Alcohol Consumption and Purchasing (ACAP) Study:

Survey approach, data collection procedures and measurement of the first wave of the Australian arm of the International Alcohol Control Study

Heng Jiang¹,², Sarah Callinan¹,² & Robin Room¹,³,⁴

¹ Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, Turning Point
² Eastern Health Clinical School, Monash University
³ Centre for Health & Society, Melbourne School of Population & Global Health, University of Melbourne
⁴ Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The data used in this paper are from the Australian arm of the International Alcohol Control Study (IAC), led by Professor Sally Casswell. The IAC core survey questionnaire was largely developed by researchers at SHORE & Whariki Research Centre, College of Health, Massey University, New Zealand, with funding from the Health Promotion Agency, New Zealand. Further development involved a collaboration between UK, Thai, Korean and New Zealand researchers. The funding source for the data set used in this article is the Australian National Preventive Health Agency (ANPHA; grant ref 157ROO2011). The contents of this paper are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not reflect the views of ANPHA. Jiang and Callinan’s time on this study was funded by the Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education, an independent, charitable organisation working to prevent the harmful use of alcohol in Australia: www.fare.org.au.

The authors would like to thank Michael Livingston, Paul Dietze, Jenny Williams and Jason Ferris for their invaluable comments and suggestions on the survey and study design.

Ethics approval for the study was from the University of Melbourne Human Research Ethics Committee (ethics approval no. 1238911) and the Eastern Health Research and Ethics Committee (ethics approval no. E07/1213).
ERRATA SHEET

15 September 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>As printed</th>
<th>Should be</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>The response rate of the final call outcomes is 31.2%</td>
<td>The response rate of the final call outcomes is 37.2%</td>
<td>typo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements .......................................................................................................... 2

Table of contents .............................................................................................................. 4

Introduction ..................................................................................................................... 5

Background ...................................................................................................................... 5

ACAP Study survey approach................................................................................................. 7

The survey instrument ...................................................................................................... 8

Methodology.................................................................................................................... 12

Call results and response rates ......................................................................................... 13

Weighting and analysis .................................................................................................... 15

Unrealistic on-license costs ............................................................................................... 17

Unrealistic off-license costs ............................................................................................... 17

Capping of high consumption values................................................................................ 18

Calculation of total volume of alcohol consumed and purchased .................................... 19

Discussion ...................................................................................................................... 20

References ..................................................................................................................... 21

Appendices .................................................................................................................... 24

Appendix 1 ........................................................................................................................... 24

Appendix 2 ........................................................................................................................... 76
INTRODUCTION

This is the technical report on the first wave of Alcohol Consumption and Purchasing (ACAP) Study, the Australian arm of the International Alcohol Control study (IAC). The aim of this study is to provide snapshots over time of alcohol consumption in order to ascertain the effect of policy changes on the purchase and consumption of alcohol. The objectives are to study the effects of changes in alcohol regulations and market influences on patterns of drinking and rates of alcohol-related problems in Australian jurisdictions and provide a basis for comparison to other countries in terms of alcohol consumption and harm. The international dimension means that the effectiveness of alcohol-based policies introduced in Australia can be more effectively evaluated when other countries can provide a control. The manner in which the data is collected will allow cross-sectional analyses, longitudinal analyses (after the ACAP study follow-up survey has been collected), and econometric modelling, as well as comparisons from state to state that can reflect state level changes in alcohol legislation. Due to the internationally comparable nature of the project, international comparisons can also be made.

The purpose of this report is to provide a brief background to the project, give a comprehensive account of the survey instrument and data collection procedures, and summarize the effectiveness of the methodology approach.

BACKGROUND

According to the World Health Organization (2011), about 2 billion people worldwide consume alcoholic beverages and over 76 million are diagnosed alcohol use disorders, while the harmful use of alcohol causes approximately 2.5 million deaths each year globally. Alcohol caused problems could be prevented by effective and rational alcohol policies formed by local and national governments and international agencies. There is a substantial literature on the effects of alcohol controls on consumption and problems in populations as a whole; however, there has been less attention to differential effects on different segments of the population (Room, 2002; Room et al., 2005). Previous studies have been mainly focused on amount of drinking as the outcome measure, on the assumption enshrined in the “total consumption model” that rates of alcohol-related problems are associated with change in the population’s level of consumption (Andréasson et al., 2006). However, recent Australian research has seen a divergence in trends, where rates of several types of alcohol-related problems have been rising although consumption levels have stayed relatively stable (Livingston et al., 2010). Gustafsson and Ramstedt (2010) found that trends in alcohol consumption and related problems often vary between different population segments, despite being influenced by common market and regulatory conditions. Therefore, new research is needed to develop and test explanatory models with a wider range of predictive factors (Room et al., 2009)

In recent years, the high levels of alcohol-related health and social problems have attracted increasing attention in Australia, in an era in which, influenced by competition policies and
free-market ideology, the availability and promotion of alcohol has increased (Zajdow, 2011). Public sentiment about alcohol policies has swung in a more restrictive direction (Tobin et al., 2011), and in response there have been various policy initiatives in different Australian jurisdictions, including a federal tax increase on alcopops, various restrictions on late trading, and street drinking bans in many areas. In the following years, given active moves under way and the ongoing political debates in Australia, more alcohol policy interventions are likely. The ACAP study provides the possibility to evaluate the effectiveness of such moves.

Previous studies on the analysis of alcohol policies mainly focused on specific individual interventions and aggregate-level policy restrictions. However, the causal relationship between alcohol policy change and changes in people’s drinking behaviour has been rarely discussed (Casswell et al., 2012). The ACAP study, as the Australian arm of the IAC, was proposed to analyse such a relationship. The ACAP study was developed based on the International Tobacco Control (ITC) study (Fong et al., 2006b; Licht et al., 2011). The IAC Study aims to measure the impacts of key national level alcohol control policies in a number of countries. In each country, the IAC Study monitors the alcohol environment based on administrative and commercial data sets and conducts prospective cohort surveys to assess the impact and identify the determinants of effective alcohol control policies on alcohol availability, pricing and taxation of alcohol products, social supply of alcohol, alcohol marketing and drink driving interventions. The IAC was started in New Zealand and, aside from Australia, Thailand, Scotland, England, South Korea, Mongolia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Peru, Vietnam and South Africa also have similar studies in progress. The international dimension of IAC means that the analyses of the effects of policy changes in the Australian data could be conducted in a number of ways. As the international data file builds, cross-national comparative and multilevel analyses become an increasingly valuable aspect of the study, as has happened in the GENACIS study (Wilsnack et al., 2009), which analysed differences in drinking behaviour in different culture, gender, age and social economic groups and provided alcohol policy suggestions for different regions.

This study focuses on analyses of alcohol purchasing behaviour, which is an important issue that has not been examined in any of the major alcohol surveys in Australia. Using alcohol purchasing data rather than alcohol consumption data solely would enable a wider range of alcohol policy-relevant analyses. For instance, the alcohol purchasing data collected in this study can be used in econometric modelling which estimates the differential effects of pricing policy changes on particular sub-groups of the population (e.g. heavy drinkers, and youth). The similar approach has been highly successful in the United Kingdom, with results from a similar modelling exercise a key driver of ongoing political debates about the institution of a minimum alcohol price in Scotland (Meier et al., 2010). These authors found that alcohol pricing policies vary in their impact on different product types, price points, venues, and different subgroups, and estimate it can be differentially effective in reducing harms from drinking for different subgroups.

In some countries the IAC study includes only current drinkers, because they are the primary target of alcohol policies and have the most to gain and lose from the changes in their policy environment. However, the study also considers policy attitudes and other matters where the whole adult population is relevant. Thus, in the Australian (ACAP) study, those who
drink little or not at all are also represented, allowing for estimates for the whole adult population.

As presently funded by Australian National Preventive Health Agency, the overall alcohol consumption and purchasing project contains two waves of survey. The longitudinal study on alcohol consumption, purchasing, policy attitudes, salience of price and related problems over two time points provides an opportunity to measure the effectiveness of policy changes when they occur and differential impact across different population sub-groups. The longitudinal study will contribute to both national and international efforts for reducing harms related to drinking. More importantly, the longitudinal study focussed on alcohol purchasing and consumption among heavy drinkers has the potential to provide a range of new knowledge about how drinking behaviours change over time.

**ACAP Study survey approach**

The ACAP Study is motivated by both the increased awareness of alcohol’s contribution to the global burden of disease and injury and greater commitment internationally to implement effective policy to reduce the burden (Casswell and Thamarangsi, 2009; Casswell *et al.*, 2012). The model developed in the international IAC study (multiple country controls, longitudinal survey, theories of alcohol demand and prices and conceptual framework) seeks understanding of how and why a given policy may or may not lead to a change in health-related behaviour (Casswell *et al.*, 2012).

The ACAP survey was designed to measure a number of key policy relevant behaviours: place of purchasing; product and amounts purchased or consumed; price paid; social supply, perception of alcohol affordability and availability and salience of price; prevention of negative consequences and treatment; perception of policy enforcement; support for alcohol control policies; health and life satisfaction. Figure 1 highlights the conceptual framework of the ACAP study, based on the framework of the IAC. More details about the survey design and conceptual models of the IAC study are elaborated in the studies of Fong *et al.* (2006a) and Casswell *et al.* (2012).
THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The present report is concerned with the first wave of data collection for the Alcohol Consumption and Purchasing Study, the Australian arm of IAC. The Alcohol Consumption and Purchasing survey, containing approximately 130 questions, was adapted from the New Zealand version of the survey with a few notable differences. Primarily, a section on the most recent heavy drinking occasion was added to the Australian survey. Questions on alcohol consumption were asked in the same way that all IAC studies have utilised: respondents are asked about where they drink, how often they drink at each place and what they usually drink at those places. It is hoped that this method of asking questions about alcohol consumption will elicit more accurate responses on heavy drinking and thus be able to account for a higher percentage of alcohol sold than other types of surveys (Casswell et al., 2002).

The first wave of the ACAP study asked detailed questions of respondents in terms of what they drink and where they drink it, in order to ascertain how alcohol is consumed in Australia. For example, participants were asked, “Where do you usually drink? (specifying a
place like own home, other’s home, pubs, clubs, hotels\(^1\), public place or etc.)” “How often do you usually drink?”, “What you would usually be drinking on this occasion?” and “How much you would usually be drinking on this occasion? (e.g. 2 glasses of cider or 3 pints of beer, etc.)”. The amount of standard drinks in a given unit or container by beverage types and container types, for instance that there is 2.2 Australian Standard Drinks in a pint of beer, consumed at on-license premises are summarized in Table A1 in Appendix 2. Respondents were also asked about their expenditures on alcohol both at on- and off-premises. Thus, if the respondent consumed alcohol at a “location” that was a licensed premise, then they were asked, “How much would this [insert drink type] normally cost you (paid for a unit, whole or in rounds)?”

The participants were further asked questions about what types of drink they purchased from off-license premises and where they purchased it, which can help to understand how alcohol is purchased from off-premise venues in Australia. For instance, the participants were asked, “Have you purchased alcohol from … in the last 6 months? (specifying a place like Liquor Barn or similar\(^2\), convenience store, bottle shop\(^3\), small grocery store, winery and phone/mail/online, etc.)”, “What types of alcohol do you usually buy from the nominated off-premise venue?”, “How often did you purchase?” and “How much would you usually buy from the nominated type of off-premises (e.g. 6 cans of beer or 2 bottles of wine, etc.)?”. The amount of standard drinks in a given unit (a can or a bottle) by beverage types and container types purchased at off-license premises are summarized in Table A2 in Appendix 2. These questions can help to measure places of alcohol consumption and purchasing, products and amount of alcohol consumed and purchased, and amounts of money spent on consumption and purchasing in the Australian general population.

The survey also covers demographics, attitudes towards alcohol policy, affordability and availability of alcohol, problems from drinking, and police involvement when drinking. For instance, the participants were asked: what the negative consequences they had experienced both as a result of their drinking and of the drinking of others during the last 6 months; how the prices of alcohol influenced their consumption and purchasing decisions and behaviours; what were their attitudes toward various alcohol policies and perception of alcohol policies enforcement? While some of these aspects are covered in other Australian surveys, none combines data on patterns of consumption and patterns of purchasing. The ACAP study provides the opportunity to follow participants comparatively across different states and over time, and to compare Australian respondents to those in the other participating countries. A new line of questioning based on exactly how alcohol is consumed during the most recent heavy drinking session also enables the assessment of the types of alcohol and drinking patterns during risky drinking.

---

\(^1\) In Australia, “hotel” can mean public house or “pub” as well as the more traditional meaning of the word.

\(^2\) As well as being the name of a particular store chains, liquor barn has become a general term in Australia for a large retail shop that primarily sells pre-packaged alcoholic beverages, including such chains as Dan Murphy’s and First Choice Liquor etc.

