NSW	17.7 (15.9-19.5)	57.2 (54.9-59.4)	25.2 (23.3-27.2)	37.0 (34.8-39.2)	12.0 (10.7-13.6)	33.4 (31.2-35.6)
Vic.	17.1 (15.4-19.0)	59.9 (57.6-62.2)	23.0 (21.1-24.9)	34.9 (32.8-37.1)	13.3 (11.8-15.0)	34.6 (32.5-36.9)
Qld	14.9 (12.9-17.1)	54.0 (51.1-56.8)	31.2 (28.6-33.9)	31.2 (28.7-33.8)	12.8 (11.0-14.8)	41.2 (38.3-44.1)
WA	19.3 (16.5-22.4)	54.4 (50.9-57.9)	26.3 (23.4-29.4)	32.6 (29.4-35.9)	10.1 (8.2-12.4)	38.0 (34.7-41.5)
SA	16.3 (13.5-19.5)	60.8 (57.1-64.4)	22.9 (20.1-26.0)	34.5 (31.2-38.0)	15.3 (12.8-18.2)	33.9 (30.4-37.5)
Tas.	13.8 (10.6-17.9)	59.2 (53.6-64.6)	27.0 (22.2-32.3)	30.5 (25.9-35.4)	15.0 (11.2-19.9)	40.7 (35.2-46.5)
ACT	15.2 (10.4-21.6)	61.7 (55.6-67.4)	23.1 (18.8-28.1)	30.2 (25.7-35.2)	19.0 (15.1-23.7)	35.6 (30.2-41.3)
NT	18.5 (14.3-23.7)	42.2 (36.9-47.6)	39.3 (34.1-44.7)	22.1 (18.0-26.7)	11.7 (8.6-15.8)	47.7 (42.3-53.1)
<b>Females</b>						
Australia	22.7 (21.8-23.6)	67.0 (66.0-68.0)	10.3 (9.7-10.9)	48.1 (47.0-49.2)	11.8 (11.1-12.5)	17.4 (16.6-18.3)
NSW	24.2 (22.5-26.0)	65.5 (63.6-67.4)	10.2 (9.1-11.5)	48.1 (46.1-50.0)	11.0 (9.8-12.3)	16.7 (15.2-18.3)
Vic.	23.3 (21.5-25.2)	67.3 (65.2-69.2)	9.5 (8.3-10.7)	49.4 (47.3-51.5)	10.8 (9.6-12.2)	16.5 (14.9-18.1)
Qld	20.2 (18.2-22.4)	69.9 (67.5-72.2)	9.9 (8.5-11.5)	47.3 (44.7-49.9)	13.8 (12.0-15.8)	18.7 (16.7-20.8)
WA	24.2 (21.7-26.9)	63.1 (60.1-66.0)	12.7 (10.8-14.9)	44.8 (41.9-47.8)	11.9 (10.1-13.9)	19.1 (16.8-21.8)
SA	20.9 (18.3-23.7)	68.5 (65.3-71.6)	10.6 (8.7-12.9)	49.2 (45.9-52.5)	10.9 (9.0-13.2)	19.0 (16.3-22.0)
Tas.	15.7 (12.6-19.3)	73.9 (69.7-77.8)	10.4 (7.9-13.6)	53.8 (49.1-58.3)	14.9 (11.8-18.6)	15.7 (12.7-19.4)
ACT	19.3 (15.8-23.4)	73.6 (69.1-77.6)	7.1 (4.9-10.2)	52.4 (47.5-57.3)	16.4 (12.9-20.5)	11.9 (9.0-15.5)
NT	22.9 (18.9-27.5)	58.9 (54.0-63.6)	18.2 (14.7-22.3)	38.1 (33.6-42.8)	13.9 (10.9-17.7)	25.0 (20.9-29.5)

**Prevalence and selected characteristics across jurisdictions****Abstainers:**

- Prevalence of abstaining in Queensland was 11% lower than the national rate (18% compared with 20%)
- Queensland was ranked sixth highest (18%) among the jurisdictions for abstaining.

**Lifetime risky drinking:**

- The prevalence of lifetime risky drinking in Queensland was 14% higher than the national rate (21% compared to 18%).
- Among the jurisdictions, Queensland had the second highest rate of lifetime risky drinking after Northern Territory.

**Single occasion risk – at least monthly**

- The Queensland rate of single occasion risky drinking at least monthly was 12% higher than the national rate.
- Queensland was ranked second highest among the jurisdictions for single occasion risky drinking after Northern Territory.

**Table 12: Selected alcohol related indicators, persons aged 14 years and older, Queensland, 2016**

Have you ever tried alcohol? (Asked of all persons)	Yes % (95% CI)
Persons	92.2 (91.0-93.2)
Males	93.0 (91.3-94.4)
Females	91.4 (89.6-92.9)
Have you ever had a full serve of alcohol? (e.g. a glass of wine, a whole nip of spirits, a glass of beer, etc.) (Asked of all who had tried alcohol)	Yes % (95% CI)
Persons	95.8 (94.9-96.6)
Males	96.6 (95.3-97.5)
Females	95.1 (93.7-96.1)
About what age were you when you had your first full serve of alcohol? (Asked of persons aged 14 to 24 years who ever had a full serve of alcohol)	Mean age (years) (95% CI)
Persons	16.1 (15.9-16.4)
Males	16.1 (15.7-16.5)
Females	16.2 (15.8-16.5)

- 9 of 10 (92%) Queenslanders aged 14 years and older had ever tried alcohol with no difference between males and females.
- Of those who had ever tried alcohol, 96% had a full serve.
- The mean age at which Queenslanders consumed first full serve of alcohol was 16.1 years with no difference between males and females.

**Table 13: Prevalence of dual risks: alcohol consumption and smoking, Queensland, 2016**

	Lifetime risky alcohol consumption % (95% CI)	Lifetime low risk alcohol consumption % (95% CI)	Abstainers % (95% CI)
Daily smokers	5.7 (4.9-6.8)	7.7 (6.7-8.9)	1.9 (1.5-2.5)
Current smokers (not daily)	1.0 (0.6-1.5)	1.6 (1.2-2.3)	**
Ex-smokers	6.9 (6.1-7.9)	16.4 (15.1-17.8)	3.2 (2.6-3.8)
Never smokers	6.8 (5.9-8.0)	36.2 (34.4-38.2)	12.3 (11.0-13.7)

\*\* Indicates RSE >50% or n <10.

- About 1 in 18 (6% or 221,000) adults smoked daily and consumed alcohol at a level that put them at risk over a lifetime.
- About 1 in 2 adults were low risk drinkers and had either never smoked (36%) or were ex-smokers (16%)
- 1 in 8 (12%) adults abstained from drinking and had never smoked.



## Alcohol-related social impacts

**Table 14: In the last 12 months, did any person under the influence of or affected by alcohol....? 14 years or older, 2016**

### a) Queensland

	Verbally abuse you % (95% CI)	Physically abuse you % (95% CI)	Put you in fear % (95% CI)	Any of these % (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>	19.4 (17.9-21.1)	7.9 (6.8-9.2)	11.1 (9.9-12.5)	21.9 (20.3-23.6)
Males	21.9 (19.5-24.5)	8.8 (7.1-10.9)	8.9 (7.2-10.9)	23.6 (21.2-26.2)
Females	17.0 (15.1-19.1)	7.0 (5.8-8.6)	13.3 (11.5-15.2)	20.2 (18.2-22.4)
<b>Persons</b>				
14–17 years	*10.4 (6.1-17.4)	**	*8.8 (4.8-15.5)	13.3 (8.3-20.7)
18–29 years	27.3 (22.9-32.3)	11.7 (8.5-15.8)	15.2 (11.6-19.7)	30.6 (26.0-35.7)
30–44 years	24.0 (21.0-27.3)	10.4 (8.2-13.0)	13.1 (10.8-15.7)	27.2 (24.1-30.6)
45–64 years	19.2 (16.6-22.0)	7.1 (5.4-9.2)	11.0 (9.0-13.5)	21.2 (18.6-24.0)
65+ years	7.3 (5.6-9.4)	3.2 (2.1-4.9)	4.4 (3.1-6.2)	8.6 (6.8-10.9)

\*\* Indicates RSE>50% or n<10. \*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

### b) Australia

	Verbally abuse you % (95% CI)	Physically abuse you % (95% CI)	Put you in fear % (95% CI)	Any of these % (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>	18.7 (18.0-19.3)	7.3 (6.9-7.7)	11.4 (10.9-11.9)	21.9 (21.2-22.6)
Males	20.2 (19.2-21.2)	8.1 (7.4-8.8)	9.3 (8.6-10.0)	22.5 (21.5-23.5)
Females	17.2 (16.4-18.0)	6.5 (6.0-7.1)	13.5 (12.8-14.3)	21.4 (20.5-22.3)
<b>Persons</b>				
14–17 years	11.3 (9.0-14.1)	4.2 (2.9-6.2)	11.2 (9.0-14.0)	16.7 (13.9-19.8)
18–29 years	27.1 (25.3-29.0)	11.8 (10.5-13.3)	18.1 (16.6-19.8)	32.9 (31.0-34.9)
30–44 years	21.8 (20.5-23.0)	8.6 (7.7-9.5)	13.1 (12.1-14.1)	25.2 (23.9-26.5)
45–64 years	18.2 (17.1-19.2)	6.1 (5.5-6.8)	9.9 (9.1-10.7)	20.4 (19.4-21.5)
65+ years	8.0 (7.3-8.8)	3.1 (2.6-3.7)	3.8 (3.3-4.4)	9.2 (8.4-10.1)

In 2016 (Table 14a):

- About 1 in 5 (22%) of Queenslanders aged 14 years and older reported being a victim of abuse from an alcohol-affected person in the previous 12 months—similar to Australia.
- 19% reported being verbally abused, 11% experienced fear, and 8% reported physical abuse.
- Males were 29% more likely than females to report being verbally abused (22% compared to 17%) while females were 49% more likely than males to report experience of fear (13% compared to 9%).
- Among Australian children aged 14–17 years (Table 14b, results were similar for Queensland):
  - 11% reported being verbally abused by an individual under the influence of alcohol
  - 11% reported experiencing fear
  - 4% reported being physically abused
- Younger adults were more likely to report being abused than older people in Queensland (31% in 18–29 years, 27% in 30–44 years, 21% in 45–64 years and 9% in 65 years and older) (Table 14a).



**Table 15: Which of the following persons under the influence of or affected by alcohol were responsible for the incidents referred to above? 14 years and older, 2016****a) Queensland**

	Verbal abuse % (95% CI)	Physical abuse % (95% CI)	Put you in fear % (95% CI)	Any of these % (95% CI)
<b>Partner<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Persons</b>	19.9 (16.6-23.5)	22.3 (14.6-32.5)	19.4 (15.1-24.6)	20.1 (17.0-23.5)
Males	10.2 (6.8-15.0)	**	*9.5 (4.4-19.2)	10.6 (7.2-15.3)
Females	32.2 (26.8-38.2)	35.3 (23.1-49.7)	26.3 (20.5-33.0)	30.9 (26.0-36.3)
<b>Persons</b>				
14–17 years	**	**	**	**
18–29 years	15.6 (9.8-23.9)	**	*16.6 (8.8-29.2)	15.3 (9.9-22.9)
30–44 years	27.1 (21.3-33.7)	**	29.2 (21.2-38.8)	27.1 (21.6-33.5)
45–64 years	18.9 (13.6-25.7)	**	16.9 (10.5-26.1)	20.5 (15.2-27.2)
65+ years	*18.1 (9.9-30.7)	**	**	*16.6 (9.4-27.6)
<b>Relative<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Persons</b>	15.2 (12.0-19.2)	*11.3 (6.4-19.3)	13.3 (9.0-19.2)	15.3 (12.3-19.0)
Males	13.2 (8.8-19.3)	**	**	13.0 (8.9-18.7)
Females	17.9 (13.5-23.3)	*17.8 (9.1-32.1)	14.3 (10.0-20.1)	18.0 (13.9-22.9)
<b>Persons</b>				
14–17 years	**	**	**	**
18–29 years	*14.3 (8.0-24.5)	**	**	*13.3 (7.5-22.6)
30–44 years	12.0 (8.0-17.6)	**	**	10.8 (7.2-15.8)
45–64 years	15.5 (10.3-22.5)	**	*15.3 (8.9-25.1)	16.4 (11.4-23.0)
65+ years	*18.1 (9.2-32.4)	**	**	*22.0 (12.9-34.9)
<b>Someone else known to you<sup>3</sup></b>				
<b>Persons</b>	28.0 (23.8-32.5)	30.6 (20.7-42.6)	19.2 (14.4-25.1)	28.3 (24.4-32.5)
Males	30.2 (24.5-36.6)	38.6 (24.0-55.6)	17.7 (11.1-27.1)	30.3 (24.8-36.5)
Females	25.1 (19.5-31.7)	*20.6 (10.6-36.2)	20.2 (14.0-28.2)	26.0 (20.8-31.9)
<b>Persons</b>				
14–17 years	**	**	**	**
18–29 years	31.0 (22.1-41.5)	**	**	29.1 (20.9-38.9)
30–44 years	27.3 (20.6-35.1)	**	19.8 (12.4-30.1)	28.1 (21.8-35.4)
45–64 years	23.2 (17.3-30.3)	**	24.1 (15.5-35.5)	26.0 (20.1-33.0)
65+ years	38.0 (26.0-51.7)	**	**	33.9 (23.2-46.5)

