DETAILED OSDUHS FINDINGS

Drug Use Among Ontario Students

1977 2007

30th anniversary

camh
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health
Centre de toxicomanie et de santé mentale

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The 2007 OSDUHS Drug Report
Executive Summary

The Centre for Addiction and Mental Health's Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey (OSDUHS), is the longest ongoing school survey of adolescents in Canada (formerly called the "OSDUS"). The study, which now spans 30 years, is based on 16 surveys conducted every two years since 1977. In the 2006-2007 school year, 6,323 students (68% of selected students) in grades 7 to 12 from 43 school boards, 119 schools and 385 classes participated in the survey administered by the Institute for Social Research, York University. This report describes drug use in 2007 and changes since 1977. Results are provided for two groups of students: those in grades 7 to 12, and those in grades 7, 9, and 11 only. The first group is used to assess current drug use and **short-term trends** (1999-2007), and the second is used to assess **long-term trends** (1977-2007). All data are based on self-reports derived from anonymous questionnaires administered in classrooms.

Past Year Drug Use (%) by Total, Sex, and Grade, 2007 OSDUHS

	Total	Males	Females		G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	
Alcohol	**61.2**	61.7	60.7		28.1	40.1	58.9	69.6	79.2	83.0	*
Binge Drinking	**26.3**	27.1	25.4		4.4	6.5	18.8	29.8	42.2	48.0	*
Cannabis	**25.6**	26.9	24.3		3.6	6.6	21.0	30.9	40.0	44.7	*
Opioid Pain Relievers (NM)	**20.6**	18.0	23.5	*	12.5	22.1	24.0	21.5	22.0	20.5	*
Cigarettes	**11.9**	11.7	12.1		2.5	3.8	10.2	13.7	19.3	19.2	*
Solvents	**5.8**	4.9	6.8		9.3	10.1	5.8	5.6	3.9	1.5	*
Stimulants (NM)	**5.7**	4.0	7.5	*	1.9	3.3	6.4	5.4	8.2	7.9	*
Other Hallucinogens	**5.5**	6.6	4.3	*	0.6	1.0	4.1	6.3	10.9	8.8	*
OTC Sleeping Medication (NM)	**4.0**	3.2	4.9	*	3.2	3.3	5.5	2.3	5.0	4.4	
Ecstasy (MDMA)	**3.5**	3.4	3.5		s	1.2	2.8	4.7	6.2	5.0	*
Cocaine	**3.4**	3.6	3.1		1.7	2.0	2.3	3.4	5.7	4.5	*
Jimson Weed	**2.6**	2.7	2.4		1.2	1.5	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.4	
Glue	**2.5**	2.1	3.0		3.1	5.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.0	*
Tranquillizers/Sedatives (NM)	**1.8**	1.7	1.9		s	1.6	1.2	2.3	3.2	2.1	*
OxyContin (NM)	**1.8**	1.7	1.9		1.0	1.5	0.8	1.9	3.2	2.2	*
LSD	**1.6**	2.1	1.1	*	s	1.0	1.9	1.0	3.0	2.1	*
Methamphetamine	**1.4**	1.5	1.4		s	0.5	1.5	1.2	2.9	1.8	*
Ketamine	**1.1**	1.3	1.0		s	s	0.8	s	2.0	2.5	*
Crack	**1.0**	0.9	1.1		0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	2.2	0.5	*
ADHD Drugs (NM)	**1.0**	1.1	1.0		s	s	1.7	1.1	2.2	0.9	*
Heroin	**0.9**	1.3	0.6	*	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.7	
Ice (Crystal Methamphetamine)	**0.8**	0.8	0.8		s	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.5	
PCP	**0.7**	0.9	0.5		s	s	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.8	
Rohypnol	**0.6**	s	0.8		0.6	1.4	0.7	s	0.8	s	
GHB	**0.5**	s	0.7		s	s	s	s	1.0	1.0	
Any Illicit Drug, including cannabis	**28.7**	29.3	28.1		6.9	10.0	25.3	33.2	43.3	47.3	*
Any Illicit Drug, excluding cannabis	**11.7**	11.7	11.6		4.4	5.9	11.0	12.1	18.4	16.3	*
Steroids (lifetime use)	**1.3**	2.0	0.5	*	0.7	0.6	s	1.3	2.0	2.4	

Notes: binge drinking (5+ drinks on one occasion) refers to the past 4 weeks time period; NM=non-medical use; OTC= over-the-counter; s=estimate suppressed (less than 0.5%); * indicates a significant sex difference, or grade differences (p<.05), *not* controlling for other factors.

2007 Subgroup Differences (Grades 7 to 12)

- Males are more likely than females to use four drugs: LSD, other hallucinogens, heroin, and steroids. Females are more likely to use stimulant pills, opioid pain relievers for non-medical purposes, and over-the-counter sleeping medication for purposes other than sleeping.

- Past year use varies by grade for most of the substances:

  - alcohol,
  - binge drinking,
  - cannabis,
  - opioid pain relievers,
  - cigarettes,
  - solvents,
  - stimulants,
  - LSD,
  - other hallucinogens,
  - ecstasy,
  - cocaine,
  - glue,
  - tranquillizers,
  - OxyContin,
  - methamphetamine,
  - Ketamine,
  - crack,
  - ADHD drugs,
  - any illicit drug including cannabis, and
  - any illicit drug excluding cannabis.

Use of these drugs tends to increase with grade with the exceptions of glue and other solvents, which decrease with grade.

- Many regional differences exist, as shown in the table below:

Regional Differences in Drug Use, 2007	
Use Below Provincial Average	Use Above Provincial Average
Toronto	
• Alcohol • Binge Drinking • Ecstasy • Methamphetamine • Any Illicit, excl. cannabis	
Northern Ontario	
	• Cigarettes • Alcohol • Binge Drinking • Methamphetamine • Cocaine • Crack • Ecstasy • Opioid Pain Relievers • Any Illicit, excl. cannabis
Western Ontario	
Eastern Ontario	
• Crack	

Changes Between 2005 and 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

The number, and magnitude, of declines in past year drug use found in the last survey has attenuated, as the majority of drug use remained stable between 2005 and 2007.

However, there were four drugs that showed small, yet statistically significant, decreases between 2005 and 2007:

- cigarettes: from 14.4% to 11.9%,
- methamphetamine: from 2.2% to 1.4%,
- crack: from 2.0% to 1.0%,
- steroids (lifetime): from 2.3% to 1.3%.

Only one drug showed a small, but significant increase: non-medical OxyContin use increased between 2005 and 2007 (from 1.0% to 1.8%).

Short-Term Changes, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

There have been 14 significant changes in drug use between 1999 and 2007, all of which have been decreases:

- alcohol: from 66.0% to 61.2%
- cigarettes: from 28.4% to 11.9%
- stimulants: from 7.3% to 5.7%
- LSD: from 6.8% to 1.6%
- PCP: from 3.0% to 0.7%
- hallucinogens: from 12.8% to 5.5%
- glue: from 3.8% to 2.5%
- methamphetamine: from 5.0% to 1.4%
- crack: from 2.5% to 1.0%
- heroin: from 1.9% to 0.9%
- Rohypnol: from 3.1% (2001) to 0.6%
- steroids (lifetime): from 3.4% to 1.3%

- use of any illicit drug *including cannabis*, significantly decreased between 1999 (32.3%) and 2007 (28.7%)

- use of any illicit drug *excluding cannabis*, significantly decreased between 1999 (20.5%) and 2007 (11.7%)

Subgroup Changes, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

With the exceptions of non-medical OxyContin use (which increased among males and Eastern Ontario students), stimulant use (which increased among females); ecstasy use (which increased among Northern Ontario students), and tranquillizer use (which increased among Eastern Ontario students), the subgroup changes within the period from 1999 to 2007 show decreases in use.

Sex: Apart from the increase in OxyContin use among males and the increase in stimulant use among females between 2005 and 2007, both sexes show many decreases in drug use during the period between 1999 and 2007. These are listed in the table below:

Changes in Drug Use by Sex
2007 vs 2005 (**bolded**) and 2007 vs 1999

Males	Females
• Cigarettes	• Cigarettes
• Alcohol	
• Binge Drinking	
• Cannabis	
• Glue	
• LSD	• LSD
• PCP	• PCP
• Other Hallucinogens	• Other Hallucinogens
• Heroin	
• **Methamphetamine**	• Methamphetamine
• **Crack**	• **Crack**
• Heroin	
• GHB	
• **Rohypnol**	• Rohypnol
• Ketamine	
• Any Illicit incl. cannabis	
• Any Illicit excl. cannabis	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis
+ OxyContin	**+ Stimulants**

• = decrease; + = increase

Grade: All grades showed decreases in drug use during the period between 1999 and 2007. These are listed in the table below. No grade showed a significant increase in the use of any drug during this period.

Decreases in Drug Use by Grade 2007 vs 2005 (**bolded**) and 2007 vs 1999	
7th-Graders	
• Cigarettes	• Alcohol • Methamphetamine
8th-Graders	
• Cigarettes	• Alcohol
• Binge Drinking	• Cannabis
• LSD	• PCP
• **Other Hallucinogens**	• Methamphetamine
• Any Illicit incl. cannabis	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis
9th-Graders	
• Cigarettes	• LSD
• PCP	• Other Hallucinogens
• Methamphetamine	• **Crack**
• Heroin	• Rohypnol
• Any Illicit excl. cannabis	
10th-Graders	
• Cigarettes	• LSD
• PCP	• Other Hallucinogens
• Methamphetamine	• GHB
• **Rohypnol**	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis
11th-Graders	
• Cigarettes	• Cannabis
• LSD	• PCP
• Other Hallucinogens	• Methamphetamine
• Ketamine	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis
12th-Graders	
• Cigarettes	• LSD
• Other Hallucinogens	• Methamphetamine
• **Crack**	• **Ecstasy**
• Any Illicit excl. cannabis	

Region: Each of the four regions showed significant declines in drug use in the period between 1999 and 2007 (listed in the table below). There were only 3 increases: Northern students showed an increase in ecstasy use, and Eastern students showed increases in non-medical OxyContin use and tranquillizer use.

Changes in Drug Use by Region 2007 vs 2005 (**bolded**) and 2007 vs 1999	
Toronto	
• Cigarettes	• LSD
• PCP	• Other Hallucinogens
• **Methamphetamine**	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis
Northern Ontario	
• Cigarettes	• Solvents
• LSD	• PCP
• Other Hallucinogens	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis
	+ Ecstasy
Western Ontario	
• **Cigarettes**	• Alcohol
• Cannabis	• LSD
• PCP	• Other Hallucinogens
• **Methamphetamine**	• **Cocaine**
• **Crack**	• **Ecstasy**
• Rohypnol	• Ketamine
• Any Illicit incl. cannabis	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis
Eastern Ontario	
• Cigarettes	• LSD
• PCP	• Other Hallucinogens
• Methamphetamine	• Crack
• Heroin	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis
	+ **OxyContin**
	+ **Tranquillizers**
• = decrease; + = increase	

Long-Term Changes, 1977 – 2007 (Grades 7, 9, and 11 only)

Generally, rates of drug use in 2007 are lower compared to earlier periods, especially the peak periods of drug use observed in the late 1970s and again in the late 1990s.

The data reveal 5 dominant patterns:

Pattern 1: Use of drugs found to be at an all-time low in 2005 and stable in 2007:
- cigarettes
- LSD

Pattern 2: Use of drugs significantly lower in 2007 compared to the peaks in use in 1979 and 1999 (2003 for cocaine):
- alcohol
- cannabis
- glue
- cocaine

Pattern 3: Use of drugs significantly lower in 2007 compared to the peak use in 1979 or the early 1980s:
- heroin
- stimulants
- tranquillizers

Pattern 4: Use of drugs significantly lower in 2007 compared to the peak use in 1999 (2001 for ecstasy):
- other hallucinogens
- PCP
- methamphetamine
- crack
- ecstasy

Pattern 5: Use *not* significantly lower than the peak years of 1979 or 1999:
- solvents
- binge drinking

Cigarettes Overview

- In 2007, 12% of students report smoking during the past year (about 119,900 students), and about 5% of students smoke on a daily basis. Almost three-quarters (72%) report never trying a cigarette in their lifetime – this is a substantial increase from even a decade ago.

- Past year smoking does not differ between males and females (both 12%). There are significant differences by grade (ranging from 2% of 7th-graders to 19% of 11th- and 12th-graders). There are also regional differences, with Northern students (20%) most likely to smoke, while Toronto students (10%) are least likely. Students in the West (12%) and East (12%) fall in-between.

- About one-fifth (18%) of smokers may be dependent on cigarettes, as defined by smoking within 30 minutes of waking in the morning.

- In 2007, the majority (53%) of smokers reported an attempt to quit smoking during the 12 months before the survey.

- In 2007, 4% of underage students (under 19 years of age) successfully purchased cigarettes at least once during the 4 weeks before the survey. This is a significant decrease from the estimates found in past surveys (e.g., 14% in 1999).

Alcohol Overview

- In 2007, about two-thirds (61%) of all students report drinking (excluding sips) during the 12 months before the survey. This represents about 616,300 students in Ontario. Males (62%) and females (61%) are equally likely to be drinkers. Past year drinking varies by grade (increasing from 28% of 7th-graders to 83% of 12th-graders). Toronto students (55%) are least likely to drink, while students in the North (71%) are most likely.

- Most drinking occurs only on special occasions (23%). One-in-ten (10%) students drink at least once a week, and a very small percentage (less than 0.5%) drink on a daily basis.

- About one-quarter (26%) of students report binge drinking (5+ drinks on one occasion) at least once during the month before the survey. This percentage represents about 262,400 students in grades 7 through 12. About the same percentage (24%) report getting drunk at least once in the past month.

- Also, about 10% of students report binge drinking 2 to 3 times during the past month, and another 5% report doing so 4 or more times.

Cannabis Overview

- About one-quarter (26%) of students use cannabis, and 30% report trying it at least once in their lifetime. Males (27%) and females (24%) are equally likely to use cannabis. Use increases with each grade, increasing from 4% of 7th-graders to 45% of 12th-graders. There are no significant regional differences in cannabis use.

- Among all students, 14% report using cannabis six times or more during the past year.

- About 10% of cannabis users (2.5% of all students) use cannabis daily.

- About 10% of cannabis users may have a dependence problem (3% of all students), as measured by the Severity of Dependence Scale (SDS).

Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs

- OxyContin is a brand name for a highly addictive prescription painkiller containing the opioid, oxycodone. In 2007, about 2% report using OxyContin during the past year for non-medical purposes. The 2007 estimate of 2% is significantly higher than that from 2005 (1%). In 2007, there is no significant difference in use between males and females. Use significantly increases with grade, peaking in grade 11 at 3%. There are no significant regional differences in non-medical OxyContin use.

- For the first time in 2007, the *OSDUHS* asked students about their use of prescription opioid pain relievers (e.g., Percocet, Percodan, Tylenol #3, Demerol, codeine) for non-medical purposes. About 21% of students report using a prescription opioid pain reliever for non-medical purposes at least once in the past year. Females (24%) are more likely than males (18%) to use an opioid pain reliever for non-medical purposes. There is significant grade variation, with 7th-graders least likely to use compared to all other grades. Use significantly varies by region, with students in the North (27%) most likely to use, while Toronto students are least likely (18%).

- For the first time in 2007, the *OSDUHS* asked students about their non-medical use of any drug typically used to treat Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in children (e.g., Ritalin, Concerta, Adderall, Dexedrine). About 1% report using an ADHD drug for non-medical purposes in the past year. There is no significant difference between males and females. There is a significant grade effect, with 11th-graders most likely to use (2%). Regional estimates do not significantly differ.

Other Highlights

- In 2007, just over one-quarter (28%) of students report *no substance use* (including alcohol and cigarettes) during the past year. A similar proportion (25%) report using only alcohol.
- One-in-fifteen (6%) students report using alcohol, tobacco, cannabis *and* at least one other drug during the past year.
- About 1% of students report using an illegal drug by injection during the past year. This estimate represents about 9,200 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12.
- The percentage of all students reporting first-time drug use during the past year is as follows: 16% for alcohol, 6% for cigarettes, 9% for cannabis, and about 3% for illicit drugs other than cannabis.

Early Initiation

Fewer students today are using alcohol, tobacco and cannabis at an early age.

- Only about 3% of 7th-graders in 2007 smoked their first cigarette by grade 6 (age 11), compared to 27% in 1997, and 41% in 1981.
- In 2007, 31% of 7th-graders used alcohol by grade 6 (age 11), compared to 42% in 2003 and 50% in 1981.
- In 2007, 5% of 7th-graders used cannabis by grade 7 (age 12), compared to 8% in 2003 and 9% in 1981.
- In 2007, the mean age at which 11th-grade smokers reported smoking their first cigarette was 13.3 years. The mean age of first alcoholic drink among 11th-grade drinkers was 13.5 years, and the first time they were drunk was at age 14.0. The mean age of first cannabis use among 11th-grade users was 14.0 years.

Perceptions of Risk and Disapproval

- Among the drug behaviours surveyed, students feel that the greatest risk of harm is associated with regular marijuana use (52%), followed by trying ecstasy (41%), trying cocaine (37%), trying LSD (36%), daily smoking (31%), binge drinking on weekends (27%), and trying cannabis (19%).
- Between 1999 and 2007, there were increases in the perception of risk regarding trying cocaine, ecstasy and LSD. Compared to recent surveys in 2003 and 2005, students in 2007 are more likely to believe there is a great risk of harm in smoking 1 or 2 cigarettes a day.
- Between 1999 and 2007, there were increases in disapproval towards the following behaviours: using cannabis either experimentally or regularly, trying cocaine, trying ecstasy, and trying LSD.

Perceived Availability of Drugs

- In 2007, the substance most readily available to students is alcohol (59% report that it would be "easy" or "very" easy to obtain), followed by cigarettes (49%), cannabis (43%), ecstasy (16%), cocaine (14%), LSD (10%), and OxyContin or other prescription pain relievers (10%).
- Over the short-term (1999-2007), the perceived availability of alcohol, cigarettes, cannabis, cocaine, LSD, and ecstasy has significantly decreased.
- Over the long-term, the perceived availability of cannabis, as well as cocaine, increased between 1989 and 2001, but has since decreased. The availability of LSD has been on a downward trend since 1995.

School and Neighbourhood

- About 15% of students were drunk or high at school at least once during the 12 months before the survey. This percentage represents about 141,800 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12.
- One-fifth (21%) of students had been offered, sold, or given a drug at school during the 12 months before the survey (representing about 194,400 Ontario students).
- Almost half (49%) of students surveyed believe that drug use in their school is higher today than a few years ago (33% stated it was the same and 17% stated it was lower).
- One-quarter (25%) of students believe that drug use is a "big problem" in their school, while about half (51%) say it is a small problem, and 24% say it is not a problem.
- About one-third (31%) of students report that someone tried to sell them drugs at least once during the 12 months before the survey.
- Over one-quarter (28%) of students report seeing drug selling in their neighbourhood.

Consequences and Problems Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Drugs and Vehicles

- One-in-eight (12%) licensed drivers in grades 10 to 12 report driving within an hour of consuming two or more drinks. Although drinking and driving has remained stable since 1999, rates are significantly lower compared to the late 1970s and early 1980s.
- The percentage of drivers reporting cannabis and driving is higher than the percentage reporting drinking and driving. About one-in-six (16%) drivers in grades 10 to 12 reported driving a vehicle within one hour of using cannabis at least once during the past year. The percentage is significantly lower in 2007 compared to 2005 (20%).
- About one-quarter (26%) of students in grades 7 to 12 report being a passenger in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, and 18% report being a passenger in a vehicle driven by someone who had been using drugs. These percentages have significantly decreased over the short-term.

Hazardous and Problematic Drinking

- In 2007, 19% of students (30% of drinkers) report drinking at a hazardous level as determined by the AUDIT scale, a percentage representing about 193,000 students. Males (19%) and females (18%) are equally to drink at this level. Hazardous drinking increases with grade (1% of 7th-graders to 34% of 12th-graders). There is significant variation among the regions, ranging from a low of 13% in Toronto to a high of 26% found in the North.
- While hazardous drinking among males remained stable between 2005 and 2007, females showed a significant increase, from 14% to 18%.
- About one-third (32%) of students in 2007 report at least one of the seven AUDIT problem symptoms. About 2% report a dependence symptom only, 16% report an adverse consequence only, and 14% report both symptom types.
- The percentage of students reporting 1 or more AUDIT symptoms remained stable between 1999 (33%) and 2007 (32%).

Drug Use Problem

- About one-in-seven (15%) students may have a drug use problem, as measured by the CRAFFT screener. There is no significant

sex or regional variation. There is significant grade variation: reports are lowest among 7th-graders (2%) and highest among 12th-graders (25%). The percentage indicating a drug use problem remained stable between 2003 and 2007.

- About 1.5% of students report that they had been in a treatment program during the past year because of their alcohol and/or drug use. This estimate represents about 14,700 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12.

Coexisting Hazardous Drinking and Elevated Psychological Distress

- About 9% (89,900 Ontario students) report both hazardous drinking and elevated psychological distress (i.e., symptoms of anxiety and depression).

- Females are more likely than males to report these coexisting problems (12% vs 6%). There is significant variation by grade: from 1% of 7th-graders to 16% of 12th-graders. There are significant regional differences, with students in the North (12%) most likely to experience coexisting problems, while students in Toronto (6%) are least likely.

Résumé du rapport sur la consommation de drogues – SCDSEO 2007

Le Sondage sur la consommation de drogues et la santé des élèves de l'Ontario (SCDSEO, autrefois le SCDEO), réalisé par le Centre de toxicomanie et de santé mentale, est l'étude permanente la plus ancienne menée auprès des adolescents au Canada. Cette étude, qui couvre 30 ans, repose sur 16 sondages effectués tous les deux ans depuis 1977. Au cours de l'année scolaire 2006-2007, 6 323 élèves (68 % des élèves choisis) de la 7e à la 12e année répartis dans 43 conseils scolaires, 119 écoles et 385 classes ont participé au sondage, administré par l'Institut de recherche sociale de l'Université York. Le rapport qui en a résulté décrit la consommation de drogues en 2007 et les changements relevés depuis 1977. Les données sont fournies pour deux groupes d'élèves : ceux de la 7e à la 12e année, d'une part, et ceux de 7e, 9e et 11e années, d'autre part. Le premier groupe sert à évaluer les tendances actuelles et **à court terme** (1999-2007) en matière de consommation de drogues, et le second, les **tendances à long terme** (1977-2007). Toutes les données reposent sur des autoévaluations issues de questionnaires anonymes administrés en classe.

Consommation de drogues (en pourcentage) au cours de la dernière année, total, selon le sexe et selon l'année d'études, SCDSEO 2007

	Total	Garçons	Filles		7e	8e	9e	10e	11e	12e	
Alcool	**61,2**	61,7	60,7		28,1	40,1	58,9	69,6	79,2	83,0	*
Excès occasionnel d'alcool	**26,3**	27,1	25,4		4,4	6,5	18,8	29,8	42,2	48,0	*
Cannabis	**25,6**	26,9	24,3		3,6	6,6	21,0	30,9	40,0	44,7	*
Analgésique opioïde (NM)	**20,6**	18,0	23,5	*	12,5	22,1	24,0	21,5	22,0	20,5	*
Cigarettes	**11,9**	11,7	12,1		2,5	3,8	10,2	13,7	19,3	19,2	*
Solvants	**5,8**	4,9	6,8		9,3	10,1	5,8	5,6	3,9	1,5	*
Stimulants (NM)	**5,7**	4,0	7,5	*	1,9	3,3	6,4	5,4	8,2	7,9	*
Autres hallucinogènes	**5,5**	6,6	4,3	*	0,6	1,0	4,1	6,3	10,9	8,8	*
Somnifères en vente libre (NM)	**4,0**	3,2	4,9	*	3,2	3,3	5,5	2,3	5,0	4,4	
Ecstasy (MDMA)	**3,5**	3,4	3,5		s	1,2	2,8	4,7	6,2	5,0	*
Cocaïne	**3,4**	3,6	3,1		1,7	2,0	2,3	3,4	5,7	4,5	*
Stramoine	**2,6**	2,7	2,4		1,2	1,5	2,6	3,1	3,3	3,4	
Colle	**2,5**	2,1	3,0		3,1	5,2	2,3	2,2	2,0	1,0	*
Tranquillisants/Sédatifs (NM)	**1,8**	1,7	1,9		s	1,6	1,2	2,3	3,2	2,1	*
OxyContin (NM)	**1,8**	1,7	1,9		1,0	1,5	0,8	1,9	3,2	2,2	*
LSD	**1,6**	2,1	1,1	*	s	1,0	1,9	1,0	3,0	2,1	*
Méthamphétamine	**1,4**	1,5	1,4		s	0,5	1,5	1,2	2,9	1,8	*
Kétamine	**1,1**	1,3	1,0		s	s	0,8	s	2,0	2,5	*
Crack	**1,0**	0,9	1,1		0,7	0,7	1,0	1,1	2,2	0,5	*
Médicaments pour le THADA (NM)	**1,0**	1,1	1,0		s	s	1,7	1,1	2,2	0,9	*
Héroïne	**0,9**	1,3	0,6	*	0,6	0,8	1,0	0,7	1,7	0,7	
Ice (Méthamphétamine)	**0,8**	0,8	0,8		s	0,9	0,7	0,7	1,6	0,5	
PCP	**0,7**	0,9	0,5		s	s	0,7	0,7	1,3	0,8	
Rohypnol	**0,6**	s	0,8		0,6	1,4	0,7	s	0,8	s	
GHB	**0,5**	s	0,7		s	s	s	s	1,0	1,0	
Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus	**28,7**	29,3	28,1		6,9	10,0	25,3	33,2	43,3	47,3	*
Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus	**11,7**	11,7	11,6		4,4	5,9	11,0	12,1	18,4	16,3	*
Stéroïdes (au cours de la vie)	**1,3**	2,0	0,5	*	0,7	0,6	s	1,3	2,0	2,4	

Nota : excès occasionnels d'alcool (5 verres ou plus par occasion) se rapporte à la période des 4 semaines précédentes ; NM = fins non médicales ; s = estimation supprimée (moins de 0,5 %) ; * différence significative entre les sexes ou les années d'études ($p<0,05$), *sans* tenir compte d'autres facteurs.

Différences entre les sous-groupes pour 2007 (7e à 12e année)

- Les garçons sont plus susceptibles que les filles de prendre les quatre drogues suivantes : LSD, autres hallucinogènes, héroïne et stéroïdes. Les filles sont plus susceptibles de prendre des stimulants, des analgésiques opioïdes à des fins non médicales et des somnifères en vente libre pour une raison autre que pour dormir.

- La consommation de drogues au cours de la dernière année varie selon l'année d'études pour la plupart des substances :

  - alcool,
  - excès occasionnels d'alcool,
  - cannabis,
  - analgésiques opioïdes,
  - cigarettes,
  - solvants,
  - stimulants,
  - LSD,
  - autres hallucinogènes,
  - ecstasy,
  - cocaïne,
  - colle,
  - tranquillisants,
  - OxyContin,
  - méthamphétamine,
  - kétamine,
  - crack,
  - médicaments pour le THADA,
  - toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus,
  - toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus.

L'usage de ces drogues tend à augmenter selon l'année d'études, à l'exception de la colle et des autres solvants, dont l'usage diminue d'une année d'études à une autre.

Il existe de nombreuses différences régionales, comme l'indique le tableau suivant :

Différences régionales dans la consommation de drogues, 2007

Consommation de drogues inférieure à la moyenne provinciale	Consommation de drogues supérieure à la moyenne provinciale
Toronto	
• Alcool • Excès occasionnels d'alcool • Ecstasy • Méthamphétamine • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus	
Nord de l'Ontario	
	• Cigarettes • Alcool • Excès occasionnels d'alcool • Méthamphétamine • Cocaïne • Crack • Ecstasy • Analgésiques opioïdes • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus
Ouest de l'Ontario	
Est de l'Ontario	
• Crack	

Changements relevés de 2005 à 2007 (7e à 12e année)

Le nombre de drogues dont la consommation au cours de la dernière année a diminué a été moins élevé que celui relevé au cours des deux derniers sondages car, en général, la consommation de drogues est demeurée stable de 2005 à 2007.

Toutefois, la consommation de quatre drogues a enregistré une baisse significative de 2005 à 2007 :

- cigarettes : de 14,4 % à 11,9 %
- méthamphétamine : de 2,2 % à 1,4 %
- crack : de 2,0 % à 1,0 %
- stéroïdes (au cours de la vie) : de 2,3% à 1,3 %

Une seule drogue a affiché une hausse légère mais significative sur le plan de la consommation : l'OxyContin pris à des fins non médicales, dont le taux d'usage est passé de 1,0 % en 2005 à 1,8 % en 2007.

Changements à court terme, de 1999 à 2007 (7e à 12e année)

On a relevé des changements significatifs dans la consommation de 14 drogues de 1999 à 2007 ; tous ces changements ont été des baisses :

- alcool : de 66,0 % à 61,2 %
- cigarettes : de 28,4 % à 11,9 %
- stimulants : de 7,3 % à 5,7 %
- LSD : de 6,8 % à 1,6 %
- PCP : de 3,0 % à 0,7 %
- hallucinogènes : de 12,8 % à 5,5 %
- colle : de 3,8 % à 2,5 %
- méthamphétamine : de 5,0 % à 1,4 %
- crack : de 2,5 % à 1,0 %
- héroïne : de 1,9 % à 0,9 %
- Rohypnol : de 3,1 % (2001) à 0,6 %
- stéroïdes (au cours de la vie) : de 3,4 % à 1,3 %

- La consommation de toutes drogues illicites, *cannabis inclus*, a diminué significativement de 1999 (32,3 %) à 2007 (28,7 %).

- La consommation de toutes drogues illicites, *cannabis exclus*, a aussi diminué significativement de 1999 (20,5 %) à 2007 (11,7 %).

Changements relevés dans les sous-groupes, de 1999 à 2007 (7e à 12e année)

À l'exception de la consommation d'OxyContin à des fins non médicales (qui a augmenté chez les garçons et les élèves de l'Est de l'Ontario), de stimulants (qui a augmenté chez les filles), d'ecstasy (qui a augmenté chez les élèves du Nord de l'Ontario), et de tranquillisants (qui a augmenté chez les élèves de l'Est de l'Ontario), la consommation a diminué dans les sous-groupes de 1999 à 2007.

Sexe : À l'exception de la consommation d'OxyContin (qui a augmenté chez les garçons) et de stimulants (qui a augmenté chez les filles) de 2005 à 2007, la consommation de drogues a diminué chez les garçons et les filles de 1999 à 2007. On trouvera plus de détails sur cette diminution dans le tableau suivant :

Changements dans la consommation de drogues selon le sexe
2007 par rapport à 2005 (**en gras**)
et 2007 par rapport à 1999

Garçons	Filles
• Cigarettes	• Cigarettes
• Alcool	
• Excès occasionnels d'alcool	
• Cannabis	
• Colle	
• LSD	• LSD
• PCP	• PCP
• Autres hallucinogènes	• Autres hallucinogènes
• Héroïne	
• **Méthamphétamine**	• Méthamphétamine
• **Crack**	• **Crack**
• Héroïne	
• GHB	
• **Rohypnol**	• Rohypnol
• Kétamine	
• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus	
• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus	• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus
+ OxyContin	**+ Stimulants**

• = diminution + = augmentation

Année d'études : On a constaté de nombreuses baisses de la consommation de drogues chez les élèves de toutes les années d'études de 1999 à 2007. Ces drogues sont énumérées dans le tableau suivant. On n'a relevé aucune hausse significative de la consommation de drogues parmi les années d'études pendant cette période.

