

DRUG USE IN AUSTRALIA

A Directory Of Survey Research Projects

Prepared by the Social Science Data Archives, Australian National University, as part of a project funded through the National Drug Education Program by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

CANBERRA
SOCIAL SCIENCE DATA ARCHIVES
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

1985



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LINDA DODD

INTRODUCTION

Data collected in surveys constitute valuable public resources. The investigator who obtains information from large numbers of informants has in his or her hands a social asset not easily reproduced. Taking into account the economic expense of conducting a survey, it is surely essential that the data be used to their fullest extent.

Examining a phenomenon by the analysis of existing data rather than collecting data in a new survey economises on money, time and personnel. Further, storage of a range of data sets expands the types and numbers of observations to cover a wider array of social conditions and thus allows more comprehensive and definitive studies of problems under investigation. Secondary analysis of a series of comparable studies from different points in time provides one of the rare avenues for the empirical description of long-term change. As our knowledge increases over time, concepts and hypotheses will be refined and may be tested on available data, and methods of measurement and research design improved by the experience gained from past studies.

A project to establish an archive of survey data on drug use in Australia commenced in September 1981 with funding from the National Drug Education Program administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health. The objectives of the project were:

- . to bring together into a central archive copies of machine-readable data sets and documentation arising from surveys of drug use in Australia;
- . to prepare, where necessary, adequate documentation for these data sets;
- . to disseminate information about these data sets and to distribute copies of the data sets and documentation to researchers wishing to conduct secondary analyses.

Working definitions for the project were broad:

- . the term 'drug' was to include both licit and illicit drugs. Thus, narcotics, prescription drugs obtained and used legally or illegally, proprietary drugs and medications including vitamins, caffeine, alcohol and tobacco were all included under this term.
- . research was classified as a 'survey' if it collected information relating to the attributes, attitudes, opinions and behaviour of groups by means of questionnaires, interviews or statistical records. A sample size of over 30 was desirable. Medically oriented surveys were included where they also gathered some form of psycho-social or lifestyle data.

Using these definitions, data collections were located through various publications. The principal source was a list of 161 references compiled by the National Information Service on Drug Abuse (Research into Drug Use in Australia, prepared by N.I.S.D.A., Commonwealth Department of Health). Other sources included the Inventory of Australian Surveys and Social Surveys: Journal Extracts 1974-1978 produced by the A.N.U. Survey Research Centre, and the Register of Australian Drug and Alcohol Research compiled by the Australian Foundation of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (AFADD). References contained within articles and reports were also checked and many researchers when approached were kind enough to volunteer details of other research concerning a particular study.

Details of the 169 surveys relating to drug use in Australia have been obtained and described systematically in this directory.

Computer-readable data files from 41 surveys have been deposited with the Social Science Data Archives and documentation has been prepared for each of these data files. These data are now available for general access by researchers, subject only to any restrictions placed on them by the depositor. These surveys are listed in Section A of the directory.

Section B describes a further 41 surveys with data in computer-readable form which are retained but could not be deposited in the Archives at this time. Some studies are still being analysed and will be deposited in the Archives at a later date. In other cases, researchers felt unable to deposit data, because of the promises of confidentiality made to respondents at the time of collection, but are willing to consider specific analyses of the data on request.

In another category described in Section C, 23 surveys have had data retained, but not in computer-readable form. Usually the data are in the form of original questionnaires or notes. These have not been archived, but details of the studies have been included in the directory as researchers working on similar topics may wish to examine the materials in this form.

The final and largest category, Section D, comprises 64 studies for which data are no longer extant. Many of these studies were small-scale

surveys though some, such as those of young people conducted by the New South Wales Health Commission and the survey of school children conducted for the Queensland Health Education Council were important large-scale studies. The loss of so many studies represents a severe wastage of resources, and much of the loss appears to be due to carelessness and negligence. Single copies only were made of data tapes and these were not properly stored and maintained; or details of the data location and relevant documents were not retained. Often the principal investigator had moved, leaving the data in what was presumed to be safe hands, only to find that in a few years the data had been lost or destroyed.

The data files deposited with the Social Science Data Archives (Category A) have been checked and essential cleaning operations performed where necessary. The checking consists of range checks, comparing the frequency distributions of each variable in the file with coding information. Major inconsistencies are referred to the depositor whenever possible for clarification. A listing of 'wild' codes remaining in the data are made and retained for distribution with the data.

Documentation in the form of a User's Guide is prepared for each data set, and contains a study description with bibliographic details of the investigator(s), a description of the study design, a short abstract of the purpose and content, and a list of publications; a copy of the questionnaire if one was available; a description of the coding used to translate question responses into machine-readable form; and a data list which indicates the location of each variable in the data file. The User's Guides are designed to allow researchers to re-use the data with a full awareness of their characteristics and of the methodology involved in their collection.

Two copies of the data files, frequency distributions for all variables in the file and the SPSS set-up file used to produce these frequency distributions are stored on computer tape by the Social Science Data Archives. As a further precaution against loss of the data, a microfiche copy is also made and retained.

The Social Science Data Archives will continue its efforts to have data from surveys on drug use deposited for distribution to secondary

analysts. Contributions of new data to the collection will be welcomed. It is hoped that the establishment of this collection will expand awareness of drug and alcohol research, thereby facilitating the exchange of information, encouraging greater comparability between surveys and minimising duplication of effort. Thus it may contribute to the pattern of future work and provide a basis for a more systematic approach to drug use research in Australia.

Inquiries seeking details about or access to the survey data should be directed to the Social Science Data Archives in the case of Category A datasets and to the principal investigator, mentioned in the survey description in the directory, in all other cases.

USING THE INDEXES

Within Sections, items are arranged numerically, according to unique sequential study numbers. In some cases, however, users may not find browsing through whole sections an efficient method of locating specific information, but may instead wish to consult a direct reference to a particular researcher (individual or organisation) or to a known topic of interest. To facilitate these more direct approaches, indexes of investigators and subjects have been created and are located in the final section of the directory.

In the INVESTIGATOR INDEX, all surveys in each of the four categories are recorded under the name or names of the investigating individuals and/or organisations. These names are arranged alphabetically, and entries include, as well as investigators' names, titles and identifying study numbers. Organisations are entered under their official title, if this is distinctive e.g. Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria (of which the abbreviation is ACCV). Government instrumentalities, without a distinctive title are entered by the part of the title denoting branch of responsibility first, followed by "Department" and then geographical jurisdiction; for example Education Department (N.S.W). Commonwealth government departments are denoted by "(Australia)" as area of jurisdiction e.g. Health Department (Australia). Place names in parentheses after organisational names denote area of jurisdiction for government agencies and location in all other cases.

In the SUBJECT INDEX, terms arranged in alphabetical order are followed by the unique identifying numbers of relevant surveys described in the directory. Cross-references to related subjects (SEE ALSO references) are made under some terms. Where synonymous terminology exists, references are made under the unused term, directing the user to the used term (SEE references).

SECTION A

CANBERRA MENTAL HEALTH SURVEY, 1971

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Hennessy, Brian L.
Bruen, Warwick
Cullen, James S.
Health Services (A.C.T.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

In order to provide information for the planning of intervention and research in the field of mental health, a survey of Canberra residents was conducted. All members of selected households were surveyed using different data collection forms for adults, adolescents, children and infants.

Data from adults included period of residence, reason for moving to Canberra, satisfaction with Canberra, social contacts, activities outside the home and organisational membership. Mental health factors included life satisfaction, life events, coping behaviour and social control. General health included regular treatment, symptoms of psychiatric disturbance, use of drugs, consumption of alcohol, cigarettes and caffeine. Respondents also provided an assessment of their ability to perform in roles such as housework, job, study, marriage and parenthood. Background variables included sex, age, religion, suburb, marital status, work status, occupation, father's occupation, education, country of birth, length of residence and income. Adolescents provided similar data using a shortened form which excluded aspects such as moving details, some social support data, leisure activities and some life events. It included experience of specific adolescent problems. Data on children and infants was volunteered by parents. For children this included health and development problems. For infants immunisation status, general health status and general worries concerning the child were of interest.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of Canberra city

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
self-completion (distribute, collect)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 864; 136; 249; 173
number of variables per case: 318; 244; 54; 15
number of cards per case: 6; 5; 1; 1

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Hennessy, B.L., Bruen, W.J. and Cullen, J. The Canberra mental health survey: preliminary results. Medical Journal of Australia, 1973, 1: 721-728.

Bruen, W.J. Socio-economic status and mental health in Canberra. Australian Journal of Social Issues 1974, 9(2): 127-132.

(PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR cont.)

Graham, Janne, D. Who participates? Australian Journal of Social Issues 1974 9(2): 133-141.

Hennessy, B.L. and Bruen, W.J. Youth in Canberra - results and implications of a mental health survey. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 1973, 7: 55-59.

STUDY OF UNDER-AGE DRINKING SEPTEMBER/NOVEMBER 1979

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Northern Territory Liquor Commission

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

This study of teenage drinking habits was commissioned by the Northern Territory Liquor Commission in an effort to obtain information on the extent of the problem so that preventive measures could be taken.

Secondary school students were questioned concerning how much beer, wine and/or spirits they drank, where and under what circumstances they drank, and where and how they obtained their liquor. Background variables included sex, age, country of birth and ethnic origin as identified by respondents.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

all students aged 12 to 17 attending Northern Territory high schools, area schools and Aboriginal colleges

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 3719
number of variables per case: 28
number of cards per case: 1

DRUG USE BY STUDENTS IN STATE POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS

IN VICTORIA, 1979

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Harrison, Peter
Baulch, Janet
Education Department (Vic.)

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Inter-Departmental Inquiry into the Drug Problem in
Victoria, 1978-1980

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The survey was designed to provide a profile of student drug use in Victoria for consideration by the Inter-Departmental Inquiry into the Drug Problem in Victoria formed in 1978 to make a general inquiry into the use of drugs in Victoria. Post-primary school students were selected as the target group because they were considered to have greater exposure to drugs than primary students.

Information was collected concerning the students' present drug use, introduction to drugs, age at first use, context of first use, context of current use and quantities of drugs consumed as well as school and personal details. The categories of drugs investigated were: tobacco, alcohol, pain killers, sedatives, tranquillizers, pep pills, inhalants, LSD, heroin, marijuana and caffeine. Background variables included age, sex, form, school type, respondent's and parents' country of birth, parents' occupations and school transience.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

the student population of all Victorian state high, technical and other post-primary schools

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

stratified random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 3871
number of variables per case: 91
number of cards per case: 2

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Harrison, Peter and Baulch, Janet. A survey of drug use by state post-primary school students in Victoria and drug education in Victoria: report to the Inter-departmental working party on the drug problem in Victoria. Vol. II. Melbourne: Planning Services, Education Department, 1980.

AN EXAMINATION OF ILLICIT DRUG TAKERS IN THE UNDER-30 AGE GROUP,

PERTH, 1972-1973

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Pougher, John
Mental Health Services (Perth)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

This survey was undertaken in an attempt to describe the characteristics of young illicit drug takers in Perth. Personal data, details of family life and social background, and drug taking habits were obtained. Drugs investigated were: cannabis, L.S.D., amphetamines, heroin, morphia, opium, other opium preparations including codeine, pethedine, other synthetic analgesics including palfium, cocaine, psilocybin, mushrooms (unspecified), mescaline, antihistamines, ephedrine, barbiturates, mandrax, other non-barbiturate hypnotics and tranquillisers and appetite suppressants other than amphetamines. Background variables included age, sex, nationality, religion and religiosity, marital status, satisfaction with marital relationship, age at leaving school, education standard achieved, occupation (ranked on Congaltons (1969) 7-point scale), job history and job satisfaction.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

Perth residents aged 15-30 attending one of six metropolitan government agencies during 1972 for health, behaviour or legal problems (controls); known drug users selected from this population (subjects)

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

experimental design

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 244
number of variables per case: 85
number of cards per case: 2

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Pougher, John. Non medical drug-taking by the under 30 age group in Perth, Western Australia. Australian Journal of Alcohol and Drug Dependence, 1975, 2, 2: 41-45.

HEALTH CARE SURVEYS OF
=====

GOSFORD-WYONG AND ILLAWARRA REGIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1975
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Gwynne, Howard
Adams, Anthony I.
Armstrong, Maxine
Shiraev, Nikita
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

DATA COLLECTOR

Australian Bureau of Statistics (N.S.W. Office)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

These surveys aimed to provide information which would assist with the monitoring, evaluation and planning of health services. They were concerned with measuring actual morbidity, perceived health, access to health care and attitudes to existing health care, particularly emergency services, in the population.

Information was collected on recent illness (complaints and conditions experienced in last two weeks), chronic illness and emotional health (as measured by the General Health Questionnaire). Utilisation questions included health care attitudes, social contact, support and participation, life events, child health, use of doctors, use of dentists, use of medicines, use of hospitals, use of emergency services and use of maternal and baby health services.

Medications investigated included pain relievers, cough and cold remedies, allergy medication, skin ointments or salves (not cosmetics), laxatives, tranquillisers and other "nerve" tablets, sleeping pills, vitamins or tonics, heart or blood pressure tablets, birth control pills and others as nominated by the respondent. Respondents were questioned concerning whether they had used any of these in the last two days, how many different types of each and whether they were prescribed.

Background variables included age, sex, marital status, geographical area, country of birth, duration of residence in Australia, household and family composition, duration of residence in locality, major activity, occupational group, educational status, income (derived from Henderson poverty index), commuter status and health insurance.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of private households in the Gosford-Wyong and Illawarra regions of New South Wales

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

The data are held in eight files, four for children and four for adults. Files are separated by sex and region as follows:

	No. of cases (weighted)	Variables per case	Cards
Illawarra women	1792	481	8
Gosford-Wyong women	1552		
Illawarra men	1764		
Gosford-Wyong men	1356		
Illawarra girls	808	325	
Gosford-Wyong girls	469		
Illawarra boys	872		
Gosford-Wyong boys	521		

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Shiraev, N. and Armstrong, M. eds. Health care survey of Gosford-Wyong and Illawarra, 1975. Sydney: Division of Health Services Research, Health Commission of New South Wales, 1977.

Australian Bureau of Statistics. New South Wales Office. Health care surveys in Gosford-Wyong and Illawarra areas of New South Wales. 1976.

HEALTH KNOWLEDGE AND DRUG USE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1980

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Homel, Peter
Lawson, James
Kaplan, David
Health Commission (N.S.W.) (Northern metropolitan region)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

As part of a series of school-based health and personal development education programs conducted by the Health Commission and Department of Education in Northern Sydney, comprehensive surveys of Junior High School adolescents were undertaken.

Questions were concerned with health concepts such as exercise, nutrition, safety, consumer health, hygiene, physiology, social-emotional development, self-concept, sexuality, drug use/abuse and leisure time activities. The following drugs were investigated: marijuana, pain relievers, tobacco, narcotics, alcohol, sedatives, hallucinogens and stimulants. Respondents were questioned on their age at first use, present use, quantity, source and setting of use and perception of the drug as dangerous. Background variables included sex, year, family structure, parents' occupations, and student's source of income.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students aged 12 to 16 attending schools in Northern Sydney suburbs or the New England district of New South Wales

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

complete enumeration of selected population

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 5,223
number of variables per case: 131
number of cards per case: 2

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Homel, P. and Kaplan, D. The use of leisure time by adolescents: a survey. Sydney: Health Commission of New South Wales, Northern Metropolitan Region, 1981. Research and Planning Unit Report 81/4.

Homel, P., Wise, M. and Lawson, J. S. The Northern Sydney health and personal development program. Sydney: Health Commission of New South Wales, Northern Metropolitan Region, 1981. Research and Planning Unit Report 81/5.

PATTERNS OF USE OF PSYCHOTROPIC AND OTHER DRUGS IN ADELAIDE, 1978

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Heine, Warwick
Mant, Andrea
Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs (S.A.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The survey, designed to measure the extent of psychotropic drug use in Adelaide, was conducted by the South Australian Royal Commission, with the assistance of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Respondents were questioned concerning their use and reasons for use (including recreational) of four categories of drugs:

- over-the-counter cough suppressants, stimulants, sedatives and analgesics
- prescription only sedatives and analgesics
- prescription only minor tranquillizers and anti-depressants
- all appetite suppressants.

The use of marijuana was measured in a manner which would stress confidentiality in order to encourage truthfulness. Other questions concerned the respondent's knowledge of the effects of marijuana and their suggestion of suitable legal penalties in the cases of the use of and the supply for profit of marijuana and heroin. Background variables included age, sex, age left school, educational qualifications, nature of employment, marital status and gross weekly income.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

all residents in the Adelaide statistical division

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
self-completion (distribute, collect)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases (weighted): 2928
number of variables per case: 142
number of cards per case: 3

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Heine, W. and Mant, A. Drug use in Adelaide, 1978.
Adelaide: Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of
Drugs, 1979. (Research paper 4).

Goode, T. and Heine, W. Surveying the extent of drug use.
Statistical Society of Australia Newsletter 1978, 5: 1-3.

QUEENSLIFF HEALTH SURVEY, 1975

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Christie, David
University of Melbourne

DATA COLLECTOR

McPherson, Lois
Queenscliffe District Community Health Centre

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

During a community screening programme which included a screening for hypertension, the adult population of the Victorian borough of Queenscliffe (towns of Queenscliff and Point Lonsdale) was interviewed for current analgesic consumption and the replies were validated by urine testing. The purpose of this part of the study was to examine the distribution and some of the determinants of analgesic consumption in a community in the hope of locating an analgesic abuse syndrome for the design of preventive programmes. Data were collected on demographic details, past and present tobacco consumption, caffeine consumption, blood pressure treatment, hospital admissions, painful conditions and medication. Details of type, amount, frequency and reason for use of analgesics were recorded.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

adult population of the Borough of Queenscliffe, Victoria

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
self-completion (distribute and collect)
clinical test

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 1,456
number of variables per case: 92
number of cards per case: 3

ACCESSIBILITY

Category: B

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Christie, D. The analgesic abuse syndrome: an epidemiological perspective. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1978. 2: 139-143.

Christie, D., McPherson, L., and Kincaid-Smith, P. Analgesics and the kidney: a community based study. Medical Journal of Australia, 1976. 2: 257-259.

Christie, D. Analgesic nephropathy: a major or minor problem? Medical Journal of Australia, 1976. 2: 543-544.

(PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR cont.)

Christie, D., McPherson, L., and Vivian, V. The
Queenscliff study: a community screening programme for
hypertension. Medical Journal of Australia, 1976. 2:
678-680.

DRUG USE BY NSW CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE, 1980 SURVEY

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Flaherty, Bruce
Trebilco, Peter
Egger, Garry
NSW Drug and Alcohol Authority

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

This survey, the latest in a ten year series of data collection on the drug use of children of school age in New South Wales, was conducted to provide comparable longitudinal data on a number of aspects of adolescent drug use. The aim of the survey series was to present objective evidence on patterns of secondary school children's drug use and to provide an analysis of trends in drug taking since 1971.

Information was collected on the use of eight drugs: alcohol, tobacco, analgesics, sedative/hypnotics, cannabis, hallucinogens, narcotics and stimulants. Respondents were questioned on their use, age at first use, source and setting of use, frequency of use in past four weeks and past week and the usual quantity consumed. Background variables included age, sex, year level, living arrangements, parents occupations, leisure activities, income and source of income.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students attending both government and independent secondary schools in New South Wales

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

stratified random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 2205
number of variables per case: 108
number of cards per case: 2

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Flaherty, B., Trebilco, P. and Egger, G. Drug use by NSW children of school age - 1980 survey. Sydney: NSW Drug and Alcohol Authority, 1981.

SURVEY OF TRUCK DRIVERS ON NSW HIGHWAYS, 1976

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Linklater, Dawn R.
Traffic Accident Research Unit (N.S.W.)

DATA COLLECTOR

Dinerofe Enterprises Pty Ltd

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The survey was designed to provide background information on typical long distance truck driver behaviour, lifestyle, opinions and attitudes. Information was compared with similar data collected during the same period from drivers of other vehicles.

Topics included opinions concerning the major causes of both car and truck accidents, the use of seatbelts, police treatment of truck drivers, other driver treatment of truck drivers, licence points for truck drivers, log book restrictions and NSW speed restrictions for trucks. Other questions concerned ways in which road safety could be improved, likes and dislikes about own job and ratings of different categories of drivers such as motor cyclists, ordinary car drivers and truck drivers. Details of the purpose and distance of the current trip, driving experience and accident record and average annual mileage, type of vehicle and vehicle assessment were collected. Information on the respondent's use of alcohol, cigarettes and stimulants and any experience of hallucinations while driving was also obtained. Background variables included age, marital status, gross income and education.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

truck drivers stopping to eat at one of eight roadside restaurants on major NSW roads

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

non-probability selection

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 615
number of variables per case: 164
number of cards per case: 3

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Linklater, Dawn R. A profile of long distance truck drivers. Sydney: Traffic Accident Research Unit, 1977 (publication no. 9/77).

Linklater, Dawn R. Traffic safety and the long distance truck driver. Sydney: Traffic Accident Research Unit, 1978. (publication no. 8/78).

Linklater, Dawn R. Fatigue and long distance truck drivers. Melbourne: Australian Road Research Board Proceedings 1980 10,4: 193-201.

(PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR cont.)

Nix-James, Dawn R. Self reported alcohol and amphetamine usage by long-distance heavy vehicle drivers in New South Wales. In Johnston, I. (ed.), Proceedings of the Seventh International Conference on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety, Melbourne, 1977: 49-57.

SURVEY OF GENERAL VEHICLE DRIVERS ON NSW HIGHWAYS, 1976

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Linklater, Dawn R.
Traffic Accident Research Unit (N.S.W.)

DATA COLLECTOR

Dinerofe Enterprises Pty Ltd

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

During research into the behaviour, attitudes and opinions of truck drivers conducted by the Traffic Accident Research Unit, data were also collected from drivers of other vehicles, including motor cyclists, for the purpose of comparison to see if and how truck drivers differed from the general driver population.