\(^3\) Bottle shop is a small shop primarily selling alcohol, and also refers to a part of a hotel where alcohol is sold in unopened containers for consumption elsewhere.
The key domains covered in the survey instrument, the main constructs explored within each domain and the corresponding sections of the survey are illustrated in Table 1. For a complete version of the survey instrument see Appendix 1.

Table 1 Domains of the survey instrument and corresponding survey sections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Survey section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Usual alcohol consumption at on and off-licensed premises | • Where do you usually drink (e.g. own home, other’s home, pubs, clubs, public places, etc.)  
• How often do you usually drink (e.g. number of times per day, week, month or six months)  
• What you would usually drink (e.g. beer, cider, wine, spirits, ready to drink, etc.)  
• How much alcohol would you be drinking (e.g. 3 glasses of wine, 2 pints of spirits, etc.) | Section A       |
| Usual alcohol purchasing at on-license premises | • How much they paid for what they drank if the reported drinking location was a licensed premises (respondents were asked the cost paid per unit of “that drink”, or for a whole bottle or other container of the drink or for drinks that they bought in rounds) | Section A       |
| Usual alcohol purchasing at off-license premises | • Where have you purchased alcohol from (e.g. Liquor Barn or similar, bottle shop, phone/online, etc.)  
• What did you buy (e.g. beer, cider, wine, spirits, ready to drink, etc.)  
• How often did you purchase (e.g. number of times per day, week, month or six months)  
• How much alcohol did you buy (e.g. 24 cans of beer, a 750ml bottle of wine, etc.) | Section B       |
| Price salience                               | • Price influence on consumption  
• Price influence on purchasing                                                                                                                                  | Section C       |
| Heavy drinking on a big night                | • Place started drinking  
• Frequency and duration of drinking  
• Types of drink  
• Money spent  
• Drink driving  
• Pre-loading                                                                                                                                                | Section D       |
| Perception of alcohol affordability and availability | • Refusal of service  
• Liquor ban  
• Drink driving                                                                                                                                                | Section H       |
| Perception of policy enforcement            | • Observation of refusal of service  
• Likelihood of enforcement of drinking bans; drinking driving                                                                                                       | Section H       |
| Negative                                     | • Heavy drinking                                                                                                                                                | Sections F, H   |
In order to keep the survey compatible with the New Zealand and other surveys, the reference period for all questions on consumption and purchasing was the previous six months. Furthermore, respondents were asked about their usual consumption at each of the locations. This helped to ensure that the results are comparable with others, enabling international analyses. However, some changes that will not jeopardise these analyses were made, and therefore there are some differences between the two surveys.

- When collecting information on the cost of alcohol consumed, respondents were able to give this cost per unit or for the whole amount. For example, a respondent who stated that they drank four schooners of beer on a regular occasion could either tell the interviewer how much the four schooners cost in total, or how much they paid per schooner.
- Partially open-ended response options were provided. For example, when the respondents were asked how often do you usually drink at their own home over the past 6 months, respondents could nominate the number of times per day, per week, per month or during the past 6 months.
- Off license purchasing questions: in the original survey respondents were only asked about the drink types that they consumed off-license premises when listing their purchases. In the Australian survey, respondents could note any drink type that they purchased. This allowed more comprehensive coverage of purchasing, while also providing the possibility of scaling back these responses to match the original survey for international analyses.

| consequences, police involvement and treatment contact | • Pre-loading  
• Harmful effects (e.g. study, work, relationship, social life, physical health and finance)  
• Police involvement  
• Treatment contact | G & L |
|---|---|---|
| Support for alcohol policy measures | • Alcohol price  
• Liquor licensing  
• Random Breath Testing  
• Alcohol labelling and advertising  
• Banning from purchase system  
• Harm compensation | Section J |
| Health and life satisfaction | • Smoking and drinking while smoking  
• Satisfaction scales  
• Stressful events | Sections M, N, O & P |
| Demographics of respondents | • Sex  
• Age  
• Education  
• Occupational category  
• Labour force participation status  
• Country of birth  
• Ethnic ancestry  
• Income | Section Q |
A section about heavy drinking was added in the ACAP survey to explore where, when and what did they consume, how much they spent on alcohol and risky or adverse events on a recent heavy drinking occasion.

The IAC sections about alcohol’s social supply, outlet density, alcohol dependence, younger respondents and family affluence have been covered in other alcohol and drug studies in Australia; thus these sections were excluded in the ACAP survey questionnaire.

METHODOLOGY

The Alcohol Consumption and Purchasing survey was administered by The Social Research Centre (SRC) of North Melbourne between April and May 2013. Using appropriate probabilistic sampling methods, an individual in the household aged 16 years and over was selected for involvement in the study and interviewed using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) technology. Given the increasingly high proportions of Australians who do not have access to a landline telephone (Dietze et al., 2011), the study was split into two subsamples: 1,200 interviews using the standard Random Digit Dialling (RDD) approach on landlines and a further 800 using a mobile phone-based RDD sample. The landline and mobile RDD sampling methodologies involved undertaking a random selection of electronic records of national telephone and mobile numbers and replacing the last two digits of the ten digit phone numbers with two randomly generated digits to create a list of new randomly generated telephone and mobile numbers.

An ‘exchange-based’ approach to the generation of the RDD samples was used. The building blocks for this ‘exchange-based’ list product are the Australian Communication and Media Authority (ACMA) exchange blocks (not a directory listing) with all possible numbers within an exchange block generated and tested (i.e. confirmed as working or non-working phone numbers). This means that all working numbers across all telephone exchanges are identified and included in the sample frame. The sample generation process involved: the generation of 10 random numbers per number range on an ‘as required’ basis; the ‘testing’ of numbers to assign a ‘working’ or ‘disconnected’ status via a SS7 signal link, to build up a pool of ‘working’ numbers that is representative of the actual distribution of working landline numbers across all number ranges, and random selection of numbers from the pool of working numbers at any given point in time.

In both sub-samples, there was significant oversampling of ‘heavy drinkers’: those who drink the equivalent of 5 standard drinks on an occasion at least once a week. According to the 2010 NDSHS, these drinkers make up 30.1% of the Australian population aged 16 or over. Screening questions were used to identify population subgroups for differential sampling, so that two-thirds of respondents in the final sample are heavy drinkers (as defined above).

4 The “Younger Respondents” session measures whether or not and how often the young respondents were asked to show their age ID when trying to buy alcohol.
While this means that heavier drinkers were probabilistically overrepresented; the sample can be weighted back to represent national estimates where appropriate.

The statistics of the survey field work were summarized in Table 2. In the RDD approach, a total of 50732 numbers were generated and identified for contacting, which includes 35186 landline and 15546 mobile numbers (The Social Research Centre, 2013). A total of 157,733 calls were placed to the 50732 initiated numbers — an average of 3.1 calls per initiated number. The average length of interview in the study was 25.2 minutes, while the average interview length of the heavy drinker subsample and of all others were 29.3 and 22.1 minutes respectively.

**Table 2** Overview of Field Statistics for IAC Data Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total numbers called</th>
<th>50,732</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landline</td>
<td>35,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>15,546</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call cycle</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total calls placed</td>
<td>157,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average calls per record</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interview length</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heavy drinker</td>
<td>29.3 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-heavy drinker or abstainer</td>
<td>22.1 mins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Call results and response rates**

The final call outcome (as shown in Table 3) for the 50732 sample records to which calls were initiated. As can be seen:

- About one fifth of all sample records called (20.6%) were unusable (disconnected, incoming call restrictions, fax/modem numbers, non-residential numbers).
- For over one in three numbers (38.9%) there was no contact, meaning that a final outcome had not been obtained either within the prescribed call cycle or by the end of the data collection period.
- Approximately thirty percent of sample records were identified as out of scope.
- An interview was achieved for 5% of sample records to which calls were initiated

The rates of interview completion were higher via calling mobile phones (6.4%) than calling landlines (4.4%). The most common call outcome of the numbers remaining unresolved at the end of the call cycle for mobile interviews was reaching only an answering machine (n=3515). The percentage of no contact, only with an answering machine, for the mobile phone frame was 28%, compared with 13.2% for the landline frame. Thus, there were a much higher proportion of voicemail outcomes resulting from calls to mobile phones than from calling landlines.
Table 3 Summary of final call outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final call outcomes</th>
<th>Final Call - ALL SAMPLE</th>
<th>Final Call - LANDLINE</th>
<th>Final Call - MOBILE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>As %</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total numbers initiated</td>
<td>50732</td>
<td></td>
<td>35186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unusable sample</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telstra message, number disconnected</td>
<td>4729</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>2356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incoming call restrictions</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not a residential number</td>
<td>4007</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>3644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax/Modem</td>
<td>1456</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>1417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total unusable</td>
<td>10456</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>7451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible numbers</td>
<td>40276</td>
<td>79.4%</td>
<td>27735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Contact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engaged</td>
<td>1346</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>1279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answering machine</td>
<td>7172</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>3657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>7137</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>5182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no contact</td>
<td>15655</td>
<td>38.9%</td>
<td>10118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of scope</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No-one 16 years old or over</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No heavy drinkers in the household, and not selected for non-heavy drinking subsample</td>
<td>10152</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>8006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected respondent away for fieldwork duration</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected respondent not known</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too old / frail / unable to do survey</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claims to have done survey</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language difficulty</td>
<td>1164</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total out of scope</td>
<td>12219</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
<td>9271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contacts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completes</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>1220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Drinker</td>
<td>1353</td>
<td></td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-heavy drinker</td>
<td>667</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appointments</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household refusal</td>
<td>8699</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>6357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondent refusal</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-scope respondent refusal</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent refusal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused Age</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile - Refused State</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove number from list</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Survey Terminations</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in scope contacts</td>
<td>12402</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>8346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The response and cooperation rates for this survey were calculated based on AAPOR Response Rate 3 and Cooperation Rate 1 (see AAPOR (2008) for more information). The response rate of the final call outcomes is 37.2% and the cooperation rate of the final call is 51.5%. The response rates of the current wave of ACAP study is slightly lower than but consistent with other recent Australian based RRD household surveys, such as the 2007 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (39.3%) (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2008) and the Alcohol’s Harm to Others Survey 2008 (35.2%) (Wilkinson et al., 2009). Response rates across all modes of survey administration have declined, in some cases precipitously due to increasing refusals (AAPOR, 2008). In the first wave of the ACAP study, approximately 85% of the total respondents (n=1717) expressed willingness to be recontacted in the second wave survey (The Social Research Centre, 2013).

Weighting and analysis

The SRC was responsible for the weighting and compilation of the final dataset. A two-stage, four-step weighting methodology was used in the ACAP survey. The first weighting stage, pre-weights, was done in two steps, firstly to apply a weight which adjusted for the number of in-scope sample members (age 16 and over) within the household based on their date of birth. Secondly, a pre-weight is applied to correct for the overlapping of selection5 for persons with both a mobile phone and a fixed-line (Best, 2010). This was done to avoid disproportionate representation of those with multiple phone numbers when the mobile and landline samples were combined.

The second weighting stage, post-weights, was also done in two steps. Appropriate post-weights were used to adjust the number of heavy and non-heavy drinkers in our sample (67% and 33% respectively) based on the drinker status in the 2010 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS; 30.1% and 69.9% respectively), as the heavy drinkers were oversampled. Despite the random sampling design, the sample demonstrated deviation from the Australian population in relation to age and sex distribution. Hence the sample was further post-weighted by age, sex and geographical location (state or territories and balance of states) proportions from the ABS 2011 Census. Please note that the screener question used to identify risky drinkers for the sampling structure was different from the other questions on consumption in the Australian Consumption and Purchasing Study. This enabled the weighting of this over-sample to be based on NDSHS responses to a similar question (how often do you drink five or more standard drinks in an occasion).

The comparison between the unweighted sample and ABS benchmark distributions is presented in Table 4. The variances between sample and population distributions show that some categories were over- or under-represented. These results were then weighted to the Australian population aged 16 years and over by age, sex, and location (Capital city/ rest of

5 The probability that an individual is selected into the sample depends on their probability of being in the landline sample or mobile phone sample, less the probability of being in both (Best, 2010).
State) based on 2011 census data. There are more females (51%) than males (49%) after the post-weight was applied.