Diminution de la consommation de drogues par année d'études 2007 par rapport à 2005 (**en gras**) et 2007 par rapport à 1999	
Élèves de 7e année	
• Cigarettes	• Alcool • Méthamphétamine
Élèves de 8e année	
• Cigarettes	• Alcool
• Excès occasionnels d'alcool	• Cannabis
• LSD	• PCP
• **Autres hallucinogènes**	• Méthamphétamine
• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus	• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus
Élèves de 9e année	
• Cigarettes	• LSD
• PCP	• Autres hallucinogènes
• Méthamphétamine	• **Crack**
• Héroïne	• Rohypnol
• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus	
Élèves de 10e année	
• Cigarettes	• LSD
• PCP	• Autres hallucinogènes
• Méthamphétamine	• GHB
• **Rohypnol**	• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus
Élèves de 11e année	
• Cigarettes	• Cannabis
• LSD	• PCP
• Autres hallucinogènes	• Méthamphétamine
• Kétamine	• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus
Élèves de 12e année	
• Cigarettes	• LSD
• Autres hallucinogènes	• Méthamphétamine
• **Crack**	• **Ecstasy**
• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus	

Région : Chacune des quatre régions a affiché une baisse significative de la consommation de nombreux types de drogues de 1999 à 2007 (voir le tableau ci-dessous). On n'a relevé que trois augmentations: une augmentation de la consommation d'ecstasy chez les élèves du Nord, une augmentation de la consommation d'OxyContin à des fins non médicales chez les élèves de l'Est et une augmentation de la consommation de tranquillisants chez ce même groupe.

Changements dans la consommation de drogues selon la région 2007 par rapport à 2005 (**en gras**) et 2007 par rapport à 1999	
Toronto	
• Cigarettes	• LSD
• PCP	• Autres hallucinogènes
• **Méthamphétamine**	• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus
Nord de l'Ontario	
• Cigarettes	• Solvants
• LSD	• PCP
• Autres hallucinogènes	• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus
	+ Ecstasy
Ouest de l'Ontario	
• **Cigarettes**	• Alcool
• Cannabis	• LSD
• PCP	• Autres hallucinogènes
• **Méthamphétamine**	• **Cocaïne**
• **Crack**	• **Ecstasy**
• Rohypnol	• Kétamine
• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus	• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus
Est de l'Ontario	
• Cigarettes	• LSD
• PCP	• Autres hallucinogènes
• Méthamphétamine	• Crack
• Héroïne	• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclus
	+ **OxyContin**
	+ **Tranquillisants**
• = diminution + = augmentation	

Changements à long terme, de 1977 à 2007 (7e, 9e et 11e années seulement)

Les taux de consommation de drogues enregistrés en 2007 sont généralement inférieurs à ceux qui ont été relevés il y a quelques années, particulièrement par rapport aux sommets observés à la fin des années 1970 et des années 1990.
Les données révèlent 5 grandes tendances :

1re tendance : Drogues dont la consommation n'a jamais été aussi faible qu'en 2005 et qui a été stable en 2007 :
- cigarettes
- LSD

2e tendance : Drogues dont la consommation est significativement plus faible en 2007 par rapport aux sommets observés en 1979 et 1999 (2003 pour la cocaïne) :
- alcool
- cannabis
- colle
- cocaïne

3e tendance : Drogues dont la consommation est significativement plus faible en 2007 par rapport au sommet observé en 1979 ou au début des années 1980 :
- héroïne
- stimulants
- tranquillisants

4e tendance : Drogues dont la consommation est significativement plus faible en 2007 par rapport au sommet observé en 1999 (2001 pour l'ecstasy) :
- autres hallucinogènes
- PCP
- méthamphétamine
- crack
- ecstasy

5e tendance : Drogues dont la consommation *n'a pas* baissé significativement par rapport au sommet observé en 1979 ou 1999 :
- solvants
- excès occasionnels d'alcool

Aperçu de la consommation de cigarettes

- En 2007, 12 % des élèves ont déclaré avoir fumé la cigarette au cours de la dernière année (soit environ 119 900 élèves). Environ 5 % des élèves fument tous les jours. Près des trois quarts (72 %) des élèves n'ont jamais fumé de leur vie. Il s'agit d'une hausse considérable par rapport au pourcentage enregistré il y a dix ans.

- L'usage du tabac au cours de la dernière année ne varie pas selon le sexe. Toutefois, il y a des différences significatives selon l'année d'études (allant de 2 % des élèves de 7e année à 19 % des élèves de 11e et 12e années). On a également relevé des différences régionales. Les élèves du Nord (20 %) sont les plus susceptibles de fumer, tandis que ceux de Toronto (10 %) sont les moins susceptibles de le faire. Les élèves de l'Ouest (12 %) et ceux de l'Est (12 %) se situent entre ces deux groupes.

- Environ le cinquième des fumeurs (18 %) pourraient avoir une dépendance à la cigarette, définie par le fait de fumer dans les 30 minutes qui suivent le réveil le matin.

- En 2007, la majorité des fumeurs (53 %) ont déclaré avoir essayé de cesser de fumer pendant les 12 mois ayant précédé le sondage.

- En 2007, 4 % des élèves mineurs (de moins de 19 ans) ont réussi à acheter des cigarettes au moins une fois au cours des quatre semaines qui ont précédé le sondage. Il s'agit d'une baisse significative par rapport aux pourcentages estimés lors des sondages précédents (p. ex., 14 % en 1999).

Aperçu de la consommation d'alcool

- En 2007, environ les deux tiers des élèves (61 %) ont dit avoir bu de l'alcool (davantage qu'une petite gorgée) au cours des 12 mois ayant précédé le sondage. Cela

représente environ 616 300 élèves en Ontario. Les garçons sont tout aussi susceptibles que les filles de boire. La consommation d'alcool au cours de la dernière année varie selon l'année d'études (passant de 28 % des élèves de 7e année à 83 % des élèves de 12e année). Les élèves de Toronto (55 %) sont les moins susceptibles de boire, tandis que ceux du Nord (71 %) sont les plus susceptibles de le faire.

- La majeure partie des élèves boivent uniquement lors d'occasions spéciales (23 %). Un élève sur 10 (10 %) boit au moins une fois par semaine. Un très faible pourcentage d'élèves (moins de 0,5 %) boivent tous les jours.

- Environ le quart des élèves (26 %) ont déclaré avoir fait un excès d'alcool (au moins cinq verres par occasion) au moins une fois pendant le mois qui a précédé le sondage. Ce pourcentage représente environ 262 400 élèves de la 7e à la 12e année. Environ la même proportion d'élèves (24 %) ont déclaré s'être enivrés au moins une fois au cours du mois écoulé.

- En outre, environ 10 % des élèves ont dit avoir fait un excès d'alcool deux ou trois fois pendant le mois qui a précédé le sondage, et 5 % ont dit l'avoir fait quatre fois ou plus.

Aperçu de la consommation de cannabis

- Environ le quart des élèves (26 %) ont dit prendre du cannabis et 30 % ont déclaré en avoir pris au moins une fois dans leur vie. Les garçons (27 %) sont tout aussi susceptibles que les filles (24 %) de prendre du cannabis. La consommation augmente à chaque année d'études, passant de 4 % chez les élèves de 7e année à 45 % chez ceux de 12e année. On n'a pas relevé de différences régionales significatives.

- Au total, 14 % des élèves ont dit avoir pris du cannabis au moins six fois au cours de la dernière année.

- Environ 10 % des usagers de cannabis (2,5 % de tous les élèves) ont pris cette drogue tous les jours pendant le mois qui a précédé le sondage.

- Environ un usager de cannabis sur dix (10 % des usagers de cannabis ou 2,5 % de tous les élèves) a signalé des symptômes de dépendance, tels que mesurés par le Questionnaire sur la gravité de la dépendance.

Utilisation de médicaments sur ordonnance à des fins non médicales

- L'OxyContin est le nom de marque d'un analgésique sur ordonnance qui crée très facilement une dépendance et qui contient de l'oxycodone, un opioïde. En 2007, environ 2 % des élèves ont déclaré avoir pris de l'OxyContin à des fins non médicales au cours de la dernière année. Ce pourcentage est significativement supérieur à celui estimé en 2005, qui était de 1 %. On n'a pas relevé de différence significative entre les garçons et les filles en 2007. Toutefois, l'utilisation augmente significativement selon l'année d'études. Elle atteint son niveau le plus élevé en 11e année (3 %). Il n'y a pas de différences régionales significatives sur le plan de l'utilisation de l'OxyContin à des fins non médicales.

- Environ 21 % des élèves ont déclaré avoir pris un analgésique opioïde sur ordonnance (p. ex., Percocet, Percodan, Tylenol 3, Démérol, codéine) à des fin non médicales. Les filles (24 %) sont plus susceptibles que les garçons (18 %) de le faire. Il y a des différences significatives entre les années d'études. Les élèves de 7e année sont les moins susceptibles de prendre un analgésique opioïde à des fins non médicales. L'utilisation varie significativement selon la région. Les élèves du Nord (27 %) sont les plus susceptibles de

prendre ce type d'analgésique tandis que les élèves de Toronto (18 %) sont les moins susceptibles de le faire.

- Environ 1 % des élèves ont déclaré avoir pris un médicament pour traiter le trouble d'hyperactivité avec déficit de l'attention (THADA) (p. ex., Ritalin, Concerta, Adderall, Dexédrine) à des fins non médicales au cours de la dernière année. Il n'y a pas de différence significative entre les garçons et les filles. Toutefois, il y a une différence significative selon l'année d'études. Les élèves de 11e année (2 %) sont les plus susceptibles de prendre ces médicaments à des fins non médicales. Il n'y a pas de différence significative entre les estimations régionales.

Autres faits saillants

- En 2007, un peu plus du quart (28 %) des élèves ont déclaré qu'ils *n'avaient pris aucune drogue* (y compris l'alcool et les cigarettes) au cours de la dernière année. Une proportion semblable d'élèves (25 %) ont déclaré qu'ils n'avaient pris que de l'alcool.

- Un élève sur quinze (6 %) a déclaré avoir consommé de l'alcool, du tabac, du cannabis *et* au moins une autre drogue.

- Environ 1 % des élèves ont déclaré s'être injectés une drogue illicite au cours de la dernière année. Ce pourcentage représente environ 9 200 élèves ontariens de la 7e à la 12e année.

- Les pourcentages d'élèves qui ont déclaré avoir pris de la drogue pour la première fois au cours de la dernière année sont les suivants : 16 % pour l'alcool, 9 % pour le cannabis, 6 % pour la cigarette et environ 3 % pour les drogues illicites autres que le cannabis.

Consommation de drogues à un jeune âge

De nos jours, moins d'élèves consomment de l'alcool, du tabac et du cannabis à un jeune âge.

- En 2007, seulement 3 % environ des élèves de 7e année avaient commencé à fumer la cigarette en 6e année (à l'âge de 11 ans), par rapport à 27 % en 1997 et 41 % en 1981.

- En 2007, 31 % des élèves de 7e année avaient commencé à consommer de l'alcool en 6e année (à l'âge de 11 ans), par rapport à 42 % en 2003 et à 50 % en 1981.

- En 2007, 5 % des élèves de 7e année avaient commencé à prendre du cannabis en 7e année (à l'âge de 12 ans), par rapport à 8 % en 2003 et 9 % en 1981.

- En 2007, l'âge moyen auquel les fumeurs de 11e année ont fumé leur première cigarette était de 13,3 ans. L'âge moyen où les buveurs de 11e année ont pris leur première boisson alcoolisée était de 13,5 ans, et celui où ils ont été ivres pour la première fois était de 14,0 ans. L'âge moyen de la première consommation de cannabis chez les consommateurs de 11e année était de 14,0 ans.

Perception des risques et de la désapprobation

- Parmi les comportements étudiés qui sont associés à la consommation de drogues, le plus dangereux, selon les élèves, était le fait de fumer régulièrement de la marijuana (52 %), suivi de l'essai de l'ecstasy (41 %), de la cocaïne (37 %), du LSD (36 %), de l'usage quotidien du tabac (31 %), des excès d'alcool la fin de semaine (27 %) et de l'essai du cannabis (19 %).

- De 1999 à 2007, il y a eu une augmentation des risques perçus liés à l'essai de la cocaïne, de l'ecstasy et du LSD. Par rapport aux sondages effectués en 2003 et en 2005, les élèves, en 2007, sont plus susceptibles de croire que le fait de fumer une ou deux

cigarettes par jour comporte des risques graves.

- De 1999 à 2007, il y a eu une augmentation de la désapprobation à l'égard des comportements suivants : l'essai du cannabis ou la consommation courante de cette drogue, ainsi que l'essai de la cocaïne, de l'ecstasy et du LSD.

Disponibilité perçue des drogues

- En 2007, les drogues les plus faciles à obtenir pour les élèves étaient l'alcool (59 % des élèves ont déclaré qu'il serait « facile » ou « très facile » de s'en procurer), la cigarette (49 %), le cannabis (43 %), l'ecstasy (16 %), la cocaïne (14 %), le LSD (10 %) et l'OxyContin ou d'autres analgésiques sur ordonnance (10 %).
- À court terme, soit de 1999 à 2007, la disponibilité perçue d'alcool, de cigarettes, de cannabis, de cocaïne, de LSD et d'ecstasy a diminué significativement.
- La disponibilité de cannabis et de cocaïne a augmenté de 1989 à 2001, mais a diminué depuis. La disponibilité du LSD présente une tendance à la baisse depuis 1995.

École et quartier

- Environ 15 % des élèves ont déclaré avoir été sous l'influence de l'alcool ou de drogues à l'école au moins une fois au cours des 12 mois qui ont précédé le sondage.
- Environ le cinquième des élèves (21 %) ont déclaré qu'on leur avait offert, vendu ou donné une drogue à l'école au cours des 12 mois qui ont précédé le sondage.
- Près de la moitié des élèves (49 %) estiment que la consommation de drogues a augmenté dans leur école au cours des dernières années (33 % ont déclaré qu'elle n'avait pas changé et 17 %, qu'elle avait diminué).
- Le quart des élèves (25 %) estiment que la consommation de drogues est un grave problème dans leur école, alors qu'environ la moitié (51 %) sont d'avis que c'est un problème mineur et que 24 % ont déclaré que ce n'était pas un problème.
- Plus du quart des élèves (28 %) ont été témoins de la vente de drogues dans leur quartier.
- Environ le tiers des élèves (31 %) ont déclaré qu'on avait essayé de leur vendre des drogues au moins une fois au cours des 12 mois qui ont précédé le sondage.

Conséquences et problèmes liés à la consommation d'alcool et d'autres drogues

Drogues et conduite de véhicules automobiles

- Un élève sur huit (12 %) de la 10e à la 12e année, titulaire d'un permis de conduire, a dit avoir pris le volant une heure ou moins après avoir consommé deux verres ou plus d'alcool. Le pourcentage d'élèves qui ont conduit un véhicule après avoir bu de l'alcool est demeuré stable depuis 1999, mais a diminué significativement depuis la fin des années 1970 et le début des années 1980.
- Le pourcentage de conducteurs qui ont déclaré avoir conduit un véhicule après avoir pris du cannabis est plus élevé que le pourcentage d'élèves qui ont déclaré avoir conduit un véhicule après avoir bu de l'alcool. Environ un conducteur sur six de la 10e à la 12e année (16 %) a dit avoir conduit un véhicule au moins une fois une heure ou moins après avoir consommé du cannabis au cours de la dernière année. Le pourcentage enregistré en 2007 est significativement plus faible que celui affiché en 2005 (20 %).
- Environ un quart des élèves de la 7e à la 12e année (26 %) ont déclaré avoir été

passagers à bord d'un véhicule conduit par une personne qui avait consommé de l'alcool, et 18 % ont déclaré avoir été passagers à bord d'un véhicule conduit par une personne qui avait pris de la drogue avant de conduire. Ces pourcentages ont diminué significativement à court terme.

Consommation problématique et dangereuse d'alcool

- En 2007, 19 % des élèves (30 % des buveurs) ont dit avoir fait une consommation dangereuse d'alcool selon l'Épreuve de recherche des troubles liés à l'abus d'alcool (AUDIT), une proportion qui représente environ 193 000 élèves. La consommation dangereuse d'alcool chez les garçons est semblable à ce qu'elle est chez les filles (19 % par rapport à 18 %). Elle augmente selon l'année d'études (1 % des élèves de 7e année par rapport à 34 % des élèves de 12e année). On a relevé une variation significative entre les régions pour ce qui est de la consommation dangereuse, allant de 13 % à Toronto jusqu'à 26 % dans le Nord.

- Bien que la consommation dangereuse d'alcool soit demeurée stable chez les garçons de 2005 à 2007, elle a augmenté significativement chez les filles, passant de 14 % à 18 %.

- En 2007, environ le tiers des élèves (32 %) ont signalé au moins un des sept symptômes de problème d'alcool selon l'Épreuve de recherche des troubles liés à l'abus d'alcool. Environ 2 % ont signalé un symptôme de dépendance seulement, 16 % ont déclaré avoir éprouvé uniquement une conséquence négative et 14 % ont fait état de ces deux symptômes.

- Le pourcentage d'élèves qui ont signalé un ou plusieurs symptômes selon l'Épreuve est demeuré stable de 1999 à 2007 (33 % par rapport à 32 %).

Problèmes liés à l'utilisation de drogues

- Environ un élève sur sept (15 %) pourrait avoir un problème lié à l'utilisation de drogues selon l'échelle CRAFFT. Il n'y a pas de différences importantes entre les garçons et les filles ni entre les régions à ce chapitre. Cependant, il y a des différences importantes selon l'année d'études : les problèmes liés à l'utilisation de drogues sont les plus rares chez les élèves de 7e année (2 %) et les plus fréquents chez les élèves de 12e année (25 %). La fréquence de ces problèmes est demeurée stable de 2003 à 2007.

- Environ 1,5 % des élèves ont déclaré avoir suivi un programme de traitement de l'alcoolisme ou de la toxicomanie au cours de la dernière année. Cela représente environ 14 700 élèves de l'Ontario de la 7e à la 12e année.

Consommation dangereuse d'alcool et niveau élevé de détresse psychologique

- Environ 9 % des élèves (89 900 élèves de l'Ontario) ont signalé à la fois une consommation dangereuse d'alcool et un niveau élevé de détresse psychologique (p. ex., symptômes d'angoisse et de dépression).

- Les filles sont plus susceptibles que les garçons d'avoir ces problèmes jumelés (12 % par rapport à 6 %). Il y a des différences importantes à ce chapitre selon l'année d'études : de 1 % des élèves de 7e année à 16 % des élèves de 12e année. En outre, il y a des différences significatives entre les régions. Les élèves du Nord (12 %) sont les plus susceptibles d'éprouver des problèmes jumelés tandis que ceux de Toronto (6 %) sont les moins susceptibles d'éprouver de tels problèmes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A study of this magnitude requires the ongoing cooperation and support of many individuals and groups alike. Over the years, several have provided invaluable input into this study. Former colleagues include Margaret A. Sheppard, Carolyn Liban, Hau Lei, Michael S. Goodstadt and Frank Ivis. Current colleagues also include Bruna Brands and Anca Ialomiteanu, who provided editorial support and Maureen Kothare, who worked on report preparation. The 1981-1997 sampling plan was designed by P. Peskun and C.M. Lamphier of York University. In 1999, the survey was redesigned by Michael Ornstein of York University. The administration and fieldwork were aptly conducted by the Institute for Social Research, York University. We especially thank David Northrup, John Pollard, and Michael Ornstein for input throughout the project. Responsibility for interpretation of these data, and any errors, remain solely ours.

We also owe a debt of gratitude to a pioneer. Indeed, we would not be in the enviable position of having such rich historical data without the work and foresight of Reginald G. Smart.

Most importantly, the high level of cooperation by school boards, school principals, parents and students has played a major role in ensuring the representativeness and success of this project. We gratefully acknowledge the support of all.

Edward M. Adlaf
Angela Paglia-Boak

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the extent and patterns of alcohol and other drug use among Ontario students in grades 7 through 12 in 2007, and changes since 1977. The findings are based on the 16th cycle of the *Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey (OSDUHS)*, the longest systematic study of alcohol and drug use among a youthful population in Canada.

Surveys such as the *OSDUHS* contribute to an understanding of current and changing patterns of alcohol and other drug use, the problems stemming from use, and the associated social and demographic factors.

Some main objectives of the *OSDUHS* are to provide timely data regarding:

- the extent of drug use by students in grades 7 through 12, and trends in use since 1977;
- the extent and nature of alcohol-related and drug-related problems; and
- attitudes, beliefs and perceptions about alcohol and other drug use.

The 2007 *OSDUHS* drug use report includes **new materia**l on the following issues:

- the use of alcoholic coolers;
- the use of jimson weed;
- the non-medical use of prescription opioid pain relievers;
- the non-medical use of prescription ADHD medication;
- the non-medical use of over-the-counter sleeping medication;
- the source and availability of diverted prescription opioid pain relievers;
- a screener for cannabis dependence;
- the grade/age in which students first experienced drunkenness; and
- attitudes about the risk and disapproval of binge drinking each weekend.

From OSDUS to OSDUHS

To better reflect the nature and scope of this study, we have re-named the Ontario Student Drug Use Survey (OSDUS) as the *Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey* (OSDUHS).

The OSDUHS is the longest ongoing school survey in Canada. In 1967, several Toronto school boards approached the Addiction Research Foundation for assistance in determining the extent of drug use among their students. Under the direction of Reginald Smart, four surveys from 1968 to 1974 monitored the extent of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use among Toronto students in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13. In 1977, the study was expanded to include students throughout the province of Ontario. In 1999, the study was again expanded to include students in grades 7 to 13 (OAC). In 2003, the OSDUHS excluded grade 13 (OAC), therefore representing students in grades 7 to 12, and increased the number of classes surveyed in secondary schools.

Since 1977, the study has surveyed about 4,000 students every two years, and to date, has interviewed over 71,000 students.

This report is restricted to descriptive findings related to alcohol and other drug use. Discussed are the prevalence and the frequency of use of alcohol and other drugs, changes in rates of use, and the association between drug use and selected demographic characteristics. Subsequent analyses will examine other aspects of these data in greater depth.

As well, the *OSDUHS* has broadened its scope to also include an array of mental health and general health indicators, which are described in a companion report (Adlaf, Paglia-Boak, Beitchman, & Wolfe, 2006).

Why Survey and Monitor the Drug Use of Students?

There are important reasons for estimating and monitoring drug use among adolescent students.

- Drug use and its consequences can change quickly. Indeed, in a short period we have seen several drug-related public health concerns emerge – crack cocaine, HIV and AIDS, and club drugs, for example.

- Adolescents are at a pivotal developmental stage in which negative consequences due to drug use could result in negative life trajectories in later adolescence and adulthood.

- Even when the size of the drug-using population is stable, or declining, patterns of drug use among users and associated harms can differ dramatically over time. For example, the same population of users can be using drugs more or less hazardously at one point than another.

- Because population surveys have a scientific basis and a known representativeness, they can provide data that can confirm or challenge anecdotal and media reports regarding the nature of drug use and its consequences. Thus, the results can inform the public and challenge myths.

- Monitoring surveys also provide a basis for program and policy evaluation of goals established by governmental and non-governmental agencies. Examples include Canada's renewed Drug Strategy (Interdepartmental Working Group on Substance Abuse, 1998), and health objectives outlined in "Healthy People 2010" (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000).

What Do Drug Use Surveys Tell Us?

Drug use surveys provide important information that can be used to evaluate many aspects of drug use:

- the size of the adolescent student drug-using population (both the percentage and absolute number);

- the factors that correlate with drug use;

- the identification of high-risk groups;

- and the changes in use and abuse of drugs over time.

But the size of the drug-using population and the pattern of drug use are only two components of the harm caused by drug use. Whether the use of a given drug causes significant societal or individual problems depends on a host of factors in addition to the number of users. Some of these other factors include the pharmacological hazard of the given drug, purity levels, addictive potential, economic and social costs of treatment and enforcement. As well, in evaluating the harm caused by drug use it is important to balance the relative number of users (the percentage using a drug) and the absolute number of users. Both pieces of information are important, and in some cases, considering only the percentages or absolute numbers can be misleading.

Consider, for example, that 1% of the *OSDUHS* sample represents about 10,000 students in grades 7 through 12. Clearly, our evaluation of harm to the public health will differ if this percentage refers to the number of students using cannabis once, versus the number of students sharing needles when injecting drugs or the number of students reporting serious consequences due to their use of alcohol or other drugs.

Because the same students are not surveyed at different times, repeated cross-sectional surveys

cannot evaluate developmental patterns or individual change (e.g., how patterns of drug use change with increasing age), nor can they fully resolve issues of causal order (e.g., whether poor grades cause drug use or whether drug use causes poor grades). However, repeated cross-sectional surveys are especially efficient at *identifying and measuring* period trends (e.g., changes in the percentage of the population using alcohol and other drugs).

What Student Drug Use Surveys Do Not Tell Us?

Because school-based drug use surveys are based on adolescents in school, their data cannot fully measure the totality of substance problems. Student surveys cannot address the following:

- the extent and changes in drug use among non-students or adults;

- the nature and changes in drug problems in the street drug scene. Student drug use typically plays a small role in indicators such as arrests, convictions, deaths, and treatment. Thus, student drug use trends need not be similar to trends in other drug use indicators.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Student Drug Use Surveys

Although no single indicator can fully describe the contours of the drug problem, in our view, the strengths of the survey method far outweigh the limitations in estimating the size of the drug-using population.

Strengths	Weaknesses
■ The survey is based on scientific, random (probability) sampling methods that result in representative samples in which the sampling error of drug use estimates can be calculated.	■ The survey is restricted to adolescent students enrolled in school. Excluded by design are groups in which drug use is typically higher such as dropouts and street youth.
■ Drug use surveys are often the only feasible means to measure the size of the drug-using population since no other official source exists (e.g., sales data).	■ Because the reporting of drug use is based on self-reports, there is an un-measurable potential for the underestimation of drug use caused by intentional (i.e., under reporting) and unintentional errors (e.g., memory errors).
■ The survey is widely dispersed throughout Ontario with over 40 school boards and over 110 schools participating.	■ The survey is designed to provide precise estimates of drug use at the provincial level and by grade level. The survey, however, is not designed to provide precise estimates for local geographic areas.
■ The survey is administered on a classroom basis. Not only is this cost-effective, but it tends to increase the rate of student participation. As well, the questionnaire can be completed in an anonymous setting, which is the most critical factor in reducing the under reporting of drug use. Indeed, school administered surveys typically obtain higher reports of drug use than do household surveys.	■ Highly structured surveys do not allow for the probing of rich qualitative information.
■ Unlike enforcement data (e.g., arrests, convictions) and treatment data, survey data captures the widest population of drug users, from former to active users.	
■ Because surveys are based on individual responses, they can assess the correlates and predictors of drug use and identify the characteristics of high-risk groups.	

2. METHOD

Sampling Design

Overview

For each of the 16 surveys, the target population was composed of all students enrolled in the public and Catholic regular school systems. Thus it excludes those enrolled in private schools, special education classes, those institutionalized for correctional or health reasons, those on Indian reserves and Canadian Forces bases, and those in the far northern regions of Ontario (a total of about 8% of Ontario students).

Table 2.1 Thirty Years of the OSDUHS

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
No. Boards	20	20	31	31	20	24	25	27	25	20	22	38	41	37	42	43
No. Schools	104	87	182	227	193	170	171	179	165	137	168	111	106	126	137	119
No. Classes	196	195	198	261	205	215	224	221	233	223	234	285	272	383	445	385
No. Students	4686	4794	3270	4737	4154	4267	3915	3945	3571	3870	3990	4894	4211	6616	7726	6323
Design Features	Multi-stage selection (board; school; class), stratified by grade and region. Self-weighted estimates. Grades 7, 9, 11 and 13.		Single-stage selection (board clusters), stratified by grade and region. Weighted estimates. Grades 7, 9, 11 and 13 (OAC).									Two-stage selection (school; class), stratified by region and school type (and grade for middle schools). North oversampled. Weighted estimates.				
												Grades 7 to 13 (OAC).		Selected schools based on 2001 participating sample. Grades 7 to 12 (OAC dropped in 2003).		

As seen in Table 2.1, each survey was based on a random probability design. The 1977 and 1979 surveys were based on a stratified (region by grade) multistage design. The proportional allocation of students by grade and region allowed for self-weighted estimates. To incorporate improvements which would provide estimates with greater precision and efficiency, in 1981 the sample design was modified to a stratified single-stage cluster design, which resulted in the selection of more school boards and schools. Since 1981 this survey has been administered by the Institute for Social Research (ISR), York University.

Beginning in 1999, a two-stage (school, class), stratified (region and school type) cluster design sample was utilized. Further, rather than surveying students in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13 (OAC) only, the revised design surveyed students in grades 7 though OAC, inclusive. This change provided greater age variation, and thus more developmentally based detail on the relationship between drug use and age. It also allowed for more direct grade comparisons to American and other international studies.

Rather than the selection of school board clusters, the 1999 and 2001 design was a probability sample of schools, regardless of the

school board designation. Consequently, more students per school were sampled. The advantages include a greater geographical dispersion of schools and school boards, and better school-level estimates.

In survey designs prior to 1999, the allocation of students from Northern Ontario was proportional to population. Thus, the sample for this region was smaller than other regions. The revised design, beginning in 1999, oversampled Northern students in order to provide better regional estimates.

The 2007 *OSDUHS* [1]

Beginning in 1999, the *OSDUHS* employs a two-stage (school, class), stratified (region and school type) cluster sample design, and oversampled students in Northern Ontario.

The *OSDUHS* cycles between 2003 and 2007 differ from previous cycles in several ways:

1. ***Students in Grades 7 through 12 are surveyed***. Grade 13 (OAC) students were excluded from the sample starting in 2003, given that this grade was eliminated in Ontario schools beginning in the 2003/2004 academic year.

2. ***Four classes are selected in each secondary school, representing each grade between 9 and 12.*** This selection began in 2003. This differs from past surveys in which only three classes were selected in secondary schools, regardless of grade.

3. ***The sample of schools is based on a longitudinal sample commencing in 2001***. The 2007 sample design incorporated a longitudinal sample of schools drawn from the participating 2001 sample. This feature of overlapping schools provides more efficient estimates of change over time (Kish, 1965). Twenty-four (20%) of the schools in the 2007 survey were brand new to the study – that is, they had never participated. Another twenty-four (20%) schools in 2007 also participated in each survey since 2001. Twenty (17%) of the schools in 2007 also participated in the 2005 and 2003 surveys, but not in the 2001 survey. Eleven (9%) of the 2007 schools participated in the 2005 survey, but not in 2003 or in 2001.

The school sample selection occurred as follows:

a) To select the 2001 sample, schools were drawn from Ontario's Ministry of Education and Training's 1996/1997 enrolment data, and were stratified according to the four regions used in previous surveys.

b) Within each of the four regional strata, a random selection of schools was chosen with probability proportional to size (thus, larger schools would have a greater probability of being selected). In 2007, these same schools were invited again. If a school could not participate again, a replacement school from the same region was selected.

   Also included in the 2007 sample was a selection based on brand new schools in the province. The sampling frame for replacement schools and brand new schools was based on the Ministry of Education and Training's 2004/2005 enrolment data.

c) Within each school, classes were randomly selected. In elementary/middle schools, two classes were randomly selected – one 7th-grade and one 8th-grade. In secondary schools, four classes were randomly selected, one in each grade between 9 and 12.

For all surveys, Ontario was divided into four regions based on the following boundaries: **Toronto**, schools within the former Metropolitan Toronto; **Northern Ontario**, schools within the North Bay and Sudbury areas and farther north; **Eastern Ontario**, schools within York Region district and farther east; and **Western Ontario**, schools west of and including the Peel Region area (see Appendix Table A1). Note that Section 3.13 presents the results

[1] In addition to the authors, the 2007 OSDUHS sample design team, headed by Michael Ornstein, also included John Pollard and David Northrup, all of the *Institute for Social Research*, York University.

according to the Local Health Integration Networks (LHINs) of Ontario.

Procedures

The *OSDUHS* protocol was approved by CAMH's Research Ethics Board.

For each school board associated with a randomly selected school, permission to survey students was first requested from the Director of Education. Depending on the policies of each board, agreement to participate was conditional upon approval from research review committees, as well as school principals, classroom teachers, and parents. If a school board did not allow their schools to participate, replacement schools from the same stratum were randomly selected and the respective boards were contacted for permission. If an individual class or student did not participate, no substitution took place. Instead, the data were statistically weighted to correct for loss of precision.

All schools were provided with active parental consent forms (see Appendix). Consent forms were distributed to students, who, in turn, sought the signature of at least one parent/guardian if they were under age 18. Those without signed consent forms on the day of the survey (19%) were not allowed to participate.

