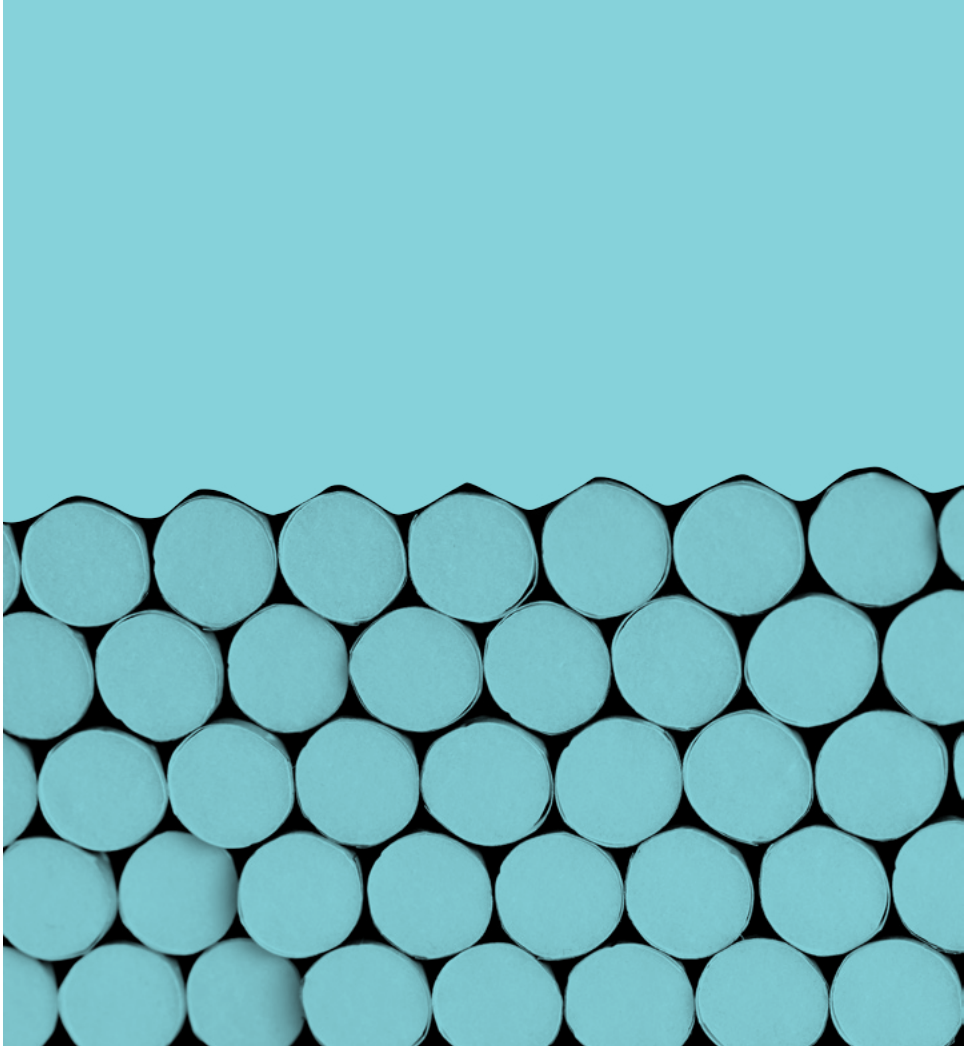


Lesbian, Bisexual and Queer (LBQ) Women's Tobacco Reduction Project Community Report Online Survey Findings

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Introduction

Tobacco smoking is one of the biggest public health burdens facing our society, and remains the single most preventable cause of death and disease (WHO 2014). Despite Australia having one of the lowest smoking rates in the world (AIHW 2013), lesbian, bisexual and queer (LBQ) women smoke at double the rate of women in the general population (Mooney-Somers et. al. 2015).