Respondents were asked their opinions concerning the major causes of both car and truck accidents, the use of seatbelts, licence points for truck drivers, time limits for truck drivers, speed restrictions for trucks, lane widths and toll charges. Other questions included ways in which road safety could be improved, their likes and dislikes about driving and their ratings of different categories of drivers such as motor cyclists, ordinary car drivers and truck drivers. Details of the nature and distance of the current trip, driving experience, accident record and annual mileage, type of vehicle and vehicle assessment were also collected. Information on the respondent's use of alcohol and cigarettes and any experience of hallucinations while driving was also obtained. Background variables included age, marital status, gross income and education.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

drivers of motor vehicles, other than trucks weighing more than 2 tons unladen, stopping to dine at one of eight roadside restaurants on major NSW roadways

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

non-probability selection

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 551
number of variables per case: 162
number of cards per case: 3

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Linklater, Dawn R. A profile of long distance truck drivers. Sydney: Traffic Accident Research Unit, 1977 (publication no. 9/77)

DRUG USE AMONG ADELAIDE SECONDARY STUDENTS, 1974

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Rigby, Ken
Quinn, Kathryn
Costello, Brian
South Australian Institute of Technology

RESEARCH INITIATOR

South Australian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug
Dependence

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

This survey was conceived as a pilot study to provide an indication of the current usage of various drugs by third and fifth year students at Adelaide High Schools. It was hoped that the information that was obtained could determine the extent of the drug problem in schools and suggest ways of tackling the problem. It was anticipated that a larger study could later be undertaken to monitor trends.

Questions were designed to measure use of and attitudes towards a wide range of drugs. The drugs included were: marijuana, minor painkillers, tobacco, narcotics, alcohol, sedatives, hallucinogens, stimulants and tranquillizers. Students were asked their opinion of the danger of each drug, their "goodness" and the desired availability. Previous, present and future drug use was explored, including an estimate of frequency, quantity and relative use. Drug use by peers and the source of certain drugs was also investigated. Other data collected included a measurement of the frequency with which students participated in various leisure activities and the following background variables; age, sex, parents' country of birth, own country of birth, length of residence in Australia, fathers' occupation as well as satisfaction with school performance, usual confidant and usual social company. Four questions designed to measure the students' interest, suspicion, concern and willingness to complete the survey were included at the end of the questionnaire.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students attending third and fifth form at four Adelaide high schools

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

complete enumeration of selected population

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 455
number of variables per case: 195
number of cards per case: 4

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Quinn, K., Costello, B., and Rigby, K. Drug use by Adelaide secondary school students: an interim report for the South Australian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence. Adelaide: [1974?]

Rigby, K. Drug use in S.A. schools: a brief report. Australian Journal of Alcohol and Drug Dependence, 1976 3,3: 88-89.

THE SOUTH EAST REGIONAL HEALTH SURVEY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1973

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Selge, Bill
Public Health Department (S.A.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A household interview survey in the South East Planning Region was conducted late in 1973 to provide some measurement of the effectiveness of current community health services and of the general health of the community. The survey was designed to supplement the South East Planning Area Development plan which was evolved in early 1970.

Eight areas of health and health care services were investigated; immunization, dental care, use of medications, pre-school children's health, general health status, use of and attitudes towards cigarettes and alcohol, family planning services and general well-being of and services to the elderly such as home nursing, meals etc. Medications investigated included pain killers, sleeping tablets, nerve tablets, laxatives and other medications as specified by the respondent; fluoride and the pill were excluded. Background variables included years in district, home ownership, relationship to head of house, sex, age, marital, status, major activity, occupation of head of house, race and annual income.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of households in the South East Planning area,
South Australia

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

two-stage area-cluster sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 1027
number of variables per case: 107
number of cards per case: 2

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Selge, B. The South East regional health survey: a report to the Director General of Public Health. Adelaide: Department of Public Health, 1975.

ELIZABETH REGIONAL HEALTH SURVEY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1974

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Selge, Bill
Public Health Department (S.A.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Following a survey of health and health needs in the South-East planning region of South Australia, a further survey on the same topics was conducted in the Elizabeth planning region. Eight areas of health and health care services were investigated; immunization, dental care, use of medications, pre-school children's health, general health status, use of and attitudes towards cigarettes and alcohol, family planning services and general well-being of and services to the elderly such as home nursing, meals etc. Medications investigated included pain killers, sleeping tablets, nerve tablets, laxatives and other medications as specified by the respondent; fluoride and the pill were excluded. Background variables included years in district, home ownership, relationship to head of house, sex, age, marital status, major activity, occupation of head of house, race and annual income.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of private households in the Elizabeth planning region of South Australia

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

area-cluster sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 1527
number of variables per case: 107
number of cards per case: 2

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

unpublished

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A GROUP OF NON-DRINKERS, 1977

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Hendtlass, Jane
Road Safety and Traffic Authority (Vic.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

In a study of the socio-demographic and medical characteristics of a group of alcoholic people attending Victorian treatment centres, a comparison was made with non-drinking men and women of similar ages.

The abstinent respondents provided information on their age, marital status, weight, attendances and admissions to hospitals and other health care facilities and their use of cigarettes, tranquillisers and other drugs.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

policy holders with ANSVAR Insurance Ltd, Melbourne

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

non-random selection

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (mail out, mail back)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 173
number of variables per case: 28
number of cards per case: 1

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Hendtlass, J. Comparison of some characteristics of alcoholic and non-drinking men and women. In: Autumn School of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, Melbourne, 1980. Proceedings: 71-81.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALCOHOLICS ATTENDING VICTORIAN

TREATMENT CENTRES, 1977

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Hendtlass, Jane
Road Safety and Traffic Authority (Vic.)

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Victorian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

In order to obtain an indication of the characteristics of people using alcoholism treatment services in Victoria, information was collected from all new admissions over a three month period.

The data collected includes age, sex, area of residence, marital status, accommodation, occupation, employment status and hospital and medical attendances and admissions in the previous 12 months.

Drug use data included age at commencement of regular drinking, present consumption (in grams) and use of tobacco, tranquillisers and other drugs.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons attending one of nine Victorian alcoholism treatment centres

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 370
number of variables per case: 81
number of cards per case: 2

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Travers, D. and Hendtlass, J. Survey of alcoholism treatment services in Victoria. Part 1: Profile of persons presenting for treatment for alcoholism in Victoria during three month period 1977. In: Autumn School of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, Melbourne, 1978. Proceedings: 62-75.

Hendtlass, J. Survey of alcoholism treatment services in Victoria: Relationship of alcoholics drug use to their use of medical facilities. Medical Journal of Australia, 1979, 2: 635-636.

ALCOHOLISM AND ITS PREVENTION IN TOWNSVILLE, 1980

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Grichting, Wolfgang L.
James Cook University of North Queensland

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

For the third biennial community survey of Townsville conducted by the University the topic of alcohol consumption, alcoholism and its prevention was chosen because of the relevance of high alcohol consumption and its consequences to social workers. It was proposed that alcoholism in Townsville would be a serious problem because of its tropical location, its "pioneer mentality" and large numbers of heavy drinkers.

Residents of the city of Townsville and the shire of Thuringowa were surveyed concerning their perception of alcohol-related behaviour as alcoholism, their own and their friends patterns of alcohol consumption, including "shouting" behaviour, their opinions of the cause and remedy of alcoholism and their support for intervention alternatives. Demographic variables related to the education of the household, length of and satisfaction with residence in the community, occupation and religious and political preferences as well as age, sex, marital status and income.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

all residents of private dwellings in the city of Townsville and the shire of Thuringowa over the age of 15

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 358
number of variables per case: 217
number of cards per case: 4

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Grichting, W. L. ed. Alcoholism and its prevention in Townsville. Townsville: Department of Behavioural Sciences, James Cook University of North Queensland, 1980.

Grichting, W. L. Controlling alcohol abuse in Australia: from treatment to prevention. British Journal of Addiction. In press.

Grichting, W. L. The support structure for the formulation of social policy. J. Dixon (ed). Social Policy in the 80's. Canberra: CCAE, 1982.

HEALTH CARE BEHAVIOUR IN TOWNSVILLE, 1978

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Grichting, Wolfgang L.
James Cook University of North Queensland

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of residents in the city of Townsville and shire of Thuringowa collected information on consumer health care behaviour, satisfaction with health services and general health characteristics of the population.

Respondents were questioned on their own health, their use and awareness of health services, characteristics of their last medical consultation, diet, fitness and their use of alcohol, cigarettes, painkillers, tranquillisers and stimulants. First aid knowledge was also tested. Background variables included age, sex, marital status, occupation and education of respondent and other family members, income, religion, place of birth, family size, political preference and duration of residence in the community.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of the city of Townsville and shire of Thuringowa aged 15-84

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 290
number of variables per case: 260
number of cards per case: 6

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Grichting, Wolfgang L. Explaining rates of ambulatory health care use in a tropical city. Community Health Studies, 1979, 3(2): 83-92.

Grichting, Wolfgang L. Priority structure and support of health care improvement. Community Health Studies, 1980, 4(1): 18-26.

Grichting, Wolfgang L. Should all doctors be put on salary? Community Health Studies, 1981, 5(1): 37-44.

QUALITY OF LIFE IN TOWNSVILLE, 1976

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Grichting, Wolfgang L.
James Cook University of North Queensland

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

This survey is the first of a series of biennial surveys concerned with aspects of community life in Townsville conducted by the University. It focussed on the city residents' opinions concerning the city, the neighbourhood, the social services available and the economic situation. Information on the respondents' self-image, leisure activities, attitudes toward education and personal background was also collected.

Another area of interest was drug use, in particular, the use of alcohol. Respondents were questioned on their typical and most recent weekend and weekday consumption, the usual source and company for alcohol consumption and their reason for drinking. Attitude statements concerning alcohol, alcoholics, smoking, marijuana and analgesics were included. Background variables included education of household members; occupation of head of household, previous occupation and incidence of unemployment; income of household; country of origin of respondent and parents; age, marital status, religious preference, religiosity and political preference.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

all adults aged 15 years and over residing in the city of Townsville and the shire of Thuringowa

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 363
number of variables per case: 288
number of cards per case: 6

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Grichting, Wolfgang L. Grassroots support for the welfare system. Australia Journal of Public Administration, 1978, XXXVII, 3: 323-326.

PATTERNS OF TOBACCO SMOKING IN AUSTRALIA: 3, 1980
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Gray, Nigel
Hill, David
Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria

DATA COLLECTOR

Roy Morgan Research Centre

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The third in a series of national smoking surveys, this survey collected data on current smoking habits including brand and type, cessation and changes in smoking behaviour in the last two years as well as socio-demographic details. The data were collected during regular 'omnibus' surveys by Roy Morgan Research Centre. Background variables included age, sex, occupation, education level and gross income.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

Australian residents aged 14 years and over

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

quota sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 4476
number of variables per case: 53
number of cards per case: 1

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: There is an embargo on the use of this data until April 1983. However, approaches by interested parties for the earlier use of the data may be considered by the Council.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Hill, D.J. and Gray, N.J. Patterns of tobacco smoking in Australia. Medical Journal of Australia, 1982, 1: 23-25.

TOBACCO SMOKING PATTERNS IN AUSTRALIA, 1976

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Gray, Nigel
Hill, David
Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria

DATA COLLECTOR

Roy Morgan Research Centre

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of 6,625 Australians was conducted to determine cigarette smoking prevalence and smoking habits in order to compare this behaviour with earlier findings. Variables included the amount of cigarettes smoked per day, patterns of cessation and other smoking changes in the previous two years. Brand preference was also recorded. Background variables included age, sex, country of birth, occupation, education and area of residence.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of Australian states aged 16 years and over

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

quota sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 6625
number of variables per case: 25
number of cards per case: 1

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Gray, N.J. and Hill, D.J. Patterns of tobacco smoking in Australia. 2. Medical Journal of Australia, 1977, 2: 327-328.

DRUG TAKING PATTERNS OF HEALTH CARE STUDENTS IN BRISBANE, 1980

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Engs, Ruth C.
University of Queensland

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of the use of drugs and attitudes to alcoholism of tertiary students was conducted with students in their first or final year of humanities courses at various Brisbane teaching institutions.

Information on frequency of use of all types of drugs and quantity per time of alcohol, caffeine, pain killers, marijuana and tobacco was collected. Attitudes to alcoholism were measured using a scale developed by A. Tolor and J. S. Tamerin (Tolor, A. and Tamerin, J. S. The attitudes towards alcoholism instrument: a measure of attitudes towards alcoholics and the nature and causes of alcoholism. British Journal of Addiction, 1975, 70: 223-231). Background variables included sex, age, course of study, year in tertiary education, religion and religiosity and occupation of head of household.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students enrolled in humanities ("helping-profession") courses at Brisbane tertiary institutions

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 1691
number of variables per case: 59
number of cards per case: 1

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Engs, Ruth C. The drug-use patterns of helping-profession students in Brisbane, Australia. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 1980, 6: 231-246.

Engs, Ruth C. Drug-taking patterns of health care students in Brisbane. Medical Journal of Australia, 1981, 1(7): 374-375.

DRUG USAGE IN LATROBE VALLEY SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1980
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Hamilton, Ian
Peterson, Tony
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Latrobe Valley Smoking Control Project

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

This survey was designed to measure current smoking levels among students in order to allow measurement of the effectiveness of the Latrobe Valley Smoking Control project. Information was collected concerning the students' family background and their use of three drugs - alcohol, tobacco and analgesic tablets and powders and attitudes to the use of these drugs. Background variables included year level, age, sex, country of birth of respondent and parents, living arrangements, parents occupations, parental education, religion and religiosity.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students attending secondary schools in the Latrobe Valley

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 1099
number of variables per case: 75
number of cards per case: 2

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Hamilton, I. and Peterson, T. Drug usage in Latrobe Valley secondary schools - 1980: a preliminary report.

SMOKING HABITS AND ATTITUDES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1981
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Health Commission (S.A.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A state-wide survey was conducted in order to obtain information about levels of smoking in the community. Respondents were questioned concerning their smoking habits, favourite cigarette brand, reasons for smoking, not smoking or giving up, and attitudes to smoking by self and others. Personal data included employment and education details, leisure activities, sex, age, marital status and ethnicity.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents, aged 15 years and over, of private dwellings in South Australia

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 4991
number of variables per case: 226
number of cards per case: 4

ACCESSIBILITY

Category: B

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

South Australia Health Commission. Survey of smoking in South Australia: June 1981. Issue 1. August, 1981.

South Australia Health Commission. Survey of smoking in South Australia: June 1981. Summary. October, 1981.

BUSSELTON CHILDREN'S SURVEYS 1973 AND 1977

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Gracey, Michael
Hitchcock, Nancy E.
Princess Margaret Children's Medical Research Foundation
(W.A.)

Wearne, Kim
University of Western Australia

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

This research, part of a wide ranging study of the health of Busselton residents, focussed on the health of secondary school students. The aim of the study was to provide an indication of adolescent health in Australia from which likely problems in adult life could be predicted. Of particular interest were aspects of obesity and fitness.

Information was collected on height, weight, blood pressure, biochemical test results, fitness and sport participation. Other variables included analgesic use, cigarette smoking, dietary intake, and television watching.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students attending Busselton Senior High School

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

clinical test
self-completion (distribute, collect)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases:	1973: 1489	1977: 556
number of variables per case:	41	48
number of cards per case:	2	2

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Gracey, M., Hitchcock, N.E., Wearne, K.L., Garcia-Webb, P. and Lewis, R. The 1977 Busselton Children's survey. Medical Journal of Australia. 1979, 2: 265-267.

KONDININ-KULIN HEALTH SURVEY, 1976

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Madsen, B.W.
Murphy, B.P.
Wearne, K.L.
University of Western Australia

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Residents of two rural shires in Western Australia were surveyed concerning their health status and drug consumption. Data collected included smoking habits, presence of cough, previous blood transfusions, problems with chest pains and presence of diabetes. Measurements of height, weight, blood pressure, FEV1 and vital capacity were also taken. The respondent was asked details of use of over-the-counter and prescribed drugs currently being consumed. Background variables included age, sex and marital status.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of Kondinin and Kulin shires (W.A.) aged over 6 years

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

clinical test
self-completion (distribute, collect)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 1284
number of variables per case: 70
number of cards per case: 3

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Madsen, B.W., Murphy, B.P. and Wearne, K.L. Drug usage in a Western Australian rural community. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Medicine, 1979, 9: 269-274.

ILLAWARRA DRINK-DRIVER PROGRAMME ASSESSMENT, 1981

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Messum, Diana
Health Commission (N.S.W.) (Illawarra Region)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The success of a drink driver course conducted by the Illawarra Health Region for convicted drink-driving offenders was assessed by means of questionnaires completed by the participants.

Four questionnaires were completed, two on course entry and two on course completion. The first dealt with drinking habits, initiation into drinking and expectations of the course as well as socio-demographic information. The second and third were identical and were used to measure changes in knowledge and awareness of alcohol and its effects resulting from the course. The final questionnaire provided respondents with an opportunity to assess the success of the course and the extent to which it achieved their expectations.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

Wollongong residents attending drink-driver education courses

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 205; 172
number of variables per case: 58; 21
number of cards per case: 1; 1

The data from questionnaires 1, 2 and 3 are held in a separate file to that from questionnaire 4. The first file contains 205 cases, the second 172. Individuals cannot be traced across both files.

RYDE HEART DISEASE PREVENTION PROGRAMME, 1976 - 1979

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Biro, George A.
Ryde Hospital

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Health Commission (N.S.W.) (Northern Metropolitan Region)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Over a four year period about 6,000 self-selected subjects were screened at least once during the conduct of the Ryde Heart Disease Prevention (Lifestyle) programme. Screening involved the measurement of blood pressure, blood cholesterol and triglycerides, details of smoking history, and an assessment of body mass. Some participants also provided information on exercise habits, symptoms of stress experienced and the use of alcohol, analgesics and psychotropic drugs and whether they considered that their substance usage was related to stress. Opinions concerning the feasibility of group programmes designed to reduce substance usage were also sought.

Data from respondents in Group 2 only have been deposited. These were respondents who were followed-up over three years, who provided psychosocial data, and who were given minimal intervention.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons volunteering to undergo medical assessments conducted at their workplace in the Sydney area

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

volunteers (quasi-experimental)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

clinical test
self-completion (distribute, collect)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 4807
number of variables per case: 68
number of cards per case: 3

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Biro, G.A., Ring, I. and Lawson, J.S. 'The Ryde Heart disease prevention programme: one-year follow-up of a controlled trial to lower coronary risk factors in self-selected employees by screening and intervention.' Community Health Studies 1981 5(3): 275-282.

DRUG USE AMONG HOBART SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1971 - 1982

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Lewis, Ian
Rayner, Kent
Howell, Robert
Henderson, A. Scott
University of Tasmania

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Three similar surveys were conducted over an eleven year period in order to observe trends over time in licit drug use and its behavioural correlates among secondary school students. Information was collected on health, self-concept and medications. This included dieting and the use of vitamins, analgesics, alcohol and tobacco. Background variables included school, grade, age, sex, father's occupation, place of residence and position in family.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students attending grades 8, 9 or 10 of one of 19 Hobart secondary schools

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

complete enumeration of selected population

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases:	6709;	7434;	6670
number of variables per case:	146;	146;	31
number of cards per case:	3;	3;	1

ACCESSIBILITY

Category: E(Jan 1983)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Lewis, I.C. and Rayner, K.J. The changing scene: dieting, vitamins, analgesics, alcohol, smoking and Hobart secondary school students. Medical Journal of Australia 1978, 2: 632-635.

Lewis, I.C. and Rayner, K. The continuing saga: a further review of some aspects of behaviour of Hobart secondary school students. Proceedings of the International Health Education Conference. Hobart. August 15-21 1982. forthcoming.

Baikie, A.G., Baker, H., Henderson, A.S. and Lewis, I.C. Some aspects of behaviour in a selected group of high school students. Proceedings of the International Congress of Paediatrics, Vienna, 29 Aug - 4 Sept 1971: 171-176.

Lewis, I.C. Being young: what do community based studies teach us? Transactions of the Menzies Foundation, 1980 Volume 1: 15-22.

DRINK-DRIVING BEHAVIOUR, KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES IN VICTORIA,
DECEMBER 1978 - JANUARY 1979

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Sloane, Helen R.
Huebner, Maryanne L.
Road Safety and Traffic Authority (Vic.)

DATA COLLECTOR

Reark Research Pty Ltd (Vic.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of attitudes, knowledge and behaviour concerning drink-driving was conducted on a sample of Victorian residents in order to assist with the planning of future publicity campaigns designed to reduce drink-driving.

The questionnaire collected information on consumption of alcohol in the preceding seven days, including type, quantity, place, length of time involved, and transport used to return home for each drinking episode. Other sections included driving status, media habits, attitudes to drinking and driving, attitudes to alcohol consumption and personal details. Background variables included education, marital status, position in household, occupation of respondent and head of household, domestic situation, birthplace, period of residence in Australia, age, religion, religiosity and sex.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of the state of Victoria aged 17-80

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 497; 640
number of variables per case: 304; 496
number of cards per case: 6; 16

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Sloane, H.R. and Huebner, M.L. Drink-driving behaviour, knowledge and attitudes in Victoria: December 1978 - January 1979. Hawthorne: Road Safety and Traffic Authority, 1980.

DRUG USE AMONG CANBERRA HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1973 - 1974

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Irwin, Robert P.
Australian National University

RESEARCH INITIATOR

National Standing Control Committee on Drug Dependence

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

In order to study the dynamics of drug use in the Canberra high school population, two surveys were conducted, one in 1973 and the other in 1974. The surveys were concerned with the context of drug use by the individual, including attitudes (measured by semantic differential scales) and use by significant others, as well as actual use and perceived future use. Drugs investigated were alcohol, L.S.D., marijuana, heroin, painkillers, sedatives, pep pills, tobacco and caffeine.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students in forms 1 to 6 (grades 7 to 12) of eight Canberra high schools

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 5467; 5138
number of variables per case: 162
number of cards per case: 2

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Irwin, Robert P. Drug education programs and the adolescent in the drug phenomena problem. Canberra: ANU Drug Education Project, 1976.

