

Youth and Alcohol
ALAC Youth Drinking Monitor

August 2001

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This report presents the results of the ALAC Youth Drinking Monitor for 2001. Interviewing for this survey took place between 26 March and 22 April, 2001. A total sample of 362 Youth aged between 13 and 18 were interviewed. This monitor is the fourth survey in a series commenced in 1997 to evaluate and give direction to ALAC's drinking campaign for Youth.

This monitor is the second survey conducted after the legal drinking age was lowered to 18 on 1 December 1999. Despite the law change, the survey included 18-year-old teenagers in the sample to make possible comparisons with previous surveys.

Also included in the sample for the first time is a sample of 13-year-old teenagers. The decision to include these young people was made in order to investigate the prevalence and frequency of risky drinking amongst this age group. Note, however, that the number of 13-year-olds interviewed was small and that the results are therefore only indicative.

The analysis of the results for this survey has been mainly based on 14-17 year olds. To make direct comparisons possible, the results for the 2000 survey were re-analysed by the same age group.

Summary of main findings

The following table summarises the results for 14-17 year olds, in terms of a number of key indicators¹. For comparative purposes, results are also presented for the 2000 survey. Significant differences are shown with an arrow (➤).

Note that the term, “risky drinking”, refers to drinking five or more glasses of alcohol during any one drinking occasion.

It should also be noted that the table expresses all results based on the total sample of 14-17 year olds. Figures may not correspond exactly with those presented in the body of this report, where they are sometimes based on the sub-sample of ‘current drinkers’.

Table 1: Key indicators, 2000 and 2001 surveys

	2001 14-17 year olds n=235 %	2000 14-17 year olds n=237 %
Trial:		
Ever tried alcohol (even a sip)	➤95	99
Ever had a <u>full</u> glass	80	86
Current drinking behaviour:		
% claiming first really started drinking under 15	42	NM
Currently drink alcohol	➤79	84
Currently have a drink at least <u>once a week</u>	31	32
5 or more glasses drunk on the <u>last</u> drinking occasion	34	34
Risky drinking:		
Have had at least 1x risky drinking occasion in the last 2 weeks	32	31
Have had at least 1x risky drinking occasion in the last 3 months	54	62
Self-perception:		
Believe drinking more than last year	➤23	31
Believe drinking “far too much”/“too much”	14	17
Sources of alcohol:		
Personally purchase	10	12
From parents	50	57
From friends	➤43	52
Parental involvement:		
Parents know you drink	67	68
Parents given alcohol to take to a social function	➤19	28
Parents given money to buy alcohol	5	8

¹ As noted earlier, the number of 13-year-olds interviewed was small and their results are therefore not included for the main analysis. Likewise, the results are not included for the 18 year olds interviewed.

With these results in mind, the main findings of the current ALAC Youth Drinking Monitor may be summarised as follows:

- **Almost one-third of 14-17 year olds are drinking weekly.**

Almost all (95%) of 14-17 year olds claimed they had tried alcohol and 84% of these trialists had had a *full glass* at some stage or other (this equates to 80% of all 14-17 year olds). Over half of trialists (52%) claimed they had first started really drinking when they were under 15 (this equates to 42% of all 14-17 year olds).

Most of these teenagers (98%) claimed they were current drinkers (this equates to 79% of all 14-17 year olds), with 38% claiming they drank at least once every week (this equates to 31% of all 14-17 year olds).

- **Risky drinking is prevalent.**

When asked about their last drinking occasion, 42% of 14-17 year old current drinkers claimed they had had five or more glasses. This equates to 34% of all 14-17 year olds.

In fact, 40% of current drinkers claimed they had drunk this amount during one drinking occasion at least once in the last two weeks (this equates to 32% of all 14-17 year olds). Two-thirds (67%) claimed they had drunk to excess during one drinking occasion at least once in the last three months (this equates to 54% of all 14-17 year olds).

- **Almost one-third can be defined as “Heavier drinkers”.**

When the frequency and amount drunk is taken into account (using ALAC’s definition of five or more glasses for risky drinking), 31% of all 14-17 year olds are defined as “Heavier drinkers”, 44% as “Lighter drinkers” and 25% as “Non-drinkers”.

“Heavier drinkers” tend to have an older age profile and have, in comparison to the other two segments, considerable discretionary income. There are tendencies for them to drive, have a job, not be studying, be Māori and be male.

When questioned about their last drinking occasion, over half (56%) of the “Heavier drinkers” claimed they drunk nine or more glasses. One third (33%) drank more than 10 (twice ALAC’s definition of heavy or excessive drinking).

Sixty nine percent (69%) claimed they had drunk five or more glasses in one drinking occasion at least once in the last two weeks. Almost all (93%) claimed they had done this at least once in the last three months.

- **Relatively few believe they are drinking excessively.**

Almost one-third (29%) of 14-17 year old current drinkers claimed to be drinking *more* now than they were last year (this equates to 23% of all 14-17 year olds). This is offset by 31% claiming to be drinking less (this equates to 25% of all 14-17 year olds).

Given the levels of risky drinking, it is significant that only 17% claimed to be drinking *far too much* or *too much* (this equates to 14% of all 14-17 year olds).

- **Alcohol is indirectly on young people's agendas.**

When questioned on an unprompted basis, alcohol per se is not directly identified as a concern by 14-17 year olds.

However, it is clear that it is an indirect concern in the context of a concern with peer pressure. As such, drink-driving, drugs, sex and smoking are also of concern.

- **Under aged purchasing does not appear to be a major issue.**

Fourteen percent (14%) of 14-17 year old current drinkers claimed to purchase alcohol themselves (this equates to 10% of all 14-17 year olds).

Bottle stores appear to be the main retail outlets used. Although the sub-sample of 'purchasers' is small, it would appear that few are asked for ID.

Most acquired their alcohol from their parents (62%, 50% of all 14-17 year olds) and friends (54%, 43% of all 14-17 year olds). Significantly, of those who acquired alcohol from their parents, 55% claimed they drank *all of it* or *most of it* with their parents.

- **Parents are confirmed as a key channel.**

The majority of 14-17 year old current drinkers (83%) claimed their parents knew they drank. In fact, 24% of current drinkers in this age group claimed that in the last six months, their parents had supplied them with alcohol to attend a social function they were going to without them (this equates to 19% of all 14-17 year olds). Note that 6% had actually given them money to purchase alcohol (this equates to 5% of all 14-17 year olds).

- **Issues relating to alcohol are not usually discussed by parents.**

As a general observation, 14-17 year olds report their parents as only sometimes, not often or never discussing issues to do with alcohol.

About half (49%) claimed their parents *always* or *mostly set them clear rules about alcohol use*. However, less than one-third (31%) claimed their parents *mostly* or *always had discussions with them about drinking* and 39% claimed their parents *mostly* or *always* talked to them about *the kinds of things that could go wrong in situations where alcohol was present*.

Only 27% claimed their parents *always* or *mostly set a limit on how much they could drink before they went out to an event where alcohol would be present*.

Conclusions

Based on these main findings, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. This monitor confirms the results of the first survey following the lowering of the drinking age. These results confirm a high prevalence of risky drinking amongst 14-17 year olds.

Therefore, it is recommended that ALAC design future communication campaigns and other strategies that target this age group and their drinking behaviour.

2. There is some indicative evidence to suggest that these communications and strategies should also target those under 14.
3. The results presented here also suggest many parents are not effectively engaging with their children on alcohol issues. Parents are the major suppliers of alcohol to 14-17 year olds.

Therefore, it is recommended that ALAC design future communication campaigns and other strategies that encourage parents to carefully consider the consequences of supplying alcohol to their teenage children.

1. Introduction and objectives

1.1 Introduction

In April 1997, BRC Marketing & Social Research established a “benchmark” of the drinking behaviour of young people, 14 to 18 years of age. This survey was conducted just prior to the commencement of the Alcohol Advisory Council’s multi-media campaign targeted at reducing **risky drinking**² amongst Youth.

Key statistics that related to drinking amongst Youth were re-measured, again, in surveys conducted in April 1997, November 1998 and in March 2000.

The survey for 1999 was postponed due to the timing of the legislative changes to the drinking laws. These changes impacted especially on Youth access to alcohol as the legal drinking age was reduced to 18, and beer became available in supermarkets and on Sundays. This survey was eventually conducted early in 2000 (March/April).

It should be noted that a decision was made to continue to include 18-year-old teenagers in the 2000 survey for comparative reasons. This was also the case for the 2001 survey and in order to investigate the incidence and frequency of risky drinking amongst the very young, 13-year-old teenagers were also included.

1.2 Objectives

The overall purpose of the current survey (March/April 2001) was to continue measuring changes in Youth attitudes and behaviour towards risky drinking; thereby giving further direction and focus to ALAC’s youth drinking campaign.

More specifically, the questioning was focused on:

- The concerns that Youth have generally, and whether alcohol is considered to be a concern. That is, is it an item on their agenda?
- Attitudes about drinking alcohol and drinking behaviour in general, but particularly with regard to risky drinking.
- The incidence and frequency with which Youth drink alcohol, with a particular focus on risky drinking.
- What sort of alcohol Youth are drinking and where they are buying or accessing it from.
- Youth perceptions of the consequences of risky drinking, and the negative outcomes they have personally experienced.

² ALAC defines risky drinking for the age group in question as drinking five or more glasses of alcohol during any one drinking occasion.

- Knowledge of “keeping safe” strategies when faced with the choice of drinking alcohol.
- Youth perceptions about parental interaction with Youth in regard to alcohol, including their involvement in supervising alcohol use and providing alcohol.
- Awareness of the laws regarding the supply of alcohol to minors by 17 and 18 year old Youth.

2. Method

2.1 Approach

As for previous surveys, the current ALAC Youth Drinking Monitor was conducted by **telephone**, with BRC interviewers calling randomly selected households and then, within selected households, randomly selecting Youth aged between 13 and 18 inclusive. Some initial focus is given to contacting male Youth, due to the fact that they are more mobile and are therefore less likely to be at home.

Interviewing took place between 26 March and 22 April 2001. The total sample of 362 Youth was evenly divided between Māori and non-Māori Youth, to allow for the analysis of results to be completed by ethnicity, although quotas were also set in terms of age and gender. **Weighting** at the processing stage corrected for this stratification and ensured the total sample was representative of the age group in question.

2.2 Sampling

Youth were contacted as follows:

- At first, households were randomly selected.
- Then within selected households, the Youth who had his/her birthday next was selected to be interviewed. Up to three attempts were made to interview the selected Youth before they were substituted.

Households were sourced from Telecom's electronic telephone directories, while the Electoral Enrolment Centre's Rolls were specifically used to facilitate the efficient contacting of Māori households.

Where the Youth selected was under 15 years of age, interviewers completed an intermediary step by asking for the consent of their parent or caregiver. This is in accordance with the Code of Practice of the Market Research Society of New Zealand Inc.

It should be noted that the response rate for this survey was very high at 49% and this can largely be accounted for by the methods used to select and contact households and respondents.

2.3 Questionnaire & questionnaire development

A copy of the questionnaire used in the interviewing is included in this report as an appendix. As the questionnaire used for this survey is largely the same questionnaire used for previous surveys, pre-testing was only completed to test the new areas of questioning (e.g. questions relating to the legislative changes).

A pilot of six telephone interviews was carried out in mid March to ensure the wording of the questions was understood by young people (cognitive testing). This information was then used to revise and finalise the questionnaire.

2.4 Weighting

At the processing stage, the interviewed sample was weighted in order to ensure the sample used for analysis purposes was representative of the 13 to 18 year old population group covered by the survey. This is a common practice in market research. The weighting parameters used for this were based on the 1996 Census of Dwellings and Population and specifically related to the variables of age, gender and ethnicity for the age group in question (Statistics New Zealand).

As a result of the weighting, the maximum sampling error for this survey is plus or minus 6.6% at the 95% confidence level.

2.5 Analysis & presentation of the results

Previous surveys have been analysed based on a segmentation of the total sample of Youth, taking into consideration their drinking frequency and the volume of alcohol consumed. This has also been the basis of the analysis on this occasion as well³.

This is explained more fully in Section 4, but this segmentation has basically resulted in the creation of three groups of Youth; "Heavier drinkers", "Lighter drinkers" and "Non-drinkers".

It is important to note that some respondents were unable to be classified into one of these groups (n=8) and, therefore, this sometimes affects the size of sub-samples.

Previous surveys have been analysed based on samples of 14 to 18 year old teenagers and while this has been appropriate given the then legislation, this is no longer the case.

Therefore, this report presents the results based on the sub-sample of 14 to 17 year old teenagers, and in order to provide some continuity, also presents the results for the sub-sample of 14 to 17 year old teenagers from the survey in 2000.

Additionally, the results for the 18-year-old teenagers from both surveys are presented separately, as are the results for the 13-year-old teenagers interviewed for the first time on this occasion.

2.6 Significance tests

Provided below are statistical tests of significance used to test the results presented in this report.

In accordance with convention, the following tests for statistical significance have been based on the "95% confidence interval". The 95% confidence interval is the range *around* the single survey-derived estimate that, were an infinite number of unique random samples drawn from the population of interest, we would expect 95% of the alternative estimates to fall into this range.

Margin of error for a simple random sample estimate – small sample relative to population

The standard confidence interval formula is:

$$p \pm 1.96 * \text{sqrt}[p(1-p)/n],$$

where: p = the proportion (%) of interest
n = the sample size

³ The survey has also been examined separately by age, gender and ethnicity, and tabulations relating to this may be found in a second volume of this report.

Margin of error for a weighted sample estimate

A weighted sample is one in which two or more “strata” are formed, but sampled at differential rates. The standard confidence interval formula is:

$$p \pm 1.96 * \text{sqrt}\{\sum[w_i^2 * p_i(1-p_i)/n_i]\},$$

where p = the proportion (%) of interest
 p_i = the proportion in stratum i
 n_i = the sample size in stratum i
 w_i = the *known* population proportion in stratum i

Margin of error for the difference between estimates from 2 independent samples

The confidence interval formula for comparing estimates from two independent simple random samples (i.e., two mutually exclusive groups that have no overlap with each other), is:

$$|p_1 - p_2| \pm 1.96 * \text{sqrt}[p_1(1-p_1)/n_1 + p_2(1-p_2)/n_2],$$

where $|\dots|$ denotes *absolute value*, i.e. ignores sign
 p_1 = the proportion (%) of interest in sample 1
 p_2 = the proportion (%) of interest in sample 2
 n_1 = the size of sample 1
 n_2 = the size of sample 2

If this confidence interval does not cross zero, i.e. the expression on the right hand side of the “ \pm ” sign is smaller than the difference between the two estimates (p_1 and p_2), then the difference is statistically significant.