Students responded to the self-administered questionnaires in class groups within a 30 to 40 minute session, between November 2006 and June 2007. Participation was voluntary and anonymous. ISR field staff provided a short introduction of the study to students prior to its administration. All students recorded their responses directly on the questionnaires, which were then entered and partially-verified by ISR data-entry staff.

The Questionnaire

In addition to alcohol and other drug use, the *OSDUHS* covers an array of health-related issues. To cover as many content areas as possible in a fixed time period, we employed two questionnaires, Form A and Form B. In each classroom, half the students were randomly assigned either Form A or Form B. Form A contained 167 items and Form B contained 171 items, with about two-thirds of the content overlapping. On average, the questionnaire took about 30 minutes to complete. An evaluation of the readability of the 2007 questionnaire showed a Grade 7 level according to the Flesch-Kincaid score.

Both the single item non-response rate and overall item non-response rate were low. Item non-response averaged less than 1% overall, and over 96% responded to all 17 core drug questions.

Questionnaires are available at: http://www.camh.net/research/osdus.html.

Data Quality

2007 Sample Participation and Characteristics

Our target number of schools for the 2007 survey was 119. In total, 119 schools (42 elementary and 77 secondary), represented by 43 school boards, participated. Of the 394 classes selected, 385 participated. It is important to note that 103 of the 385 classes were not randomly selected. Rather, these classes were "convenient" same-grade replacements for classes that were originally selected but could not participate for logistic reasons.[2]

Finally, of the 9,497 students enrolled in these classes, 6,426 participated in the survey. The student completion rate was 68% (13% were lost due to absenteeism and 19% were lost due to lack of a parental consent form). The overall response rate was 67% (School rate, 1.0*Class rate, 0.98*Student rate, 0.68).

[2] Drug prevalence data were evaluated with and without the inclusion of the non-random classes, and results did not differ. Thus, all classes remained in the final data file.

In addition, exclusion criteria were established to enhance data quality. Students were excluded from the final analysis sample if they (1) did not provide a valid age or sex; (2) reported the use of a fictitious drug; (3) reported using 10 or more of 14 illicit drugs 40 or more times during the past year; or (4) had missing values for all the core drug questions. If a case met one of these criteria, then it was excluded. In 2007, 103 cases were dropped from the data set. This resulted in **6,323 minimally complete cases** used for the data analyses, as shown in Table 2.2. Form A was completed by 3,388 students, and Form B was completed by 2,935 students.

Table 2.3 shows that there were slight discrepancies between the 2007 unadjusted sex-by-grade weighted distribution and the 2005/2006 (most recently available) official enrolment data. Certain cell differences exceeded 1.5%, and therefore post-adjustment weighting was performed. The final post-adjusted sex-by-grade weighted distribution is shown in Table 2.3 (far-right columns).

Table 2.2 Sample Characteristics, 2007 OSDUHS

Sample	Number Surveyed	Weighted %	Population
Total	**6,323**		**1,011,200**
Males	3,068	51.8	523,400
Females	3,255	48.2	487,800
Grade 7	721	15.1	152,900
Grade 8	768	15.6	157,500
Grade 9	1,221	16.5	167,000
Grade 10	1,105	16.6	168,000
Grade 11	1,273	16.2	163,400
Grade 12	1,235	20.0	202,400
Toronto	943	17.0	171,900
North	797	6.4	64,900
West	2,639	42.8	432,600
East	1,944	33.8	341,700

Table 2.3 The 2007 OSDUHS Sample vs. Ontario 2005/2006 School Enrolment Figures

	OSDUHS Pre-Adjusted		ENROLLED		OSDUHS Post-Weight Adjusted	
	Males	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**
Grade 7	6.9	8.6	7.8	7.3	**7.8**	**7.3**
Grade 8	6.9	8.7	8.0	7.6	**8.0**	**7.6**
Grade 9	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.0	**8.5**	**8.0**
Grade 10	8.3	8.1	8.6	8.0	**8.6**	**8.0**
Grade 11	8.0	7.9	8.3	7.9	**8.3**	**7.9**
Grade 12	9.5	10.5	10.7	9.3	**10.7**	**9.3**

Notes: (1) *OSDUHS* cell entries are total sample percentages and are based on weighted data; (2) enrolment cell entries are total enrolment percentages and are based on students enrolled in Ontario public and Catholic schools in the 2005/2006 academic year.

Data Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation

Data Weighting

For several reasons, including the oversampling of Northern Ontario students, the sample design requires weights to ensure the proper representation of students to the Ontario student population. For each student, the weight is based on the product of four factors: (1) the probability of a school being selected; (2) the probability of a class being selected; (3) a student non-response correction factor; and (4) sex-by-grade population adjustments. Our sample of 6,323 students represents about 1,011,200 Ontario students in grades 7 through 12.

Survey Estimates

Before turning to the survey results, it is important to first briefly discuss the meaning, interpretations and limitations of survey results as they pertain to our data. The main goal of sample surveys is to estimate the "true" value of a particular characteristic in the population – in our case, the percentage of Ontario students who report using a given drug. Because we do not survey all students in the province, this "true" population percentage is unknown and must be estimated from a sample. Consequently, every estimate from a sample has associated with it some degree of sampling error. The accuracy of a percentage, i.e., the difference between the obtained sample percentage and the "true" population percentage is determined by the degree of precision and bias.

Precision refers to the "probable accuracy" of a percentage; those summarized in the present report include a range, or confidence interval, around percentage values, which indicate the interval within which the true population percentage probably lies. The reason for employing confidence intervals arises from the uncertainty, or sampling error, associated with using the results obtained from a single sample to draw conclusions about the entire population from which the sample was drawn. If we had surveyed another sample, using identical procedures, the results would probably have differed slightly from those we obtained from our present sample.

The confidence interval around a percentage indicates the range of variation in percentage values that would have been obtained from most (in our case, 95 out of 100) of the other equivalent samples that we might have studied. The confidence interval (in our case, a 95% confidence interval) can also be interpreted as being 95% likely to include the percentage value we would have obtained if we had studied every member of the target population. In reporting that the percentage of students who had used alcohol in the past year was 61.2% (58.9%-63.5%), we mean that there is a 95% chance that the actual or true percentage of students in the population of Ontario students who used alcohol falls between 58.9% and 63.5%. Smaller confidence intervals imply greater precision, or less sampling error.

In our case, the size of the interval depends on three factors: the number of students interviewed – other things being equal, the larger the sample size the smaller or more precise is the interval; second, the size of the percentage – other things being equal, percentages around 50% have the largest interval while percentages approaching 0% and 100% have the smallest interval; and third, design effects – in our design, other things being equal, the greater the similarity (or correlation) of responses within schools and classrooms the wider is the interval. Changes in any of these three factors affect the size of the confidence interval. Also, because of this last factor the confidence intervals can vary, even though both the size of sample and percentage remain constant.

Bias, in contrast to precision, refers to sources of error that may inflate or deflate estimates from the true percentage. Such sources include under-reporting of drug use, memory effects, and other sources of systematic error. Thus, a percentage may have a high degree of precision (a small confidence interval) but may still be biased (not covering the true value).

The research evidence suggests that self-reported drug use estimates are generally understated (i.e., under-reported), and consequently should be viewed as conservative. However, assuming that this bias remains more or less constant across years, estimates of change or trends remain unbiased. The degree of survey error we present in this report is restricted to precision and not bias.

The margin of error, or confidence intervals, we present in this report include only sampling error. Confidence intervals do not include errors due to non-sampling factors such as the under-reporting of drug use or errors of memory or recall.

2007 Analysis

All 2007 confidence intervals are corrected for characteristics of the sampling design (i.e., stratification, clustering and weighting) using *Stata 10.0* Taylor series survey routines (StataCorp, 2007). The analysis is based on a design with 8 strata (4 regions * 2 school types), 119 primary sampling units (schools) and 6,323 students.

The statistical significance of subgroup differences in 2007 is assessed at the $p<.05$ level.

Trend Analysis

Although we highlight dominant long-term trends, we pay particular attention to changes between the last two surveys – 2005 and 2007. To statistically test for differences between the 2005 and 2007 percentages, we calculated 99% confidence intervals around the difference and assessed whether the confidence interval spanned the value zero – i.e., no significant difference (Fleiss, 1981). For tests comparing two percentages across time, we use the more conservative $p<.01$ level.

Because only a sample of all students in Ontario is surveyed, sampling error is involved in every drug use estimate. Consequently, absolute differences between two percentages cannot necessarily be interpreted as indicating true or real differences in the population.

For example, 51.3% (43.8%-58.8%) of Toronto students reported drinking alcohol in 2005. This percentage increased to 55.1% (46.9%-63.1%) in 2007, representing an increase of 3.8 percentage points. However, because these two intervals overlap, we cannot be confident that they are different in the population. For this reason, we restrict the word "significant" (e.g., a significant decline or difference) to indicate a statistically discernible difference based on the probability of chance.

To allow us to assess the nature of long-term change in total drug use estimates, we used logit models to assess whether trends displayed linear or non-linear (quadratic) patterns. All confidence intervals since 1977 were also corrected for the respective survey design effects.

It is important to note that the tests comparing 2005 and 2007 estimates are based on grades 7 to 12. Short-term trends tests (1999-2007) are also based on grades 7 to 12, but the long-term trend tests (1977-2007) are based on only grades 7, 9 and 11.

Readers should also note the following regarding our analysis:

- Statistically significant differences must be carefully evaluated. First, our analysis does not consider the large number of statistical tests performed. For example, for every 20 statistical tests, 1 significant difference could occur by chance.

- Second, outcomes that are statistically significant tell us only that the difference is probably not due to chance. Whether a difference is of a practical importance to public health policy is a matter that requires both statistical and non-statistical evaluation.

- Our report is descriptive. Associations found in these data should not necessarily imply causal relationships. For example, regarding regional differences, we can only determine if a difference in drug use exists and describe the difference. Because many other factors may cause regional differences (e.g., socio-economic status), we cannot attribute such differences solely to the geographical location of students.

- We have suppressed estimates for unreliability if they meet any of the following conditions:

- the base sample size was less than 30 students;
- or, the estimate was less than 0.5%.

Terminology

The following terms are used throughout this report:

Term	Definition
Past Year Cigarette Use ("Smoker")	Smoking less than one cigarette or more daily during the past 12 months. Excluded are those who "tried a cigarette."
Past Year Alcohol Use ("Drinker")	Any alcohol consumed during the past 12 months. Use includes consumption on special occasions, but excludes sips.
Past Year Drug Use ("User")	Used the drug at least once during the past 12 months.
Frequent Drug Use	Used the drug 6 or more times during the past 12 months.
Any Illicit Drug Use	Use of at least one of the following drugs once or more often during the past 12 months: cannabis, LSD, PCP, other hallucinogens, methamphetamine, cocaine, crack, heroin, stimulants and tranquillizers. Excluded from this analysis are: alcohol, tobacco, inhalants, Ice, Ecstasy, GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamine, non-medical use of OxyContin, other opioid pain relievers, and ADHD drugs. The analysis is also conducted with cannabis excluded from the computation.
Daily Smoking	Smoking at least one whole cigarette daily over the past 12 months.
Heavy Drinking	Two indicators are used: (1) Binge drinking: drinking 5 or more drinks on the same occasion during the past 4 weeks; (2) Becoming drunk during the past 4 weeks.
Hazardous Drinking	Scoring at least 8 out of 40 on the World Health Organization's "Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test" (AUDIT) screen, which measures heavy drinking and alcohol-related problems during the past 12 months.
Drug Use Problem	Reporting experiencing at least 2 of the 6 items on the "CRAFFT" screener, which measures a drug use problem that may require treatment (past 12 months time interval).
Cannabis Dependence	Scoring at least 4 out of 15 on the cannabis "Severity of Dependence Scale" (SDS). The SDS is a valid and reliable 5-item scale used to screen for dependence in adolescent populations.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Overview of Drug Use in 2007

Drug Use in the Past Year
(Tables 3.1.1, 3.2.1; Figure 3.1.1)

By far, the most commonly used drug is alcohol, with 61.2% of students reporting use during the 12 months before the survey. Cannabis is the next most common drug, with 25.6% reporting past year use. The non-medical use of opioid pain relievers, such as codeine, Percocet, Percodan, Demerol, or Tylenol #3, ranks third at 20.6%. Tobacco ranks fourth, with 11.9% reporting smoking cigarettes during the past year.

Past year use of solvents, hallucinogens other than LSD (e.g., mescaline and psilocybin "magic mushrooms"), and tranquillizers/sedatives is reported by about 6% of students. The remaining drugs are used by fewer than 6% on a past year basis. The least common drug is GHB, used by less than 1% of students.

Just over one-quarter (28.7%) report using at least one illicit drug in the past year. When cannabis is excluded from this general measure, the proportion becomes about one-in-eight (11.7%).

Lifetime Drug Use
(Table 3.1.1; Figure 3.1.1)

Estimates for lifetime drug use follow a similar pattern as that for past year use: alcohol, cannabis, and tobacco are the three most common drugs. About two-thirds (64.7%) have ever used alcohol, and just under one-third ever used cannabis, and cigarettes in their lifetime. Just under one-quarter (23.1%) of students have used opioid pain relievers (e.g., codeine, Percocet, Percodan, Demerol, Tylenol #3) for non-medical purposes in their lifetime. Twelve percent have used over-the-counter sleeping medication (e.g., Nytol) for non-sleeping purposes in their lifetime. The remaining drugs were used by less than 7% of students in their lifetime.

Frequency of Drug Use
(Table 3.2.3a; Figures 3.1.2, 3.1.3)

Frequent drug use, defined as using six or more times during the past 12 months, is shown in Figure 3.1.2 as well as trends in Table 3.2.3a. Of all the illicit drugs (excludes alcohol and tobacco) cannabis is, by far, the most frequently used. About one-in-seven (14.2%) students report using cannabis six or more times during the past year. Frequent use of opioid pain relievers is reported by about 8% of all students. Stimulants, solvents, hallucinogens (other than LSD and PCP), cocaine and ecstasy are the next most frequently used, with about 1% of all students reporting using these six or more times. All other drugs are not likely to be used at this frequency.

Figure 3.1.3 displays the number of times *past year users* used an illicit drug during the 12 months before the survey (excluded are alcohol and tobacco). Again, we can readily see that use of most drugs is infrequent. For the majority of the 17 drugs shown (those with more than 50 users), use is only once or twice. At the higher end, the drugs used most frequently (10 or more times) are cannabis and cocaine.

Figure 3.1.1
Percentage Reporting Lifetime and Past Year Drug Use, 2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7 to 12)

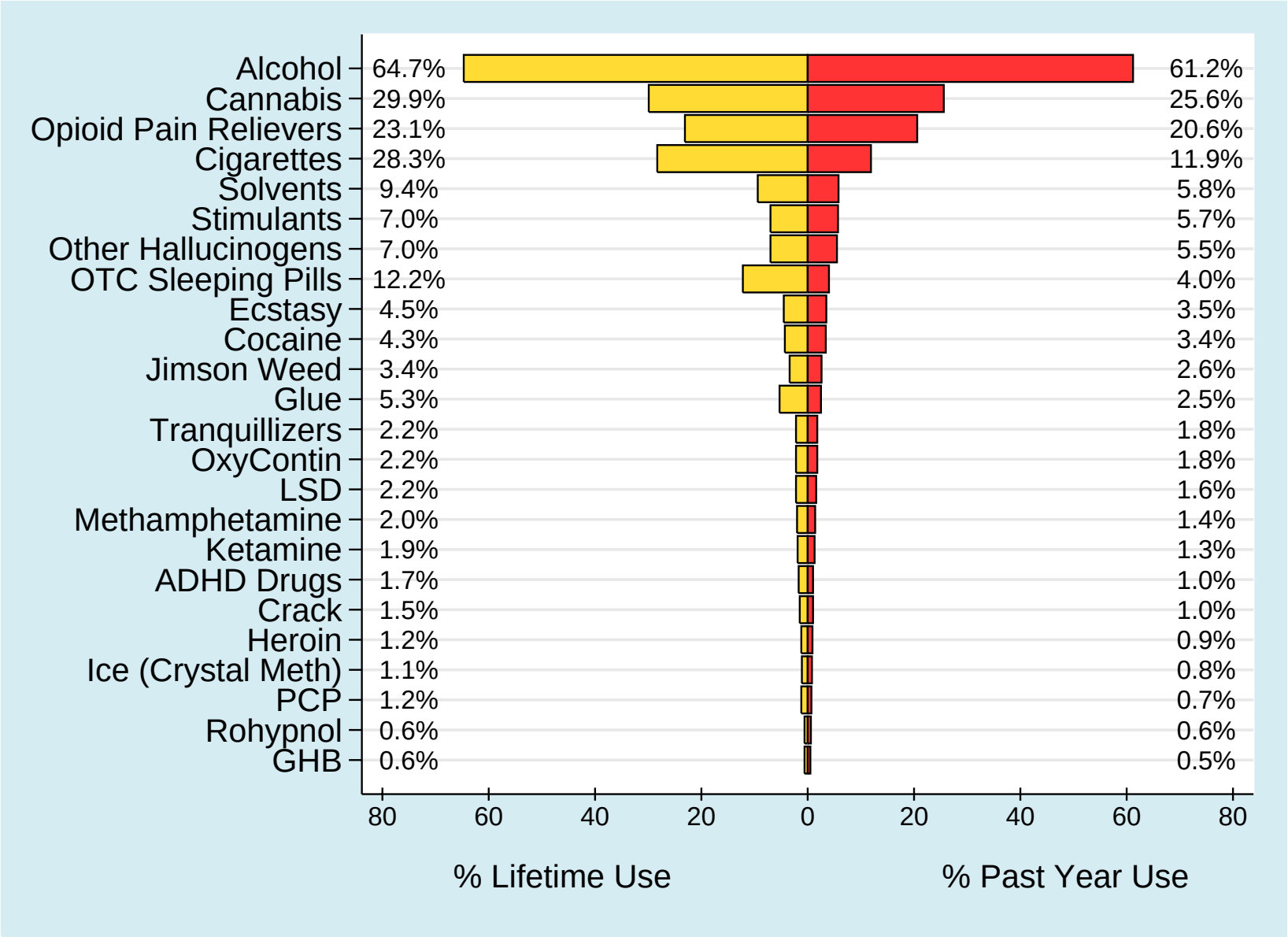
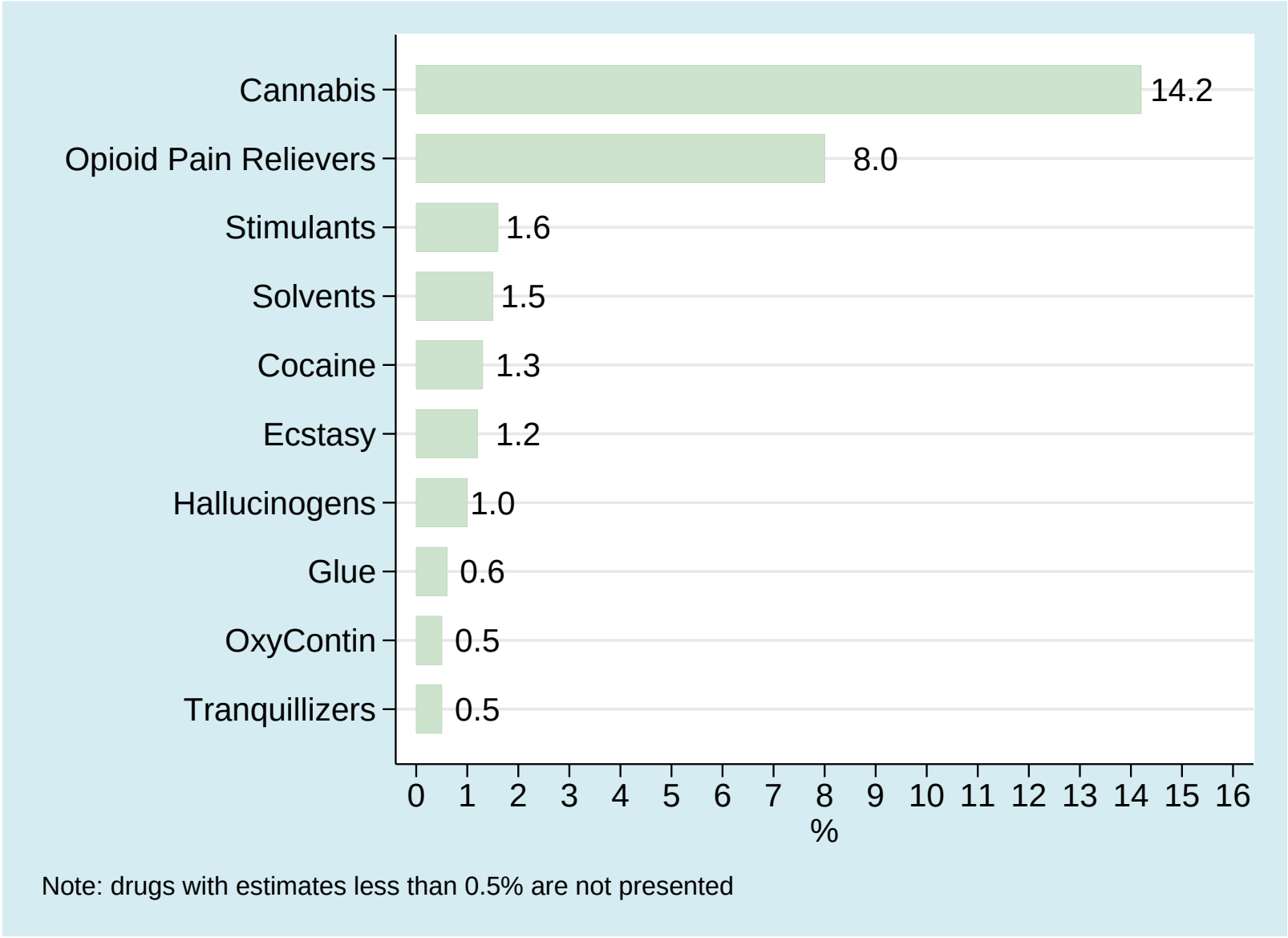
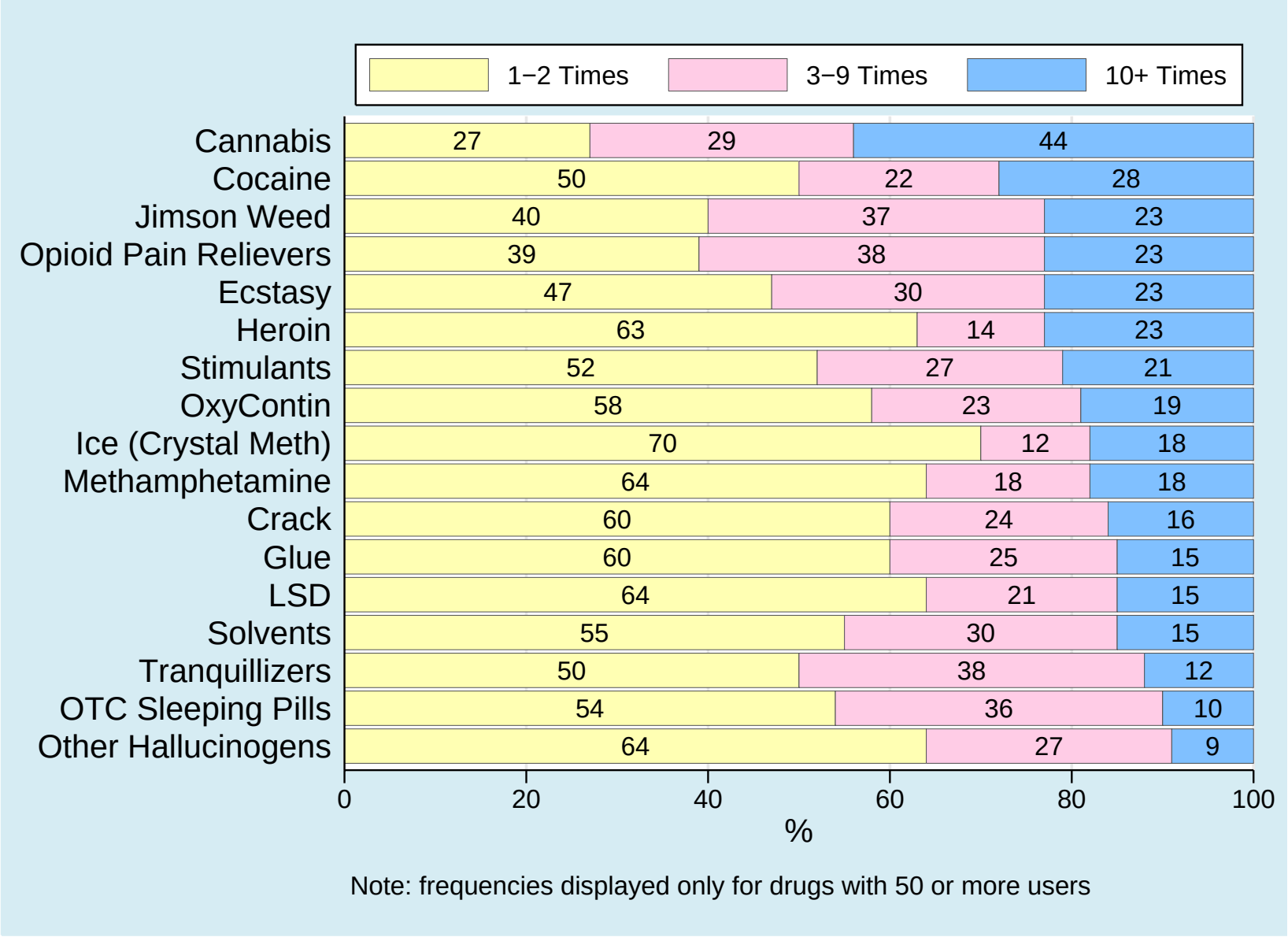


Figure 3.1.2
Percentage Reporting Frequent Drug Use (Six Times or More) During the Past Year, 2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7 to 12)



Note: drugs with estimates less than 0.5% are not presented

Figure 3.1.3
Frequency of Drug Use During the Past Year Among Users, 2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7 to 12)



Note: frequencies displayed only for drugs with 50 or more users

Table 3.1.1: Percentage Reporting Drug Use During Lifetime and During the Past Year, 2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7 to 12)

	Lifetime Use			Past Year Use					
	Lower Estimate[a]	%	Upper Estimate[a]	Lower Estimate[a]	%	Upper Estimate[a]	Lower Estimate[b]	**Approx. Number of Users[b]**	Upper Estimate[b]
Cigarettes	26.4	**28.3**	30.3	10.7	**11.9**	13.2	106,000	**119,900**	133,800
Alcohol	62.4	**64.7**	66.9	58.9	**61.2**	63.5	570,900	**616,300**	661,700
Cannabis	27.9	**29.9**	32.1	23.7	**25.6**	27.7	232,100	**257,600**	283,100
Glue	4.4	**5.3**	6.5	1.8	**2.5**	3.4	16,300	**23,700**	31,100
Other Solvents	8.0	**9.4**	10.9	4.7	**5.8**	7.0	42,000	**54,200**	66,400
LSD	1.7	**2.2**	2.8	1.2	**1.6**	2.2	11,300	**16,000**	20,700
PCP	0.9	**1.2**	1.6	0.5	**0.7**	1.0	5,000	**7,200**	9,400
Other Hallucinogens	6.0	**7.0**	8.1	4.6	**5.5**	6.5	46,300	**55,500**	64,700
Jimson Weed	2.6	**3.4**	4.3	1.9	**2.6**	3.4	17,500	**24,100**	30,700
Methamphetamine ("Speed")	1.6	**2.0**	2.6	1.1	**1.4**	1.9	10,500	**14,400**	18,300
Ice (Crystal Methamphetamine)	0.8	**1.1**	1.5	0.6	**0.8**	1.1	5,700	**8,300**	10,900
Cocaine	3.7	**4.3**	5.0	2.8	**3.4**	3.9	28,200	**33,800**	39,400
Crack	1.2	**1.5**	1.9	0.8	**1.0**	1.4	7,500	**10,400**	13,200
Heroin	0.9	**1.2**	1.6	0.7	**0.9**	1.3	6,400	**9,400**	12,500
Ecstasy (MDMA)	3.9	**4.5**	5.3	2.9	**3.5**	4.1	28,700	**34,900**	41,200
GHB	0.4	**0.6**	1.1	0.3	**0.5**	1.0	1,600	**4,900**	8,100
Rohypnol	0.4	**0.6**	1.0	0.3	**0.6**	0.9	2,800	**5,300**	7,800
Ketamine	1.0	**1.5**	2.2	0.7	**1.1**	1.7	6,200	**10,700**	15,100
OxyContin (NM)	1.7	**2.2**	2.8	1.3	**1.8**	2.4	13,000	**18,100**	23,100
Opioid Pain Relievers (NM)	21.3	**23.1**	25.0	18.9	**20.6**	22.3	169,200	**192,400**	215,600
ADHD Drugs (NM)	1.2	**1.7**	2.4	0.7	**1.0**	1.5	5,900	**9,600**	13,400
Stimulants (NM)	6.3	**7.0**	7.9	5.0	**5.7**	6.5	48,700	**57,100**	65,600
Tranquillizers/Sedatives (NM)	1.8	**2.2**	2.7	1.4	**1.8**	2.3	14,100	**18,400**	22,800
OTC Sleeping Medication (NM)	10.9	**12.2**	13.6	3.2	**4.0**	5.0	28,800	**37,400**	46,000
Steroids (lifetime use only)	0.9	**1.3**	1.9				7,500	**12,300**	17,100
Any Illicit Drug, including cannabis				26.8	**28.7**	30.8	263,700	**290,600**	317,500
Any Illicit Drug, excluding cannabis				10.6	**11.7**	12.9	105,400	**117,900**	130,500

Notes: (1) [a] Based on 95% confidence interval; (2) [b] Based on population of approximately 1,011,200 students in grades 7 to 12. Numbers are based on survey weights and have been rounded to the nearest hundred; (3) NM = non-medical use; (4) "Lifetime Use" refers to ever using at least once; "Past Year Use" refers to use at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

3.2 Overview of Trends

2007 vs. 2005: Grades 7 to 12
(Table 3.2.1a)

Of the 23 drug measures in both the 2007 and 2005 surveys, 4 showed significant decreases among all students in grades 7 to 12:

- past year cigarette smoking (decreased from 14.4% in 2005 to 11.9% 2007);
- past year methamphetamine ("speed") use (decreased from 2.2% in 2005 to 1.4% in 2007);
- past year crack use (decreased from 2.0% in 2005 to 1.0% in 2007);
- lifetime steroid use (from 2.3% to 1.3%).

Use of one drug significantly increased between 2005 and 2007. The non-medical use of OxyContin showed a small, but significant, increase from 1.0% in 2005 to 1.8% in 2007.

Use of all other drugs remained stable between these two surveys.

Short-Term Changes in Use, 1999 — 2007: Grades 7 to 12
(Table 3.2.1a)

Table 3.2.1a presents drug estimates for the years 1999 to 2007 among all students in grades 7 to 12. There are 14 measures for which decreases over the short-term were found:

- cigarette smoking significantly decreased between 1999 and 2007 (from 28.4% to 11.9%);
- alcohol (from 66.0% to 61.2%);
- glue (from 3.8% to 2.5%);
- LSD (from 6.8% to 1.6%);
- PCP (from 3.0% to 0.7%);
- other hallucinogens (from 12.8% to 5.5%);
- methamphetamine (from 5.0% to 1.4%);
- crack (from 2.5% to 1.0%);
- heroin (from 1.9% to 0.9%);
- Rohypnol (from 3.1% in 2001 to 0.6%);
- stimulants (from 7.3% to 5.7%);
- use of any illicit drug including cannabis (from 32.3% to 28.7%);
- use of any illicit drug excluding cannabis (from 20.5% to 11.7%);
- lifetime steroid use (from 3.4% to 1.3%).

All other drugs showed no significant changes over the short-term (1999-2007).

Long-Term Changes, 1977 – 2007: Grades 7, 9, 11 only

(Table 3.2.1b; Figures 3.2.1 to 3.2.5)

Generally, rates of drug use in 2007 are lower compared to earlier periods, especially the peak periods of use observed in the late 1970s and again in the late 1990s.