Irwin, Robert P. Minor analgesic use among high school students: indications for renal morbidity and mortality. Medical Journal of Australia, 1976, 2: 522-527.

ANALGESIC NEPHROPATHY AND RENAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY,

1971 - 1972

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Burry, Alistair F.
Axelsen, Roy A.
Royal Brisbane Hospital

Trolove, Paul
Christchurch Hospital

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

In order to assess the impact of analgesic abuse upon the mortality of the general population and to determine changes in the incidence of renal damage due to the alteration of proprietary analgesic consumption, an autopsy survey was conducted. This involved the examination of kidneys, collection of information on analgesic consumption of the deceased and collection of epidemiological data.

Information on analgesic consumption was collected by means of a questionnaire mailed to next of kin a few weeks after the autopsy. It asked whether the deceased had been in the habit of taking analgesics with or without phenacitin on a daily basis and if so, at what dose rate and for what total period. Other data included occupation, personal habits and intake of fluids and salt.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

autopsies performed at Brisbane and Christchurch hospitals and coroners courts

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

clinical test
self-completion (mail out, mail back)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 1984
number of variables per case: 19
number of cards per case: 1

ACCESSIBILITY

Category: A

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Burry, A.F., Axelsen, R.A. and Trolove, P. Analgesic nephropathy: its present contribution to the renal mortality and morbidity profile. Medical Journal of Australia 1974, 1: 31-36.

Burry, A.F. Axelsen, R.A., Trolove, P. and Saal, J.R. Calcification in the renal medulla: a classification based on a prospective study of 2261 Necropsies. Human Pathology 1976 7(4): 435-449.

HEALTH AND HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG SYDNEY ADOLESCENTS, 1981

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Clarke, Simon
Weston, Nicola
Westmead Centre

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

This survey was designed to assess the perceived health needs of adolescents in the Western Metropolitan region of Sydney. Information was obtained concerning their health, developmental problems and use of health care facilities. Details of alcohol use, smoking and the use of other medications were also collected. Background variables included age, sex, ethnic background, parent's occupations, position in the family and life events.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students attending secondary schools in the Western metropolitan region of Sydney

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 779; 890
number of variables per case: 126
number of cards per case: 2

RISK FACTOR PREVALENCE STUDY, 1980

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

National Heart Foundation of Australia

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A nationwide study of the prevalence of risk factors for ischaemic heart disease was conducted in Australian state capital cities. The aims of the study were: to determine the prevalence of risk factors in the population, to compare rates in different areas and groups, to provide baseline data on which to assess the success of intervention programmes and to provide information for future planning.

'Risk factors' of interest were: raised blood lipid levels, raised blood pressure, cigarette smoking, being overweight, physical inactivity and psychological stress. Details of these factors as well as diet, medication and alcohol consumption were collected. Background variables included age, sex, marital status, country of origin, education, employment status and occupation.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of Australian capital cities listed on state electoral rolls and aged 25-64

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

clinical test
self-completion (distribute, collect)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 5617
number of variables per case: 126
number of cards per case: 6

ACCESSIBILITY

Category: B

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

National Heart Foundation of Australia. Risk Factor Prevalence Study. Report No 1, 1980.

National Heart Foundation of Australia. A Profile of Australians.

TASMANIAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' DRUG USE AND ATTITUDES, 1979

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Lynch, Patrick
Woodward, David
Waters, Malcolm
Lewis, Ian
University of Tasmania

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of smoking and drinking attitudes and behaviour and the use of other drugs was conducted among Tasmanian high school students. The students provided information concerning regular cigarette consumption and age at first use, their attitudes towards smoking in terms of health, morality and expense and smoking by friends and classmates. Alcohol related questions included type and quantity consumed in last seven days, age and company at first drink and attitudes towards drinking alcohol. Other drugs investigated included vitamins, laxatives, pain killers and prescribed drugs. Respondents were asked who or what advised them to take the drug and their reason for taking pain killers and prescribed drugs.

Background variables included age, sex, religion, grade, academic level, parents' occupation, parents' education, language used at home and number of siblings.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students (age 12-16) in Tasmanian high schools

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

stratified random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 1306
number of variables per case: 121
number of cards per case: 2

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Lynch, P., Woodward, D., Waters, M., Kirk, I., Maclean, A., Rockcliffe, W. and Reid, P. Smoking behaviour of Tasmanian high school pupils. Australian Paediatric Journal, 1980, 16: 255-259.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND BLOOD PRESSURE
=====

IN YOUNG AUSTRALIAN MALES, ADELAIDE 1977 - 1978
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Baghurst, Katrine
Dwyer, Terence
McMichael, Anthony
C.S.I.R.O. Division of Human Nutrition

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Information concerning dietary intake, cigarette and alcohol consumption and health was obtained from new male service recruits in order to test the relationships between diet, lifestyle, blood pressure and cholesterol.

Data were collected on frequency of consumption of various foods, usual intake of alcohol including setting and type, smoking habits and dietary knowledge. The data file provided by the depositor contains smoking and alcohol consumption details and a measure of systolic and diastolic blood pressure. Background variables include age, education, country of birth, height and weight.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

incoming non-officer service recruits of the Royal Australian Air Force base, Adelaide

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

clinical test
self-completion (group setting)

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 563
number of variables per case: 50
number of cards per case: 1

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Baghurst, K.I. and Dwyer, T. Alcohol consumption and blood pressure in a group of young Australian males. Journal of Human Nutrition, 1981, 35: 257-264.

Dwyer, T., Calvert, G.D., Baghurst, K. and Leitch, D.R. Diet, other lifestyle factors and HDL cholesterol in a population of Australian male service recruits. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1981, 114(5): 683-696.

BREATH ALCOHOL LEVELS OF THE GENERAL DRIVING POPULATION,

ADELAIDE, 1979

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

McLean, A. John
Holubowycz, Oksana T.
Sandow, Bevin L.
University of Adelaide

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

As part of a study of the association between alcohol consumption and road crash involvement, a survey of the extent of alcohol usage by the general population of drivers was conducted in the Adelaide metropolitan region.

The survey involved obtaining a blood alcohol reading from breath samples provided by drivers on major roadways. Variables of interest were age, sex, time period, day and site. Interviewers also provided a subjective assessment of whether the respondent was drunk or sober.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

drivers of private cars travelling on major roads in the Adelaide metropolitan region

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

non-probability selection

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

clinical test
observation

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 3073
number of variables per case: 11
number of cards per case: 1

ACCESSIBILITY

Category: U

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

McLean, A.J. Holubowycz, O.T. and Sandow, B.L. Alcohol and crashes: identification of relevant factors in this association. Adelaide: Road Accident Research Unit, University of Adelaide, 1980.

CANBERRA POPULATION SURVEY, SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1978:

DRUG DATA FILE

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Brewer, Kenneth R.W.
Jones, Roger G.
Fisher, Erica
Australian National University

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Drug Education Sub-Committee
National Standing Control Committee on Drugs of Dependence

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

During an omnibus survey respondents were questioned concerning their use and frequency of use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs including pain killers, stomach settlers, sedatives and tranquillizers. Marijuana use was investigated using a randomised response technique. Further questions involved the respondents' approval of changes to laws relating to marijuana use and supply. Background variables included age, education, qualifications and income.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of private households in Canberra aged 15 and over

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 548
number of variables per case: 93
number of cards per case: 2

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Brewer, K.R.W. Estimating marijuana usage using randomized response: some paradoxical findings. (n.d.) (Unpublished mimeograph).

CANBERRA POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1979: DRUG DATA FILE

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Brewer, Kenneth R.W.
Jones, Roger G.
Fisher, Erica
Australian National University

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Drug Education Sub-Committee
National Standing Control Committee on Drugs of Dependence

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

In the third omnibus survey conducted by the Survey Research Centre, a brief section on drug use was included. Respondents were questioned concerning their use and recency and frequency of use of pain killers, sedatives, tobacco, alcohol and marijuana. Those who had ever used sedatives were asked their reasons for use. Marijuana use questions were asked only of persons aged under 40. Background variables included age, education, qualifications and income.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

Canberra residents aged 18 and over

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 506
number of variables per case: 71
number of cards per case: 2

CANBERRA POPULATION SURVEY, SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1979:

DRUG DATA FILE

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Jones, Roger G.
Fisher, Erica
Australian National University

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Drug Education Sub-Committee
National Standing Control Committee on Drugs of Dependence

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

In the fourth six-monthly omnibus survey of Canberra residents, drug use questions were again included. Respondents were questioned concerning their use and frequency and recency of use of alcohol, tobacco, medicines and drugs including pain killers, vitamins, sedatives and tranquillizers. Respondents aged under 40 were also asked if, and how recently, they had used marijuana. Background variables included age, sex, education, qualifications and income.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

Canberra residents aged 15 years and over

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 596
number of variables per case: 80
number of cards per case: 2

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Further survey of Canberra drug use. Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 63, 1980:1-10.

PREGNANT PAUSE CAMPAIGN - EVALUATION OF AN INTERVENTION PROGRAMME,

1979 - 1982

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Coates, Dorothy
Chapman, Annie
Spencer, Susan
Dawbin, Dianne
Outram, Sue
Mc Gregor, Kate
Roff, Cathy
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

DATA COLLECTOR

McNair Anderson Associates Pty Ltd

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The "Pregnant Pause" campaign was an education-intervention programme designed to reduce inappropriate drug use, including smoking and alcohol use by women during pregnancy. The campaign, which was conducted in Newcastle, was regarded as a pilot programme and evaluated as a model of health education using a pre- and post-testing design, with Wollongong as the comparison area. Programme components consisted of a media campaign, a community education programme, a telephone information service, an education programme for health professionals, pre-natal support services and a stop smoking programme.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

campaign: residents of Newcastle, with particular reference to pregnant women, but also members of the general public and health professionals

post-partum surveys: mothers aged 15-45 giving birth to a live child at one of seven public maternity hospitals in Newcastle Wollongong May-June 1979, January - February 1982

community surveys: English-speaking, non-pregnant adults (aged 18+) in the local government areas of New castle city and Lake Macquarie and of Wollongong and Shellharbour, June-July 1979 and January 1982

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

post-partum survey: no sampling (total universe)
community survey: quota sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

post-partum surveys:
number of cases: I: 304; II: 371
number of variables per case: 127; 127
number of cards per case: 2; 2

community surveys:
number of cases: I: 323; II: 333
number of variables per case: 49; 49
number of cards per case: 1; 1

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Chapman, A., Coates, D., Dawbin, D., Mc Gregor, C., Outram, S., Roff, C. and Spencer, S. The Pregnant Pause Campaign: intervention programme to reduce drug use during pregnancy. Report - Book A - The campaign and its services
- Book B - Programme evaluation
- Book C - Summary and recommendations
- Book D - Appendices
Sydney: Division of Drug and Alcohol Services, Health Commission of N.S.W., 1982.

Ryan, P., Booth, R., Coates, D., Chapman, A. and Healy, P. Experiences of pregnancy. Sydney: Division of Drug and Alcohol Services, Health Commission of N.S.W., 1980.

Healy, P., Booth, R. Chapman, A., Coates, D. and Ryan, P. Pregnancy and drug use. Sydney: Division of Drug and Alcohol Services, Health Commission of N.S.W., 1980.

SECTION B

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION PATTERNS, FEBRUARY 1977
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Australian Bureau of Statistics

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Department of Health (Australia)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

This survey was conducted in order to obtain information on the alcohol and tobacco consumption patterns of the Australian population, particularly among heavy consumers. Respondents were questioned concerning their smoking habits, including cigarette brand and tar content, their present and previous tobacco consumption and attempts to cease smoking, including the reason. Non-smokers were questioned on previous episodes of consumption. Alcohol-related questions included consumption in last week for each day, quantity, type, and usual consumption.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons aged 18 years and over residing in Australia

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: Data at the individual record level is not available at present. Requests for data in tabular form should be directed to the Social Statistics Section of the Bureau. Charges are made for clerical extraction and computer time.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Alcohol and tobacco consumption patterns. February 1977 (preliminary). Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1977. ABS Cat No 4308.0.

Millwood, J.E. and Mackay, A.M. Measurement of alcohol consumption in the Australian population. Community Health Studies, 1978, 2(3): 123-132.

Alcohol and tobacco consumption patterns. February 1977. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1978. ABS Cat No 4312.0.

ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY SURVEYS, JUNE AND SEPTEMBER 1974
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Australian Bureau of Statistics (New South Wales Branch)

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Traffic Accident Research Unit (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Before- and after-surveys, each of approximately 1,000 people, were conducted to test the effectiveness of a public advertising campaign aimed at reducing drink driving. Areas of interest were: the relationship between alcohol and traffic accidents, the legal BAC limit, crash risk and the legal limit, and attitudes to people who put themselves or others at risk of accident. Other variables included age, sex, marital status, occupation, driving status and current drinking behaviour.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

English-speaking residents of the Sydney statistical division aged 17-30

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Freedman, K. and Rothman, J. The 'Slob' campaign: an experimental approach to drink-driving mass media communications. Traffic Accident Research Unit Report 2/79.

Henderson, M. and Freedman, K. Public education as a drink-driving countermeasure. Australian Journal of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 1976, 3(4):107.

Henderson, M. and Freedman, K. Attitudes to drinking and driving in Australia. Paper published in Proceedings of the Seventh International Conference on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety, Melbourne, January, 1977. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1979: 633-648.

Scott, M.B. Road traffic safety surveys. Sydney: Statistical Society of Australia (N.S.W. Branch), 1974. In: The design and analysis of sample surveys. 1975.

PATTERNS OF DRUG ABUSE IN AUSTRALIAN SPORT, 1981

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Blackman, G.L.
Arblaster, C.I.
Victorian College of Pharmacy

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Australian Sports Medicine Federation

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Information was requested from 14,500 sportsmen and women in thirteen Australian sports concerning their smoking and drinking habits and their use of ten sports-related drugs. These included vitamins, anti-inflammatory drugs, pain relievers, bronchio-dilators, diuretics, anabolic steroids, stimulants and sedatives. Respondents were asked to recall their use of these drugs over a five year period, their knowledge of use by others, and their anticipated future use.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

leading sports players in thirteen Australian sports

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

non-random selection

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (mail out, mail back)

DRINK-DRIVING ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN ASSESSMENT

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Office of Road Safety
Transport Department (Australia)

DATA COLLECTOR

Reark Research Incorporated

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The effectiveness of a drink-driving advertising campaign conducted in Tasmania by the Office of Road Safety was assessed using telephone interviews.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of households with telephones in Tasmania

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

random selection (not specified)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

telephone interview

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: The Department of Transport is willing to deposit these data following completion of preliminary analysis.

DRUG ABUSE IN AUSTRALIA. STATISTICAL SURVEYS, 1970-1980
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Australian Federal Police

DATA COLLECTOR

Central Crime Intelligence Unit

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Drug-related data which were reported by law enforcement agencies to the Central Crime Intelligence Unit are presented each year by the Australian Federal Police. The data presented allow an examination of reported drug-related charges laid, seizures made and court results. Tables are presented by type of charge, type of drug, age and occupation of offenders, address of offenders, source and quantity of drugs, convictions and prosecutions.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons committing drug-related criminal offences

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: Data is not available because it consists of personal records. Contact officer: Oliver Haydock-Wilson, P.O. Box 822, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Australia. Commonwealth Police. Drug abuse in Australia, 1969-1973. Canberra: Narcotics Section, Central Crime Intelligence Bureau, Commonwealth Police, 1970. (Technical report no. 1).

Australia. Crime Intelligence Centre. Drug abuse in Australia: A Statistical survey, 1974. Canberra: Australia Crime Intelligence Centre, 1975. (Technical Report No. 7).

Australia. Crime Intelligence Centre. Drug abuse in Australia: A Statistical survey, 1975. Canberra: Australia Crime Intelligence Centre, 1976. (Technical Report No. 8).

Australia. Crime Intelligence Centre. Drug abuse in Australia: A Statistical survey, 1976. Canberra: Australia Crime Intelligence Centre, 1977. (Technical Report No. 9).

Australia. Crime Intelligence Centre. Drug abuse in Australia: A Statistical survey, 1977. Canberra: Australia Crime Intelligence Centre, 1978. (Technical Report No. 10).

Australia. Crime Intelligence Centre. Drug abuse in Australia: A Statistical survey, 1980. Canberra: Australia Crime Intelligence Centre, 1981. (Technical Report No. 12).

SELF HEALTH CARE IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE - JULY 1979
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Darby, D.N.
Glaser, S.
Wilkinson, I.
New South Wales Institute of Technology

DATA COLLECTOR

McNair Anderson Pty Ltd

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of 1,027 individuals was conducted using questionnaires and a 14-day health diary. The questionnaire focussed on medical complaints experienced in the last 12 months, treatment used, reasons for illnesses and beliefs about medicines. Smoking, alcohol and analgesic consumption were also measured. The diary recorded physical and mental health incidents, including accidents, experienced by the household members over a period of two weeks, response to each incident and type of medication used, where applicable. The diary was left with respondents following the completion of the questionnaire and called for later by the interviewer. A second wave of diaries was distributed in February-March 1980 in order to detect seasonal differences in the data.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Australia, excluding the Northern Territory

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

quota sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
health diary

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: The data are still being used by the authors.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Darby, D.N., Glaser, S. and Wilkinson, I. Health care and lifestyle - a study of self-medication in Australia. Sydney: N.S.W. University Press, 1982.

DRINKING, SMOKING AND DRUG-TAKING PATTERNS IN A PREDOMINANTLY
LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS SAMPLE, APRIL 1975 - AUGUST 1976

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Gibson, J.
Rawson, G.
Webster, I.
Australian National University

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Australian Workers Union Health and Welfare Trust

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Data on drinking, smoking and other drug taking patterns were obtained from 9,829 adults attending a mobile health clinic in Sydney. The clinic was managed by the Community Health and Anti-Tuberculosis Association. The questionnaires used were essentially the same as those used by the Mediceck Referral Centre, Sydney (see Reynolds, 1976) for smoking and drinking habits, though less comprehensive for other drug use.

Respondents were asked the quantity and frequency of alcohol consumed and their smoking status. Regular use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, laxatives, vitamin pills and other tablets was also recorded.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons in the Sydney metropolitan area aged over 17

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (volunteers)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self completion (distribute, collect)

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Not willing to deposit.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Gibson, J., Johansen, A., Rawson, G. and Webster, I.
Drinking, smoking and drug taking in a predominantly lower socioeconomic status sample: comparison with Mediceck sample. Medical Journal of Australia, 1977, 2: 459-461.

Gibson, J., Adena, M.A., Craft, R.F., Rawson, G.K. and Webster, I.W. Human variation related to age in an urban population. In: Donald, J., Everitt, A.V. and Wheeler, P.J. Ageing in Australia. Sydney: Australian Association of Gerontology, 1979.

DRUG USE IN A RURAL CITY , AUGUST 1974

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Graves, Gwen D.
Howard, W.
Mental Health Research Institute (Vic.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of Ballarat youth was conducted in order to establish the nature and extent of their drug use and to measure attitudes related to drug use. Three groups of young people were selected: (1) secondary school students; (2) male apprentices; and (3) students at local tertiary institutions. The survey concerned use, frequency of use and amount consumed of both licit and illicit drugs: pain killers, stimulants, alcohol, tobacco, narcotics, hallucinogens, sleeping pills, nerve tablets, marijuana and cocaine. Other variables were knowledge of the effects of drugs, drug terminology, sources of knowledge and contact with users. Also included were opinions of drug use and social control and semantic differential statements of attitudes to the use of various drugs, self concept and home and school life. Personal details included sex, age, religion, country of origin, living arrangements, father's occupation, quality of respondent's relationship with parents, and driving experience.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

young people in the city of Ballarat attending high schools, technical colleges and tertiary institutions

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

Classes were selected randomly for secondary and technical groups. Non-random selection for tertiary group.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self completion (group setting)

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Not willing to deposit. Specific requests for unpublished data or data which have undergone preliminary analysis will be dealt with on their own merits.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Krupinski, J., Stoller, A. and Graves, G.D. Drug use among the young population of the state of Victoria, Australia: a metropolitan and a rural city survey. Journal of Drug Issues, 1977, 7(4): 365-376.

Graves, G. A survey of drug use in a rural city. Melbourne: Mental Health Research Institute, 1977.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 54, May 1978: 19-28.

Institute of Mental Health, Victoria. Drug use by the young population of Ballarat. Mimeograph.

ALCOHOL IN INDUSTRY, 1976
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Graves, Gwen D.
Mental Health Research Institute
Travers, Denis
Victorian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence

DATA COLLECTOR

University of Melbourne

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey to determine drinking patterns in the workforce was conducted among employees of nine companies in Geelong. Respondents were questioned concerning the frequency and amount of alcohol consumption. They also completed the Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST) and provided details of absenteeism and accident record. Background variables included sex, age, country of birth, occupation, length of service and income.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

employees of Geelong companies

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Barwon Regional Association for Alcohol and Drug Dependence. Study Group. Alcohol and drug use: the Geelong area. Geelong: 1977.

DRUG USE BY THE YOUNG POPULATION OF MELBOURNE,
=====

DECEMBER 1971 - FEBRUARY 1973

=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Krupinski, J.
Stoller, A.
Mental Health Research Institute (Vic.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

3,950 youths were surveyed concerning their use (including frequency of use and amount used) of pain killers, stimulants, alcohol, tobacco, narcotics, hallucinogens, sleeping tablets, nerve tablets, marijuana and cocaine. Other areas of interest were knowledge of the effects of drugs, source of information, contacts with users of drugs and drug terminology. Personal details included sex, age, religion, country of origin, suburb, length of residence, living arrangements, father's occupation and respondent's relationship with parents.