3. Sample description

Following is a demographic description or profile of the total sample of 362, 13 to 18 year old teenagers who were interviewed for this survey. It should be noted that this profile is based on the **unweighted** sample.

Table 2: Gender

	Total sample n=362 %	Sub- sample 14- 17 years n=243 %	Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %
Male	51	49	50	59
Female	49	51	50	41
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.
Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 3: Age

Q1. First of all, could you please tell me your age?

	Total sample n=362 %	Sub- sample 14- 17 years n=243 %	Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %
13 years old	17	0	100	0
15 years old	17	25	0	0
15 years old	17	25	0	0
16 years old	17	25	0	0
17 years old	17	25	0	0
18 years old	16	0	0	100
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.
Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 4: Ethnicity*Q1a. Can you please tell me which of these ethnic groups you fit into?*

	Total sample n=362 %	Sub- sample 14- 17 years n=243 %	Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %
Māori	49	49	50	49
NZ European	64	64	68	58
Other European	3	3	0	7
Samoan	1	1	3	2
Cook Island Māori	1	1	0	3
Tongan	1	2	0	2
Niuean	1	1	0	0
Other	5	6	2	5
Refused	0	0	0	0
Total	**	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 5: Educational status*Q42. Are you currently studying...?*

	Total sample n=362 %	Sub- sample 14- 17 years n=243 %	Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %
At school/college	76	85	98	15
At university/polytechnic	10	4	0	46
<i>Not studying</i>	14	11	2	39
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 6: Employment status*Q43. And do you have a paid job?*

	Total sample n=362 %	Sub- sample 14- 17 years n=243 %	Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %
Part-time job	39	43	20	39
Full-time job	9	7	0	24
No job/between jobs	53	50	80	37
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 7: Income status*Q44. And approximately how much money do you get on a weekly basis?*

	Total sample n=362 %	Sub- sample 14- 17 years n=243 %	Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %
Less than \$10	12	11	25	2
\$10 - 19	14	14	30	2
\$20 - 29	17	19	25	2
\$30 - 49	10	12	8	2
\$50 - 99	16	19	3	17
\$100 - 199	14	12	2	36
\$200 or more	12	8	0	37
Nothing/ no money	4	4	5	3
Don't know	1	1	2	0
Refused	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 8: Living situation*Q45. And which of the following best describes your living situation?*

	Total sample n=362 %	Sub- sample 14- 17 years n=243 %	Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %
I live with both parents	70	70	80	56
I live <u>mostly</u> with one parent or guardian	17	19	15	7
My parents live apart and I live some of my time with each of them	1	1	3	2
I live away from my parents/guardians (e.g. boarding or flatting)	11	8	0	34
Other	2	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 9: Drivers/Non-drivers*Q46. Do you regularly drive a car or ride a motorbike (as a driver)?*

	Total sample n=362 %	Sub- sample 14- 17 years n=243 %	Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %
No, don't drive at all	59	58	88	34
No, don't drive regularly	9	12	5	5
A car	28	28	0	59
A motorbike	5	6	7	2
Total	**	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 10: Smoke cigarettes*Q47. Do you smoke cigarettes at present?*

	Total sample n=362 %	Sub- sample 14- 17 years n=243 %	Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %
Yes	20	22	5	27
No	80	78	95	73
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 11: Town, city, country area*Q48. Do you live in a town or city, or a country area?*

	Total sample n=362 %	Sub- sample 14- 17 years n=243 %	Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %
Town or city	88	88	90	90
Country area	12	12	10	10
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 12: Closest town or city*Q50. And lastly, what town or city do you live in or are closest to?*

	Total sample n=362 %	Sub- sample 14- 17 years n=243 %	Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %
Northland	2	2	2	2
Auckland	27	26	33	24
Waikato	10	9	10	10
Bay of Plenty	7	8	7	7
Gisborne	2	2	3	0
Taranaki	4	5	3	3
Hawke's Bay	6	7	7	5
Manawatu	7	7	5	12
Wairarapa	2	1	5	0
Wanganui	3	3	2	3
Wellington	11	9	8	19
Nelson/Marlborough	3	2	5	2
West Coast	1	1	0	0
Christchurch	9	10	3	8
Timaru/Oamaru	1	2	0	0
Dunedin	4	3	7	5
Invercargill	2	3	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

4. Segmentation of Youth

4.1 Approach

To examine the results of the current ALAC Youth Drinking Monitor in accordance with the current legislation, the total sample of 13 to 18 year old teenagers has been divided into three sub-groups:

- 13-year-old teenagers.
- 14 to 17 year old teenagers.
- 18-year-old teenagers.

This report focuses mainly on presenting results for the **14 to 17 year old sub-group**. The 13 and 18-year-old sub-groups are treated as outlying groups; the results for which are presented in contrast to the main group.

While some analysis of the results of the survey has been completed by age, gender and ethnicity, as mentioned in the previous section, the most insightful analysis has been based on a **behavioural** segmentation (as for the original “benchmark” and all previous surveys). This segmentation takes into account drinking frequency and volumes consumed.

The amount of alcohol drunk on the last drinking occasion is considered to be an estimate of usual drinking behaviour. “Heavier” and “Lighter drinkers” are distinguished on the basis of ALAC’s definition of risky drinking:

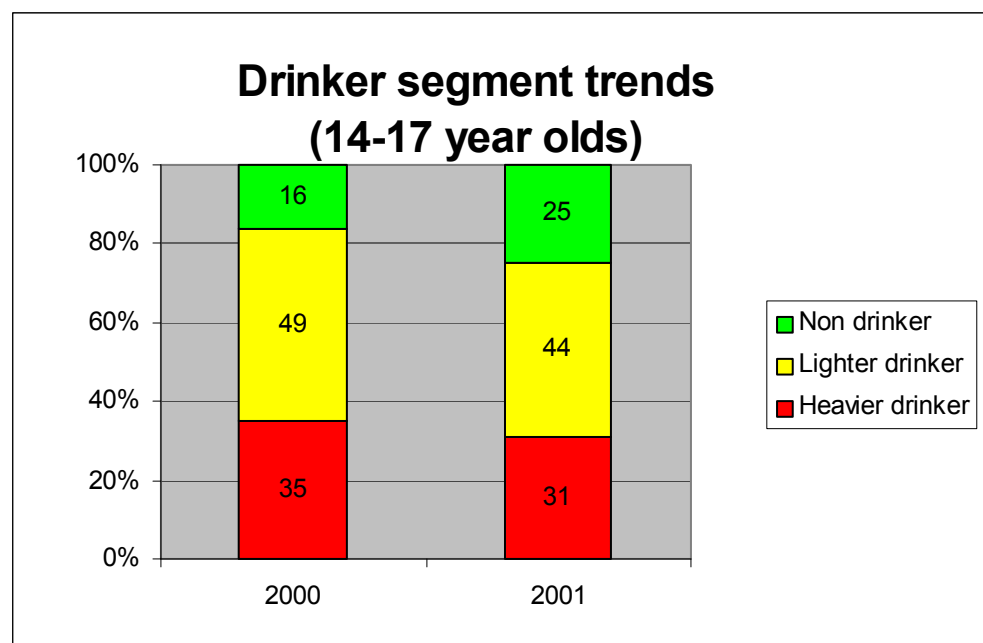
- **“Heavier drinkers”** - those who reported drinking **five⁴ or more** “glasses” of alcohol on their last drinking occasion.
- **“Lighter drinkers”** - those who reported drinking less than five “glasses” of alcohol on their last drinking occasion.
- **“Non-drinkers”** - those who reported they have either never had a sip or full “glass” of alcohol **or** they have previously tried alcohol, but no longer drink.

⁴ Drinking five or more glasses on one drinking occasion was used as the defining criteria for “heavier” drinking in our analysis. Five or more glasses in a row is used by ALAC to define risky drinking by Youth.

Following is a graph that illustrates the risky drinking trend for the current survey, for 14 to 17 year old teenagers, in comparison to the results for the monitor in 2000. This shows the following:

- Three-quarters of 14-17 year olds (75%) defined as “current drinkers”.
- Almost one-third of 14-17 year olds defined as “Heavier drinkers” (31%).
- A significantly greater proportion of “Non-drinkers” (25%) compared to the results for 2000 (16%). The difference in terms of the proportions of “Heavier drinkers” is not significant.

Figure 1:



4.2 Segment profiles

4.2.1 “Heavier drinkers”

“Heavier drinkers” represent the second largest group of young people, 14 to 17 years at 31%.

Trend

It is difficult to identify any trends based on two years’ data. The smaller proportion of “Heavier drinkers” reported in this year’s survey (31%) is not significantly different than the proportion reported in 2000 (35%).

Drinking behaviour

Fifty percent (50%) of “Heavier drinkers” claim they first “started really drinking” when they were under 15. Over half (53%) claim they currently drink at least once every week.

When questioned about their last drinking occasion, over half (56%) claimed they drunk nine or more glasses. One third (33%) drank more than 10 (twice ALAC’s definition of risky drinking).

Sixty nine percent (69%) claimed they had drunk five or more glasses in one drinking occasion at least once in the last two weeks. Almost all (93%) claimed they had done this at least once in the last three months.

Demographic characteristics

Demographically “Heavier drinkers” tend to differ from the other groups in terms of the following characteristics:

- In general, they have the oldest age profile, with almost two-thirds (65%) in the 16-17 year old age group and 37% claiming to be 17 years of age. In comparison, 18% of “Lighter drinkers” and 22% of “Non-drinkers” are 17 years of age.
- Perhaps reflecting their age, “Heavier drinkers” are more likely to claim they have more money than the other two groups. For example, 42% claim they have more than \$50 per week, compared to 22% of the “Lighter drinkers” and 16% of the “Non-drinkers”.
- Also, reflecting their age, is the fact that a greater proportion of “Heavier drinkers” claim they smoke (40% cf. 14% of “Lighter drinkers” and 4% of “Non-drinkers”).
- There are also some other slight differences worth noting. “Heavier drinkers” are slightly more likely than the other groups to claim they drive, have a job, not be studying, be Māori and be male.

Self-perception

Forty percent (40%) claimed they were drinking *more* now than they were last year. Two-thirds (66%) thought the amount they were drinking now was *about right*.

However, 45% claimed they had attempted to *cut back in the last year*.

Nevertheless, they were most likely to agree with statements such as *getting drunk is fun*, and *if I'm going to drink, I usually drink to get drunk*.

Risk-related profile

"Heavier drinkers" are likely to engage in a number of risk-related behaviours including:

- They are the most likely to claim they experienced particularly outcomes as a result of their drinking. For example, *got into an argument or fight* (41%) and *ended up in a sexual situation that they were not happy about* (22%).
- Almost half (46%) drive either a car or a motorbike.
- As noted above, 40% smoke.

4.2.2 "Lighter drinkers"

"Lighter drinkers" comprise 44% of young people in the age group, 14 to 17 and as such, are the largest group of Youth.

Trend

As for "Heavier drinkers", the smaller proportion of "Lighter drinkers" reported in this year's survey (44%) is not significantly different than the proportion reported in 2000 (49%).

Drinking behaviour

Over half (52%) of "Lighter drinkers" claimed they "first started really drinking" when they were under 15. Just over one quarter (27%) claim they drink at least once a week.

However, on their last drinking occasion, most (60%) had no more than two glasses, and only 20% report having five or more glasses during a single drinking occasion anytime in the last two weeks. This increases to 49% when a three-month period is considered.

Demographic characteristics

In an overall sense, “Lighter drinkers” reflect the demographic profile of the 14-17 year old age group in general, although a slightly greater proportion are female. However, in other respects, they are also transitional:

- For example, many more “Lighter drinkers” (55%) than “Non-drinkers” (36%) have a job of some type, although not as many as “Heavier drinkers” (61%).
- As a result, a reasonable proportion (22%) have more than \$50 to spend per week; more than “Non-drinkers” (16%), but not as many as “Heavier drinkers” (42%).
- Many “Lighter drinkers” also claim to drive (47% cf. “Heavier drinkers” at 55% and “Non-drinkers” at 23%), but most are non-smokers (14% cf. “Heavier drinkers” at 40% and “Non-drinkers” at 4%).

Self-perception

Almost one-quarter (22%) of “Lighter drinkers” claimed they were drinking *more* now than they were last year, and most (74%) believed the amount they were drinking was *about right*.

Although only 7% thought they were drinking *too much*, 46% claimed they had tried to *cut back* in the last year.

Risk-related profile

“Lighter drinkers” were less likely to engage in risk-related behaviours than “Heavier drinkers”:

- While many had vomited or got confused, only 15% had *got into an argument or fight*, and only 6% had *got themselves into a sexual situation that they were not happy about*.
- While about the same proportion drove (41%), fewer smoked (14%).

4.2.3 “Non-drinkers”

“Non-drinkers” are, at 25%, the smallest of the three groups of Youth, 14 to 17. The proportion of “Non-drinkers” in the overall sample is significantly larger than the proportion reported in 2000 (16%).

Trend

As noted above, a significantly larger proportion of the sample this year comprises “Non-drinkers”. At least another survey will be required to confirm whether this is a trend.

Drinking behaviour

Few “Non-drinkers” claimed they have ever had a *full glass* of alcohol (10%). By definition, they are currently not drinking.