\*\* Indicates RSE>50% or n<10. \*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

<sup>1</sup>Current or former spouse, partner, boy/girlfriend

<sup>2</sup>Parent, child, brother, sister, other relative

<sup>3</sup>Other house/flat resident, work/school/university mate, friend, other person known to me

## b) Australia

	Verbal abuse % (95% CI)	Physical abuse % (95% CI)	Put you in fear % (95% CI)	Any of these % (95% CI)
<b>Partner<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Persons</b>	17.9 (16.5-19.3)	20.5 (17.1-24.3)	15.6 (13.9-17.5)	17.6 (16.3-18.9)
Males	9.5 (8.1-11.2)	11.1 (7.6-15.9)	6.2 (4.3-8.7)	9.8 (8.4-11.4)
Females	27.6 (25.4-30.0)	32.2 (26.5-38.4)	22.0 (19.6-24.6)	25.6 (23.6-27.6)
<b>Persons</b>				
14–17 years	**	**	**	**
18–29 years	14.8 (12.3-17.7)	14.7 (9.6-21.9)	15.1 (11.9-19.0)	14.6 (12.3-17.1)
30–44 years	21.9 (19.4-24.7)	30.8 (24.5-38.0)	20.2 (17.1-23.8)	21.9 (19.6-24.5)
45–64 years	20.1 (17.6-22.7)	19.8 (13.8-27.6)	15.3 (12.4-18.6)	19.8 (17.6-22.3)
65+ years	14.0 (10.8-17.9)	**	9.6 (6.1-15.0)	13.4 (10.5-16.9)
<b>Relative<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Persons</b>	13.7 (12.4-15.1)	11.4 (8.7-14.6)	11.7 (10.1-13.6)	13.4 (12.2-14.7)
Males	10.0 (8.4-12.0)	9.4 (6.1-14.1)	9.6 (7.0-13.1)	10.2 (8.6-12.0)
Females	17.9 (15.9-20.1)	13.8 (10.0-18.8)	13.2 (11.2-15.4)	16.8 (15.0-18.6)
<b>Persons</b>				
14–17 years	25.1 (16.2-36.9)	**	24.7 (16.2-35.8)	25.9 (18.3-35.2)
18–29 years	13.7 (11.0-16.8)	*9.0 (5.0-15.6)	10.2 (7.1-14.3)	12.7 (10.4-15.5)
30–44 years	11.6 (9.5-14.0)	11.2 (7.2-17.0)	8.5 (6.3-11.4)	10.9 (9.1-13.1)
45–64 years	14.2 (12.1-16.6)	14.2 (9.0-21.6)	13.0 (10.3-16.3)	14.1 (12.1-16.3)
65+ years	14.3 (11.0-18.3)	**	18.2 (13.0-24.9)	16.0 (12.7-19.9)
<b>Someone else known to you<sup>3</sup></b>				
<b>Persons</b>	25.9 (24.2-27.6)	24.9 (20.9-29.3)	18.8 (16.9-20.8)	26.3 (24.7-27.9)
Males	27.5 (25.1-30.0)	28.1 (22.4-34.6)	17.2 (14.4-20.5)	27.8 (25.5-30.2)
Females	24.0 (21.8-26.4)	20.8 (15.9-26.7)	19.8 (17.3-22.5)	24.7 (22.7-26.8)
<b>Persons</b>				
14–17 years	30.7 (20.9-42.6)	**	25.4 (16.8-36.5)	32.0 (23.7-41.5)
18–29 years	30.2 (26.6-34.0)	27.5 (20.4-35.9)	19.8 (16.2-24.0)	29.9 (26.7-33.3)
30–44 years	26.4 (23.6-29.5)	26.1 (19.6-33.8)	16.8 (13.8-20.3)	26.2 (23.6-29.0)
45–64 years	21.7 (19.1-24.5)	22.0 (15.4-30.5)	18.9 (15.6-22.8)	23.0 (20.5-25.6)
65+ years	20.8 (16.9-25.3)	**	14.6 (10.1-20.7)	20.4 (16.9-24.6)

\*\* Indicates RSE>50% or n<10. \*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

<sup>1</sup>Current or former spouse, partner, boy/girlfriend

<sup>2</sup>Parent, child, brother, sister, other relative

<sup>3</sup>Other house/flat resident, work/school/university mate, friend, other person known to me

- In Queensland in 2016, a partner was responsible for 20% of alcohol related abuse, a relative 15% and someone else known to the person, 28% (Table 15a).
- Females were 3 times as likely as males to report being abused by a partner (31% compared to 11%).
- Australian children aged 14–17 years were up to 2.9 times as likely to report being put in fear by an alcohol-affected relative and up to 2.4 times as likely to report experience of any abuse compared to adults of other age groups (Table 15b).
- Patterns of abuse by someone else known to the victim (not partner/spouse or relative) were similar by sex and age (Table 15a).

**Table 16: Alcohol-related incident(s) occurred 'in my own home'? 14 years and older, 2016****a) Queensland**

In my own home	Verbal abuse % (95% CI)	Physical abuse % (95% CI)	Put you in fear % (95% CI)	Any of these % (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>	29.6 (25.5-34.0)	36.4 (25.3-49.2)	23.6 (18.8-29.2)	28.5 (24.8-32.6)
Males	20.5 (15.4-26.6)	**	*16.2 (9.1-27.2)	20.0 (15.2-25.8)
Females	41.0 (34.8-47.5)	43.8 (28.8-60.0)	28.3 (22.3-35.1)	38.0 (32.5-43.8)
<b>Persons</b>				
14–17 years	**	**	**	**
18–29 years	20.3 (13.2-29.7)	**	*13.7 (6.5-26.5)	18.9 (12.5-27.5)
30–44 years	31.4 (24.9-38.7)	**	25.4 (18.0-34.5)	29.3 (23.4-35.9)
45–64 years	31.4 (24.4-39.4)	**	25.6 (17.3-36.1)	31.7 (25.1-39.3)
65+ years	44.2 (30.6-58.7)	**	**	40.3 (28.4-53.5)

\*\* Indicates RSE>50% or n<10. \*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

**b) Australia**

In my own home	Verbal abuse % (95% CI)	Physical abuse % (95% CI)	Put you in fear % (95% CI)	Any of these % (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>	26.0 (24.3-27.7)	31.2 (26.8-36.0)	21.5 (19.5-23.7)	24.6 (23.1-26.1)
Males	17.1 (15.1-19.3)	20.9 (15.4-27.7)	12.8 (10.0-16.1)	16.6 (14.7-18.7)
Females	36.2 (33.6-38.8)	44.5 (37.8-51.5)	27.1 (24.4-30.0)	32.7 (30.5-34.9)
<b>Persons</b>				
14–17 years	25.6 (16.2-38.0)	**	*18.5 (11.0-29.4)	23.8 (16.4-33.2)
18–29 years	20.6 (17.6-24.1)	28.3 (20.5-37.6)	18.4 (14.8-22.8)	19.6 (16.9-22.6)
30–44 years	27.1 (24.3-30.2)	35.1 (28.1-42.7)	23.5 (20.0-27.3)	25.9 (23.3-28.7)
45–64 years	29.8 (26.9-32.9)	36.6 (28.0-46.1)	23.3 (19.8-27.2)	28.3 (25.7-31.2)
65+ years	27.7 (23.2-32.8)	*30.8 (16.1-50.8)	25.6 (19.2-33.4)	26.8 (22.7-31.4)

\*\* Indicates RSE>50% or n<10. \*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

Females were more likely than males to report that alcohol affected abuse had occurred in their own home based on data for Australia (noting limitations for reporting Queensland) (Table 16b):

- 2.1 times as likely to report verbal abuse
- 2.1 times as likely to report physical abuse
- 2.1 times as likely to report being in fear.

**Table 17: Where did the alcohol-related physical abuse occur? 14 years and older, 2016****a) Queensland**

Physical abuse	Persons % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)
In my own home	36.4 (25.3-49.2)	**	43.8 (28.8-60.0)
In a pub or club	30.4 (20.6-42.4)	**	**
At a party	**	**	**
At my workplace	20.6 (12.4-32.3)	**	*25.9 (13.4-44.2)
At school/university	**	**	**
Public transport	**	**	**
In the street	*10.4 (5.5-18.8)	**	**
Somewhere else	*10.7 (5.6-19.6)	**	**

\*\* Indicates RSE>50% or n<10. \*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

**b) Australia**

Physical abuse	Persons % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)
In my own home	31.2 (26.8-36.0)	20.9 (15.4-27.7)	44.5 (37.8-51.5)
In a pub or club	28.2 (23.8-33.1)	34.5 (28.1-41.5)	20.0 (14.7-26.7)
At a party	11.9 (8.8-16.0)	14.7 (10.1-21.0)	*8.4 (5.0-13.9)
At my workplace	13.8 (10.8-17.5)	15.9 (11.6-21.4)	11.2 (7.5-16.5)
At school/university	**	**	**
Public transport	4.8 (3.2-7.2)	6.3 (4.0-9.8)	**
In the street	23.0 (19.2-27.4)	26.9 (21.5-33.1)	18.1 (13.1-24.5)
Somewhere else	14.5 (11.4-18.2)	10.2 (7.1-14.4)	20.0 (14.8-26.6)

\*\* Indicates RSE>50% or n<10. \*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

Among Australians aged 14 years and older who reported physical abuse by an individual under the influence of alcohol (Table 17b, noting limitations of Queensland reporting):

- 31% reported being physically abused at home with females twice as likely as males to report (45% compared with 21%)
- 28% reported being physically abused in a pub or a club with males 73% more likely than females to report (35% compared with 20%)
- 23% reported that an incident took place in the street with no difference between males and females
- 14% reported an incident at their workplace; similar for males and females.

**Table 18: In general, at the time(s) the alcohol-related incident(s) took place, had you also been drinking alcohol or consuming drugs other than alcohol? 14 years and older, 2016****a) Queensland**

	Yes, alcohol only % (95% CI)	Yes, other drugs only % (95% CI)	Yes, both alcohol and other drugs % (95% CI)	No, neither alcohol nor other drugs % (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>	38.1 (33.9-42.5)	*0.9 (0.5-1.8)	*5.6 (3.4-9.2)	55.4 (50.9-59.8)
<b>Males</b>	44.3 (38.1-50.8)	**	*8.1 (4.4-14.6)	46.3 (40.0-52.7)
<b>Females</b>	31.0 (25.7-36.9)	**	**	65.6 (59.6-71.1)

\*\* Indicates RSE>50% or n<10. \*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

**b) Australia**

	Yes, alcohol only % (95% CI)	Yes, other drugs only % (95% CI)	Yes, both alcohol and other drugs % (95% CI)	No, neither alcohol nor other drugs % (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>	34.0 (32.3-35.7)	0.7 (0.5-1.0)	3.4 (2.7-4.3)	61.9 (60.2-63.6)
Males	39.5 (36.9-42.0)	0.9 (0.6-1.4)	4.7 (3.5-6.2)	55.0 (52.3-57.5)
Females	28.4 (26.2-30.6)	*0.4 (0.2-0.8)	2.1 (1.5-3.0)	69.1 (66.8-71.2)

\* Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

Of Queenslanders aged 14 years and older who reported any alcohol-related incident (Table 18a):

- 38% reported drinking alcohol at the time the alcohol-related incident took place; 44% males, 31% females
- 6% reported consuming both alcohol and other drugs and <1% reported other drugs only
- Based on Australia data (noting limitations for reporting Queensland) males were 2.2 times as likely as females to report consuming both alcohol and other drugs at the time the alcohol-related incident took place (5% compared with 2%) (Table 18b).