A further examination of drug use by youth was conducted with 697 known users of illicit drugs, who were allocated to one of three groups according to reported intensity of use. Respondents, who were volunteers, were interviewed concerning their social and cultural background and patterns of drug use. Their reasons for turning to, and being a drug user, their social, political and religious beliefs and involvement and their social and psychiatric history were also recorded. Both surveys included opinion statements and semantic differential questionnaires concerning drugs and self concept.

Copies of the questionnaires and schedules used for these surveys are available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students of secondary and tertiary institutions and members of the workforce resident in Melbourne and aged 16, 18 or 20

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

stratified random sample
simple random sample

Different procedures were used for each group.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Not willing to deposit. Specific requests for unpublished data or data which have undergone preliminary analysis will be dealt with on their own merits.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Krupinski, J. and Stoller, A. Drug use by the young population of Melbourne. Mental Health Authority Special Publications No. 4. Melbourne: 1973.

Krupinski, J., Stoller, A. and Graves, G.D. Drug use among the young population of the state of Victoria, Australia: a metropolitan and rural survey. Journal of Drug Issues, 1977, 7(4): 365-376.

(PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR cont.)

Krupinski, J. Measurement of alcoholic consumption in Victorian surveys. Community Health Studies, 1978 2(3): 140-144.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 19, June 1973: 2-8.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 20, July 1973: 2-4.

HEYFIELD COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY, JANUARY 1965
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Krupinski, J.
Stoller, A.
Baikie, A.G.
Mental Health Research Institute (Vic.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

In a study of the physical and mental health and the utilisation of health services in a community, 1,940 persons from 501 households were surveyed by medical students. A medical history of the respondents' present and past complaints for all body systems was gathered. Other questions included drinking and smoking habits, use and source of medications, job satisfaction, hobbies and socio-demographic details.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of the town of Heyfield, Victoria

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Not willing to deposit. Specific requests for unpublished data or data which have undergone preliminary analysis will be dealt with on their own merits.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Krupinski, J., Stoller, A., Baikie, A.G. and Graves, J.E. A community health survey of the rural town of Heyfield, Victoria, Australia. Mental Health Authority Special Publications No. 1. Melbourne: 1970.

Krupinski, J. Measurement of alcoholic consumption in Victorian surveys. Community Health Studies, 1978, 2(3): 140-144.

Krupinski, J., Baikie, A.G., Stoller, A., Graves, J., O'Day, D.M. and Polke, P. A community health survey of Heyfield, Victoria. Medical Journal of Australia, 1967, 2: 1204-1211.

CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG SYDNEY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1971 - 1975
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Leeder, S.R.
Woolcock, A.J.
Peat, J.K.
University of Sydney

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A longitudinal study of factors affecting the lung function of children was conducted with two cohorts of Sydney school children from primary and secondary schools; one aged 8-9 years in 1971 and the other aged 12-13 years in 1971. Both cohorts were followed for five years with annual measurements of ventilatory capacity, height and weight. Information on current respiratory illness for each year, area of residence, parental occupation, country of birth, and family size was collected from parents. Details of smoking habits were obtained from students.

In 1971, 6,591 children aged 12 to 13 and 4,879 children aged 8 to 9 were interviewed and enrolled in the study. 1,860 of the younger cohort were followed through until 1975, the total size of this sample being 2,281 because of recruitments 1972-1974. In the older cohort, 54.3% of boys and 49.3% of girls were seen every year.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students attending the government or private primary and secondary schools within a 15-mile radius of Sydney's city centre

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

cluster sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

clinical tests
self-completion (distribute, collect)
personal interview

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Data are held by Associate Professor Woolcock. Not willing to deposit.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Leeder, S.R., Peat, J.K. and Woolcock, A.J. Cigarette smoking in Sydney school children aged 12 to 13 years. Medical Journal of Australia, 1977, 1: 325-329.

Leeder, S.R. and Woolcock, A.J. Cigarette smoking in Sydney school children aged 12 to 13 years. Medical Journal of Australia, 1973, 2: 674-678.

Leeder, S.R., Peat, J.K., Woolcock, A.J. and Blackburn, C.R.B. Cigarette smoking in a cohort of Sydney school children: 1971-1974. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Medicine, 1977, 7: 470-475.

Woolcock, A.J., Leeder, S.R., Peat, J.K. and Blackburn, C.R.B. The influence of lower respiratory illness in infancy and childhood and subsequent cigarette smoking on lung function in Sydney school children. American Review of Respiratory Disease, 1979, 120: 5-14.

(PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR cont.)

Peat, J.K., Woolcock, A.J., Leeder, S.R. and Blackburn, C.R.B. Asthma and bronchitis in Sydney school children. I: Prevalence during a six-year study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1980, 111 (6): 721- 727.

Peat, J.K., Woolcock, A.J., Leeder S.R. and Blackburn, C.R.B. Asthma and bronchitis in Sydney School children. II: The effect of social factors and smoking on prevalence. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1980, 111 (6): 728-735.

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF FATALITIES RELATED TO THE ABUSE OF NARCOTIC
ANALGESIC DRUGS IN N.S.W. AND A.C.T., 1974-1977

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Liddy, M.J.
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

DATA COLLECTOR

Forensic Toxicology Section
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Demographic and toxicological data concerning deaths attributable to the abuse of narcotic drugs were collected to provide some factual data relating to the use of opiates in Australia. Data included locality, age, sex, drug involved in death, addiction status, blood alcohol level at death, presence of other drugs and coronial findings.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons dying of causes attributable to the abuse of narcotic analgesics in N.S.W. and the A.C.T., 1974-1977

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

clinical test
use of existing records

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Data may be made available to approved researchers on request to the Health Commission.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Liddy, M.J. Epidemiology of fatalities related to the abuse of narcotic analgesic drugs in N.S.W. and A.C.T. 1974-1977. Lidcome: Division of Analytical Laboratories, Health Commission of N.S.W., 1978.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 50, October 1977: 26-29.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SURVEY OF THE NORTH WEST REGION
===== OF MELBOURNE, 1976 =====
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Mackenzie, A.
Krupinski, J.
Mental Health Research Institute (Vic.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Interviews with residents in metropolitan and rural areas of Melbourne were conducted in order to determine the health, health needs, utilization of services and quality of life of the population. There were 3,105 respondents, 1,980 aged over 18 years. 964 were also willing to attend an automated health testing programme. Personal case records of present and past medical complaints, the use of drugs including pattern of alcohol consumption, use of tobacco and use, source and dosage of medications were obtained from each respondent. Background variables included education, occupation, income and ethnicity. Further information was collected concerning the respondents attitudes to school, job, housing and life in general.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of North West region of Melbourne

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

area cluster sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
self-completion (distribute, collect)
medical tests

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: Raw data are not available but specific requests for unpublished data or data which have undergone preliminary analysis will be dealt with on their own merits.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Krupinski, J. and Mackenzie, A. (eds). The health and social survey of the North West region of Melbourne. Melbourne: Health Commission of Victoria, 1979. (Special publication No. 7).

ALCOHOL AND CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION, 1973 - 1976

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

McNair Anderson Pty Ltd

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Regular omnibus and profile surveys concerning a wide variety of topics are conducted by McNair Anderson Associates to provide an indication of the lifestyle and attitudes of the Australian population. Frequently, these surveys include data on alcohol and cigarette consumption by the respondent during the previous week, as well as other product usage. Background variables include income, education, occupation, country of origin and life cycle.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of Australian states and the Australian Capital Territory aged 13 years and over

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

quota sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

McNair, I. A profile of Australians - some characteristics and attitudes. Paper presented to 46th ANZAAS Congress, Canberra, January, 1975.

Blizard, J. Alcohol and cigarette consumption 1973 - 1976. Medical Journal of Australia, 1977, 1: 901.

Blizard, J. Submission to the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, Public inquiry into the concept of self regulation by Australian broadcasters. February 1977.

CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES RELATING TO DRUG USE
=====

DURING PREGNANCY, 1980
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Newman, N.M.
Correy, J.F.
Dudgeon, G.
University of Tasmania

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University has initiated a registration of births at Tasmanian hospitals in order to determine the relationship between drug use during pregnancy and congenital abnormalities. Data collection included the nature of the pregnancy, nature of the birth, and characteristics of the baby as well as smoking and alcohol intake during pregnancy and drug use including calcium, iron, vitamins and vaginal medication. Of particular interest was the stage of pregnancy at which drug use occurred. Collected data were cross-checked with Australian Bureau of Statistics and other agency collections to ensure accuracy.

A copy of the data collection forms is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

women giving birth in Tasmanian hospitals

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
medical tests

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Data from this recently computerised collection are considered to be unreliable at present because of compliance rates by collection agencies.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Royal Australian College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. Obstetric and Neonatal Report, Tasmania 1980. Hobart: 1981.

Newman, N.M., Correy, J.F. and Dudgeon, G.I. A survey of congenital abnormalities and drugs in a private practice. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 1977, 17: 156-159.

OPERATION GROGCOUNT, 1979 - ONGOING

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Walsh, R.
Hunter Drug Advisory Service

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Routine hospital recording of alcohol intake is conducted for all patients at Royal Newcastle Hospital. The frequency and quantity (in grams) of alcohol consumption as well as date of birth, address and religion is recorded.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

patients entering Royal Newcastle Hospital

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Data not available for research purposes. Some figures have been supplied.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

O'Neill, P. and Toohey, J. Alcohol-related problems and clinical practices: routine hospital recording of alcohol intake. Pan Pacific Conference on Alcohol and Drugs, 1980. Proceedings: 420-421.

SMOKING HABITS AND ATTITUDES OF AUSTRALIAN DOCTORS, 1974
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Rankin, D.W.
Gray, Nigel J.
Hill, David J.
Evans, D.R.
Health Commission (Vic.)

DATA COLLECTOR

Australian Sales Research Bureau Pty Ltd

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of the smoking characteristics of 1,276 doctors was conducted in order to determine the present smoking habits of doctors, changes in these habits, including cessation, their opinions of the health risks associated with smoking and the advice they give their patients about smoking.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

doctors listed in the Medical Directory of Australia (1972)

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (mail out, mail back)

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Not willing to deposit.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Rankin, D.W., Gray, N.J., Hill, D.J. and Evans, D.R.
Attitudes and smoking habits of Australian doctors. Medical
Journal of Australia, 1975, 2: 822-824.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse.
Technical Information Bulletin, 38, March 1976: 13-16.

DIET AND HEALTH AMONG ITALIANS AND AUSTRALIANS IN PERTH, 1977

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Armstrong, B.K.
Margetts, B.M.
Hopkins, S.
Cohen, J.
University of Western Australia

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A study of the diet, health and lifestyle of Australians and Italian migrants in Perth was conducted in order to determine changes associated with migration. Three populations were sought: Italian-born persons, Australian-born persons of Italian parentage and Australian-born persons of Australian or British parentage. The chief focus was on frequency of consumption of various foodstuffs: cereals, fruit and vegetables, sweets, drinks (including alcohol), fats and oils, meat and milk products. Use of vitamins, iron tablets, tonics and other supplements was included. Lifestyle factors included sport participation, frequency of exercise and smoking behaviour. Health complaints experienced in the last two weeks, consultations with medical personnel and chronic illnesses were also investigated. Background variables included occupation, job satisfaction, income, accommodation and migration experience.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this study has been provided.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents, aged 20-79, of Perth suburbs reported to have 10% or more residents of Italian birth in the 1971 Australian Census

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

non-probability selection

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Hopkins, S., Margetts, B.M., Cohen, J. and Armstrong, B.K.
Dietary change among Italians and Australians in Perth.
Community Health Studies, 1980, 4(2): 67-75.

DRUG USE AMONG LAW STUDENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1976
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Brown, R.A.
New South Wales Institute of Technology

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Students at three University Law Schools in Sydney were surveyed concerning their own use of drugs and what they considered to be the appropriate penalties for the use of various drugs by others. The drugs included depressants, stimulants, opiates, alcohol, hallucinogens and marijuana. Penalties ranged from bonds, fines or gaol terms to compulsory treatment. 1,037 students responded, representing 38% of the total population.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

undergraduate Law students attending the University of N.S.W., Sydney University and Macquarie University

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: Interested persons should contact Dr Brown concerning data availability.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Brown, R.A. A preliminary survey of drug use among law students in New South Wales: attitudes and habits. Journal of Drug Issues, 1977, 7(4): 439- 455.

EVALUATION OF A SMOKING PREVENTION PROGRAMME FOR YEAR 7
=====

SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1980 - 1981

=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Cowling, J.
Sclanders, M.
Health Department (W.A.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A programme, designed to reduce student smoking by means of increasing awareness of the effects of tobacco and developing decision making, was conducted among year 7 high school students. The students were pre-tested at the beginning of third term, 1980, then tested at the end of that term and again at the end of first term 1981. The questionnaire measured present, past and future smoking behaviour and attitudes towards smoking. The programme was conducted in two different geographical areas with six classrooms being given the programme and three classrooms acting as controls in each area.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students in year 7 at schools in Scarborough, Perth and Mandurah (W.A.)

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Cowling, J. and Sclanders, M. Evaluation of a smoking prevention programme for year seven children. Perth: Health Education Unit, Public Health Department (W.A.), 1981.

EVALUATION OF DRINK DRIVER PROGRAMMES IN THE SOUTHERN
METROPOLITAN HEALTH REGION SYDNEY, 1981

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Freestone, J.
Nolan, M.
Health Commission (N.S.W.) (Southern Metropolitan Region)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The success of a drink-driver programme conducted in the Southern Metropolitan region of Sydney was assessed by means of questionnaires completed by course participants. Data were collected concerning the drinking and driving charge leading to course participation, drug use (including cigarettes, painkillers and over-the-counter and prescribed drugs), regular drinking habits, driving habits and opinions about drinking and driving. Other variables included alcohol knowledge, attitudes to the course, and the MAST questionnaire. Background variables included country of origin, education, relationships, living arrangements, work situation, leisure and income.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons attending courses offered to convicted drink-drivers in the southern metropolitan region of Sydney

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Nolan, M. Driver improvement and rehabilitation programmes in the southern metropolitan region, Health Commission of New South Wales: a brief history and some results. Sydney: Drug and Alcohol Resource and Training Unit, 1982. (Mimeograph).

THE USE OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES

BY GENERAL PRACTICE PATIENTS, 1981

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Gambrill, J.
Bridges-Webb, C.
University of Sydney

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

This research aims to determine attitudes to, and expectations of, the use of prescribed and over-the-counter drugs by general practice patients and the relationship of these attitudes to actual consumption. Details of all licit drugs used in the last 48 hours were recorded including quantity, frequency and recency of use, reason for use, perceived benefits and effects of use and use by others. Attitudes to drug use, use of doctors, doctors prescribing habits and desired availability of various drugs were also measured. Other variables include incidence of illness symptoms, treatment sought and alcohol and tobacco taking behaviour. Background variables include sex, marital status, age, education, occupation, pension status and ethnicity.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this research is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

adult patients aged 20 years and over attending the General Practice Unit of the Department of Community Medicine, University of Sydney and residing within 10 km of Croydon, Sydney

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
self-completion (distribute, collect)

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: Data are likely to be made available by mid-1983.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Gambrill, J. Patients' attitudes to legal drugs and medicines. Paper presented to the Australian Medical Society for Alcohol and Drug Related Problems, July 1981. (Unpublished).

TOBACCO SMOKING PATTERNS IN AUSTRALIA, 1974
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Gray, Nigel J.
Hill, David J.
Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria

DATA COLLECTOR

Roy Morgan Research Centre

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A national survey of 6,637 people aged 14 and over was conducted in order to provide data on smoking prevalence in the community. Variables included smoking habits, type and brand of factory made cigarettes smoked, efforts to give up and changes in smoking habits. Background variables included age, sex, income and occupation.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

Australian residents aged 14 and over

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

quota sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: The A.C.C. have requested a copy of these data from Roy Morgan.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Gray, N.J. and Hill, D.J. Patterns of tobacco smoking in Australia. Medical Journal of Australia, 1975, 2: 819-822.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 38, March 1976: 16-18.

PENALTIES AND THE DRINK-DRIVER, 1975
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Homel, R.
Macquarie University

DATA COLLECTOR

Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The criminal records of 1,000 drivers convicted for drinking with the prescribed concentration of alcohol (PCA) in N.S.W. in 1972 were followed over a period of three years. Reconvictions for motoring, drink-driving or criminal offences were used as criteria to evaluate the efficacy of penalties. In analysis, 25 variables were included as control variables including: age at arrest, sex, occupational status, marital status, previous convictions, characteristics of court appearance, other offences and residence.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons convicted for driving with the prescribed concentration of alcohol in N.S.W. during 1972

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

stratified random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Homel, R. Penalties and the drink-drivers: a study of one thousand offenders. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology, 1981, 14: 225-241.

Homel, R. Motoring offences as crime: some priorities for social and action research. Australian Journal of Social Issues, 1981, 16(4): 268-284.

LIFESTYLE AND HEALTH OF BOURKE ABORIGINALS, 1970 - 1973
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Kamien, M.
University of Sydney

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Over a three year period a medical-sociological study of Bourke Aborigines was conducted in order to obtain information on their lifestyle, their health and their problems. The research included a survey of drug use, particularly pain relievers such as 'Aspirin' or 'Bex', a study of alcohol intake and an analysis of the effects of drug use on the physical health of the Aborigines.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of Bourke (N.S.W.) identifying themselves as Aboriginal

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

medical test
self-completion (distribute, collect)
observation

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: Interested persons should contact Professor Kamien at the Department of Community Practice, University of Western Australia.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Kamien, Max. A survey of drug use in a part-Aboriginal community. Medical Journal of Australia, 1975, 1: 261-264.

Kamien, Max. Aborigines and alcohol: intake, effects and social implications in a rural community in Western New South Wales. Medical Journal of Australia, 1975, 1: 291-298.

Kamien, Max. The doctor as an agent of social change. M.D. Thesis. Held by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra.

Kamien, Max. The dark people of Bourke: a study of planned social change. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1978.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 39, April 1976: 16-18.

CHARACTERISTICS OF USERS OF THE ALCOHOLICS AND DRUG DEPENDENT
PERSONS TREATMENT SERVICES, VICTORIA, 1976 - 1983

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Health Commission (Vic.), Mental Health Division

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

New admissions to the Victorian Health Commission services for alcoholic and drug dependent persons provided information concerning family situation, education and employment history, legal and health history. Information on drinking and smoking habits and licit and illicit drug use was also obtained. Clients also completed an alcoholism questionnaire (MAST). Follow-up data were collected where appropriate.

A copy of the data collection forms used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

all new admissions to the Alcoholics and Drug Dependent Persons Treatment Services, Mental Health Authority, Victoria

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
self-completion (distribute, collect)

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: Current negotiations suggest that the data may be deposited with the Archives in the near future.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Milner, G. and Hudson, R. The characteristics of several thousand dependent persons presenting to the Alcoholics and Drug Dependent Persons Services Branch, Health Department, Victoria. In: Autumn School of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 1978. Proceedings: 55-61.

Hudson, R. A three month follow-up of clients admitted to three units within the Alcohol and Drug Dependent Persons Services Branch of the Mental Health Authority of Victoria. In: Autumn School of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 1978. Proceedings: 76-91.

DRINKING PATTERNS AMONGST Q.I.T. FULL-TIME STUDENTS, 1981 - 1982
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Lynagh, I.
Queensland Institute of Technology

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Before and after surveys of student drinking patterns were conducted to determine the effect of the introduction of licensed facilities on campus upon drinking habits.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

full-time students of the Queensland Institute of Technology

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

not specified

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (not specified)

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: Interested persons should contact Dr Lynagh concerning the availability of the data.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

final report (in press)

INDIVIDUALS' HEALTH AND USE OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES, 1975
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Rawson, G.
Richardson, J.R.J.
Macquarie University

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

3,593 Sydney residents were surveyed in a study of the relationships between the utilisation of health services, health status and personal characteristics. Information was gathered from a mobile health testing unit of the Community Health and Anti-Tuberculosis Association which visited places of employment. Data collected included health problems experienced, stress, medication taken, drinking habits, smoking habits, and parents' health. Background variables included age, sex, country of birth, living arrangements and physical activity. Optional questions included daily travelling time, regularity of health check-ups, life events and the characteristics of recent medical consultations.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons employed in large firms or shopping complexes,
Sydney

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

non-random selection (volunteers)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: Interested persons should contact Dr Rawson,
Department of Health Administration, University of N.S.W.
concerning the availability of the data.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Richardson, J.R. A survey of individuals' health and use of health care services. Sydney: School of Economic and Financial Studies, Macquarie University, 1977. (Research Paper No. 143).

PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS OF SYDNEY ADULTS, 1976 - 1978
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Reynolds, I.
Rizzo, C.
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

DATA COLLECTOR

Medicheck Referral Centre

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Responses of adults being screened at a health testing facility were analysed in order to determine the prevalence of psychosocial problems in the community, their nature, causes and consequences. Respondents were questioned concerning job dissatisfaction, symptoms of stress, alcohol and tobacco consumption, headaches and depression, use of analgesics and psychotropic drugs and interpersonal relationships. Background variables included age, sex, suburb of residence, marital status, number of children, occupation and employment status.

Copies of the questionnaire used for this survey are available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons voluntarily attending Medicheck referral centre between 1976 and 1978, who were screened for health and psychosocial problems

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Reynolds, I., Harnas, J., Gallagher, H. and Bryden, D. Drinking and drug taking patterns of 8,516 adults in Sydney. Medical Journal of Australia, 1976, 2: 782-785.

Reynolds, I., Gallagher, H. and Bryden, D. Heavy drinking and regular drug-taking amongst a sample of Sydney adults. Australian Journal of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 1977, 4(4): 125-127.

Reynolds, I., Rizzo, C. and Gallagher, H. The prevalence of psychosocial problems: a study of 37,678 Sydney adults. Australian Family Physician, 1981, 10(9): 732-740.

Reynolds, I., Rizzo, C., Gallagher, H. and Speedy, B. Psychosocial problems of Sydney adults. Sydney: Health Commission of N.S.W., 1979.

Reynolds, I., Rizzo, C., Gallagher, H. and Speedy, B. Heavy drinkers - their prevalence, attitudes and characteristics. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 1981, 15: 63-67.