The Sydney Women and Sexual Health (SWASH) study has been surveying women in contact with Sydney's lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) communities every two years since 1996. Across the last eight years of the survey, smoking rates of LBQ women have remained consistently high (Mooney-Somers et. al. 2015). In the 2014 survey: 30% were current smokers, more than twice the rate of women in the general population; 19% were daily smokers, versus 12% of women in the general population (AIHW 2013).

There is a long history of disparity in the rate of smoking among lesbian and bisexual women and their heterosexual peers. Over a decade ago the Australian Longitudinal Study of Women's Health (ALSWH) found 25% of young heterosexual women smoked compared to 46% of lesbian and bisexual women (Hillier et al. 2003). Small community studies in the early 1990's reported 59% of young lesbian women smoked at a time when the general population rate was 25% (Barbeler 1992, cited in Tremellen 1997), another in the mid-1990's reported 44% smoked (Tremellen 1997, cited in Murnane et al. 2000). This local evidence reflects findings from across the world showing higher rates of smoking among lesbian and bisexual women (Gruskin et al. 2007, Hughes & Jacobson 2003, Hyde et al. 2009, Tang et al. 2004). For LGBTIQ Australians as a whole, the 2013 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS) found 30% of homosexual and bisexual people were current smokers compared to 16% of heterosexual people; while fewer heterosexual people were smoking every day, daily smoking was not decreasing among the homosexual and bisexual respondents.

Smoking plays varying roles in LBQ women's lives, including; alleviating stress and regulating emotions, facilitate social connections and negotiate social boundaries, and for young women, smoking may be linked to themes of rebellion and deviance (Comfort 2013, Youatt et al 2015). Smoking also appears to be strongly associated with socialising and bar patronage (Comfort 2013, Youatt et al 2015). A better understanding of the role of smoking for LBQ women in NSW can inform relevant anti-tobacco messaging.

Smoking is reported as a low to medium importance in LGBTI communities (Comfort & McCausland 2013) suggesting a lack of awareness or concern around its prevalence and risks. Effective strategies to raise awareness of the smoking rates and harms for LBQ women may increase our community's concern around smoking as a health issue. To delve deeper into this issue and to inform a targeted health outcome campaign, ACON conducted specific research to investigate lesbian, bisexual and queer (LBQ) women's experiences of smoking.

The Research

In 2014, ACON, Australia's largest LGBTI health promotion organisation was funded by the NSW Cancer Institute through an "Evidence to Practice" Grant, to conduct research into the experiences of lesbian, bisexual and queer (LBQ) women's smoking. The goal was to enhance our understanding of the factors that influence smoking among LBQ women and identify meaningful ways of engaging them in a smoking cessation social marketing campaign.

We conducted an anonymous online survey of LBQ women to 1) identify smoking and smoking cessation behaviours, patterns and contexts among LBQ women and, 2) compare the characteristics of current smokers and ex-smokers. This report presents findings from this survey.

Questionnaire

We used Survey Monkey to run the online questionnaire. It included a set of demographic questions and questions on community engagement, frequency of smoking, smoking history, contexts of smoking, relationships and smoking, quitting attempts, use of alcohol and other drugs and beliefs about smoking.

Participants

To participate, women had to be aged eighteen years or above, living in Australia, and be lesbian, bisexual or queer identified. They also had to identify as a smoker or a recent ex-smoker (smoked within the last two years but at least not for the last month). We recruited online from a variety of social networking sites and community based mailing groups known to attract considerable numbers of LBQ women. ACON's social media platforms Facebook and Twitter were utilised in promoting the survey, resulting in a widespread sample of respondents.

Three hundred and ninety one surveys were completed. Of these, 111 were deleted as respondents did not fully complete the survey ($n=64$), were non-smokers or quit more than 2 years ago ($n=31$), were residents overseas ($n=14$) or identified as heterosexual ($n=2$). A total of 280 completed surveys were left and comprised the analysis presented in this paper.