**Table 19: In the last 12 months, did you undertake the following activities while under the influence of or affected by alcohol? 14 years or older, 2016**

**a) Queensland**

	Persons % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)
Went to work	3.2 (2.5-4.1)	4.6 (3.4-6.2)	1.8 (1.1-2.7)
Went swimming	7.7 (6.5-9.0)	9.9 (8.0-12.0)	5.4 (4.2-7.0)
Operated a boat	0.9 (0.6-1.5)	1.8 (1.1-2.9)	**
Drove a motor vehicle	7.8 (6.7-9.1)	11.3 (9.4-13.4)	4.3 (3.3-5.7)
Operated hazardous machinery	*0.8 (0.4-1.4)	*1.5 (0.9-2.7)	**
Created a public disturbance or nuisance	1.4 (0.9-2.0)	2.1 (1.3-3.3)	*0.7 (0.3-1.4)
Caused damage to property	*1.0 (0.6-1.8)	*2.0 (1.1-3.5)	**
Stole money, goods or property	**	**	**
Verbally abused someone	3.5 (2.7-4.4)	4.7 (3.5-6.4)	2.2 (1.5-3.2)
Physically abused someone	*0.6 (0.3-1.1)	**	**

\*\* Indicates RSE>50% or n<10. \*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

**b) Australia**

	Persons % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)
Went to work	3.7 (3.4-4.1)	4.7 (4.1-5.3)	2.7 (2.3-3.2)
Went swimming	6.4 (5.9-6.9)	8.1 (7.4-8.9)	4.6 (4.1-5.2)
Operated a boat	0.9 (0.8-1.1)	1.6 (1.3-1.9)	*0.2 (0.1-0.4)
Drove a motor vehicle	9.6 (9.1-10.2)	12.8 (11.9-13.6)	6.4 (5.8-7.0)
Operated hazardous machinery	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	1.0 (0.7-1.3)	**
Created a public disturbance or nuisance	1.3 (1.1-1.5)	1.6 (1.2-2.0)	1.0 (0.8-1.3)
Caused damage to property	0.7 (0.6-0.9)	1.1 (0.9-1.5)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)
Stole money, goods or property	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	0.4 (0.3-0.7)	*0.2 (0.1-0.4)
Verbally abused someone	2.7 (2.4-3.0)	3.5 (3.0-4.1)	1.8 (1.5-2.2)
Physically abused someone	0.5 (0.3-0.6)	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	0.4 (0.2-0.5)

\*\* Indicates RSE>50% or n<10. \*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

Of Queenslanders aged 14 years and older who reported consuming alcohol (Table 19a):

- 8% reported driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of affected by alcohol with males 2.6 times as likely as females to have driven a motor vehicle (11% compared with 4%).
- 8% reported swimming; 10% males, 5% females
- 4% reported verbally abusing someone; 5% males, 2% females
- 3% reported going to work; 5% males, 2% females.

### 3. Illicit drug use

Illicit drug use is defined as the use of illicit drugs (such as cannabis or cocaine) and/or the misuse of pharmaceuticals (such as painkillers or tranquillisers).

**Table 20: Lifetime illicit drug use, Queensland and Australia, 2016**

	Queensland		Australia	
	18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)	18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)
<b>Illicit drug use</b>	47.1 (45.2-49.1)	45.3 (43.4-47.2)	44.2 (43.4-45.0)	42.6 (41.8-43.4)
Use of illicit drugs	41.5 (39.6-43.4)	39.9 (38.0-41.8)	38.6 (37.8-39.4)	37.1 (36.3-37.8)
Misuse of pharmaceuticals (excludes OTC <sup>1</sup> )	13.7 (12.4-15.1)	13.2 (11.9-14.5)	13.2 (12.7-13.8)	12.8 (12.3-13.3)
<b>Use of illicit drugs</b>				
Marijuana/cannabis	39.2 (37.3-41.1)	37.6 (35.7-39.5)	36.3 (35.6-37.1)	34.8 (34.1-35.5)
Ecstasy	12.1 (10.9-13.4)	11.4 (10.3-12.7)	11.8 (11.3-12.3)	11.2 (10.7-11.7)
Meth/amphetamine <sup>2</sup>	7.1 (6.1-8.2)	6.9 (5.9-8.0)	6.6 (6.2-7.0)	6.3 (5.9-6.7)
Cocaine	8.3 (7.3-9.4)	7.8 (6.8-8.9)	9.6 (9.1-10.0)	9.0 (8.6-9.5)
Hallucinogens	9.7 (8.6-10.9)	9.1 (8.1-10.2)	9.9 (9.4-10.4)	9.4 (8.9-9.8)
Inhalants	4.3 (3.6-5.2)	4.2 (3.5-5.0)	4.3 (4.0-4.6)	4.2 (3.9-4.5)
Heroin	1.3 (0.9-1.8)	1.3 (0.9-1.8)	1.4 (1.2-1.6)	1.3 (1.2-1.5)
Ketamine	1.2 (0.8-1.7)	1.1 (0.8-1.6)	2.0 (1.8-2.3)	1.9 (1.7-2.2)
GHB	*0.9 (0.5-1.7)	*0.9 (0.5-1.6)	1.1 (0.9-1.3)	1.0 (0.9-1.2)
Synthetic Cannabinoids	3.8 (3.0-4.7)	3.5 (2.8-4.4)	2.9 (2.6-3.2)	2.8 (2.5-3.1)
New and Emerging Psychoactive Substances	*1.1 (0.6-1.8)	*1.0 (0.6-1.6)	1.1 (0.9-1.3)	1.0 (0.9-1.2)
Injected drugs	1.9 (1.5-2.5)	1.8 (1.4-2.3)	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	1.6 (1.4-1.8)
<b>Misuse of pharmaceuticals</b>				
Pain-killers/analgesics and opioids <sup>2</sup> (excludes OTC <sup>1</sup> )	10.4 (9.2-11.6)	10.0 (8.9-11.2)	10.0 (9.5-10.5)	9.7 (9.2-10.1)
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills <sup>2</sup>	4.7 (4.0-5.6)	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	4.9 (4.6-5.2)	4.7 (4.4-5.0)
Steroids <sup>2</sup>	*0.3 (0.2-0.6)	*0.3 (0.2-0.5)	0.6 (0.5-0.8)	0.6 (0.5-0.7)
Methadone <sup>2</sup> or Buprenorphine <sup>2</sup>	*0.5 (0.3-0.8)	*0.4 (0.3-0.8)	0.5 (0.4-0.6)	0.4 (0.3-0.5)

\* Indicates RSE ≥ 25% & ≤ 50%.

<sup>1</sup>OTC Over the counter refers to paracetamol, aspirin and other non-opioid pain-killers/analgesics that can be purchased without prescription.

<sup>2</sup> For non-medical purposes.

- About half (47%) of Queensland adults reported illicit drug use in their lifetime. Illicit drug use includes use of any one of 12 illicit drugs and/or the misuse of pharmaceuticals.
- The Queensland rate (47%) was 7% higher than the national rate (44%).
- 2 in 5 Queensland adults reported use of illicit drugs in their lifetime (42%)—8% higher than the national rate (39%).
- 1 in 7 (14%) reported misuse of pharmaceuticals in their lifetime—similar to the national rate (13%).
- Lifetime use of cannabis, ecstasy and hallucinogens were the most commonly used illicit drugs accounting for 39%, 12% and 10% respectively of Queensland adults.
- Queensland had a higher prevalence of lifetime cannabis use (8% higher) than national.
- 1 in 10 (10%) Queenslanders misused pain-killers/analgesics and opioids in a lifetime—similar to national, and 1 in 20 (5%) misused tranquilisers or sleeping pills—also similar to the national rate.

**Table 21: Recent illicit drug use<sup>1</sup>, Queensland and Australia, 2016**

	Queensland		Australia	
	18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)	18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)
<b>Illicit drug use</b>	17.1 (15.5-18.7)	16.8 (15.3-18.4)	15.9 (15.3-16.5)	15.6 (15.0-16.2)
Use of illicit drugs	13.8 (12.4-15.4)	13.7 (12.3-15.2)	12.7 (12.2-13.3)	12.6 (12.0-13.1)
Misuse of pharmaceuticals (excludes OTC <sup>1</sup> )	5.1 (4.2-6.1)	5.0 (4.2-6.0)	4.9 (4.6-5.3)	4.8 (4.5-5.1)
<b>Use of illicit drugs</b>				
Marijuana/cannabis	12.0 (10.7-13.5)	11.9 (10.6-13.4)	10.6 (10.1-11.1)	10.4 (9.9-10.9)
Ecstasy	2.1 (1.6-2.8)	2.1 (1.6-2.8)	2.3 (2.0-2.5)	2.2 (2.0-2.5)
Meth/amphetamine <sup>2</sup>	1.5 (1.1-2.1)	1.5 (1.1-2.1)	1.5 (1.3-1.7)	1.4 (1.2-1.6)
Cocaine	2.3 (1.7-3.0)	2.1 (1.6-2.8)	2.7 (2.4-3.0)	2.6 (2.3-2.8)
Hallucinogens	0.9 (0.6-1.4)	0.9 (0.5-1.3)	1.0 (0.9-1.2)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)
Inhalants	0.9 (0.6-1.4)	1.0 (0.6-1.5)	1.0 (0.8-1.1)	1.0 (0.8-1.1)
Heroin	**	**	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.2 (0.1-0.2)
Ketamine	**	**	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	0.4 (0.3-0.5)
GHB	**	**	*0.1 (0.1-0.3)	*0.1 (0.1-0.3)
Synthetic Cannabinoids	**	**	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)
New and Emerging Psychoactive Substances	**	**	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)
Injected drugs	*0.3 (0.2-0.6)	*0.3 (0.2-0.6)	0.3 (0.3-0.4)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)
<b>Misuse of pharmaceuticals</b>				
Pain-killers/analgesics and opioids <sup>2</sup> (excludes OTC <sup>1</sup> )	4.2 (3.4-5.1)	4.1 (3.3-5.0)	3.7 (3.4-4.0)	3.6 (3.3-3.9)
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills <sup>2</sup>	1.4 (1.0-1.9)	1.3 (1.0-1.8)	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	1.6 (1.4-1.8)
Steroids <sup>2</sup>	**	**	*0.1 (0.1-0.2)	*0.1 (0.1-0.2)
Methadone <sup>2</sup> or Buprenorphine <sup>2</sup>	**	**	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)

\*\* Indicates RSE > 50% or n < 10. \* Indicates RSE ≥ 25% & ≤ 50%.

<sup>1</sup> Recent use refers to use in the past 12 months.

<sup>2</sup>OTC Over the counter refers to paracetamol, aspirin and other non-opioid pain-killers/analgesics that can be purchased without prescription.

<sup>3</sup> For non-medical purposes.

- 1 in 6 (17%) Queensland adults reported illicit drug use in the past 12 months, similar to the national rate (16%).
- 1 in 7 (14%) reported recent use of illicit drugs—similar to the national rate (13%).
- 1 in 20 (5%) reported misuse of pharmaceuticals in the past 12 months—similar to the national rate (5%).
- Cannabis was the most frequently used illicit drug in the past 12 months (12%) in Queensland, similar to the national rate of 11%.
- 1 in 24 (4%) Queensland adults reported misuse of pain-killers or analgesics and opioids in the past 12 months, similar to the national rate (4%).

**Table 22: Recent illicit drug use<sup>1</sup> by population characteristics, Queensland adults, 2016**

	Illicit drug use	Use of illicit <sup>2</sup> drugs	Misuse of pharmaceuticals <sup>3</sup> (excludes OTC <sup>4</sup> )
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>	17.1 (15.5-18.7)	13.8 (12.4-15.4)	5.1 (4.2-6.1)
<b>Sex</b>			
Males	20.8 (18.3-23.4)	17.7 (15.5-20.3)	5.5 (4.2-7.2)
Females	13.5 (11.7-15.5)	10.0 (8.5-11.9)	4.6 (3.7-5.9)
<b>Persons</b>			
18–29 years	31.8 (27.1-37.0)	29.3 (24.7-34.4)	6.2 (3.9-9.7)
30–44 years	18.5 (15.9-21.5)	15.7 (13.2-18.5)	5.4 (4.0-7.2)
45–64 years	12.3 (10.3-14.6)	9.0 (7.4-11.0)	4.4 (3.2-6.0)
65+ years	5.8 (4.3-7.7)	*1.5 (0.8-2.6)	4.3 (3.1-6.0)
<b>Males</b>			
18–29 years	37.8 (30.6-45.6)	35.5 (28.5-43.3)	*6.8 (3.3-13.7)
30–44 years	21.1 (16.9-25.9)	18.8 (14.9-23.5)	5.7 (3.7-8.7)
45–64 years	16.0 (12.9-19.8)	13.6 (10.7-17.2)	4.2 (2.7-6.5)
65+ years	7.9 (5.5-11.3)	*2.2 (1.1-4.4)	5.8 (3.7-8.8)
<b>Females</b>			
18–29 years	25.8 (20.1-32.6)	23.1 (17.5-29.7)	*5.6 (3.4-9.2)
30–44 years	16.0 (13.0-19.7)	12.6 (9.9-15.9)	5.1 (3.4-7.6)
45–64 years	8.7 (6.5-11.5)	4.6 (3.3-6.6)	4.6 (3.0-7.1)
65+ years	3.8 (2.4-6.0)	**	*3.0 (1.7-5.1)
<b>Socioeconomic status</b>			
Disadvantaged	20.2 (16.6-24.4)	15.5 (12.2-19.5)	8.2 (5.7-11.6)
Quintile 2	16.1 (13.2-19.5)	13.9 (11.1-17.1)	3.8 (2.5-5.6)
Quintile 3	16.8 (14.0-20.1)	13.3 (10.7-16.5)	5.1 (3.7-6.9)
Quintile 4	15.5 (12.1-19.6)	12.3 (9.3-16.1)	4.5 (2.8-7.4)
Advantaged	15.9 (12.4-20.3)	13.9 (10.5-18.2)	3.0 (1.9-4.8)
<b>Remoteness</b>			
Major cities	18.0 (16.0-20.1)	15.4 (13.6-17.4)	4.4 (3.5-5.5)
Inner regional	14.4 (11.4-18.0)	10.6 (7.9-14.0)	5.4 (3.8-7.6)
Outer regional	13.8 (10.7-17.7)	9.3 (6.7-12.8)	5.9 (3.9-8.8)
Remote/very remote	24.9 (15.7-37.1)	*18.9 (10.7-31.3)	*10.4 (4.0-24.6)

\* Indicates RSE ≥ 25% & ≤ 50%.