EXTRANEOUS DRUG USE IN METHADONE SUPPORTED PATIENTS, 1978

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Seow, S.
Western Australian Alcohol and Drug Authority

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Results of regular urine checks conducted over an eight week period on drug-dependent persons receiving low dosage Methadone treatment were analysed according to age group, employment status, marital status, dosage group and type of extraneous drug detected.

A copy of the SPSS LIST FILE INFO printout for these data is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons receiving Methadone maintenance treatment at clinics of the Western Australian Alcohol and Drug Authority

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

medical tests
use of existing records

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: Interested persons should contact Dr Greg Swensen concerning the availability of the data. Data held on punched cards.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Seow, S.S., Swensen, G., Willis, D., Hartfield, M. and Chapman, C. Extraneous drug use in Methadone-supported patients. Medical Journal of Australia, 1980, 2: 269-271.

HEALTH ATTITUDES AND KNOWLEDGE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL CHILDREN,
=====

1980-1981

=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Simons, L.A.
Andersen, N.
Simons, J.
Whish, P.
University of New South Wales
St. Vincent's Hospital

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Sydney Coronary Heart Disease Prevention Programme

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

An experimental "healthy lifestyle programme" was conducted in six inner-city high schools in Sydney and two high schools in Inverell (N.S.W.) Baseline evaluations of health attitudes and knowledge were performed with students in years 7, 8 and 10. 2,596 students were questioned concerning health, nutrition and fitness attitudes and knowledge. Information on smoking habits was also obtained, along with a measure of aerobic fitness, body build, blood pressure and serum cholesterol concentration.

Parents of the children surveyed were asked to complete a brief questionnaire providing details of country of birth, occupation and their current cigarette smoking status.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students in years 7, 8 and 10 of inner-city high schools in Sydney and Inverell

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Simons, L.A., Andersen, N., Simons, J. and Whish, P.
Health attitudes and knowledge, and coronary risk factors
in high school children, Sydney and Inverell. Medical
Journal of Australia, 1982, 2: 178-183.

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS' OPINIONS ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

IN TASMANIA, 1979

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Slaghuis, W.L.
Mental Health Services Commission (Tas.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

In order to obtain an estimate of the extent of alcohol and drug related problems in Tasmania, a survey of general practitioners was conducted. Doctors provided information concerning the proportion of their patients with health problems due to alcohol use, their usual age and complaints, the percentage of patients considered to be alcoholic and the criteria by which these diagnoses are made. The preferred treatment of such patients, and the doctors' opinions concerning the adequacy of available treatment facilities were also sought. A further section of the questionnaire dealt with the proportion of patients seen in the last year with drug related problems such as addiction to sedatives, hypnotics, anti-depressants, and opiates. The doctors' preferred treatment of such cases was included. Background variables included suburb of practice, sex of doctor, age group and years of practice.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

general practitioners in Tasmania

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

not specified

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (mail out, mail back)

HUNTER REGION CHILDHOOD SMOKING PREVENTION STUDY, 1979 - 1982

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Leeder, S.R.
Purcell, I.
Lloyd, D.M.
Alexander, H.M.
Hardes, Greg R.
University of Newcastle

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The Hunter Region Childhood Smoking Prevention Study was initiated for the purpose of designing and evaluating an experimental education programme to prevent childhood smoking. As its first stage, the study collected information about cigarette smoking (including brand preference), and alcohol and analgesic use by 6,327 school children aged from 10 to 12. The collected data were to provide a baseline against which the effects of intervention programmes conducted in high schools of the region fed by these primary schools could be measured.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

primary school children from state and Catholic schools in the Hunter region of New South Wales

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: The Study Group anticipate that they will be able to supply the Archives with a copy of these data in the near future.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Purcell, I., Lloyd, D., Hardes, G., Alexander, H. and Leeder, S.R. Hunter region childhood smoking prevention study and the evaluation of preventive education. In: Pan Pacific Conference on Drugs and Alcohol, 1980, Proceedings. Canberra: Australian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 1981.

Hardes, G.R., Alexander, H.M., Dobson, A.J., Lloyd, D.M., O'Connell, D., Purcell, I. and Leeder, S.R. Cigarette smoking and drug use in school children in the Hunter region, New South Wales. Medical Journal of Australia, 1981, 1: 579-581.

AUTOMATED HEALTH TESTING DATA
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Shepherd Foundation Health Testing Clinic

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The Shepherd Foundation Health Testing Clinic is an automated health testing facility providing complete medical check-ups including medical tests and measurement of physical and emotional health.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons presenting to the clinic for the purpose of an automated health test

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: The A.N.U. School of Biological Sciences holds patient data from the Shepherd Foundation. Contact person is Professor John Gibson. Contact person at Shepherd Foundation is Mr Barry Aarons, Systems Engineer.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND BLOOD PRESSURE, 1977 - ONGOING
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Cooke, K.M.
Frost, G.W.
Stokes, G.S.
Thornell, I.R.
St. Vincent's Hospital
Sydney Hospital

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The Sydney Hospital Health Information Screening Service was established in December 1977 to offer a free cardiovascular risk assessment to the inner city population of Sydney and a follow up service to those at risk. Data collected include illness history, alcohol and tobacco usage and measures of body weight, height and blood pressure.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of the inner-city area of Sydney choosing to attend the free cardiovascular screening service

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: Extraction of the data may be difficult due to understaffing of Hospital computer section

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Cooke, K.M., Frost, G.W., Thornell, I.R. and Stokes, G.S. Blood pressure and its relationship to low levels of alcohol consumption. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology, 1982.

Cooke, K.M. Survey of the relationship between alcohol consumption and blood pressure at a health screening clinic. Thesis presented as part requirement for the degree of Master of Biomedical Engineering, The University of New South Wales, 1981.

DRUG CONVICTIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1972 - 1982
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Data on cases heard by Courts of Petty Sessions concerning drug offences are made available to the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research by officers of Magistrates Courts Administration. Data from Children's Courts and the Higher Criminal Courts are provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the N.S.W. Department of Youth and Community Services while statistics on drug offences under Commonwealth legislation are provided by the Australian Federal Police. Data include type of drug, nature of offence, court action, age and sex of offender and previous convictions.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons presenting to New South Wales courts charged with drug-related offences

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: A decision on data availability has not yet been provided by the Bureau.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

New South Wales. Department of the Attorney General & of Justice. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. Statistical Reports:

Court Statistics
Analysis of Trends
Community Comparisons

A GENERAL PRACTICE MORBIDITY AND THERAPEUTIC INDEX,
=====

1977 (ONGOING)

=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Bridges-Webb, C.
University of Sydney

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The Department of Community Medicine at the University of Sydney operates a general practice unit at Croydon. The practice has developed a medical record system which collects details on its activities, patient problems and diagnoses (morbidity), drugs and medications prescribed (therapeutics) and on patients and their families. Data are collected using a triplicate prescription form on which are recorded the patient identification number, the service rendered, the doctor and date, diagnoses, prescriptions and referrals.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

patients attending the general practice unit, Croydon, Sydney

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Bridges-Webb, C. A morbidity and therapeutic index in general practice. Australian Family Physician, 1980, 9: 365-368.

University of Sydney. Department of Community Medicine. General Practice Unit, Croydon. Morbidity and therapeutic index: report, 1980.

University of Sydney. Department of Community Medicine. General Practice Unit, Croydon. Morbidity and therapeutic index: morbidity and prescribing, 1978-1980.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROBLEMS AMONG TELECOM EMPLOYEES, 1979
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Soares, A.D.
North Brisbane College of Advanced Education

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

1,513 Telecom employees in the Brisbane metropolitan region were surveyed concerning their use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs and any problems which they had experienced associated with their drug use.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

employees of Telecom Australia located in the Brisbane metropolitan area

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Soares, A.D. Survey of alcohol and drug problems of employees of Telecom, Australia. Brisbane, 1979.

BUSSELTON POPULATION SURVEYS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Busselton Population Studies Centre
University of Western Australia

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Mass health examinations are regularly conducted in Busselton, Western Australia, with results having been reported since 1968. There have been six surveys of about 4,000 respondents with between 600 and 1200 characters per person per survey. Data collected include the use of alcohol, tobacco, analgesics and other drugs as well as physical health data such as height, weight, blood pressure and ECG.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of the town of Busselton, Western Australia

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)
medical tests

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: The Busselton Population Studies Centre is willing to collaborate with Australian and international workers to:

1. Produce tabulations to specification at a nominal (usually zero) charge for anyone who has a reasonable hypothesis to be tested.
2. Supply an abridged data file to anyone who has already a compatible data set but needs additional observations.

Furthermore, they intend to deposit with the Archives a file containing basic demographic, physiological and smoking and drinking habit data for 3,500 subjects from the 1982 Busselton survey once preliminary analyses have been completed.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Cullen, K.J. and Woodings, T. Alcohol, tobacco and analgesics - Busselton, 1972. Medical Journal of Australia, 1975, 2: 211-214.

Cullen, K.J., Stenhouse, N.S., McCall, M.G., Wearne, K.L. and Murphy, B.P. Alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking - Busselton, 1966-1978. Medical Journal of Australia, 1980, 2: 87-92.

A full list of publications by the Busselton Population Studies Group is available from the Archives.

WOMEN AND ALCOHOL, 1981
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Smith, D.I.
Western Australian Alcohol and Drug Authority

Bartnik
Mental Health Services (Perth)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Because the research areas of women and alcohol dependence, and the unitary concept of alcohol dependency were considered to be in need of further investigation the study aimed to obtain information on the characteristics of women admitted to a detoxification programme at Aston Hospital, Perth.

Interviews produced biographical data, information on psychiatric history, and details of past and current alcohol consumption patterns with particular reference to precipitating events for intoxication and admissions to Aston Hospital. Respondents also completed the Rosenberg ten-item self-esteem scale and the 13-item short Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (SMAST).

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

non-aboriginal women, with addresses in the Perth inner suburban area admitted for the first time to Aston Hospital for alcohol detoxification during the period of 3-16 months prior to the commencement of interviewing

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

number of cases: 20
number of variables per case: ~
number of cards per case:

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: As respondents were given a guarantee of the confidentiality of the data to the two researchers, the data are not available.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Smith, D.I. and Bartnik, E. Alcohol dependency in women: social and psychological concomitants. Paper presented to the Autumn School of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, Melbourne 1981.

SECTION C

DRUG USAGE AND VIRAL HEPATITIS
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Boughton, C.R.
Hawkes, R.A.
Prince Henry Hospital

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A comparison of medical and personal data was made between 141 individuals attending a drug referral centre and 122 controls. Data included history of viral hepatitis, contact with the disease, use of hypodermic needles, tattooing, admission to institutions and occupation. Blood and liver tests were included for analysis. This research was conducted as part of study of the epidemiology of viral hepatitis in various population groups.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

- {1} persons attending a Sydney Drug referral centre
{2} hospital patients, Prince Henry Hospital

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

experimental design

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)
clinical tests

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Boughton, C.R. and Hawkes, R.A. Viral hepatitis and the drug cult: a brief socio-epidemiological study in Sydney. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Medicine, 1980, 10: 157-161.

SUICIDE IN BRISBANE, MARCH 1973 - FEBRUARY 1974
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Chynoweth, R.
Tonge, J.
University of Queensland

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

In a study of 135 consecutive suicides, interviews were conducted with relatives, friends, medical practitioners, social workers, psychiatrists and the police by social workers concerning the mental and physical health of the deceased, their social circumstances and health. Recent drug use was one of the factors of interest. Medical data were confirmed by a medical record search.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons resident in the Brisbane metropolitan area
committing suicide between March 1973 and February 1974

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
use of existing records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Chynoweth, R., Tonge, J. and Armstrong, J. Suicide in
Brisbane - a retrospective psychosocial study. Australian
and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 1980, 14: 37-45.

12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP OF OPIATE ADDICTS
=====

TREATED WITH METHADONE BLOCKADE
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Dalton, M.S.
Duncan, D.W.
Taylor, N.
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

An assessment of the attainment of short-term personal and social goals and independence of drugs by the first 50 addicts treated with Methadone in Australia at Wistaria House, Sydney. 36 of the original sample were traced.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

clients of Wistaria House, Sydney, receiving Methadone as treatment for drug dependence

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Available with permission of Health Commission of N.S.W.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Dalton, M.S., Duncan, D.W. and Taylor, N. Methadone blockade in the treatment of opiate addiction: a follow-up study. Medical Journal of Australia, 1976, 1: 755-756.

8 YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF METHADONE-TREATED ADDICTS
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Dalton, M.S.
Duncan, D.W.
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

In a re-examination of the progress of patients treated with Methadone to overcome drug dependence, 43 of the original sample of 50 were traced and assessed for attainment of personal and social goals using criteria such as "leading a happy and productive life".

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons treated with Methadone by Wistaria House clinic to overcome drug dependence

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Dalton, M.S. and Duncan, D.W. Fifty opiate addicts treated with Methadone blockade: eight year follow-up. Medical Journal of Australia, 1979, 1: 153-154.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 57, April 1979: 1-4.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE IN WESTERN SUBURBS RESIDENTS, SYDNEY, 1978
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Dalton, M.S.
Duncan, D.W.
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

1,500 patients were surveyed concerning their drug and alcohol use and an examination of the results was undertaken to determine methods of reducing consumption.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of suburbs in the Western area of Sydney

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

not stated

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

not stated

ACCESSIBILITY

Note: Further details were not supplied. Contact: D. Duncan, Wistaria Community Centre, Westmead, N.S.W.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

In: RADAR (Register: Australian Drug and Alcohol Research), 1979. Canberra: Australian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 1980.

THE STORAGE OF DRUGS IN HOMES, 1974
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Dugdale, A.E.
University of Queensland

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

84 Brisbane families were surveyed by a visiting nurse concerning the presence, nature and accessibility of drugs in the home. Details included: (i) name of drug, (ii) whether the drug was obtained by prescription or not and (iii) whether it was in current use. If the drug was no longer in use, details of the amount remaining and the degree of safety of storage were obtained. The definition of 'drug' included vitamin preparations but excluded cosmetics. Information on occupation of father and number of children in the family was also collected.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

families of children attending the Mater Children's Hospital, Brisbane who required follow-up after discharge

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

non-random selection

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: 40 of the original questionnaires have been supplied. These are available from the Archives on request, provided anonymity of subjects is maintained.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Hayes, P., Hickey, K., Lovell, S. and Dugdale, A.E. The storage of drugs in homes. Medical Journal of Australia, 1976, 1: 235-236.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 40, May 1976: 15-16.

THE USE OF DRUGS BY PATIENTS ADMITTED TO ROYAL NEWCASTLE
HOSPITAL FOR ACUTE CONDITIONS OF SUDDEN ONSET

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Duggan, J.M.
Heath, C.A.
Royal Newcastle Hospital

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of prescription and non-prescription drug use by 100 consecutive adult emergency patients. Drugs investigated included alcohol, tobacco, analgesics, psychotropic drugs and prescribed drugs.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons over age 12 admitted to Royal Newcastle Hospital as acute medical admissions over an unspecified period

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: The data are held in the form of schedules/questionnaires. Dr Duggan has confirmed that data are likely to be conserved for the next several years.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Heath, C.A., O'Neill, P. and Duggan, J.M. The use of non prescription drugs by acute medical admissions to a hospital. Pan Pacific Conference on Alcohol and Drug Dependence, 1979. Canberra: Australian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 1980. Abstracts: 119.

PETROL INHALATION IN ABORIGINAL TOWNS, 1978
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Eastwell, H.D.
University of Queensland

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A socio-medical study of the activities of 50 Aboriginal children who were regular petrol inhalers. Areas of interest were: incidence of delinquency, problems with education, conflict with Aboriginal traditions, the possibility of conditioning for alcoholism and medical complications. Specific medical disorders and the lineages of the children involved were also investigated.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

Aboriginal children of the town of Maningrida, Northern Territory who were identified as regular petrol inhalers

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

observation

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Data, in the form of personal notes, are held by Dr Eastwell.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Eastwell, H.D. Petrol-inhalation in Aboriginal towns. Medical Journal of Australia, 1979, 2: 221-224.

DIAGNOSIS OF ALCOHOLISM AMONG DRUNKEN DRIVERS AND THEIR PROFILE,
===== AUGUST 1973 - JULY 1974 =====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Gabrynowicz, J.W.
Moore, A.W.
Van, B.
Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board of South Australia

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Psychological, sociological and medical data were collected from 106 convicted drunk-drivers. The respondent completed a standard pre-sentence report concerning drinking history, problems with drinking, parental and marital family relationships, employment and educational history, living arrangements and contact with church. Several psychometric tests including the Cornell Medical Index, the Alcadd test, the MAST and the Psychological Screening Inventory were also completed. Schedules concerning the reported physical and mental health, drinking pattern in the last twelve months, drug taking pattern in the last twelve months, vocational health and relationships and a complete physical examination were completed. Subjects were diagnosed as alcoholic or non-alcoholic and compared to determine a profile of alcoholics.

A copy of the data collection instruments used for this study is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons directed by magistrates to attend the drink-driver programme offered by Elura clinic following drink-driving convictions

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
psychological test
clinical tests

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: These data are on punched cards. A copy of the data has been deposited, but there is insufficient documentation available and it is therefore uninterpretable. The newly formed research branch of the Board should improve data collection and maintenance. Similar data are held on collection sheets in non-machine readable format.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Gabrynowicz, J., Moore, A.W. and Van, B. Diagnosis of alcoholism among drunken drivers and their profile. In: 7th International Conference on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety, Melbourne 1977. Proceedings: 601-621.

THE SLEEP HABITS AND LIFESTYLE OF CIGARETTE SMOKERS, 1969 - 1970
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Johns, M.W.
Alfred Hospital, Melbourne

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

219 hospital patients completed a 'Sleep' questionnaire and the Cornell Medical Index in a study of the relationship between smoking and drinking habits and sleeping habits. Information was collected on all aspects of sleep including hour of retiring, difficulty in falling asleep, difficulty in staying asleep, hour of awakening, difficulty in arising and nightmares. Medical details included physical and psychological symptoms, habits and medical history and included questions on smoking, alcohol consumption and caffeine consumption.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

patients aged 15-80 in general medical and surgical wards of Alfred Hospital, Melbourne

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Johns, M.W., Egan, P., Gay, T. and Masterton, J. Sleep habits and symptoms in male medical and surgical patients. British Medical Journal, 1970, 2: 509-512.

Johns, M.W., Hepburn, M. and Goodyear, M.D. Use of hypnotic drugs by hospital patients. Medical Journal of Australia, 1971, 2: 1323-1327.

Johns, M.W. The sleep habits and lifestyle of cigarette smokers. Medical Journal of Australia, 1974, 2: 808-811.

ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG DEPENDENCE AS FACTORS IN PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
=====

ADMISSIONS, 1966 - 1970
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Kraus, J.
Child Welfare and Social Welfare Department (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A study of the significance of alcoholism and drug dependence as causal or associated factors in psychiatric hospital admissions in New South Wales. Statistics relating to admissions were obtained from 'Statistics of In-patients in Psychiatric Centres' (Department of Public Health, 1966 - 1970) and subject to analysis to determine significance and changes over time.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons admitted to New South Wales psychiatric hospitals
1966 - 1970

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Kraus, J. Alcoholism and drug dependence as factors in psychiatric hospital admissions. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 1973, 7: 45-50.

DRUG DEPENDENCE AND DRUG ABUSE IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1965 - 1969

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Le Fevre, C.
University of Sydney

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A search of New South Wales Government departmental records concerning 2,182 drug offenders was conducted in order to determine the characteristics of the offenders. Data were analysed concerning such aspects as the type of drug abused, method of dosage, multiple drug use, death rates and rehabilitation figures. Cohorts were compared to determine changes in drug type and treatment over time.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

drug dependent persons listed on the records of the New South Wales Departments of Health, Child Welfare, Corrective Services and Police and various hospitals

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Le Fevre, C. G. The co-ordinated data: a factual study of drug dependence and drug abuse during 1965 - 1969 in New South Wales: a summary. Medical Journal of Australia, 1971, 1: 395-397.

ACUTE HEPATITIS B IN A METROPOLITAN POPULATION, 1974 - 1978

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

McCaughan, G.W.
Gallagher, N.D.
Parsons, C.
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Medical and basic epidemiological data were obtained from 153 patients with acute Hepatitis B. Factors leading to the contraction of the disease included a history of intravenous drug use, hospital staff employment or venereal disease.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

patients presenting to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital's Gastroenterology Outpatient department with acute Hepatitis B between November 1974 and September 1978

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

clinical tests
personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

McCaughan, G. W., Gallagher, N. D. and Parsons, C. Acute Hepatitis B in a metropolitan population. Medical Journal of Australia, 1979, 2: 333-335.

BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES ABOUT DRUGS
=====

AMONG VARIOUS POPULATIONS, 1980

=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Meredith, S.G.
Rusden State College (Vic.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

This research aimed to provide a measurement and comparison of drug-related beliefs and attitudes among school children, their parents and teachers, professionals involved in the community and the general population. Variables of interest were current use of drugs, effects of drugs, danger of use, effects of heavy drug use, dangers of heavy drug use, attitudes towards users and source of information on drugs. The drugs investigated were: alcohol, tobacco, coffee, aspirin, marijuana, L.S.D., cocaine, heroin, solvents, sedatives and stimulants.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this study is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons in the general population, particularly those likely to come into contact with drugs or drug users

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

not specified

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: This research remains unfinished. Only one population, a group of Psychology students, has been examined. These data are held on questionnaires, available from Mr. Meredith, now at P.O. Box 40939, Casuarina, N.T., 5892. Further use of the questionnaire or data would be welcomed by the original investigator.