The data reveal five dominant patterns:

Pattern 1: Use of drugs found to be at an all-time low in 2005 and stable in 2007:

- cigarettes
- LSD

Pattern 2: Use of drugs significantly lower in 2007 compared to the peaks in use in 1979 and 1999 (2003 for cocaine):

- alcohol
- cannabis
- glue
- cocaine

Pattern 3: Use of drugs significantly lower in 2007 compared to the peak use in 1979 or the early 1980s:

- heroin
- stimulants
- tranquillizers

Pattern 4: Use of drugs significantly lower in 2007 compared to the peak use in 1999 (2001 for ecstasy):

- other hallucinogens
- PCP
- methamphetamine
- crack
- ecstasy

Pattern 5: Use not significantly lower than the peak years of 1979 or 1999:

- solvents
- binge drinking

Figure 3.2.1
Pattern 1: Long-Term Drug Use Trends, 1977-2007 OSDUHS

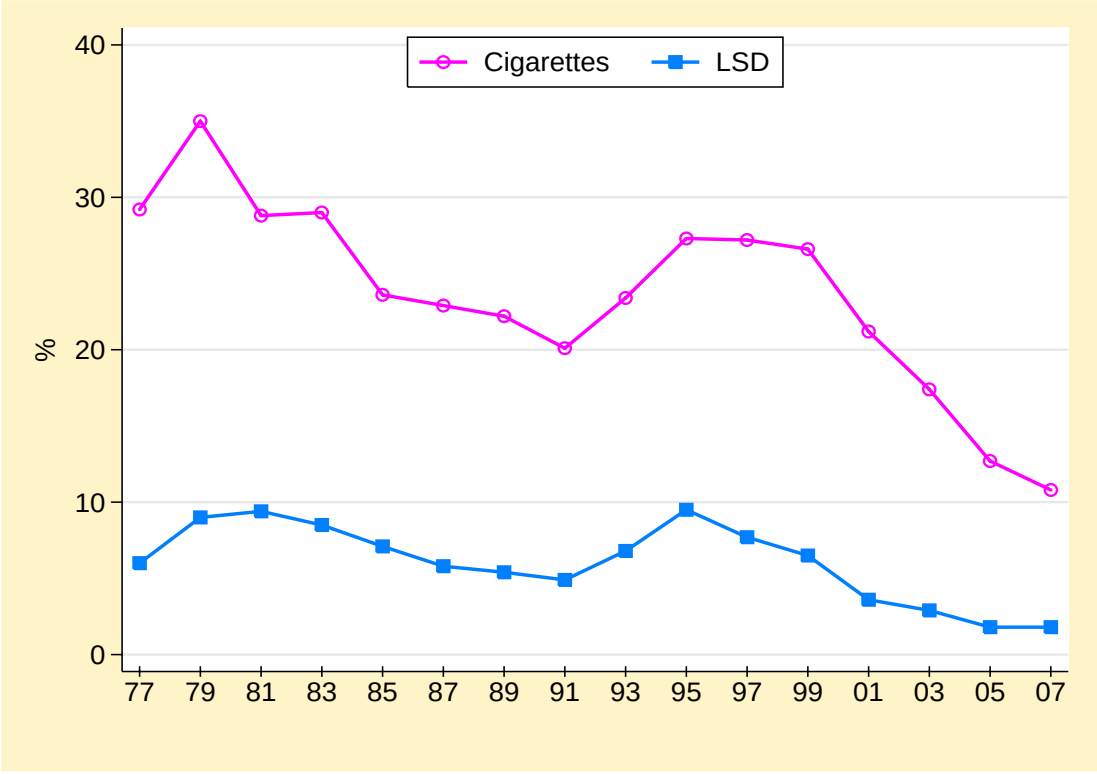


Figure 3.2.2
Pattern 2: Long-Term Drug Use Trends, 1977-2007 OSDUHS

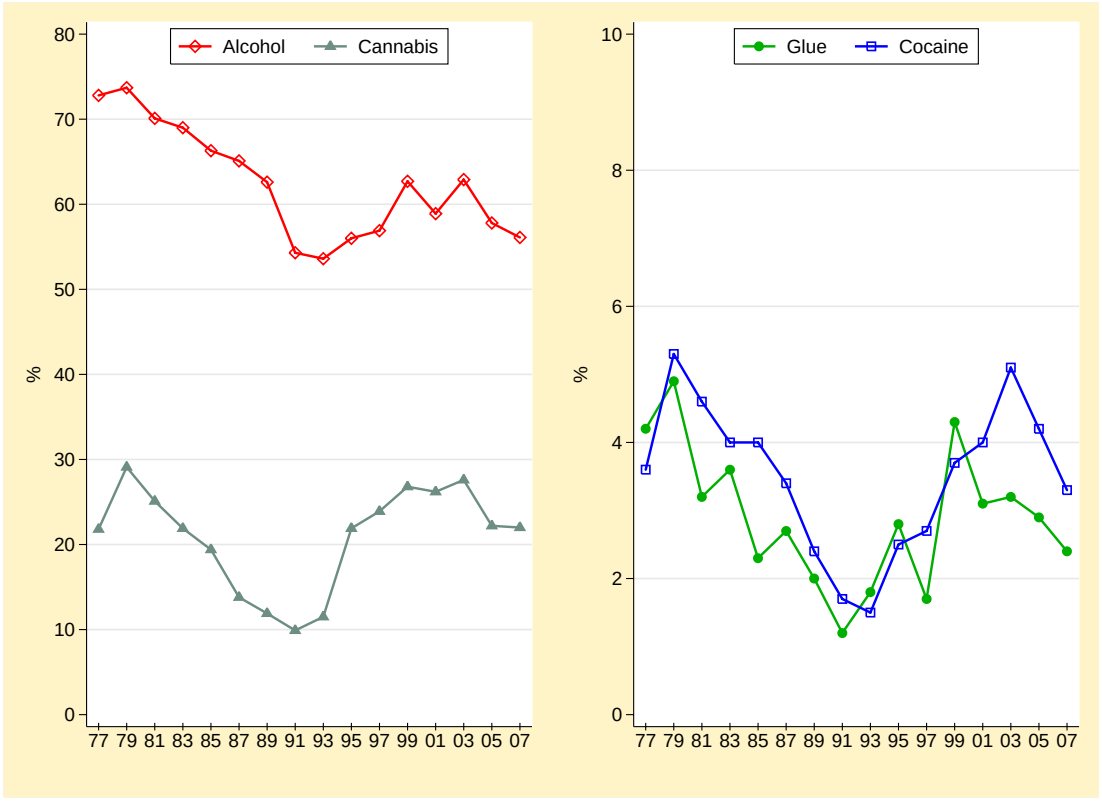


Figure 3.2.3
Pattern 3: Long-Term Drug Use Trends, 1977-2007 OSDUHS

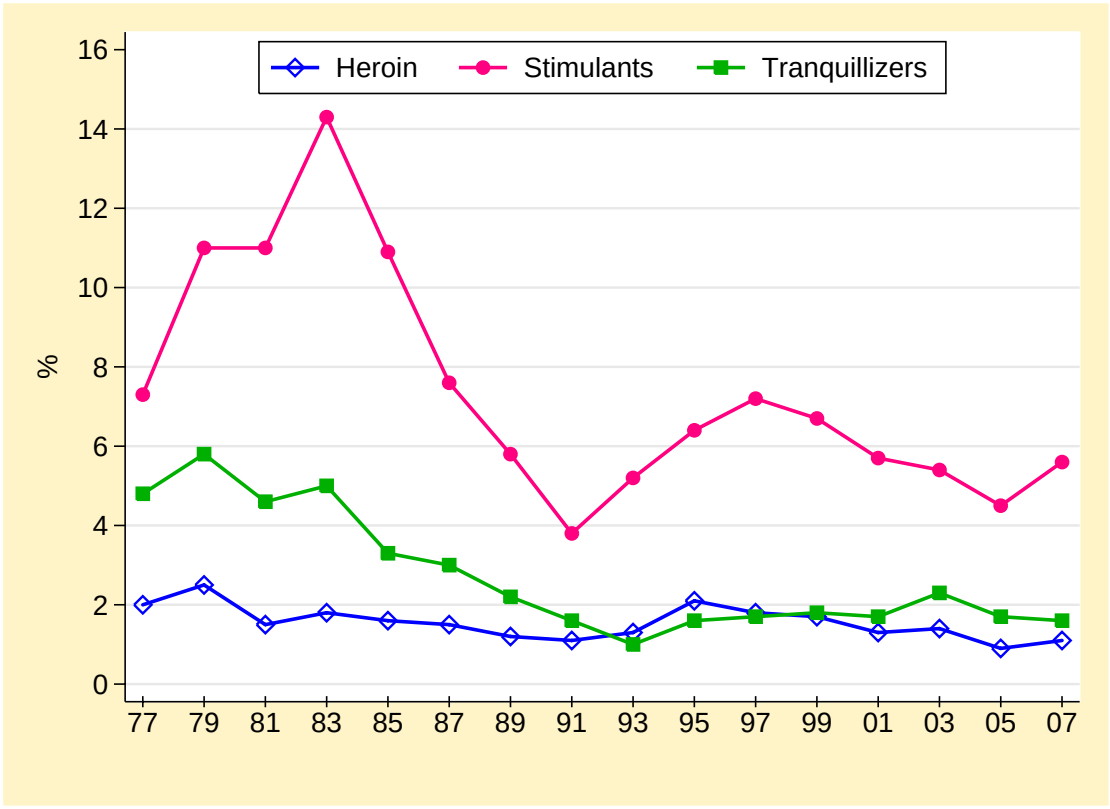


Figure 3.2.4
Pattern 4: Long-Term Drug Use Trends, 1977-2007 OSDUHS

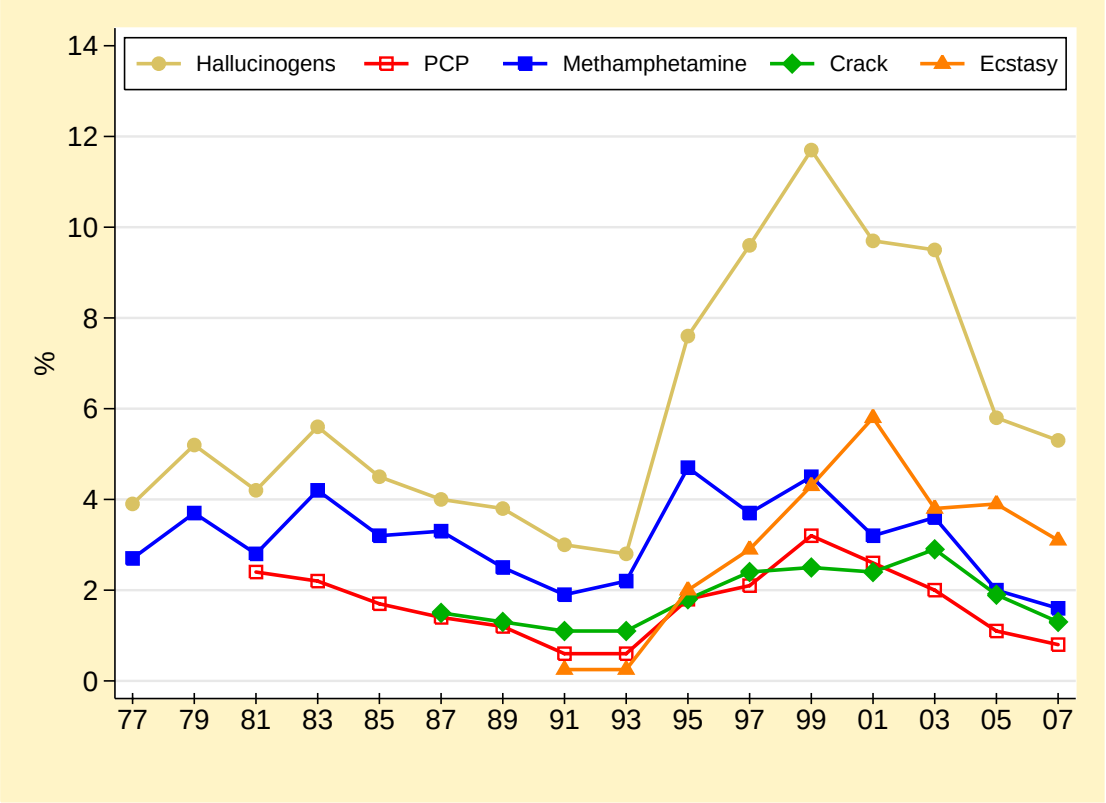


Figure 3.2.5
Pattern 5: Long-Term Drug Use Trends, 1977-2007 OSDUHS

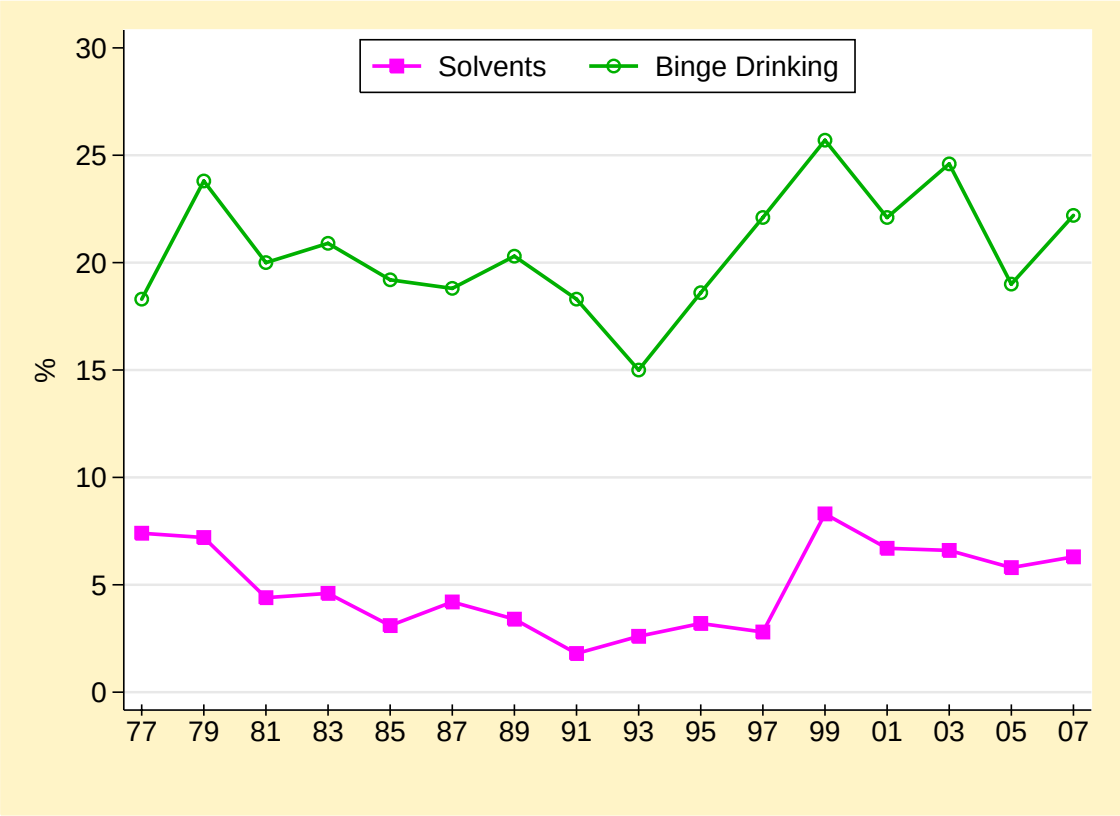


Table 3.2.1a: Percentage Using Drug at Least Once During the Past Year, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N)	(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
Cigarettes	**28.4** (26.1-30.7)	**23.1** (20.3-26.1)	**19.2** (17.7-20.8)	**14.4** (13.0-15.9)	**11.9** (10.7-13.2)	ab
Alcohol	**66.0** (63.6-68.3)	**63.9** (60.8-67.0)	**66.2** (64.1-68.4)	**62.0** (59.3-64.7)	**61.2** (58.9-63.5)	b
Cannabis	**28.0** (26.0-30.1)	**28.6** (25.8-31.7)	**29.6** (27.6-31.6)	**26.5** (24.5-28.7)	**25.6** (23.7-27.7)	
Glue	**3.8** (3.1-4.7)	**3.2** (2.6-4.1)	**2.8** (2.3-3.4)	**2.3** (1.8-2.9)	**2.5** (1.8-3.4)	b
Other Solvents	**7.6** (6.6-8.8)	**6.4** (5.3-7.9)	**6.1** (5.2-7.2)	**5.3** (4.4-6.4)	**5.8** (4.7-7.0)	
LSD	**6.8** (6.7-8.1)	**4.8** (3.9-5.9)	**2.9** (2.4-3.5)	**1.7** (1.3-2.3)	**1.6** (1.2-2.2)	b
PCP	**3.0** (2.4-3.9)	**2.8** (2.2-3.7)	**2.2** (1.8-2.7)	**1.1** (0.8-1.5)	**0.7** (0.5-1.0)	b
Other Hallucinogens	**12.8** (11.4-14.4)	**11.1** (9.6-12.9)	**10.0** (8.8-11.4)	**6.7** (5.6-8.0)	**5.5** (4.6-6.5)	b
Methamphetamine (“Speed”)	**5.0** (4.1-6.2)	**3.9** (3.1-4.9)	**3.3** (2.8-4.0)	**2.2** (1.8-2.6)	**1.4** (1.1-1.9)	ab
Ice	**1.4** (0.8-2.7)	**0.6** (0.3-1.1)	**1.2** (0.8-1.7)	**0.9** (0.6-1.3)	**0.8** (0.6-1.1)	
Cocaine	**3.4** (2.8-4.2)	**4.4** (3.6-5.4)	**4.8** (4.2-5.5)	**4.4** (3.7-5.2)	**3.4** (2.8-3.9)	
Crack	**2.5** (1.9-3.2)	**2.1** (1.6-2.8)	**2.7** (2.2-3.3)	**2.0** (1.6-2.4)	**1.0** (0.8-1.4)	ab
Heroin	**1.9** (1.5-2.5)	**1.1** (0.8-1.5)	**1.4** (1.1-1.7)	**0.9** (0.7-1.2)	**0.9** (0.7-1.3)	b
Ecstasy (MDMA)	**4.0** (3.1-5.2)	**6.0** (5.0-7.1)	**4.1** (3.5-4.8)	**4.5** (3.7-5.3)	**3.5** (2.9-4.1)	
GHB	—	**1.3** (0.8-2.1)	**0.7** (0.4-1.1)	**0.5** (0.3-0.9)	**0.5** (0.3-1.0)	
Rohypnol	—	**3.1** (2.0-4.8)	**1.6** (1.2-2.2)	**1.0** (0.7-1.4)	**0.6** (0.3-0.9)	b
Ketamine	—	—	**2.2** (1.8-2.9)	**1.3** (0.9-1.7)	**1.1** (0.7-1.7)	b
OxyContin (NM)	—	—	—	**1.0** (0.7-1.5)	**1.8** (0.3-2.4)	a
Stimulants (NM)	**7.3** (6.4-8.4)	**6.3** (5.4-7.4)	**5.8** (5.0-6.6)	**4.8** (4.1-5.6)	**5.7** (5.0-6.5)	b
Tranquillizers (NM)	**2.0** (1.6-2.6)	**2.2** (1.6-3.1)	**2.2** (1.8-2.7)	**1.6** (1.3-2.0)	**1.8** (1.4-2.3)	
Steroids (lifetime use)	**3.4** (2.7-4.2)	**3.8** (3.0-4.8)	**3.0** (2.4-3.7)	**2.3** (1.9-2.9)	**1.3** (0.9-1.9)	ab
Any illicit, including cannabis	**32.3** (30.2-34.4)	**32.5** (29.8-35.3)	**32.2** (30.1-34.3)	**28.7** (26.6-30.9)	**28.7** (26.8-30./)	b
Any illicit, excluding cannabis	**20.5** (18.8-22.4)	**18.1** (16.6-19.7)	**15.3** (13.9-16.9)	**12.1** (10.8-13.6)	**11.7** (10.6-12.9)	b

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; (3) [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01 (vs. 2001 for Rohypnol, vs. 2003 for Ketamine); (4) NM = non-medical use; (5) estimates for “any illicit” drug include: cannabis, LSD, PCP, other hallucinogens, speed, cocaine, crack, heroin, stimulants and tranquillizers (excluded are glue, solvents, Ice, ecstasy, GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamine, OxyContin, other opioid pain relievers, ADHD drugs, and barbiturates [dropped in 2007]).

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.2.1b: Percentage Using Drug at Least Once During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007 (Grades 7, 9, and 11 only)

(N)	1977 (3927)	1979 (3920)	1981 (3010)	1983 (3614)	1985 (3146)	1987 (3376)	1989 (3040)	1991 (2961)	1993 (2617)	1995 (2907)	1997 (3072)	1999 (2421)	2001 (2013)	2003 (3389)	2005 (3969)	2007 (3215)
Cigarettes	**29.2** (26.7-31.8)	**35.0** (32.3-37.7)	**28.8** (25.4-32.5)	**29.0** (25.6-32.6)	**23.6** (21.1-26.2)	**22.9** (21.1-24.8)	**22.2** (20.3-24.2)	**20.1** (18.4-22.0)	**23.4** (21.8-25.2)	**27.3** (25.2-29.5)	**27.2** (25.4-29.0)	**26.6** (23.5-30.0)	**21.2** (17.7-25.2)	**17.4** (15.3-19.7)	**12.7** (11.1-14.5)	**10.8** (9.3-12.6)
Alcohol	**72.8** (70.4-75.1)	**73.7** (71.6-75.8)	**70.1** (67.7-72.3)	**69.0** (66.1-71.9)	**66.3** (64.7-67.9)	**65.1** (63.0-67.3)	**62.6** (58.8-66.3)	**54.3** (51.6-57.0)	**53.6** (50.4-56.6)	**56.0** (53.4-58.4)	**56.9** (53.3-60.4)	**62.7** (59.4-66.0)	**58.9** (54.1-63.5)	**62.9** (60.2-64.4)	**57.8** (54.9-60.5)	**56.1** (53.0-59.0)
Cannabis	**21.8** (19.5-24.3)	**29.1** (26.1-32.4)	**25.1** (22.2-28.2)	**21.9** (19.7-24.3)	**19.4** (16.4-22.9)	**13.8** (10.9-17.3)	**11.9** (9.7-14.4)	**9.9** (8.7-11.3)	**11.5** (10.7-12.4)	**21.9** (18.8-25.4)	**23.9** (21.9-26.0)	**26.8** (23.7-30.1)	**26.2** (22.1-30.8)	**27.8** (25.4-30.3)	**22.2** (20.1-24.5)	**22.0** (19.5-24.7)
Glue	**4.2** (3.6-5.1)	**4.9** (4.1-5.8)	**3.2** (2.4-4.2)	**3.6** (3.2-4.2)	**2.3** (1.8-2.8)	**2.7** (1.8-4.1)	**2.0** (1.7-2.5)	**1.2** (0.8-1.9)	**1.8** (1.3-2.4)	**2.8** (2.3-3.3)	**1.7** (1.3-2.2)	**4.3** (3.3-5.5)	**3.1** (2.2-4.2)	**3.2** (2.5-4.0)	**2.9** (2.1-4.0)	**2.4** (1.6-3.8)
Other Solvents	**7.4** (6.5-8.5)	**7.2** (6.3-8.2)	**4.4** (3.3-5.8)	**4.6** (3.8-5.5)	**3.1** (2.5-3.7)	**4.2** (3.1-5.6)	**3.4** (2.8-4.3)	**1.8** (1.2-2.7)	**2.6** (2.0-3.2)	**3.2** (2.7-3.9)	**2.8** (2.1-3.7)	**8.3** (6.8-10.1)	**6.7** (5.4-8.4)	**6.6** (5.5-7.8)	**5.8** (4.5-7.5)	**6.3** (4.8-8.2)
LSD	**6.0** (5.1-7.1)	**9.0** (7.7-10.5)	**9.4** (7.6-11.6)	**8.5** (7.2-9.9)	**7.1** (5.6-8.9)	**5.8** (4.2-7.9)	**5.4** (3.8-7.4)	**4.9** (4.2-5.9)	**6.8** (5.8-7.9)	**9.5** (7.2-12.5)	**7.7** (7.0-8.5)	**6.5** (4.8-8.6)	**3.6** (2.7-4.7)	**2.9** (2.3-3.6)	**1.8** (1.3-2.6)	**1.8** (1.2-2.5)
PCP	—	—	**2.4** (1.7-3.4)	**2.2** (1.6-2.8)	**1.7** (1.3-2.2)	**1.4** (0.8-2.3)	**1.2** (0.8-1.8)	**0.6** (0.3-1.1)	**0.6** (0.3-1.2)	**1.8** (1.0-3.1)	**2.1** (1.4-3.0)	**3.2** (2.2-4.5)	**2.6** (1.9-3.5)	**2.0** (1.6-2.6)	**1.1** (0.7-1.6)	**0.8** (0.5-1.2)
Other Hallucinogens	**3.9** (3.2-4.7)	**5.2** (4.3-6.4)	**4.2** (2.9-6.1)	**5.6** (4.4-7.1)	**4.5** (3.5-5.8)	**4.0** (2.6-6.1)	**3.8** (2.7-5.4)	**3.0** (2.4-3.7)	**2.8** (2.2-3.6)	**7.6** (5.5-10.4)	**9.6** (8.3-11.2)	**11.7** (9.4-14.4)	**9.7** (7.7-12.1)	**9.5** (8.0-11.2)	**5.8** (4.7-7.2)	**5.3** (4.4-6.4)
Methamphetamine ("Speed")	**2.7** (2.2-3.2)	**3.7** (3.0-4.4)	**2.8** (2.0-3.9)	**4.2** (2.4-7.0)	**3.2** (2.7-3.9)	**3.3** (2.5-4.2)	**2.5** (2.0-3.2)	**1.9** (1.4-2.5)	**2.2** (1.6-3.0)	**4.7** (3.4-6.6)	**3.7** (3.1-4.5)	**4.5** (3.2-6.4)	**3.2** (2.4-4.3)	**3.6** (2.9-4.4)	**2.0** (1.6-2.6)	**1.6** (1.2-2.3)
Ice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.9** (0.5-1.6)	**1.2** (0.5-2.8)	**1.7** (1.2-2.5)	†	**1.6** (0.6-4.1)	**0.5** (0.2-1.5)	**1.2** (0.7-2.0)	**1.1** (0.7-1.7)	**0.9** (0.6-1.4)
Cocaine	**3.6** (3.0-4.3)	**5.3** (4.4-6.2)	**4.6** (3.8-5.6)	**4.0** (3.1-5.3)	**4.0** (3.1-5.3)	**3.4** (2.5-4.7)	**2.4** (1.7-3.4)	**1.7** (1.2-2.4)	**1.5** (0.9-2.4)	**2.5** (2.1-3.0)	**2.7** (2.4-3.1)	**3.7** (2.8-4.9)	**4.0** (3.1-5.3)	**5.1** (4.2-6.1)	**4.2** (3.5-5.2)	**3.3** (2.6-4.1)
Crack	—	—	—	—	—	**1.5** (1.0-2.2)	**1.3** (0.8-2.0)	**1.1** (0.6-1.9)	**1.1** (0.6-2.0)	**1.8** (1.5-2.3)	**2.4** (1.7-3.3)	**2.5** (1.7-3.6)	**2.4** (1.7-3.2)	**3.0** (2.2-3.8)	**1.9** (1.5-2.5)	**1.3** (1.0-1.8)
Heroin	**2.0** (1.6-2.6)	**2.5** (1.9-3.2)	**1.5** (1.0-2.2)	**1.8** (1.3-2.5)	**1.6** (1.2-2.3)	**1.5** (1.0-2.3)	**1.2** (0.8-1.9)	**1.1** (0.7-1.7)	**1.3** (0.9-1.8)	**2.1** (1.4-2.9)	**1.8** (1.6-2.2)	**1.7** (1.2-2.4)	**1.3** (0.9-2.0)	**1.4** (1.0-1.9)	**0.9** (0.7-1.3)	**1.1** (0.8-1.7)
Ecstasy (MDMA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	†	**2.0** (1.2-3.3)	**2.9** (1.7-5.1)	**4.3** (3.0-6.2)	**5.8** (4.7-7.3)	**3.8** (3.2-4.7)	**3.9** (3.0-4.9)	**3.1** (2.4-4.0)
Barbiturates (NM)	**6.1** (5.2-7.2)	**7.4** (6.3-8.5)	**7.6** (5.7-10.1)	**6.0** (4.8-7.3)	**4.2** (3.8-4.8)	**3.2** (2.5-4.3)	**2.1** (1.6-2.7)	**2.2** (1.8-2.8)	**3.2** (2.5-4.1)	**2.9** (2.2-3.6)	**2.7** (2.1-3.4)	**4.3** (3.1-5.9)	**2.7** (1.9-3.7)	**2.7** (2.2-3.4)	**1.6** (1.1-2.1)	—
Stimulants (NM)	**7.3** (6.4-8.3)	**11.0** (9.5-12.6)	**11.0** (9.4-12.8)	**14.3** (12.2-16.8)	**10.9** (9.4-12.5)	**7.6** (6.4-8.9)	**5.8** (5.0-6.6)	**3.8** (2.9-4.8)	**5.2** (3.7-7.4)	**6.4** (5.3-7.7)	**7.2** (6.2-8.3)	**6.7** (5.3-8.5)	**5.7** (4.6-7.2)	**5.4** (4.6-6.3)	**4.5** (3.6-5.6)	**5.6** (4.8-6.6)
Tranquillizers (NM)	**4.8** (4.0-5.7)	**5.8** (5.0-6.8)	**4.6** (3.8-5.6)	**5.0** (3.8-6.4)	**3.3** (2.6-4.2)	**3.0** (2.2-4.0)	**2.2** (1.9-2.7)	**1.6** (1.2-2.2)	**1.0** (0.6-1.7)	**1.6** (1.0-2.4)	**1.7** (1.4-2.2)	**1.8** (1.2-2.6)	**1.7** (1.1-2.7)	**2.3** (1.8-3.0)	**1.7** (1.2-2.3)	**1.6** (1.2-2.2)
Any illicit, including Cannabis	**26.0** (23.7-28.5)	**33.4** (30.4-36.7)	**28.0** (25.4-30.8)	**26.6** (24.0-29.3)	**24.2** (21.0-27.7)	**19.3** (16.2-22.8)	**16.6** (14.7-18.8)	**14.0** (12.6-15.5)	**16.4** (14.6-18.3)	**25.8** (22.7-29.2)	**28.1** (26.2-30.0)	**30.8** (27.6-34.2)	**30.0** (26.1-34.2)	**30.3** (27.9-32.9)	**24.4** (22.2-26.7)	**25.6** (23.2-28.1)
Any illicit, excluding Cannabis	**15.1** (13.6-16.7)	**20.4** (18.4-22.5)	**17.0** (15.2-19.0)	**20.0** (17.8-22.3)	**16.6** (14.4-19.0)	**13.7** (11.9-15.8)	**11.8** (10.4-13.3)	**9.8** (8.7-11.0)	**11.8** (9.9-13.9)	**17.0** (14.7-19.6)	**17.5** (16.0-19.0)	**19.2** (16.5-22.3)	**16.4** (14.4-18.7)	**14.3** (12.6-16.2)	**11.2** (9.7-12.9)	**11.4** (10.1-12.9)
Steroids (lifetime use)	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.3** (0.9-1.8)	**1.7** (1.4-2.1)	**1.6** (1.1-2.4)	**1.4** (1.0-2.0)	**1.4** (1.0-2.0)	**3.1** (2.2-4.3)	**3.4** (2.4-4.6)	**2.4** (1.8-3.3)	**1.7** (1.2-2.5)	**1.1** (0.6-1.8)

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) NM = non-medical use; (3) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (4) estimates for "any illicit" drug include cannabis, LSD, PCP, other hallucinogens, speed, cocaine, crack, heroin, stimulants, and tranquillizers (excluded are glue, solvents, Ice, ecstasy, GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamine, OxyContin, other opioid pain relievers, ADHD drugs, and barbiturates [dropped in 2007]).