**Table 4** Unweighted sample and population distributions in survey data analyses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey category</th>
<th>Unweighted Sample</th>
<th>Unweighted Sample %</th>
<th>% in population (ABS Benchmark)</th>
<th>Variance from population</th>
<th>Post-weighted sample %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong>&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-24</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>-1.2%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>-2.4%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong>&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1158</td>
<td>57.3%</td>
<td>49.0%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
<td>-8.4%</td>
<td>51.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong>&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>-0.1%</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of NSW</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of VIC</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brisbane</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>-0.4%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of QLD</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>-0.1%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of SA</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of WA</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>-0.2%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of TAS</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>-0.2%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darwin</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>-0.1%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of NT</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2020</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drinker status</strong>&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy drinker (5 or more standard drinks in a session at least once a month)</td>
<td>1,353</td>
<td>66.9%</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Heavy drinker</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>69.9%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>69.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Rim weighting targets using 2011 Census data (Post stratification weights).
<sup>b</sup> Drinker status sourced from the 2010 National Drug Strategy Household Survey.
Data cleaning

Data cleaning carried out in the Centre for Alcohol Policy Research consisted of a process of detecting and correcting unrealistic records from a record set or database. The individual data points were checked for incompatible responses to questions on purchasing and price or consumption and price. A three-stage cleaning process was undertaken; the first stage is to clean the unrealistic records in on-license purchasing; the second stage is to clean the unrealistic records in off-license purchasing; capping for the total amount of standard drinks consumed per occasion for each respondent is the third stage.

Unrealistic on-license costs

In the first stage data cleaning, unrealistic costs per drink were analysed. First of all data was scanned to ensure that response mistakes that doubled up on the number of units were detected and fixed. For instance, if a respondent stated that they drank 24 slabs of beer, it was assumed that they meant one slab of beer, or 24 beers. While no other changes were made to numeric responses, there was a pattern detected in which respondents stated the price per unit when they meant the price for the full amount of drinks consumed, or vice-versa, so this was investigated. A search was made for all responses that resulted in a purchase price of less than $1 and over $10 per standard drink for examination. Any results that matched these parameters were examined in conjunction with information such as total purchasing costs, type of beverage purchased, and amount purchased to identify unrealistic off-license costs.

For instance, suppose that a participant reported consumed 5 pints of regular beer in one drinking occasion in a pub and paid $50 per pint. The cost of $25 per standard drink seemed unlikely in this context. However, by assuming that the respondent meant to say that they paid $50 for the five pints in total, the price per drink no longer falls outside our realistic search parameters. It should be noted that only 29 data points (24% of those that came up through the above search parameters or 0.7% of the total on-license cost records) were changed. The change of the whole price to unit price or vice versa was not made when this would still result in an unrealistic result that fell within the above search parameters. Furthermore, in the case of some expensive drinks, say a $30 glass of wine in a restaurant, it was decided that this was feasible and left unchanged. This information on pricing was also useful in confirming what appeared to be unrealistically high levels of consumption. For instance, we may be dubious that someone drank 12 pints of beer at the pub, however if they say that they spent $120 on those pints we are led to believe that they did and thus their response would remain unchanged.

Unrealistic off-license costs

The second stage recorded unrealistic combinations of amount of alcohol purchased and paid. For example, if a participant reported spending $20 at an off-licensed premise and bought six 6-packs of beer (36 cans) this would be considered a mistake and it would be assumed they meant six beers or one 6-pack. A search was made for all responses that resulted in a purchase price of less than $1 and over $10 per standard drink for examination. Any results that matched these parameters were examined in conjunction with information such as total purchasing costs, type of beverage purchased, amount purchased to identify
unrealistic off-license costs. We may assume that this participant spent $20 and bought six beer cans or a 6-pack of beer cans, and then recode this as a cost of $20 for one 6-pack of beer cans. As per this example, 85 unrealistic records (about 0.8% of the total off-license cost records) were corrected, but it should be noted that no figures were changed, only the response option of whole or unit cost. If we deem the value to be wrong but do not have an appropriate replacement, it was treated as a missing value (e.g. a respondent reporting that she or he bought 7 bottles of wine for $1). Therefore, 6 records were re-coded as missing values.

Capping of high consumption values

While comparisons of sales and survey data suggest that under-reporting is a bigger problem than over-reporting, over-reporting of heavy drinking can cause problems in overall estimation of alcohol consumption (Greenfield et al., 2006). Downward capping has been applied in many studies to better quantify patterns of drinking (Greenfield et al., 2009; Hicks et al., 2011).

The capping for consumption data in this study happened in three stages and was based on the assumption that people did not drink more than 30 standard drinks per drinking occasion or per day on average. Lower caps have been used in the past, for instance the highest value that a person can record for daily consumption in the NDSHS is “twenty standard drinks or more”. Recent research indicates that thirty standard drinks is a more realistic upper-level for the usual alcohol consumption (Greenfield et al., 2006). While the authors acknowledge the consumption of more than 30 drinks in a session is feasible, this was the point where we decided that the likelihood of this response being legitimate becomes less than that it may have been due to inflation or error.

This process was done through the following steps

1. The first step in this capping process was to change any level of consumption higher than 30 standard drinks per drink type, per occasion to 30 standard drinks. For example if a respondent stated that they drank 4 bottles of wine, or 31.2 standard drinks, this figure was changed from 31.2 to 30.
2. Next, after the number of drinks per occasion was totalled, any of these totals that were higher than 30 were changed to 30 standard drinks. If a respondent stated that they drank 12 small bottles (16.8 standard drinks) of regular strength beer and 2 bottles of wine (15.6 standard drinks), a total of 32.4 standard drinks per session, this figure was changed from 32.4 to 30.
3. Finally, once total volume consumed for the year\(^6\) was calculated, any respondent who had more than 10950 standard drinks for the year (30*365) had their total volume capped at this 10950 figure. So if, due to the fact that a respondent had

\(^6\) Six months was used as the reference period in the ACAP survey. However, the volume of the alcohol consumption and purchasing in a 6-month period were doubled in our analyses in order to be consistent with other survey analyses in the Australian context (i.e. alcohol consumption in a 12-month period, as in the National Drugs Strategy Household Surveys and the Alcohol’s Harm to others study).
more than one drinking session per day, their total volume became higher than 10950 drinks, this figure was adjusted to 10950.

One of the consequences of this capping process was that the number of drinks, when totalled per drink type, per occasion, even after stage one capping, could equal much more than the maximum of 10950 standard drinks per year. Fifty of the 2020 respondents had a total of more than 10950 and were capped in this way. This may mean that for a very small number of respondents, the sum of the number of say, regular strength beer standard drinks and bottled wine standard drinks at a given location will be more than the number of total drinks consumed at that location on a usual location. For instance, if someone drank 20 standard drinks (beer) and 15 standard drinks (wine) at a usual occasion at the pub, neither of these values would need to be capped, however when examining the number of drinks at the pub in the total, only 30 standard drinks will be recognised.

**Calculation of total volume of alcohol consumed and purchased**

The total volume of alcohol consumed in a 12-month period\(^7\) was calculated based on the following equation:

\[
TAC = \sum_{i=1}^{j} NDC_i \times NOD_i \times 2, \quad i = 1 \ldots j
\]

where \(TAC\) is total volume of alcohol consumed in the last 12 months, \(NDC_i\) is number of drinks consumed at the place \(i\), \(NOD_i\) is number of occurrences of drinking at place \(i\) and \(j\) is total numbers of place that respondents consumed alcohol at in the last 6 months. The number of occurrences of drinking in the last 6 months was multiplied by two to compute the number of occurrences of drinking in a 12-month period.

The number of standard drinks consumed at place \(i\) was computed by the amount of standard drinks in one unit by beverage types and container types (refer to Table A1 in Appendix 2) multiply the number of unit consumed at the place \(i\). Respondents who reported no drinking activities in the last 6 months were not asked about questions about consumption. Therefore, these respondents were given a value of zero automatically for all consumption values. In the case of respondents who reported “can’t say” or “refused to answer” in the drinking activities in the last 6 months, all their consumption values were recorded as missing values.

The total volume of alcohol purchased at off-license premises in the last 12 months was calculated based on the following equation:

\[
TAP = \sum_{p=1}^{q} NDP_{p} \times NOP_{p} \times 2, \quad p = 1 \ldots q
\]

\(^7\) See footnote 5.
where $TAP$ is total volume of alcohol purchased in the last 12 months, $NDP_p$ is number of drinks purchased at place or via method $p$, $NOP_p$ is number of occurrences of purchasing at place or via method $p$, and $q$ is total numbers of places or methods that respondents used to purchase alcohol in the last 6 months. As for the calculation of the total volume of consumption, the number of occurrences of purchasing in the last 6 months was multiplied by two to compute the number of occurrences of purchasing in a 12-month period.

The number of standard drinks purchased at place or via method $p$ was computed by multiplying the amount of standard drinks in one unit by beverage types and container types (refer to Table A2 in Appendix 2) by the number of units purchased at the place or via method $p$. Respondents who reported no alcohol purchasing activities in the last 6 months were not asked questions about alcohol purchasing. Therefore, these respondents were given a value of zero automatically for all purchasing values. Respondents who reported “can’t say” or “refused to answer” in the alcohol purchasing activities in the last 6 months were re-coded as missing for all purchasing variables. The total volume of alcohol purchased is different from the NZ IAC study. In the ACAP study, the volume of alcohol purchased from off-license premises contains both the volume they drank and the volume purchased which the respondents did not eventually consume. Therefore, no capping procedure was applied in computing the total volume of alcohol purchased.

**DISCUSSION**

The Alcohol Consumption and Purchasing Study has collected comprehensive data on the alcohol consumption and purchasing in Australia general population. Its strengths include the inclusion of measures of alcohol affordability and availability, attitude towards to alcohol policies and a range of alcohol-related consequences attributable to the drinking which are not limited to a single or small number of social domains. This survey can help to provide better understanding of how the changes in or introduction of state or national alcohol control policies affect alcohol prices and consumption through cross-sectional and international comparison.

Overall this survey makes a significant contribution to the measuring of alcohol purchasing and consumption, allowing analyses of aspects of heavy drinking, health issues, alcohol price elasticity influences on alcohol purchasing and consuming behaviour, and how these behaviours interact with views on Australian alcohol policy.


APPENDICES
Appendix 1
INTERNATIONAL ALCOHOL CONTROL STUDY – AUSTRALIAN SCRIPT

Section Introscreen start

INTRODUCTION AND SCREENING
*(PHONE ANSWERER)
INTRO1 Good (morning/afternoon/evening). My name is (....), calling on behalf of Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre from The Social Research Centre. I am calling to ask for your help with a national study on alcohol issues in the community. We are interested in getting your views on this important topic.
IF NECESSARY: Turning Point is a not-for-profit charitable organisation which delivers clinical services, education and training, research, and telephone and online counselling for alcohol and drug-related issues
IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE IN HOUSEHOLD DRINKS:
(DISPLAY IF NON HEAVY DRINKER QUOTA OPEN)
That’s ok, we’re still interested in speaking with people regardless of whether or not they drink alcohol.
(DISPLAY IF NON HEAVY DRINKER QUOTA CLOSED)
We’d still like to ask a few quick questions if that’s ok. It should only take a minute

1. Continue
2. Make appointment
3. Household refusal (GO TO RR1)
4. Language difficulty (no follow up) (RECORD ON SMS)
5. Queried about how telephone number was obtained (GO TO STEL)

*(PHONE ANSWERER)
INTRO1x I just have a couple of quick questions to see if anyone in your household can help us with this important study.

1. Continue

*(PHONE ANSWERER)
INTRO1a How many people over the age of 16 live in this household?

1. Record number (ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 10)
2. Don’t know
3. Refused

*(PHONE ANSWERER)
INTRO1b How many of these people drink alcohol at least monthly?

1. None (GO TO PREINTRO2(1))
2. Record number (ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 10) (NOTE: ALLOWABLE RANGE SHOULD BE LESS OR EQUAL TO NUMBER RECORDED AT INTRO1A)
3. Don’t know (GO TO PREINTRO2(1))
4. Refused (GO TO PREINTRO2(1))

*(PHONE ANSWERER)*

**INTRO1c** How many of these people would drink 5 or more alcoholic drinks in one session on at least a monthly basis?

1. None
2. Record number (ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 10) (NOTE: ALLOWABLE RANGE SHOULD BE LESS OR EQUAL TO NUMBER RECORDED AT INTRO1B)
3. Don’t know
4. Refused

PREMOB1 IF MOBILE SAMPLE CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO PREINTRO2(1)

*PROGRAMMER NOTE – WRITE STATE / TERRITORY TO SAMPLE RECORD

*(MOBILE SAMPLE)*

**MOB1** Just so I know your time zone, can you please tell me which state or territory you’re in?

1. NSW
2. VIC
3. QLD
4. SA
5. WA
6. TAS
7. NT
8. ACT
9. Refused state/respondent refusal (GO TO RR1)

*(MOBILE SAMPLE)*

**MOB2** To help with this important research, we are interested in the responses of people aged 16 and over. Can I just check, are you in that age range?