SOCIAL CORRELATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED MORTALITY IN TASMANIA,

1971 - 1978

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

McGlashan, N.D.
University of Tasmania

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Alcohol and Drug Dependency Board of Tasmania

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A spatial analysis of alcohol-related mortality was conducted on a local government area scale. Results were correlated with other demographic data such as the age and sex of cases and their local area, and the sales of alcohol. The following data-bases were utilised: mortality records by age, sex and normal residence of the deceased provided by the Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics and the Census of 1976.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of the state of Tasmania

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Some data are contained as appendix in book.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

McGlashan, N.D. The social correlates of alcohol-related mortality in Tasmania, 1971-1978. Social Science and Medicine, 1980, 14(2): 191-203.

McGlashan, N.D. Alcohol-related mortality in Tasmania, 1970-76. Hobart: Alcohol and Drug Dependency Board of Tasmania, 1979.

THE DRINKING DRIVER - A PERSONALITY PROFILE
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

McLean, N.
Campbell, I.
University of Melbourne

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Responses on the California Personality Inventory were used to compare the personality characteristics of three groups of males: (1) convicted drink-drivers aged 18-33 (n=70), (2) alcoholism hospital inmates aged 19-35 (n=39) and (3) university students known to be heavy drinkers (n=39).

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

(1) males who had been convicted of driving with a BAL in excess of the legal limit and referred by magistrates to attend drinker driver educational programs conducted at two general hospitals in Melbourne
(2) inpatients from two hospitals in the Victorian Alcoholic and Drug Dependent Persons Services Branch
(3) male university students

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

experimental design

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

psychological test

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

McLean, N.J. and Campbell, I.M. The drinking driver: a personality profile. In: 7th International Conference on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety. Melbourne, 1977. Proceedings: 145-153.

PATTERNS OF DRUG OVERDOSE ADMISSIONS TO A GENERAL HOSPITAL,
=====

1976 - 1977
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

McManus, K.B.
Pond, S.
Wade, D.N.
Birkett, D.J.
St. Vincent's Hospital

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of all drug overdose admissions to the Accident and Emergency Centre of St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, was conducted concerning the type of drug implicated, the source of the drug and the nature of follow-up given.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

all patients admitted because of drug overdose to the Accident and Emergency Centre, St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

McManus, K.B., Pond, S., Wade, D.N. and Birkett, D.J.
Patterns of drug overdose admissions to a general hospital.
Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, Jan.
- Feb. 1977: 224.

'YOUTH SAY' PROJECT: RECREATIONAL PRIORITIES OF AUSTRALIAN
=====

YOUNG PEOPLE, 1973

=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Norman, M.J.
Monash University

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Australian Department of Tourism and Recreation

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A national survey of 1,258 young people was conducted concerning their recreation activities, preferences and needs. Research was conducted in a workshop situation, with groups of 15, using written statements and records of group discussion. Participants listed several activities in terms of popularity, preference and actual participation. All aspects of leisure were investigated including deviant behaviour. Of particular interest are those involving drug use such as "social drinking", "getting drunk", "taking drugs", "smoking pot" and "going to pub or licensed club".

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

Australians aged 12 to 20 years

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

quota sampling

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Data are held by National Youth Council of Australia, St Kilda, Melbourne, in the form of questionnaires.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Youth Say Project. The recreational priorities of Australian young people. Report to the Minister for Tourism and Recreation, April 1974.

REDCLIFFE HEALTH SURVEY, OCTOBER - NOVEMBER 1973
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Schact, P.
Brown, J.
Brown, R.
Schonfeld, C.
Queensland Department of Health

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Details of the health, social and demographic characteristics of 1,526 respondents were obtained in interviews conducted by registered nurses. The respondents were questioned concerning illness or injury in the previous four weeks, treatment sought and preferred source of treatment, use of prescribed and non-prescribed medications, current symptoms and disorders and restrictions to daily life caused by disorders. The social participation and activity of the respondent such as use of car and telephone and visits to friends were also included. The respondent completed a general health questionnaire which included a list of life events occurring in recent years and the coping behaviour exhibited.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

all household members of residences in the city of Redcliffe, Queensland

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample
(1) selection of dwellings
(2) complete enumeration of residents

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
self-completion (distribute, collect)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Schact, P., Brown, J., Brown, R. and Schonfeld, C. The Redcliffe Health Survey. Brisbane: Queensland Department of Health, 1977.

DRUG USE AND CRIME IN AUSTRALIA, 1977

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Wardlaw, G.
Australian Institute of Criminology

DATA COLLECTOR

Australia Crime Intelligence Centre (ACIC)
Commonwealth Police

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Police Commissioners' Conference (1977)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The criminal histories of a sample of drug offenders were examined to assess their criminal activities prior to drug offences. The sample was divided into two groups: cannabis users and narcotics users, which included users of all drugs other than cannabis and its derivatives.

Information was retrieved concerning age, nationality, sex, type of drug involved in present offence, type of present offence, occupation and criminal history. Criminal history included drug and non-drug offences, particularly those non-drug offences occurring prior to the first drug offence.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons convicted of drug offences January 1 to December 30, 1977 listed on ACIC files

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

A list of all offenders whose names were recorded at the ACIC during 1977 was obtained and a sample of 200 offenders (100 of each class) selected for each state where possible. This resulted in 1500 cases. The criminal history of each offender was obtained from the police force of each jurisdiction. The final sample contained 1319 cases.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Published data only (as presented in book) are available. Actual records are not available because of their confidential nature.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Wardlaw, G. Drug use and crime in Australia. Australian Journal of Social Issues, 1981, 16(1): 37-46.

Wardlaw, G. Drug use and crime. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology, 1978.

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM, JULY 1964 - AUGUST 1969
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Wilkinson, P.
Kornaczewski, A.
Rankin, J.G.
Santamaria, J.N.
University of Melbourne

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Data were collected from all patients attending an alcoholism clinic. Interviews and examinations by social workers and physicians obtained details of the medical, social and economic situation of the patient. The age of onset of regular, heavy and problem drinking was recorded and the amount and nature of the alcohol consumed during these periods was also noted.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

patients attending the Alcoholism Clinic of St. Vincent's Hospital Melbourne for current alcoholism problems

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
clinical tests

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Wilkinson, P., Santamaria, J. N., Rankin, J. G. and Martin D. Epidemiology of alcoholism: social data and drinking patterns of a sample of Australian alcoholics. Medical Journal of Australia, 1969, 1: 1020-1025.

Wilkinson, P., Kornaczewski, A., Rankin, J. G. and Santamaria, J. N. Physical disease in alcoholism: initial survey of 1,000 patients. Medical Journal of Australia, 1971, 2: 1217-1223.

THE ROLE OF ANALGESICS IN CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE, 1965 - 1972

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Niall, P.
Fairfield Area Health Centre

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The records of 585 patients on renal failure programmes in New South Wales were searched for information regarding brand of analgesics used, dose and diagnosis.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons in New South Wales suffering from renal failure over a seven year period

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Wolk, H. The role of analgesics in chronic renal failure. Sydney: Division of Health Services Research, Health Commission of New South Wales, 1975. Discussion paper - D75/1.

PATTERNS OF USE OF BENZODIAZEPINES IN SYDNEY, JULY - AUGUST 1976
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Carmody, J.
University of New South Wales

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A study of the characteristics of purchasers of the Benzodiazepine drugs Diazepam and Oxazepam was conducted using data collected from Sydney pharmacies. Information was collected on sex, age group and tablet strength supplied for each purchase case. Six specific socio-economic areas of Sydney were defined, with pharmacies being selected from within these areas in order to obtain a socio-economic cross-section. Information was collected on a total of 2,189 customers.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

customers purchasing Benzodiazepine drugs from selected city and suburban pharmacies of Sydney, 3⁴ suburban and 9 city, during a four week period

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

area-cluster sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

sales records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Carmody, J., Boyle, R., Douglas, P. and Dwyer, D. Patterns of the use of Benzodiazepines in Australia. Medical Journal of Australia, 1977, 2: 666-668.

SECTION D

SURVEY OF TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG UNDERGRADUATES,
=====

SEPTEMBER 1978
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Adams, W.G.
University of New South Wales

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Information on smoking and drinking habits was obtained from 643 undergraduates. Respondents were questioned concerning tobacco use by friends, their own use, age at first use, current form of use, including cigarette brand, frequency of consumption and amount consumed per day. They were also asked if they had ever attempted to stop smoking and how easy they considered this to be.

Past smokers were questioned on their reasons for cessation and the method or technique by which cessation was achieved. All were questioned concerning the perceived danger of tobacco use. Questions on alcohol referred to frequency of use, use by friends and perceived danger. Background variables included age, sex, year of course, full or part time status, year first at university, ethnic origin and accommodation during semester sessions.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

undergraduates attending the University of New South Wales during 1978

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (mail out, mail back)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Adams, W.G. Survey of tobacco and alcohol use among undergraduates. Medical Journal of Australia, 1979, 2:160.

THE USAGE OF AMPHETAMINES IN PARTS OF THE SYDNEY COMMUNITY,

1966- 1967

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Briscoe, O.V.
Hinterberger, H.
University of Sydney

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A chromatographic examination of 1,577 urine samples from a total of 8,754 subjects in 16 Sydney metropolitan institutions (three penal, four child welfare, four psychiatric, two educational and two general medical) was conducted over a 12 month period in order to provide an indication of amphetamine usage among various groups. Institutions were selected because urine samples collected during regular medical checks could be used. Data on age and sex of each subject was available for analysis.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

new admissions to selected institutions during observation periods

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

clinical test

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Briscoe, O.V. and Hinterberger, H. A survey of the usage of amphetamines in parts of the Sydney community. Medical Journal of Australia, 1968, 1:480-485.

TRARALGON HEALTH AND ILLNESS SURVEY, 1970 - 1971

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Bridges-Webb, C.
Monash University

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A study of the effect of social and environmental factors on the health and illness, illness behaviour and health care use of the population of a Victorian country town. Information was obtained from (1) a 12-month diary of illnesses and medical contacts kept by selected families (81 families, n=272, 34.6% response) (2) a survey of a random sample of the population (n=1,250) and (3) a record of illnesses requiring health care kept by various health agencies in the town. The total population of the town was 15,500.

The community survey collected information relating to all current illnesses or injuries, all medical, paramedical and social care received, all medications taken, and time lost from work or school due to illness during the two weeks prior to the interview. Details of all in-patient hospital care received in the last 3 months and all chronic illnesses were also obtained. Personal information included age, sex, occupation, place of birth and smoking habits, family size and housing situation.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of the town of Traralgon, Victoria

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

health diary
personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Bridges-Webb, C. Drug medication in the community. Medical Journal of Australia, 1972, 1: 675-679.

Bridges-Webb, C. The Traralgon health and illness survey: method, organisation and comparison with other Australian surveys. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1973, 2(1): 63- 71.

Bridges-Webb, C. The Traralgon health and illness survey Part 2: Prevalence of illness and use of health care. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1974, 3(1): 37- 46.

Bridges-Webb, C. The Traralgon health and illness survey Part 3: Illnesses and their medical and hospital care. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1974, 3(3): 233-246.

Bridges-Webb, C. Traralgon health and illness survey: the study of morbidity. Traralgon: 1972.

Sivertsen, L. and Bridges-Webb, C. Community health care. (reprint).

THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL PRACTICE MORBIDITY AND PRESCRIBING
SURVEY, 1969-1974

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Bridges-Webb, C.
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, in conjunction with Intercontinental Medical Statistics conducted an epidemiological research project designed to measure prescribing behaviour of doctors over a period of five years. A triplicate prescription form was used to record details of patients seen, patient morbidity and the type of drugs prescribed among general practitioners. Data were collected from doctors over several years. 50 doctors recorded full time in the first year, 377 others recorded for one week per quarter. In later years doctors recorded for one week twice a year. About 350 doctors participated each year. Details of consultation included where patient seen, when seen, prescription type, age, sex, diagnosis, and first or subsequent visit as well as medication prescribed.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

general practitioners of Australia

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (volunteers)

Selection of participants recording for each week was random to ensure that all weeks of the year were represented.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Bridges-Webb, C. et al. The Australian general practice morbidity and prescribing survey 1969 to 1974: the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners. Medical Journal of Australia, 1976, Special Supplement, 2.

Bridges-Webb, C. Psychotropic drug use in the elderly: public ignorance or indifference? Medical Journal of Australia, 1976, 2: 67-68.

Bridges-Webb, C. Profile of a practice. Australian Family Physician, 1973, 2: 478-480.

Rowe, I. Prescription of psychotropic drugs by general practitioners: 1. General. Medical Journal of Australia, 1973, 1: 589-593.

Rowe, I. Prescription of psychotropic drugs by general practitioners: 2. Antidepressants. Medical Journal of Australia, 1973, 1: 642-644.

A SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SURVEY ON ATTITUDES TO CIGARETTES
AND BEER, 1975

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Broadhurst, N.A.
Smith, K.
Sturt College of Advanced Education

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

1,018 people were questioned concerning their cigarette smoking and beer drinking habits and the effectiveness of any current attempts they had made to decrease consumption.

The specific objectives of this survey were to ascertain public attitudes towards: smoking and health, giving up smoking, the effectiveness of the campaign on warning that smoking is a health hazard, reasons for ignoring cigarette warnings, decreasing the alcoholic content of beer, and drinking beer in hotels.

People were interviewed in houses, shopping centres, sporting facilities and hotels over a period of three weeks.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

people over the age of 18 in the Adelaide metropolitan area

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

quota sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Broadhurst, N. A. and Smith, K. A South Australian survey on attitudes to cigarettes and beer. Australian Journal of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 1976, 3 (1):26-27.

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DRUG ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOURS OF A GROUP OF WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
ROTARIANS, DECEMBER 1978 -- JULY 1979

=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Bunbury, J.
Cowling, J.
Health Education Council (W.A.)

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Rotary Clubs of Western Australia, South Western area

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Members of seven Rotary clubs in Western Australia were surveyed concerning their use of alcohol, cigarettes and analgesics and their attitudes towards this use; whether they regarded it as heavy, medium or light and dangerous or not dangerous. The 167 respondents were also asked to suggest appropriate treatment for users of other drugs, such as marijuana, alcohol and LSD to determine their attitudes towards different drug users.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

members of seven Western Australian Rotary clubs

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

complete enumeration of selected population

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Bunbury, J. and Cowling, J. Drug use and drug users: attitudes and behaviours of a group of Western Australian Rotarians. Journal of Drug Education, 1980, 10(4): 355-366.

ANALGESIC CONSUMPTION IN A COUNTRY TOWN, 1967

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Burry, Alistair F.
Purnell, J.
University of Queensland

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of analgesic use by the population aged over 15 of a central Queensland town was conducted using sales figures from 28 outlets in the town including shops, service stations, hotels and the local golf club, and questionnaires completed by 1,004 residents. Questionnaires were distributed to about one half of the houses in the town, whole streets being selected in a random manner. The questionnaire measured age, sex, occupation, quantity and frequency of analgesic consumption, age and year of commencement of regular consumption and reason for consumption.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

all residents aged 15 years and over of an unspecified country town in central Queensland

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

area-cluster sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

sales records
self-completion (distribute, collect)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Purnell, J. and Burry, A. F. Analgesic consumption in a country town. Medical Journal of Australia, 1967, 2: 389-391.

ANALGESIC CONSUMPTION IN AN ANTENATAL CLINIC SURVEY, 1971-1972
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Burry, Alistair F.
Finnegan, D.
Smith, I.
Royal Brisbane Hospital

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

250 women attending an antenatal clinic provided information concerning their consumption of any of a list of analgesics. Respondents were asked whether any of the analgesics were taken every day and if so, how many preparations were taken per day, at what age regular consumption commenced, the reason for use and when the last dose had been taken. Respondents were aware that answers would be correlated with an examination of urine obtained on the same visit.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

all women attending the antenatal clinic of the Royal Womens Hospital, Brisbane for the first time

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)
clinical test

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Finnegan, D., Burry, A. F. and Smith, I. Analgesic consumption in an antenatal clinic survey. Medical Journal of Australia, 1974, 1: 761-762.

PROFILES OF TERTIARY COLLEGE SMOKERS, DRINKERS AND DRUG TAKERS,
=====

1976 - 1979
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Dietz, M.
Ingamells, D.
Institute of Catholic Education (Vic.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

In order to compare student drug use with an hypothesised norm, a survey was conducted concerning the use of alcohol, tobacco and drugs (including pain relievers, marijuana, stimulants, narcotics, tranquillizers and sedatives) by tertiary students. The students were asked where, how often and with whom they consumed drugs and where they would seek help if they wished to stop using them. Background variables included age, sex and college year.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

tertiary college students in Victoria

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

not specified

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (not specified)

ACCESSIBILITY

NOTE: Ms Dietz is on study leave and contact has not yet been successful.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Dietz, M.A. and Ingamells, A.D. An alcohol, smoking and drug profile of the Victorian tertiary student. In: Autumn School of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 1979. Proceedings: 49-56.

TOBACCO USE AMONG HEALTH WORKERS IN THE HUNTER REGION, 1978

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Carr, J.
Robinson, R.
Hunter Drug Advisory Service

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Information concerning smoking behaviour, daily cigarette consumption, reasons for smoking, changes in smoking over the last two years, desire to cease smoking and opinion as to whether smoking should be prohibited in hospitals and other health care institutions was collected from community health employees in the Hunter region. 118 responses were received from across all ranks of community health workers.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

community health employees in the Hunter Region of New South Wales

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, mail back)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Carr, J. and Robinson, R. Tobacco use by community health workers: the exemplar role. Cancer Forum, 1980, 21: 139-145.

DRUG USE AMONG WORKING AND NON-WORKING HOBART WOMEN,
=====

JANUARY - JULY 1974

=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Carrington-Smith, D.
Health Education Council (Tas.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of 500 women was conducted concerning their drug use and personal and social characteristics. The aims of the survey were to investigate the use of drugs and some of the factors that might be related to drug use and to determine if there were any differences between the consumption of drugs by working and non-working women. Drugs investigated included tobacco, alcohol, analgesics, sedatives, stimulants, marijuana, hallucinogens and narcotics. Respondents were questioned on age first started, reason for starting, cessation, reason for cessation, frequency and amount consumed and reason for using. Personal and social details included interests, particularly those outside the home, relationships with husband and family, experiences of boredom, loneliness, and anxiety and satisfaction with life.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

women aged between 18 and 60 residing in the census area of urban Hobart

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

Addresses of 500 women were obtained from the 1971 electoral roll. Persons living three houses to the right of the selected address were approached for interview.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Carrington-Smith, D. Do women need drugs to cope with life? Women's Health in a Changing Society Vol. 3. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Health, 1978.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 37, January 1976: 18-19.

MONITORING TRENDS IN DRUG USE, 1971-1973
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Champion, R.A.
Bell, D.S.
Rowe, A.
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Annual surveys of young people in New South Wales aged 16-25 were conducted to provide a monitor of changes in drug use over time and between groups. Two groups: 'General', consisting of secondary school students (forms 4 and 6), students from Technical colleges undertaking trade, day matriculation and creative arts courses and general and psychiatric nurses in preliminary training, and 'At risk' subjects: prisoners, probationers and delinquents from child welfare agencies, were compared for actual drug use, attitudes towards drug use, deviant and delinquent behaviour, family background and socio-demographic data.

Information was obtained concerning alcohol, tobacco, analgesics, sedatives, marijuana, hallucinogens, stimulants and narcotics. Total data collection involved over 24,000 respondents.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons aged 16 to 25 identified as belonging to one of the groups described above

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

Different percentages were drawn from each selected population

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Bell, D.S., Champion R.A. and Rowe, A.J.E. Monitoring drug use in New South Wales 1971 to 1973. Sydney: Division of Health Services Research, Health Commission of New South Wales, 1975, Report No. 75/22.

Bell, D.S. and Champion, R.A. Monitoring drug use in New South Wales. Part 3: Correlations and trends, deviance and attitudes. Sydney: Division of Health Services Research, Health Commission of New South Wales, 1976, Report No. 76/20.

Bell, D.S. and Champion, R.A. The dynamics of trends in drug use in Australia. Bulletin on Narcotics, 1977, 29(3): 21-31.

Bell, D.S. and Champion, R.A. Deviancy, delinquency and drug use. British Journal of Psychiatry, 1979, 134: 269-276.

(PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR cont.)

Champion, R.A. Trends in marihuana use in New South Wales 1971 to 1973. Sydney: Division of Health Services Research, Health Commission of New South Wales, 1976, Report No. 76/4.

Champion, R.A. Trends in smoking behaviour and attitudes in New South Wales school students. Cancer Forum, 1976, 7: 20-23.

Champion, R.A. and Bell, D.S. Monitoring trends in drug use. International Journal of Addictions, 1980, 15(3): 375-390.

Champion, R.A. and Bell, D.S. Attitudes toward drug use: trends and correlations with actual use. International Journal of Addictions, 1980, 15(4): 551-567.

Monitoring drug use in N.S.W., 1971-1973. Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 53, April 1978: 9-16.

ADOLESCENT DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1977

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Champion, R. A.
Egger, Garry J.
Trebilco, Peter
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Information on the quantity and frequency of drugs used and the students' attitudes to drug use was collected from 2,298 secondary school students between October and November, 1977.

Drugs investigated included alcohol, tobacco, painkillers, sedatives, marijuana, hallucinogens, stimulants and narcotics, the chief focus being on alcohol use. Data were comparable with that collected by Egger et.al. (1974) and Bell, Champion and Rowe (1971-1973).

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

children aged 12 to 17 attending New South Wales secondary schools

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

- multi-stage sample
(1) random selection of 30 schools from both government and independent schools
(2) 10% sample of students in each form of selected schools

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Champion, R. A., Egger, G. and Trebilco, P. Monitoring drug and alcohol use and attitudes among school students in New South Wales. Australian Journal of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 1978, 5(2): 59-64.

Egger, G. and Champion R. Adolescent drug and alcohol use in New South Wales 1971 to 1977. Sydney: Health Commission of New South Wales, 1978, Health Services Research Publication 78/3.

SMOKING IN PREGNANCY, SEPTEMBER 1969 - DECEMBER 1970
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Cope, I.
Lancaster, P.
Stevens, L.
Royal Hospital for Women, Sydney

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

An analysis was conducted of the records of 4,992 single birth deliveries to determine the interaction between smoking habits, maternal and obstetrical factors and pregnancy outcome.