Analysis

Women were classified as current smokers or ex-smokers according to their response to the question "How often do you now smoke tobacco products?", If they indicated they did not currently smoke but had smoked in the last 2 years to 1 month they were classified as ex-smokers. If they indicated they currently smoked, regardless of frequency, they were classified as current smokers.

Descriptive statistics were used to look at patterns in smoking and smoking cessation behaviours, patterns and contexts, in particular across age, income, education, recent illicit drug use, recent attendance at LGBT events/community connection as our previous work has identified these as predictors of smoking.

Differences between smokers and ex-smokers were compared using chi-square tests for categorical items and independent t-tests for continuous variables to better understand smoking and smoking cessation behaviour. Open-ended questions were analysed separately using thematic analysis. Where possible, overall theme distribution between smokers and ex-smokers was compared.

Findings

Smoking History

Women, on average, had commenced smoking at the age of 16 years old.

Nearly all respondents (92%) had smoked daily at some point – they started smoking daily at around 19 years of age and had smoked for an average of 17 years.

Current Smoking Pattern

Three quarters of women currently smoked; a quarter were recent ex-smokers.

Most current smokers (70%) smoked daily; the most common number of cigarettes smoked per day was 10.

The top locations to smoke were at home (78%), in bars/clubs (72%) and outdoors (70%).

Most current smokers (62%) had their first cigarette within one hour of waking up; daily smokers were more likely (73%) to report they did this.

Smoking and relationships

70% of respondents were currently in a relationship, 44% with a woman, 12% with a man, 5% with a trans person and 8% with multiple partners.

Most women (90%) had at some point been in a relationship with a smoker.

Smokers were four times more likely to be in a relationship with someone that smoked compared to ex-smokers (68% of partnered smokers versus 16% of partnered ex-smokers; $p < 0.001$).

Smokers were two times more likely to have friends who smoked compared to ex-smokers (54% of smokers said half or more friends smoked versus 24% of ex-smokers; $p < 0.001$).

Smokers and ex-smokers were just as likely to have immediate family members who smoked and to have had relatives smoked when the LBQ women were growing up.

Quitting

Most women (84%) had tried to quit at some point; the most common number of quit attempts was three.

The top quit method was ‘cold turkey’ (81% ever tried) followed by cutting down number of cigarettes (71%), and any nicotine replacement therapy (47%).

Current smokers were 1.4 times more likely to have tried nicotine replacement therapy than ex-smokers (52% versus 37%; $p = 0.042$).

Half of current smokers had reduced or tried to reduce the amount they smoked.

Ex-smokers were 1.9 times more likely to avoid places where they could be exposed to cigarette smoke than current smokers (65% versus 34%).

Motivations for the most recent quit attempt were generally to do with health and fitness: 54% said smoking was affecting their health/fitness, 40% wanted to get fit, and 40% were worried it was affecting others around them.

Situations where people started smoking again after a quit attempt were mainly at home, at a bar/club or at a party/someone else’s home. Things that triggered a desire to smoke again were seeing a person with cigarettes (50%), smelling a cigarette (32%) or being near a place selling cigarettes (14%).

Quitting Among Current Smokers Only

Most current smokers (74%) were planning to give up smoking within the next three months.

Only 20% of current smokers said they did not plan to quit. The most common reasons for this were enjoyment (69%) and relaxation (48%).

The factors that smokers believed would motivate them in future quit attempts were similar to those that motivated previous quit attempts: ill health (45%), affecting fitness (40%), motivation from family/partners or parents (28%) and/or an increase in cost (27%).

Alcohol and Other Drugs

Current smokers and ex-smokers drank a similar number of days per week, but the volume drunk differed. Ex-smokers were 1.6 times more likely to limit themselves to 1-2 drinks per occasion compared to smokers (40% versus 24%).