1. Yes
2. Under 16 (GO TO TERM1)
3. Refused (GO TO TERM2)

*(MOBILE PHONE SAMPLE AGED 18 OR OVER)*

**MOB3** Could I also check whether it is safe for you to take this call at the moment.... If not, we’d be happy to call you back when it is more convenient for you.

1. Safe to take call (GO TO INTRO3)
2. Not safe to take call
3. Respondent refusal (GO TO RR1)

*(MOBILE PHONE SAMPLE AGED 16 OR OVER, NOT SAFE TO TAKE CALL)*

**MOB4** Do you want me to call you back on this number or would you prefer I call back on your home phone?

1. This number (TYPE STOP, MAKE APPOINTMENT)
2. Home phone (TYPE STOP, MAKE APPOINTMENT, RECORD HOME PHONE NUMBER)
3. Respondent refusal (GO TO RR1)

*(PHONE ANSWERER)*

INTRO2 INTROA May I please speak to the person aged 16 years or over living in this household who had the most recent birthday? IF NOT PHONE ANSWERER: Are they under 18?
IF NECESSARY: This is just a way of randomising who we speak to.

INTROB May I please speak to the person living in this household[(IF INTRO1C=2) who drinks 5 or more alcoholic drinks in one session on at least a monthly basis /(IF INTRO1B=2) alcohol on a monthly basis?]
IF MORE THAN ONE AVAILABLE: ASK TO SPEAK TO THE ONE WITH THE MOST RECENT BIRTHDAY
IF SPEAKING TO PARENT OF 16/17 YEAR OLD: As a parent/guardian of this child, do you consent to their involvement in a 20-25 minute national study on alcohol issues in the community that Turning Point are undertaking?

IF NECESSARY: This interview should only take about 20-25 minutes, depending on your answers. I'll be as quick as I can. (We could always get started now and then finish off at a later time).

1. Continue (phone answerer is selected respondent)
2. Reintroduce (other household member selected)
3. Make appointment
4. Household refusal (refused to pass on to selected respondent) (GO TO RR1)
5. Respondent refusal (selected respondent refused) (GO TO RR1)
6. Parent refused to pass on to 16/17 year old (GO TO RR1)
7. Will only do study if more information provided (GO TO Intro4) (PROGRAMMER NOTE: SUPPRESS FOR PILOT)

*(SELECTED RESPONDENT NOT PHONE ANSWERER) (INTRO2=2)*

INTRO3 IF NEW RESPONDENT: Good (morning/afternoon/evening). My name is (....), calling on behalf of Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre from The Social Research Centre.

I am calling to ask for your help with a national study on how Australians drink and think about alcohol. I am calling today to see whether you would be able to participate. We expect to interview around 2,000 people as part of this national study and we expect that the interview will take around 20-25 minutes of your time. Involvement in this study is completely voluntary - you are under no obligation to consent to participate and you may withdraw at any stage, or avoid answering any questions which are felt to be too personal or intrusive.

IF NECESSARY: We could always get started now and then finish off at a later time.
IF NECESSARY: Turning Point is a not-for-profit charitable organisation which delivers clinical services, education and training, research, and telephone and online counselling for alcohol and drug-related issues.
1. Continue (GO TO INTRO6)
2. Make appointment (RECORD FIRST NAME AND ARRANGE CALL BACK)
3. Respondent refusal (selected respondent refused) (GO TO RR1)
4. Language difficulty (no follow up) (RECORD ON SMS)
5. Queried about how telephone number was obtained (GO TO STEL)
6. Will only do study if more information provided (GO TO Intro4) (PROGRAMMER NOTE: SUPPRESS FOR PILOT)

*(WANTS MORE INFORMATION) (INTRO2=5 OR INTRO3=6)

INTRO4 If you would like more information, I can arrange for a letter to be sent to explain the nature of the study. Or I can read you the letter over the phone now?

IF NECESSARY: There is also information about the study available on our website – www.srcentre.com.au, or at the Centre for Alcohol Policy Research website www.capr.com.au/iac

1. Letter not required – continue (GO TO INTRO6)
2. Letter to be read out (GO TO CONTENT) (GO TO INTRO6)
3. Respondent would like to be sent a copy of the letter (GO TO SLET) (PROGRAMMER NOTE: SUPPRESS FOR PILOT)
4. Respondent refusal (GO TO RR1)
5. Make appointment
6. Queried about how telephone number was obtained (GO TO STEL)

*(WANT TO RECEIVE A COPY OF THE LETTER)

SLET Would you like us to mail, fax, or email you a copy of the letter?
1. Mail (RECORD NAME AND VERIFY ADDRESS DETAILS FROM SAMPLE / COLLECT ADDRESS DETAILS) (MAKE APPOINTMENT FOR 5 DAYS TIME)
2. Fax (COLLECT NAME AND FAX NUMBER) (MAKE APPOINTMENT FOR 5 DAYS TIME)
3. Email (RECORD EMAIL ADDRESS) (MAKE APPOINTMENT FOR 1 DAYS TIME)

*(QUERIED HOW TELEPHONE NUMBER WAS OBTAINED)

STEL Your telephone number has been chosen at random from all possible telephone numbers in your area. We find that this is the best way to obtain a representative sample of households for the study.

IF NECESSARY: The computer selects eight digit prefixes listed in the telephone directory and randomly generates the last two digits to make a phone number. This means we may call households with a silent number. It is important to try to include all households to achieve a representative sample of all Australians.

IF ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY: If you have any concerns about this research, please call the Chair Person of Eastern Health and Research Ethics at Eastern Health on (03) 9895 3398.

1. Snap back to previous question

*(ALL)
Firstly we’d just like to ask a few quick questions to check whether you qualify to participate in this study?

1. Continue
2. Selected respondent refusal (GO TO RR1)
SCREENING
*(ALL)
Q1x RECORD GENDER

1. Male
2. Female
*(ALL)

Q1 Could you please tell me your age?

1. Record age [ALLOWABLE RANGE =16 TO 100] (GO TO Q2)
2. Refused

*(ALL)
Q1b Could you tell me which of the following age categories you fall into?

1. 16-17
2. 18-24
3. 25-29
4. 30-34
5. 35-39
6. 40-44
7. 45-49
8. 50-54
9. 55-59
10. 60-64
11. 65-69
12. 70+
13. Refused (GO TO TERM2)

*(ALL)
Q2 What is your postcode?

POSTCODE FROM SAMPLE: [DISPLAY POSTCODE FROM SAMPLE] (DO NOT DISPLAY IF SAMPLE=MOBILE)

1. Postcode from sample correct (DO NOT DISPLAY IF SAMTYP=2)
2. Record postcode (Specify) (ALLOWABLE RANGE= 800 TO 9729)
3. Don’t know postcode – collect locality (Specify)
4. Refused (GO TO TERM3)

*(ALL)
S1 We are interested in asking about people’s alcohol consumption. Have you consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine or spirits, in the last six months?

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO DRINKDUM)
3. Can’t say/refused (GO TO DRINKDUM)
*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL IN LAST 6 MONTHS)

S2  How often would you consume more than five standard drinks in one session?
A standard drink is equal to 1 pot or middy of full strength beer, three quarters of a stubbie, 1 small glass of wine, 1 pub sized shot of spirits, or two-thirds of a can or bottle of premixed spirits or alcoholic soda

IF NEEDED: Five standard drinks is about three and a half stubbies of full strength beer or two-thirds of a bottle of wine
IF STILL NEEDED: five standard drinks is a bit more than four small (120ml) or three large (160ml) glasses of wine at a restaurant, or about five pots of regular strength beer, or five 30ml shots of spirits

1. Never
2. Record number of times per DAY (ALLOWABLE RANGE=1 TO 5)
3. Record number of times per WEEK (ALLOWABLE RANGE= 1 TO 7)
4. Record number of times per MONTH (ALLOWABLE RANGE=1 TO 3)
5. Record number of times during LAST SIX MONTHS (ALLOWABLE RANGE=1 TO 5)
6. Can’t say
7. Refused

*(ALL)

DRINKDUM   PROGRAMMER CREATE DUMMY VARIABLE

1. Heavy drinker (S1=1 AND S2=2 OR 3 OR 4)
2. Non heavy drinker ((S1=1 AND S2=1, 5, 6 OR 7) OR S1=2 OR S1=3)

CHECK HEAVY DRINKER/NON HEAVY DRINKER QUOTAS (QUOTA FAIL GO TO TERM SCRIPT)
*(ALL)

INTRO6X  Great. You qualify for our survey. Before we begin, there are a few things I need to tell you. Your participation is voluntary and your answers will be completely confidential. The interview covers (IF S1=1 your usual alcohol consumption,) purchasing habits and what you think about alcohol in society. It includes questions about your well-being, as well as some basic information about you such as age education and occupation. You do not have to answer any questions you don’t want to.
IF NECESSARY: Would you be more comfortable completing the survey at a different time, or on a different number, or is now okay?
IF NECESSARY: For example, you will be asked about places you drink at and what you drink when you are there.

1. Continue
2. Make appointment (RECORD FIRST NAME AND ARRANGE CALL BACK)
3. Selected respondent refusal (GO TO RR1)

*(ALL)
INTRO7 At the end of the interview, I will give you details of some people you may wish to contact. I can give you these details at any time throughout the interview as well. If you decide to end the interview early, I will give you the numbers then. And if you need to, please move somewhere where you will feel comfortable responding.

IF REQUESTED:
DirectLine for help or information on alcohol: 1800 888 236
Turning Point Researcher: Dr Sarah Callinan - 03 8413 8475
Human Research Ethics Committee at Eastern Health - 03 9895 3398 (Ref:E07/1213)

1. Continue

*(ALL)

MON This call may be monitored for training and quality purposes. Is that ok?

1. Monitor
2. Do not monitor

*(NOT DRUNK ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS/CAN’T SAY/REFUSED)

S2b Have you purchased alcohol for other people in the last six months?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t say/refused
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

A1 First of all I would like to ask you about your USUAL alcohol consumption over the past six months. How often do you usually drink . . .

(STATMENTS):
   a) At your home
   b) At someone else’s home
   c) At pubs, bars, hotels, taverns or nightclubs
   d) At clubs, such as sports clubs groups or meetings such as RSA Rotary, hobby groups or committee meetings
   e) At restaurants, cafes, coffee shops, theatres or movies
   f) At workplaces
   g) At outdoor public places such as beaches or parks, including times you are in a car
   h) At special events such as festivals, sports events, racing, boating, music events or dance parties

(RESPONSE FRAME)
   1. Never
   2. Record number of times per DAY (ALLOWABLE RANGE=1 TO 5)
   3. Record number of times per WEEK (ALLOWABLE RANGE= 1 TO 7)
   4. Record number of times per MONTH (ALLOWABLE RANGE=1 TO 3)
   5. Record number of times during LAST SIX MONTHS (ALLOWABLE RANGE=1 TO 6)
   6. Can’t say
   7. Refused

A1DUM SISPLAY LIST FOR INSERTION IN OTHER QUESTIONS
   a) Your home
   b) Someone else’s home
   c) Pubs, bars, hotels, taverns or nightclubs
   d) Clubs, such as sports clubs groups or meetings such as RSA Rotary, hobby groups or committee meetings
   e) Restaurants, cafes, coffee shops, theatres or movies
   f) Workplaces
   g) Outdoor public places such as beaches or parks, including times you are in your car
   h) Special events such as festivals, sports events, racing, boating, music events or dance parties

PREA3A IF A1A TO A1H=2 TO 5 (CONSUMED ALCOHOL AT ANY LOCATION) CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO PREA30
*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL AT ANY LOCATION)
A3a I would now like you to think of one drinking occasion that would be most typical of your drinking IF A1DUM=J DISPLAY ‘On’, IF A1DUM=K DISPLAY ‘In’ , ELSE DISPLAY ‘At’ [INSERT LOCATION SELECTED AT A1]. Can you tell me what you would usually be drinking on this occasion? IF BEER OR WINE: ASK WHICH TYPE IF OTHER: ASK WHAT OPTION FROM THE LIST IS MOST LIKE THE OTHER AND ASK FOR THEM TO USE THAT AS THE REFERENCE
1. Regular Beer (including home brew beer)
2. Mid-strength or Light Beer
3. Cider
4. Cask Wine
5. Bottled Wine (including sparkling)
6. Ready To Drink (Premixes)
7. Liqueurs (DO NOT READ - including in cocktails)
8. Fortified wines/Sherry/Port/Vermouth
9. Spirits (DO NOT READ - including in cocktails)
10. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say (GO TO PREB)
11. (DO NOT READ) Refused (GO TO PREB)

*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL AT ANY LOCATION)