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Short- and Long-Term Changes in Frequent Drug Use

(Tables 3.2.2a, 3.2.2b)

Frequent drug use, defined as using six or more times during the past year, is shown in Tables 3.2.2a (short-term) and 3.2.2b (long-term). Between 1999 and 2007, frequent use of LSD decreased from 1.9% to less than 0.5%. Frequent use of other hallucinogens also decreased, from 4.1% in 1999 to 1.0% in 2007.

Only cannabis has shown marked fluctuations over the long-term. Frequent cannabis use was at an elevated level in the late 1970s, dipped in the 1980s and started to increase again in the late 1990s. Currently, frequent cannabis use remains lower than the level found in 1979, but higher than those from the mid-1980s and early 1990s.

Table 3.2.2a: Frequent Drug Use: Percentage Using Drug Six Times or More During the Past Year, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N)	(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
Cannabis	**15.5** (14.0-17.1)	**16.4** (14.4-18.6)	**16.5** (14.8-18.4)	**14.9** (13.4-16.6)	**14.2** (12.6-15.9)	
Glue	**0.8** (0.5-1.2)	**0.5** (0.3-0.8)	**0.6** (0.4-0.9)	**0.5** (0.3-0.9)	**0.6** (0.3-1.0)	
Other Solvents	**1.4** (0.9-2.0)	**0.8** (0.5-1.2)	**1.4** (1.1-1.8)	**1.0** (0.6-1.7)	**1.5** (1.0-2.2)	
LSD	**1.9** (1.3-2.8)	**0.9** (0.5-1.6)	**0.6** (0.4-1.0)	†	†	[b]
PCP	**0.8** (0.6-1.3)	**0.7** (0.3-1.6)	**0.6** (0.4-0.9)	†	†	
Other Hallucinogens	**4.1** (3.3-5.1)	**3.1** (2.4-3.8)	**2.6** (2.1-3.1)	**1.4** (1.0-1.9)	**1.0** (0.7-1.3)	[b]
Methamphetamine ("Speed")	**1.2** (0.8-1.6)	**0.6** (0.4-1.0)	**0.9** (0.7-1.2)	**0.6** (0.5-0.9)	†	
Ice (Crystal Methamphetamine)	†	†	†	†	†	
Cocaine	**1.1** (0.8-1.6)	**1.0** (0.7-1.6)	**1.6** (1.2-2.1)	**1.6** (1.2-2.1)	**1.3** (0.9-1.8)	
Crack	**0.6** (0.4-1.0)	†	**0.6** (0.4-0.9)	†	†	
Heroin	**0.7** (0.4-1.1)	†	**0.5** (0.3-0.7)	†	†	
Ecstasy (MDMA)	**1.0** (0.6-1.6)	**1.6** (1.1-2.4)	**1.2** (0.9-1.5)	**1.5** (1.1-2.1)	**1.2** (0.9-1.5)	
GHB	—	†	†	†	†	
Rohypnol	—	†	†	†	†	
Ketamine	—	—	**0.6** (0.4-1.1)	†	†	
OxyContin (NM)	—	—	—	†	**0.5** (0.3-0.8)	
Stimulants (NM)	**2.3** (1.7-3.0)	**1.9** (0.4-2.6)	**2.3** (0.9-2.8)	**1.8** (1.4-2.2)	**1.6** (1.3-2.0)	
Tranquillizers (NM)	**0.5** (0.3-0.8)	**0.8** (0.4-1.4)	**0.6** (0.4-0.8)	†	**0.5** (0.3-0.8)	

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; (3) [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; (4) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (5) NM = non-medical use.

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.2.2b: Frequent Drug Use: Percentage Reporting Using Drug Six or More Times During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

(N)	1977 (3927)	1979 (3920)	1981 (3010)	1983 (3614)	1985 (3146)	1987 (3376)	1989 (3040)	1991 (2961)	1993 (2617)	1995 (2907)	1997 (3072)	1999 (2424)	2001 (2013)	2003 (3389)	2005 (3969)	2007 (3215)
Cannabis	**12.8** (11.1-14.7)	**18.0** (15.5-20.8)	**15.2** (12.4-18.5)	**11.6** (10.1-13.3)	**9.4** (7.7-11.5)	**6.2** (4.6-8.2)	**4.8** (3.5-6.4)	**4.6** (3.7-5.7)	**4.9** (3.7-6.6)	**11.4** (9.3-14.0)	**15.2** (13.1-17.7)	**14.9** (12.8-17.3)	**15.4** (12.4-18.8)	**16.0** (13.8-18.4)	**12.8** (11.3-14.6)	**12.0** (10.2-14.0)
Glue	**0.7** (0.4-1.1)	**0.9** (0.6-1.4)	**0.5** (0.4-0.7)	†	†	**0.5** (0.2-1.3)	†	†	†	†	†	**1.0** (0.6-1.7)	†	**0.7** (0.4-1.0)	**0.6** (0.3-1.4)	**0.6** (0.3-1.4)
Other Solvents	**1.1** (0.8-1.5)	**1.1** (0.7-1.6)	**0.9** (0.6-1.3)	**0.5** (0.4-0.8)	†	**0.5** (0.2-1.2)	†	†	**0.5** (0.3-0.8)	†	**0.6** (0.3-1.1)	**1.6** (1.0-2.4)	**0.8** (0.5-1.5)	**1.6** (1.2-2.1)	**1.2** (0.7-2.1)	**1.6** (1.0-2.5)
LSD	**1.6** (1.2-2.0)	**2.4** (1.9-3.2)	**3.4** (2.1-5.4)	**3.5** (2.6-4.6)	**2.4** (1.6-3.8)	**2.2** (1.5-3.1)	**1.6** (1.1-2.4)	**1.8** (1.3-2.5)	**2.7** (2.2-3.3)	**3.3** (2.4-4.7)	**2.6** (1.7-3.8)	**2.2** (1.3-3.7)	†	**0.7** (0.4-1.0)	†	†
PCP	—	—	†	**0.5** (0.3-0.9)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	**0.7** (0.4-1.4)	†	**0.5** (0.3-0.8)	†	†
Other Hallucinogens	**0.9** (0.6-1.3)	**1.4** (1.0-1.9)	**1.0** (0.5-2.1)	**1.2** (0.7-2.2)	**0.7** (0.4-1.0)	**0.8** (0.4-1.6)	**0.9** (0.5-1.8)	**0.6** (0.4-0.8)	**0.6** (0.3-1.0)	**1.5** (0.9-2.6)	**2.7** (1.8-4.1)	**4.1** (2.9-5.7)	**3.1** (2.2-4.4)	**2.5** (2.0-3.2)	**1.3** (0.9-1.9)	**1.2** (0.8-1.7)
Methamphetamine ('Speed')	**0.6** (0.4-1.0)	**0.7** (0.5-1.1)	**0.6** (0.4-1.0)	**1.3** (0.5-3.0)	**0.5** (0.3-1.0)	**0.8** (0.4-1.6)	**0.5** (0.3-0.8)	**0.5** (0.3-0.9)	**0.6** (0.2-1.4)	**0.8** (0.4-1.4)	**1.1** (0.6-1.7)	**1.0** (0.7-1.7)	†	**1.0** (0.8-1.4)	**0.7** (0.5-1.1)	**0.5** (0.3-0.8)
Ice (Crystal Meth)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.5** (0.2-1.0)	**0.5** (0.2-1.4)	**0.5** (0.3-0.8)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Cocaine	**0.8** (0.6-1.1)	**1.0** (0.7-1.5)	**0.9** (0.6-1.2)	**0.9** (0.6-1.3)	**1.0** (0.7-1.3)	**1.0** (0.6-1.6)	**0.6** (0.4-1.2)	**0.6** (0.3-1.3)	**0.9** (0.5-1.5)	**0.8** (0.5-1.1)	**0.8** (0.4-1.3)	**1.2** (0.7-2.2)	**1.4** (0.8-2.2)	**1.8** (1.3-2.5)	**1.4** (1.1-1.9)	**1.1** (0.8-1.7)
Crack	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	**0.6** (0.2-1.2)	**0.5** (0.2-1.0)	**0.6** (0.4-0.9)	**0.6** (0.4-0.9)	†
Heroin	**0.5** (0.3-0.9)	**0.6** (0.4-1.0)	†	**0.6** (0.4-0.8)	†	†	†	**0.8** (0.5-1.3)	**0.7** (0.5-1.1)	**0.9** (0.6-1.4)	**1.1** (0.9-1.4)	**0.6** (0.4-1.1)	†	**0.5** (0.3-0.8)	†	†
Ecstasy (MDMA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	†	†	†	**1.2** (0.7-2.3)	**1.4** (0.8-2.3)	**1.3** (0.9-2.0)	**1.4** (1.0-2.2)	**1.2** (0.8-1.7)
Stimulants (NM)	**1.8** (1.4-2.4)	**3.2** (2.6-4.0)	**3.6** (2.5-5.1)	**5.3** (4.1-6.8)	**2.9** (2.3-3.7)	**2.0** (1.4-3.0)	**1.7** (1.3-2.4)	**1.0** (0.7-1.3)	**1.6** (0.7-3.6)	**1.3** (0.9-2.0)	**2.0** (1.7-2.4)	**2.1** (1.3-3.4)	**1.8** (1.2-2.7)	**2.3** (1.8-3.0)	**1.8** (1.2-2.6)	**1.4** (1.0-1.9)
Tranquillizers (NM)	**0.9** (0.6-1.3)	**1.0** (0.7-1.5)	**0.8** (0.5-1.5)	**1.3** (0.9-2.0)	**0.5** (0.4-0.7)	**0.7** (0.4-1.3)	†	†	†	†	†	**0.5** (0.3-1.0)	**0.6** (0.2-1.3)	**0.6** (0.3-0.9)	†	†

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (3) estimates for Ice are based on a random half sample in each year, estimates for ecstasy are based on a half sample between 1991 and 1999; (4) NM = non-medical use.
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Cohort Analysis of Cigarette, Alcohol, Cannabis, and Other Illicit Drug Use (Figures 3.2.6-3.2.9)

Trends in drug use can be examined across periods (i.e., between 1977 and 2007). Trends can also be displayed within cohort (i.e., those students born about the same time and who experience the same historical events during their lifetime). For example, 7th-graders surveyed in 1977 are of the same cohort as 9th-graders surveyed in 1979, and 11th-graders in 1981. We profile such cohort trends below. The decomposition of period, age and cohort effects requires complex statistical models that extend beyond the scope of this report. Therefore, our observations are descriptive, but historically informative nonetheless.

Cigarettes

Age patterns within grade cohorts display wide variation. Four distinctive periods are evident in Figure 3.2.6: (1) the 1977-1981 cohorts (those born between 1965-1969) display above average overall smoking rates and sizeable progression between 7th- and 9th-grades; (2) the 1983-1987 cohorts (born 1971-1975) exhibit lower overall smoking rates and smaller progression curves; (3) the 1989-1997 cohorts (born 1977-1985) exhibit increasing rates of smoking and greater age progression; (4) cohorts after 1999 (born after 1986) exhibit lower overall rates and smaller age progression curves.

Alcohol

The data in Figure 3.2.7 are indicative of a fairly dominant period effect. With increasing time, rates of past year alcohol use declined. There is a noticeable shift for the 1991 grade cohort (those born about 1979). Although cohorts beginning in 1991 display lower rates of alcohol use in the 7th-grade, this change has little impact on future drinking since use between grade cohorts does not differ dramatically between 9th- or 11th-graders.

Cannabis

Like cigarette use, the use of cannabis also exhibits distinctive periods (Figure 3.2.8). For the 1977-1981 cohorts, the overall rate of cannabis use was higher than average and there is a sizeable age progression. For the 1983-1989 cohorts, the overall rate of use was lower than average and within-cohort age progression was reduced. Beginning with the 1991 cohort, the overall rate of use begins to increase and the age progression is especially noticeable.

Other Illicit Drug Use

Similar to cigarettes and cannabis, the use of any other illicit drug also shows distinctive periods (Figure 3.2.9). For the 1977-1981 cohorts, the overall rate of use was higher than average and there is a sizeable age progression. For the 1983-1989 cohorts, overall use was lower than average and within-cohort age progression was reduced. The 1991-1997 cohorts show an increase in the overall rate of use and the age progression is especially noticeable. Cohorts in 1999 and later on show a decline in use and smaller within-cohort age progression.

Figure 3.2.6
Cigarette Smoking: OSDUHS Cohorts from 1977-2007

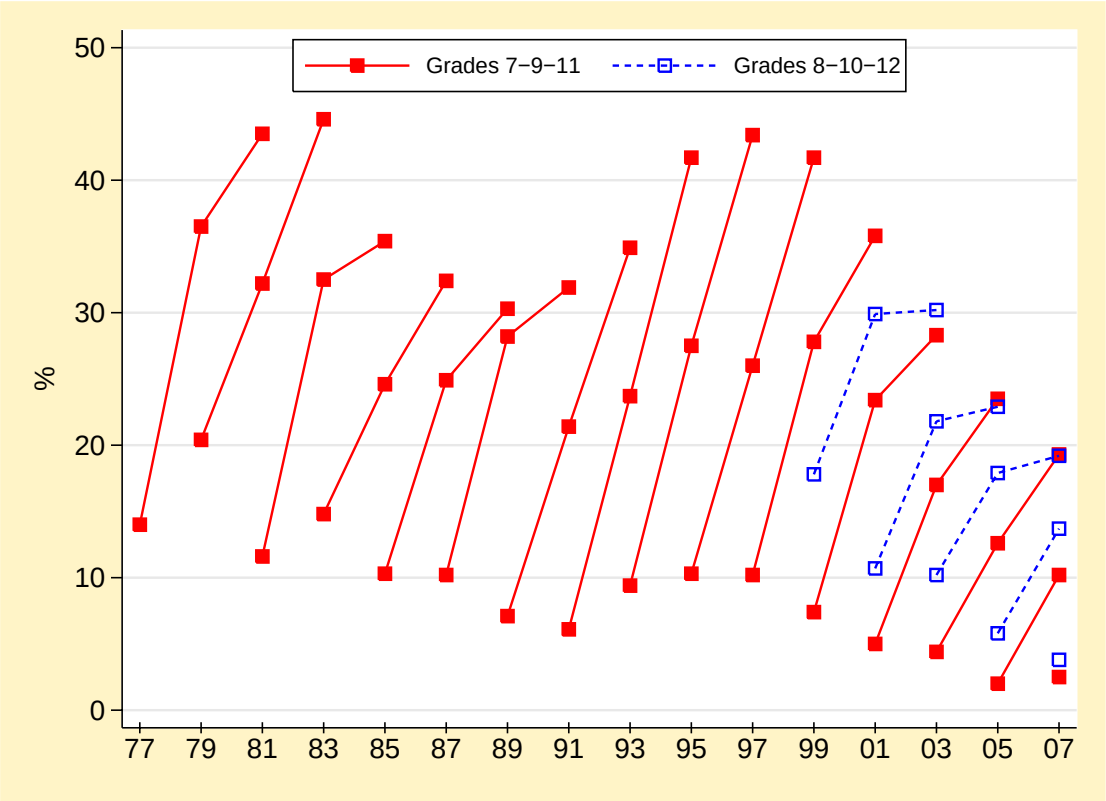


Figure 3.2.7
Alcohol Use: OSDUHS Cohorts from 1977-2007

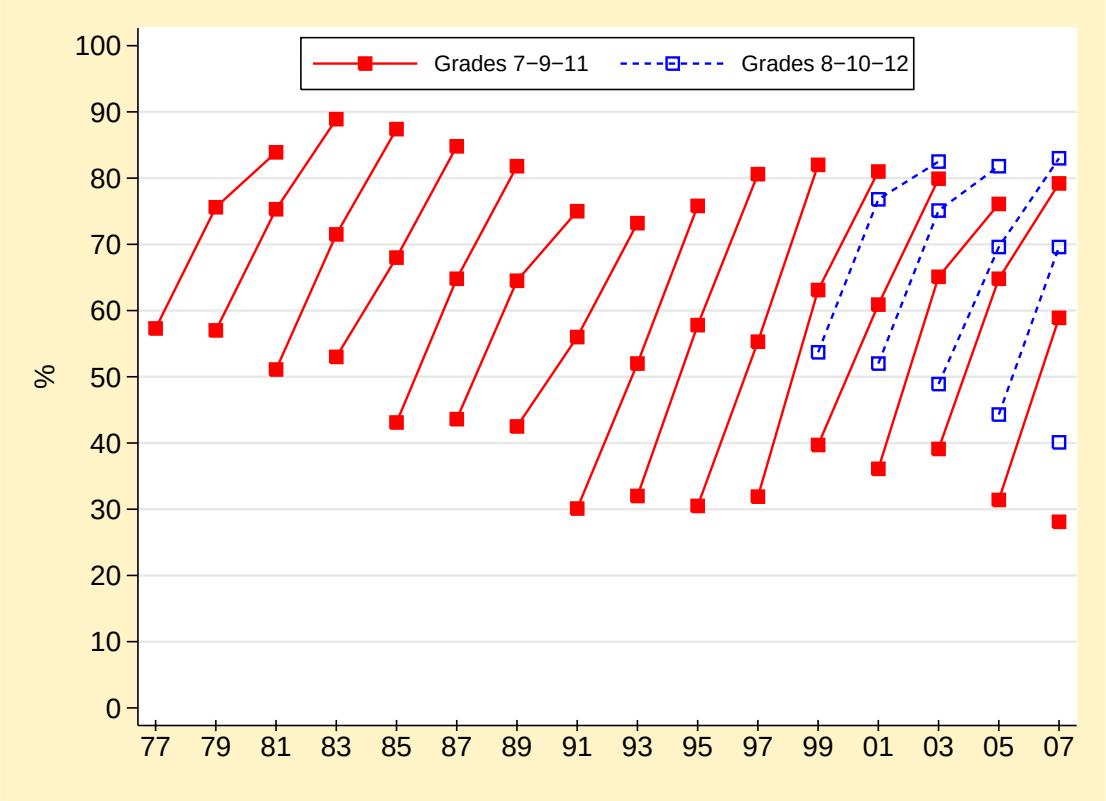


Figure 3.2.8
Cannabis Use: OSDUHS Cohorts from 1977-2007

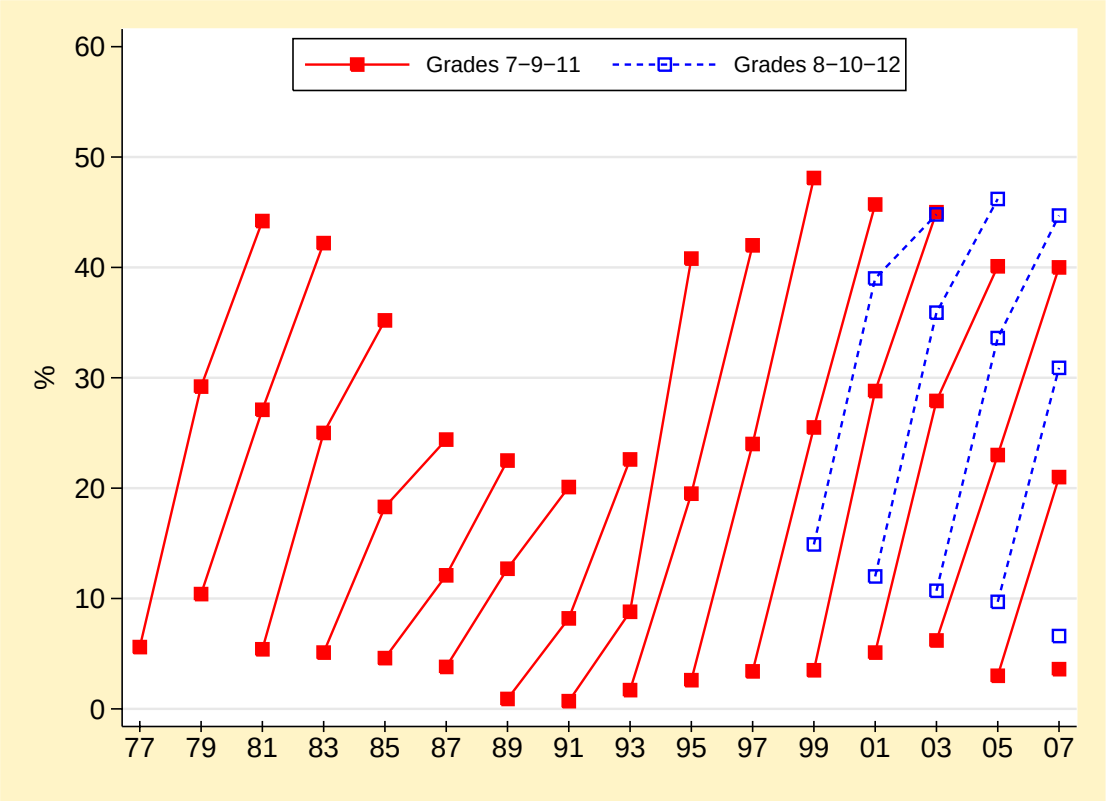
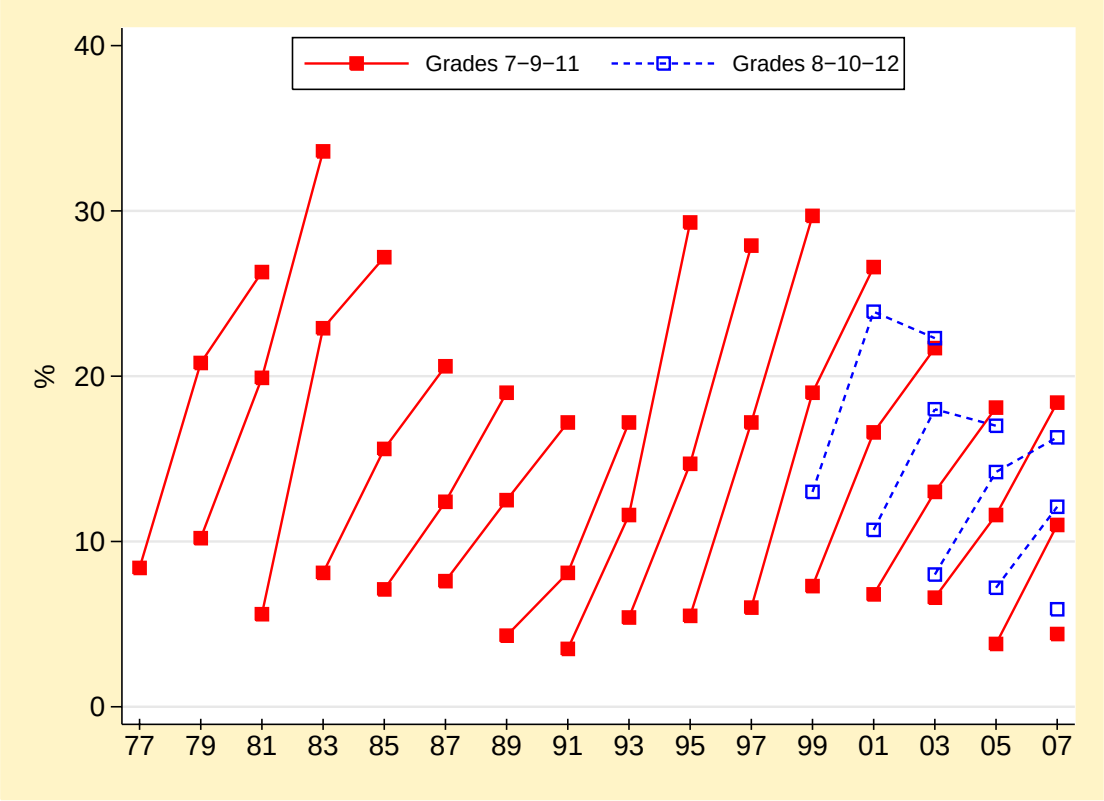


Figure 3.2.9
Any Illicit Drug Use (excluding cannabis): OSDUHS Cohorts from 1977-2007



3.3 Tobacco Use

Past Year Cigarette Smoking

(Table 3.3.1; Figures 3.3.1, 3.3.2)

	Smoking in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Smoking
Total Sample	■ Overall, 11.9% of students report smoking cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey. We estimate that the actual percentage of all students who smoke ranges between 10.7% and 13.2%. The percentage of 11.9% smokers represents about 119,900 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12.	☐ Past year smoking among students in grades 7 to 12 significantly declined between 2005 (14.4%) and 2007 (11.9%). The 2007 smoking prevalence rate is significantly lower than that found in 1999 (28.4%), among grades 7 to 12. ☐ Over the long-term, the highest smoking prevalence rate was found in 1979, at 35% (among grades 7, 9, and 11 only). Smoking decreased during the 1980s and increased in the late 1990s. Since then, smoking has been on a decline, reaching an all-time low in 2005 and remaining stable in 2007.
Sex	■ Rates of smoking in 2007 do not significantly differ between males (11.7%) and females (12.1%).	☐ Between 2005 and 2007, smoking remained stable among males (13.9% and 11.7%, respectively) and females (14.9% and 12.1%). Smoking has significantly declined compared to the 1999 estimates (males: from 29.0% down to 11.7%; females: from 27.7% down to 12.1%). ☐ Over the long-term, smoking among males and females was highest in the late 1970s, decreased during the 1980s, and increased in the 1990s. Smoking among both sexes has been on a downward trend since the end of the 1990s.
Grade	■ Rates of smoking significantly increase with grade: from 2.5% of 7th-graders; 3.8% of 8th-graders; 10.2% of 9th-graders; 13.7% of 10th-graders; and peaking in 11th- and 12th-grade (about 19%).	☐ Although smoking declined in all grades between 2005 and 2007, none of these declines was statistically significant. However, smoking has significantly declined in each grade, compared to estimates from 1999.
Region	■ Smoking significantly differs by region, with students in Northern Ontario (19.6%) most likely to smoke, and those in Toronto (9.9%) least likely. Students in the West (11.6%) and East (11.9%) fall in between.	☐ Although there were decreases in smoking between 2005 and 2007 in each of the four regions, only the West reached statistical significance (from 16.8% down to 11.6%). However, decreases since 1999 are significant in each of the four regions.

Figure 3.3.1
Past Year Cigarette Smoking by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS

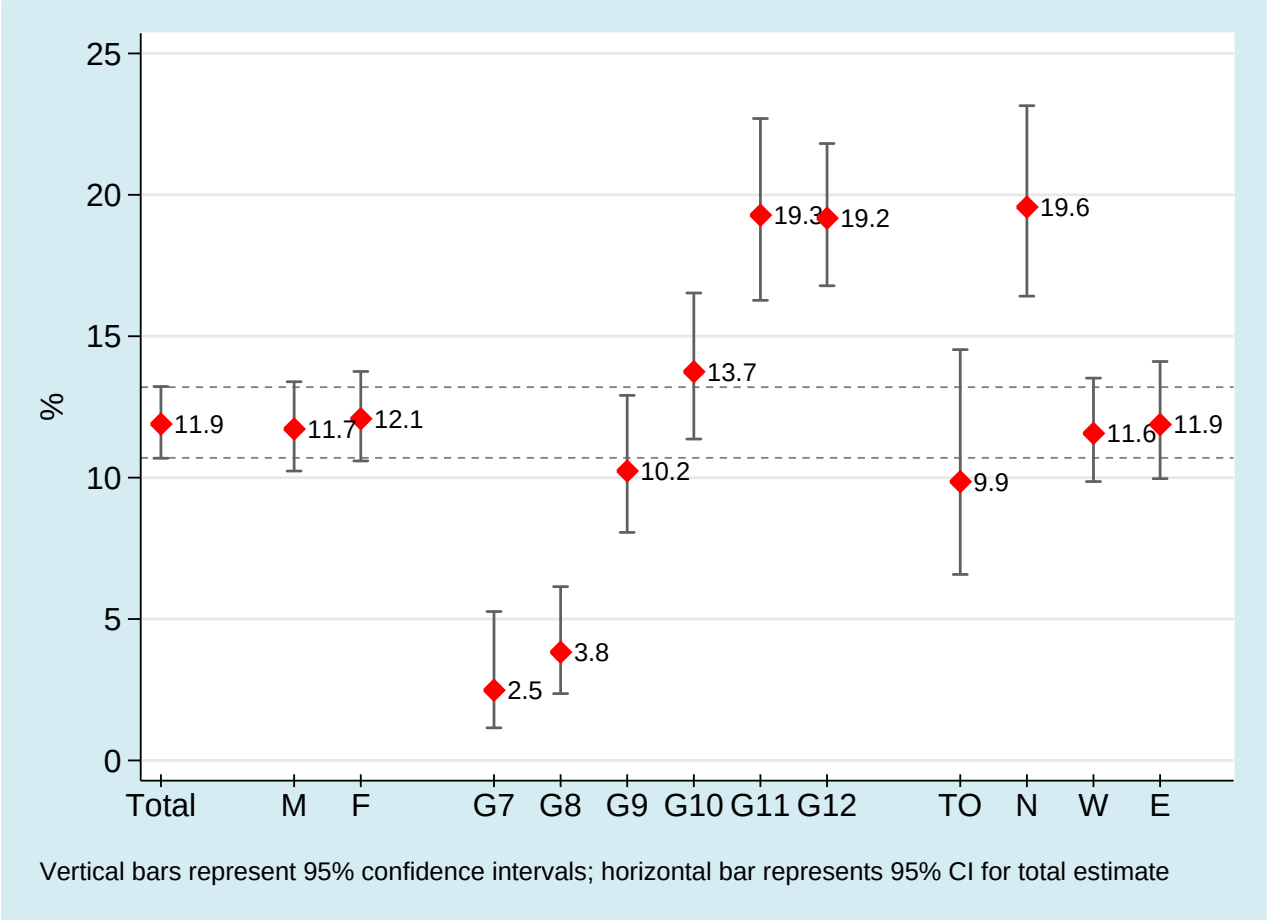


Table 3.3.1: Percentage Reporting Cigarette Smoking During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])												**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(7726)**	**(6323)**	
(N[2])	**(3927)**	**(3920)**	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**	**(3215)**	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**28.4** (26.1-30.7)	**23.1** (20.3-26.1)	**19.2** (17.7-20.8)	**14.4** (13.0-15.9)	**11.9** (10.7-13.2)	ab
Total[2]	**29.2** (26.7-31.8)	**35.0** (32.3-37.7)	**28.8** (25.4-32.5)	**29.0** (25.6-32.6)	**23.6** (21.1-26.2)	**22.9** (21.1-24.8)	**22.2** (20.3-24.2)	**20.1** (18.4-22.0)	**23.4** (21.8-25.2)	**27.3** (25.2-29.5)	**27.2** (25.4-29.0)	**26.6** (23.5-30.0)	**21.2** (17.7-25.2)	**17.4** (15.3-19.7)	**12.7** (11.1-14.5)	**10.8** (9.3-12.6)	d
Sex																	
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**29.0** (26.0-32.2)	**22.7** (19.4-26.4)	**18.0** (15.9-20.4)	**13.9** (12.4-15.5)	**11.7** (10.2-13.4)	b
Males[2]	**27.6** (24.6-30.9)	**32.0** (29.1-35.1)	**24.8** (23.0-26.7)	**27.5** (22.9-32.7)	**21.7** (18.8-24.9)	**21.7** (18.8-24.9)	**21.4** (19.1-23.9)	**19.9** (17.4-22.6)	**21.3** (18.6-24.3)	**27.0** (24.2-30.0)	**25.8** (22.4-29.6)	**26.7** (22.7-31.0)	**19.5** (15.7-24.0)	**16.6** (13.8-19.8)	**12.1** (10.3-14.1)	**10.4** (8.5-12.7)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**27.7** (25.0-30.6)	**23.5** (20.1-27.2)	**20.3** (18.5-22.3)	**14.9** (13.1-16.8)	**12.1** (10.6-13.8)	b
Females[2]	**30.5** (27.5-33.8)	**38.0** (34.7-41.4)	**33.2** (26.6-40.6)	**30.4** (27.0-34.0)	**25.5** (22.0-29.4)	**24.1** (21.8-26.5)	**23.0** (19.1-27.4)	**20.4** (18.7-22.2)	**25.5** (22.2-29.2)	**27.6** (24.6-30.9)	**28.4** (27.1-29.7)	**26.6** (22.8-30.8)	**22.9** (18.3-28.2)	**18.1** (15.5-21.1)	**13.4** (11.2-16.0)	**11.2** (9.2-13.6)	
Grade																	
7	**14.0** (11.1-17.7)	**20.4** (17.2-23.9)	**11.6** (10.8-12.5)	**14.8** (8.9-23.7)	**10.3** (7.3-14.4)	**10.2** (7.4-13.9)	**7.1** (4.6-11.0)	**6.1** (4.4-8.4)	**9.4** (7.7-11.3)	**10.3** (7.2-14.4)	**10.2** (8.1-12.7)	**7.4** (5.2-10.3)	**5.0** (3.2-7.6)	**4.4** (2.8-6.8)	**2.0** (1.2-3.4)	**2.5** (1.2-5.3)	b
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**17.8** (14.3-21.9)	**10.7** (8.3-13.8)	**10.2** (7.2-14.4)	**5.8** (4.3-7.7)	**3.8** (2.4-6.1)	b
9	**33.3** (28.9-38.1)	**36.5** (32.2-41.0)	**32.2** (27.0-37.9)	**32.5** (30.8-34.3)	**24.6** (19.8-30.1)	**24.9** (21.3-28.9)	**28.2** (26.2-30.4)	**21.4** (18.5-24.5)	**23.7** (22.8-24.8)	**27.5** (25.8-29.1)	**26.0** (23.5-28.6)	**27.8** (23.6-32.5)	**23.4** (17.5-30.6)	**17.0** (13.9-20.6)	**12.6** (10.4-15.1)	**10.2** (8.1-12.9)	b
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**37.4** (32.0-43.1)	**29.9** (25.6-34.6)	**21.8** (18.4-25.6)	**17.9** (15.2-20.8)	**13.7** (11.4-16.5)	b
11	**41.1** (36.6-45.7)	**49.1** (44.4-53.9)	**43.5** (37.6-49.5)	**44.6** (38.4-51.0)	**35.4** (31.1-40.0)	**32.4** (28.1-37.0)	**30.3** (26.4-34.5)	**31.9** (28.7-35.3)	**34.9** (30.6-39.5)	**41.7** (36.7-46.8)	**43.4** (39.3-47.6)	**41.7** (35.4-48.4)	**35.8** (29.8-42.2)	**28.3** (24.3-32.6)	**23.5** (20.0-27.2)	**19.3** (16.3-22.7)	b
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**38.6** (33.3-44.2)	**36.3** (27.6-46.1)	**30.2** (25.7-35.2)	**22.9** (19.2-27.1)	**19.2** (16.8-21.8)	b