<sup>1</sup> Recent use refers to use in the past 12 months.

<sup>2</sup> Use of at least 1 of 12 classes of illicit drugs (excluding pharmaceuticals). Drug classes listed in Table 20.

<sup>3</sup> Pharmaceutical drug classes listed in Table 20.

<sup>4</sup>OTC Over the counter refers to paracetamol, aspirin and other non-opioid pain-killers/analgesics that can be purchased without prescription.

### Recent illicit drug use (Table 22)

- The prevalence of recent illicit drug use in males was higher than females (21% compared to 14%).
- The highest prevalence of recent illicit drug use was among 18–29 year olds (32%) and the lowest in those aged 65 years and older (6%)..

### Recent use of illicit drugs (Table 22)

- Males reported recent use of illicit drugs at a higher rate than females (18% and 10%).
- Use of illicit drugs was highest among 18–29 year olds (29%).
- Use of illicit drugs was higher in major cities than in outer regional areas (15% and 9%).

### Recent misuse of pharmaceuticals (Table 22)

- Males and females misused pharmaceuticals at a similar rate (6% and 5% respectively).
- The rate did not vary across age groups for either males or females. The prevalence of recent misuse of pharmaceuticals in disadvantaged areas was 2.7 times that of the advantaged areas (8% compared to 3%). Rates did not differ by remoteness.



**Table 23: Recent illicit drug use<sup>1</sup> by sex and jurisdiction, adults, 2016**

	Illicit drug use	Use of illicit <sup>2</sup> drugs	Misuse of pharmaceuticals <sup>3</sup> (excludes OTC <sup>4</sup> )
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
<b>Persons (18+ years)</b>			
Australia	15.9 (15.3-16.5)	12.7 (12.2-13.3)	4.9 (4.6-5.3)
NSW	15.0 (14.0-16.1)	11.9 (10.9-12.9)	4.7 (4.2-5.4)
Vic.	15.3 (14.2-16.4)	12.4 (11.4-13.5)	4.8 (4.2-5.5)
Qld	17.1 (15.5-18.7)	13.8 (12.4-15.4)	5.1 (4.2-6.1)
WA	17.2 (15.5-19.1)	14.1 (12.5-15.8)	5.1 (4.2-6.3)
SA	16.1 (14.2-18.1)	12.8 (11.1-14.7)	5.6 (4.4-7.0)
Tas.	17.4 (14.6-20.6)	13.6 (11.0-16.8)	5.3 (3.9-7.2)
ACT	12.7 (10.4-15.5)	9.7 (7.7-12.2)	4.5 (3.1-6.5)
NT	21.3 (18.4-24.6)	17.7 (14.9-20.9)	5.2 (3.8-7.1)
<b>Males (18+ years)</b>			
Australia	18.6 (17.7-19.6)	15.7 (14.8-16.6)	5.1 (4.6-5.7)
NSW	17.0 (15.3-18.8)	13.8 (12.3-15.5)	5.0 (4.1-6.1)
Vic.	18.3 (16.6-20.2)	15.9 (14.3-17.7)	4.7 (3.8-5.7)
Qld	20.8 (18.3-23.4)	17.7 (15.5-20.3)	5.5 (4.2-7.2)
WA	19.3 (16.7-22.3)	15.9 (13.4-18.7)	5.3 (3.9-7.1)
SA	19.3 (16.3-22.7)	16.2 (13.4-19.4)	5.8 (4.1-8.1)
Tas.	19.0 (14.4-24.5)	16.8 (12.4-22.3)	*4.8 (2.7-8.1)
ACT	16.6 (12.8-21.2)	13.9 (10.5-18.2)	*5.7 (3.4-9.3)
NT	25.2 (20.7-30.3)	21.6 (17.3-26.6)	4.9 (3.2-7.5)
<b>Females (18+ years)</b>			
Australia	13.2 (12.5-14.0)	9.9 (9.2-10.6)	4.8 (4.4-5.3)
NSW	13.1 (11.8-14.5)	10.0 (8.8-11.3)	4.5 (3.8-5.4)
Vic.	12.4 (11.1-13.8)	8.9 (7.8-10.3)	5.0 (4.2-5.9)
Qld	13.5 (11.7-15.5)	10.0 (8.5-11.9)	4.6 (3.7-5.9)
WA	15.1 (13.0-17.5)	12.2 (10.3-14.5)	5.0 (3.8-6.6)
SA	13.0 (10.9-15.4)	9.5 (7.7-11.7)	5.4 (4.0-7.3)
Tas.	15.8 (12.8-19.4)	10.6 (8.0-13.8)	5.9 (4.2-8.2)
ACT	9.1 (6.5-12.4)	5.7 (3.8-8.5)	*3.4 (2.0-5.9)
NT	17.0 (13.6-21.1)	13.3 (10.1-17.2)	5.5 (3.4-8.8)

\* Indicates RSE  $\geq 25\%$  &  $\leq 50\%$ .

<sup>1</sup> Recent use refers to use in the past 12 months.

<sup>2</sup> Use of at least 1 of 12 classes of illicit drugs (excluding pharmaceuticals). Drug classes listed in Table 20.

<sup>3</sup> Pharmaceutical drug classes listed in Table 20.

<sup>4</sup>OTC Over the counter refers to paracetamol, aspirin and other non-opioid pain-killers/analgesics that can be purchased without prescription.

- Queensland was ranked fourth highest for illicit drug use after Northern Territory, Tasmania and Western Australia and the rate for Queensland was similar to the national rate.
- Queensland was ranked third highest for the use of illicit drugs after Northern Territory and Western Australia and the rate for Queensland was similar to the national rate.
- Queensland was ranked fourth highest for the misuse of pharmaceuticals after South Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory and the rate for Queensland was similar to the national rate.

**Table 24: Frequency of marijuana/cannabis use among recent users<sup>1</sup>, Queensland and Australia, 2016**

Frequency of use	Queensland		Australia	
	18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)	18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)
Daily or weekly	45.3 (39.0-51.7)	44.4 (38.2-50.7)	36.7 (34.2-39.3)	36.3 (33.8-38.9)
About once a month	9.9 (7.0-13.8)	10.1 (7.2-14.0)	12.2 (10.6-14.0)	12.1 (10.5-13.9)
Every few months	13.8 (10.3-18.2)	13.4 (10.1-17.7)	17.5 (15.7-19.6)	17.4 (15.5-19.4)
Once or twice a year	31.0 (25.6-37.0)	32.1 (26.7-38.1)	33.5 (31.1-36.0)	34.2 (31.8-36.7)

<sup>1</sup>Recent use refers to use of cannabis in the past 12 months.

- Of the 12% of Queensland adults (461,000) who used marijuana or cannabis in the past 12 months, 45% or 209,000 reported daily or weekly use and 10% or 46,000 reported monthly use.

**Table 25: Frequency of pain-killer/analgesic including opioid (excluding OTC<sup>1</sup>) use<sup>2</sup> among recent users<sup>3</sup>, Queensland and Australia, 2016**

Frequency of use	Queensland		Australia	
	18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)	18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)
Daily or weekly	32.5 (22.5-44.3)	31.1 (21.4-42.7)	29.9 (25.8-34.5)	29.1 (25.0-33.5)
About once a month	13.2 (8.5-19.8)	12.6 (8.1-19.0)	16.6 (13.7-19.9)	16.5 (13.7-19.7)
Every few months	27.2 (18.3-38.3)	28.4 (19.3-39.7)	25.1 (21.3-29.3)	25.8 (22.0-30.1)
Once or twice a year	27.2 (19.4-36.8)	27.9 (20.1-37.4)	28.4 (24.7-32.4)	28.5 (24.9-32.5)

<sup>1</sup>OTC Over the counter refers to paracetamol, aspirin and other non-opioid pain-killers/analgesics that can be purchased without prescription.

<sup>2</sup>For non-medical purposes.

<sup>3</sup>Recent use refers to use of pain-killer/analgesic including opioid (excluding OTC<sup>1</sup>) in the past 12 months.

- Among the 4.2% of Queensland adults (161,000) who reported recent use of pain-killer/analgesic and opioid (excluding pharmaceuticals available over the counter), 33% or 52,000 were using them daily or weekly, 27% or 44,000 used every few months and another 27% (44,000) used once or twice a year.

**Table 26: Frequency of cocaine use among recent users<sup>1</sup>, Queensland and Australia, 2016**

Frequency of use	Queensland		Australia	
	18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)	18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)
Daily or weekly	**	**	*3.2 (1.7-5.8)	*3.2 (1.7-5.8)
About once a month	**	**	6.6 (4.5-9.6)	6.9 (4.8-10.0)
Every few months	*24.8 (13.2-41.7)	*24.8 (13.2-41.7)	25.8 (21.3-30.9)	25.7 (21.2-30.8)
Once or twice a year	74.5 (57.7-86.2)	74.5 (57.7-86.2)	64.4 (59.1-69.3)	64.2 (58.9-69.2)

\*\* Indicates RSE>50% or n<10. \* Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

<sup>1</sup>Recent use refers to use of cocaine in the past 12 months.

- Among the 2.3% of Queensland adults (88,000) who used cocaine in the past 12 months, the majority (75% or 66,000) used it once or twice a year.

**Table 27: Frequency of methamphetamine use, recent users<sup>1</sup>, Queensland and Australia, 2016**

Frequency of use	Queensland		Australia	
	18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)	18+ years % (95% CI)	14+ years % (95% CI)
Daily or weekly	**	**	20.8 (15.7-26.9)	20.3 (15.4-26.4)
About once a month	**	**	10.3 (6.9-15.2)	10.6 (7.1-15.4)
Every few months	*28.1 (15.8-44.8)	*26.3 (14.6-42.7)	25.1 (19.5-31.8)	24.6 (19.0-31.1)
Once or twice a year	42.8 (28.4-58.5)	46.5 (31.2-62.5)	43.7 (37.2-50.5)	44.6 (38.0-51.3)

\*\* Indicates RSE>50% or n<10. \* Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

Estimates are based on <50 methamphetamine users and therefore may not be representative of methamphetamine users in Queensland.

<sup>1</sup>Recent use refers to use of methamphetamine in the past 12 months.

- Of the 1.5% of Queensland adults (58,000) who reported using methamphetamine in the past 12 months, based on Australian prevalence, 1 in 5 (21% or 12,000) Queensland adults used methamphetamine daily or weekly, 28% or 16,000 reported using every few months and almost half (43% or 25,000) were using it once or twice a year.

## 4. Risk factors and chronic disease prevalence

**Table 28: Health risk factors, by selected self-reported health conditions and levels of psychological distress, adults, Queensland, 2016**