Current smokers were 1.4 times more likely to have used marijuana (52% vs 36%, $p = 0.011$), 1.6 times more likely to have used benzodiazepines (off-prescription; 25% vs 15%, $p = 0.038$), and 2.3 times more likely to have used amyl/poppers (16% vs 7%, $p = 0.028$). Ecstasy and cocaine use trended higher among current smokers but did not reach statistical significance.

Most smokers and ex-smokers (68%) stated they smoked more when they drank.

Beliefs and Priorities

Ex-smokers were 1.3 times more likely to think more LBQ women smoked than heterosexual women smoked compared to smokers (51% versus 38%).

Smoking ranked highly as a health issue both in the lives of LBQ women in general and in the respondent’s lives in particular, with mean ratings on a 1-10 scale of 7.3 and 7.1 respectively.

What We Learned From The Research

- We need to support LBQ women's strong desire to quit smoking
- Our work to prevent young lesbian, bisexual and queer women smoking needs to start early.
- We need to engage with women and their partners, and recognise that giving up smoking within a relationship has particular challenges.
- We need to acknowledge the role of friendship groups in smoking and giving up smoking
- When we talk about quitting we need to talk about cultural norms, social networks and communities of care.
- We need to talk about the social places and situations where women smoke more, that trigger smoking, and that women avoid when they quit
- We need to talk about health and fitness goals
- We need to talk about alcohol and other drugs and how they influence smoking.
- We need to work with the mainstream tobacco cessation sector to better equip them to assist our communities to reduce smoking.

For an overview of ACON's strategic priorities in the Smoking health area, please refer to our *Smoking Health Outcome Strategy* by clicking the following link:
https://issuu.com/aconhealth/docs/hos_smoking_-_webres

Sample Demographics

	Current smokers	Ex-smokers	All
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Age, mean (SD)	33 (11)	33 (10)	33 (10)
Residence			
Sydney	59 (29)	26 (35)	85 (30)
Rest of NSW	91 (45)	30 (40)	121 (43)
Outside NSW	54 (27)	19 (25)	73 (26)
Sexual identity			
Lesbian	94 (46)	38 (51)	132 (47)
Bisexual	31 (15)	4 (5)	35 (12)
Queer	50 (24)	22 (29)	72 (26)
Other	29 (14)	11 (15)	40 (14)
Employment			
Employed	124 (60)	54 (73)	178 (64)
Student	58 (28)	17 (23)	75 (27)
Not in the work force/ Pensioner/social security	23 (11)	3 (4)	26 (9)
Income			
Nil-\$59,999	149 (73)	46 (62)	195 (70)
\$60,000+	56 (27)	28 (38)	84 (30)
Education			
< Tertiary Degree	105 (52)	32 (44)	137 (50)
Degree+	98 (48)	41 (56)	139 (50)

Sample Demographics continued

	N (%)
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander identity	7 (2)
Ethnic or cultural background	
Anglo-Australian only	206 (74)
European or Middle Eastern	42 (15)
Asian	8 (3)
Other	21 (7)
Are you currently in a sexual relationship with a regular partner?	
No	85 (30)
Yes - with a woman	124 (44)
Yes - with a man	35 (12)
Yes - a trans person	13 (5)
Yes - multiple partners/poly	23 (8)
How long have you been in this relationship?	
Less than one year	52 (19)
1-2 years	54 (19)
3-5 years	41 (15)
More than 5 years	49 (17)
Sexual attraction	
Only to females, never to males	54 (19)
More often to females, and at least once to a male	137 (49)
About equally often to females and to males	65 (23)
More often to males, and at least once to a female	19 (7)
Only to males, never to females	1 (<1)
To no one at all	2 (1)
Missing	2 (1)