Continued…

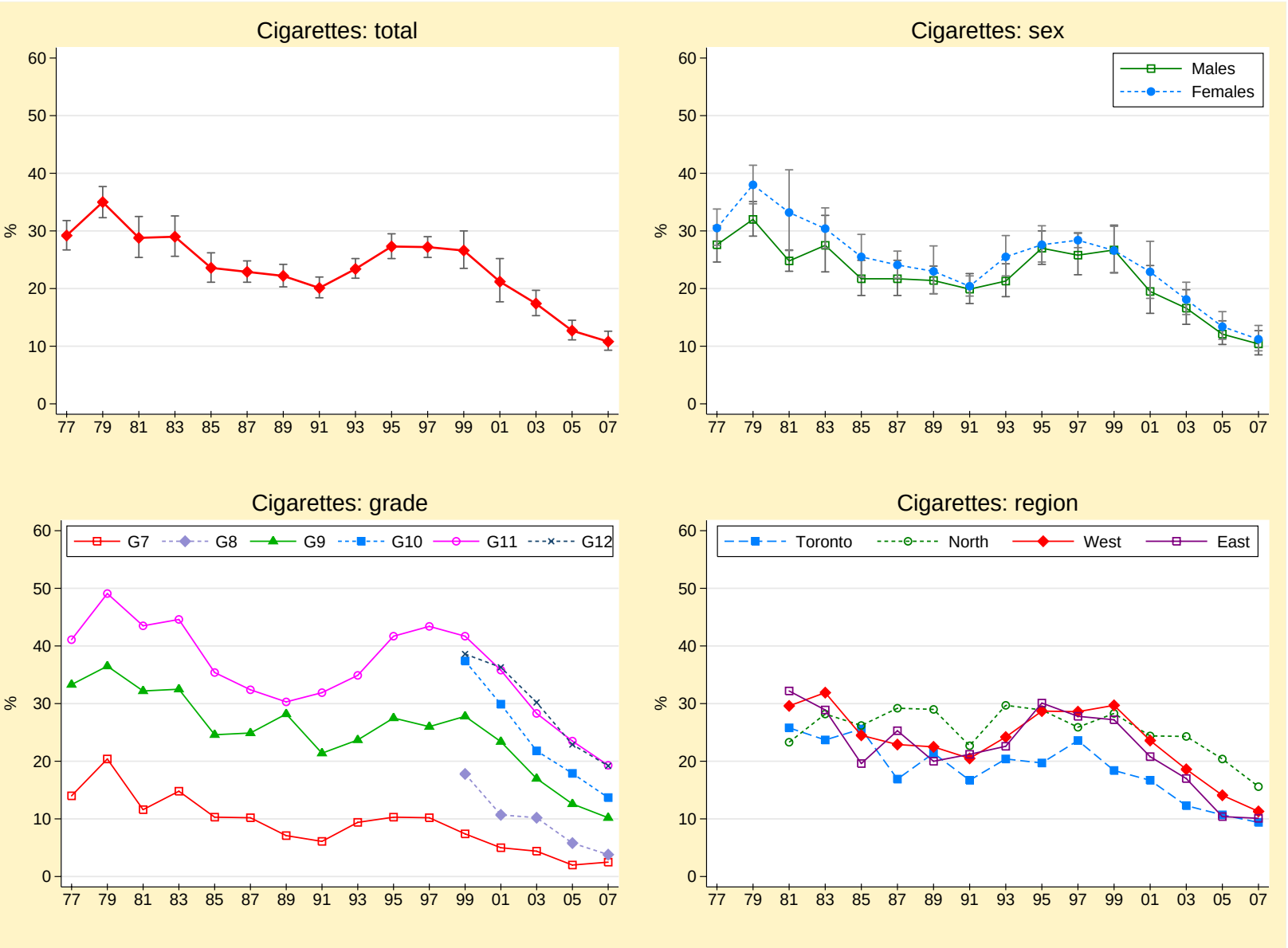
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**20.6** (15.7-26.6)	**17.2** (11.0-25.7)	**15.5** (12.2-19.4)	**12.6** (10.1-15.7)	**9.9** [b] (6.6-14.5)
Toronto[2]	—	—	**25.8** (17.7-36.0)	**23.7** (17.7-31.0)	**25.6** (21.6-30.0)	**16.9** (13.1-21.6)	**21.4** (16.1-27.9)	**16.7** (12.7-21.6)	**20.4** (16.7-24.6)	**19.7** (13.5-27.9)	**23.6** (20.3-27.3)	**18.4** (13.6-24.5)	**16.7** (9.2-28.2)	**12.3** (8.4-17.6)	**10.7** (8.0-14.2)	**9.4** (5.3-16.0)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**35.8** (30.3-41.6)	**25.4** (20.3-31.2)	**24.4** (19.7-29.7)	**19.9** (16.4-24.0)	**19.6** [b] (16.4-23.2)
North[2]	—	—	**23.3** (14.2-35.8)	**28.2** (22.3-35.0)	**26.2** (22.1-30.6)	**29.2** (21.1-38.9)	**29.0** (22.2-36.8)	**22.7** (15.5-31.9)	**29.7** (22.0-38.9)	**28.9** (19.2-41.0)	**25.9** (23.9-27.9)	**28.3** (19.4-39.2)	**24.4** (17.4-33.2)	**24.3** (18.5-31.1)	**20.4** (15.6-26.3)	**15.6** (11.2-21.3)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**31.3** (27.8-35.0)	**25.8** (21.6-30.4)	**20.2** (17.9-22.8)	**16.8** (14.4-19.5)	**11.6** [ab] (9.9-13.5)
West[2]	—	—	**29.6** (24.3-35.6)	**31.9** (25.2-39.4)	**24.5** (22.8-26.2)	**22.9** (20.3-25.8)	**22.5** (20.2-25.0)	**20.5** (18.2-23.0)	**24.2** (21.9-26.8)	**28.7** (26.0-31.6)	**28.6** (25.5-31.9)	**29.7** (24.3-35.7)	**23.6** (19.2-28.7)	**18.6** (15.7-21.8)	**14.1** (11.5-17.1)	**11.3** (9.0-14.0)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**26.7** (22.9-31.0)	**22.4** (17.6-28.1)	**18.7** (16.2-21.6)	**11.1** (9.0-13.6)	**11.9** [b] (10.0-14.1)
East[2]	—	—	**32.2** (27.2-37.6)	**28.9** (24.6-33.6)	**19.6** (12.9-28.7)	**25.3** (23.6-27.1)	**20.0** (16.3-24.3)	**21.2** (18.1-24.7)	**22.6** (20.3-25.1)	**30.1** (28.5-31.7)	**27.8** (24.6-31.3)	**27.2** (22.1-33.1)	**20.8** (14.3-29.3)	**17.0** (12.8-22.2)	**10.4** (7.9-13.6)	**10.1** (7.7-13.1)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (4) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (5) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect, p<.01.

Q. In the **last 12 months**, how often did you **smoke cigarettes**? (Smoking excludes trying 1 cigarette in the past 12 months, but includes less than 1 cigarette or more daily.)

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.3.2
Past Year Cigarette Smoking, 1977 – 2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

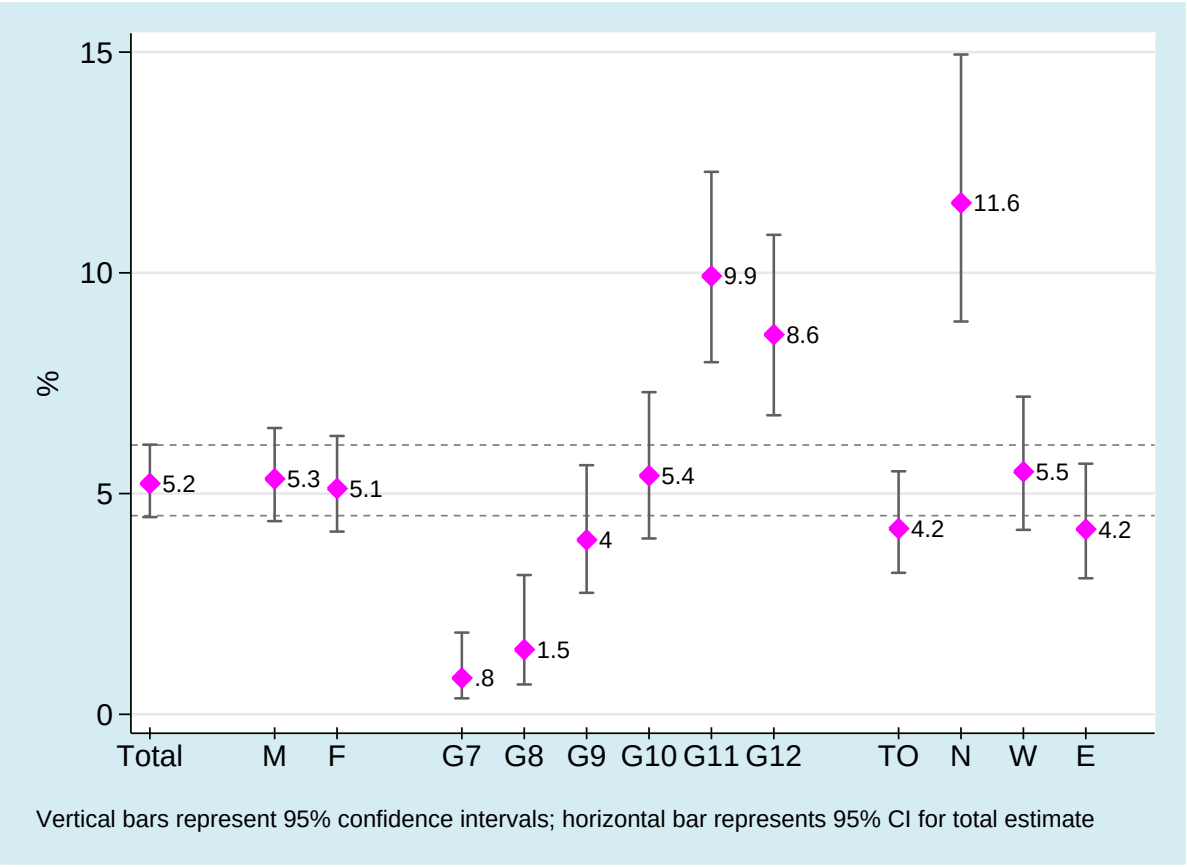


Past Year Daily Cigarette Smoking

(Table 3.3.2; Figures 3.3.3, 3.3.4)

	Daily Smoking in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Daily Smoking
Total Sample	■ Overall, 5.2% (range: 4.5% to 6.1%) of students report smoking one or more cigarettes on a daily basis during the past 12 months. This percentage represents about 52,700 students in grades 7 to 12 across Ontario.	☐ There was a significant decline in daily smoking between 2005 (8.6%) and 2007 (5.2%). The current estimate is also significantly lower than that found in 1999 (22.0%). ☐ Over the long-term, daily smoking has declined to an all-time low in 2007 (5.0%) among grades 7, 9, and 11 only.
Sex	■ Daily smoking does not significantly differ between males (5.3%) and females (5.1%).	☐ Both males and females show a significant decline in daily smoking between 2005 and 2007 (males, from 8.5% to 5.3%; females, from 8.6% to 5.1%). Further, both sexes show a significant decline compared to their respective 1999 levels.
Grade	■ Daily smoking is significantly related to grade level, increasing incrementally between 7th-grade (0.8%) and 11th-grade (9.9%) and remaining steady in 12th-grade (8.6%).	☐ Daily smoking significantly declined between 2005 and 2007 among all grades, except grades 7 and 8. All grades also show a significant decline compared to 1999 estimates.
Region	■ Daily smoking significantly differs by region, with students in the North (11.6%) most likely to smoke daily, compared to students in the other three regions (between 4% and 5%).	☐ Between 2005 and 2007, daily smoking significantly declined only among students in Toronto (from 7.4% to 4.2%) and in the West (from 10.9% to 5.5%). All four regions show a significant decline in 2007 compared to 1999 estimates.

Figure 3.3.3
Past Year Daily Smoking by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.3.2: Percentage Reporting Daily Smoking During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0 (19.8-24.4)	17.9 (14.7-21.7)	13.6 (12.3-15.1)	8.6 (7.4-9.9)	5.2 (4.5-6.1)	ab
Total[2]	22.0 (19.8-24.4)	24.1 (21.8-26.6)	20.7 (17.8-23.9)	20.3 (17.8-23.0)	15.9 (13.5-18.7)	14.8 (12.9-17.0)	14.4 (12.3-16.6)	14.4 (13.0-16.1)	16.9 (15.8-18.1)	19.0 (17.3-20.8)	19.4 (17.7-21.3)	20.7 (17.7-24.1)	16.9 (13.7-20.6)	12.0 (10.3-14.0)	7.5 (6.2-9.0)	5.0 (4.1-6.1)	d
Sex																	
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.3 (19.3-25.7)	17.8 (14.8-21.4)	13.0 (11.1-15.1)	8.5 (7.2-10.0)	5.3 (4.4-6.5)	ab
Males[2]	20.8 (18.1-23.9)	22.3 (19.6-25.1)	17.2 (15.6-18.9)	19.6 (16.2-23.5)	14.2 (11.7-17.0)	14.5 (12.3-16.9)	13.4 (11.2-15.9)	14.6 (11.8-18.0)	15.9 (14.3-17.6)	19.5 (17.1-22.2)	18.8 (15.6-22.5)	20.9 (16.9-25.5)	15.9 (12.4-20.0)	11.4 (9.1-14.1)	7.3 (5.8-9.0)	5.3 (4.0-7.0)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.7 (19.1-24.6)	17.9 (14.7-21.7)	14.3 (12.8-15.9)	8.6 (7.2-10.2)	5.1 (4.1-6.3)	ab
Females[2]	23.0 (20.4-25.9)	26.0 (23.1-29.1)	24.5 (19.9-29.7)	21.0 (18.2-24.2)	17.8 (14.4-21.7)	15.2 (12.7-18.0)	15.3 (11.9-19.5)	14.2 (12.8-15.8)	17.9 (15.5-20.6)	18.5 (16.6-20.5)	19.9 (18.8-21.2)	20.5 (16.9-24.6)	17.9 (13.6-23.1)	12.7 (10.6-15.1)	7.7 (6.0-9.9)	4.6 (3.6-5.8)	
Grade																	
7	9.4 (7.1-12.4)	12.6 (10.3-15.4)	7.1 (5.4-9.2)	8.6 (4.9-14.9)	6.3 (3.9-10.0)	7.1 (4.9-10.2)	4.2 (2.7-6.3)	3.8 (1.9-7.6)	5.8 (4.4-7.7)	6.0 (3.2-11.0)	6.5 (4.5-9.3)	4.2 (2.8-6.2)	3.2 (1.6-6.0)	3.2 (1.8-5.6)	0.9 (0.5-1.7)	0.8 (0.4-1.8)	b
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.3 (10.1-17.2)	7.3 (5.2-10.2)	6.1 (4.0-9.4)	2.6 (1.7-3.7)	1.5 (0.7-3.2)	b
9	24.8 (20.9-29.2)	24.4 (20.7-28.5)	22.8 (18.7-27.4)	23.4 (20.3-26.9)	16.7 (12.0-22.8)	14.0 (11.3-17.3)	17.5 (14.3-21.3)	16.0 (14.9-17.1)	16.5 (14.9-18.1)	19.2 (16.6-22.0)	18.1 (16.0-20.4)	20.8 (16.8-25.5)	18.6 (13.0-25.8)	12.8 (10.0-16.3)	6.7 (5.2-8.7)	4.0 (2.8-5.6)	ab
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.7 (23.6-34.4)	22.2 (17.9-27.2)	16.3 (13.3-20.0)	10.2 (8.0-12.9)	5.4 (4.0-7.3)	ab
11	32.8 (28.6-37.3)	36.6 (31.6-41.8)	33.1 (27.5-39.3)	32.9 (28.4-37.7)	24.6 (20.1-29.8)	22.5 (18.1-27.7)	21.0 (16.8-26.0)	22.7 (19.4-26.5)	26.7 (23.6-30.1)	29.8 (27.4-32.4)	32.2 (28.1-36.6)	34.7 (28.5-41.5)	29.4 (24.1-35.4)	18.4 (15.0-22.3)	14.7 (11.6-18.4)	9.9 (8.0-12.3)	ab
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.9 (25.9-36.4)	29.3 (20.3-40.2)	22.3 (18.0-27.4)	15.1 (12.1-18.6)	8.6 (6.8-10.9)	ab

Continued….

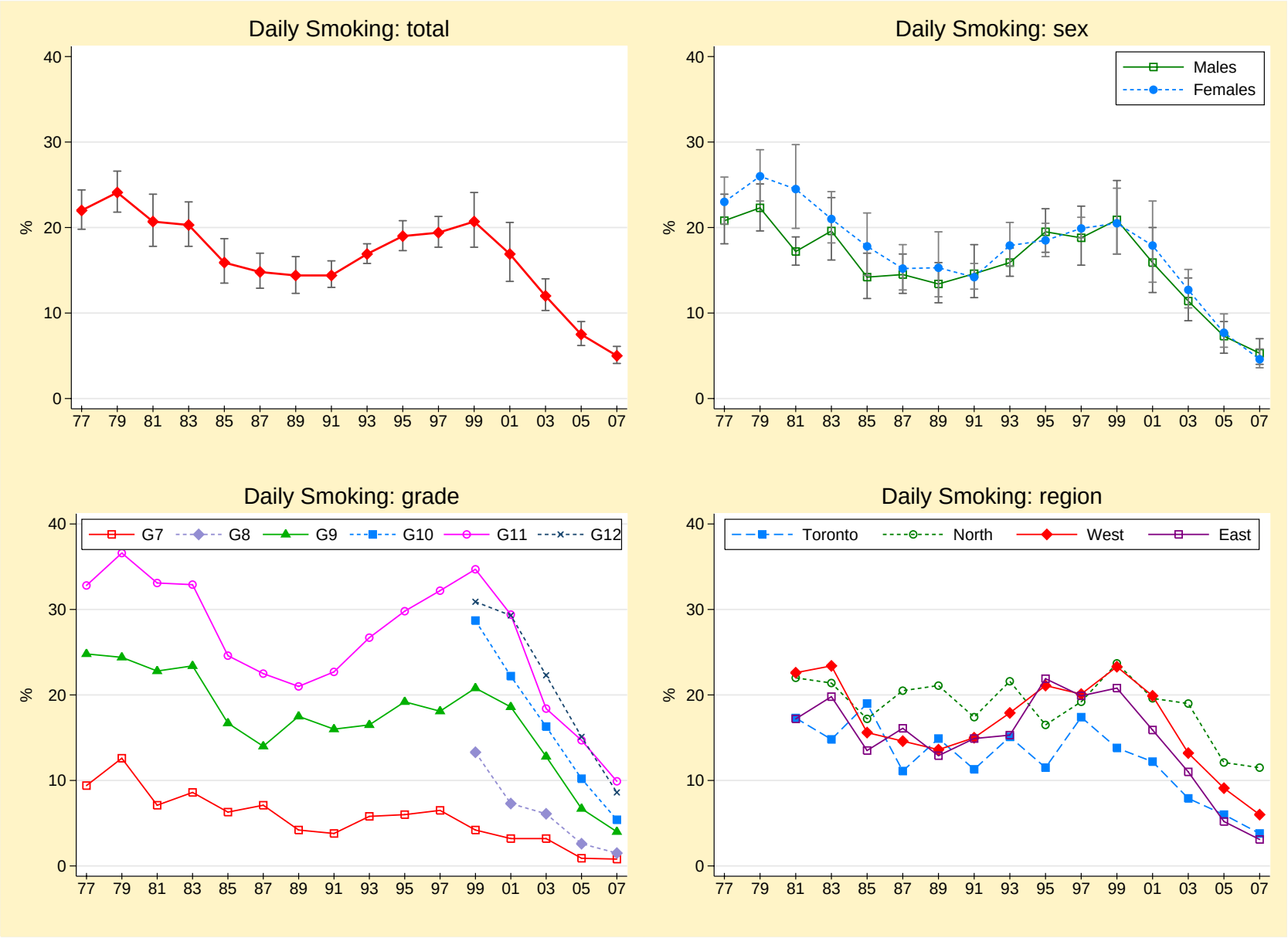
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Region																	
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**16.4** (12.2-21.7)	**13.0** (8.3-19.9)	**10.6** (8.2-13.7)	**7.4** (5.6-9.7)	**4.2** (3.2-5.5)	ab
Toronto[2]	—	—	**17.3** (12.1-24.1)	**14.8** (10.2-20.9)	**19.0** (14.9-23.8)	**11.1** (7.2-16.7)	**14.9** (10.6-20.6)	**11.3** (7.2-17.2)	**15.1** (12.2-18.6)	**11.5** (8.3-15.9)	**17.4** (14.2-21.0)	**13.8** (9.9-18.9)	**12.2** (6.6-21.6)	**7.9** (5.1-12.2)	**6.0** (4.0-8.8)	**3.8** (2.4-6.0)	
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**28.4** (22.9-34.6)	**18.9** (14.1-24.9)	**18.6** (13.4-25.2)	**12.1** (9.0-16.1)	**11.6** (8.9-15.0)	b
North[2]	—	—	**22.0** (17.0-28.0)	**21.4** (16.1-28.0)	**17.2** (15.2-19.5)	**20.5** (9.4-39.1)	**21.1** (13.4-31.7)	**17.4** (14.7-20.6)	**21.6** (14.9-30.1)	**16.5** (12.8-21.0)	**19.2** (17.3-21.2)	**23.7** (15.4-34.7)	**19.6** (13.4-27.9)	**19.0** (13.1-26.8)	**12.1** (8.1-17.7)	**11.5** (8.1-16.1)	
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**24.7** (20.9-29.0)	**21.0** (16.8-26.0)	**14.3** (12.4-16.6)	**10.9** (8.7-13.6)	**5.5** (4.2-7.2)	ab
West[2]	—	—	**22.6** (17.8-28.3)	**23.4** (18.2-29.4)	**15.6** (14.2-17.1)	**14.6** (13.6-15.7)	**13.6** (11.0-16.7)	**15.0** (13.8-16.2)	**17.9** (17.4-18.4)	**21.1** (18.5-23.9)	**20.1** (16.8-23.8)	**23.3** (17.9-29.8)	**19.9** (15.2-25.6)	**13.2** (10.6-16.2)	**9.1** (6.7-12.3)	**6.0** (4.3-8.2)	
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**19.8** (16.4-23.7)	**16.1** (11.4-22.3)	**13.1** (10.8-15.7)	**5.5** (4.2-7.3)	**4.2** (3.1-5.7)	b
East[2]	—	—	**17.2** (11.8-24.4)	**19.8** (17.8-21.8)	**13.5** (7.1-24.1)	**16.1** (13.6-18.9)	**12.9** (9.2-17.9)	**14.9** (11.5-19.1)	**15.3** (13.4-17.4)	**21.9** (18.7-25.4)	**19.9** (17.6-22.4)	**20.8** (16.1-26.6)	**15.9** (10.4-23.6)	**11.0** (8.0-14.9)	**5.2** (3.7-7.1)	**3.1** (2.0-4.6)	

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (4) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (5) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs.1999 significant difference, p<.01; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect, p<.001.

Q. In the **last 12 months**, how often did you **smoke cigarettes**? (Daily smoking is defined as typically smoking 1 or more cigarettes per day during the past year.)

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.3.4
Past Year Daily Smoking, 1977–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Amount of Cigarettes Usually Smoked

(Table 3.3.3, Figures 3.3.5, 3.3.6)

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- About 2.7% of all smokers report smoking more than 20 cigarettes daily, an amount roughly equal to one package. The majority of smokers (56.0%) in 2007 report smoking less than 1 cigarette per day – that is, they do not smoke on a daily basis. Males are more likely to smoke a greater number of cigarettes daily compared to females (data not shown).

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Since 1999, there has been a decrease in smoking larger quantities of cigarettes on a daily basis, and an increase in smaller quantities. For example, the percentage of smokers smoking less than 1 cigarette daily has increased from 22.3% in 1999 to 56.0% in 2007, while the percentage reporting more than 10 cigarettes daily has declined over this time period.

1979 – 2007: Grades 7, 9, 11

- Figure 3.3.5 displays the long-term trends in the number of cigarettes smoked daily among smokers (grades 7, 9, and 11 only). As seen, fewer smokers in 2007 are consuming 16 or more cigarettes, compared to their counterparts in the early- to mid-1990s.

- As seen in Table 3.3.3 and Figure 3.3.6, the percentage smoking more than 20 cigarettes daily is at a relatively low level – significantly lower than the peaks found in 1993 to 1995 (8%).

Figure 3.3.5
Percentage of Smokers Reporting Usual Number of Cigarettes Smoked Daily During the Past Year, 1979–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

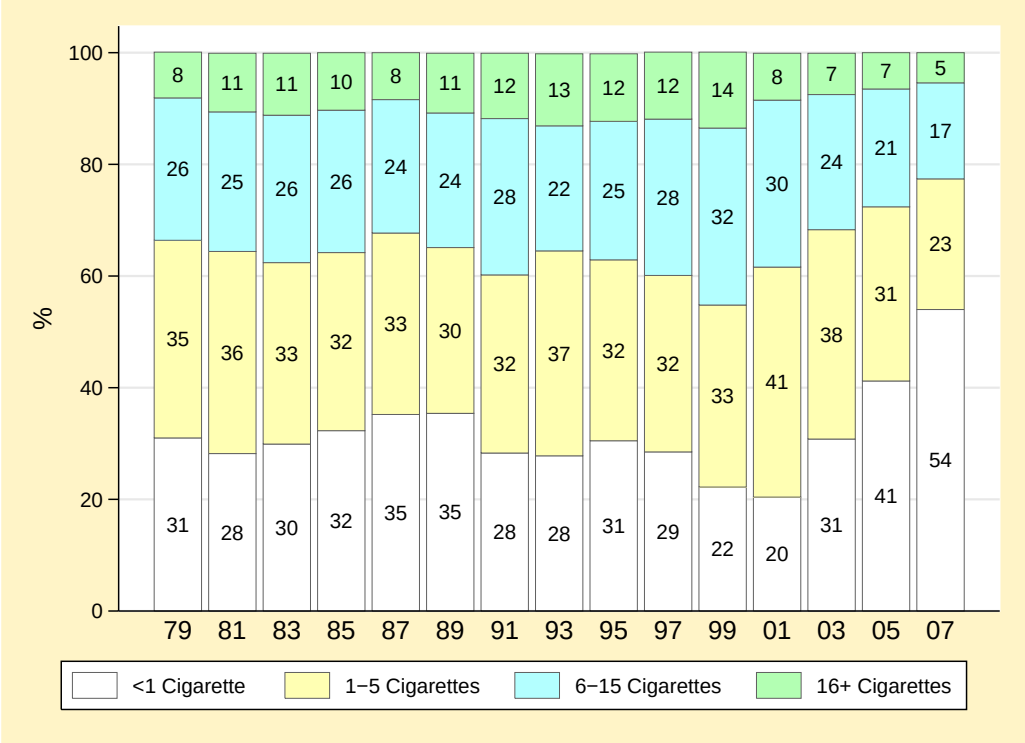


Figure 3.3.6
Percentage of Smokers Reporting Smoking 20 or More Cigarettes Daily During the Past Year by Sex, 1987–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

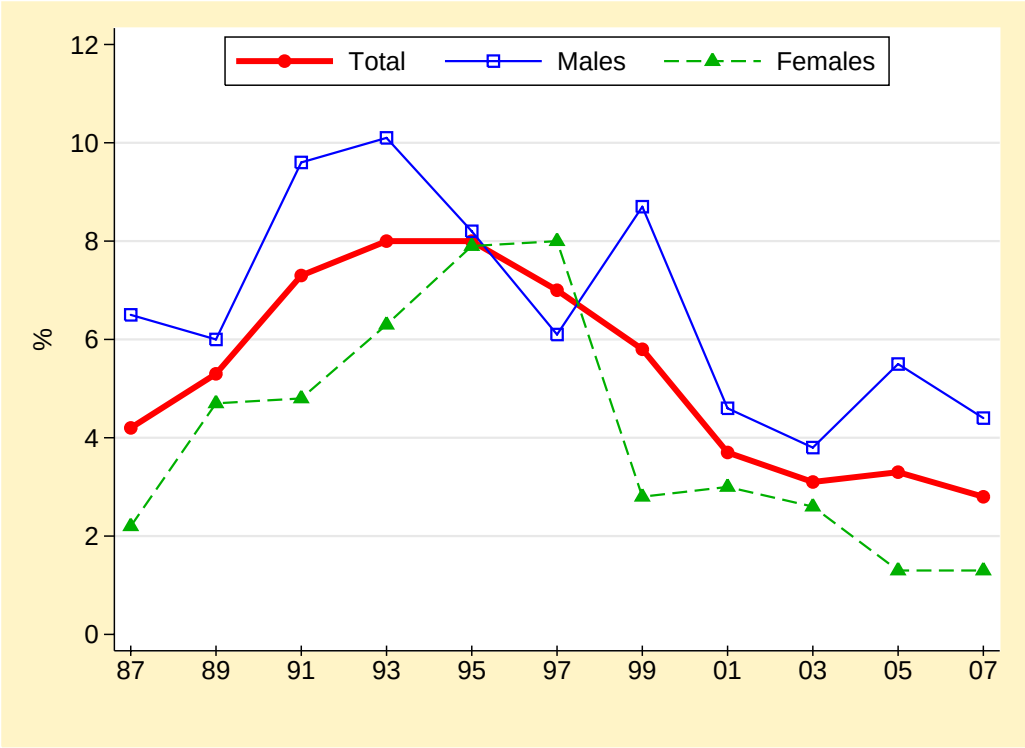


Table 3.3.3: Usual Number of Cigarettes Smoked Daily During the Past Year, Among Smokers, 1979 – 2007

	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])											(1228)	(861)	(1273)	(1222)	(842)
(N[2])	(1356)	(839)	(997)	(726)	(728)	(640)	(602)	(566)	(756)	(833)	(599)	(417)	(595)	(587)	(394)
Less than 1 Cigarette Daily															
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.3	22.5	29.1	40.4	56.0
Total[2]	31.0	28.2	29.9	32.3	35.2	35.4	28.3	27.8	30.5	28.5	22.2	20.4	30.8	41.2	54.0
1-2 Cigarettes Daily															
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.7	15.2	16.3	14.4	10.0
Total[2]	14.8	16.5	14.6	13.9	15.1	12.2	12.7	17.8	14.6	12.9	13.1	16.8	16.0	14.3	10.5
3-5 Cigarettes Daily															
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.6	21.0	20.1	16.8	11.5
Total[2]	20.6	19.7	17.9	18.0	17.4	17.5	19.2	18.9	17.8	18.7	19.5	24.4	21.5	16.9	12.9
6-10 Cigarettes Daily															
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.0	21.0	18.6	16.0	9.8
Total[2]	17.8	17.1	16.5	16.2	14.9	14.2	18.6	13.8	15.4	18.1	21.4	19.4	16.9	15.4	9.0
11-15 Cigarettes Daily															
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.6	9.6	7.0	6.8	7.3
Total[2]	7.7	7.9	9.9	9.3	9.0	9.9	9.4	8.6	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.5	7.3	5.7	8.2
16-20 Cigarettes Daily															
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	5.7	4.5	2.8	2.6
Total[2]	4.9	6.1	6.7	5.9	4.2	5.4	4.4	4.9	4.4	5.0	7.7	4.7	4.3	3.1	2.5
More than 20 Cigarettes Daily															
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	4.8	4.4	2.9	2.7
Total[2]	3.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.3	7.3	8.0	8.0	7.0	5.8	3.7	3.1	3.3	2.8

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample).
Q. In the **last 12 months**, how often did you **smoke cigarettes**?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Lifetime Smoking
(Figures 3.3.7, 3.3.8)

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Although 12% of all students in grades 7 to 12 are considered to be smokers, about one-quarter (28.3%) have tried a cigarette at some point in their life. About 12% of students have smoked a few puffs, while 11% have consumed less than 100 cigarettes, and 5.7% have consumed 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime.