	Daily smoking	Lifetime risky alcohol consumption	Single occasion risky alcohol consumption at least monthly	Recent use of illicit drugs <sup>1</sup>	Misuse of pharmaceuticals <sup>2</sup>
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>	15.2 (13.9-16.7)	20.5 (18.9-22.1)	29.8 (28.0-31.7)	13.8 (12.4-15.4)	5.1 (4.2-6.1)
<b>Self-reported health condition<sup>3</sup></b>					
Mental illness <sup>4</sup>	24.7 (21.0-28.9)	24.0 (20.3-28.2)	33.5 (29.3-38.0)	22.4 (18.6-26.7)	7.2 (5.2-9.9)
No mental illness	13.1 (11.6-14.7)	20.3 (18.6-22.1)	30.0 (28.0-32.2)	12.1 (10.6-13.8)	4.0 (3.2-5.0)
Asthma	22.4 (17.7-27.9)	20.4 (15.8-25.9)	27.1 (22.0-33.0)	19.7 (14.9-25.5)	9.4 (6.4-13.7)
No asthma	14.3 (12.8-15.9)	21.0 (19.4-22.8)	30.9 (28.9-33.0)	13.3 (11.8-14.9)	4.0 (3.2-4.9)
Cancer	*7.3 (4.1-12.6)	17.6 (11.7-25.7)	17.0 (11.2-24.9)	**	**
No cancer	14.2 (12.7-15.8)	20.3 (18.6-22.1)	30.5 (28.5-32.6)	14.2 (12.6-15.9)	4.7 (3.9-5.7)
Chronic pain	23.6 (19.1-28.8)	18.0 (14.2-22.4)	25.2 (20.7-30.3)	18.0 (13.4-23.7)	*7.3 (4.0-13.0)
No chronic pain	14.0 (12.6-15.6)	21.4 (19.7-23.2)	31.3 (29.3-33.4)	13.8 (12.2-15.5)	4.4 (3.6-5.4)
Diabetes	15.2 (10.5-21.5)	15.9 (11.4-21.9)	18.9 (13.7-25.5)	**	*10.2 (4.4-21.7)
No diabetes	15.1 (13.7-16.7)	21.1 (19.5-22.9)	31.1 (29.2-33.1)	14.4 (12.9-16.0)	4.4 (3.6-5.3)
Heart disease	13.4 (8.8-19.9)	18.3 (13.3-24.6)	19.7 (14.0-26.9)	*7.0 (3.9-12.3)	*4.8 (2.3-9.9)
No heart disease	15.2 (13.8-16.8)	21.1 (19.5-22.9)	31.3 (29.3-33.3)	14.2 (12.7-15.8)	4.4 (3.6-5.4)
Hypertension	11.2 (8.7-14.3)	24.5 (20.9-28.6)	24.3 (20.7-28.4)	5.2 (3.6-7.6)	5.3 (3.5-7.9)
No hypertension	15.7 (14.1-17.4)	20.1 (18.4-22.0)	31.6 (29.5-33.7)	15.4 (13.7-17.1)	4.4 (3.6-5.4)
Heart disease or hypertension	10.9 (8.6-13.9)	23.6 (20.2-27.3)	24.3 (20.9-28.1)	5.2 (3.6-7.3)	5.1 (3.4-7.5)
No heart disease or hypertension	15.8 (14.3-17.6)	20.1 (18.4-22.0)	31.7 (29.6-33.9)	15.5 (13.9-17.3)	4.4 (3.6-5.5)
<b>Level of psychological distress<sup>5</sup></b>					
Low	13.2 (11.6-15.0)	19.4 (17.6-21.4)	27.6 (25.4-29.8)	9.7 (8.3-11.3)	4.0 (3.2-5.0)
Moderate	15.3 (12.4-18.6)	21.3 (17.9-25.1)	34.2 (30.1-38.6)	17.7 (14.4-21.6)	6.1 (4.3-8.6)
High	18.4 (14.0-23.7)	24.0 (19.0-29.8)	31.3 (25.7-37.6)	25.6 (19.4-33.0)	*9.3 (5.1-16.2)
Very high	38.5 (29.7-48.1)	24.0 (16.6-33.4)	40.4 (31.2-50.4)	32.8 (23.9-43.0)	*7.7 (4.0-14.4)

\*\* Indicates RSE >50% or n <10. \* Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

<sup>1</sup>Use of at least one of 12 illicit drugs listed in Table 20 (excluding pharmaceuticals) in the past 12 months.

<sup>2</sup>Use of pharmaceutical drug classes listed in Table 20 for non-medical purposes in the past 12 months.

<sup>3</sup>Respondents could select more than one condition in response to the question 'In the last 12 months have you been diagnosed or treated for...?'

<sup>4</sup>Includes depression, anxiety disorder, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, an eating disorder and other form of psychosis.

<sup>5</sup>Kessler psychological distress scale (K10); Low: K10 score 10-15, Moderate: 16-21, High: 22-29, Very high: 30-50.

**Daily smoking (Table 28)**

The prevalence of daily smoking in Queensland adults was:

- Nearly double (89% higher) among those reporting a mental illness than those with no reported mental illness
- 57% higher in those reporting asthma than those without asthma
- 49% lower in those reporting cancer than those without cancer
- 69% higher in those reporting chronic pain than those without chronic pain
- 31% lower in those reporting heart disease or hypertension than without
- 3 times as high in those who reported very high levels of psychological distress as those with low levels of psychological distress.

**Lifetime risky drinking**

- Rates of lifetime risky drinking did not vary by reported medical conditions.

**Single occasion risky drinking (at least monthly)**

The prevalence of single occasion risky drinking in Queensland adults was:

- 44% lower in adults reporting cancer than those without cancer
- 39% lower in those reporting diabetes than those without diabetes
- 37% lower in those with heart disease than those without heart disease
- 23% lower in those reporting hypertension than those without hypertension
- 46% higher in those reporting very high levels of psychological distress than those with low levels of psychological distress.

**Recent use of illicit drugs**

The prevalence of use of illicit drugs (excluding pharmaceuticals) in Queensland adults in the past 12 months was:

- 85% higher in those reporting a mental illness than those without mental illness
- 51% lower in those reporting heart disease than those without heart disease
- 66% lower in those reporting hypertension than those without hypertension
- 66% lower in those reporting heart disease or hypertension than those without
- 3.4 times as high in those who reported very high levels of psychological distress as those with low levels of psychological distress.

**Misuse of pharmaceuticals**

The prevalence of misuse of pharmaceuticals in Queensland adults was:

- 80% higher in those reporting mental illness than those without mental illness
- 2.4 times as high in those reporting asthma as those without asthma
- 2.3 times as high in those reporting high levels of psychological distress as those with low levels of psychological distress.

## 5. Policy support

**Table 29: Policy support associated with tobacco use, adults, Queensland 2016**

	<b>Support</b>	<b>Neither support nor oppose</b>	<b>Oppose</b>
	<b>% (95% CI)</b>	<b>% (95% CI)</b>	<b>% (95% CI)</b>
Stricter enforcement of the law against supplying cigarettes to customers who are under age	86.5 (85.0-87.8)	10.6 (9.4-11.9)	2.9 (2.3-3.7)
Increasing the tax on tobacco products to pay for health education programs	64.8 (62.9-66.7)	15.9 (14.5-17.5)	19.3 (17.7-20.9)
Increasing the tax on tobacco products to contribute to the cost of treating smoking related diseases	66.5 (64.6-68.4)	15.3 (13.9-16.8)	18.2 (16.7-19.8)
Increasing the tax on tobacco products to discourage people from smoking	63.5 (61.5-65.4)	16.4 (15.0-18.0)	20.1 (18.6-21.8)
Making it harder to buy tobacco in shops	60.9 (58.9-62.9)	21.0 (19.5-22.7)	18.1 (16.5-19.7)
Implementing a national licensing scheme for tobacco retailers	62.1 (60.0-64.1)	26.8 (25.0-28.7)	11.2 (9.9-12.5)
Stricter penalties for the sale or supply of tobacco products to those under 18 years of age	83.7 (82.1-85.1)	11.4 (10.1-12.7)	5.0 (4.1-6.0)
Raising the legal age for sale or supply of tobacco products to those aged 21 years and over	63.9 (62.0-65.8)	21.5 (19.9-23.2)	14.6 (13.2-16.1)
Banning all additives (e.g. flavouring) in cigarettes and other tobacco products, to make them less attractive to young people	74.8 (72.9-76.6)	18.4 (16.8-20.1)	6.8 (5.8-8.0)
Restrictions on where and when electronic cigarettes can be advertised	62.6 (60.6-64.6)	28.2 (26.4-30.1)	9.2 (8.1-10.5)
Restricting the use of electronic cigarettes in public places (similar to the current restrictions for cigarettes)	63.8 (61.7-65.7)	25.0 (23.2-26.8)	11.3 (10.0-12.7)
Prohibiting the sale of electronic cigarettes to people under 18 years of age	76.0 (74.2-77.7)	19.0 (17.4-20.7)	5.1 (4.2-6.0)

Participants who did not answer or answered 'Don't know enough to say' were coded to missing. The percentage of missing ranged from 9.1%-15.2%.

Queensland adult participants were asked "Thinking now about the problems associated with tobacco use, to what extent would you support or oppose measures such as....?"

The strongest support was for:

- stricter enforcement of the law against supplying cigarettes to those under 18 years of age (87%)
- stricter penalties for the sale or supply of tobacco products to under-aged customers (84%)
- prohibiting the sale of electronic cigarettes to under-aged customers (76%)
- banning all additives (e.g. flavouring) in cigarettes and other tobacco products to make them less attractive to young people (75%).

The strongest opposition was for:

- increasing the tax on tobacco products to discourage people from smoking (20%)
- increasing the tax on tobacco products to pay for health education programs (19%)
- increasing the tax on tobacco products to contribute to the cost of treating smoking related diseases (18%)
- making it harder to buy tobacco in shops (18%).

**Table 30: Policy support associated with alcohol use, adults, Queensland, 2016**

	<b>Support</b>	<b>Neither support nor oppose</b>	<b>Oppose</b>
	<b>% (95% CI)</b>	<b>% (95% CI)</b>	<b>% (95% CI)</b>
Increasing the price of alcohol	25.2 (23.4-27.0)	26.7 (25.0-28.5)	48.1 (46.1-50.1)
Reducing the number of outlets that sell alcohol	28.7 (26.9-30.6)	34.9 (33.0-36.8)	36.4 (34.4-38.3)
Reducing trading hours for all pubs and clubs	40.3 (38.4-42.3)	26.6 (24.9-28.5)	33.0 (31.1-35.0)
Serving only low alcohol drinks, such as low alcohol beer at sporting events or venues	55.5 (53.5-57.4)	23.2 (21.6-24.9)	21.3 (19.7-23.1)
Increasing the number of alcohol-free public events	57.4 (55.4-59.4)	28.3 (26.6-30.2)	14.2 (12.8-15.7)
Increasing the number of alcohol-free zones or dry areas	55.8 (53.8-57.8)	28.6 (26.8-30.4)	15.6 (14.1-17.2)
Raising the legal drinking age	43.6 (41.6-45.6)	25.7 (23.9-27.5)	30.7 (28.9-32.6)
Stricter enforcement of the law against serving customers who are drunk	80.7 (79.0-82.3)	13.3 (11.9-14.8)	6.0 (5.1-7.2)
More severe legal penalties for drink driving	85.5 (84.0-86.9)	10.3 (9.1-11.6)	4.2 (3.5-5.1)
Restricting late night trading of alcohol	56.6 (54.6-58.6)	24.2 (22.5-26.1)	19.2 (17.6-20.9)
Strict monitoring of late night licensed premises	74.1 (72.3-75.9)	18.2 (16.7-19.8)	7.7 (6.6-8.9)
Limiting advertising for alcohol on TV until after 9.30pm	69.7 (67.8-71.6)	23.6 (21.9-25.4)	6.7 (5.7-7.8)
Banning alcohol sponsorship of sporting events	48.0 (46.0-50.0)	31.6 (29.7-33.5)	20.4 (18.8-22.2)
Requiring information on national drinking guidelines on all alcohol containers	61.6 (59.6-63.6)	32.1 (30.2-34.0)	6.3 (5.3-7.3)
Increasing the size of standard drink labels on alcohol containers	58.8 (56.8-60.8)	33.5 (31.6-35.4)	7.7 (6.7-8.8)
Increasing the tax on alcohol products to pay for health, education, and the cost of treating alcohol related problems	40.2 (38.3-42.2)	25.0 (23.3-26.8)	34.8 (32.9-36.7)
Stricter enforcement of law against supplying minors	81.9 (80.3-83.5)	12.6 (11.2-14.0)	5.5 (4.6-6.6)
Support for regulation of alcohol supply to minors on private premises	62.1 (60.1-64.0)	25.7 (23.9-27.5)	12.3 (11.0-13.7)

Participants who did not answer or answered 'Don't know enough to say' were coded to missing. The percentage of missing ranged from 8.5% to 10.7%.

Queensland adult participants were asked "To reduce the problems associated with excessive alcohol use, to what extent would you support or oppose. . .?"

The strongest support was for:

- more severe legal penalties for drink driving (86%)
- stricter enforcement of law against supplying alcohol to minors (82%)
- stricter enforcement of law against serving customers who are drunk (81%)
- strict monitoring of late-night licensed premises (74%)
- limiting advertisement of alcohol on TV until after 9:30pm (70%).

The strongest opposition was for:

- increasing the price of alcohol (48%)
- reducing the number of outlets selling alcohol (36%)
- increasing the tax on alcohol products to pay for health, education, and the cost of treating alcohol related problems (35%)
- reducing the trading hours for all pubs and clubs (33%).

**Table 31: Support for the personal use of illicit drugs being made legal, adults, Queensland, 2016**

	<b>Support</b>	<b>Neither support nor oppose</b>	<b>Oppose</b>
	<b>% (95% CI)</b>	<b>% (95% CI)</b>	<b>% (95% CI)</b>
Marijuana/Cannabis	37.9 (35.9-39.9)	21.8 (20.1-23.5)	40.3 (38.4-42.3)
Heroin	4.5 (3.7-5.4)	5.2 (4.3-6.3)	90.3 (88.9-91.5)
Meth/amphetamine (Speed, Ice, Crystal, Base)	3.8 (3.1-4.6)	4.3 (3.4-5.3)	92.0 (90.7-93.1)
Cocaine	5.6 (4.7-6.6)	7.1 (6.1-8.3)	87.3 (85.8-88.6)
Ecstasy	7.0 (6.0-8.1)	7.3 (6.2-8.5)	85.7 (84.1-87.1)

Participants who did not answer or answered, 'Don't know enough to say' were coded to missing. The percentage of missing ranged from 11.5%-11.9%.

Queensland adult participants were asked "To what extent would you support or oppose the personal use of the following drugs being made legal?"

- The strongest support was for the personal use of marijuana or cannabis (38%)
- The strongest opposition was for the personal use of meth/amphetamine (92%), heroin (90%), cocaine (87%) and ecstasy (86%).