A3b. Would you be drinking any other alcohol along with this [INSERT RESPONSE FROM A3A] on this occasion [INSERT LOCATION SELECTED AT A1]?
IF BEER OR WINE: ASK WHICH TYPE
IF OTHER: ASK WHAT OPTION FROM THE LIST IS MOST LIKE THE OTHER AND ASK FOR THEM TO USE THAT AS THE REFERENCE
(MULTIPLES ACCEPTED)

1. Regular Beer (including home brew beer)
2. Mid-strength or Light Beer
3. Cider
4. Cask Wine
5. Bottled Wine (including sparkling)
6. Ready To Drink (Premixes)
7. Liqueurs (DO NOT READ - including in cocktails)
8. Fortified wines/Sherry/Port/Vermouth
9. Spirits (DO NOT READ - including in cocktails)
10. Nothing else
11. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say
12. (DO NOT READ) Refused

REGULAR BEER (INCLUDING HOMEBREW)
PREA4 IF A3A AND A3B=NOT 1 (NOT DRUNK REGULAR BEER) GO TO PREA6, ELSE CONTINUE
*(DRUNK REGULAR BEER)

(DO NOT READ RESPONSES UNLESS PROMPTED)
1. Pints
   IF SELECTED FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AREA CODE (ONLY READ FIRST TIME THIS IS SELECTED FOR ANY DRINK) Is this an imperial pint (570ml) [IF YES THEN USE THIS
OPTION] or a South Australian pint (425ml) [IF YES THEN SELECT SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PINT]

2. DO NOT READ – South Australian Pint

3. Schooners/Fifteen Ounce
   IF SELECTED FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AREA CODE (ONLY READ FIRST TIME THIS IS SELECTED FOR ANY DRINK): “Is this the one that is about three quarters of an imperial pint, slightly larger than a 375 ml can (425ml) [IF YES THEN USE THIS OPTION] or is this the one that is about half of an imperial pint/smaller than a 375 ml can [IF YES THEN SELECT SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOONER]

4. DO NOT READ – South Australian Schooner

5. Pot/Middy/Half Pint/Ten Ounce

6. Jug

7. Small bottle/Stubbie

8. Large Bottle (750ml)

9. 500 ml Bottle

10. 375ml Can

11. Large Can

12. Schmiddy

13. Pony

14. Seven

15. Glass

16. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say (GO TO PREA6)

17. (DO NOT READ) Refused (GO TO PREA6)

*(DRUNK REGULAR BEER)

A5 RECORD NUMBER

1. RECORD NUMBER OF [DISPLAY CONTAINER TYPE RECORDED AT A4] (ALLOWABLE RANGE 0.25 TO 100.00 – ALLOW DECIMALS)

2. Can’t say

3. Refused

*(DRUNK REGULAR BEER)

PREA5A IF A1C / A1D / A1E / A1H=2 TO 5 (LOCATION WAS LICENSED) CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO PREA6

A5A How much would this (REGULAR BEER) normally cost YOU?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND UP TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR

1. It was bought for me

2. I stole it

3. Bought in rounds

4. $ (enter cost per unit) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)

5. $ (enter cost for whole amount) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)

6. Can’t say (GO TO PREA6)

7. Refused (GO TO PREA6)

PREA5B IF A5A=3 (BOUGHT IN ROUNDS) CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO PREA6)
How much would you spend on these rounds to get your <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A5> <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A4> of beer?

IF NEEDED: So if you usually drink four DRINKS with three friends in a round, how much would your round cost? If you usually buy more or less rounds than you drink drinks you can take this into account.

1. $ _____ (enter cost of rounds) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
2. Can't say
3. Refused
MIDSTRENGTH/LIGHT BEER
*(DRUNK MIDSTRENGTH/LIGHT BEER)
A6 And on this typical occasion IF A1DUM=J DISPLAY ‘On’, IF A1DUM=K DISPLAY ‘In’, ELSE DISPLAY ‘At’ [INSERT LOCATION FROM A1] how much midstrength or light beer would you be drinking?

(DO NOT READ RESPONSES UNLESS PROMPTED)
1. Pints
   IF SELECTED FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AREA CODE (ONLY READ FIRST TIME THIS IS SELECTED FOR ANY DRINK) Is this an imperial pint (570ml) [IF YES THEN USE THIS OPTION] or a South Australian pint (425ml) [IF YES THEN SELECT SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PINT]
2. DO NOT READ – South Australian Pint
3. Schooners/Fifteen Ounce
   IF SELECTED FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AREA CODE (ONLY READ FIRST TIME THIS IS SELECTED FOR ANY DRINK): “Is this the one that is about three quarters of an imperial pint, slightly larger than a 375 ml can (425ml) [IF YES [IF YES THEN USE THIS OPTION] this the one that is about half of an imperial pint/smaller than a 375 ml can [IF YES THEN SELECT SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOONER]
4. DO NOT READ – South Australian Schooner
5. Pot/Middy/Half Pint/Ten Ounce
6. Jug
7. Small bottle/Stubbie
8. Large Bottle (750ml)
9. 500 ml Bottle
10. 375ml Can
11. Large Can
12. Schmiddy
13. Pony
14. Seven
15. Glass
16. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say (GO TO PREA9)
17. (DO NOT READ) Refused (GO TO PREA9)

*(DRUNK MIDSTRENGTH/LIGHT BEER)
A7 RECORD NUMBER
1. RECORD NUMBER OF [DISPLAY CONTAINER TYPE RECORDED AT A6] (ALLOWABLE RANGE 0.25 TO 100.00 – ALLOW DECIMALS)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

*(DRUNK MIDSTRENGTH/LIGHT BEER BEER)
A7A How much would this (MIDSTRENGTH/LIGHT BEER) normally cost YOU?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND UP TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR

1. It was bought for me
2. I stole it
3. Bought in rounds
4. $ (enter cost per unit) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
5. $ (enter cost for whole amount) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
6. Can’t say (GO TO PREA13)
7. Refused (GO TO PREA13)

A7B  How much would you spend on these rounds to get your <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A7> <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A6> of beer?

IF NEEDED: So if you usually drink four DRINKS with three friends in a round, how much would your round cost? If you usually buy more or less rounds than you drink drinks you can take this into account.

1. $ _____ (enter cost of rounds) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

CIDER
*(DRUNK CIDER)

(DO NOT RESPONSES UNLESS PROMPTED)
1. Pints
   IF SELECTED FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AREA CODE (ONLY READ FIRST TIME THIS IS SELECTED FOR ANY DRINK) Is this an imperial pint (570ml) [IF YES THEN USE THIS OPTION] or a South Australian pint (425ml) [IF YES THEN SELECT SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PINT]
2. DO NOT READ – South Australian Pint
3. Schooners/Fifteen Ounce
   IF SELECTED FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AREA CODE (ONLY READ FIRST TIME THIS IS SELECTED FOR ANY DRINK) “Is this the one that is about three quarters of an imperial pint, slightly larger than a 375 ml can (425ml) [IF YES THEN USE THIS OPTION] or is this the one that is about half of an imperial pint/smaller than a 375 ml can [IF YES THEN SELECT SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOONER]
4. DO NOT READ – South Australian Schooner
5. Pot/Middy/Half Pint/Ten Ounce
6. Jug
7. Small bottle/Stubbie
8. Large Bottle (750ml)
9. 500 ml Bottle
10. 375ml Can
11. Large Can
12. Schmiddy
13. Pony
14. Seven
15. Glass
16. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say
17. (DO NOT READ) Refused
*(DRUNK CIDER)

A14  RECORD NUMBER
1.  RECORD NUMBER OF [DISPLAY CONTAINER TYPE RECORDED AT A13] (ALLOWABLE RANGE 0.25 TO 100.00 – ALLOW DECIMALS)
2.  Can’t say (GO TO PREA15)
3.  Refused (GO TO PREA15)

*(DRUNK CIDER)

A14A How much would this (CIDER) normally cost YOU?
   INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND UP TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR

   1.  It was bought for me
   2.  I stole it
   3.  Bought in rounds
   4.  $ (enter cost per unit) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
   5.  $ (enter cost for whole amount) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
   6.  Can’t say (GO TO PREA15)
   7.  Refused (GO TO PREA15)

A14B How much would you spend on these rounds to get your <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A14> <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A13> of CIDER?
   IF NEEDED: So if you usually drink four DRINKS with three friends in a round, how much would your round cost? If you usually buy more or less rounds than you drink drinks you can take this into account.

   1.  $ _____ (enter cost of rounds) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
   2.  Can’t say
   3.  Refused

CASK WINE

*(DRUNK CASK WINE)


   (DO NOT READ RESPONSES UNLESS PROMPTED)
   1.  Small Glass
   2.  Large Glass
   3.  Glass
   4.  1 Litre Cask
   5.  2 Litre Cask
   6.  4 Litre Cask
   7.  (DO NOT READ) Can’t say (GO TO PREA17)
   8.  (DO NOT READ) Refused (GO TO PREA17)
*(DRUNK CASK WINE)*

**A16** RECORD NUMBER

1. **RECORD NUMBER OF [DISPLAY CONTAINER TYPE RECORDED AT A15] (ALLOWABLE RANGE 0.25 TO 100.00 – ALLOW DECIMALS)**
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

*(DRUNK CASK WINE)*

**A16A** How much would this (CASK WINE) normally cost YOU?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND UP TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR

1. It was bought for me
2. I stole it
3. Bought in rounds
4. $ (enter cost per unit) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
5. $ (enter cost for whole amount) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
6. Can’t say (GO TO PREA15)
7. Refused (GO TO PREA15)

**A16B** How much would you spend on these rounds to get your <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A16> <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A15> of CASK WINE?

IF NEEDED: So if you usually drink four DRINKS with three friends in a round, how much would your round cost? If you usually buy more or less rounds than you drink drinks you can take this into account.

1. $ _____ (enter cost of rounds) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

**BOTTLED WINE (INCLUDING SPARKLING)**

*(DRUNK WINE/SPARKLING WINE)*

**A17** And on this typical occasion IF A1DUM=J DISPLAY ‘On’, IF A1DUM=K DISPLAY ‘In’, ELSE DISPLAY ‘At’ [INSERT LOCATION FROM A1] how much bottled wine would you be drinking?

(DO NOT READ RESPONSES UNLESS PROMPTED)

1. Small Glass(es)
2. Large Glass(es)
3. Glass(es)
4. Half Bottle
5. Bottle
6. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say (GO TO PREA18A)
7. (DO NOT READ) Refused (GO TO PREA18A)
*(DRUNK WINE/SPARKLING WINE)

A18 RECORD NUMBER
1. RECORD NUMBER OF [DISPLAY CONTAINER TYPE RECORDED AT A17] (ALLOWABLE RANGE 0.25 TO 100.00 – ALLOW DECIMALS)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

*(SMALL GLASS, LARGE GLASS OR GLASS SELECTED AND CONSUMED AT PRIVATE LOCATION)

A18A Roughly how many [INSERT RESPONSE FROM A18] would you get to a bottle?
1. Record number of glasses (ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 10)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

*(DRUNK WINE/SPARKLING WINE)

A18XA How much would this (WINE/SPARKLING WINE) normally cost YOU?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND UP TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR
1. It was bought for me
2. I stole it
3. Bought in rounds
4. $ (enter cost per unit) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
5. $ (enter cost for whole amount) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
6. Can’t say (GO TO PEA19)
7. Refused (GO TO PEA19)

A18B How much would you spend on these rounds to get your <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A18> <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A17> of WINE?
IF NEEDED: So if you usually drink four DRINKS with three friends in a round, how much would your round cost? If you usually buy more or less rounds than you drink drinks you can take this into account.
1. $ _____ (enter cost of rounds) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

PREMIX/RTD SPIRITS
*(DRUNK PREMIX/RTD SPIRITS)


(DO NOT READ RESPONSES UNLESS PROMPTED)
1. Regular Can
2. Large Can
3. Small bottle
4. Large bottle
5. 1 litre cask
6. 2 litre cask
7. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say (GO TO PREA22)
8. (DO NOT READ) Refused (GO TO PREA22)

*(DRUNK PREMIX/RTD SPIRITS)
A20 RECORD NUMBER
1. RECORD NUMBER OF [DISPLAY CONTAINER TYPE RECORDED AT A19] (ALLOWABLE RANGE 0.25 TO 100.00 – ALLOW DECIMALS)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

*(PREMIX/RTD SPIRITS)
A21A How much would this (PREMIX/RTD SPIRITS) normally cost YOU?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND UP TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR

1. It was bought for me
2. I stole it
3. Bought in rounds
4. $ (enter cost per unit) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
5. $ (enter cost for whole amount) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
6. Can’t say (GO TO PREA22)
7. Refused (GO TO PREA22)

A21B How much would you spend on these rounds to get your <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A20> <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A19> of PREMIX/RTD SPIRITS?
IF NEEDED: So if you usually drink four DRINKS with three friends in a round, how much would your round cost? If you usually buy more or less rounds than you drink drinks you can take this into account.