Smoking History

	Current smokers	Ex-smokers	All
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
About what age were you when you smoked your first full cigarette? Mean (SD)	16 (4)	15 (4)	16 (4)
Total years smoked	17 (11)	17 (11)	17 (11)
Please describe the circumstances of your first full cigarette? Where were you, who else was there, how did it happen, what were you feeling?	(Free text – thematic analysis)		
Are there times in your life where you have smoked less? Why do you think this was?			
Are there times in your life where you have smoked more? Why do you think this was?			
Have you ever smoked on a daily basis?	189 (93)	68 (91)	257 (92)
How old were you when you started smoking daily? Mean (SD)/Median (IQR)	19 (5)	19 (5)	19 (5)
How old were you when you stopped smoking daily? Mean (SD)/ Median (IQR)	32 (11)	31 (9)	32 (10)
Total years daily smoking	13 (11)	12 (9)	13 (10)

Current Smoking Pattern

Total: 205	N (%)	
How often do you now smoke tobacco products?		
Daily	144 (70)	
At least weekly (but not daily)	46 (22)	
Less often than weekly	15 (7)	
Number of cigarettes smoked, median (IQR)	Per time period (day, week or month)	Per week
Daily smoker	10 (10.75)	73 (75.25)
Weekly smoker	10 (12.5)	10 (12.5)
Less frequent smoker	11 (17.75)	3 (4)
Where do you tend to smoke		
Home	161 (78)	
Bars/Clubs	149 (72)	
Outdoors	144 (70)	
Work	97 (47)	
Inside your car	83 (40)	
Uni/School	60 (29)	
How soon after you wake up do you smoke your first cigarette?	All	Daily smokers only
Within 5 minutes	22 (11)	20 (14)
5-30 minutes	57 (28)	52 (36)
31-60 minutes	32 (16)	28 (19)
After 60 minutes	78 (38)	39 (27)
Missing	9 (4)	2 (3)

Smoking and Relationships

	Current smokers	Ex-smokers	All
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Have you ever been in a relationship with a person who smokes?	186 (91)	65 (87)	251 (90)
If you are in a relationship now, does your partner smoke?			
Not in a relationship	60 (29)	23 (31)	83 (30)
Daily	59 (29)	3 (4)	62 (22)
More than weekly (not daily)	15 (7)	2 (3)	17 (6)
Less than weekly	19 (9)	3 (4)	22 (8)
Ex-smoker	18 (9)	20 (27)	38 (14)
Never smoked/less than 100 in lifetime	26 (13)	23 (31)	49 (17)
What proportion of your immediate family (parents, siblings) currently smoke?			
None	76 (37)	33 (44)	109 (39)
Some	70 (34)	21 (28)	91 (32)
About half	20 (10)	10 (13)	30 (11)
Most/All	20 (10)	5 (7)	25 (9)
No immediate family	14 (7)	5 (7)	19 (7)
Missing	5 (2)	1 (1)	6 (2)
Did your parents or relatives smoke in your home when you were growing up?	103 (50)	35 (47)	138 (49)
What proportion of your close friends currently smoke?			
None	4 (2)	13 (18)	17 (6)
Some	88 (44)	42 (58)	130 (48)
About half/most/all	106 (54)	17 (24)	123 (46)
Does anyone smoke inside your home?	74 (37)	9 (12)	83 (30)
What proportion of your work colleagues currently smoke while they are at work?			
None	42 (21)	25 (34)	67 (25)
Some	75 (38)	33 (45)	108 (40)
About half Most/All	41 (21)	8 (11)	49 (18)
Don't work/No work colleagues	40 (20)	8 (11)	48 (18)