**Table 32: Support for increased penalties for the sale or supply of illicit drugs, adults, Queensland, 2016**

	<b>Support</b>	<b>Neither support nor oppose</b>	<b>Oppose</b>
	<b>% (95% CI)</b>	<b>% (95% CI)</b>	<b>% (95% CI)</b>
Marijuana/Cannabis	48.2 (46.2-50.2)	23.6 (21.9-25.4)	28.2 (26.4-30.1)
Heroin	83.2 (81.5-84.7)	7.0 (6.0-8.2)	9.8 (8.6-11.1)
Meth/amphetamine (that is Speed, Ice, Crystal, Base)	84.2 (82.6-85.7)	6.3 (5.3-7.5)	9.5 (8.3-10.8)
Cocaine	80.7 (79.0-82.3)	8.5 (7.4-9.8)	10.8 (9.6-12.2)
Ecstasy	79.8 (78.1-81.5)	8.6 (7.5-10.0)	11.5 (10.3-13.0)

Participants who did not answer or answered, 'Don't know enough to say' were coded to missing. The percentage of missing ranged from 10.9%-11.3%.

Queensland adult participants were asked "To what extent would you support or oppose increased penalties for the sale or supply of the following drugs?"

- The strongest support (80% or higher) was for meth/amphetamine, heroin, cocaine and ecstasy.
- The strongest opposition was for marijuana or cannabis (28%).



**Table 33: Policy support for measures associated with injecting drug use, adults, Queensland, 2016**

	Support % (95% CI)	Neither support nor oppose % (95% CI)	Oppose % (95% CI)
Needle and syringe programs	66.7 (64.6-68.8)	16.3 (14.7-18.1)	17.0 (15.3-18.7)
Regulated injecting rooms	52.5 (50.3-54.7)	19.5 (17.8-21.3)	28.0 (26.1-30.1)
Methadone/Buprenorphine maintenance programs	67.9 (65.7-70.1)	17.9 (16.1-19.7)	14.2 (12.7-15.9)
Treatment with drugs other than methadone	66.7 (64.4-69.0)	22.2 (20.2-24.2)	11.1 (9.6-12.8)
Trial of prescribed heroin	32.3 (30.2-34.5)	23.1 (21.2-25.1)	44.6 (42.3-46.9)
Rapid detoxification therapy	71.8 (69.6-73.9)	20.4 (18.5-22.4)	7.8 (6.7-9.2)
Voluntary use of Naltrexone, a drug that blocks the effects of heroin and other opiates/opioids	68.4 (66.1-70.6)	20.8 (18.9-22.9)	10.8 (9.4-12.3)
The availability of take-home Naloxone, a drug that reverses the effects of a Heroin/ Methadone/Morphine overdose	55.1 (52.7-57.5)	24.2 (22.2-26.4)	20.7 (18.9-22.7)

Participants who did not answer or answered, 'Don't know enough to say' were coded to missing. The percentage of missing ranged from 25.6%-36.8%.

Queensland adult participants were asked: "Thinking now about injecting drug use, to what extent would you support or oppose measures such as. . .? Some examples of injectable drugs are heroin, speed and ice."

The strongest support was for:

- Rapid detoxification therapy (72%)
- Voluntary use of *Naltrexone*, a drug that blocks the effects of heroin and other opiates/opioids (68%)
- Methadone/Buprenorphine maintenance programs (68%)
- Needle and syringe programs (67%)
- Treatment with drugs other than methadone (67%)

The strongest opposition was for:

- Trial of prescribed heroin (45%)
- Regulated injecting rooms (28%)
- The availability of take-home Naloxone, a drug that reverses the effects of a Heroin/ Methadone/Morphine overdose (21%)

**Table 34: Support for initiatives associated with the use of marijuana/cannabis for medical purposes, adults, Queensland, 2016**

	Support % (95% CI)	Neither support nor oppose % (95% CI)	Oppose % (95% CI)
A clinical trial for people to use marijuana to treat medical conditions	88.6 (87.2-89.9)	8.5 (7.4-9.7)	2.9 (2.3-3.7)
A change in legislation permitting the use of marijuana for medical purposes	86.2 (84.7-87.6)	10.3 (9.1-11.7)	3.5 (2.8-4.3)

Participants who did not answer or answered, 'Don't know enough to say' were coded to missing. The percentage of missing ranged from 13.1% to 14.4%.

Participants were asked "Thinking now about the use of marijuana/cannabis for medical purposes, to what extent would you support or oppose measures such as. . .?"

- The great majority of participants supported both measures, i.e. a clinical trial for people to use marijuana for treatment of medical conditions (89%), and a change in legislation permitting the use of marijuana for medical purposes (86%) with very few opposed (3% and 4% respectively).

## 6. Appendices

### Appendix 1: Methods

The NDSHS is conducted by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare every 3 years with collections in 1998, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016. The 2016 NDSHS is based on data from people aged 12 years and older from across all Australian jurisdictions. Data were collected between June to November 2016 through a combination of 'drop and collect' method (78% of the total sample), an online survey for the first time (22%) and a telephone survey (CATI) (0.3%). The survey methodology has varied over time (Table 36). Further details of the methodology used in the NDSHS 2016 are available from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare website

<https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/illicit-use-of-drugs/ndshs-2016-key-findings/contents/summary>

#### Sampling

The target population was residential households with at least one individual aged 12 years or older. Of the 46,487 in-scope households identified across Australia, the response rate was 51.1%, which was higher than in 2013 (49.1%) and 2010 (50.6%). In Queensland, 3,805 surveys were completed (Table 35).

**Table 35: Number of respondents**

	Age (years)	Number of participants
<b>Queensland</b>	Total	3,805
	18+	3,597
	14+	3,739
	12–13	66
<b>Australia</b>	Total	23,749 <sup>i</sup>
	18+	22,619
	14+	23,425
	12–13	324

Consistent with previous surveys, the sample was selected by way of stratified, multistage random sampling with locations within Australia stratified by state and territory and part of state. For each jurisdiction except Australian Capital Territory, 15 strata were generated including capital city and rest of state. Due to small populations, sample sizes were boosted in Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory to produce reliable estimates for these jurisdictions.

For capital cities within each stratum, statistical area level 1 (SA1s) were selected with probability proportional to the number of private households as at the 2011 Census. In non-capital city areas, statistical area level 2 (SA2s) were selected for the first stage, rather than SA1s, as this had considerable efficiency benefits. In non-capital city areas, SA2s for each stratum were selected with probability proportional to the number of households as at the 2011 Census. From within each selected SA2, SA1s were selected with probability proportional to the number of private

<sup>i</sup>In total 23,772 questionnaires were completed. However, results from 23 persons were suppressed due to concerns regarding confidentiality.

households as at the 2011 Census. As in previous surveys, interviewers made three attempts to establish contact with the selected dwellings.

**Table 36: Data collection methodologies with proportion of coverage by methods, number of completed questionnaires and fieldwork timing, Australia, 1998–2016**

Year	Data collection methodology	% covered by methods	Total completed questionnaires	Fieldwork timing
1998	Drop and collect Personal interviews	60% 40%	10,030	June–September 1998
2001	Drop and collect Personal interviews CATI	85% 8% 8%	26,744	June/July–November 2001
2004	Drop and collect CATI	82% 18%	29,445	June/July–November 2004
2007	Drop and collect CATI	85% 15%	23,356	June/July–November 2007
2010	Drop and collect	100%	26,648	April–September 2010
2013	Drop and collect	100%	23,855	July–December 2013
2016	Drop and collect, paper form Online survey CATI	78% 22% 0.3%	23,772	June–November 2016

### Caveat

Due to multiple data collection methods used in NDSHS 2016, the estimates for smoking, cocaine, pain-killers/opiates and cannabis may differ compared with data from previous surveys. For example, online respondents may be less likely to be a daily smoker, or use cocaine, pain-killers/opiates or marijuana in the previous 12 months than paper respondents. This should therefore be taken into consideration when comparing 2016 estimates with previous survey results.

The AIHW recognise the potential of small numbers to bias findings and recommend that estimates based on denominators less than 100 should not generally be reported. They have however approved the application of the following conservative data quality conventions used routinely by Preventive Health Branch:

- All estimates are released with 95% confidence intervals.
- Reporting of difference between estimates is based exclusively on non-overlap of confidence intervals
- Standard suppression rules are applied as follows:
  - <10 cases
  - denominator <50
  - RSE >50%
- Estimates with RSE >25% & <50% are noted in the tables.

## Appendix 2: Selected tobacco and alcohol indicators

### Selected tobacco indicators

**Table 37: Prevalence of smoking by population characteristics, aged 14 years and older, Queensland, 2016**

	Daily smokers % (95% CI)	Current smokers (not daily) % (95% CI)	Ex-smokers % (95% CI)	Never smokers % (95% CI)	Smoking cessation <sup>1</sup> % (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>	14.5 (13.2-16.0)	2.7 (2.1-3.4)	24.7 (23.2-26.3)	58.1 (56.2-59.9)	59.0 (56.2-61.7)
<b>Sex</b>					
Males	17.3 (15.3-19.6)	3.8 (2.8-5.1)	26.3 (24.1-28.6)	52.6 (49.8-55.4)	55.4 (51.5-59.3)
Females	11.8 (10.3-13.6)	1.5 (1.0-2.4)	23.2 (21.2-25.3)	63.5 (61.0-65.9)	63.5 (59.4-67.4)
<b>Persons</b>					
14–17 years	**	**	**	93.6 (87.4-96.9)	**
18–24 years	14.5 (10.2-20.1)	*3.5 (1.8-6.8)	6.3 (4.0-9.8)	75.7 (69.4-81.0)	26.0 (16.8-38.1)
25–34 years	19.0 (15.5-23.1)	5.1 (3.1-8.2)	17.5 (14.3-21.2)	58.4 (53.6-63.0)	42.1 (35.1-49.4)
35–44 years	20.1 (16.5-24.3)	3.6 (2.3-5.5)	28.8 (25.0-32.9)	47.5 (43.1-52.0)	54.8 (48.5-61.1)
45–54 years	16.2 (13.1-19.8)	*2.5 (1.2-4.9)	28.3 (24.3-32.6)	53.1 (48.3-57.8)	60.2 (53.6-66.5)
55–64 years	13.7 (11.2-16.8)	*1.4 (0.7-2.7)	37.9 (33.9-42.0)	47.0 (42.8-51.3)	71.5 (66.2-76.3)
65–74 years	10.5 (8.0-13.6)	**	36.6 (32.6-40.8)	52.4 (48.1-56.7)	76.9 (71.0-81.8)
75+ years	*4.4 (2.6-7.4)	**	32.7 (27.2-38.6)	62.4 (56.4-68.2)	87.0 (79.5-92.0)
<b>Males</b>					
14–17 years	**	**	**	90.3 (79.2-95.8)	**
18–24 years	13.2 (8.2-20.5)	**	**	77.3 (68.9-83.9)	**
25–34 years	24.4 (18.5-31.6)	*6.5 (3.7-11.4)	16.8 (12.2-22.8)	52.2 (44.7-59.6)	35.2 (26.0-45.7)
35–44 years	25.2 (19.5-32.0)	*5.1 (2.9-8.7)	30.9 (25.2-37.2)	38.8 (32.6-45.5)	50.5 (41.7-59.1)
45–54 years	16.8 (12.4-22.4)	**	30.9 (24.9-37.7)	47.7 (40.7-54.9)	59.2 (49.6-68.2)
55–64 years	18.1 (13.9-23.2)	**	39.3 (33.5-45.4)	40.5 (34.5-46.8)	65.9 (58.3-72.9)
65–74 years	12.2 (8.4-17.3)	**	42.7 (36.7-48.9)	44.4 (38.2-50.7)	76.7 (68.4-83.4)
75+ years	*8.6 (4.9-14.6)	**	40.6 (32.9-48.8)	49.7 (41.6-57.8)	80.7 (69.9-88.3)
<b>Females</b>					
14–17 years	**	**	**	97.2 (89.4-99.3)	**
18–24 years	*16.2 (9.6-26.0)	*1.7 (0.7-4.3)	*8.6 (4.8-14.9)	73.5 (63.6-81.5)	**
25–34 years	14.6 (11.0-19.2)	*3.9 (1.7-8.9)	18.1 (13.9-23.1)	63.4 (57.3-69.1)	49.3 (39.3-59.4)
35–44 years	15.2 (11.3-20.1)	*2.1 (1.0-4.1)	26.7 (22.0-32.1)	56.0 (50.2-61.7)	60.8 (51.9-69.1)
45–54 years	15.6 (11.7-20.6)	**	25.8 (20.8-31.5)	58.0 (51.7-64.1)	61.4 (52.2-69.8)
55–64 years	9.3 (6.7-12.7)	**	36.5 (31.1-42.2)	53.7 (47.9-59.3)	78.7 (71.8-84.3)
65–74 years	8.8 (6.0-12.7)	**	30.6 (25.5-36.3)	60.3 (54.4-65.8)	77.1 (68.4-83.9)
75+ years	**	**	25.7 (18.6-34.2)	73.6 (65.1-80.7)	**
<b>Socioeconomic status</b>					
Disadvantaged	21.5 (18.3-25.2)	*3.1 (1.7-5.3)	24.7 (21.7-28.1)	50.7 (46.5-54.8)	50.1 (44.5-55.7)
Quintile 2	17.2 (14.3-20.5)	3.3 (2.1-5.0)	24.8 (21.7-28.2)	54.7 (50.7-58.6)	54.8 (49.0-60.5)
Quintile 3	13.9 (11.5-16.7)	*2.1 (1.2-3.7)	23.5 (20.7-26.6)	60.5 (56.8-64.0)	59.5 (53.7-65.1)
Quintile 4	9.0 (6.7-11.9)	*2.3 (1.2-4.4)	24.6 (21.0-28.6)	64.1 (59.5-68.4)	68.6 (61.4-75.0)
Advantaged	8.0 (5.6-11.4)	*2.4 (1.3-4.4)	26.5 (22.8-30.6)	63.1 (58.5-67.4)	71.8 (63.9-78.6)
<b>Remoteness</b>					
Major cities	12.2 (10.7-13.9)	3.0 (2.3-3.9)	23.9 (22.1-25.9)	60.8 (58.5-63.1)	61.2 (57.5-64.7)
Inner regional	19.1 (15.9-22.8)	*2.8 (1.4-5.4)	26.9 (23.6-30.5)	51.2 (47.0-55.4)	55.2 (49.1-61.1)
Outer regional	17.5 (14.1-21.5)	**	26.5 (22.5-30.9)	54.7 (49.7-59.6)	58.4 (51.2-65.3)
Remote/very remote	17.5 (10.8-27.1)	**	21.0 (14.7-29.0)	59.9 (49.8-69.2)	52.3 (37.6-66.5)

\*\*Indicates RSE >50% or n <10. \*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

<sup>1</sup>Smoking cessation proportion=ex-smokers/ever smokers.