1. $ _____ (enter cost of rounds) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused
LIQUEURS
*(DRUNK LIQUEURS)


( DO NOT READ RESPONSES UNLESS PROMPTED)
1. Single shot/measure/nip (30 ml)
2. Double shot/measure/nip (60 ml)
3. Triple shot/measure/nip (90 ml)
4. Mini spirit bottle (50ml)
5. Small Spirit bottle (350ml)
6. 500 ml Bottle
7. Large Bottle (750 ml)
8. 1 litre bottle
9. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say (GO TO PREA24)
10. (DO NOT READ) Refused (GO TO PREA24)

*(DRUNK LIQUEURS)

A23  RECORD NUMBER
1. RECORD NUMBER OF [DISPLAY CONTAINER TYPE RECORDED AT A22] (ALLOWABLE RANGE 0.25 TO 100.00 – ALLOW DECIMALS)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

*(LIQUEURS)

A23A  How much would this (LIQUEURS) normally cost YOU?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND UP TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR

1. It was bought for me
2. I stole it
3. Bought in rounds
4. $ (enter cost per unit) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
5. $ (enter cost for whole amount) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
6. Can’t say (GO TO PREA24)
7. Refused (GO TO PREA24)

A23B  How much would you spend on these rounds to get your <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A23> <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A22> of LIQUEURS?
IF NEEDED: So if you usually drink four DRINKS with three friends in a round, how much would your round cost? If you usually buy more or less rounds than you drink drinks you can take this into account.

1. $ ______ (enter cost of rounds) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused
AND PURCHASING STUDY: TECHNICAL REPORT

FORTIFIED WINE
*(DRUNK FORTIFIED WINE)


(DO NOT READ RESPONSES UNLESS PROMPTED)
1. Small Glass (60ml)
2. Medium Glass (120 ml)
3. Large Glass (180 ml)
4. Small Bottle (375 ml)
5. Large Bottle (750 ml)
6. 500 ml Bottle
7. 1 litre bottle
8. Small Cask (2 Litre)
9. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say (GO TO PREA26)
10. (DO NOT READ) Refused (GO TO PREA26)

*(DRUNK FORTIFIED WINE)
A25 RECORD NUMBER
1. RECORD NUMBER OF [DISPLAY CONTAINER TYPE RECORDED AT A24] (ALLOWABLE RANGE 0.25 TO 100.00 – ALLOW DECIMALS)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

*(FORTIFIED WINE)
A25A How much would this (FORTIFIED WINE) normally cost YOU?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND UP TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR

1. It was bought for me
2. I stole it
3. Bought in rounds
4. $ (enter cost per unit) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
5. $ (enter cost for whole amount) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
6. Can’t say (GO TO PREA26)
7. Refused (GO TO PREA26)

A25B How much would you spend on these rounds to get your <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A25> <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A24> of FORTIFIED WINE?
IF NEEDED: So if you usually drink four DRINKS with three friends in a round, how much would your round cost? If you usually buy more or less rounds than you drink drinks you can take this into account.

1. $ _____ (enter cost of rounds) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused
SPIRITS
* (DRUNK SPIRITS)


(DO NOT READ RESPONSES UNLESS PROMPTED)
1. Single shot/measure/nip (30 ml)
2. Double shot/measure/nip (60 ml)
3. Triple shot/measure/nip (90 ml)
4. Mini spirit bottle (50ml)
5. Small Spirit bottle (350ml)
6. 500 ml Bottle
7. Large Bottle (750 ml)
8. 1 litre Bottle
9. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say (GO TO PREA30)
10. (DO NOT READ) Refused (GO TO PREA30)

*(DRUNK SPIRITS)

A27  RECORD NUMBER
1. RECORD NUMBER OF [DISPLAY CONTAINER TYPE RECORDED AT A26] (ALLOWABLE RANGE 0.25 TO 100.00 – ALLOW DECIMALS)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

*(SPIRITS)

A27A  How much would this (SPIRITS) normally cost YOU?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND UP TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR

1. It was bought for me
2. I stole it
3. Bought in rounds
4. $ (enter cost per unit) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
5. $ (enter cost for whole amount) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
6. Can’t say (GO TO PREA30)
7. Refused (GO TO PREA30)

A27B  How much would you spend on these rounds to get your <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A27> <INSERT RESPONSE FROM A26> of SPIRITS?
IF NEEDED: So if you usually drink four DRINKS with three friends in a round, how much would your round cost? If you usually buy more or less rounds than you drink drinks you can take this into account.

1. $ ______ (enter cost of rounds) (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused
*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL AT LICENSED VENUE IN PAST 6 MONTHS)*

**A30** How often do you drink alcohol BEFORE you go out to places such as bars, nightclubs and sports clubs?

READ OUT
1. All of the time
2. Most of the time
3. About half of the time
4. Some of the time
5. None of the time
6. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say
7. (DO NOT READ) Refused

*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)*

**A31** How often when you are drinking do you intend to get drunk?

READ OUT
1. Never
2. Not often when I am drinking
3. Sometimes when I am drinking
4. Often when I am drinking
5. Every time I am drinking
6. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say
7. (DO NOT READ) Refused

Section A finish
Section B start

**ALCOHOL PURCHASING**

**OFF-LICENSED PURCHASING**

*(CONSUMED OR PURCHASED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)*

**B10** (In the previous section we were talking about alcohol you consumed. We are now interested in alcohol that you purchase either for yourself, or other people, to drink SOMEWHERE OTHER THAN THE PLACE YOU PURCHASED IT. In the last six months have you purchased alcohol from the following places? (MULTIPLES ACCEPTED)

READ OUT

1. Liquor Barn (e.g. Dan Murphy’s BWS)
2. In a convenience store that also sells food at the same checkout
3. Bottle shop, including those next to supermarket or next to a pub
4. Small grocery store
5. Direct from Winery
6. Phone/Mail Order /Online/Internet
7. Any other unlicensed premises (Specify)
8. (DO NOT READ) Not purchased alcohol from unlicensed premises in last six months (GO TO PREC)
9. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say (GO TO B18)
10. (DO NOT READ) Refused (GO TO B18)

*(CONSUMED OR PURCHASED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)*

**B11** What types of alcohol do you usually buy from [INSERT RESPONSE FROM B10] over the last six months? Anything else?

(MULTIPLES ACCEPTED)

1. Regular Beer (including home brew beer)
2. Mid-strength or Light Beer
3. Cider
4. Cask Wine
5. Bottled Wine (including sparkling)
6. Ready To Drink (Premixes)
7. Liqueurs (DO NOT READ - including in cocktails)
8. Fortified wines/Sherry/Port/Vermouth
9. Spirits (DO NOT READ - including in cocktails)
10. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say (GO TO NEXT ITERATION OF CURRENT LOOP)
11. (DO NOT READ) Refused (GO TO NEXT ITERATION OF CURRENT LOOP)

*(CONSUMED OR PURCHASED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)*

**B12A** In the last six months how often did you purchase [INSERT RESPONSE FROM B11] from [INSERT RESPONSE FROM B10]?

1. Record number of times per DAY (ALLOWABLE RANGE=1 TO 5)
2. Record number of times per WEEK (ALLOWABLE RANGE= 1 TO 7)
3. Record number of times per MONTH (ALLOWABLE RANGE=1 TO 3)
4. Record number of times during LAST SIX MONTHS (ALLOWABLE RANGE=1 TO 6)
5. Can’t say
6. Refused

*(CONSUMED OR PURCHASED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)

**B13B** How much [INSERT RESPONSE FROM B11] would you usually buy from [INSERT RESPONSE FROM B10]?

1. Can 375ml
2. Can 500ml
3. Regular bottle (375 ml)
4. 500 ml bottle
5. 750 ml bottle
6. Four pack of small bottles
7. Six pack of regular cans
8. Six pack of small bottles/stubbies
9. Slab of regular cans
10. Slab of small bottles/stubbies
11. Wine bottle
12. Dozen wine bottles
13. 1 litre cask
14. 2 litre cask
15. 4 litre cask
16. 1 litre bottle
17. 750 ml spirits bottle
18. 375 ml spirits bottle
19. Other (specify mls)
20. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say (GO TO NEXT ITERATION OF CURRENT LOOP)
21. (DO NOT READ) Refused (GO TO NEXT ITERATION OF CURRENT LOOP)

*(CONSUMED OR PURCHASED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)

**B13A** RECORD NUMBER

1. RECORD NUMBER (ALLOWABLE RANGE =1 TO 99)
2. Can’t say (GO TO NEXT ITERATION OF CURRENT LOOP)
3. Refused (GO TO NEXT ITERATION OF CURRENT LOOP)

*(CONSUMED OR PURCHASED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)

**B15** What would you pay for [RESPONSE FROM B13A/B13B] of [RESPONSE FROM B11] that you purchased from [RESPONSE FROM B10]?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND UP TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR

1. RECORD DOLLARS ONLY (ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 999)
2. Can’t say
3. Refused
*(CONSUMED OR PURCHASED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)*

**B18** What is the latest time that you have purchased alcohol at somewhere, to take away and drink elsewhere, in the last six months?  
IF UNSURE: We want to know late in terms of continued night, so 1am is later than 11pm

1. ENTER TIME AM [ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 12]  
2. ENTER TIME PM [ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 12]  
3. Can’t say  
4. Refused

Section B finish
PRICE SALIENCE

*(CONSUMED OR PURCHASED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)

C Now we want to ask some questions about how the price of alcohol affects your alcohol purchases. Using a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means has very little influence and 10 means has a great influence.

1. Continue

*(CONSUMED OR PURCHASED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)

C1 How much, on a scale of 1 to 10, does the price of alcohol influence the AMOUNT of alcohol you buy?
(Where 1 means has very little influence and 10 means has a great influence)

1. Record number [ALLOWABLE RANGE =1 TO 10]
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

*(CONSUMED OR PURCHASED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)

C2 How much, on a scale of 1 to 10, does the price of alcohol influence the BRAND of alcohol you buy?
(Where 1 means has very little influence and 10 means has a great influence)

1. Record number [ALLOWABLE RANGE =1 TO 10]
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

*(CONSUMED OR PURCHASED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)

C3 How much, on a scale of 1 to 10, does the price of alcohol influence the TYPE of alcohol (i.e., spirits, beer, wine) that you buy?
(Where 1 means has very little influence and 10 means has a great influence)

1. Record number [ALLOWABLE RANGE =1 TO 10]
2. Can’t say
3. Refused
Section D start

HEAVY DRINKING
*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)

D We are now interested in how and what you drink on a big night on a recent heavy drinking occasion. Alcoholic drinks are measured in terms of a ‘standard drink’. A standard drink is equal to 1 pot or middy of full strength beer, three quarters of a stubbie, 1 small glass of wine, 1 pub sized shot of spirits, or two-thirds of a can or bottle of premixed spirits or alcoholic soda.

We wish to know about the last time you had [11 or more (IF Q1x=1 (MALE) / 8 or more (IF Q1x=2 (FEMALE)) standard drinks in a single occasion or ‘session’.

IF NEEDED AND FEMALE: Eight standard drinks is equal to 8 pots or middies of full strength beer, 6 stubbies, just over one bottle of wine or 5 large restaurant glasses of wine, 8 pub sized shots of spirits or five and a third cans or bottles of premixed spirits or alcoholic soda.

IF NEEDED AND MALE: Eleven standard drinks is equal to 11 pots or 8 stubbies of full strength beer, 1 and half bottles of wine, 11 single shots of spirits or 7 cans or bottles of premixed spirits or alcoholic soda.

1. Continue

*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)

D1 How often did you have a night this big in the past six months?

1. Never (GO TO PREF1)
2. Record number of times per DAY (ALLOWABLE RANGE=1 TO 5)
3. Record number of times per WEEK (ALLOWABLE RANGE= 1 TO 7)
4. Record number of times per MONTH (ALLOWABLE RANGE=1 TO 3)
5. Record number of times during LAST SIX MONTHS (ALLOWABLE RANGE=1 TO 6)
6. Can’t say
7. Refused

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)

D2a We now want to ask you questions about the last time you had [11 or more (IF Q1x=1 (MALE) / 8 or more (IF Q1x=2 (FEMALE))] drinks in one occasion.

1. Continue

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)

D4 What day of the week was this?
PROBE IF NECESSARY: Was it a weekday or weekend?