1991 - 2007: Grades 7, 9, 11

☐ Figure 3.3.8 displays the long-term trends in lifetime smoking status. Since 1991, there has been an increase in the percentage of students who have never smoked in their lifetime (from 49% in 1991 to 75% in 2007).

Smoking Dependence
(Figure 3.3.9)

To gauge smoking dependence, a random-half sample of students was asked about time to first cigarette: "*How soon after you wake up do you usually smoke your first cigarette*?" Smokers who have their first cigarette within the first 30 minutes upon waking may be considered nicotine dependent (Heatherton, Kozlovski, Frecker, Rickert, & Robinson, 1989).

- The 2007 survey found that 18.0% of smokers smoke their first cigarette within the first 30 minutes upon waking. Male (18.6%) and female (17.3%) smokers are equally likely to smoke within the first half-hour after waking. While there is some variation by grade, these differences are not statistically significant. There are regional differences, with smokers in the North (24.1%) and West (23.9%) most likely to report this dependence symptom.

Figure 3.3.7
Lifetime Smoking Status, 2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7 to 12)

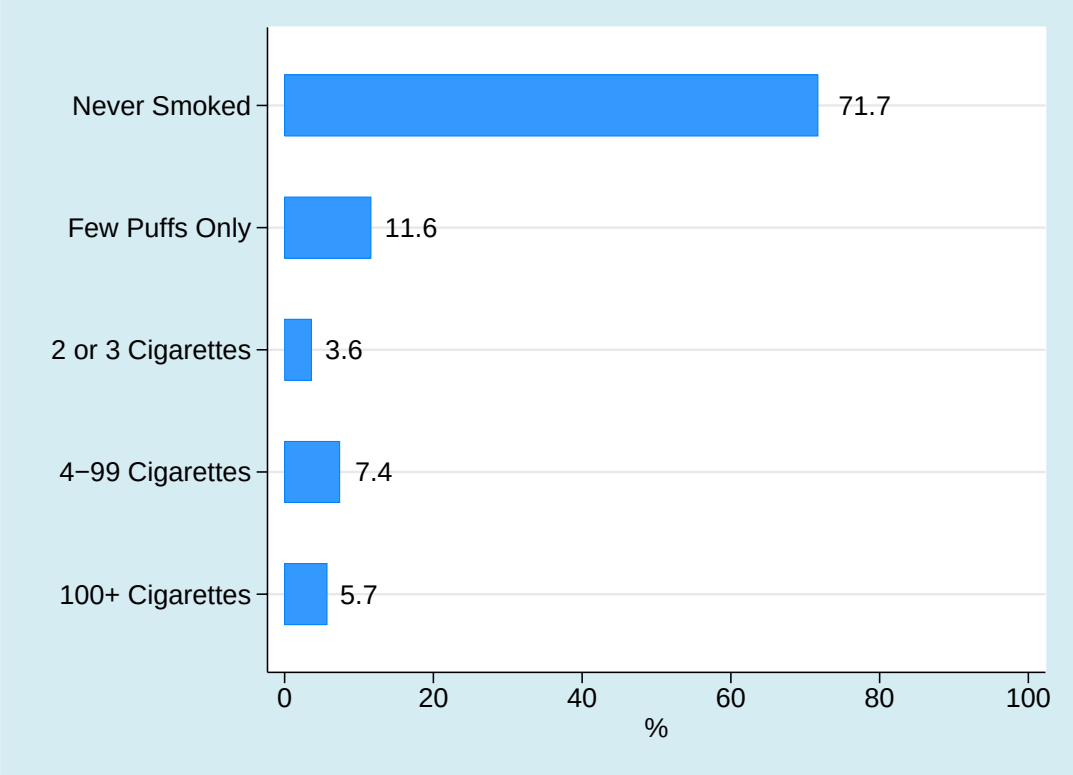


Figure 3.3.8
Trends in Lifetime Smoking Status, 1991–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

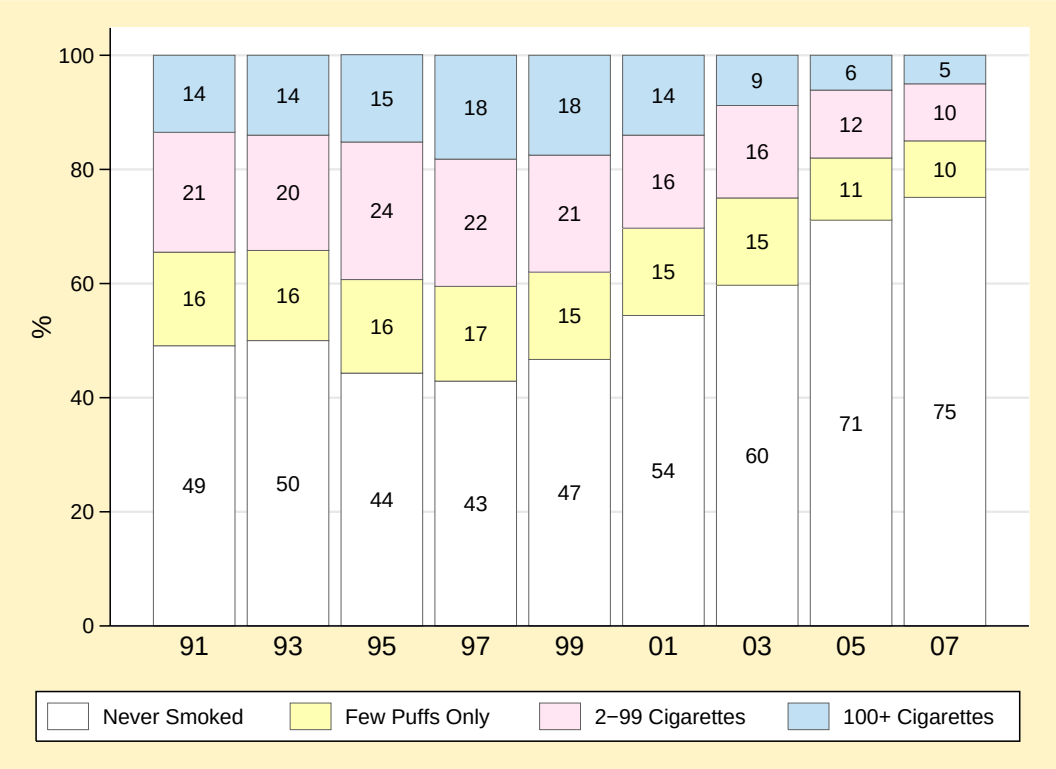
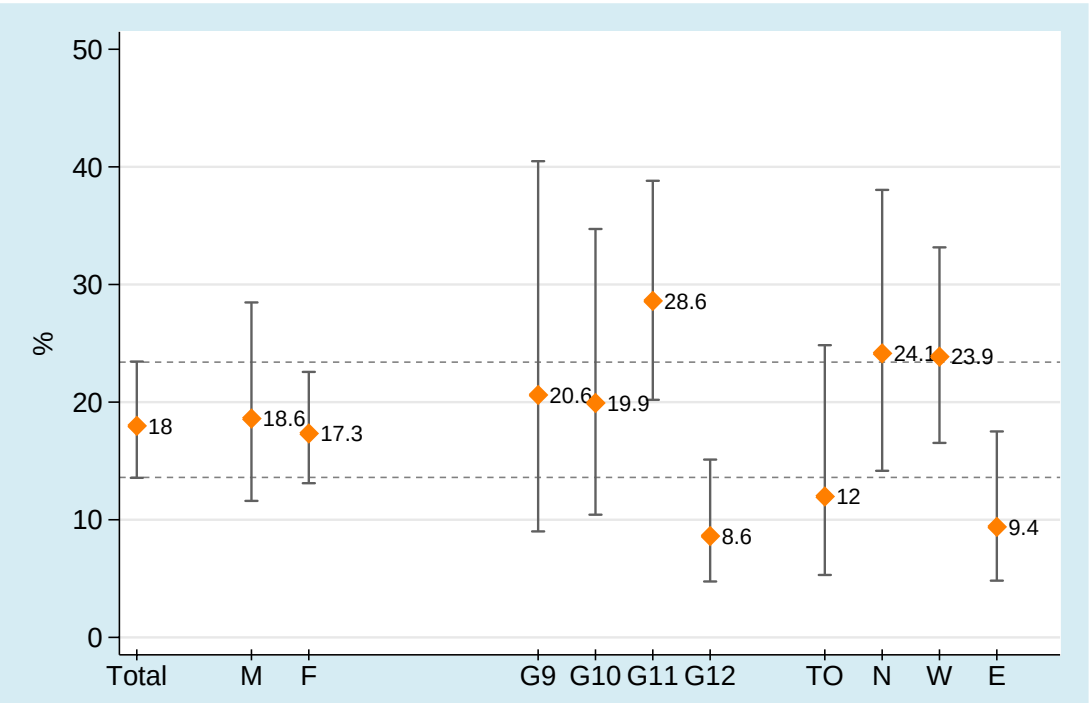


Figure 3.3.9
Percentage of Smokers Reporting Smoking Dependence (first cigarette within 30 minutes after waking), 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimates for G7 and G8 suppressed

Attempts to Quit Smoking (Among Smokers)

(Table 3.3.4)

2007: Grades 7 to 12

We asked smokers about their attempts to quit smoking. Specifically, among a random half-sample of about 3,000 students, we asked: (1) whether they tried to quit smoking during the 12 months before the survey; and (2) the number of times they tried to quit smoking.

- In 2007, 52.7% of smokers in all grades reported at least one quit attempt during the 12 months before the survey. Among the 190 smokers who attempted to quit, most report attempting to do so once (45.9%) or twice (19.8%).

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Since 1999, there has been a decline in the percentage of smokers who attempted to quit smoking (from 66.2% of smokers in 1999 down to 52.7% in 2007).

Table 3.3.4: Attempts to Quit Smoking, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(Among Smokers)	(N=549)	(N=397)	(N=592)	(N=556)	(N=349)
Tried to quit smoking during the past 12 months	66.2	64.1	62.4	57.6	52.7
(Among Quitters)	(N=363)	(N=269)	(N=373)	(N=323)	(N=190)
Number of times tried to quit:					
Once	29.9	38.9	42.7	45.2	45.9
Twice	26.4	25.3	27.0	22.4	19.8
Three times	17.4	19.9	11.5	11.2	17.1
Four or more times	26.2	15.9	18.8	21.2	17.2

Notes: (1) entries are percentages; (2) based on a random half sample in each year.
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Cigarette Purchasing (Table 3.3.5)

One of the more salient aspects of public health policies regarding smoking has been adolescent access to tobacco products. In 1994, the Ontario government raised the legal age to purchase tobacco from 18 to 19 years, and removed all sales of tobacco from pharmacies.

The *OSDUHS* asked a random half sample of students several questions regarding the purchase of cigarettes: *"In the last four weeks, how often did you buy cigarettes ...at a small grocery or corner store? ... at a supermarket? ...at a restaurant, gas station or bar?"*

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- In 2007, 3.6% of all underage students purchased cigarettes at any one of the three retail outlets during the 4 weeks before the survey.
- Purchasing varied by age: 1.2% of students aged 15 and under, and 7.2% of students aged 16 to 18 years, successfully purchased cigarettes.
- Cigarettes are equally likely to be purchased at corner stores (3.4%), restaurants, gas stations and bars (2.2%), and supermarkets (2.3%).

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Table 3.3.5 displays the percentage of underage students who purchased cigarettes from the three retail outlets, from 1999 to 2007. Cigarette purchasing behaviour at any location by underage students is lower in 2007 (3.6%) compared to the previous survey in 2005 (6.1%), and is much lower than the estimate from 1999 (14.8%).

Table 3.3.5 Percentage of Underage Students (18 years-old and under) Reporting Purchasing Cigarettes During the Past 4 Weeks, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N)	(1168)	(1837)	(3152)	(3599)	(2895)
Purchased cigarettes at a small grocery or corner store					
Total	**14.0**	**10.8**	**8.2**	**6.1**	**3.4**
15 years and under	7.2	7.0	2.8	1.7	1.1
16-18 years-old	25.2	18.7	15.2	12.2	6.8
Purchased at a supermarket					
Total	**6.4**	**5.3**	**6.5**	**4.6**	**2.3**
15 years and under	3.6	3.7	2.2	1.2	0.8
16-18 years-old	11.2	8.7	12.1	9.4	4.6
Purchased at a restaurant, gas station, or bar					
Total	**10.8**	**7.6**	**6.9**	**4.6**	**2.2**
15 years and under	4.3	4.4	2.1	1.1	0.7
16-18 years-old	21.4	14.2	13.1	9.6	4.5
Any purchase					
Total	**14.8**	**11.5**	**8.6**	**6.1**	**3.6**
15 years and under	7.4	7.2	3.0	1.7	1.2
16-18 years-old	26.8	20.3	15.8	12.3	7.2

Note: Based on a random half sample in each year.
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

3.4 Alcohol Use

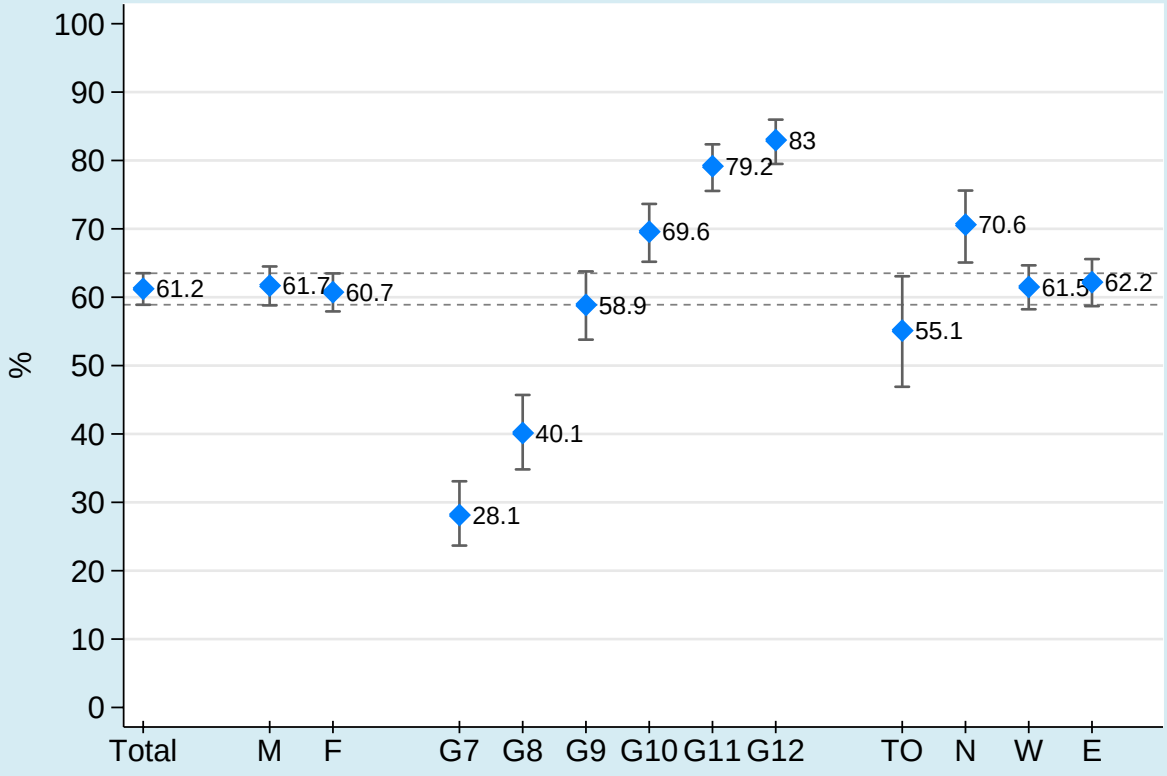
Alcohol Use in the Past Year

(Table 3.4.1; Figures 3.4.1, 3.4.2)

	Past Year Drinking in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Drinking
Total Sample	■ Overall, 61.2% of students report drinking alcohol during the 12 months before the survey. We estimate that between 58.9% and 63.5% of all Ontario students used alcohol. The percentage of 61.2% represents about 616,300 students in grades 7 to 12 in Ontario.	☐ The percentage of all students drinking in the past year did not significantly change between 2005 (62.0%) and 2007 (61.2%). However, the 2007 estimate is significantly lower than that found in 1999 (66.0%). ☐ Over the long-term, rates of drinking among grades 7, 9, and 11 declined steadily between 1977 and 1993. Between 1993 and 2003, drinking steadily increased, decreased again in 2005 and remains steady in 2007.
Sex	■ The prevalence of drinking does not differ significantly between males (61.7%) and females (60.7%).	☐ Between 2005 and 2007, alcohol use did not significantly change for males (62.3% vs 61.7%) or females (61.8% vs 60.7%). ☐ For both sexes, drinking declined during the late 1980s and increased during the late 1990s, especially among males. In recent years drinking among females has been stable, but has declined among males.
Grade	■ Drinking significantly increases with grade: rates climb by more than ten percentage points with each grade, between grades 7 and 11 (from 28.1% to 79.2%). The prevalence climbs again slightly in 12th-grade, to 83.0%.	☐ No grade showed a significant change in alcohol use between 2005 and 2007. ☐ Between 1999 and 2007, rates of drinking significantly declined among grades 7 and 8. ☐ Drinking rates for 7th- , 9th-, and 11th-graders declined during the 1980s, increased during the late 1990s, and recently show stability – except for 7th-graders, who show a recent decline.

Region	■ Rates of drinking significantly differ by region, with Toronto students (55.1%) least likely to drink, while students in the North are most likely (70.6%). Students in the West and East fall in-between, at about 62%.	☐ No region showed a significant change between 2005 and 2007. Only students in the West showed a significant drop in drinking in 2007 (61.5%) compared to the 1999 estimate (69.7%). ☐ Over the long-term, most regions exhibit a general decreasing trend during the 1980s and a weak, but steady, increase during the early 1990s up until 1999. Since then, most regions show stable rates, except for the West, which shows a recent decline.

Figure 3.4.1
Past Year Alcohol Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.4.1: Percentage Reporting Alcohol Use During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**66.0** (63.6-68.3)	**63.9** (60.8-67.0)	**66.2** (64.1-68.4)	**62.0** (59.3-64.7)	**61.2** (58.9-63.5)	b
Total[2]	**72.8** (70.4-75.1)	**73.7** (71.6-75.8)	**70.1** (67.7-72.3)	**69.0** (66.1-71.9)	**66.3** (64.7-67.9)	**65.1** (63.0-67.3)	**62.6** (58.8-66.3)	**54.3** (51.6-57.0)	**53.6** (50.4-56.6)	**56.0** (53.4-58.4)	**56.9** (53.3-60.4)	**62.7** (59.4-66.0)	**58.9** (54.1-63.5)	**62.9** (60.2-65.4)	**57.8** (54.9-60.5)	**56.1** (53.0-59.0)	cd
Sex																	
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**69.7** (66.6-72.6)	**64.6** (61.1-68.0)	**68.3** (65.4-71.1)	**62.3** (58.7-65.7)	**61.7** (58.8-64.5)	b
Males[2]	**75.1** (72.5-77.6)	**75.9** (73.6-78.0)	**70.3** (68.0-72.5)	**69.9** (66.4-73.2)	**68.1** (65.1-71.0)	**65.9** (63.6-68.2)	**65.0** (60.5-69.3)	**54.1** (50.8-57.4)	**53.6** (50.4-56.9)	**56.9** (53.8-59.9)	**56.8** (52.6-60.9)	**65.6** (61.5-69.6)	**59.0** (54.2-63.7)	**67.4** (64.2-70.5)	**58.1** (54.0-62.1)	**56.9** (52.7-61.0)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**62.2** (59.2-65.2)	**63.2** (59.0-67.2)	**64.3** (61.6-67.0)	**61.8** (59.2-64.4)	**60.7** (58.0-63.5)	
Females[2]	**70.7** (67.5-73.8)	**71.5** (68.6-74.2)	**69.8** (66.0-73.3)	**68.2** (65.4-70.9)	**64.4** (62.1-66.6)	**64.4** (61.2-67.5)	**60.3** (56.3-64.2)	**54.6** (51.4-57.7)	**53.5** (48.5-58.4)	**55.1** (51.6-58.6)	**57.0** (53.3-60.6)	**59.8** (55.5-63.9)	**58.8** (52.2-65.1)	**58.5** (54.9-61.9)	**57.4** (54.3-60.4)	**55.2** (51.6-58.7)	
Grade																	
7	**57.3** (53.5-61.0)	**57.0** (53.6-60.4)	**51.1** (48.5-53.7)	**53.0** (46.3-60.0)	**43.1** (39.6-46.6)	**43.6** (39.5-47.8)	**42.5** (38.5-46.6)	**30.1** (26.8-33.6)	**32.0** (25.6-39.1)	**30.5** (27.8-33.3)	**31.9** (26.1-38.3)	**39.7** (33.8-45.9)	**36.1** (29.6-43.1)	**39.1** (35.0-43.4)	**31.4** (28.1-35.0)	**28.1** (23.7-33.1)	b
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**53.7** (49.2-58.3)	**52.0** (45.5-58.4)	**48.9** (44.5-53.4)	**44.3** (39.4-49.4)	**40.1** (34.8-45.7)	b
9	**75.5** (72.7-78.1)	**75.6** (72.9-78.1)	**75.3** (71.4-78.9)	**71.5** (68.6-74.3)	**68.0** (65.8-70.1)	**64.8** (59.0-70.2)	**64.5** (58.1-70.5)	**56.0** (52.1-59.8)	**52.0** (49.2-54.7)	**57.8** (54.5-61.0)	**55.3** (47.4-63.0)	**63.1** (58.0-67.9)	**60.9** (54.3-67.1)	**65.1** (60.5-69.3)	**64.8** (60.4-68.9)	**58.9** (53.8-63.8)	
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**74.9** (69.2-79.8)	**76.8** (73.0-80.2)	**75.1** (71.1-78.7)	**69.6** (65.7-73.3)	**69.6** (65.2-73.6)	
11	**87.4** (85.1-89.3)	**89.9** (87.0-92.2)	**83.9** (80.3-87.0)	**88.9** (86.3-91.1)	**87.4** (84.7-89.7)	**84.8** (81.1-87.9)	**81.8** (73.1-88.2)	**75.0** (69.7-79.6)	**73.2** (68.7-77.3)	**75.8** (69.3-81.3)	**80.6** (76.3-84.3)	**82.0** (77.7-85.6)	**81.0** (75.1-85.8)	**79.9** (76.3-83.1)	**76.1** (72.3-79.5)	**79.2** (75.5-82.4)	
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**84.6** (80.8-87.8)	**80.0** (72.5-85.9)	**82.5** (77.7-86.4)	**81.8** (77.7-85.4)	**83.0** (79.5-86.0)	

Continued…

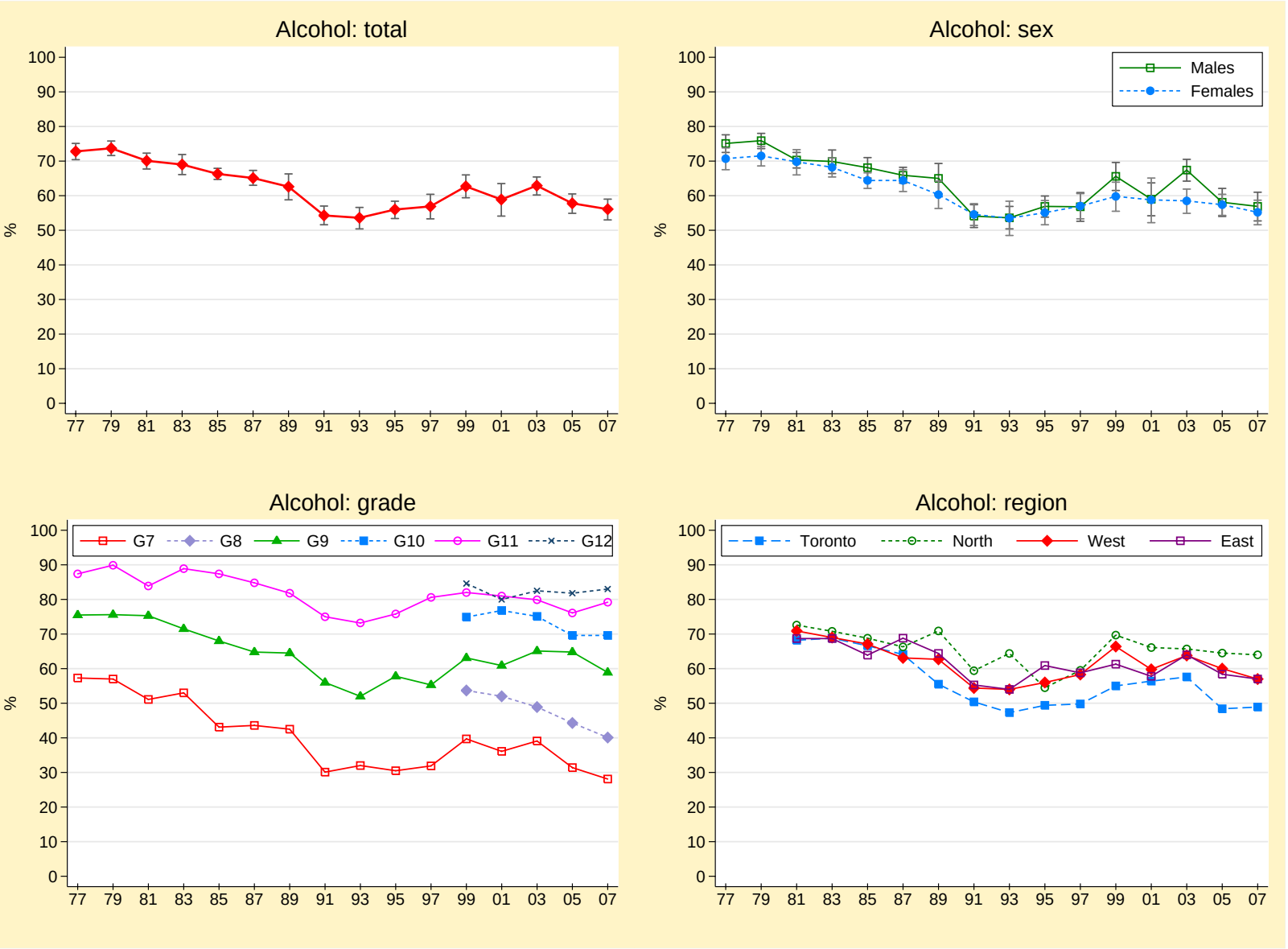
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N^1)												**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(7726)**	**(6323)**
(N^2)	**(3927)**	**(3920)**	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**	**(3215)**
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**56.1** (49.4-62.5)	**56.3** (44.7-67.3)	**61.5** (55.8-66.9)	**51.3** (43.8-58.8)	**55.1** (46.9-63.1)
Toronto[2]	—	—	**68.2** (60.5-75.0)	**68.8** (61.1-75.6)	**66.6** (62.0-71.0)	**64.1** (58.1-69.7)	**55.5** (40.9-69.2)	**50.4** (44.1-56.8)	**47.3** (41.3-53.4)	**49.4** (40.3-58.5)	**49.8** (39.5-60.1)	**55.0** (47.6-62.2)	**56.4** (41.4-70.3)	**57.6** (50.1-64.7)	**48.4** (40.5-56.4)	**48.9** (38.2-59.7)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**75.9** (69.3-81.5)	**72.3** (68.2-76.0)	**70.0** (65.7-73.9)	**69.0** (64.8-73.0)	**70.6** (65.1-75.6)
North[2]	—	—	**72.6** (61.9-81.2)	**70.8** (65.7-75.4)	**68.8** (64.6-72.7)	**66.3** (62.1-70.2)	**70.9** (58.2-81.0)	**59.4** (50.4-67.8)	**64.4** (50.3-76.4)	**54.5** (49.4-59.6)	**59.5** (54.7-64.1)	**69.7** (60.6-77.5)	**66.1** (60.6-71.3)	**65.7** (60.3-70.8)	**64.5** (59.0-69.7)	**64.0** (55.9-71.3)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**69.7** (66.1-73.2)	**66.2** (62.3-70.0)	**67.3** (63.4-71.0)	**65.6** (62.1-69.0)	**61.5** [b] (58.2-64.7)
West[2]	—	—	**70.9** (68.4-73.3)	**69.0** (64.9-72.9)	**67.1** (64.5-69.6)	**63.1** (59.2-66.8)	**62.7** (57.5-67.7)	**54.4** (51.9-57.0)	**54.0** (48.2-60.0)	**56.0** (52.8-59.2)	**58.3** (52.9-63.5)	**66.4** (61.1-71.4)	**59.8** (54.6-64.8)	**63.8** (59.3-68.1)	**60.0** (56.4-63.5)	**57.0** (52.4-61.5)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**63.9** (59.8-67.8)	**63.0** (58.7-67.2)	**66.6** (63.9-69.2)	**61.8** (56.5-66.9)	**62.2** (58.7-65.6)
East[2]	—	—	**68.7** (64.7-72.4)	**68.7** (62.4-74.3)	**63.9** (61.6-66.2)	**68.8** (66.7-70.8)	**64.4** (60.6-68.0)	**55.3** (48.6-61.8)	**54.0** (50.7-57.3)	**60.9** (57.4-64.3)	**58.8** (52.8-64.6)	**61.3** (55.5-66.8)	**57.8** (50.8-64.4)	**64.0** (60.8-67.0)	**58.4** (52.9-63.6)	**57.0** (52.4-61.5)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (4) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (5) no significant differences between 2005 and 2007; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect, p<.01; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect, p<.01.

Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you drink **alcohol** - liquor (rum, whiskey, etc.), wine or beer? (Use includes drinking at a special event, but excludes a sip.)

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.4.2
Past Year Alcohol Use, 1977–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Frequency of Drinking in the Past Year

(Tables 3.4.2a – 3.4.3b; Figure 3.4.3)

2007: Grades 7 to 12

▪ As seen in Table 3.4.2a, 23.0% of all students (37.6% of drinkers, as seen in Table 3.4.3a) restrict their drinking to special occasions. About one-in-ten (9.8%) students drink at least once a week (16% of drinkers). Only a very small number of students drink on a daily basis (less than 0.5%).