**State surveys are used to report prevalence of smoking in Queensland. In 2018, 11% of Queensland adults smoked daily.**

**Table 38: Prevalence of smoking by sex and jurisdiction, aged 14 years and older, 2016**

	Daily smokers % (95% CI)	Current smokers (not daily) % (95% CI)	Ex-smokers % (95% CI)	Never smokers % (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>				
Australia	12.2 (11.7-12.8)	2.7 (2.5-3.0)	22.8 (22.2-23.4)	62.3 (61.5-63.0)
NSW	11.5 (10.6-12.5)	2.5 (2.1-3.0)	21.8 (20.7-23.0)	64.2 (62.8-65.5)
Vic.	11.7 (10.8-12.7)	2.9 (2.4-3.4)	22.2 (21.0-23.4)	63.2 (61.8-64.7)
Qld	14.5 (13.2-16.0)	2.7 (2.1-3.4)	24.7 (23.2-26.3)	58.1 (56.2-59.9)
WA	11.4 (10.2-12.9)	3.2 (2.4-4.1)	22.4 (20.7-24.3)	62.9 (60.8-65.1)
SA	10.8 (9.4-12.5)	2.4 (1.8-3.3)	23.8 (21.9-25.7)	63.0 (60.6-65.2)
Tas.	16.0 (13.6-18.8)	*2.8 (1.7-4.5)	25.2 (22.4-28.2)	56.0 (52.5-59.5)
ACT	9.5 (7.6-11.9)	*2.1 (1.2-3.5)	22.8 (20.2-25.8)	65.5 (62.1-68.8)
NT	17.2 (14.7-20.1)	*3.7 (2.2-6.1)	23.9 (21.0-27.0)	55.2 (51.5-58.9)
<b>Males</b>				
Australia	13.8 (13.0-14.7)	3.3 (2.9-3.7)	24.1 (23.2-25.0)	58.8 (57.7-60.0)
NSW	12.3 (10.9-13.8)	2.7 (2.1-3.5)	22.9 (21.2-24.6)	62.1 (60.0-64.2)
Vic.	13.9 (12.4-15.6)	3.3 (2.6-4.1)	23.3 (21.5-25.1)	59.5 (57.3-61.7)
Qld	17.3 (15.3-19.6)	3.8 (2.8-5.1)	26.3 (24.1-28.6)	52.6 (49.8-55.4)
WA	12.1 (10.2-14.3)	3.7 (2.6-5.2)	24.0 (21.4-26.8)	60.2 (56.9-63.4)
SA	12.3 (10.0-15.1)	3.2 (2.2-4.8)	25.3 (22.5-28.2)	59.2 (55.6-62.6)
Tas.	17.7 (13.9-22.3)	*3.7 (1.9-7.3)	26.4 (22.2-31.2)	52.2 (46.8-57.5)
ACT	10.4 (7.4-14.5)	*2.8 (1.5-5.0)	24.3 (20.4-28.8)	62.5 (57.2-67.5)
NT	18.6 (14.8-23.0)	*4.7 (2.3-9.2)	24.1 (20.1-28.7)	52.6 (47.1-58.1)
<b>Females</b>				
Australia	10.7 (10.0-11.3)	2.2 (1.9-2.5)	21.6 (20.8-22.4)	65.6 (64.6-66.6)
NSW	10.7 (9.6-12.0)	2.3 (1.8-3.0)	20.8 (19.4-22.3)	66.2 (64.3-68.0)
Vic.	9.6 (8.5-10.9)	2.5 (1.9-3.2)	21.1 (19.6-22.8)	66.8 (64.9-68.6)
Qld	11.8 (10.3-13.6)	1.5 (1.0-2.4)	23.2 (21.2-25.3)	63.5 (61.0-65.9)
WA	10.8 (9.2-12.7)	2.7 (1.8-4.0)	20.9 (18.7-23.2)	65.7 (62.9-68.4)
SA	9.4 (7.7-11.4)	*1.7 (1.0-2.8)	22.3 (19.8-25.0)	66.7 (63.6-69.6)
Tas.	14.4 (11.6-17.7)	*1.8 (1.0-3.4)	24.0 (20.4-28.0)	59.8 (55.3-64.1)
ACT	8.7 (6.6-11.4)	**	21.4 (18.0-25.3)	68.5 (64.1-72.6)
NT	15.7 (12.7-19.3)	*2.6 (1.5-4.4)	23.6 (19.7-27.9)	58.2 (53.3-62.8)

\*\* Indicates RSE >50% or n <10. \*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

**State surveys are used to report prevalence of smoking in Queensland. In 2018, 11% of Queensland adults smoked daily.**

## Selected alcohol indicators

**Table 39: Alcohol consumption, lifetime and single occasion risk by population characteristics, aged 14 years and older, Queensland, 2016**

	Abstainers	Lifetime risk		Single occasion risk		
	% (95% CI)	Low risk % (95% CI)	Risky % (95% CI)	Low risk % (95% CI)	At least yearly but not monthly % (95% CI)	At least monthly including weekly % (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>	20.6 (19.0-22.2)	60.1 (58.2-62.0)	19.3 (17.9-20.9)	37.8 (36.0-39.6)	12.8 (11.6-14.2)	28.7 (27.0-30.5)
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	18.3 (16.1-20.7)	52.4 (49.6-55.3)	29.3 (26.8-31.9)	29.9 (27.5-32.5)	12.4 (10.7-14.4)	39.4 (36.6-42.2)
Female	22.9 (20.8-25.2)	67.7 (65.2-70.0)	9.4 (8.1-10.9)	45.6 (43.1-48.2)	13.3 (11.5-15.2)	18.2 (16.3-20.3)
<b>Persons</b>						
14–17 years	66.5 (57.4-74.4)	31.4 (23.6-40.4)	**	15.1 (9.9-22.3)	**	12.3 (7.6-19.3)
18–24 years	14.5 (10.1-20.2)	6.05 (58.0-71.4)	20.5 (15.5-26.7)	26.8 (20.8-33.8)	16.8 (12.3-22.4)	42.0 (35.2-49.1)
25–34 years	12.6 (9.5-16.4)	68.3 (63.5-72.7)	19.2 (15.6-23.3)	28.4 (24.4-32.8)	19.9 (16.4-23.9)	39.1 (34.5-43.9)
35–44 years	13.7 (10.7-17.4)	61.0 (56.4-65.3)	25.3 (21.6-29.5)	33.4 (29.4-37.6)	15.7 (12.7-19.3)	37.2 (32.9-41.6)
45–54 years	14.6 (11.5-18.3)	60.7 (56.0-65.3)	24.7 (20.9-29.0)	38.1 (33.6-42.8)	14.8 (11.5-18.9)	32.5 (28.2-37.1)
55–64 years	22.1 (18.7-26.0)	59.6 (55.4-63.7)	18.2 (15.3-21.6)	50.1 (45.8-54.3)	8.3 (6.3-10.9)	19.5 (16.4-23.0)
65–74 years	22.9 (19.5-26.7)	59.7 (55.3-63.8)	17.4 (14.3-21.1)	56.6 (52.3-60.8)	6.0 (4.3-8.4)	14.4 (11.6-17.8)
75+ years	33.3 (27.5-39.7)	55.6 (49.2-61.9)	11.0 (7.8-15.3)	55.7 (49.3-62.0)	*3.6 (1.8-7.2)	7.4 (4.9-11.0)
<b>Males</b>						
14–17 years	67.3 (54.1-78.3)	30.3 (19.7-43.7)	**	**	**	*13.7 (7.1-24.9)
18–24 years	*13.9 (8.0-23.1)	55.8 (46.1-65.1)	30.3 (22.3-39.6)	20.1 (13.4-29.0)	13.1 (8.2-20.2)	52.9 (43.3-62.4)
25–34 years	10.3 (6.5-15.9)	58.4 (50.7-65.6)	31.4 (24.7-38.9)	19.2 (14.0-25.8)	15.5 (11.0-21.5)	54.9 (47.4-62.2)
35–44 years	9.9 (6.2-15.4)	51.3 (44.6-58.1)	38.7 (32.4-45.5)	23.7 (18.5-29.7)	16.9 (12.4-22.6)	49.5 (42.7-56.2)
45–54 years	14.0 (9.6-20.0)	52.1 (45.0-59.1)	33.9 (27.6-40.8)	27.6 (21.8-34.2)	15.0 (10.3-21.5)	43.4 (36.5-50.5)
55–64 years	22.3 (17.3-28.2)	51.0 (44.8-57.1)	26.7 (21.8-32.3)	38.1 (32.3-44.2)	11.0 (7.8-15.1)	28.7 (23.6-34.4)
65–74 years	14.9 (10.9-20.0)	56.3 (49.9-62.4)	28.8 (23.4-34.9)	53.4 (47.1-59.6)	7.1 (4.5-11.1)	24.6 (19.6-30.4)
75+ years	25.8 (19.0-34.0)	54.2 (45.8-62.4)	20.0 (14.1-27.6)	58.7 (50.2-66.6)	**	12.6 (8.2-18.8)
<b>Females</b>						
14–17 years	65.5 (52.8-76.3)	32.6 (22.1-45.2)	**	*19.0 (11.1-30.6)	**	**
18–24 years	15.1 (9.9-22.5)	77.1 (68.5-83.9)	*7.8 (4-14.4)	35.6 (26.0-46.6)	21.6 (14.3-31.3)	27.6 (19.3-37.9)
25–34 years	14.5 (10.2-20.1)	76.4 (70.6-81.4)	9.1 (6.5-12.6)	35.9 (30.3-42.0)	23.5 (18.6-29.2)	26.1 (21.2-31.7)
35–44 years	17.5 (13.1-22.9)	70.5 (64.7-75.7)	12.1 (8.9-16.3)	42.9 (37.3-48.8)	14.5 (10.9-19.2)	25.1 (20.4-30.4)
45–54 years	15.1 (11.1-20.1)	69.0 (62.9-74.5)	15.9 (11.9-20.9)	48.2 (41.8-54.6)	14.7 (10.5-20.2)	22.1 (17.3-27.7)
55–64 years	22.0 (17.4-27.3)	68.5 (62.9-73.7)	9.5 (6.8-13.3)	62.3 (56.6-67.8)	*5.6 (3.4-9.2)	10.1 (7.2-13.8)
65–74 years	30.6 (25.4-36.3)	62.9 (57.0-68.4)	6.5 (4.1-10.3)	59.7 (53.8-65.3)	*5.0 (3.0-8.2)	*4.7 (2.6-8.3)
75+ years	40.2 (31.3-49.7)	56.9 (47.4-66.0)	**	53.1 (43.6-62.4)	**	**
<b>Socioeconomic status</b>						
Disadvantaged	28.3 (24.7-32.3)	53.4 (49.3-57.6)	18.2 (15.3-21.6)	36.5 (32.6-40.4)	9.0 (6.8-11.7)	26.2 (22.6-30.2)
Quintile 2	19.0 (15.9-22.5)	60.7 (56.6-64.6)	20.3 (17.3-23.7)	37.8 (34.0-41.8)	12.1 (9.7-15.0)	31.1 (27.3-35.1)
Quintile 3	22.3 (19.2-25.7)	57.3 (53.5-61.0)	20.5 (17.6-23.7)	36.2 (32.7-39.8)	12.8 (10.5-15.6)	28.7 (25.4-32.2)
Quintile 4	14.9 (11.6-18.8)	66.8 (62.1-71.3)	18.3 (14.9-22.3)	38.9 (34.2-43.7)	17.6 (13.9-22.0)	28.7 (24.4-33.5)
Advantaged	15.5 (12.2-19.5)	65.6 (60.9-70.1)	18.9 (15.4-23.0)	41.1 (36.6-45.7)	14.1 (11.2-17.7)	29.3 (25.1-33.9)
<b>Remoteness</b>						
Major cities	18.0 (16.1-20.0)	63.0 (60.7-65.4)	19.0 (17.2-21.0)	39.0 (36.7-41.4)	13.7 (12.0-15.5)	29.4 (27.1-31.7)
Inner regional	22.9 (19.5-26.7)	59.9 (55.7-63.9)	17.2 (14.4-20.5)	41.5 (37.4-45.8)	10.2 (8.0-12.8)	25.4 (21.9-29.3)
Outer regional	24.9 (20.7-29.7)	52.4 (47.3-57.4)	22.7 (18.7-27.3)	32.6 (28.3-37.2)	13.5 (10.4-17.5)	29.0 (24.5-33.9)
Remote/very remote	33.4 (24.1-44.3)	43.8 (34.0-54.2)	22.7 (15.5-32.0)	21.4 (15.0-29.7)	*11.4 (6.3-19.6)	33.8 (24.6-44.4)

\*\* Indicates RSE >50% or n <10. \*Indicates RSE ≥25% & ≤50%.