Quitting

	Current smokers	Ex-smokers	All
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Have you ever tried to quit smoking?	164 (80)	72 (96)	236 (84)
How many times have you tried to quit smoking? Median (range)	4 (1-50)	3 (1-20)	3 (1-50)
Do you avoid places where you may be exposed to other people's cigarette smoke?			
Yes, always	4 (2)	6 (8)	10 (4)
Yes, sometimes	65 (32)	43 (57)	108 (39)
No, never	91 (44)	22 (29)	113 (40)
Missing	45 (22)	4 (5)	49 (17)
Which method(s) have you ever tried to help you cut down or quit smoking			
Cold turkey	133 (81)	58 (81)	191 (81)
Cutting down number of cigs smoked per day	124 (76)	44 (61)	168 (71)
Nicotine patch	69 (42)	19 (26)	88 (37)
Nicotine gum	49 (30)	15 (21)	64 (27)
Nicotine inhaler	20 (12)	3 (4)	23 (10)
Nicotine lozenge	18 (11)	3 (4)	21 (9)
Any nicotine replacement therapy	85 (52)	27 (37)	112 (47)
Cutting down to "lighter" cigs	48 (29)	19 (26)	67 (28)
Battery operated electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes)	46 (28)	10 (14)	56 (24)
Varenicline (Champix)	27 (16)	8 (11)	35 (15)
Bupropion (Zyban)	4 (2)	5 (7)	9 (4)
Nortriptyline (Allegron)	0	0	0
Champix or Zyban	29 (18)	12 (17)	41 (17)
Hypnosis	15 (9)	4 (6)	19 (8)
Acupuncture	14 (8)	1 (1)	15 (6)
All other (incl hypnosis, acupuncture, self help books, homeopathic, NOT cold turkey)	36 (22)	13 (18)	49 (21)
Since you started smoking, what is the longest time you have ever quit smoking?			
1 day or less	3 (1)	0	3 (1)
2-7 days	18 (9)	0	18 (6)
8-31 days	19 (9)	1 (1)	20 (7)
1-3 months	25 (12)	12 (16)	37 (13)
4-6 months	23 (11)	6 (8)	29 (10)
7-12 months	23 (11)	8 (11)	31 (11)
More than 1 year	48 (23)	42 (56)	90 (32)
I don't know	0	2 (3)	2 (1)
In the last 12 months, have you....?			
Successfully given up smoking (for more than a month)	42 (20)	60 (80)	102 (36)
Tried to give up unsuccessfully	82 (40)	13 (17)	95 (34)
Did or tried to quit	107 (52)	62 (83)	169 (60)
Reduced the amount of tobacco you smoke in a day	76 (37)	8 (24)	94 (34)
Tried to reduce the amount of tobacco smoked in a day, but were unsuccessful	47 (23)	6 (8)	53 (19)
Did or tried to reduce	105 (51)	19 (25)	124 (44)
Changed to a brand with lower tar or nicotine content	20 (10)	2 (3)	22 (8)
Tried to change to a brand with lower tar or nicotine content, but were unsuccessful	8 (4)	2 (3)	10 (4)
Did or tried to change brand	26 (13)	2 (3)	28 (10)
None of these	23 (11)	8 (11)	31 (11)
Please tell us in your own words about the circumstances of your last quit attempt? What promoted it?	Thematic analysis		
Motivations for last quit attempt			
I think it was affecting my health or fitness	104 (51)	47 (63)	151 (54)
I wanted to get fit	82 (40)	30 (40)	112 (40)
I was worried it was affecting the health of those around me	81 (39)	31 (41)	112 (40)
Family and/or friends asked me to quit	41 (20)	21 (28)	62 (22)
Smoking restrictions in public areas	27 (13)	17 (23)	44 (16)
It was costing too much	27 (13)	13 (17)	40 (14)
My doctor advised me to give up	25 (12)	12 (16)	37 (13)
Health warnings on tobacco packets	11 (5)	12 (16)	23 (8)
Self-help literature	16 (8)	7 (9)	23 (8)
I was pregnant or planning to start a family	16 (8)	5 (7)	21 (7)
Advertisements on TV	6 (3)	7 (9)	13 (5)
Quit smoking mobile device App	8 (4)	3 (4)	11 (4)
Pamphlets or brochures on how to quit	2 (1)	4 (5)	6 (2)
Quitline	3 (1)	3 (4)	6 (2)
Government	0	2 (3)	2 (1)
Press or radio advertising by pharmaceutical companies for products	3 (1)	0	3 (1)
Smoking restrictions in the work place/information on an internet website*	9 (4)	3 (4)	12 (4)
Other	28 (14)	13 (17)	41 (15)
If your last quit attempt was successful, please tell us the key reasons for your success?	Thematic analysis		
If your last quit attempt was unsuccessful, please tell us the key reasons that undermined your attempt?			
Thinking about your most recent quit attempt, where were you when you first started smoking again?			
At home	54 (35)	7 (27)	61 (34)
Bar/club/concert venue	34 (22)	9 (35)	41 (23)
At a party/someone else's home	27 (17)	6 (23)	33 (18)
At work	15 (10)	2 (8)	17 (9)
Outdoor venue	3 (2)	1 (4)	4 (2)
Shopping	1 (1)	0	1 (1)
Restaurant	2 (1)	0	2 (1)
Other	19	1	28
Thinking about your most recent quit attempt, did any of the following factors triggered a desire to smoke at the time?			
Seeing a person with cigarettes	98 (48)	41 (55)	139 (50)
Smelling a cigarette	59 (29)	30 (40)	89 (32)
Being near a place selling cigarettes	30 (15)	8 (11)	38 (14)
Seeing an anti-smoking advertisement or warning	26 (13)	6 (8)	32 (11)
Seeing displays of cigarettes (even if they were covered)	15 (7)	3 (4)	18 (6)
Other:	48 (23)	27 (36)	75 (27)
Stress	17	7	24 (10)
Using alcohol/other drugs	5	10	15 (6)
In the last 12 months, on average how much do you think you have cut down on your cigarette smoking?			
Have not cut down	58 (28)		
By about 1 to 5 cigarettes per day	62 (30)		
By about 6 to 10 cigarettes per day	14 (7)		
By about 11 to 15 cigarettes per day	10 (5)		
By about 16 to 20 cigarettes per day	3 (1)		
By more than 20 cigarettes per day	6 (3)		
Don't smoke cigarettes	3 (1)		
No response	49 (24%)		