Demographic characteristics

Demographically they tend to differ from the other groups in terms of the following characteristics:

- They are, by far, the youngest segment. Over 53% of “Non-drinkers” are 14 years of age (53% cf. “Heavier drinkers” at 15% and “Lighter drinkers” at 19%).
- However, it is also interesting to note that 22% are 17 years of age. The base number for this segment is very small (n=46) and, therefore, caution must be exercised in interpreting this result.
- As a result of their youthful age, “Non-drinkers” are also more likely than the other segments to not have a job (64% claim they have no job cf. “Heavier drinkers” at 39% and “Lighter drinkers” at 45%); to have relatively little money to spend (46% claim they have less than \$20 a week to spend cf. “Heavier drinkers” at only 15% and “Lighter drinkers” at 29%); to not drive (77% cf. “Heavier drinkers” at 45% and “Lighter drinkers” at 53%); and to not smoke (96% cf. “Heavier drinkers” at 60% and “Lighter drinkers” at 86%)
- “Non-drinkers” are less likely than the other two segments to identify as either Māori (14%) or NZ European (51%), and more likely to identify as having some “Other” ethnic background (21%). Once again, the base number for this segment is very small (n=46) and, therefore, caution must be exercised in interpreting this result.

Self-perception

Of the three segments of Youth, they are most likely to agree with statements about alcohol damaging an individual’s image.

Alcohol is the least likely to be on their agendas.

Risk-related profile

“Non-drinkers” are the least likely to engage in risk-related behaviours including:

- Over three-quarters (77%) are non-drivers.
- Only 4% smoke.

4.3 Segment demographics

Following is a demographic and socio-economic description of the three groups of Youth.

Table 13: Gender (by youth drinking segment)

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	Heavier drinker n=83 %	Lighter drinker n=106 %	Non- drinker n=46 %
Male	50	54	47	50
Female	50	46	53	50
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 14: Age (by youth drinking segment)

Q1. First of all could you tell me your age?

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	Heavier drinker n=83 %	Lighter drinker n=106 %	Non- drinker n=46 %
14 years old	25	>15	19	>53
15 years old	24	20	30	19
16 years old	26	28	34	5
17 years old	25	37	18	22
<i>Refused</i>	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 15: Ethnicity (by youth drinking segment)

Q1a. Can you please tell me which of these ethnic groups you fit into? You can belong to more than one.

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	Heavier drinker n=83 %	Lighter drinker n=106 %	Non- drinker n=46 %
Māori	21	26	21	14
NZ European	74	80	82	51
Other European	4	2	4	9
Samoan	1	0	0	6
Cook Island Māori	2	0	3	0
Tongan	2	2	0	6
Niuean	1	1	0	3
Other	8	3	6	21
Refused	0	0	0	0
Total	**	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 16: Educational status (by youth drinking segment)

Q42. Are you currently at school or college, university or polytechnic?

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	Heavier drinker n=83 %	Lighter drinker n=106 %	Non- drinker n=46 %
At school/college	87	82	89	89
At university/polytechnic	3	3	3	4
<i>Not studying</i>	10	15	8	7
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 17: Employment status (by youth drinking segment)

Q43. And do you have a paid job?

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	Heavier drinker n=83 %	Lighter drinker n=106 %	Non- drinker n=46 %
Part-time job	46	50	50	33
Full-time job	7	12	5	3
No job/between jobs	47	≥39	45	≥64
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 18: Income (by youth drinking segment)*Q44. And approximately how much money do you get on a weekly basis?*

	Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	Heavier drinker n=83 %	Lighter drinker n=106 %	Non- drinker n=46 %
Less than \$10	13	6	11	29
\$10 - 19	15	9	18	17
\$20 - 29	18	14	21	18
\$30 - 49	12	13	12	13
\$50 - 99	19	27	19	5
\$100 - 199	9	9	9	8
\$200 or more	8	16	4	3
Nothing/ no money	5	5	4	7
Don't know	1	1	2	0
Refused	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 19: Living situation (by youth drinking segment)*Q45. And which of the following best describes your living situation?*

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	Heavier drinker n=83 %	Lighter drinker n=106 %	Non- drinker n=46 %
I live with both parents	73	65	76	80
I live <u>mostly</u> with one parent or guardian	18	25	11	20
My parents live apart and I live some of my time with each of them	1	0	1	0
I live away from my parents/guardians (e.g. boarding or flatting)	8	8	11	0
Other	1	2	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 20: Drivers (by youth drinking segment)*Q46. Do you regularly drive a car or ride a motorbike (as a driver)?*

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	Heavier drinker n=83 %	Lighter drinker n=106 %	Non- drinker n=46 %
No, don't drive at all	56	➤45	53	➤77
No, don't drive regularly	11	14	9	9
A car	30	36	33	14
A motorbike	7	10	8	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 21: Cigarettes (by youth drinking segment)*Q47. Do you smoke cigarettes at present?*

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	Heavier drinker n=83 %	Lighter drinker n=106 %	Non- drinker n=46 %
Yes	20	➤40	14	➤4
No	80	60	86	96
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 22: Area - Rural/Urban (by youth drinking segment)*Q48. Do you live in a town or city, or a country area?*

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	Heavier drinker n=83 %	Lighter drinker n=106 %	Non- drinker n=46 %
Town or city	88	83	89	94
Country area	12	17	11	6
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 23: Area - Closest town/city (by youth drinking segment)*Q50. And lastly, what town or city do you live in or are closest to?*

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	Heavier drinker n=83 %	Lighter drinker n=106 %	Non- drinker n=46 %
Northland	2	3	1	3
Auckland	28	25	23	41
Waikato	8	9	9	5
Bay of Plenty	5	2	8	5
Gisborne	2	1	4	0
Taranaki	5	7	4	3
Hawke's Bay	6	5	9	3
Manawatu	5	5	7	1
Wairarapa	1	1	2	0
Wanganui	2	3	0	4
Wellington	11	10	12	10
Nelson/Marlborough	1	1	3	0
West Coast	1	2	0	0
Christchurch	12	12	10	19
Timaru/Oamaru	3	2	4	3
Dunedin	4	6	3	3
Invercargill	2	5	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

5. Drinking behaviour

5.1 Trial and frequency of drinking

5.1.1 Trial of alcohol

Almost (95%) of all Youth 14 to 17 years reported having at least a **sip of alcohol**. This is significantly smaller than the 99% recorded in 2000.

While this obviously applies to 100% of the two drinking groups as a result of the way in which they have been defined, note that the great majority of “Non-drinkers” also claimed to have had a sip (76%).

Note, also, that 90% of 13-year-olds also claimed this was the case. Although the number of 13-year-olds interviewed is small, this is a large proportion and we can therefore be reasonably confident that the true proportion is not at the opposite end of the scale. The 13 year olds’ trial may, of course, have been under quite controlled parental supervision.

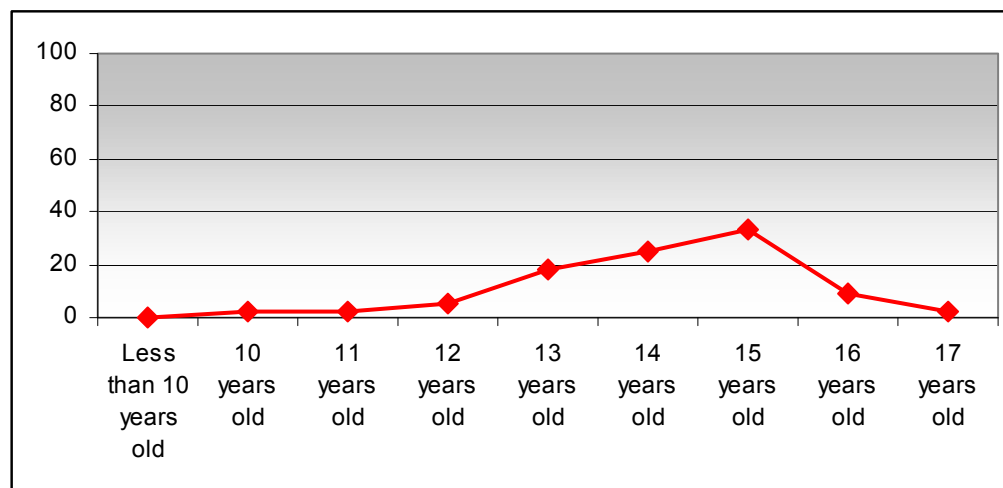
Although many “Non-drinkers” have tried alcohol, note that only 10% claim to have ever had a “full” glass. In contrast and as expected given the way they have been defined, this is the case for 100% of “Heavier drinkers” and “Lighter drinkers”.

5.1.2 Age when first started

A new question, included for the first time in this year's survey, reports on the age when young people first started "really" (i.e. seriously) drinking. The results are based on trialists.

The results suggest a normal distribution across the 14-17 year old age group, slightly biased towards the older end, as the following graph shows.

Figure 2: Age distribution



Overall, 27% of the trialists amongst the 14-17 year old age group reported they had "first started really drinking" when they were under 14 years of age. The mean (average) age for the entire sample is 14.1. Note that this appears to be supported by the result for the 13-year-old sub-sample, although the base number is small.

At the opposite end of the scale, 11% of the trialists amongst the 14-17 year old age group claimed they had not "first started really drinking" until they were 16 years of age.

5.1.3 Current drinkers

Almost all of the trialists (98%) amongst the 14-17 year old age group claimed they **currently drank alcohol** (97% in 2000). (Note that for the purposes of this exercise, “trialists” are defined as having trialed alcohol and having had at least one full glass.) This means that 79% of the total sample of 14-17 year olds can be defined as ‘current drinkers’.

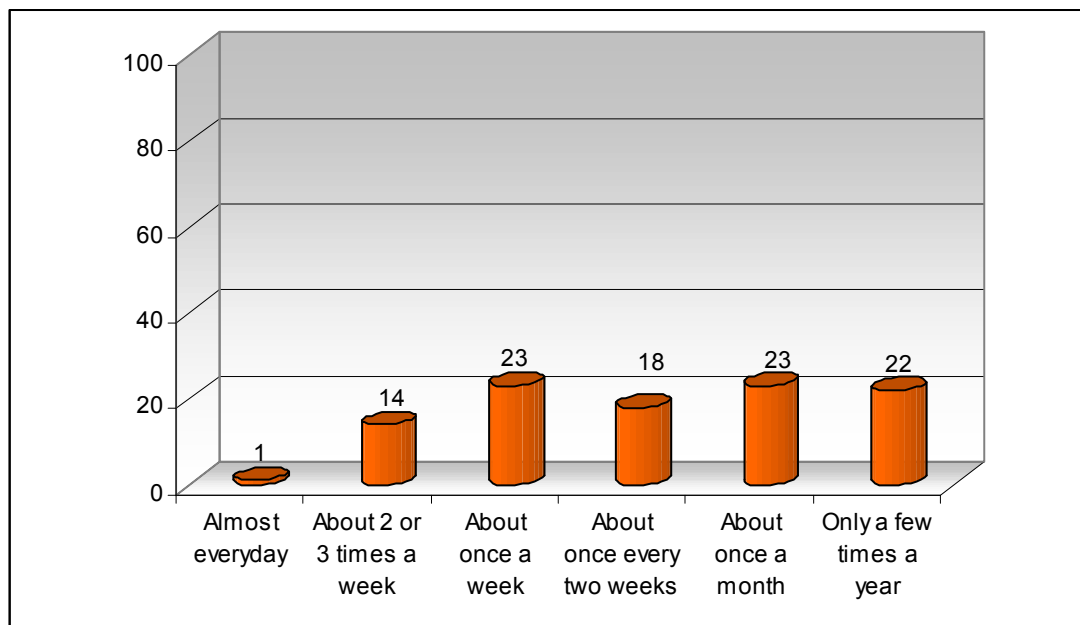
Current drinkers have, in turn, been categorised almost equally as “Heavier drinkers” (44%) or “Lighter drinkers” (56%), depending on the number of drinks consumed on the last drinking occasion (i.e. five or more, as per ALAC’s definition of risky drinking).

Note that, all 13-year-old “trialists” and 94% of 18-year-old “trialists” claimed they currently drank alcohol (94% in 2000).

5.1.4 Frequency of drinking alcohol

Overall, 38% of current drinkers (or 31% of all 14-17 year olds) claimed they drank at least once every week. This compares almost exactly with 37% in 2000. Note that 15% claimed they drank “two or three times a week” or “almost everyday” as the following graph shows.

Figure 3: Frequency of drinking alcohol



Not surprisingly, over half (53%) of the “Heavier drinkers” claimed they drank alcohol at least once every week compared to 27% of “Lighter drinkers”. In fact, one quarter (25%) of “Heavier drinkers” claimed they drank “two or three times a week”.

In comparison, 26% of “Lighter drinkers” claimed they only drank alcohol “a few times a year”.

Note that 13-year-olds are more likely to reflect the frequency profile for “Lighter drinkers”, given that 8% claimed they drank at least once every week. In contrast, the 18-year-olds are more likely to reflect the frequency profile for “Heavier drinkers”, given that 48% claimed they drank at least once every week.

Table 24: Ever tried alcohol (by youth drinking segment)

Q7. The next few questions are about trying and using alcohol. Have you ever tried **alcohol**, even a sip? (This includes, beer, cider, wine, spirits, liqueurs and RTD's).

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=58 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
Yes	95	100	100	➤76	90	92	99	99
No	5	0	0	24	10	8	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 25: Ever had a full glass of alcohol (by youth drinking segment)

Q8. Have you ever had a full “glass” of alcohol? By this, I mean a whole can or bottle of beer or a whole glass of wine?

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=224 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=35 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=54 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=56 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=57 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=231 %
2001								
Yes	84	100	100	10	➤47	100	97	88
No	16	0	0	➤90	53	0	3	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who claim they have tried (or don't know if they have tried) alcohol, even a sip (Q7).

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 26: Age started drinking

Q10. About how old would you have been when you first started really drinking?

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=193 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=27 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=56 %
Before I was 10 years old	0	0	0	2	0
10 years old	2	0	4	2	0
11 years old	2	0	3	2	1
12 years old	5	4	6	➤34	0
13 years old	18	19	17	➤47	4
14 years old	25	27	22	0	12
15 years old	33	31	33	0	15
16 years old	9	15	4	0	➤30
17 years old	2	3	1	0	➤23
18 years old	0	0	0	0	➤14
Not really drinking	6	1	9	14	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who claim they have tried (or don't know if they have tried) alcohol, even a sip (Q7), or had a "full glass" (Q8).

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 27: Frequency of drinking alcohol (by youth drinking segment)

Q11. At present, about how often do you have an alcoholic drink of any kind?