**Table 40: Alcohol consumption, lifetime and single occasion risk by sex and jurisdiction, aged 14 years and older, 2016**

	Abstainers	Lifetime risk		Single occasion risk		
	% (95% CI)	Low risk % (95% CI)	Risky % (95% CI)	Low risk % (95% CI)	At least yearly but not monthly % (95% CI)	At least monthly including weekly % (95% CI)
<b>Persons</b>						
Australia	22.9 (22.2-23.6)	60.0 (59.2-60.8)	17.1 (16.5-17.7)	39.7 (39.0-40.5)	11.8 (11.3-12.3)	25.6 (24.9-26.3)
NSW	24.0 (22.7-25.3)	59.3 (57.9-60.8)	16.7 (15.6-17.8)	41.1 (39.6-42.5)	11.1 (10.2-12.0)	23.9 (22.6-25.2)
Vic.	23.3 (22.0-24.7)	61.4 (59.9-62.9)	15.3 (14.2-16.4)	40.8 (39.3-42.3)	11.5 (10.6-12.6)	24.3 (23.0-25.7)
Qld	20.6 (19.0-22.2)	60.1 (58.2-62.0)	19.3 (17.9-20.9)	37.8 (36.0-39.6)	12.8 (11.6-14.2)	28.7 (27.0-30.5)
WA	25.5 (23.5-27.7)	56.1 (53.8-58.4)	18.4 (16.7-20.2)	37.1 (35.0-39.3)	10.4 (9.1-11.8)	27.0 (25.0-29.1)
SA	21.6 (19.6-23.8)	62.6 (60.1-64.9)	15.8 (14.2-17.6)	40.4 (38.1-42.8)	12.6 (11.0-14.3)	25.4 (23.3-27.7)
Tas.	18.0 (15.4-20.9)	64.5 (61.0-67.9)	17.5 (14.9-20.5)	41.0 (37.7-44.5)	14.3 (11.9-17.2)	26.7 (23.5-30.1)
ACT	20.4 (17.2-23.9)	65.3 (61.6-68.9)	14.3 (12.0-17.0)	40.2 (36.8-43.7)	16.8 (14.3-19.7)	22.6 (19.6-25.9)
NT	23.6 (20.3-27.1)	48.9 (45.2-52.7)	27.5 (24.3-30.9)	27.9 (24.9-31.1)	12.9 (10.4-15.8)	35.6 (32.1-39.3)
<b>Males</b>						
Australia	20.4 (19.4-21.4)	55.1 (53.9-56.3)	24.5 (23.5-25.5)	32.9 (31.8-34.0)	12.2 (11.5-13.0)	34.5 (33.4-35.6)
NSW	21.0 (19.2-23.0)	55.2 (52.9-57.4)	23.8 (22.0-25.7)	35.6 (33.5-37.8)	11.6 (10.3-13.1)	31.7 (29.7-33.8)
Vic.	20.5 (18.6-22.5)	57.7 (55.5-60.0)	21.8 (20.0-23.6)	33.5 (31.5-35.7)	12.8 (11.3-14.4)	33.2 (31.1-35.4)
Qld	18.3 (16.1-20.7)	52.4 (49.6-55.3)	29.3 (26.8-31.9)	29.9 (27.5-32.5)	12.4 (10.7-14.4)	39.4 (36.6-42.2)
WA	23.6 (20.6-26.9)	51.6 (48.1-55.0)	24.8 (22.0-27.8)	30.8 (27.8-34.1)	9.6 (7.8-11.8)	36.0 (32.7-39.3)
SA	19.6 (16.7-22.8)	58.7 (55.1-62.3)	21.7 (19.0-24.7)	33.2 (30.0-36.6)	14.6 (12.2-17.4)	32.6 (29.3-36.1)
Tas.	16.7 (13.1-21.0)	57.9 (52.5-63.2)	25.4 (20.9-30.5)	30.3 (25.9-35.1)	14.3 (10.6-18.8)	38.8 (33.5-44.4)
ACT	18.4 (13.5-24.5)	59.7 (53.9-65.3)	21.9 (17.8-26.6)	29.3 (25.0-34.1)	18.2 (14.4-22.7)	34.1 (29.0-39.6)
NT	21.3 (16.7-26.7)	41.8 (36.5-47.4)	36.9 (31.8-42.2)	20.9 (17.1-25.4)	12.5 (8.9-17.3)	45.3 (39.9-50.8)
<b>Females</b>						
Australia	25.4 (24.5-26.4)	64.8 (63.7-65.8)	9.8 (9.2-10.4)	46.4 (45.4-47.5)	11.3 (10.7-12.0)	16.8 (16.0-17.7)
NSW	26.8 (25.0-28.7)	63.4 (61.4-65.3)	9.8 (8.7-11.0)	46.3 (44.4-48.3)	10.6 (9.5-11.9)	16.2 (14.8-17.8)
Vic.	26.0 (24.2-28.0)	64.9 (62.8-66.9)	9.1 (8.0-10.3)	47.8 (45.7-49.9)	10.4 (9.2-11.7)	15.8 (14.3-17.4)
Qld	22.9 (20.8-25.2)	67.7 (65.2-70.0)	9.4 (8.1-10.9)	45.6 (43.1-48.2)	13.3 (11.5-15.2)	18.2 (16.3-20.3)
WA	27.4 (24.7-30.3)	60.6 (57.6-63.6)	12.0 (10.2-14.0)	43.4 (40.5-46.4)	11.2 (9.5-13.1)	18.0 (15.7-20.5)
SA	23.6 (20.8-26.6)	66.3 (63.0-69.4)	10.1 (8.3-12.3)	47.5 (44.2-50.7)	10.5 (8.7-12.7)	18.4 (15.8-21.3)
Tas.	19.2 (15.7-23.4)	71.0 (66.5-75.1)	9.8 (7.4-12.8)	51.5 (46.9-56.1)	14.4 (11.4-18.1)	14.8 (11.9-18.3)
ACT	22.3 (18.6-26.5)	70.7 (66.1-74.8)	7.0 (4.9-10.0)	50.7 (45.9-55.4)	15.5 (12.2-19.5)	11.6 (8.8-15.0)
NT	26.1 (21.8-30.9)	56.9 (51.9-61.8)	16.9 (13.6-20.8)	35.8 (31.4-40.4)	13.3 (10.3-16.9)	24.7 (20.4-29.7)



## Appendix 3: Glossary of terms

**Abstainer (alcohol):** has not consumed a full serve of alcohol in the previous 12 months

**Adult:** person aged 18 years and older

**Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Remoteness Area:** The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) ASGS Remoteness Area classification allocates 1 of 5 remoteness categories to areas, depending on their distance from a range of 5 types of population centre. These classifications reflect the level of remoteness at the time of the 2011 Census. Areas are classified as Major cities, Inner regional, Outer regional, Remote and Very remote. For the NDSHS analysis, Remote and very remote were grouped together.

**Bidi:** also called 'beedi', is a small, thin, hand-rolled cigarette. It contains tobacco wrapped in a plant leaves. Bidis can be flavoured or unflavoured.<sup>4</sup>

**Current smoker:** reported smoking daily, weekly or less than weekly at the time of the survey.

**Chewing tobacco:** A type of smokeless tobacco made from cured tobacco leaves that is chewed or held in the mouth, typically between the cheek and gums, rather than smoked.<sup>5</sup>

**Electronic cigarette (e-cigarette):** devices designed to produce a vapour that the user inhales. Usually contain a battery, a liquid cartridge and a vaporisation system and are used in a manner that simulates smoking.

**Ever use:** used at least once in lifetime.

**Ex-drinker:** a person who has consumed a full serve of alcohol in his or her lifetime, but not in the previous 12 months.

**Ex-smoker:** a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes or equivalent tobacco in his or her lifetime, but does not smoke at all now.

**Hooka:** see shisha.

**Illicit drugs:** illegal drugs, drugs and volatile substances used illicitly, and pharmaceuticals used for non-medical purposes. The survey included questions on the following illicit drugs:

- pain-killers/analgesics/opioids<sup>^</sup>
- tranquillisers/sleeping pills<sup>^</sup>
- steroids<sup>^</sup>
- meth/amphetamines<sup>^</sup>
- cannabis
- heroin
- methadone or buprenorphine<sup>^^</sup>
- cocaine
- hallucinogens
- ecstasy
- ketamine
- synthetic cannabinoids
- inhalants
- (any) injected drug.

**Note**

<sup>^</sup> used for non-medical purposes

<sup>^^</sup> non-maintenance program

Non-medical and non-maintenance use is noted in the report

**Injected drugs:** the injection of drugs that were not medically prescribed to inject

**Lifetime risk (alcohol):** the accumulated risk from drinking either on many drinking occasions, or regularly (for example, daily) over a lifetime. The lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury increases with the amount consumed. For healthy men and women, drinking no more

than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury.

**Lifetime use (illicit drug):** the use of illicit drug over a lifetime.

**Nargillas:** see shisha.

**Never drinker:** a person who has never consumed a full serve of alcohol in their lifetime.

**Never smoker:** a person who does not smoke now and has smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes or the equivalent tobacco in his or her lifetime.

**Non-maintenance:** use of a substance other than as part of a medically supervised maintenance program. In this report, this includes methadone.

**Non-medical use:** use of drugs either alone or with other drugs to induce or enhance a drug experience, for performance enhancement or for cosmetic purposes. In this report, this includes pain-killers/analgesics, tranquilisers/sleeping pills, steroids and meth/amphetamines and other opioids such as morphine or pethidine.

**Non-smoker:** never smoked or an ex-smoker.

**Over the counter (OTC) drugs:** medicines that one can buy without a prescription from a pharmacy or retail outlet.

**Pain killers / pain relievers and opioids:** most commonly misused class of pharmaceuticals. The use of paracetamol, aspirin and ibuprofen where these drugs are the only active ingredients is not included.

**Recent:** in the previous 12 months.

**Remoteness:** See ASGS

**Shisha:** also called hookah, narghile or Nargillas, waterpipe or bubble smoking, is a way of smoking tobacco sometimes mixed with fruit or molasses, through a long tube that draws the smoke from a connected bowl with water.<sup>6</sup>

**Single occasion risk (alcohol):** a single occasion is defined as a sequence of drinks taken without the blood alcohol concentration reaching zero in between. The risk of an alcohol-related injury arising from a single occasion of drinking increases with the amount consumed. For healthy men and women, drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion.

**Smoker:** a person who report currently smoking daily, weekly or less often than weekly.

**Snuff:** a type of smokeless tobacco that is made of finely ground or shredded tobacco leaves. They may be available in different scents and flavours and may be moist or dry. Moist snuff tobacco is placed in the mouth, usually between the cheek and gum or behind the upper or lower lip. Dry snuff tobacco is inhaled through the nose.<sup>5</sup>

**Snus:** A type of smokeless snuff tobacco commonly used in Sweden. It is available in moist, ground oral tobacco product that is typically placed behind the upper lip, either as loose ground tobacco or contained in sachets appearing like small teabags.<sup>7</sup>

### **Socioeconomic status and the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage:**

The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD) is 1 of 4 Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) compiled by the ABS after each Census of Population and Housing. The IRSAD compiled by the ABS was used to derive fifths. In this report, the 20% of the areas with the greatest overall level of disadvantage is described as the 'lowest socioeconomic area'. The 20% of the areas with the greatest overall level of advantage—the top fifth—is described as the 'highest socioeconomic area'.

**Standard drink:** containing 10 grams of alcohol (equivalent to 12.5 millilitres of alcohol); also referred to as a full serve.

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