1. Monday
2. Tuesday
3. Wednesday
4. Thursday
5. Friday
6. Saturday
7. Sunday
8. Not sure – Sunday-Thursday
9. Not sure – Friday/Saturday
10. Not sure
11. Refused

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)

D5 Was this on a public holiday or the night before?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ON THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)

D6 INTROA: Where did you start drinking?
INTROB: Where did you go next?
PLEASE NOTE THAT THE SAME PLACE CAN BE SELECTED TWICE – E.G., THE RESPONDENT CAN GO FROM ONE PUB TO ANOTHER PUB.

1. At your home
2. At someone else’s home
3. At pubs, bars, hotels, taverns or nightclubs
4. At clubs, such as sports clubs groups or meetings such as RSA Rotary, hobby groups or committee meetings
5. At restaurants, cafes, coffee shops, theatres or movies
6. At workplaces
7. At outdoor public places such as beaches or parks, including times you are in a car
8. At special events such as festivals, sports events, racing, boating, music events or dance parties
9. Can’t say
10. Refused

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)

D7 What time did you start drinking (at this place [INSERT LOCATION FROM D6])?

1. ENTER TIME AM [ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 12] (RECORD HOURS AND MINUTES)
2. ENTER TIME PM [ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 12] (RECORD HOURS AND MINUTES)
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)

D31 What time did you stop drinking (at this place)?
1. ENTER TIME AM [ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 12] (RECORD HOURS AND MINUTES)
2. ENTER TIME PM [ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 12] (RECORD HOURS AND MINUTES)
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)*

D32 Did you go on to drink somewhere else on this day?
1. Yes (GO BACK TO QUESTION D6)
2. No (END LOOP AND CONTINUE TO D33)
3. Don’t know (END LOOP AND CONTINUE TO D33)

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)*

DX1 What type of drink was your main drink for the night? That is what type of drink did you drink the most of during this occasion.
1. Regular Beer (including home brew beer)
2. Mid-strength or Light Beer
3. Cider
4. Cask Wine
5. Bottled Wine (including sparkling)
6. Ready To Drink (Premixes)
7. Liqueurs (DO NOT READ - including in cocktails)
8. Fortified wines/Sherry/Port/Vermouth
9. Spirits (DO NOT READ - including in cocktails)
10. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say (GO TO DX2)
11. (DO NOT READ) Refused (GO TO DX2)

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)*

DX1A Where there any other drink types you drank during this night? (MULTIPLES ACCEPTED)
1. Regular Beer (including home brew beer)
2. Mid-strength or Light Beer
3. Cider
4. Cask Wine
5. Bottled Wine (including sparkling)
6. Ready To Drink (Premixes)
7. Liqueurs (DO NOT READ - including in cocktails)
8. Fortified wines/Sherry/Port/Vermouth
9. Spirits (DO NOT READ - including in cocktails)
10. Nothing else
11. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say
12. (DO NOT READ) Refused

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)*

DX2 How much money do you think you spent on alcohol during this drinking occasion (includes alcohol for other people and all places listed, both on and off-premise)? RECORD IN DOLLARS INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND UP TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR
1. RECORD MONEY SPENT ON ALCOHOL [ALLOWABLE RANGE 0 TO 1000]
2. Don't know
3. Refuse to answer

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)

DX3A We are now interested in how many people you had with you on this night? Not counting yourself, what was the smallest number of people you had with you at any of the places you went to?

1. RECORD NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH YOU [ALLOWABLE RANGE 0 TO 50]
2. Don't know
3. Refuse to answer

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)

QX3B And what was the largest number (of people you had with you at any of the places you went to)?

1. RECORD NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH YOU [ALLOWABLE RANGE 0 TO 50]
2. Don't know
3. Refuse to answer

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)

D33 Did you drive home?

1. Yes (GO TO D35)
2. No
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)

D34 Were you driven home by someone else (not counting a taxi driver/someone getting paid to drive you home)?

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO D36)
3. Can’t say (GO TO D36)
4. Refused (GO TO D36)

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)

D35 Do you believe [IF D33=1 ‘you’/IF D34=1 ‘they’] were over the legal limit for driving when [IF D33=1 ‘you’/IF D34=1 ‘they’] drove?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ONE THE ONE OCCASION IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS)
D36  Before you started drinking, did you drink more or less than you intended to? 
   IF DRANK MORE: Was that a bit more or a lot more than intended?
   1. NO – drank as much as intended
   2. Drank LESS than intended to
   3. Drank a BIT MORE than intended to
   4. Drank a LOT MORE than intended to
   5. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say
   6. (DO NOT READ) Refused

*(CONSUMED MORE THAN 8/11 DRINKS ON THE ONE OCCASION IN THE LAST 6 MONTHS)*

D37  Did you do any of the following through the course of this occasion?

   (STATEMENTS)
   a. Did you get into any verbal arguments or verbal fights on that occasion?
   b. Did you get into any physical fights during this occasion?
   c. Did you have any accidents on that occasion that related to intoxication or being
      drug affected (eg. fell down stairs)?
   d. Did you have sex without a condom with someone who was not a regular partner?

   (RESPONSE FRAME)
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Don’t know
   4. Refused to answer

Section D finish
Section F start

NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES
*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)
F We are now interested in the negative consequences you have experienced both as a result of your drinking and the drinking of others during the LAST SIX MONTHS.

1. Continue

*(CONSUMED OR PURCHASED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)
F1 During the last six months has your drinking had a harmful effect on your work studies or employment opportunities?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)
F2 (During the last six months) has your drinking had a harmful effect on your marriage/intimate relationships?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)
F3 (During the last six months) has your drinking had a harmful effect on your relationships with other family members, including your children?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)
F4 (During the last six months) has your drinking had a harmful effect on your friendships or social life?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)
F5  (During the last six months) has your drinking had a harmful effect on your physical health?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)*

F6  (During the last six months) has your drinking had a harmful effect on your finances?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

Section F finish
**POLICE INVOLVEMENT**
*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)*

**G1** How many times in the last 6 months have you had any involvement with police due to your drinking?

1. Record number [ALLOWABLE RANGE =0 TO 99]
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

**TREATMENT**
*(CONSUMED ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS)*

**L1** Please understand that we are asking everybody who completes the survey this next question. In the last six months have you received help to reduce your level of drinking?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

**PERCEPTIONS**
*(ALL)*

**H1** Have you seen anyone refused service or not allowed in to a licensed premise such as a bar or pub on the grounds of intoxication in the past six months?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

*(ALL)*

**H3** A liquor ban is an area, usually a public place, where you are not allowed to drink alcohol.

How likely do you think it is that people will be caught by the police when drinking in a liquor ban area? Using a scale of 1 to 10 with 1 being ‘Not at all likely’ and 10 being ‘Very likely’.

1. Record number [ALLOWABLE RANGE =1 TO 10]
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

*(ALL)*

**H4** How likely do you think it is that a drink driver will be caught by the police? With 1 being ‘Not at all likely’ and 10 being ‘Very likely’.
1. Record number [ALLOWABLE RANGE =1 TO 10]
2. Can’t say
3. Refused
*(ALL)

**H5** Can you please rate on a scale of 1 to 10 how affordable alcohol is to you currently? With 1 being very unaffordable and 10 being very affordable

1. Record number [ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 10]
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

*(ALL)

**H6** Thinking about the last 6 months, how likely is it that a drunk person would be served alcohol at a bar or pub on a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all likely and 10 is extremely likely?

1. Record number [ALLOWABLE RANGE = 1 TO 10]
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

Section GLH finish
ATTITUDES TOWARDS POLICY *(ALL)

**J1**  Now we have some questions about whether or not you support the various ways in which alcohol can be managed in society. We are interested in whether you would strongly oppose, oppose, neither support or oppose, support or strongly support the following:

(STATEMENTS)

a) A purchase age of 20 years
b) Restrictions on the number of alcohol outlets in your community
c) An increase in the price of alcohol
d) Restrictions on alcohol advertising and promotion
e) Taxing drinkers to pay for the cost of alcohol related harm to society
f) A system to ban troublesome drinkers from purchasing any alcohol either in a pub or to take home
g) Banning the sale of alcohol with energy drinks
h) Earlier closing times for buying alcohol from bottle shops and supermarkets
i) More random breath testing to detect drink driving
j) Introducing a minimum price for alcohol (i.e., per standard drink)
k) Labels on alcohol containers warning about the dangers of drinking during pregnancy
l) Labels on alcohol containers warning about the dangers of consuming alcohol

(RESPONSE FRAME )

1. Strongly Oppose
2. Oppose
3. Neither Support or Oppose
4. Support
5. Strongly Support
6. (DO NOT READ) Can’t say
7. (DO NOT READ) Refused
Section M start

OTHER HEALTH BEHAVIOURS
*(ALL)

M1 Have you ever smoked cigarettes or tobacco at all, even just a few puffs? Please include pipes and cigars?

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO O1)
3. Can’t say (GO TO O1)
4. Refused (GO TO O1)

*(EVER SMOKED)

M2 Have you smoked a total of more than 100 cigarettes in your life?

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO O1)
3. Can’t say (GO TO O1)
4. Refused (GO TO O1)

*(SMOKED MORE THAN 100 CIGARETTES OVER LIFETIME)

M3 How often do you now smoke? Would you say...
READ OUT
1. No longer smoke (GO TO O1)
2. Less often than once a month
3. At least once a month
4. At least once a week
5. At least once a day
6. (DON’T READ) Refused (GO TO O1)
7. (DON’T READ) Don’t Know (GO TO O1)

*(CURRENT SMOKER)

M4 On average how many cigarettes do you smoke a day on days that you are smoking?

1. Record number per day [ALLOWABLE RANGE =1 TO 99]
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

*(CURRENT SMOKER)

M5 Some people smoke more when they are drinking. Do you smoke more when you are drinking, do you only smoke when you are drinking or does drinking not make a difference in your smoking?

1. I only smoke when drinking
2. I smoke more when drinking
3. Drinking does not make a difference in my smoking
4. [IF VOLUNTEERED:] I smoke less/don’t smoke when drinking
LIFE SATISFACTION *(ALL)
O1 I am now going to ask you how satisfied you feel on a scale of zero to 10. We would like you to think about the last 6 months when you answer these questions. Zero means you feel completely dissatisfied, 10 means you feel completely satisfied and the middle of the scale is 5 which means you feel neutral (i.e. neither satisfied nor dissatisfied).

Thinking about your own life and personal circumstances, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole?

1. Record number [ALLOWABLE RANGE =0 TO 10]
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

HEALTH STATUS *(ALL)
P1 (Using that same scale of zero to 10, where zero mean you feel completely dissatisfied and 10 means you feel completely satisfied and the middle of the scale is 5 which means you feel neutral (i.e. neither satisfied nor dissatisfied))

How satisfied are you with your health?

1. Record number [ALLOWABLE RANGE =0 TO 10]
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

STRESSFUL EVENTS *(ALL)
N1 Have any big changes or stressful events happened to you in the last six months?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t say
4. Refused
DEMOGRAPHICS

*(ALL)

DEM. Now I have some questions about yourself and your household.

1. Continue

*(ALL)

Q3 What is your relationship status?

1. Married, including defacto or living with life partner
2. In a relationship but not living together
3. Single
4. Divorced
5. Widow
6. Can’t say
7. Refused

*(ALL)

Q4 How many people are currently living in your household, not including you?

1. Record number [ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 20]
2. None (GO TO Q6)
3. Can’t say (GO TO Q6)
4. Refused (GO TO Q6)

*(MORE THAN ONE PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD)

Q5 How many of these people are aged under 18 years?

1. Record number [ALLOWABLE RANGE = 0 TO RESPONSE PROVIDED AT Q4]
2. Can’t say
3. Refused

*(ALL)

Q6 What is the highest grade of school (up to Year 12) that you have completed?

1. Record grade [ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 12]
2. Did not complete any schooling
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

*(ALL)

Q7 What is your highest other qualification?

1. None
2. Trade Certificate
3. Non-trade certificate
4. Associate diploma  
5. Undergraduate diploma  
6. Bachelor degree  
7. Master’s degree, postgraduate degree or postgraduate diploma  
8. Doctorate  
9. Can’t say  
10. Refused  

*(ALL)  
Q8. Could you please tell me if you are.....  

1. Student  
2. Employed for Wages  
3. Self-employed  
4. Unemployed  
5. Sick/unable to work  
6. Retired  
7. Parent/Caregiver/Doing unpaid work at home  
8. (DON’T READ) Can’t say  
9. (DON’T READ) Refused  

*(EMPLOYED FOR WAGES)  
Q9 How many hours do you work per week when you are working?  
IF UNSURE, SAY: Your best estimate is fine.  

1. Record number of hours [ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 99]  
2. Can’t say  
3. Refused  

*(EMPLOYED FOR WAGES)  
Q10 What type of employment do you have?  