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=189 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=27 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=56 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=56 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=205 %
Almost everyday	1	0	1	0	3	8	1
About 2 or 3 times a week	14	➤25	7	0	➤34	19	11
About once a week	23	28	19	8	29	21	25
About once every two weeks	18	16	18	28	13	20	24
About once a month	23	15	27	13	9	15	15
Only a few times a year	22	15	26	➤51	6	11	20
Never drink alcohol now	2	0	0	0	6	3	2
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who claim they have tried (or don't know if they have tried) alcohol, even a sip (Q7) and have had a full glass (Q8).

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

2001

5.2 Risky drinking

Risky drinking was measured in relation to three time periods; the last drinking occasion, the last two weeks and the last three months.

5.2.1 Last drinking occasion

Forty two percent (42%) of 14-17 year old current drinkers (or 34% of all 14-17 year olds) claimed that they had consumed **five or more glasses of alcohol** on their last drinking occasion. This compares almost exactly with 41% in 2000.

Almost one quarter (24%) claimed they had consumed almost double this amount (i.e. nine glasses or more). This is twice the proportion reported in 2000 (12%).

Given the way “Heavier drinkers” have been defined (i.e. drunk at least five glasses on the last drinking occasion), the table shows all of these young people doing just this. More significantly, over half of them (56%) claimed they had drunk nine glasses or more on their last drinking occasion.

In comparison, most of the “Lighter drinkers” claimed they had only drunk one or two glasses (60%), which was also the case for the 13 year olds (90%).

The results for 18-year-olds are interesting in that significant numbers are at both ends of the scale. Approximately one third (35%) claimed they had only drunk one or two glasses on their last drinking occasion, although 26% claimed they had drunk nine or more. This latter proportion appears to be smaller than the 35% recorded in 2000, but the base numbers are small and therefore caution must be exercised when interpreting these results.

5.2.2 In the last two weeks

Reflecting the results for the 'last drinking occasion', higher proportions of "Heavier drinkers" (69%) than "Lighter drinkers" (20%) claimed they had drunk "five or more drinks in a row anytime in the last two weeks".

Overall, this applies to 39% of 14-17 year old current drinkers (or 32% of all 14-17 year olds); a result which compares almost exactly with the 37% in 2000.

Note that eight percent (8%) of 13-year-olds claimed that this applied to them. Whilst the result for 18 year olds (57%) appears to be higher than for 2000 (46%), thereby contradicting the earlier results, this illustrates the problems associated with dealing with samples based on small base numbers.

14-17 year olds that had drunk to excess in the last two weeks, were asked how many times they had done this. Over half (52%) claimed they had drunk "five or more drinks in a row" twice or more within this timeframe.

While this appears to be higher than for 2000 (48%), the difference is not statistically significant.

Note that although some "Lighter drinkers" have been defined as such, they do in fact exhibit some risky drinking behaviour. As noted above, 20% of this segment had drunk to excess at least once in the last two weeks. Of this sub-sample, 46% had done this at least twice during this period.

5.2.3 In the last three months

Two-thirds (67%) of 14-17 year old current drinkers (or 54% of all 14-17 year olds) claimed they had consumed "five or more drinks in a row" on at least one occasion in the last three months. This is similar to the result in 2000 (73%) and compares with 76% for the 18 year old age group.

As was the case for the two-week time period, greater proportions of "Heavier drinkers" (93%) claimed this was the case than "Lighter drinkers" (49%) and 13 year olds in particular (16%).

Twenty three percent (23%) of 14-17 year old current drinkers who had drunk to excess on at least one occasion in the last three months, claimed they had done this six or more times. Thirty one percent (31%) of "Heavier drinkers" claimed they had done this six or more times.

Table 28: Consumption on last drinking occasion (by youth drinking segment)

Q14. Thinking about the **last time** you drank at least one full “glass” of alcohol.

Remember, that’s a whole can or bottle of beer, a glass of wine, etc. About how many glasses did you drink?

	Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=189 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=27 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=54 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=55 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=197 %
Only one glass	18	0	➤31	➤66	14	22	16
2 glasses	17	0	➤29	24	21	4	16
3 glasses	16	0	➤27	2	10	13	15
4 glasses	8	0	➤14	2	2	1	11
5-6 glasses	12	➤30	0	4	20	18	17
7-8 glasses	6	➤15	0	0	7	9	12
9-10 glasses	10	➤23	0	0	10	7	4
More than 10 glasses	14	➤33	0	4	16	➤28	8
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

2001 includes only those who said they had tried alcohol (Q7/8) and still drink alcohol (Q11).

Table 29: Excessive drinking in past two weeks (by youth drinking segment)

Q12. Have you drunk 5 or more drinks in a row anytime in the last 2 weeks? By a drink, I mean a whole can or bottle of beer or a whole glass of wine.

	Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=189 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=12 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=54 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=55 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=196 %
Yes	40	➤69	20	8	➤61	46	37
No	60	31	➤80	92	39	54	63
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who have tried alcohol (Q7/8) and still drink alcohol (Q11).

2001

Table 30: Frequency of excessive drinking in past two weeks (by youth drinking segment)

Q12a. How many times in the last 2 weeks did you do that? That is, drink 5 or more drinks in a row.

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=72 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=52 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=20 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=1 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=36 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=28 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=82 %
Once	49	47	53	100	44	43	53
Twice	29	30	28	0	23	16	26
Three or more times	23	23	18	0	33	41	22
Don't know	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who are current drinkers (Q11) and who claim they have had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in one session in the last 2 weeks (Q12).

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 31: Excessive drinking in the past three months (by youth drinking segment)

Q13. Have you drunk 5 or more drinks in a row anytime in the last 3 months?

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=189 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Sub-sample, 13 years n=12 %	2001 Sub-sample, 18 years n=54 %	2000 Sub-sample, 18 years n=55 %	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=196 %
Yes	67	➤93	49	16	➤76	78	73
No/ Don't know	33	7	➤51	83	24	22	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who are current drinkers (Q11) and those who claimed they have had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in one session in the last 2 weeks (Q12).

Table 32: Frequency of excessive drinking in past three months (by youth drinking segment)

Q13a. How many times in the last 3 months did you do that? That is, drink 5 or more drinks in a row.

	2001 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=111 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=66 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=45 %	2001 Sub-sample, 13 years n=2 %	2001 Sub-sample, 18 years n=42 %	2000 Sub-sample, 18 years n=26 %	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=75 %
2001							
Once	28	19	➤40	100	1	7	11
Twice	14	13	15	0	19	0	11
Three to five times	36	36	34	0	26	31	32
Six to ten times	12	18	5	0	10	28	20
More than ten times	11	13	7	0	➤43	32	26
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who are current drinkers (Q11), those who have drunk to excess in the last 2 weeks (Q12) and those who have drunk to excess in the last 3 months (Q13).

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

5.3 Drink types

As has been the case in previous surveys (although these have been based on a slightly wider age group), the **drinks of choice** for 14-17 year old current drinkers are:

- Wine or sparkling wine (84% of drinkers reported they had drunk a full glass at some stage).
- Ordinary strength beer (81%).
- Spirits, mixed or straight, with coke or lemonade (78%).
- RTD's (78%).

These are comparable to the results recorded in 2000; wine (86%), ordinary strength beer (86%), spirits (76%) and RTD's (73%).

As expected, "Heavier drinkers" have a **wider repertoire of drinks** than "Lighter drinkers". With the exception of cider, they are more likely to have tried all 13 types listed in the questionnaire. This is also the case for the 18 year olds, although as we stated earlier, they generally reflect the profile for "Heavier drinkers".

Trial of various drink types by 13-year-olds is reasonably high across the range, although given their lighter drinking patterns, trial was only over 50% for wine or sparkling wine (75%) and ordinary strength beer (51%). Note that the base number is small and therefore caution should be exercised in the interpretation of these results.

Table 33: Types of alcohol tried (by youth drinking segment)

*Q9. Which of these types of alcohol have you **ever** had a full “glass” of? Is there anything else I haven’t already said?*

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=189 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Sub-sample, 13 years n=27 %	2001 Sub-sample, 18 years n=56 %	2000 Sub-sample, 18 years n=56 %	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=205 %
Wine or sparkling wine	84	84	84	75	90	83	86
Ordinary strength beer	81	➤96	69	51	➤79	81	86
Spirits mixed or straight (e.g. with coke or lemonade)	78	➤92	67	41	➤91	89	76
RTD's (Ready To Drinks, e.g. Stollies, Mule, Rum and Cola)	78	➤87	71	47	➤87	83	73
Alcoholic sodas (e.g. Sub zero, Vault)	na	Na	na	na	na	63	61
Low alcohol beer	62	➤69	59	39	➤64	53	61
Liqueurs (e.g. Baileys)	55	➤68	48	27	➤78	64	54
Alcoholic lemonades (e.g. Stinger, Two Dogs)	na	na	na	na	na	63	54
Cider	35	33	36	6	➤29	37	33
Wine cooler	30	36	27	0	➤51	43	38
Home brew	29	➤39	23	2	➤53	33	33
Extra strength beer (e.g. Elephant Beer)	27	➤36	17	2	➤30	35	25
Port or sherry	22	➤30	17	18	32	30	28
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

*Includes only those who claim they have tried (or don't know if they have tried) alcohol, even a sip (Q7) and have had a full glass (Q8).

*Note: na = not a category in this monitor.

5.4 Drinking trends

5.4.1 Drinking more, less or the same

Just under one-third (29%) of 14-17 year old current drinkers (or 23% of all 14-17 year olds) claimed they were now drinking “more” than they were in the previous year. This figure is lower than the result for 2000 (37%) and is marginally significant.

“Heavier drinkers” claimed they were drinking “more” (40%), and while 22% of the “Lighter drinkers” also claimed this to be the case, most of these drinkers claimed they were drinking about the “same” amount (43%).

As expected, given their similarity to “Heavier drinkers”, many of the 18-year-olds claimed they were drinking more (43%) and while this appears to be greater than the result for 2000 (17%), the base numbers are small and caution should therefore be exercised in interpreting this result.

Note that 45% of the 13-year-olds also claimed they were now drinking “more” than they were in the previous year. While the extent to which they reported any risky drinking behaviour is low (see previous section), this could be an early signal that things are about to change for some of them. Note, however, that the base number is small and caution should therefore be exercised in interpreting this result.

5.4.2 Drinking the right amount?

While about one-third of 14-17 year old current drinkers claimed to be drinking “more” than they were in the previous year, most (71%) believed they were drinking “about the right amount” for them and only 17% believed they were drinking “far too much” or “too much” (or 14% of all 14-17 year olds). These figures are comparable to those for 2000 at 71% and 21% respectively.

Interestingly, “Heavier drinkers” (32%) were more likely than “Lighter drinkers” (7%) to believe they were drinking “far too much” or “too much”, given that they were also more likely to claim they were drinking more now than in the previous year.

On the other hand, most of the 13-year-olds (79%) claimed the amount they were drinking now was “about the right amount” for them, despite many claiming to be drinking more.

Eighteen year olds too claimed that the amount they were drinking now was “about the right amount” for them (74%).

5.4.3 Attempts to cut back

When 14-17 year old current drinkers who acknowledged they drank “far too much” or “too much” were asked if they had attempted to cut back in the last year, just under one-half (45%) claimed they had done this in the last year. This is directly comparable to the result for 2000 (46%).

Base numbers here are extremely small and therefore extreme caution needs to be taken in interpreting the results.

Table 34: Drinking more or less than last year (by youth drinking segment)

Q25. And would you say you are **now** drinking more, less or about the same amount of alcohol as you did in the past year?

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=189 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Sub-sample, 13 years n=27 %	2001 Sub-sample, 18 years n=54 %	2000 Sub-sample, 18 years n=55 %	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=197 %
More	29	➤40	22	45	43	17	➤37
Same	38	30	➤43	34	25	48	34
Less	31	29	33	11	➤32	36	28
Did not drink alcohol last year	2	1	3	10	0	0	1
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who are current drinkers (Q11).

2001

Table 35: Perception of drinking level (by youth drinking segment)

Q26. Thinking about how much you drink now, compared with how much you feel is right for you in general, would you say that you are drinking...

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=189 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Sub-sample, 13 years n=27 %	2001 Sub-sample, 18 years n=54 %	2000 Sub-sample, 18 years n=55 %	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=197 %
Far too much	2	5	0	0	5	0	2
Too much	15	27	7	11	19	19	19
About the right amount	71	66	74	79	74	78	71
Too little	9	1	15	2	2	1	7
Far too little	2	0	3	0	0	3	1
Don't know	1	1	1	8	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who are current drinkers (Q11).

Table 36: Attempts made to cut back drinking (by youth drinking segment)

Q27. Have you tried to cut back your drinking in the last year?

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=40 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=28 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=12 %	2001 Sub-sample, 13 years n=4 %	2001 Sub-sample, 18 years n=13 %	2000 Sub-sample, 18 years n=10 %	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=49 %
Yes	45	45	46	85	58	27	46
No	55	56	54	15	42	73	54
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who are current drinkers (Q11) and claim they have drunk too much or far too much (Q26).