Data collected included smoking category (non, light, medium and heavy), maternal age, height, marital status and country of birth, parity, antenatal care, birthweight of child, still births and perinatal mortality.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

patients attending the Royal Hospital for Women, Sydney, to give birth

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Cope, I., Lancaster, P. and Stevens, L. Smoking in pregnancy. Medical Journal of Australia, 1973, 1: 673-677.

ATTITUDES AND SMOKING HABITS OF DENTISTS IN VICTORIA, 1977
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Dodds, A.M.
Gray, Nigel J.
Hill, David J.
Rankin, D.W.
Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The smoking habits of dentists in Victoria and the attitudes they held about smoking were investigated to assist with the planning of an educational campaign directed at reducing oropharyngeal cancer. 305 responses were received.

The dentists were questioned concerning their regular smoking habits including type, cigarette brand and amount, their reasons for cessation, and the extent to which they believed cigarette smoking was responsible for coronary heart disease, lung cancer, chronic bronchitis and oropharyngeal cancer. Respondents were also asked to indicate the extent to which they encouraged their patients to give up smoking.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

dentists resident in the state of Victoria, listed in the 1977 Dental Register of the Dental Board of Victoria

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

systematic random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (mail out, mail back)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Dodds, A. M., Gray, N., Hill, D. and Rankin, D. Attitudes and smoking habits of dentists in Victoria. Australian Dental Journal, 1979, 24(3): 143-145.

ATTITUDES AND SMOKING HABITS OF DOCTORS IN VICTORIA, 1977
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Dodds, A.M.
Rankin, D.W.
Hill, David J.
Gray, Nigel J.
Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Doctors were questioned concerning their regular smoking habits including type, cigarette brand and amount, their reasons for cessation, and the extent to which they believed cigarette smoking was responsible for coronary heart disease, lung cancer, chronic bronchitis and oropharyngeal cancer. A further question asked the extent to which they encouraged their patients to give up smoking.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

doctors resident in the state of Victoria, listed in the 1977 Register of the Medical Board of Victoria

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

systematic random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (mail out, mail back)
telephone follow-up

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Dodds, A. M., Rankin, D. W., Hill, D. J. and Gray, N. J.
Attitudes and smoking habits of doctors in Victoria.
Community Health Studies, 1979, 3(3): 28-31.

THE EFFECTS OF BREATH TESTING LEGISLATION IN CANBERRA, A.C.T.,
=====

1971 - 1972
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Duncan, J.
Department of the Capital Territory, A.C.T.

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A before-and-after study of the effectiveness of the introduction of breath testing legislation to the Australian Capital Territory and the incidence of drink-driving in Canberra. Two surveys, each of approximately 3,500 drivers were conducted over a period of 14 days between 10am and 2am the following day on randomly selected vehicles. Drivers were interviewed at one of 64 sites on Canberra roadsides and requested to provide a breath sample for later analysis. Compliance was voluntary.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

drivers of private vehicles on major and submajor Canberra roadways

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

area-cluster sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
clinical test

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Duncan, J.A. Report on a survey of the effect of breath testing legislation in Canberra, A.C.T. In: 7th International Conference on Alcohol, Drugs and Road Traffic Safety, Melbourne, 1977, Proceedings.

Duncan, J.A. Drinking driving by Canberra motorists: report on a survey of the effect of the introduction of breathalyser legislation. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1976.

EARLY ADOLESCENT ANTECEDENTS OF NARCOTIC ABUSE, 1977
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Egger, Garry J.
Webb, R.A.
Reynolds, I.
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

In a retrospective study of socio-cultural and behavioural characteristics, data concerning early life and family background from 200 narcotic addicts were compared with 200 controls matched for age, sex and area of residence. Respondents completed a Social Characteristics Questionnaire which dealt with aspects of their life at the age of 12. Areas of particular interest included smoking, drinking, experimenting with minor drugs, anti-authoritarian and anti-social acts and a history of heavy drinking and instability in the family.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

180 narcotic addicts from New South Wales Health Commission treatment centres in metropolitan Sydney and 20 addicts from a Sydney prison on drug use convictions

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

experimental design
controls selected by quota sampling

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Egger, G.J., Webb, R.A. and Reynolds, I. Early adolescent antecedents of narcotic abuse. International Journal of the Addictions, 1978, 13(5): 773-781.

ADOLESCENTS AND ALCOHOL IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1974
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Egger, Garry J.
Parker, R.
Trebilco, Peter
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of 2,741 secondary school children was conducted during October, 1974 in order to obtain information on the students' use of alcohol, their source of alcohol, setting of use and the reported effects obtained. Behavioural correlates were obtained using data from background variables such as age, sex, number of siblings, living arrangements, parents' occupations, leisure activities, usual companions and income; amount, source and expenditure. Students were also questioned concerning the perceived effect on health of various sports, diets and drugs.

Other alcohol-related variables included definition of an alcoholic, source of information on alcohol and source and age of first drink. Students were also asked their opinions as to the reasons why people drink or don't drink and why they themselves drink, how they thought other people felt about young people drinking and other attitudes to alcohol use.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students aged 12 to 17 attending government and non-government New South Wales secondary and central schools

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample
10% of total enrolment of forms 1-5 selected by listing every 10th student on class roll - random replacement of absentees

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Egger, G., Parker, R., and Trebilco, P. Report to Child Health Committee of the New South Wales Health Education Advisory Council on Adolescents and Alcohol in New South Wales.

COMMUNITY SURVEY OF DRINKING PRACTICES AND ATTITUDES
=====

IN SYDNEY, 1969
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Encel, S.
Layton, R.A.
Yeomans, K.C.
University of New South Wales

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The drinking practices and attitudes of the general population were investigated. Other areas of interest were leisure activities, particularly those usually associated with the consumption of alcohol, smoking habits and the use of "powders and pills".

The 823 respondents were asked about their present drinking habits including the characteristics and drinking habits of their usual drinking companions, the respondents age and setting of first drink, preferred drinks, usual alcoholic consumption and consumption in previous two weeks. Normative attitudes toward drinking were investigated through responses to sketches showing various drinking situations such as labourers drinking after work, teenagers at a party, housewives after shopping, etc.

Respondents were also questioned concerning the effect of their own alcohol consumption on their own health, job, financial, family and legal situation and whether any friends had been experiencing any such problems due to drink. Background variables included age, religion, education, place of birth of respondent and parents, occupation of respondent and father, job satisfaction, family characteristics and family members drinking habits, experience of life crises, income and subjective social class.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents of the Sydney metropolitan area aged 15 and over

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Encel, S. and Kotowicz, K. Heavy drinking and alcoholism: Preliminary report. Medical Journal of Australia, 1970, 1: 607-612.

Encel, S., Kotowicz, K. and Resler, H. E. Drinking practices and attitudes in an Australian metropolitan area. Social Science and Medicine, 1971, 5(5): 469-482.

Encel, S., Layton, R.A. Yeomans, N.T., Kotowicz, K.C. A study of drinking patterns in Sydney. Unpublished mimeograph.

SMOKING, DRINKING AND NON-NARCOTIC ANALGESIC HABITS
=====

IN AN OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 1969

=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Ferguson, D.
University of Sydney

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

During an investigation into occupational stress and health among 516 male keyboard operators, a study of the association between smoking and drinking habits and personal, social and occupational attributes was conducted. Details of smoking history, present smoking habits and form preferred, drinking habits, including main drink, and analgesic consumption were obtained. These habits were interassociated, and linked with certain types of mental and physical ill health, with indications of personal and social maladjustment, and with job dissatisfaction. Results from the keyboard operators were compared with a sample of sorters who worked in the same building and had similar occupational status.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

male keyboard operators employed in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane offices of an Australian Communications organisation

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records
clinical test
personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Ferguson, D. Smoking, drinking and non-narcotic analgesic habits in an occupational group. Medical Journal of Australia, 1973, 1: 1271-1274.

Ferguson, D. Sickness absence-analysis of the problem. Medical Journal of Australia, 1973, 1: 334.

Ferguson, D. A study of occupational stress and health. Ergonomics, 1973, 16(5): 649-663.

DRINK-DRIVING CAMPAIGN EVALUATION SURVEY, SYDNEY, NOVEMBER 1973
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Freedman, K.
Henderson, M.
Wood, R.
Traffic Accident Research Unit (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Controlled before-and-after surveys were used to measure the success of a campaign designed to increase public awareness of the relationship between drink driving and accidents, the Breathalyser legislation and the penalties involved, and the amount of alcohol required to break the law.

Information was obtained from two comparable samples (Group 1 = 1,019; Group 2 = 1,032) regarding their perception of the cause of motor vehicle accidents, their driver status and their consumption of alcohol away from home. Several statements measured the respondents' opinion of drinking-driving, while questions were also included concerning laws against drinking and driving, the legal limit and the amount of alcohol involved and whether the respondent knew what a breathalyser did. Background variables included sex, licence category, age group and education.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

English-speaking householders in the Sydney metropolitan area aged between 17 and 69 years

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Freedman, K., Henderson, M. and Wood, R. Drink-driving propaganda in Sydney, Australia: Evaluation of first stage, information campaign. Sydney: Traffic Accident Research Unit, 1975. Report No. 2/75.

ATTITUDES TO DRINKING AND DRIVING IN THE SYDNEY COMMUNITY, 1971
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Freedman, K.
Henderson, M.
Wood, R.
Traffic Accident Research Unit (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of 1,197 people was conducted to determine the extent to which social pressures operate to curb or encourage driving after drinking. People's awareness of the effect of alcohol on driving ability and its contribution to serious traffic crashes, and the general public's understanding of and attitudes to the laws regarding drinking and driving were also investigated. Both drivers and non-drivers were surveyed.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

English-speaking residents aged 17 to 69 of the Sydney metropolitan region

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

multi-stage sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Henderson, M. Drinking and driving: sociological aspects. Sydney: Traffic Accident Research Unit, 1972. Report No 2/72.

Freedman, K., Henderson, M. and Wood, R. Drinking and driving in Sydney: a community survey of behaviour and attitudes. Sydney: Traffic Accident Research Unit, 1973. Report No 1/73.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE: THE GEELONG AREA, JANUARY - AUGUST 1976
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Barwon Regional Association for Alcohol and Drug Dependence
Study Group

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Barwon Regional Association for Alcoholism and Drug
Dependence
Victorian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Two surveys into drug use by the youth of the Barwon region were conducted in order to assist with determining the extent of alcohol and drug use, abuse and dependence in the Geelong area.

1,048 young people attending various Geelong region beaches and 296 youth group members were surveyed during January 1976. A second survey of 6,135 students from secondary schools was conducted during August 1976. In both surveys, drug-related variables included frequency and quantity of use of alcohol, cigarettes and other drugs in the last week and in an average week and any problems with family, personal relationships, health, police, school and employment resulting from the use of alcohol and other drugs. Respondents were also asked where they would seek advice and assistance concerning drug use. Background variables included age, sex, locality, living arrangements, organisational membership, education, occupation and employment or form at school.

A copy of the questionnaire used in this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

beach survey: Persons aged 14-25 attending the beaches of the Barwon region + members of youth clubs in Geelong
school survey: Students from forms 3 to 6 attending secondary schools in the Barwon region

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

- (1) no sampling (volunteers)
- (2) no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

- (1) self-completion (distribute, collect)
- (2) self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Barwon Regional Association for Alcohol and Drug Dependence. Alcohol and drug use: the Geelong area. Geelong: 1977.

DRUG USE IN A SYDNEY SUBURB, JULY - AUGUST 1971
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

George, A.
Department of Health (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH INITIATOR

New South Wales Drug Education Programme, New South Wales
Department of Health

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Residents of Manly were questioned concerning their use, age at first use, cessation and quantity and frequency of consumption for the drugs: alcohol, analgesics, tobacco, sedatives, tranquillisers, stimulants, hallucinogens and marijuana. Other sections included respondents' recalled sources of drug information, views on restrictions of drug availability, contacts with illegal users and actions taken if their families or friends were using drugs. Personal data included age, sex, religion, marital status, education, occupation and country of origin.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

permanent residents of households in the Sydney suburb of Manly aged 17-65

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

George, A. Survey of drug use in a Sydney suburb. Medical Journal of Australia, 1972, 2: 233-237.

Sydney drug survey. Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 12, July, 1972: 8-10.

INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND CIGARETTES ON INVALIDITY

RETIREMENT, 1978

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Hackett, B.J.
Department of Health (Australia)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Data was obtained on 1,071 people recommended for retirement under the Commonwealth Government Superannuation scheme. Information on the major disability suffered by the respondent, their usual alcohol and cigarette consumption habits and their doctors' assessment of the effect of these habits on the patients overall health was obtained in order to determine the contribution of alcohol and cigarette consumption to early retirement.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons employed by the Commonwealth Public Service retiring prematurely due to medical disabilities in all states except N.S.W. and the A.C.T.

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Hackett, B. J. The influence of alcohol and cigarettes on invalidity retirement. Australian Family Physician, 1980, 9: 115-118.

ANALGESIC USE AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF SALE RESTRICTIONS IN
=====

NEWCASTLE, 1977 - 1979

=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Harden, Greg R.
Egger, Garry J.
Leeder, S.R.
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of analgesic usage among residents of two different areas in Newcastle was conducted in order to obtain baseline measures of consumption before the introduction of legislative restrictions on compound analgesic sales. The survey was repeated after restrictions had been imposed to determine their influence on consumption.

Respondents were interviewed concerning their knowledge and use of local health facilities, recent ailments experienced, use of doctor- and self-prescribed medications and habitual use of tea, coffee and alcohol. Questions on analgesic use included brand, frequency of use, reason for use and consequences of restrictions.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

residents, aged 18 years and over, of Newcastle, N.S.W.

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

stratified random sample
high and low risk areas selected

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Egger, G., O'Neil, P., Nanra, R.S. and Leeder, S.R.
Prevalence of compound analgesic use in Newcastle (NSW).
Australian Family Physician, 1979, 8: 777-782.

Harden, G., Egger, G., O'Neil, P., Nanra, R.S. and Leeder, S.R.
Consequences of legislative restriction on the sale of compound analgesics in Newcastle (N.S.W. Australia).
Australian and New Zealand Journal of Medicine, 1981, 11:
654-657.

INCIDENCE AND CORRELATES OF MARIJUANA USE IN AN AUSTRALIAN
===== UNDERGRADUATE POPULATION, 1970 =====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Hasleton, S.
University of Sydney

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Personal and biographical data, academic data, and information on the use of tobacco, alcohol and marijuana and a check list of other drugs were obtained from 168 tertiary students. The Eysenck Personality Inventory (Form A) and the Student Attitude Inventory were also completed by respondents in order to determine psychological, as well as social and academic correlates of marijuana use among students.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students enrolled in first or second year courses in the faculties of Arts or Sciences at the University of Sydney, Term I, 1970

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
psychological tests

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Hasleton, S. The incidence and correlates of marihuana in an Australian undergraduate population. Medical Journal of Australia, 1971, 2: 302-308.

THE CLIMATE OF OPINION RELATING TO MARIJUANA, APRIL - MAY 1973
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Hasleton, S.
Simmonds, D.
University of Sydney

DATA COLLECTOR:

A.N.O.P. Market Research Pty Ltd

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of 1,886 persons was conducted in order to determine general opinion regarding whether the use of marijuana should be legal. Respondents were asked whether they had had any contact with marijuana users, what they considered to be an appropriate fine for its use and what their actions would be towards users. A final question asked if the respondents felt that they could recognise a marijuana plant if they saw one. Answers were correlated with social characteristics such as age, residence, education, religiosity and political preference.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons aged 18 years and over listed on the electoral roll of Australian states, excluding the A.C.T. and the Northern Territory

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

stratified random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Hasleton, S. and Simmonds, D. Is Australia going to pot: some trends relating to marihuana. British Journal of Addictions, 1975, 70: 325-334.

THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SELF POISONING IN HOBART, 1968-1972
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Henderson, A. Scott
Mills, J.
Williams, C.
Sale, I.
Perkin, G.
University of Tasmania

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

This is a study of demographic variables and the choice of drug involved in cases of deliberate self-poisoning. Information was obtained from a register of self poisoning maintained at the Casualty department of Royal Hobart Hospital. Demographic data collected included age, sex, marital status, occupation and residence. Drug classifications included non-barbiturate hypnotics, barbiturates, major and minor tranquillisers, anti-depressants, salicylates and proprietary psychotropics. The conduct of this analysis also involved a survey of all Hobart general practitioners to determine changes in referral policies over time in order to account for any bias.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

all patients presenting for treatment of self-poisoning at the Casualty department of Royal Hobart Hospital between 1968 and 1972

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Mills, J., Williams, C., Sale, I., Perkin, G. and Henderson, A. S. The epidemiology of self-poisoning in Hobart, 1968-1972. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 1974, 8: 167-172.

The epidemiology of self-poisoning in Hobart, 1968-1972. Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 33, February 1975: 18-19.

PEER GROUP CONFORMITY IN ADOLESCENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Hill, David J.
University of Melbourne

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A 'Friendship and Opinion Survey' was administered to a sample of 186 secondary school students. Each person's friendship choices, smoking behaviour and attitudes and a measure of affiliation and autonomy need were obtained in order to estimate the importance of peer group conformity as a factor in the initiation and maintenance of adolescent smoking. The study design included a field experiment designed to determine the effects of apparent non-conformity with peers upon the individuals' statements of behaviour.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

all students in forms two to six of a high school located in a Victorian country town

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

complete enumeration of selected population

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Hill, D. Peer group conformity in adolescent smoking and its relationship to affiliation and autonomy needs. Australian Journal of Psychology, 1971, 23(2): 189-199.

THE INCIDENCE OF ANALGESIC NEPHROPATHY IN THE HUNTER REGION,
=====

1972-1975

=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Jarvie, W.
McCalden, G.
Datex Co-Op, Newcastle

DATA COLLECTOR

Royal Newcastle Hospital Renal Unit

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

This research into the incidence of renal failure attributable to analgesic abuse involved an examination of the social and demographic characteristics and the spatial distribution of analgesic nephropathy patients treated at the Royal Newcastle Hospital Renal Unit. Data on these 286 patients were collected from in- and out-patient files. Variables included sex, age, marital status, country of birth, occupation and suburb.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

patients attending the Royal Newcastle Hospital Renal Unit for treatment of analgesic nephropathy

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Jarvie, W. and McCalden, G. The incidence of analgesic nephropathy in the Hunter region. Newcastle: The Datex Co-operative Ltd., 1976.

Analgesic nephropathy in the Hunter region. Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin No. 44 December 1976: 14-16.

MARIJUANA USE AMONG FEMALE HEALTH SCIENCE STUDENTS, 1976

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Kirkby, R.J.
Erbs, A.
Lincoln Institute, Melbourne

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

An investigation was made into the use of, knowledge of and attitudes towards marijuana and marijuana users among 100 tertiary students.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

female first year students attending courses in Health Science at the Lincoln Institute, Melbourne

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

not specified

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Kirkby, R.J. and Erbs, A. A note on student opinion of marijuana as compared to alcohol and tobacco. Journal of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 1978, 5: 96-97.

ATTITUDES OF POLICE TRAINEES TO MARIJUANA USAGE, 1977
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Kirkby, R.J.
Ilic, M.
Lincoln Institute, Melbourne

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Attitudes to other users and their own use of marijuana were investigated in the 1977 intake of Victorian police cadets.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

Police cadets in Victoria

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

not specified

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion

ATTITUDES OF ADOLESCENTS AND THEIR PARENTS TO MALE AND FEMALE
=====

USERS OF ALCOHOL, 1977

=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Kirkby, R.J.
Lincoln Institute, Melbourne

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A matched pair design was used to investigate the relationship between attitudes towards male and female drinkers among male and female adolescents and their parents.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

not specified

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

experimental

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion

SMOKING AMONG NURSES, 1974

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Kirkby, R.J.
Bashkawi, E.B.
Drew, C.A.
Foenander, G.P.
Lincoln Institute, Melbourne

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Information on smoking habits, smoking experience, likely occasion of smoking and attitudes to quitting was obtained from 220 trainee and registered nurses. Background variables included on age, sex and nursing status.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

trainee and registered nurses from four randomly selected Sydney metropolitan hospitals

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

area-cluster sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Kirkby, R.J., Bashkawi, E. B., Drew, C. A. and Foenander, G. P. Smoking in nurses. Medical Journal of Australia, 1976, 2: 864-865.

DRUG DEPENDENCE IN AN URBAN GENERAL PRACTICE, 1980
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Kumaradeva, M.
Kumaradeva, S.

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

1282 visits to a general practitioner were analysed. Age, sex, ethnic group, drugs requested and the nature of complaints of patients demanding possibly addictive drugs were recorded in order to obtain an estimate of the incidence of drug dependence in an urban general practice population.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

patients requesting possibly addictive drugs from a general practitioner

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Kumaradeva, M. and Kumaradeva, S. Drug dependence in an urban general practice. Australian Family Physician, 1981, 10: 287-293.

DRINK-DRIVING PATTERNS OF MALE FOOTBALL SPECTATORS, 1980
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Landauer, A.
Boyd, M.
Williams, V.
University of Western Australia

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Brief interviews were conducted with 221 men aged 17-69 selected randomly from spectators at football matches over a six week period. Respondents were questioned concerning their age, whether they drink alcohol, whether they drive and their frequency of driving with their blood alcohol level over the 0.08% limit.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

male spectators at football matches in Perth aged 17-69

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

non-probability selection

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Landauer, A. A., Boyd M., and Williams, V. Drinking-driving patterns of male football spectators. Medical Journal of Australia, 1980, 1: 80-81.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE
=====

IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Landauer, A.
Pocock, D.A.
University of Western Australia

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The only completed study of this project (smoking behaviour of female hospital employees) contained a major methodological flaw (differences in ethnicity between groups) and is therefore considered not usable. The project has been in abeyance since 1979 due to lack of funding.