READ OUT  
1. Permanent  
2. Casual  
3. Contract  
4. Can’t say  
5. Refused  

*(ALL)  
Q11a In the past 12 months have you received government benefits?  
IF YES: Would that be family assistance or some other type of government benefit or both?  

1. Yes - family assistance only  
2. Yes - other government benefits only  
3. Yes - both family assistance and other government benefits  
4. No (GO TO Q12A)
5. Can’t say (GO TO Q12A)
6. Refused (GO TO Q12A)
*(RECEIVE GOVERNMENT BENEFITS)*

**Q11b** And has your main source of income in the past twelve months been government benefits?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

*(ALL)*

**Q12a** Which of the following groups would represent your personal annual income, before tax, from all sources?

1. Negative Income
2. Nil Income
3. Less than $7,799 per year (Less than $149 per week)
4. Less than $12,999 per year (Less than $249 per week)
5. Less than $20,799 per year (Less than $399 per week)
6. Less than $31,199 per year (Less than $599 per week)
7. Less than $41,599 per year (Less than $799 per week)
8. Less than $51,999 per year (Less than $999 per week)
9. Less than $67,599 per year (Less than $1,299 per week)
10. Less than $83,199 per year (Less than $1,599 per week)
11. Less than $103,999 per year (Less than $1,999 per week)
12. $104,000 per year or more ($2000 plus per week)
13. Can’t say
14. Refused

*(ALL)*

**Q12b** Which of the following groups would represent the combined household annual income, before tax, from all sources?

1. Negative Income
2. Nil Income
3. Less than $14,000 per year (Less than $270 per week)
4. Less than $25,000 per year (Less than $481 per week)
5. Less than $34,000 per year (Less than $654 per week)
6. Less than $47,000 per year (Less than $904 per week)
7. Less than $61,000 per year (Less than $1,173 per week)
8. Less than $75,000 per year (Less than $1,142 per week)
9. Less than $90,000 per year (Less than $1,731 per week)
10. Less than $115,000 per year (Less than $2,211 per week)
11. Less than $159,000 per year (Less than $3,058 per week)
12. $159,000 per year or more ($3,058 plus per week)
13. Can’t say
14. Refused
*(ALL)*

**Q17** Were you born in Australia?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t say
4. Refused

*(BORN IN AUSTRALIA)*

**Q19** Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

1. No
2. Yes, Aboriginal
3. Yes, Torres Strait Islander
4. Yes both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
5. Can’t say
6. Refused

*(ALL)*

**Q20** Apart from Australia, is there another country that most of your ancestors come from?

1. China
2. England
3. Former Yugoslavia (including Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia)
4. Germany
5. Greece
6. Hong Kong
7. India
8. Ireland
9. Italy
10. Lebanon
11. Malaysia
12. Malta
13. Netherlands
14. New Zealand
15. Northern Ireland
16. Philippines
17. Poland
18. Scotland
19. South Africa
20. Thailand
21. Turkey
22. U.S.A
23. Vietnam
24. Wales
25. None
26. Other (specify)
27. Can’t say
28. Refused

*(LANDLINE SAMPLE)
SMP1. How many residential phone numbers do you have in your household, not including lines dedicated to faxes, modems or business phone numbers. Do not include mobile phones.
IF NECESSARY: How many individual LANDLINE numbers are there at your house that you can use to make and receive telephone calls?

1. Number of lines given (Specify_______) RECORD WHOLE NUMBER (ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 99) *(DISPLAY “UNLIKELY RESPONSE” IF I1 = >3)
2. Don’t know/ Not stated (PROGRAMMER NOTE: RECORD IN DATA AS 999)
3. Refused (PROGRAMMER NOTE: RECORD IN DATA AS 888)

*(MOBILE SAMPLE)
SMP2. Do you also have a working mobile phone?

1. Yes (GO TO END2)
2. No (GO TO END2)
3. (Don’t know) (GO TO END2)
4. (Refused) (GO TO END2)

*(MOBILE SAMPLE, HAS AT LEAST ONE WORKING FIXED LINE IN HOUSEHOLD)
SMP3. Is there at least one working fixed line telephone inside your home that is used for making and receiving calls?

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO END2)
3. (Don’t know) (GO TO END2)
4. (Refused) (GO TO END2)

*(MOBILE SAMPLE, HAS AT LEAST ONE WORKING FIXED LINE IN HOUSEHOLD)
SMP4. How many residential phone numbers do you have in your household, not including lines dedicated to faxes, modems or business phone numbers. Do not include mobile phones.
IF NECESSARY: How many individual LANDLINE numbers are there at your house that you can use to make and receive telephone calls?

1. Number of lines given (Specify_______) RECORD WHOLE NUMBER (ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 99) *(DISPLAY “UNLIKELY RESPONSE” IF I1 = >3)
2. Don’t know/ Not stated (PROGRAMMER NOTE: RECORD IN DATA AS 999)
3. Refused (PROGRAMMER NOTE: RECORD IN DATA AS 888)

Section DEM finish
CONTACT DETAILS
*(ALL)

END2 Turning Point may be conducting further studies in the future. The follow-up studies would involve similar questions to those asked today. It would greatly help the research if you would consider participating again. Would it be okay to contact you again to see if you’re available to participate?

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO END1)

*(AGREE TO BE RECONTACTED)

END2a Your details will be held securely at the research site and will be destroyed after seven years. They will only be linked to the data in the archives by a unique identifier code.

1. Continue

*(AGREE TO BE RECONTACTED)

NAME May I please have your name?
IF NECESSARY: JUST YOUR FIRST NAME IS FINE

1. Name given (SPECIFY______)
2. (Refused)

*(AGREE TO BE RECONTACTED)

PHONE Could I confirm the number I have called you on is [INSERT TELNUM] - would this be the best number to reach you on?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: FOR LANDLINE NUMBERS RECORD AREA CODE AND PHONE NUMBER (10 DIGIT NUMBER)

1. Number in sample record confirmed
2. New number given (SPECIFY______) (STANDARD CHECKS ON STD / NUMBER RANGE)
3. (Refused number)

*(AGREE TO BE RECONTACTED)

ALT Is there an alternate number I can contact you on?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: FOR LANDLINE NUMBERS RECORD AREA CODE AND PHONE NUMBER (10 DIGIT NUMBER)

1. Enter phone number
2. (Refused number)

*(AGREE TO BE RECONTACTED)

ADDR And could I have your address
IF NECESSARY: THIS IS SO WE CAN SEND YOU INFORMATION ABOUT FUTURE SURVEYS DISPLAY ADDRESS FROM SAMPLE RECORD

1. Address from sample record correct
2. Collect new address / edit address in sample record (STANDARD SCRIPT FOR COLLECTING ADDRESS, LOCALITY, POSTCODE AND STATE)
3. (Refused address)

*(AGREE TO BE RECONTACTED)
EMAIL Do you have an email address

1. Collect email address (STANDARD METHOD: 2 PART SEPARATELY)
2. (Refused/don’t have email address)

*(AGREE TO BE RECONTACTED)
OTHERCONTACT: Is there any other way we can contact you that you would prefer (i.e., skype handle, facebook url, anything)

1. Collect contact info (Specify)
2. (Refused/No)

*(AGREE TO BE RECONTACTED)
THIRD PARTY Sometimes we have some problems getting on to our participants as they move house or change mobile or email addresses. We would like to ask if you could give us the contact details of someone who would know your new contact details if the information we have for you has changed. We would just tell them that you were helping us out by participating in a survey on public health. Is there someone we could contact in the event that we can’t get on to you?

1. Yes
2. No (no need to give alternative contact person / not moving anywhere) (GO TO END3)
3. No – refused (GO TO END1)

*(AGREED TO BE RECONTACTED AND PROVIDE THIRD PARTY DETAILS)
T1 RECORD / EDIT DETAILS OF CONTACT PERSON
1. First Name:
2. Surname:
3. Phone Number: STD CODE: (__) PHONE NUMBER: _____ _____
4. Email:

*(AGREED TO BE RECONTACTED AND PROVIDE THIRD PARTY DETAILS)
T2 Relationship to respondent

1. Husband/wife/partner
2. Former husband or wife
3. Father
4. Mother
5. Brother
6. Sister
7. Son
8. Daughter
9. Father–in–law
10. Mother–in–law
11. Brother–in–law
12. Sister–in–law
13. Son–in–law
15. Grandfather
16. Grandmother
17. Other male relative
18. Other female relative
19. Male friend
20. Female friend
21. Employer
22. Other (specify)

*(ALL)

END1 That was the final question. Your answers will be merged in with others and stored in an archive. This will allow Turning Point and other researchers to conduct research on alcohol consumption and purchasing without being able to identify any individuals. A summary of the study will be available through the Turning Point website. This should be available in late 2013.

1. Continue

Section REC finish

Section END start

*(ALL)

END3 If you are concerned about drinking or anything else we talked about in this survey, you can contact DirectLine for help or information on alcohol. Their number is 1800 888 236. AS REQUIRED: DirectLine is like Lifeline but specialises in alcohol and drug–related issues.

1. Continue

*(ALL)

END4 If you have any queries about the study I can give you a contact number for the Turning Point researcher.

IF WOULD LIKE CONTACT NUMBER: Dr Sarah Callinan on 03 8413 8475. The title of the project is “The International Alcohol Control Study”

1. Continue

*(ALL)

ENDS If you have any concerns about this research, please call the Chair of the approving Human Research Ethics Committee at Eastern Health. The office number is (03) 9895 3398. The reference number for this project is E07/1213.

1. Continue

Section END finish
*(ALL)
CLOSE  Thank you very much for helping us with this study, we really appreciate it. In case you missed it my name is [insert name] from The Social Research Centre in North Melbourne.

1.  Continue
OK, that’s fine, could you just tell me the main reason you don’t want to do the survey, because that’s important information for us?

1. No comment
2. Too busy
3. Not interested
4. Too personal / intrusive
5. Don’t trust surveys
6. Don’t like subject matter
7. Don’t believe surveys are confidential / privacy concerns
8. Silent number
9. Never do surveys
10. 20-25 minutes too long
11. Get too many calls for surveys / telemarketing
12. Too old / frail / deaf / unable to do survey (CODE AS TOO OLD / FRAIL / DEAF / UNABLE TO DO SURVEY)
13. Not a residential number (business, etc) (CODE AS NOT A RESIDENTIAL NUMBER)
14. Language difficulty (CODE AS LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY NO FOLLOW UP)
15. Going away / moving house (CODE AS AWAY DURATION)
16. Asked to be taken off list and never called again
17. No one 18 plus in household (CODE AS NO ONE 18 PLUS IN HOUSEHOLD)
18. Respondent unreliable / drunk (CODE AS OTHER OUT OF SCOPE)
19. Other (SPECIFY…)

Definitely don’t call back (hard refusal)
Possible conversion (soft refusal)

Intro1=3 or Intro2=4 (Household refusal)
Intro2=5 or Intro3=3 or Mob3=3 or Mob4=3 or Intro4=4 or Intro6=2 or Intro6x=3 (Respondent refusal)
Intro2=56 (Parent refusal for 16/17 year old to participate)
Mob1=9 (Respondent refusal/refused state)
Mob2=2 (Under 16 years of age)
Mob1=3 (Refused age)
Quota fail

Thank you for your time but we need to speak with people aged 16 years or older.
Thank you for your time but for this study we need to confirm your age.
Thank you for your time but for this study we need to know your location.
## Appendix 2

### Table A1 Amount of standard drinks in one unit by beverage types and container types in on-license consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Regular beer</th>
<th>Mid-strength or light beer</th>
<th>Cider</th>
<th>Cask wine</th>
<th>Bottled wine</th>
<th>Ready to drink</th>
<th>Liqueurs</th>
<th>Fortified wine/Sherry/Port</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pints</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SA Pint</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Schooner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SA schooner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jug</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Small bottle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Large bottle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>500ml bottle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>375ml can</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Large can</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Schmiddy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Pony</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Seven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Small glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Large glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.671</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Half bottle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bottle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1 litre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>2 litre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>4 litre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Single shot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Double shot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Triple shot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Mini bottle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A2 Amount of standard drinks in one unit by beverage types and container types in off-license purchasing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Regular beer</th>
<th>Mid-strength or light beer</th>
<th>Cider</th>
<th>Cask wine</th>
<th>Bottled wine</th>
<th>Ready to drink</th>
<th>Liqueurs</th>
<th>Fortified wine/Sherry/Port</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>375ml can</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>500ml can</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>375ml bottle</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>500ml bottle</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>750ml bottle</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4*375ml bottles</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>6*375ml cans</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6*375ml bottles</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cans slab</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bottle slab</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Wine bottle</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>12* Wine bottle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>93.6</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1 litre cask</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>2 litre cask</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>4 litre cask</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1 litre bottle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>750ml spirits bottle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>375ml spirits bottle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>