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

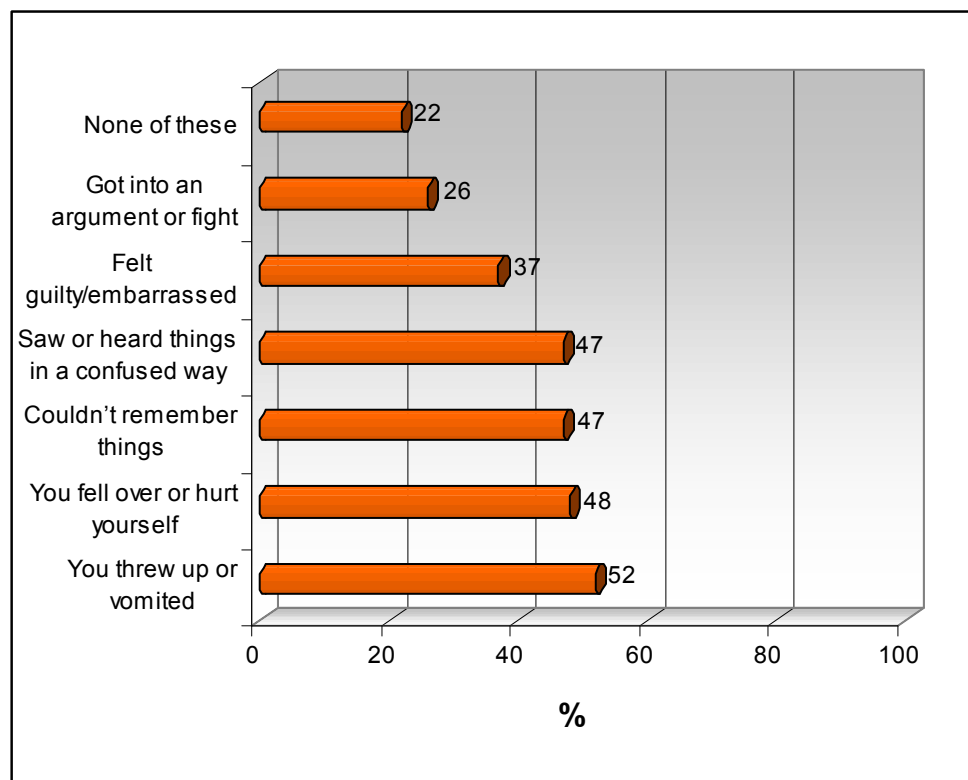
5.5 Experiences as a result of drinking

Most 14-17 year olds (78%) who had tried alcohol at some stage (i.e. trialists) claimed to have experienced some negative outcomes as a result of their drinking. Over, or almost, half claimed that at some stage they:

- *Had thrown up or vomited* (52%).
- *Had fallen over and/or hurt themselves* (48%).
- *Could not remember things or what they did* (47%).
- *Had seen or heard things in a confused way* (47%).

Another 37% claimed that at some stage they *had felt guilty or embarrassed*, or *sorry about what they did*, and 26% claimed that they *had got into an argument or fight*.

Figure 4: Experiences as a result of drinking – Top 6 outcomes



Note that there is some variation between these results and those for 2000, with higher proportions of Youth now claiming to have thrown up or vomited (52% cf. 41% in 2000) and fallen over (48% cf. 35%).

Not surprisingly, a greater proportion of “Heavier drinkers” claimed they had ever experienced these negative outcomes. For example, in comparison to “Lighter drinkers”, the following proportions of “Heavier drinkers”:

- *Had thrown up or vomited* (74% cf. “Lighter drinkers” at 38%).
- *Had fallen over and/or hurt themselves* (72% cf. 32%).
- *Could not remember things or what they did* (64% cf. 34%).
- *Had seen or heard things in a confused way* (60% cf. 37%).

Note, also, that the following proportions of “Heavier drinkers” claimed they had got into the following ‘high risk’ situations as a result of their drinking:

- *Had got into an argument or fight* (41%).
- *Had felt so ill, they didn’t go out, or to school, or to work* (28%).
- *Had got a lift with a driver who had had too much to drink or drove a car themselves after they had had too much to drink* (27%).
- *Had ended up in a sexual situation they were not happy with* (22%).

As expected, a higher proportion of the 18-year-olds (89%) claimed they had experienced some negative outcomes as a result of their drinking compared to the 14-17 year olds in general (78%). At the other extreme, 13-years-olds (31%) (note, however, the small base number) and “Lighter drinkers” (65%) were less likely to claim they had experienced any negative outcomes.

Table 37: Drinking outcomes (by youth drinking segment)

Q30. Which of the following have ever happened to you as a result of drinking alcohol?

	Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=193 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=4 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=27 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=56 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=56 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=233 %
You threw up or vomited	52	➤74	38	10	10	➤58	➤75	41
You fell over or hurt yourself	48	➤72	32	11	19	➤56	48	35
You couldn't remember things or what you did/ were unable to remember periods of time	47	➤64	34	60	11	➤53	61	53
You saw or heard everything in a confused way	47	➤60	37	60	4	➤50	46	44
You felt guilty/embarrassed or sorry about what you did	37	43	33	60	14	➤56	44	34
You got into an argument or fight	26	➤41	15	50	2	➤47	22	25
You got into trouble at home	25	31	21	40	11	➤20	23	21
You felt so ill that you didn't go out, or to school, or to work	21	28	15	50	2	➤49	28	20
You got a lift with a driver who had had too much to drink or drove a car yourself when you had had too much to drink	17	27	11	0	0	➤24	21	16
You passed out	16	14	16	50	0	➤21	27	12
You ended up in a sexual situation that you weren't happy about	13	➤22	6	10	4	➤22	17	12
You got into trouble with the law	9	11	8	11	6	15	14	11
You got into trouble with your school (university, employer, etc.)	4	6	3	0	0	2	9	4
None of these	22	4	35	40	➤69	11	14	18
Total	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

*Includes only those who claim they have tried (or don't know if they have tried) alcohol, even a sip (Q7).

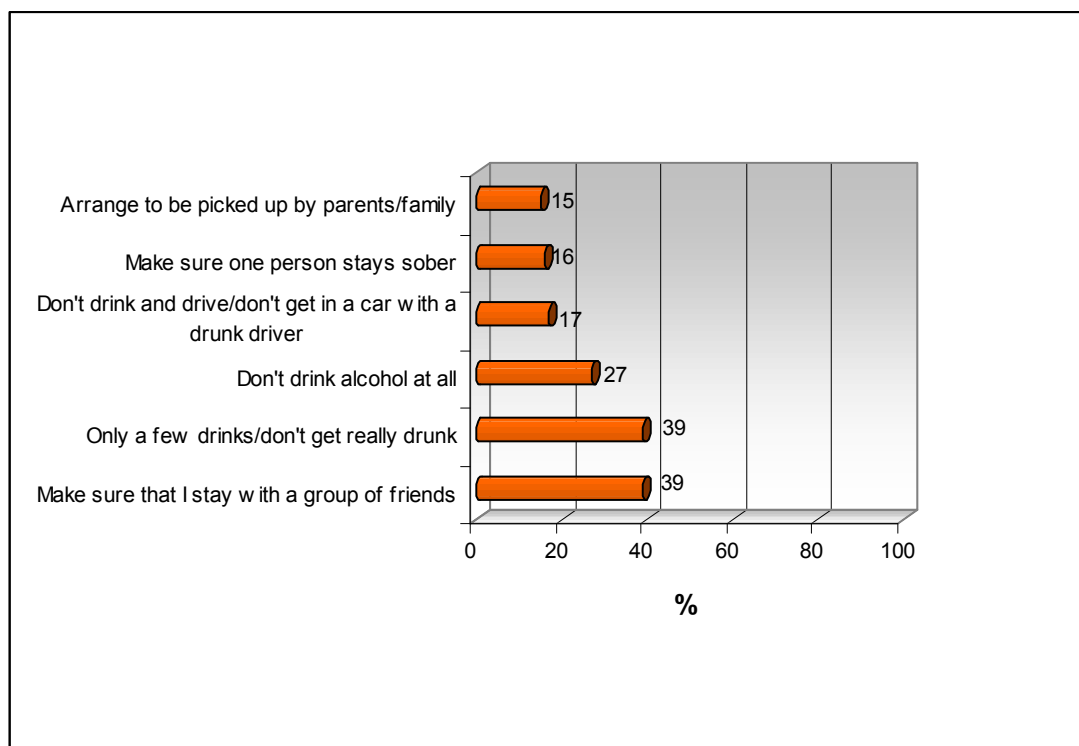
nm= results not measured at this time.

5.6 Staying safe: knowledge of strategies

Most 14-17 year olds in general knew of at least some “strategies” that they could use to keep safe when attending functions where alcohol was available.

The two most frequently mentioned related to *staying with a group of friends* (39%) and *limiting the amount of alcohol drunk* (39%), although over one-quarter (27%) actually suggested that one strategy was simply not to drink alcohol at all. This was the case for **both** “Heavier drinkers” (17%) and “Lighter drinkers” (15%), but especially “Non-drinkers” (62%).

Figure 5: Knowledge of strategies – Top 6 strategies



In terms of the strategies known, there were relatively few differences between “Heavier” and “Lighter drinkers”. However:

- “Lighter drinkers” (51%) were more likely than “Heavier drinkers” (40%) to mention *limiting the amount of alcohol drunk*.
- “Heavier drinkers” (20%) were more likely than “Lighter drinkers” (13%) to mention *having money to get home*. This is an interesting result given recent attempts by the Wellington City Council to help young people in the inner city area during week and especially weekend nights⁵.

⁵ For example, Wellington City Council and Wellington Combined Taxis have just launched “Homesafe”, a scheme that allows people to pre-buy taxi vouchers for nominated suburbs. These vouchers can in turn be used by young people to get home without the need for money or cash changing hands. “Homesafe” was launched on 9 June 2001, with Wellington City Council contributing to its marketing.

There were also relatively few differences between this year's results and those for 2000. However, a smaller proportion of 14-17 year olds this year (39%) mentioned *limiting the amount of alcohol drunk* as a strategy compared to 14-17 year olds last year (48%).

Finally, as a general observation, 18 year olds were more likely than the 14-17 year olds to mentioned specific strategies and, in general, knew of a wider range of strategies. Significantly, they were more likely to mention *making sure one person stays sober* (23% cf. 16% for 14-17 year olds), *arranging a designated driver* (22% cf. 11%) and *taking your own drinks so that they're not spiked* (19% cf. 9%).

Table 38: Knowledge of strategies for staying safe (by youth drinking segment)

Q31. Thinking about when you go to parties and do other things with your friends that involve drinking alcohol, what are some of the ways you can stay safe? Are there any other things you can do?

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=58 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
Make sure that I <u>stay</u> with a group of friends/With a friend	39	47	41	22	21	➤54	49	40
Only a few drinks/don't get really drunk/Don't drink too much	39	40	51	14	21	➤62	43	48
Don't (alcoholic) drink at all	27	17	15	➤62	➤39	7	12	25
Don't drink and drive/ don't get in a car with a drunk driver	17	18	23	0	5	➤19	22	20
Make sure one person stays sober	16	19	18	5	1	➤23	33	22
Arrange to be picked up by parents/family	15	13	16	15	➤15	6	6	9
Have money to get home	13	20	13	0	3	11	9	7
Don't drink anything given to me by someone I don't know/Trust	13	11	21	1	11	17	6	4
Eat at the same time/ I don't drink on an empty stomach	12	18	12	4	6	13	5	12
Tell my parents/Family where I will be	11	12	13	8	8	3	1	9
Don't go to parties where people are unknown	11	12	14	5	19	14	10	9
Don't mix with people who are drunk	11	4	13	18	16	12	8	4
Arrange a designated driver	11	12	15	1	0	➤22	18	21
Drink slowly	10	8	15	5	1	11	6	11
Take own alcoholic drinks (so not spiked)	9	11	11	0	10	19	13	7
Drink non-alcoholic drinks as well	7	6	9	5	6	7	6	7
Drink low alcohol drinks (or extra coke/juice/water in the drink)	4	7	5	0	0	6	6	3
Cont...								

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=58 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
Don't go to bars/pubs/discos (licensed premises)	4	1	4	9	4	3	1	1
Take non-alcoholic drinks with me	3	3	3	4	3	5	0	1
Don't try/use drugs	2	4	1	0	5	3	0	1
Don't drink spirits/rocket fuel	2	2	2	0	0	1	3	0
Other	27	32	26	22	34	20	38	40
Don't know of any	2	1	1	7	6	1	0	2
Total	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

6. Purchasing and accessing alcohol

6.1 Sources of alcohol

Parents (62%) and *friends* (54%) were identified most frequently as sources of alcohol by 14-17 year old current drinkers. Expressed as a proportion of all 14-17 year olds, these figures are 50% and 43% respectively and compare almost exactly with those for 2000 (58% and 53% respectively).

Seven percent (7%) admitted they purchased alcohol themselves (the same as for 2000), although when asked directly, more claimed they did (see Section 6.2 following).

While “Heavier drinkers” frequently identified their *parents* as a source (54%), they were less likely to do so than “Lighter drinkers” (68%). In contrast, they were more likely to identify their *friends* (67% cf. “Lighter drinkers” at 44%) and their *siblings* (22% cf. “Lighter drinkers” at 15%).

As expected, 13-year-olds were most likely to claim they obtained their alcohol from their *parents* (73%) and none claimed they bought it for themselves.

In comparison, 18-year-olds were most likely to claim they bought their *own* alcohol (88%), although 31% also claimed they obtained alcohol from their *friends* and 26% from their *parents*.

6.2 Personally purchasing alcohol

As stated above, 7% of 14-17 year current drinkers claimed they bought alcohol themselves. This was established in an unprompted way, when they were asked to identify all their sources of alcohol.

However, when asked quite directly, 14% claimed they bought alcohol themselves; a result which is similar to that recorded last year (17%). As expected, “Heavier drinkers” (23%) more frequently than “Lighter drinkers” (8%) claimed they purchased alcohol themselves. The proportion claiming to buy alcohol themselves equates to 10% based on the total sample of 14-17 year olds.

Note that no 13-year-olds claimed they purchased alcohol when asked directly. In contrast, 88% of 18-year-olds claimed they did.

Bottle stores (8%) were most frequently mentioned as the outlets from which alcohol was purchased. In fact, all other outlets, including *supermarkets* and *sports clubs* were hardly mentioned.

Confirming the prominence of *bottle stores* for this age group, most 18-year-olds (74%) claimed they purchased their alcohol from this type of outlet. This appears to be higher than the result last year (54%); however, caution should be exercised because of the small base numbers.

6.3 Personal purchase

Fourteen to seventeen year old current drinkers who claimed they bought alcohol for themselves were asked a series of questions relating to these purchasing occasions; specifically, whether they were asked for ID, etc.

As the number of 14-17 year old current drinkers who do this is relatively small, the results need to be treated with caution because the base numbers are also very small.

However, the results suggest that these young people are not being asked for ID (68% claimed they are *hardly ever* or *never asked*); perhaps because they are the more mature looking.

In contrast, 29% of 18-year-olds claimed they are *hardly ever* or *never asked*. In fact, only 42% claimed they are *always* asked or asked *most times*. This appears to be less than the case in 2000, although the base numbers involved are small and caution should therefore be exercised in interpreting this result.

Table 39: Sources of alcohol (by youth drinking segment)

Q16. And when you drink alcohol, where do you get it?

	Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=189 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=27 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=54 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=56 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=233 %
I buy it myself	7	10	4	0	88	➤88	7
From friends	54	➤67	44	24	31	24	➤53
From a brother or sister	18	22	15	4	2	3	8
From parents	62	54	➤68	➤73	26	32	➤58
From a friend's parents/ siblings	11	10	11	8	1	6	15
From another adult I know	14	15	13	4	4	1	4
From a stranger	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Steal it/sneak it	1	1	1	4	0	0	0
Other	6	8	5	0	4	7	5
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	3	15
Total	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

*Current drinkers only.

2001

Table 40: Personal purchase of alcohol (by youth drinking segment)

Q21. Do you ever buy alcohol yourself? By this I mean you personally asking for and handing over money for it. If yes, where do you most often buy alcohol?

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=189 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=27 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=54 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=55 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=197 %
A pub	1	3	0	0	5	15	3
Dance club/Night-club	0	0	0	0	5	1	1
Bottle store	8	12	5	0	74	54	9
Supermarket	2	4	0	0	5	12	1
Sports club	1	2	0	0	0	6	0
Other	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Don't buy alcohol	86	77	92	100	12	12	83
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Current drinkers only, who buy alcohol themselves (Q16).

6.4 Parental involvement with young people's drinking

6.4.1 Provision of alcohol

Most 14-17 year old current drinkers claimed their parents knew they drank alcohol (83%). (This is 67% based on the total sample of 14-17 year olds.) A slightly smaller proportion of 13-year-old drinkers (75%) claimed this was the case.

Approximately one-quarter (24%, or 19% of all 14-17 year olds) claimed that, in the last six months, their parents had given them alcohol to take to a function that they were not attending. This was more likely to be claimed by the "Heavier drinkers" (33%) than the "Lighter drinkers" (18%), and to a lesser extent by the 18 year olds (23%).

Note there is a significant difference between the current results and those for 2000 (34%).

Beer appears to be the type of alcohol most frequently given (56% claimed they were given *beer cans/stubbies, etc.*) and to a lesser extent *wine*. This was more likely the case amongst "Lighter drinkers" (21% cf. "Heavier drinkers" at 14%). Note, however, that the base numbers are small.

6.4.2 Drinking with parents

We noted earlier that almost two-thirds claimed they got their alcohol from their parents. These young people were asked how much of their drinking was done at home with their parents. Just over half (55%) claimed that *all of their drinking* or *most of it* was done at home with their parents.

As expected, this was particularly the case with the 13-year-olds (86%, although the base number is very small) and "Lighter drinkers" (65%) compared to "Heavier drinkers" (37%).

Note, however, that 18% of 14-17 current drinkers who got some of their alcohol from their parents claimed that *none* or *only a little* of their drinking was done at home with their parents.

Whilst this was more likely the case with the "Heavier drinkers" (23%), note that this was especially the case with the 18 year olds (51%).

6.4.3 Parents giving money

Very few (6%) 14-17 year old current drinkers (or 5% of all 14-17 year olds) claimed their parents gave them money to buy alcohol. This was not at all the case with the 13-year-olds, but at the other extreme 21% of 18 year olds claimed it was.

Young people who claimed their parents gave them money to buy alcohol were asked how much they were given on the last occasion. Given that the proportion who were given money is small, no conclusions can be drawn from the results.

Table 41: Parents' knowledge of teenagers' drinking (by youth drinking segment)

Q15. And did a parent or guardian know that you were drinking alcohol?

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=189 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=27 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=54 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=55 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=197 %
Yes	83	85	81	75	75	80	82
No	17	15	19	24	22	19	16
Don't know	0	0	0	2	3	1	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who have tried alcohol (Q7/8) and still drink alcohol (Q11).

Table 42: Parents providing children with alcohol (by youth drinking segment)

Q19. In the last six months, have your parents given you alcohol to take to a social function that you were going to without them?

	Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=189 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=27 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=54 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=55 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=197 %
Yes	24	➤33	18	0	➤23	21	34
No	76	67	82	100	77	79	66
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who have tried alcohol (Q7/8) and still drink alcohol (Q11).

2001

Table 43: Types of alcohol provided by parents (by youth drinking segment)

Q20. The last time they did this ... what sort of alcohol was it?

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=39* %	2001 Heavier drinker n=21* %	2001 Lighter drinker n=18* %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=0* %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=12* %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=12* %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=60* %
Ordinary beer - cans/stubbies, etc.	56	55	56	0	63	30	14
Ordinary beer - 750ml bottles	12	13	10	0	0	0	0
Extra strength beer	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cider - stubbie bottles	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cider - 750ml bottles	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Wine - 750ml bottles	17	14	21	0	33	58	23
Wine cooler - stubbie bottle	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Alcoholic sodas	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
RTD's	9	11	7	0	0	0	20
Spirits - miniatures	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Spirits - hip flask size	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Spirits - standard bottle	4	0	8	0	0	0	0
Spirits - larger bottle	5	10	0	0	3	0	0
Liqueurs - standard bottle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liqueurs - large bottle	1	0	2	0	3	5	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

*Includes only those who have tried alcohol (Q7/8) and still drink alcohol (Q11) and who had been given alcohol by a parent to take to an event (Q19).

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 44: Volume of alcohol provided by parents (by youth drinking segment)

Q20. The last time they did this, how much did they give you?

One serving = 15ml of alcohol

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=35*	2001 Heavier drinker n=18*	2001 Lighter drinker n=17*	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=0*	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=10*	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=14*	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=61*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1 serving	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
2 servings	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
3 servings	9	8	11	0	0	0	3
4 servings	0	0	0	0	0	7	8
5-6 servings	44	48	38	0	81	50	33
7-8 servings	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
9-10 servings	4	0	9	0	0	7	7
More than 10 servings	40	41	41	0	19	29	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean**	9.90	9.72	9.4	0	7.11	8.43	8.12

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who have tried alcohol (Q7/8) and still drink alcohol (Q11) and who had been given alcohol by a parent to take to an event (Q19)

** Mean calculated excluding extreme values (4 cases where volume given was 35 servings or more).

Table 45: Alcohol drunk at home with parents (2001 only)

Q16a. *How much of the alcohol that you got from your parents, is drunk at home with your parents? Would you say that it is....*

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=115 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=43 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=72 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=19 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=15 %
All of it	24	8	➤33	➤78	30
Most of it	31	29	32	8	12
Some of it	27	➤41	19	11	6
Only a little	10	15	8	0	➤33
None	8	8	8	2	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who claim they usually get their alcohol from their parents (Q16).

Table 46: Parents giving money to teenagers for alcohol (by youth drinking segment)

Q17. In the last six months have your parents intentionally given you money to buy alcohol?

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=189 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=27 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=54 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=35 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=94 %
Yes	6	6	6	0	➤21	9	13
No	94	94	94	100	79	91	87
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who have tried alcohol (Q7/8) and still drink alcohol (Q11).

Table 47: Parents giving money to teenagers for alcohol (by youth drinking segment)

Q18. The last time they did this, how much would they have given you??

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=16 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=5 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=11 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=0 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=12 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=3 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=12 %
Less than \$10	39	0	64	0	15	0	96
\$10 - 20	46	91	18	0	67	93	2
\$21 - 30	11	0	18	0	15	7	2
More than \$30	4	9	0	0	4	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who claimed their parents have given them money to buy alcohol in the last 6 months (Q17).

7. Attitudes to alcohol

In order to monitor signs of change in teenagers' attitudes about alcohol, respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements about drinking alcohol, socialising in situations where alcohol is available, and drinking moderation.

Control

- I can say "no" to alcohol if I don't want to drink
- I can stop drinking when I feel like I have had enough
- When I'm drinking, I know the point at which I'd lose it

Purpose

- Drinking makes people feel more comfortable at parties and in other social situations
- It's OK to get drunk as long as it's not too often
- Most of my friends enjoy getting drunk
- Getting drunk is fun
- If I'm going to drink, I usually drink to get drunk

Image

- Drinking too much alcohol can damage your image or what people think of you
- People who get drunk embarrass themselves
- I feel left out if I don't drink as much alcohol as everyone else

The key points to note are as follows:

- Relatively high levels of agreement were recorded for most of the 'control' related statements by 14-17 year olds. For example, 100% *strongly agreed* or *agreed* that *staying sober is OK*, 97% with *I can say "no" to alcohol if I don't want to drink* and 92% for *I can stop drinking when I feel like I have had enough*.

There were few differences between all segments of young people.

- Furthermore, there were relatively high levels of agreement with some of the 'image' statements. For example, 88% agreed that *drinking too much alcohol can damage your image or what people think of you* and 76% agreed that *people who get drunk embarrass themselves*.

Again, there were few differences between all segments.

- However, to an extent, it could be argued that these are socially acceptable responses, especially when 72% also agreed that *most of my friends enjoy getting drunk* and 48% admitted that *getting drunk is fun*.

- Of greatest concern is the fact that 20% of 14-17 year olds (and particularly the “Heavier drinkers” at 38%) claimed that *if I’m going to drink, I usually drink to get drunk*. To an extent, the former is also reflected in the fact that 18% agreed with the statement *I feel left out if I don’t drink as much alcohol as everyone else*.
- Note that these results are comparable to those recorded for 14-17 year olds last year.

Table 48: Level of agreement or disagreement with attitudinal statements (by youth drinking segment)

Q32. I'm now going to read out some statements about drinking alcohol. As I read out each statement, please say whether you agree or disagree with it? Is that just agree/disagree or strongly agree/disagree?

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 % agreeing	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 % agreeing	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 % agreeing	2001 Non- drinker n=46 % agreeing	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 % agreeing	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 % agreeing	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=58 % agreeing	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=237 % agreeing
Control								
Staying sober is OK	100	99	99	99	100	99	99	96
I can say "no" to alcohol if I don't want to drink	97	95	98	100	100	100	100	97
I can stop drinking when I feel like I have had enough	92	96	94	78	86	92	98	92
When I'm drinking, I know the point at which I'd lose it	71	85	72	49	44	69	68	67
Purpose								
Drinking makes people feel more comfortable at parties and in other social situations	82	88	81	73	51	➤79	82	73
It's OK to get drunk as long as it's not too often	69	➤93	63	45	38	➤64	78	68
Most of my friends enjoy getting drunk	72	➤95	68	45	7	➤68	73	63
Getting drunk is fun	48	➤67	52	12	16	➤54	56	51
If I'm going to drink, I usually drink to get drunk	20	➤38	17	0	5	➤31	13	24

	2001 Sub- sample, 14- 17 years n=235 % agreeing	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 % agreeing	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 % agreeing	2001 Non- drinker n=46 % agreeing	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 % agreeing	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 % agreeing	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=58 % agreeing	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=237 % agreeing
Image								
Drinking too much alcohol can damage your image or what people think of you	88	87	84	95	90	96	91	83
People who get drunk embarrass themselves	76	77	71	88	93	73	65	70
I feel left out if I don't drink as much alcohol as everyone else	18	21	16	29	18	15	12	13

Note: % agreeing is a combination of *agree* and *strongly agree* responses. Nm= not measured at this time.

8. Is alcohol on teenagers' agenda?

In the previous section, we highlighted how a significant proportion of 14-17 year olds (20%) claimed that *if I'm going to drink, I usually drink to get drunk*. A similar proportion (18%) agreed with a related statement, *I feel left out if I don't drink as much alcohol as everyone else*.

Agreement levels with other statements suggested that these young people felt they could manage their alcohol intake.

To place this further into perspective, in this section, we examine the results to a question asked at the very beginning of the interview (when the subject of the interview was unknown), which sought to determine whether alcohol is on teenagers' agendas. In an unprompted fashion, the question sought to identify what were the "biggest concerns" they or other people in their age group had to deal with.

To ensure specificity of the concerns relating to alcohol, any responses given were coded into four groups accordingly by interviewers; alcohol related damage to physical health, alcohol related damage to mental health, alcohol related sexual vulnerability and alcohol related violence or aggression. Those who made a non-specific comment about alcohol were coded into the "alcohol in general" category later.

The results may be summarised as follows:

- *Getting a job* (35%) and *schooling/educational issues* (34%) were, as a group, most frequently mentioned as being of concern to young people in the 14-17 year old age group.
- In comparison, *alcohol-related issues* were hardly mentioned **directly**. For example, 7% mentioned they were concerned with the effect of alcohol on their *physical health* and 4% mentioned they were concerned with the effect of alcohol on their *sexual vulnerability*.
- To a certain extent, the same also applied in relation to *drugs*. Eighteen percent (18%) of 14-17 year olds identified this as a concern.
- However, 36% mentioned that *peer pressure* is of major concern to them or to other people in their age group. In other words, the pressure of being "forced" to do things to stay in their group of friends (e.g. drinking, smoking and drugs). Therefore, indirectly, it can be said that alcohol is a concern.
- Interestingly, a greater proportion of "Lighter drinkers" (41%) than "Heavier drinkers" (31%) identified *peer pressure* as a concern, as was also the case with the small 13-year-old sample (39%).

- Also note that a greater proportion of 14-17 year olds identified *peer pressure* as a concern in this year's survey than was the case in 2000 (26%).
- To an extent, the fact that alcohol is indirectly a concern, is reflected in the result to a question asked of those 14-17 year olds who had not identified alcohol as a concern on an unprompted basis. Two-thirds of these young people (67%) acknowledged that alcohol was an issue that they or other people in their age group had to deal with when prompted.

8.1 What are the key alcohol-related concerns?

All 14-17 year olds who identified alcohol as a concern (60%), on either a prompted or unprompted basis, were asked what “sorts of things” about alcohol were of concern for them.

Drinking too much and becoming comatose (42%) was most frequently mentioned as the “sort of thing” that was of most concern, followed by a *change of behaviour* (26%) and *drink driving* (22%). There were few differences between the various segments of young people in this regard.

Interestingly, these results reflect the drinking outcomes most frequently identified earlier as having been experienced; namely:

- *Threw up or vomited* (52%).
- *Fallen over and/or hurt themselves* (48%).
- *Could not remember things or what they did* (47%).
- *Saw or heard things in a confused way* (47%).

In comparison, note that relatively low level of mention of some other “things”. For example:

- Concerns relating to sex (12%).
- Concerns relating to involvement with the law (8%).