Quitting Among Current Smokers Only

	N=205 (%)
Are you planning on giving up smoking?	
No, I have already given up	6 (3)
Yes, within 30 days	44 (21)
Yes, after 30 days, but within the next 3 months	41 (20)
Yes, but not within the next 3 months	67 (33)
No, I am not planning to give up	39 (19)
Missing	8 (4)
Why don't you intend to quit? (tick all that apply)	
I enjoy smoking	27 (69)
Smoking relaxes me	20 (51)
I am addicted to nicotine	9
I've tried to quit before but it hasn't worked	6
Smoking helps me manage my weight	3
Smoking is not as bad for my health as people say	1
Other_____	13
What factors would motivate you to quit smoking?	
Ill health	124 (61)
Affecting my fitness	110 (54)
Family/partner/parents	78 (38)
Increase in cost	73 (36)
Pregnancy	54 (25)
Advice from my doctor	48 (23)
Children in the home	48 (23)
More restrictions on where I can smoke	37 (18)
Other _____	
Nothing would motivate me to quit	4 (2)
During the last 12 months, have you done any of the following? (tick all that apply)	
Discussed smoking and health at home	132 (47)
Tried to quit smoking by going cold turkey	68 (33)
Used nicotine gum, nicotine patch or nicotine inhaler	39 (19)
Read "How to Quit" literature	30 (15)
Used Quit smoking mobile device App	29 (14)
Used the Internet to help you quit	28 (14)
Done something else to help you quit	24 (12)
Asked your doctor for help to quit	23 (11)
Bought a product other than nicotine	18 (9)
Contacted the Quitline	8 (4)
Used a smoking cessation pill (e.g. Zyban) patch, gum or pill to help you quit	9 (4)
Any of the above except discussion	115 (56)
None of the above	42 (20)
Don't know	4 (2)