THE CONSUMPTION OF ANALGESICS BY HOSPITAL PATIENTS
=====

IN SYDNEY, 1966

=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Lavan, J.N.
Benson, W.J.
Gatenby, A.H.
Posen, S.
Sydney Hospital

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

514 hospital patients attending medical and surgical wards were interviewed concerning their use of analgesics, frequency of consumption, reasons for long-term or regular use and type of analgesic consumed. The age and sex of persons in the occasional, regular and heavy user groups were compared.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

patients in selected medical and surgical wards of six Sydney hospitals and the out-patients department of Sydney Hospital on the day of survey

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Lavan, J. N., Benson, W. J., Gatenby, A. H. and Posen, S.
The consumption of analgesics by Australian hospital patients. Medical Journal of Australia, 1966, 2: 693-695.

DRUG USE AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1968
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Mitchell, K.R.
Kirkby, R.J.
Mitchell, D.M.
University of New South Wales

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

71 tertiary students were questioned concerning their drug use including the circumstances in which drugs were used, the source of drugs and reason for drug use, contact with other users and age of first experience with drugs. The following groups of drugs were investigated: amphetamines, barbiturates, bromides, hallucinogens, marijuana, narcotics, tobacco, tranquillisers and alcohol. Background variables included age, sex, religion, parental education, state of parental relationship and type and area of high school attended.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

first-year undergraduates enrolled in courses in the Faculty of Arts at the University of Sydney

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Mitchell, K. R. Kirkby, R. J. and Mitchell, D. M. Drug use by university freshmen. The Journal of College Student Personnel, 1970: 332-336.

Mitchell, K. R., Kirkby, R. J. and Mitchell, D. M. Note on sex differences in student drug usage. Psychological Reports, 1970, 27: 116.

Mitchell, K. R. The drug dependence dilemma: problems in rehabilitation. Australian Journal of Social Issues, 1969, 4(3): 24-29.

DRINKING HABITS OF YOUNG PEOPLE, 1974 - 1976
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Moxon, B.J.
Victorian Temperance Alliance

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Approximately 6,470 Victorian secondary school students were questioned concerning their alcohol consumption during seminars run by the Temperance Alliance. The students were asked whether they had ever consumed alcohol, their preferred type, usual frequency and place of consumption, average consumption and whether they had ever been drunk. A further question related to the extent to which the respondents felt pressure to drink and take drugs because of peers.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students aged 13 to 18 attending secondary and technical schools in Victoria

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Moxon, B. J. Drinking habits of young people. Autumn School of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs Melbourne, 1976.
Proceedings: 71-76.

ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS ALCOHOL AMONG TEENAGERS
AND YOUNG ADULTS, 1970

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Moxon, B.J.
Victorian Temperance Alliance

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Information concerning drinking habits and personal data was obtained from 565 church-oriented youths and compared with results from 757 non church-oriented youths. Respondents were asked whether they drank, their choice of drink, frequency of drinking, company and setting. Other questions related to the usual mixture of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks available at parties and the pressure respondents felt to conform with other drinkers. Background variables included age, sex, educational standard and residential particulars.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

Victorian residents aged 15 to 25 either belonging to church groups or non church-oriented attending Victorian secondary and technical schools

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

not specified

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Moxon, B.J. Teen-age and young adult attitudes and behaviour patterns with regard to alcoholic beverages. Paper presented to Scientific Session, Summer School of Alcohol Studies, Melbourne, January 1971.

ALCOHOL AND EARLY ADOLESCENTS, AUGUST 1979
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

McEwan, M.
Tasmanian College of Advanced Education

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of 193 children aged 12-14 was conducted to collect information concerning their use of alcohol and attitudes towards other users, using the questionnaire designed by Egger, 1974.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students in first year at four high schools in Southern Tasmania

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample
Approximately 50 children were selected from each school

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

McEwan, M. Alcohol and early adolescents. Thesis submitted to the Tasmanian College of Advanced Education, November 1979.

DRINKING PRACTICES AND ATTITUDES OF STUDENT TEACHERS IN SYDNEY,
AUSTRALIA AND LEEDS, U.K., JULY & NOVEMBER 1976

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Neil, J.V.
Sydney Teachers College *

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

316 students attending health education classes at a Sydney College of Advanced Education were surveyed concerning their use of and attitudes towards alcohol. Data were compared with those collected from a matched (by age and sex) group of 239 students at two Leeds teacher education colleges. The students were asked about their average alcohol consumption, type, frequency and setting, heavy drinking behaviour and the effects of alcohol consumption on their academic performance. They also rated their own and their parents' consumption. Attitudes towards alcohol use were measured by agreement to statements concerning the importance of alcohol for social occasions and the acceptability of drunken men, women and school children. Use of tobacco, marijuana, narcotics, sedatives, hallucinogens and stimulants was also measured. Background variables included age, sex, year of study, parents country of origin, religion, religiosity, accommodation and income.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students enrolled in health education classes at a Sydney College of Advanced Education, July 1976 and a matched group of students at two Leeds (U.K.) teacher education colleges, October-November 1976

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

not specified

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Neil, J.V. Student drinking patterns: their implication for health education programs. The Forum of Education, 1978, 37(3): 22-26.

* now Sydney Institute of Advanced Education

SMOKING PATTERNS AND ATTITUDES OF STUDENT NURSES AND STUDENT
===== TEACHERS, MAY 1978 =====
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Neil, J.V.
Clark, D.
Muller, M.
Sydney Teachers College *

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Responses from 290 nursing students and 292 student primary teachers concerning smoking habits and attitudes towards smoking were compared to determine differences between occupational groups. The respondents were questioned concerning their initiation to smoking, including age and reason, current frequency of consumption, consumption before commencing course, smoking rates among the class and actual consumption the previous day. Attitudes towards smoking were determined by agreement to statements regarding the benefits and consequences of smoking and the promotion of non-smoking. Age, sex, year of training and accommodation were background variables.

A copy of the questionnaire used for this survey is available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

student nurses at a Sydney teaching hospital and student teachers attending health education classes at a Sydney College of Advanced Education

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Neil, J.V., Clark, D. and Muller, M. The smoking patterns and attitudes of student nurses and student teachers. Australian Nurses Journal, 1980, 9(8): 47-48.

* now Sydney Institute of Advanced Education

DRUG USE AMONG VARIOUS COMMUNITY GROUPS, 1976
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Health Education Council (W.A.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A survey of drug use among secondary school students, members of auxiliaries, apprentices, student teachers and student nurses was conducted in order to determine differences between groups. Drugs investigated included nerve tablets, alcohol, tobacco, cannabis and hallucinogens. Frequency of use of these drugs and quantity of use of alcohol and tobacco were measured.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

members of various groups within the community *

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

not specified

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion

ACCESSIBILITY

*Note: (Further details of this survey have not been made available.)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Mentioned in: Cannabis - A review of some important national inquiries and significant research reports. Canberra: Department of Health, n.d.

THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE, MAY - AUGUST 1969
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Oliver, R.G.
Kaminski, A.
Tudor, K.
Hetzl, B.
Monash University

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

150 casualty patients who had taken an overdose of therapeutic drugs were interviewed concerning the precipitating factors and the patterns of help-seeking from their families, friends and the medical profession. Further questions related to the respondents' childhood, including evidence of parental deprivation, and their history of previous suicidal behaviour and psychiatric treatment. The respondents were matched for age and sex with a control group of persons attending casualty for other ailments.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons presenting to Alfred Hospital casualty department for treatment of an overdose of therapeutic drugs, May-August 1969

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Oliver, R. G., Kaminski, A., Tudor, K. and Hetzel, B. The epidemiology of attempted suicide as seen in the casualty department, Alfred Hospital, Melbourne. Medical Journal of Australia, 1971, 1: 833-839.

Oliver, R. G. Epidemiological studies of suicidal behaviour in Australia. Thesis submitted for the degree of Ph.D., Monash University, Melbourne, February 1977.

MINOR ANALGESIC CONSUMPTION AMONGST HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
=====

IN HOBART, MAY 1976

=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Perry, N.R.
University of Tasmania

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

556 students from Hobart secondary schools were surveyed concerning the use of pain relieving tablets in the last week. The results, for sex and grade level, were compared with those obtained by Baikie, Henderson and Lewis 1970-1972 (unpublished) to obtain an indication of changes over time.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students attending grades 7 to 10 at one of four state high schools and one independent high school in Hobart

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

cluster sample
one class from each grade surveyed

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Perry, N.R. The changing pattern of minor analgesic consumption amongst high school students in Hobart. Medical Journal of Australia, 1977, 2: 365-367.

DRUG ABUSE AMONG FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Phillips, B.J.
Phillips, I.F.
Davidson, E.C.
Institute of Child Guidance, Brisbane

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Thirty multiple-drug-taking delinquent girls at a Brisbane hostel were compared on items in standard psychiatric interviews with 30 non-drug taking controls from the same hostel. The girls were independently assessed by two psychiatrists on different occasions during one week. The interview covered the areas of attitudes and habits, intellectual attributes, abnormal personality traits, usual emotional state and maturity and stability of the personality. Other tests assessed intelligence and introversion-extraversion of the personality.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

sixty Caucasian delinquent girls: thirty drug users and thirty non-drug users detained at Wilson Youth Hospital by the Children's Court

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

experimental design

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

psychological test
clinical test

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Phillips, B. J., Phillips, I. F. and Davidson, E. C.
Juvenile delinquent drug abuse in females: a clinical study. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 1975, 9: 281-286.

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS' OPINIONS ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG

DEPENDENCE, JULY 1972

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Reynolds, I.
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

General practitioners were asked to estimate the proportion of their patients with problems associated with alcohol, sedatives, and opiates and general drug dependence and the proportion of these who were heavily dependent. The doctors were also asked to assess the adequacy of treatment facilities for dependent persons. The general practitioners' sex, age and the area of Sydney and social status ranking of the suburbs from which they operated were also obtained.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

general practitioners in the Sydney metropolitan area

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (mail out, mail back)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Reynolds, I. Alcoholism and drug dependence - a survey of general practitioners' opinions. Medical Journal of Australia, 1975, 1: 167-169.

Reynolds, I. Alcoholism and drug dependency: A survey of general practitioners' opinions. Draft Report. Sydney: Health Commission of New South Wales, 1973.

CHARACTERISTICS AND ATTITUDES OF DRUG ADDICTS IN THE METHADONE
===== MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME, 1972 =====
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Reynolds, I.
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

140 clients on Methadone maintenance were surveyed concerning their personal characteristics, their problems, reasons for commencement and continuation of drug use and their attitude to the programme. The 116 clients provided information concerning their family background and family relationships, their drug experiences, friends' drug use, reasons for attending the programme and attitudes towards it and their feelings about their future, themselves and their life style. Use of tobacco, alcohol and marijuana was also examined. Background variables included sex, age, marital status, education and occupational history.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

opiate addicts attending the Brisbane Street (Sydney) Clinic of the Drug Dependency Service for Methadone maintenance treatment, September-December 1972

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Reynolds, I. Characteristics and attitudes of drug addicts in the Methadone maintenance programme at the Drug Dependency Service, Brisbane Street Sydney. Part 1 of an evaluative study. Draft Report. Sydney: Health Commission of New South Wales, n.d.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 21, August 1973: 2-6.

THE USE OF METHADONE AS A TREATMENT TOOL FOR OPIATE ADDICTS,
===== AUGUST 1974 =====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Reynolds, I.
Magro, D.
Health Commission (N.S.W.)

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A follow-up survey of 116 drug addicts on the Methadone maintenance programme during October 1972 was conducted during August 1974. 94 were successfully followed-up and interviewed. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the programme. The main evaluation criteria were: drug taking status, employment, crime, social-emotional stability, urine analysis and feelings about Methadone and treatment. Those clients who were no longer on the programme were asked slightly different questions from those still on the programme.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

opiate addicts attending the Brisbane Street (Sydney) Clinic of the Drug Dependency Service for Methadone maintenance treatment, September-December 1972 who were available for follow-up

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Reynolds, I. and Magro, D. The use of Methadone as a treatment tool for opiate addicts: a two year follow-up study. Sydney: Health Commission of New South Wales, 1975.

Reynolds, I. and Magro, D. The use of Methadone as a treatment tool for opiate addicts. Medical Journal of Australia, 1976, 2: 560-562.

Reynolds, I., DiGiusto, J. and McCulloch, R. A review of New South Wales Health Commission treatment services for narcotic dependent persons. Sydney: Health Commission of New South Wales, 1976.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 37, January 1976: 2-10.

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS AND DRINKING BEHAVIOUR OF ROAD CRASH
VICTIMS, DECEMBER 1974 - AUGUST 1975

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Ryan, G.A.
Salter, W.E.
Monash University

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Personal and biographical data were collected on 1,050 persons who attended Alfred Hospital, Melbourne following a car crash and whose blood alcohol level was known. Data were obtained from hospital records maintained at casualty. Interviews were conducted with 228 of these patients; the method of selection for interview varied. Information on social characteristics, details of the crash, health status, drinking habits and drinking problems, as measured by the brief Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (brief MAST), was collected.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons attending Alfred Hospital, Melbourne for treatment following a road crash

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

non-random selection

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
use of existing records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Ryan, G. A. and Salter, W. E. Blood alcohol levels and drinking behaviour of road crash victims. Melbourne: Monash University, 1977.

Ryan, G. A. and Salter, W. E. Drinking habits, social characteristics and Blood Alcohol Concentrations of road crash casualties. In: 7th International Conference on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety, Melbourne 1979, Proceedings: 120-126.

DRUG DEPENDENCE IN ADMISSION CENTRE PATIENTS, 1966
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Sainsbury, M.J.
North Ryde Psychiatric Centre, Sydney

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

The social and clinical characteristics of 57 clinic patients with drug-related diagnoses were studied. Information was obtained concerning sex, age at admission, marital status, status of suburb of residence, length of admission and readmission. A clinical diagnosis of the type of drug dependence was also made.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

patients who were dependent on drugs and were admitted to the Wallace Wurth Clinic from nine Sydney municipalities

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
clinical tests

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Sainsbury, M.J. Drug dependence in admission centre patients. Medical Journal of Australia, 1967, 2: 18-20.

Sainsbury, M. J. Psychiatric admissions from nine Sydney municipalities or shires. Medical Journal of Australia, 1966, 2: 215.

DRINKING AND WOMEN'S ROLE, 1976
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Sargent, M.
Milperra College of Advanced Education

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

350 women from various social class and occupational groups were questioned concerning their attitudes towards women's emancipation, their drinking patterns and self acknowledged problems with drinking. Seven groups, each of 50 subjects were compared: working class housewives (according to suburb status classification), middle class housewives, factory workers, white collar workers, nurses, teachers and participants in the women's movement. Questions included frequency of drinking, quantity of drinking, location and companions and drinking patterns of mother, father and spouse.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

women from various social class and occupational groups
resident in Sydney

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

quota sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
self-completion (distribute, collect)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Sargent, M. Drinking and alcoholism in Australia: a power relations theory. Melbourne: Longman Cheshire, 1979.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' DRINKING, 1967 AND 1976
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Sargent, M.
Milperra College of Advanced Education

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Information concerning attitudes to drinking and other drug taking, and patterns of use, was obtained from 2,345 (1967) and 725 (1976) Australian tertiary students. Usage questions included frequency and quantity of alcohol consumption, frequency of drunkenness and preferred location and type of drink. There was no distinction made between legal and illegal drugs.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

Australian born students aged 17-25 at three Sydney Universities

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

not specified

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (not specified)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Sargent, M. Alcoholism as a social problem. St Lucia: University of Queensland Press, 1973.

Sargent M. Drinking and alcoholism in Australia: a power relations theory. Melbourne: Longman Cheshire, 1979.

HEPATITIS AMONG DRUG DEPENDENTS, AUGUST - NOVEMBER 1977
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Seow, S.
Western Australian Alcohol and Drug Authority

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

An investigation was conducted into the incidence of viral liver disease among 130 drug dependent people aged 17-31 attending WAADA clinics. Subjects were given a physical examination and clinical tests and interviewed by a welfare or medical officer. Information was collected on the period of dependency, the extent of intravenous drug use including needle ritual addiction and the degree of social association with other addicts. Signs of physical illness, particularly hepatitis were noted. Comparisons were made between the incidence of hepatitis and drug related behaviour.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

opiate dependents admitted to the Methadone support programme of the Western Australian Alcohol and Drug Authority

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Seow, S. S. W. Hepatitis in drug dependents. Australian Family Physician, 1981, 10: 294-298.

THE PATTERN AND PREVALENCE OF ASPIRIN INGESTION IN SYDNEY
RESIDENTS, 1969 - 1972

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Skyring, A.
Gillies, M.A.
Livingston, E.
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

1,405 workers, 1,507 housewives and 459 factory workers were surveyed by a market research company in order to determine the pattern and prevalence of aspirin ingestion in the general Sydney population. Details on the incidence of daily ingestion, preferred preparations, source of drug and reason for use were obtained. Background variables included age, sex, place of employment and social status of the suburb in which the respondent was resident.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons employed at the Australian Broadcasting Commission (1969), transport workers (1969), food factory employees (1969), employees of a food and soap factory (1972), retail employees (1972) and housewives interviewed at home (1972)

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

workers: non random sampling
housewives: area-cluster sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)
personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Gillies, M.A. and Skyring, A.P. Gastric and duodenal ulcer: the association between aspirin ingestion, smoking and family history of ulcer. Medical Journal of Australia, 1969, 2:280-285.

Gillies, M.A., Skyring, A.P. and Livingston, E. The pattern and prevalence of aspirin ingestion as determined by interview of 2,921 inhabitants of Sydney. Medical Journal of Australia, 1972, 1: 974-979.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE BY QUEENSLAND SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1974
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Turner, T.
McLure, L.
Education Department (Qld)

RESEARCH INITIATOR

Queensland Health Education Council

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

3,362 children from 129 Queensland schools (grades 6-12) were questioned concerning their use of, knowledge and attitudes to alcohol and drugs. Drugs of interest were cannabis (included marijuana), inhalants, stimulants, hallucinogens, narcotics and depressants. Tobacco, painkillers and caffeine were specifically excluded. The survey was administered twice to secondary school students to determine the effectiveness of various education programmes designed to reduce drug use.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

students of grades 6 to 12 in both Government and non-Government schools in Queensland

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

stratified two-stage cluster sample

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (group setting)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Turner, T.J. and McLure, L. Alcohol and drug use by Queensland school children. Brisbane: Dept of Education, 1975.

Turner, T.J., Moore, L. and Peisker, C. Correlates of alcohol and drug use by Queensland school children. Brisbane: Dept of Education (Qld), March 1976.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 36, September 1975: 8-10.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 39, April 1976: 9-14.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 42, August 1976: 19-22.

Australia. National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin, 43, October 1976: 3-7.

PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM IN A SYDNEY HOSPITAL, 1977

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Williams, A.T.
Harding Burns, F.
Morey, S.
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

457 general hospital patients were surveyed concerning their patterns of drinking and drug taking and assessed for complications of alcohol abuse. Social and demographic information, details of patterns of alcohol, cigarette and analgesic consumption, and other drug use, and information on problems associated with alcohol abuse were collected. Medical officers also completed a physical assessment and laboratory profile of the patient.

Copies of the questionnaires used for this survey are available.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

patients aged 16 years and over in all hospital wards, excluding the gynaecology, obstetric and private wards at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

simple random sample

Every third patient still in hospital after 48 hours was selected for inclusion in the study.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
clinical test
observation

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Williams, A. T., Harding Burns, F. and Morey, S. Prevalence of alcoholism in a Sydney teaching hospital: some aspects. Medical Journal of Australia, 1978, 2: 608-611.

SUICIDE IN BRISBANE, DRUG-DEATHS, 1956 - 1973
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Whitlock, F.A.
University of Queensland

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

A study of suicide deaths using data from the government pathologist and pharmacy records. The government pathologist supplied data concerning the age, sex and method of death for all persons taking their lives during this period. Methods of death were grouped under five headings: barbiturate sedatives and hypnotic drugs, all other drugs, poisons, carbon-monoxide and violence. Information on supply of drugs to the community was obtained from records kept by the Royal Brisbane Hospital, which supplied all hospitals in Brisbane, and from the annual reports of the Commonwealth Director of Health.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

persons committing suicide in Brisbane between 1956 and 1972

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

use of existing records

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Whitlock, F. A. Suicide in Brisbane, 1956 to 1973: the drug-death epidemic. Medical Journal of Australia, 1975, 1: 737-743.

DRUG DEPENDENCE IN PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS,
=====

NOVEMBER 1966 - JANUARY 1967
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Whitlock, F.A.
Lowrey, J.M.
Royal Brisbane Hospital

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

517 psychiatric patients were studied over an eight week period concerning their history of drug use. Patients were questioned by their psychiatrist concerning all drugs taken before admission, the nature, dosage and duration of use, reasons for use and initial sources of the drug. The psychiatrist and the patient both made an assessment of the extent to which the patient was drug dependent and the part played by the drug in the patient's illness was also recorded.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

new admissions to the psychiatric unit of the Royal Brisbane Hospital

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview
observation

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Whitlock, R. A. and Lowrey, J. M. Drug-dependence in psychiatric patients. Medical Journal of Australia, 1967, 1: 1157-1166.

DRUG-INDUCED DEPRESSION AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE, 1976
=====

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Whitlock, F.A.
Baker, P.
Bartholomeusz, D.
Siskund, M.
University of Queensland

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

68 patients admitted to a psychiatric ward because they had attempted suicide were matched with controls of the same age, sex and clinical diagnosis who had not exhibited suicidal behaviour. Both groups were compared for drug use. The patients were asked to specify all drugs, including alcohol, taken over the previous six months, the past week and in the 24 hours preceding the suicide attempt or before their admission to hospital if they were in the control group.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

patients in the psychiatric ward of Royal Brisbane Hospital

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

experimental design

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

personal interview

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

Baker, P.M., Bartholomeusz, D., Siskund, M. and Whitlock, F.A. Drug induced depression and attempted suicide. Medical Journal of Australia, 1977, 2: 322-324.

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