Table 49: Issues for teenagers (First mentioned) (by youth drinking segment)

Q5a. What is the biggest worry you and other teenagers have to deal with as you get older and take responsibility for yourself?

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=58 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
Getting a job	23	17	23	30	4	37	2	25
School/Education/Qualifications in general	19	19	19	16	14	10	9	18
Time management (not enough time as have to study etc.)	2	2	2	0	0	3	na	na
The cost of an education	2	5	0	0	0	1	3	0
Strong peer pressure/being forced to do things to be allowed to stay in the group e.g., drink, smoke, do drugs etc.	14	18	12	14	26	1	4	9
Drugs or drug related issues	4	6	2	4	7	0	na	na
Teen suicide	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
Teen pregnancy	0	1	0	0	3	3	4	2
Sexual relationships	1	1	2	0	3	1	1	2
Sexually transmitted diseases	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self image/ self confidence/Self esteem/Mental health	3	1	4	4	7	3	0	2
Dangerous driving	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
Alcohol related damage to my physical health	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1
Alcohol related damage to my mental health	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Alcohol related sexual vulnerability	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Alcohol related violence or aggression	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Difficulties communicating with my parents	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	2
Disagreeing with rules my parents set	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 50: Issues for teenagers (First mentioned - continued) (by youth drinking segment)

	Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=58 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
Staying out too late/breaking curfews	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Smoking (cigarettes)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keeping safe in general (abuse/violence/bullying)	5	4	5	4	0	3	0	0
Dealing with the law/Trouble with the Law/Crime	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
Others	16	15	20	12	14	23	36	22
None	3	4	0	8	1	1	0	2
Don't know	5	4	7	5	11	3	0	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

2001

Table 51: Issues for teenagers (All mentioned) (by youth drinking segment)

Q5a & b. What is the biggest worry you and other teenagers have to deal with as you get older and take responsibility for yourself?

	Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=58 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
Getting a job	35	32	34	40	13	49	58	46
School/Education/Qualifications in general	34	29	36	38	31	25	26	45
Time management (not enough time as have to study etc.)	7	3	10	6	4	8	na	na
The cost of an education	4	7	2	3	0	1	11	3
Strong peer pressure/being forced to do things to be allowed to stay in the group e.g., drink, smoke, do drugs etc.	36	31	41	33	39	13	11	26
Drugs or drug related issues	18	22	17	15	22	17	9	17
Teen suicide	2	1	3	0	3	3	0	1
Teen pregnancy	6	5	8	4	6	11	4	5
Sexual relationships	13	16	14	5	8	22	6	9
Sexually transmitted diseases	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Self image/ self confidence/Self esteem/Mental health	14	9	20	11	20	13	4	8
Dangerous driving	6	9	5	4	0	5	4	5
Alcohol related damage to my physical health	7	9	7	6	1	5	3	5
Alcohol related damage to my mental health	1	2	0	3	0	5	6	2
Alcohol related sexual vulnerability	4	8	4	0	0	6	1	2
Alcohol related violence or aggression	3	3	4	1	9	3	1	2
Difficulties communicating with my parents	6	1	6	16	3	9	0	4
Disagreeing with rules my parents set	3	0	4	4	1	3	3	1

Table 52: Issues for teenagers (All mentioned - continued) (by youth drinking segment)

	Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=58 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
Staying out too late/breaking curfews	1	0	1	0	3	5	0	0
Smoking (cigarettes)	5	3	5	9	9	0	0	0
Keeping safe in general (abuse/violence/bullying)	12	13	14	8	7	7	0	0
Dealing with the law/Trouble with the Law/Crime	4	6	3	2	1	7	0	0
Others	16	15	20	12	14	23	36	22
None	3	4	0	8	1	1	0	2
Don't know	5	4	7	5	11	3	0	6
Total	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

2001

Table 53: Prompted awareness of alcohol as an issue (by youth drinking segment)

Q3. What about alcohol, is this an issue you and other teenagers have to deal with?

	Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=220 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=76 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=100 %	2001 Non- drinker n=44 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=56 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=54 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=47 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=208 %
Yes	67	➤72	➤70	53	65	62	65	78
No	20	15	19	30	25	27	35	22
Don't know	13	13	11	17	10	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who have not mentioned alcohol as an issue of concern (Q6).

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

2001

Table 54: Worries about alcohol (First mentioned) (by youth drinking segment)

Q6a Thinking about alcohol, what sorts of things are a worry for you and other teenagers?

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=140 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=48 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=69 %	2001 Non- drinker n=23 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=35 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=33 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=21 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=159 %
Drinking too much/comatose	32	>39	>39	5	36	19	17	27
Drink driving	9	7	8	12	11	18	7	14
Strong peer pressure/being forced to drink, smoke, do drugs, etc.	16	13	15	23	14	0	0	8
Deciding whether to drink/deciding how much to drink	1	0	2	0	0	5	11	6
Violent/aggressive situations	3	4	1	6	6	1	11	5
Behavioural effects of drinking (change in behaviour)	5	5	4	9	1	11	0	0
Drinking in general/Alcohol in general	1	1	0	2	0	6	5	4
Drinking (at all)	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	0
Driving - having a car/Access to car/allowed to drive	1	0	2	0	0	0	6	4
Sex/Being with girls/guys when you are too drunk	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	3
Fitting in socially/being invited/Having friends	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Parties/socialising in general	2	0	2	6	0	5	1	1
Drugs in general	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	1
Money (having enough)	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Keeping safe when out partying	6	4	9	0	0	0	0	1
Watching out for/Staying with your mates	2	4	2	0	1	0	0	0
Being underage in a pub/getting caught underage	0	1	0	0	4	5	1	0
Parents finding out about drinking	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Dealing with parents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Too many limits being set by parents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staying out late/Curfews	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0

Table 55: Worries about alcohol (First mentioned - continued) (by youth drinking segment)

	Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=140 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=48 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=69 %	2001 Non- drinker n=23 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=35 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=33 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=21 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=159 %
Family – how you treat them/having family around/having support and guidance	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Drinking to get away from problems/to forget/to feel better	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sport-enjoying sport/doing well in sport	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Effects on health	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Presence of alcohol (being surrounded by drinkers/alcohol)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access to alcohol (how/who to get it, where from)	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
Legal age of drinking/Lowering the age	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0
Legal effects/trouble with the law	2	4	2	0	4	0	0	0
Others	4	1	3	13	3	17	21	17
None	5	7	3	6	1	0	5	1
Don't know/refused	2	1	2	6	9	0	6	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

2001 Includes only those who have mentioned alcohol as an issue of concern (Q2a&b, Q3).

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 56: Worries about alcohol (All mentioned) (by youth drinking segment)

Q6a Thinking about alcohol, what sorts of things are a worry for you and other teenagers?

	Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=140 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=48 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=69 %	2001 Non- drinker n=23 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=35 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=33 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=21 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=159 %
Drinking too much/comatose	42	➤44	➤49	16	➤52	35	32	43
Drink driving	22	26	20	18	21	24	7	26
Strong peer pressure/being forced to drink, smoke, do drugs, etc.	18	16	17	26	18	13	3	19
Deciding whether to drink/deciding how much to drink	7	4	9	6	7	14	11	9
Violent/aggressive situations	15	15	14	15	13	19	30	21
Behavioural effects of drinking (change in behaviour)	26	21	23	41	21	24	0	0
Drinking in general/Alcohol in general	6	2	9	7	6	10	11	10
Drinking (at all)	3	4	1	6	0	0	1	7
Driving - having a car/Access to car/allowed to drive	9	4	15	0	4	1	7	1
Sex/Being with girls/guys when you are too drunk	12	18	10	7	9	23	10	18
Fitting in socially/being invited/Having friends	6	0	7	13	6	1	6	5
Parties/socialising in general	6	4	8	6	0	6	1	4
Drugs in general	4	3	3	7	1	5		
Money (having enough)	2	1	3	0	0	2	5	3
Keeping safe when out partying	12	11	17	0	4	5	2	7
Watching out for/Staying with your mates	10	12	9	12	4	1	1	7
Being underage in a pub/getting caught underage	2	1	3	0	4	6	6	5
Parents finding out about drinking	7	3	11	0	0	0	1 ⁵	1
Dealing with parents	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Too many limits being set by parents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staying out late/Curfews	2	1	2	6	0	0	0	0

Table 57: Worries about alcohol (All mentioned - continued) (by youth drinking segment)

	Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=140 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=48 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=69 %	2001 Non- drinker n=23 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=35 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=33 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=21 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=159 %
Family – how you treat them/having family around/having support and guidance	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0
Drinking to get away from problems/to forget/to feel better	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	2
Sport-enjoying sport/doing well in sport	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Effects on health	7	3	7	12	15	8	0	0
Presence of alcohol (being surrounded by drinkers/alcohol)	3	0	4	6	0	0	0	0
Access to alcohol (how/who to get it, where from)	1	1	1	0	4	13	0	0
Legal age of drinking/Lowering the age	1	4	0	0	9	14	0	0
Legal effects/trouble with the law	8	12	10	0	4	7	0	0
Others	4	1	3	13	3	17	21	17
None	5	7	3	6	1	0	5	1
Don't know/refused	2	1	2	6	9	0	6	3
Total	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

2001 includes only those who have mentioned alcohol as an issue of concern (Q6, Q6a&b).

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

9. Awareness & knowledge of changes to drinking laws

Given the changes to the drinking laws on 1 December 1999, questions were added to the survey last year to determine whether there was a good level of awareness and understanding of the changes. This year, the questions focused on the supply of alcohol to minors. Note that they were only asked of 17-18 year olds.

Almost all 17-18 year olds (95%) were aware that people needed to be 18 before they could buy or be supplied alcohol. However, when asked the exceptions to this, only 55% were aware that under 18 year olds could be given alcohol by their parent or guardian and only 4% were aware that they could be given alcohol when they were at a private function.

When asked directly whether they agreed or disagreed with the law that people under 18 years of age could be supplied alcohol by their parent or guardian, 82% of 17-18 year olds *strongly agreed* or *agreed* with this law. However, at the other extreme, 16% disagreed.

Thirty nine percent (39%) went on to agree that they had supplied alcohol to some one under 18 at a function they were also attending, while 13% admitted that they had actually purchased alcohol for some one under 18.

Note that these were just as likely to be done by 17-year-olds as 18 year olds. Thirty three percent (33%) of 17 year olds had given alcohol to some one under 18 at a function they were also attending, and 8% claimed they had purchased alcohol for some one under 18.

When asked what were the “risks” of supplying alcohol to people under 18 years of age, 44% acknowledged on an **unprompted** basis that they might be *fined* or fined to a maximum of \$2,000, while 24% acknowledged that they might be *caught by the Law/Police*.

About one-third (37%) mentioned *Other* risks; most of which were *getting blamed if something goes wrong, getting into trouble with supplied-youths’ parents, guilt as you would be the one responsible for that youth getting into trouble/sick/injured*. Only 2% claimed there were *no risks*.

When those who had not mentioned that there might be some legal risks were asked directly whether there were any legal risks, 22% acknowledged that they might be fined or caught by the Law/Police (16%).

Finally, when all 17-18 year olds were asked for their opinion about the severity of the maximum fine for people who were convicted of supplying alcohol to minor, 17% felt this was *not a deterrent* and 4% *didn’t care*. Note that twice as many 18 year olds as 17 year olds did not feel the maximum fine was a deterrent.

Table 58: Legal drinking age (17 & 18 year olds only)

Q37. I'm going to ask you a few questions now about alcohol and the law. Do you know how old people need to be before they can buy alcohol or be supplied with alcohol in NZ?

	Total- sample, 17-18 years n=120 %	2001 17 years n=61 %	2001 18 years n=59 %	2000 17 years n=61 %	2000 18 years n=57 %
Less than 18 years	2	1	3	0	0
18 years	95	99	91	100	100
19 years	0	0	0	0	0
Over 20 years	3	0	5	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

2001

Table 59: Exceptions to legal drinking age (17 & 18 year olds only)

Q38 And do you know when under 18 year olds can be legally given alcohol?

	Total- sample, 17-18 years n=120 %	2001 17 years n=61 %	2001 18 years n=59 %	2000 17 years n=61 %	2000 18 years n=58 %
Correct responses					
When it is given to them by their parent or guardian	55	54	56	66	52
When it is given to them at a private function	4	4	4	17	11
Incorrect responses					
if it is given to them by an older family member/relative	1	3	0	3	1
If it is given to them by another adult (e.g. teacher, sports coach, friend's parent)	1	3	0	1	1
In a restaurant or cafe where there is food	3	3	3	0	4
Other	11	8	15	12	6
None/ There are no exceptions to the law	4	5	3	4	7
Don't know	34	33	35	19	32
2001	**	**	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 60: Agreement with Law (by youth drinking segment)

Q39. Do you agree or disagree with the Law that says that "People under 18 years can only be supplied with alcohol if it is given to them by their parent or legal guardian"?

	Total- sample, 17-18 years n=120	2001 17 years n=61 %	2001 18 years n=59 %
Strongly disagree	7	6	8
Disagree	9	10	7
Neither agree nor disagree	3	3	3
Agree	48	46	50
Strongly agree	34	35	33
Don't know	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

2001

%

Table 61: Personal provision to minors (by youth drinking segment)

Q40. Which of the following apply to you?

	Total- sample, 17-18 years n=120	2001 17 years n=61 %	2001 18 years n=59 %
I have bought alcohol on behalf of someone under 18 years old	13	8	17
I have given an alcoholic drink to someone under 18 at a function that I was also attending	39	33	46
None	59	64	54
Refused	1	3	0
Total	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

2001

%

Table 62: Risks to supplying alcohol (by youth drinking segment)*Q41. What are the risks to you of supplying alcohol to people under 18 years of age?*

	Total- sample, 17-18 years n=120	2001 17 years n=61 %	2001 18 years n=59 %
No risks	2	1	4
Caught by the Law/Police	24	26	22
Fined	39	44	34
Fined to a maximum of \$2000	5	1	9
Other	37	34	40
Don't know	14	17	12
Total	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

2001

%

Table 63: Legal risks to supplying alcohol (by youth drinking segment)

Q41a. And what, if any, legal risks are there?