Alcohol and Other Drugs

	Current smokers	Ex-smokers	All
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
How often do you normally drink alcohol?			
Never	21 (10)	6 (8)	27 (10)
Less often than weekly	65 (32)	27 (36)	92 (33)
1 or 2 days a week	40 (19)	21 (28)	61 (22)
3-4 days a week	36 (18)	11 (15)	47 (17)
5-6 days a week	15 (7)	2 (3)	17 (6)
Every day	16 (8)	4 (5)	20 (7)
On a day when you drink alcohol, how many standard drinks do you usually have?			
I don't drink	1	1	2
1-2 drinks	49 (24)	30 (40)	79 (28)
3-4 drinks	59 (29)	24 (32)	83 (30)
5-8 drinks	41 (20)	8 (11)	49 (17)
9-12 drinks	14 (7)	14 (7)	16 (6)
13-20 drinks	5 (2)	0	5 (2)
20+ drinks	1 (1)	0	1 (<1)
In the past 6 months, how often have you drunk 5 or more drinks on one occasion?			
I don't drink	0	1	1
Never	18 (9)	10 (13)	28 (10)
Once or twice	49 (24)	23 (31)	72 (26)
About once a month	34 (17)	19 (25)	53 (20)
About once a week	42 (20)	42 (20)	52 (19)
More than once a week	26 (13)	26 (13)	28 (10)
Every day	1 (1)	0	1 (<1)
When you drink alcohol do you			
smoke more	144 (70)	47 (63)	191 (68)
smoke less	3 (1.5)	3 (4)	6 (2)
smoke about the same	21 (10)	7 (9)	28 (10)
don't drink	1 (<1)	1 (1)	2 (1)
missing	36 (18)	17 (23)	53 (19)
Drug use last 12 months			
Marijuana p=0.011	107 (52)	27 (36)	134 (48)
Ecstasy	69 (34)	19 (25)	88 (31)
Cocaine	53 (26)	12 (16)	65 (23)
Benzos p=0.038	52 (25)	11 (15)	63 (22)
Amyl/poppers p=0.028	33 (16)	5 (7)	38 (14)
Speed	31 (15)	6 (8)	37 (13)
LSD	26 (13)	6 (8)	32 (11)
Crystal Meth	15 (7)	7 (9)	22 (8)
Ketamine	16 (8)	5 (7)	21 (7)
Opioids (heroin, endone, codeine etc)	7 (3)	2 (3)	9 (3)
GHB	4 (2)	0 (0)	4 (1)
Mushrooms	4 (2)	0 (0)	4 (1)
Nitrous Oxide	3 (1)	0 (0)	3 (1)
Other	3 (1)	1 (1)	4 (1)
Any	131 (64)	41 (55)	172 (61) (p=0.103)

Beliefs and Priorities

	Current smokers	Ex-smokers	All
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Do you think that lesbian, bisexual and queer women in Australia smoke at similar levels to heterosexual women?			
Fewer lesbian, bisexual and queer women smoke	7 (3)	1 (1)	8 (3)
About the same number	50 (24)	10 (13)	60 (21)
More lesbian, bisexual and queer women smoke	79 (38)	38 (51)	117 (42)
I don't know	51 (25)	21 (28)	72 (26)
Using the following scale, indicate how important smoking is as a health issue in the lives of lesbian, bisexual and queer women in Australia in general, mean (SD)			
Scale 1 (not at all important) to 10 (very important)	7.1 (2.2)	7.8 (2.3)	7.3 (2.3)
Using the following scale, indicate how important smoking is as a health issue in the lives of the lesbian, bisexual and queer women in your life, mean (SD)			
Scale 1 (not at all important) to 10 (very important)	7.1 (2.4)	7.1 (2.9)	7.1 (2.5)

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