	Total- sample, 17-18 years n=54	2001 17 years n=29 %	2001 18 years n=25 %
No risks	6	0	13
Caught by the Law/Police	16	16	16
Fined	22	19	26
Fined to a maximum of \$2000	0	0	0
Jailed	3	0	6
Other	10	13	6
Don't know	53	55	51
Total	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

*Includes only those who were not aware of legal risks at Q41.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

2001

%

Table 64: Reaction to Law (by youth drinking segment)

Q41b. People who are convicted of supplying alcohol to people under 18 years of age, face a fine of up to \$2000. What do you think of this?

	Total- sample, 17-18 years n=120	2001 17 years n=61 %	2001 18 years n=59 %
Respondent doesn't care	4	1	6
Respondent is surprised	19	21	18
Respondent feels this is a deterrent	57	61	53
Respondent doesn't feel this is a deterrent	17	11	23
Other	38	36	40
Total	**	**	**

Note: Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

2001

%

10. Parental concern

10.1 Parents' drinking behaviour

There is a general understanding that “environmental” factors play an important role in determining what teenagers and children in general believe are acceptable standards of behaviour. Therefore, in order to put teenagers' own drinking behaviour and attitudes into perspective, respondents were asked questions about their parents' drinking behaviour.

The following summarise the key results:

- Most 14-17 year olds (89%) claimed both or only one of their parents drank, with most claiming both their parents drank (66%). There is no discernable pattern between “Heavier drinkers” and “Lighter drinkers”.
- Respondents who claimed both or only one of their parents drank were asked to describe whether they were *lighter*, *medium* or *heavier drinkers*. Most of the 14-17 year olds whose fathers drank claimed they were either *lighter* (55%) or *medium* (40%) drinkers, while mothers tended to be more frequently described as *lighter* (78%) rather than *medium* (20%) drinkers.
- As a general observation “Lighter drinkers” tended to describe both their fathers (55%) and mothers (85%) as *lighter drinkers* than “Heavier drinkers” (44% and 63% respectively).

Table 65: Drinking status of parents (by youth drinking segment)

Q34. Thinking about your parents. Do you parents drinking alcohol? (IF NECESSARY:
Or just one of them. Or neither of them)

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=57 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
Both parents drink	66	64	72	55	74	62	79	78
Only father drinks	14	14	13	17	11	16	8	8
Only mother drinks	10	11	11	5	3	8	3	8
Parents non-drinkers	10	8	5	23	12	13	10	7
Don't know	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 66: Level of drinking - father (by youth drinking segment)

Q3. (If applicable) Would you say your father is a ...

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=182 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=63 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=88 %	2001 Non- drinker n=31 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=50 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=45 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=49 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=189 %
Lighter drinker	55	44	55	74	41	57	51	45
Medium drinker	40	52	39	26	55	34	40	48
Heavy drinker	4	3	7	0	1	9	9	7
Don't know	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who said that both parents drink or their father drinks (Q34).

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 67: Level of drinking - mother (by youth drinking segment)

Q32. (If applicable) Would you say your mother is a...

	2001 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=178 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=66 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=86 %	2001 Non- drinker n=26 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=47 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=42 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=44 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=191 %
Lighter drinker	78	63	85	85	67	79	73	70
Medium drinker	20	31	15	14	30	12	23	29
Heavy drinker	2	6	0	1	3	9	4	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Components may not always add to 100% exactly because of rounding.

*Includes only those who said that both parents drink or their mother drinks (Q34).

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

10.2 Parental concern

The timing of the survey last year coincided with the timing of a “benchmark” survey with parents on the subject of alcohol and their teenagers. As this Benchmark survey focused on the extent to which parents are **concerned** about alcohol and their teenagers, and what they do in this regard, the same questions were asked in both surveys where possible.

A selection of these questions were also included in this year’s survey, based around the following statements:

Communication/Discussion

My parents talk to me about what is going on in my life.

My parents have discussions with me about drinking.

My parents talk to me about the kinds of things that can go wrong in situations where alcohol is present.

Rules about alcohol

My parents set clear rules for me about alcohol use.

Before I go to an event where alcohol will be present, my parents set a limit on how much I can drink.

Socialising

Before I go out, my parents and I agree how I am going to get to and from the event I am going to.

When I have been out at night, I have to let my parents know once I am safely home.

My parents set a curfew before I go out at night.

I can get around the rules that my parents set by staying the night somewhere else.

Co-ordinating with other adults

In social situations that may involve alcohol my parents make sure that I am supervised by an adult.

My parents talk to my friends’ parents about events or parties we are going to.

My parents get to know my friends.

Before I go to a party, my parents contact the parents of my friend who is having the party.

The key points to note are as follows:

- First of all, less than 50% of 14-17 year olds (47%) claimed that their parents *always* or *mostly talked to them about what was going on in their life*. However:
 - 81% claimed they *always* or *mostly agreed with their parents, before they went out, how they were going to get to and from any event they were going to go to*
 - 70% claimed they always or mostly let their parents know when they were safely home after being out at night
- Against this background, about half (49%) claimed their parents *always* or *mostly set them clear rules about alcohol use*. This was more likely to be the case with “Lighter drinkers” (55%) than “Heavier drinkers” (37%).

- But, less than one-third (31%) claimed their parents *mostly* or *always* had discussions with them about drinking and 39% claimed their parents *mostly* or *always* talked to them about the kinds of things that could go wrong in situations where alcohol was present.
- Furthermore, only 27% claimed their parents *always* or *mostly* set a limit on how much they could drink before they went out to an event where alcohol would be present.
- In relation to this, 41% claimed their parents *always* or *mostly* made sure that, in social situations that might involve alcohol, they would be supervised by an adult. Only 27% agreed that their parents *always* or *mostly* contacted the parents of their friends who were holding parties before going to these parties.
- As a general observation, “Lighter drinkers” were more likely than “Heavier drinkers” to claim their parents *always* or *mostly* did these things. Similarly, 18 year olds were less likely to claim their parents *always* or *mostly* did these things.

Table 68: Actions taken by parents (based on proportion claiming to do the action “always” or “mostly” (by youth drinking segment)

Q33. Now I want to ask you some questions about your parents (or guardians). I’m going to read out a list of statements. As I read each statement, please say whether this is something that your parents do always, mostly, sometimes, not often or never.

	2001 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=57 %	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
Communication/Discussion								
My parents talk to me about what is going on in my life	47	38	46	➤62	➤66	50	➤66	52
My parents have discussions with me about drinking	31	25	34	35	26	22	32	29
My parents talk to me about the kinds of things that can go wrong in situations where alcohol is present	39	34	39	45	46	36	41	43
Rules about alcohol								
My parents set clear rules for me about alcohol use	49	37	55	54	➤70	30	39	58
Before I go to an event where alcohol will be present, my parents set a limit on how much I can drink	27	20	16	35	➤57	9	14	➤33

Percentages based on respondents claiming their parent did the action “always” or “mostly”.

Table 69: (cont) Actions taken by parents (based on proportion claiming to do the action “always” or “mostly” (by youth drinking segment)

Q33. Now I want to ask you some questions about your parents (or guardians). I'm going to read out a list of statements. As I read each statement, please say whether this is something that your parents do always, mostly, sometimes, not often or never.

	2001 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=57 %	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
<i>Socialising</i>								
Before I go out, my parents and I agree how I am going to get to and from the event I am going to	81	66	➤87	➤90	➤100	54	61	➤84
When I have been out at night, I have to let my parents know once I am safely home	70	60	➤75	➤74	➤85	53	34	➤70
My parents set a curfew before I go out at night	47	27	➤55	➤56	➤72	9	17	➤54
I can get around the rules that my parents set by staying the night somewhere else	27	33	24	24	➤22	14	22	32
<i>Co-ordinating with other parents</i>								
In social situations which may involve alcohol my parents make sure that I am supervised by an adult	41	23	➤43	➤58	➤75	23	20	➤52
My parents talk to my friends' parents about events or parties we are going to	29	18	➤31	➤38	➤63	10	11	28
My parents get to know my friends	69	69	74	61	➤76	56	70	80
Before I go to a party, my parents contact the parents of my friend who is having the party	27	14	➤27	➤45	➤51	4	8	➤24

Percentages based on respondents claiming their parent did the action “always” or “mostly”.

Table 70: Actions taken by parents (by youth drinking segment)

Q33. Now I want to ask you some questions about your parents (or guardians). I'm going to read out a list of statements. As I read each statement, please say whether this is something that your parents do always, mostly, sometimes, not often or never.

	Sub- sample, 14- 17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=57 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14- 17 years n=237 %
Communication/Discussion								
My parents talk to me about what is going on in my life								
Always	25	25	26	35	25	40	40	23
Mostly	22	21	20	27	41	10	26	29
Sometimes	32	46	30	17	29	34	27	32
Not often	10	7	13	8	2	9	4	12
Never	11	9	10	14	2	6	3	4
Don't know/not applicable	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
My parents have discussions with me about drinking								
Always	18	16	19	21	7	11	15	13
Mostly	13	9	15	14	19	11	17	16
Sometimes	35	43	37	20	37	44	44	39
Not often	15	15	11	20	19	11	15	19
Never	19	16	18	24	18	22	9	11
Don't know/not applicable	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 66: (cont.) Actions taken by parents (by youth drinking segment)

	2001 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=57 %	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
My parents talk to me about the kinds of things that can go wrong in situations where alcohol is present								
Always	26	27	21	35	29	25	29	29
Mostly	13	7	18	10	17	11	12	14
Sometimes	32	33	32	32	38	37	42	36
Not often	14	16	14	10	9	11	6	10
Never	14	16	14	14	7	13	10	10
Don't know/not applicable	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rules about alcohol								
My parents set clear rules for me about alcohol use								
Always	36	31	39	38	49	17	33	37
Mostly	13	6	16	16	21	13	6	21
Sometimes	22	30	18	19	10	26	18	25
Not often	8	14	9	1	5	13	19	4
Never	20	19	18	25	13	30	19	12
Don't know/not applicable	0	1	0	1	3	1	5	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 66: (cont.) Actions taken by parents (by youth drinking segment)

	2001 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=57 %	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
Before I go to an event where alcohol will be present, my parents set a limit on how much I can drink								
Always	20	12	21	30	41	6	9	21
Mostly	7	8	6	5	16	3	5	12
Sometimes	19	24	21	9	7	4	8	16
Not often	13	17	14	3	3	12	17	16
Never	36	38	35	38	13	69	58	31
Don't know/not applicable	5	1	4	15	19	7	3	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Socialising</i>								
Before I go out, my parents and I agree how I am going to get to and from the event I am going to								
Always	66	59	67	73	93	37	49	72
Mostly	15	7	20	17	7	17	12	12
Sometimes	12	23	6	7	0	17	26	10
Not often	3	4	3	0	1	3	4	2
Never	3	4	3	0	0	20	9	3
Don't know/not applicable	1	3	0	3	0	5	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 66: (cont.) Actions taken by parents (by youth drinking segment)

	Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=57 %	2000 Sub- sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
When I have been out at night, I have to let my parents know once I am safely home								
Always	59	50	64	63	61	49	25	54
Mostly	11	10	11	11	24	4	9	16
Sometimes	15	18	12	20	7	17	22	12
Not often	5	7	6	0	0	3	8	7
Never	7	15	5	0	3	22	36	8
Don't know/not applicable	3	1	3	6	4	5	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
My parents set a curfew before I go out at night								
Always	38	24	44	44	52	9	11	38
Mostly	9	3	11	12	20	0	6	16
Sometimes	25	31	19	28	15	20	14	20
Not often	7	5	8	9	1	9	11	9
Never	19	36	17	1	6	55	58	15
Don't know/not applicable	2	1	1	6	6	7	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 66: (cont.) Actions taken by parents (by youth drinking segment)

	2001 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=57 %	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
I can get around the rules that my parents set by staying the night somewhere else								
Always	15	21	12	11	9	10	17	16
Mostly	12	12	12	13	13	4	5	16
Sometimes	37	43	36	28	27	39	26	32
Not often	11	6	14	14	19	7	9	13
Never	21	19	20	28	31	28	37	21
Don't know/not applicable	4	1	6	7	1	12	6	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Co-ordinating with other parents In social situations that may involve alcohol my parents make sure I am supervised by an adult.								
Always	26	15	26	39	51	19	17	28
Mostly	15	8	17	19	24	4	3	24
Sometimes	28	41	21	21	16	10	18	22
Not often	13	19	14	0	3	12	20	10
Never	17	16	20	12	4	51	42	14
Don't know/not applicable	3	1	1	9	3	4	1	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 66: (cont.) Actions taken by parents (by youth drinking segment)

	2001 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=57 %	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=237 %
My parents talk to my friends' parents about events or parties we are going to								
Always	17	16	14	24	45	10	7	15
Mostly	12	2	17	14	18	0	4	13
Sometimes	32	29	35	30	17	30	28	32
Not often	14	17	15	9	7	7	21	17
Never	24	36	18	19	7	48	40	22
Don't know/not applicable	1	1	0	3	6	5	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
My parents get to know my friends								
Always	46	47	46	44	46	56	60	52
Mostly	23	22	28	17	30	28	10	28
Sometimes	24	30	16	32	21	14	22	15
Not often	3	1	7	0	3	0	3	2
Never	3	0	4	7	0	0	5	3
Don't know/not applicable	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Table 66: (cont.) Actions taken by parents (by youth drinking segment)

	2001 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n=235 %	2001 Heavier drinker n=83 %	2001 Lighter drinker n=106 %	2001 Non- drinker n=46 %	2001 Sub- sample, 13 years n=60 %	2001 Sub- sample, 18 years n=59 %	2000 Sub- sample, 18 years n=57 %	2000 Sub-sample, 14-17 years n= %
Before I go to a party, my parents contact the parents of my friend who is having the party								
Always	17	11	14	29	35	3	7	13
Mostly	10	3	13	16	16	1	1	11
Sometimes	25	25	29	17	21	6	8	14
Not often	10	16	9	3	9	15	15	13
Never	34	44	34	22	9	68	65	47
Don't know/not applicable	4	3	1	12	10	7	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Caution: low base number of respondents—results are indicative only.

Appendix A: Questionnaire

Appendix B: Results by gender (tabulations)

Appendix C: Results by age (tabulations)

Appendix D: Results by ethnicity (tabulations)