1981 – 2007: Grades 7, 9, 11

☐ Figure 3.4.3 and Table 3.4.3b present trends in the frequency of past year drinking among drinkers between 1981 and 2007. Despite some minor fluctuation in the frequency of drinking among the total sample, and among drinkers, there are no dominant long-term or short-term changes within either group.

Table 3.4.2a: Frequency of Alcohol Use During the Past Year Among the Total Sample, 1999 – 2007, Grades 7 to 12

		Percentage of Total Sample				
		1999	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
	(N)	(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
None						
Total		**34.0**	**33.8**	**38.0**	**36.1**	**38.7**
Sex	Males	30.3	31.7	37.7	35.4	38.3
	Females	37.8	35.7	38.2	36.8	39.3
On Special Occasions only						
Total		**23.7**	**25.1**	**24.3**	**24.6**	**23.0**
Sex	Males	23.8	25.2	24.0	22.4	23.3
	Females	23.6	24.9	24.6	26.9	22.8
Once a Month or Less						
Total		**16.1**	**16.0**	**13.9**	**14.7**	**15.1**
Sex	Males	16.0	14.9	12.4	14.1	13.3
	Females	16.3	17.3	15.5	15.4	17.1
2-3 Times a Month						
Total		**13.0**	**13.0**	**13.5**	**14.2**	**12.9**
Sex	Males	13.3	11.9	12.8	14.8	13.6
	Females	12.6	14.2	14.2	13.6	12.1
At Least Once a Week						
Total		**12.3**	**11.7**	**10.1**	**10.0**	**9.8**
Sex	Males	15.1	14.0	12.7	13.0	11.0
	Females	9.4	9.6	7.3	7.1	8.6
Almost Daily						
Total		**0.9**	†	†	†	†
Sex	Males	1.5	0.6	†	0.5	0.5
	Females	†	†	†	†	†

Notes: (1) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (2) no significant changes over time.
Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you drink **alcohol** - liquor (rum, whiskey, etc.), wine or beer?
Source: *OSDUHS,* Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.4.2b: Frequency of Alcohol Use During the Past Year Among the Total Sample, 1987 – 2007, Grades 7, 9, 11 only

		Percentage of Total Sample										
		1987	**1989**	**1991**	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
	(N)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
None												
Total		**34.9**	**37.4**	**45.7**	**46.4**	**44.0**	**43.1**	**37.3**	**37.2**	**42.2**	**41.1**	**43.9**
Sex	Males	34.1	35.0	45.9	46.4	43.1	43.2	34.3	32.6	41.9	41.0	43.1
	Females	35.6	39.7	45.4	46.5	44.9	43.0	40.2	41.5	42.6	41.2	44.8
On Special Occasions only												
Total		**30.9**	**28.4**	**23.0**	**25.0**	**21.7**	**20.2**	**24.1**	**25.2**	**24.7**	**24.1**	**22.9**
Sex	Males	30.0	29.1	21.3	24.8	20.3	20.8	24.4	25.8	25.6	23.0	23.8
	Females	31.8	27.7	24.9	25.2	23.1	19.8	23.8	24.5	23.8	25.2	22.1
Once a Month or Less												
Total		**14.5**	**13.8**	**13.5**	**13.2**	**15.4**	**15.3**	**15.0**	**14.6**	**12.1**	**14.0**	**13.0**
Sex	Males	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.7	16.0	13.3	14.7	15.5	10.6	12.1	11.3
	Females	15.6	14.5	14.2	13.7	14.9	17.1	15.4	13.8	13.7	16.0	14.8
2-3 Times a Month												
Total		**10.2**	**10.1**	**9.2**	**8.5**	**11.4**	**12.3**	**11.7**	**11.9**	**11.6**	**12.2**	**11.8**
Sex	Males	11.4	10.3	8.5	7.5	11.4	12.2	11.9	12.8	10.4	12.4	12.8
	Females	9.0	9.9	9.9	9.4	11.4	12.4	11.5	11.1	12.8	12.0	10.7
At Least Once a Week												
Total		**8.9**	**10.1**	**8.3**	**6.5**	**7.1**	**8.6**	**11.0**	**10.8**	**9.0**	**8.3**	**8.0**
Sex	Males	10.1	12.1	10.7	8.3	8.7	9.7	13.0	12.8	11.0	11.2	8.3
	Females	7.7	8.1	5.5	4.7	5.6	7.6	9.0	8.8	6.8	5.4	7.6
Almost Daily												
Total		**0.7**	†	†	†	†	**0.5**	**0.9**	†	†	†	†
Sex	Males	1.2	0.5	0.6	†	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.6	†	†	0.6
	Females	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

Note: † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%.
Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you drink **alcohol** - liquor (rum, whiskey, etc.), wine or beer?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.4.3a: Frequency of Alcohol Use During the Past Year *Among Drinkers*, 1999 – 2007, Grades 7 to 12

		Percentage of Drinkers				
		1999	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
	(N)	(2914)	(2484)	(4421)	(5068)	(4099)
On Special Occasions only						
Total		**36.0**	**37.8**	**38.5**	**39.2**	**37.6**
Sex	Males	34.2	36.9	34.6	38.6	37.7
	Females	38.0	38.8	42.5	39.8	37.6
Once a Month or Less						
Total		**24.4**	**24.2**	**23.0**	**22.4**	**24.7**
Sex	Males	23.0	23.0	21.8	19.8	21.6
	Females	26.2	25.4	24.3	25.1	28.1
2-3 Times a Month						
Total		**19.6**	**19.6**	**22.3**	**21.7**	**21.0**
Sex	Males	19.0	18.7	22.9	20.6	22.1
	Females	20.3	20.5	21.6	23.0	19.9
At Least Once a Week						
Total		**18.6**	**17.7**	**15.7**	**16.2**	**16.0**
Sex	Males	21.6	20.5	20.0	20.3	17.8
	Females	15.2	14.9	11.2	11.8	14.1
Almost Daily						
Total		**1.3**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.6**
Sex	Males	2.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9
	Females	†	†	†	†	†

Notes: (1) † estimate suppressed, or less than 0.5%; (2) no significant changes over time.
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.4.3
Frequency of Drinking During the Past Year Among Drinkers, 1981–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

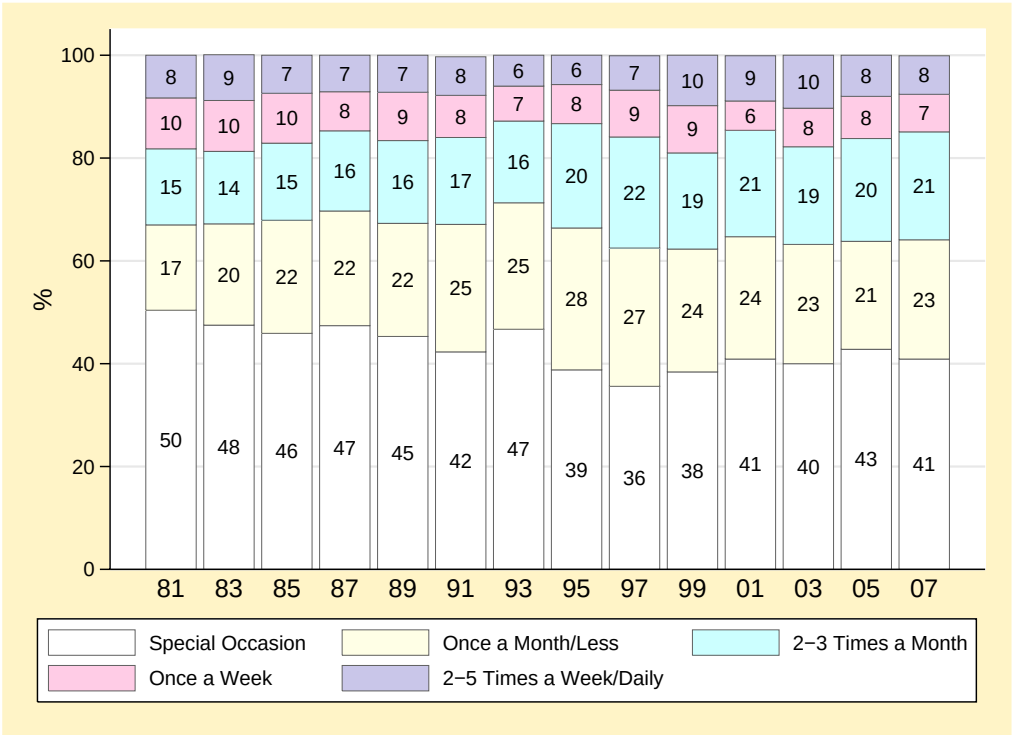


Table 3.4.3b: Frequency of Alcohol Use During the Past Year *Among Drinkers*, 1987 – 2007, Grades 7, 9, 11 only

		Percentage of Drinkers										
		1987	**1989**	**1991**	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
	(N)	(2132)	(1872)	(1612)	(1337)	(1577)	(1749)	(1482)	(1173)	(2154)	(2474)	(1952)
On Special Occasions only												
Total		**47.4**	**45.3**	**42.3**	**46.7**	**38.8**	**35.6**	**38.4**	**40.0**	**40.9**	**42.8**	**40.9**
Sex	Males	45.5	44.7	39.4	46.2	35.7	36.5	37.2	38.3	39.0	44.1	41.8
	Females	49.3	45.9	45.6	47.2	41.9	34.8	39.7	41.9	42.8	41.5	40.0
Once a Month or Less												
Total		**22.3**	**22.0**	**24.8**	**24.6**	**27.6**	**26.9**	**23.9**	**23.2**	**23.8**	**21.0**	**23.2**
Sex	Males	20.2	20.0	23.8	23.7	28.2	23.5	22.3	22.9	20.5	18.3	19.9
	Females	24.3	24.1	26.0	25.6	27.0	30.0	25.7	23.6	27.3	23.9	26.8
2-3 Times a Month												
Total		**15.6**	**16.1**	**16.9**	**15.9**	**20.3**	**21.6**	**18.7**	**19.0**	**20.7**	**20.0**	**21.0**
Sex	Males	17.2	15.9	15.8	14.0	20.0	21.4	18.1	18.9	21.0	18.0	22.6
	Females	14.0	16.4	18.2	17.7	20.6	21.8	19.3	19.0	20.4	22.2	19.3
At Least Once a Week												
Total		**13.6**	**16.1**	**15.2**	**12.2**	**12.7**	**15.1**	**17.6**	**17.1**	**14.1**	**15.6**	**14.2**
Sex	Males	15.3	18.7	19.8	15.6	15.2	17.1	19.9	19.0	18.9	19.0	14.6
	Females	12.0	13.5	10.1	8.9	10.2	13.3	15.1	15.1	9.2	11.9	13.8
Almost Daily												
Total		**1.1**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**1.4**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.7**
Sex	Males	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.2
	Females	†	†	†	0.7	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

Note: † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%.
Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you drink **alcohol** - liquor (rum, whiskey, etc.), wine or beer?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Frequency of Drinking in the Past Month

(Tables 3.4.4a, 3.4.4b)

Students were also asked about their use of alcohol during the four weeks before the survey.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- As seen in Table 3.4.4a, 57.5% of students did not drink alcohol during the month before the survey (thus, 42.5% did drink). Just over one-quarter (28.6%) of students drank only once or twice in past month; 9.9% drank once or twice per week; while 4.0% drank 3 or more times per week during the past month.

- Males are slightly more likely to report drinking more often in the past month. For example, 4.7% of males drank 3 or more times per week, compared to 3.3% of females.

- As expected, the older students are more likely to report drinking more frequently during the past month.

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Table 3.4.3a also presents the past month drinking frequencies from 1999 to 2007. Apart from a decline in any drinking in the past month (e.g., 48.3% did not drink during the past month in 1999 vs. 57.5% in 2007), there has been no major shift in drinking frequency over this short-term period.

1987 – 2007: Grades 7, 9, 11

- Table 3.4.3b presents the past month drinking frequency from 1987 to 2007. Over the long-term, any past month drinking declined, yet there have been no major shifts in frequent drinking (e.g., 3+ times per week).

Table 3.4.4a: Frequency of Alcohol Use During the Past Month Among the Total Sample, 1999–2007, Grades 7 to 12

	Percentage of Total Sample				
	1999	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
(N)	(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
Total					
Not in Past 4 Weeks	**48.3**	**53.7**	**54.7**	**57.3**	**57.5** [b]
Once or Twice	**33.5**	**30.0**	**28.7**	**28.6**	**28.6**
Once or Twice a Week	**12.5**	**11.5**	**11.6**	**10.2**	**9.9**
3 + Times a Week	**5.7**	**4.8**	**5.0**	**3.9**	**4.0**
Males					
Not in Past 4 Weeks	44.3	50.7	53.4	56.0	57.5
Once or Twice	33.9	28.6	27.6	27.3	27.2
Once or Twice a Week	13.5	14.5	12.7	11.3	10.5
3 + Times a Week	8.3	6.2	6.3	5.4	4.7
Females					
Not in Past 4 Weeks	52.5	56.6	56.0	58.7	57.4
Once or Twice	33.1	31.4	29.7	30.1	30.1
Once or Twice a Week	11.4	8.6	10.6	8.9	9.2
3 + Times a Week	3.1	3.4	3.7	2.3	3.3
Grade 7					
Not in Past 4 Weeks	76.4	83.0	82.4	85.4	85.6
Once or Twice	20.1	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.4
Once or Twice a Week	2.7	1.3	2.8	1.0	0.9
3 + Times a Week	0.8	1.5	1.8	0.5	1.1
Grade 8					
Not in Past 4 Weeks	58.8	69.2	74.9	72.6	77.4
Once or Twice	31.7	24.5	20.1	22.6	18.3
Once or Twice a Week	6.2	4.7	3.5	2.7	2.7
3 + Times a Week	3.3	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.6
Grade 9					
Not in Past 4 Weeks	50.8	54.9	55.7	59.9	62.4
Once or Twice	33.4	32.9	30.2	28.0	26.7
Once or Twice a Week	10.3	9.0	8.9	8.7	7.7
3 + Times a Week	5.5	3.2	5.2	3.4	3.2
Grade 10					
Not in Past 4 Weeks	42.0	40.9	47.3	52.1	51.0
Once or Twice	34.9	33.2	34.5	33.6	33.3
Once or Twice a Week	15.0	19.4	13.1	10.4	11.1
3 + Times a Week	8.0	6.6	5.1	3.9	4.6
Grade 11					
Not in Past 4 Weeks	31.6	35.6	41.0	42.3	41.2
Once or Twice	40.5	37.6	32.5	34.2	37.1
Once or Twice a Week	19.1	16.8	19.4	16.5	16.4
3 + Times a Week	8.8	9.9	7.1	6.9	5.3
Grade 12					
Not in Past 4 Weeks	29.2	34.9	34.1	35.5	35.6
Once or Twice	40.2	39.8	38.3	38.5	39.4
Once or Twice a Week	22.6	18.9	19.4	19.9	17.6
3 + Times a Week	8.0	6.4	8.2	6.1	7.4

Notes: (1) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (2) [b] 2007 vs. 1999, significant difference p<.01.
Q: During the **last 4 weeks** have often did you drink alcohol (liquor, wine, beer, or coolers)?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.4.4b: Frequency of Alcohol Use During the Past Month Among the Total Sample, 1987 – 2007, Grades 7, 9, 11 only

	Percentage of Total Sample										
	1987	**1989**	**1991**	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
(N)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
Total											
Not in Past 4 Weeks	**50.9**	**53.4**	**59.3**	**57.8**	**58.1**	**56.5**	**51.6**	**58.1**	**58.2**	**62.4**	**62.5**
Once or Twice	**35.6**	**34.2**	**28.6**	**31.1**	**29.5**	**29.8**	**32.0**	**28.3**	**26.1**	**25.2**	**25.8**
Once or Twice a Week	**9.1**	**8.4**	**7.7**	**8.6**	**8.9**	**10.2**	**11.1**	**8.9**	**10.9**	**8.8**	**8.5**
3 + Times a Week	**4.3**	**4.0**	**4.4**	**2.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**5.3**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**3.6**	**3.3**
Males											
Not in Past 4 Weeks	48.0	50.8	57.3	55.9	57.3	55.2	47.6	56.3	54.0	62.3	62.7
Once or Twice	35.8	34.6	27.7	31.0	27.7	28.5	32.4	27.0	28.2	23.2	24.8
Once or Twice a Week	10.6	9.7	9.4	9.6	10.4	11.5	12.2	10.9	11.3	9.4	8.7
3 + Times a Week	5.6	4.9	5.6	3.5	4.6	4.8	7.8	5.8	6.5	5.2	3.8
Females											
Not in Past 4 Weeks	53.7	55.8	61.5	59.6	59.0	57.7	55.6	60.0	58.2	62.5	62.2
Once or Twice	35.4	33.9	29.7	31.2	31.2	31.0	31.6	29.7	26.1	27.4	26.8
Once or Twice a Week	7.8	7.1	5.8	7.7	7.4	8.9	10.0	6.8	10.9	8.2	8.2
3 + Times a Week	3.1	3.2	3.0	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.5	4.9	2.0	2.7
Grade 7											
Not in Past 4 Weeks	72.0	74.1	79.7	75.6	78.9	80.3	76.4	83.0	82.4	85.4	85.6
Once or Twice	22.9	21.6	17.5	19.2	17.3	15.7	20.1	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.4
Once or Twice a Week	3.1	2.8	1.8	3.6	2.0	2.6	2.7	1.3	2.8	1.0	0.9
3 + Times a Week	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.8	0.5	1.1
Grade 9											
Not in Past 4 Weeks	51.9	50.4	56.5	59.8	59.2	56.8	50.8	54.9	55.7	59.9	85.6
Once or Twice	37.0	38.7	31.0	29.9	30.5	31.6	33.4	32.9	30.2	28.0	12.4
Once or Twice a Week	7.5	7.1	7.5	8.0	7.4	8.0	10.3	9.0	8.9	8.7	0.9
3 + Times a Week	3.6	3.7	5.0	2.3	2.9	3.6	5.5	3.2	5.2	3.4	1.1
Grade 11											
Not in Past 4 Weeks	31.2	35.1	43.7	41.1	39.8	35.5	31.6	35.6	41.0	42.3	85.6
Once or Twice	45.6	41.8	36.4	42.1	38.7	40.3	40.5	37.6	32.5	34.2	12.4
Once or Twice a Week	16.0	15.9	13.2	13.4	16.1	18.8	19.1	16.8	19.4	16.5	0.9
3 + Times a Week	7.2	7.2	6.7	3.4	5.4	5.5	8.8	9.9	7.1	6.9	1.1

Note: † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%.
Q: During the **last 4 weeks** have often did you drink alcohol (liquor, wine, beer, or coolers)?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

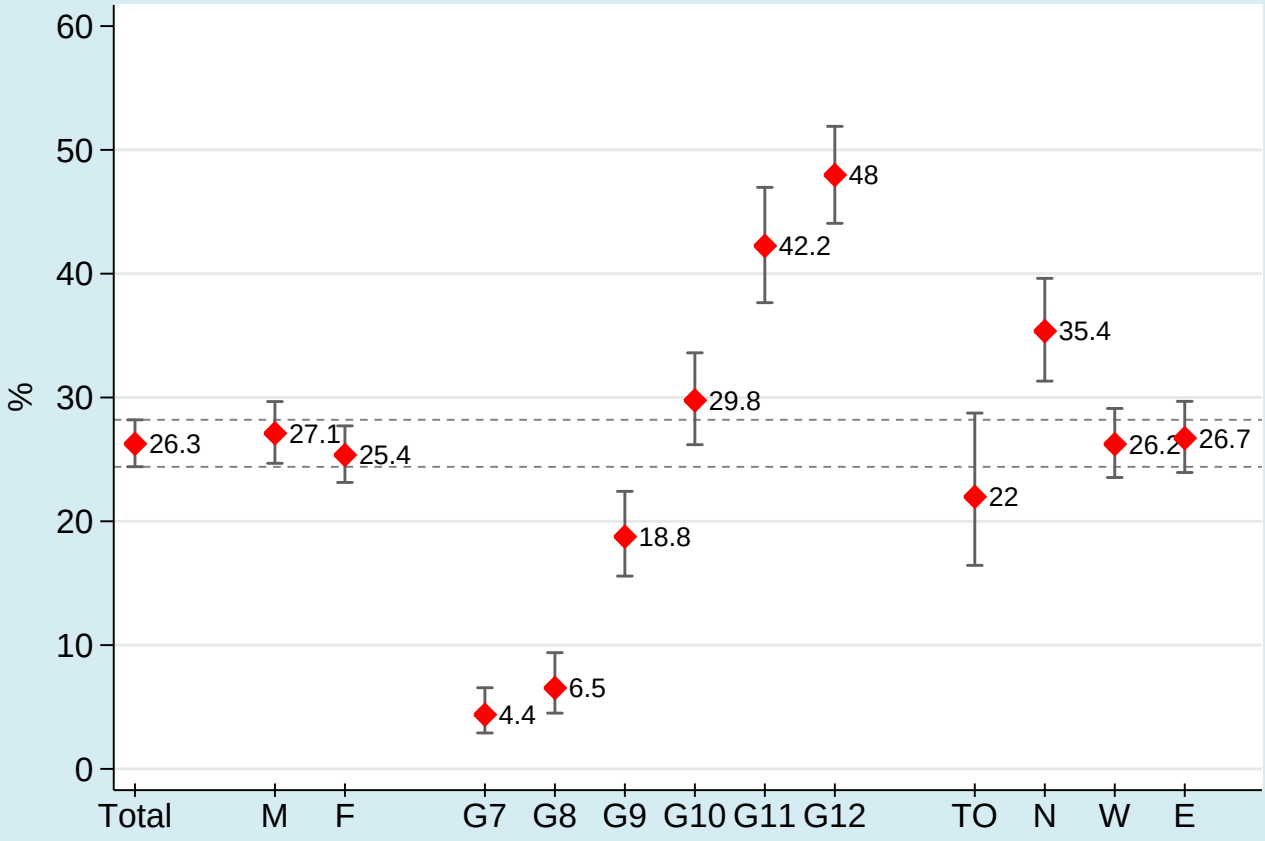
Heavy Drinking Among the Total Sample

(Tables 3.4.5 – 3.4.7; Figures 3.4.4 – 3.4.6)

We use two indicators of heavy drinking in this report: consuming 5 or more drinks on a single occasion ("binge drinking"), and becoming drunk (i.e., drinking until becoming ill). Both refer to the past-4-week period (past month).

	Heavy Drinking in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Heavy Drinking
Total Sample	■ Overall, about one-quarter (26.3%) of students report binge drinking at least once during the 4 weeks before the survey. This percentage represents about 262,400 students in grades 7 through 12. ■ A similar proportion (24.4%) reported becoming drunk at least once during the past 4 weeks, representing about 228,100 students across Ontario. ■ About 9.6% of all students report binge drinking 2 to 3 times during the 4 weeks before the survey. Another 5.2% report binge drinking 4 or more times (see Table 3.4.6a).	☐ In 2007, the overall percentage of students reporting binge drinking during the past 4 weeks, as well as the percentage becoming drunk, did not significantly change compared to 2005, or compared to 1999. ☐ Over the long-term, binge drinking among grades 7, 9, and 11 climbed steadily during the late 1990s (from an all-time low of 15% in 1993 to an all-time high of 26% in 1999), and has remained steady in recent years. ☐ Drunkenness has followed a similar pattern, climbing steadily over the 1990s to an all-time high in 2003, and remaining steady since then.
Sex	■ Binge drinking does not significantly differ between males (27.1%) and females (25.4%). Nor is there a difference in reported drunkenness between males (24.7%) and females (24.2%).	☐ Between 1999 and 2007, males showed a decline in binge drinking, from 32.1% to 27.1%. Heavy drinking among females has remained steady over the short-term.
Grade	■ Heavy drinking increases significantly with grade: binge drinking is lowest among 7th-graders (4.4%) and climbs to a high of 48.0% among 12th-graders. Drunkenness is lowest among 7th-graders (3.2%) and peaks in grade 12 (45.8%).	☐ Between 1999 and 2007, significant decreases in binge drinking were found for only students in grade 8 (from 13.8% down to 6.5%). No grade showed a significant change in reported drunkenness since 1999.
Region	■ Heavy drinking varies significantly by region. Northern students are the most likely to report binge drinking (35.4%) and drunkenness (35.0%) compared to students in the other three regions.	☐ Despite some fluctuations, no region showed a significant change in 2007, compared to both 2005 and 1999 estimates.

Figure 3.4.4
Binge Drinking in the Past Month by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.4.5: Percentage Reporting Binge Drinking at Least Once During the Past Month, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(7726)**	**(6323)**
(N[2])	**(3927)**	**(3920)**	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**	**(3215)**
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**27.6** (25.1-30.3)	**26.0** (23.3-28.8)	**26.5** (24.4-28.7)	**22.7** (20.4-25.2)	**26.3** (24.4-28.2)
Total[2]	**18.3** (16.3-20.4)	**23.8** (21.5-26.2)	**20.0** (19.2-20.8)	**20.9** (19.0-23.0)	**19.2** (16.4-22.5)	**18.8** (16.2-21.7)	**20.3** (17.5-23.5)	**18.3** (16.0-20.7)	**15.0** (13.4-16.8)	**18.6** (15.1-22.6)	**22.1** (19.8-24.6)	**25.7** (22.1-29.6)	**22.1** (18.5-26.1)	**24.6** (22.1-27.4)	**19.0** (16.7-21.5)	**22.2** (20.0-24.6) [cd]
Sex																
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**32.1** (29.2-35.1)	**29.4** (25.5-33.6)	**29.4** (26.4-32.6)	**25.1** (22.1-28.2)	**27.1** (24.7-29.7) [b]
Males[2]	**20.6** (18.2-23.3)	**27.3** (24.6-30.1)	**22.7** (21.1-24.4)	**24.7** (22.4-27.1)	**22.9** (18.3-28.1)	**21.4** (17.3-26.0)	**23.0** (20.0-26.4)	**20.2** (17.9-22.8)	**16.4** (13.9-19.2)	**21.6** (17.6-26.1)	**23.8** (21.1-26.8)	**29.7** (25.6-34.2)	**26.1** (21.5-31.3)	**27.7** (24.1-31.6)	**19.9** (17.0-23.1)	**22.9** (19.9-26.1)
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**23.0** (19.7-26.8)	**22.6** (20.1-25.4)	**23.8** (21.5-26.2)	**20.2** (17.9-22.7)	**25.4** (23.1-27.7)
Females[2]	**16.2** (13.9-18.9)	**20.2** (17.6-23.1)	**17.0** (15.1-19.1)	**17.3** (14.9-19.9)	**15.5** (12.5-19.0)	**16.4** (14.0-19.0)	**17.7** (14.2-21.9)	**16.0** (13.0-19.7)	**13.7** (11.3-16.5)	**15.7** (12.6-19.4)	**20.6** (17.6-24.1)	**21.5** (17.3-26.4)	**18.0** (14.4-22.1)	**21.7** (18.7-25.0)	**18.0** (15.4-21.0)	**21.6** (18.8-24.5)
Grade																
7	**4.7** (3.4-6.5)	**8.8** (6.8-11.2)	**3.4** (2.5-4.5)	**5.5** (2.9-10.3)	**4.1** (1.9-8.4)	**4.2** (2.5-6.9)	**3.3** (2.4-4.5)	**2.4** (1.5-4.0)	**3.1** (2.1-4.6)	**2.6** (2.2-3.1)	**3.0** (2.3-3.9)	**5.0** (3.5-7.1)	**4.2** (2.7-6.7)	**5.8** (4.0-8.4)	**3.4** (2.1-5.5)	**4.4** (2.9-6.6)
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**13.8** (11.1-16.9)	**12.0** (8.5-16.8)	**7.7** (5.6-10.5)	**7.4** (5.8-9.5)	**6.5** (4.5-9.4) [b]
9	**17.2** (14.3-20.6)	**23.1** (20.0-26.5)	**20.4** (19.1-21.7)	**21.9** (19.6-24.3)	**16.1** (10.6-23.7)	**16.5** (12.6-21.3)	**20.3** (17.7-23.2)	**18.3** (13.8-23.8)	**12.3** (9.7-15.4)	**13.9** (9.1-20.6)	**19.8** (15.6-24.9)	**23.8** (18.7-29.7)	**21.7** (17.0-27.2)	**23.5** (20.3-27.0)	**18.8** (15.4-22.7)	**18.8** (15.6-22.4)
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**35.2** (29.7-41.0)	**34.7** (30.6-39.0)	**29.8** (25.7-34.3)	**26.2** (22.8-30.0)	**29.8** (26.2-33.6)
11	**36.2** (32.2-40.5)	**41.6** (36.8-46.5)	**38.3** (32.3-44.9)	**42.1** (38.8-45.4)	**37.7** (32.5-43.2)	**34.2** (26.2-43.2)	**38.6** (30.8-47.1)	**32.8** (28.5-37.4)	**27.7** (24.5-31.2)	**36.9** (28.5-45.2)	**41.4** (36.3-46.6)	**45.7** (39.1-52.5)	**41.7** (36.1-47.5)	**40.9** (36.0-46.0)	**34.5** (30.4-38.8)	**42.2** (37.7-47.0)
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**44.6** (38.6-50.7)	**48.0** (37.1-59.0)	**45.2** (39.9-50.6)	**42.5** (37.8-47.4)	**48.0** (44.1-51.9)

Continued….

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(7726)**	**(6323)**
(N[2])	**(3927)**	**(3920)**	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**	**(3215)**
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**16.3** (13.0-20.3)	**18.1** (12.0-26.4)	**17.8** (14.5-21.7)	**14.8** (11.4-19.1)	**22.0** (16.4-28.7)
Toronto[2]	—	—	**15.4** (13.1-17.9)	**16.9** (12.4-22.5)	**16.7** (10.1-26.2)	**12.1** (8.5-16.8)	**14.5** (7.4-26.3)	**13.2** (10.3-16.7)	**8.5** (6.4-11.1)	**12.3** (6.9-21.1)	**13.7** (11.8-15.8)	**16.1** (12.6-20.4)	**19.5** (11.7-30.8)	**14.9** (11.0-19.7)	**12.5** (9.7-15.8)	**16.7** (11.0-24.4)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**37.4** (31.1-44.2)	**30.9** (26.0-36.3)	**32.6** (28.2-37.3)	**32.8** (28.5-37.4)	**35.4** (31.3-39.6)
North[2]	—	—	**17.4** (14.2-21.3)	**22.4** (18.2-27.4)	**22.9** (18.6-27.9)	**25.6** (17.0-36.6)	**31.0** (22.2-41.4)	**24.8** (15.8-36.9)	**27.0** (21.5-33.2)	**25.2** (18.4-33.4)	**25.0** (20.4-30.2)	**25.7** (19.0-33.8)	**29.4** (23.4-36.1)	**31.2** (25.6-37.3)	**25.9** (21.6-30.7)	**33.7** (27.2-41.0)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**32.4** (27.9-37.3)	**28.8** (24.6-33.4)	**27.9** (24.3-31.8)	**24.0** (20.5-27.8)	**26.2** (23.5-29.1)
West[2]	—	—	**22.3** (21.5-23.1)	**22.5** (18.9-26.6)	**20.1** (17.0-23.8)	**17.0** (12.5-22.6)	**19.8** (15.3-25.3)	**19.8** (16.9-23.2)	**18.4** (15.4-21.9)	**16.4** (10.0-25.7)	**24.5** (22.1-27.1)	**29.3** (22.6-37.0)	**22.4** (17.8-27.9)	**26.2** (22.1-30.8)	**19.6** (16.2-23.5)	**22.5** (19.6-25.6)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**24.8** (21.1-28.9)	**25.6** (21.5-30.3)	**28.0** (24.2-32.1)	**23.2** (18.5-28.8)	**26.7** (23.9-29.7)
East[2]	—	—	**20.8** (18.9-22.9)	**21.2** (18.9-23.6)	**18.6** (12.5-26.8)	**24.6** (21.2-28.4)	**21.4** (18.6-24.5)	**17.5** (13.0-23.1)	**11.0** (8.9-13.6)	**24.2** (22.0-26.5)	**23.5** (17.3-31.2)	**26.6** (21.1-33.0)	**21.8** (15.2-30.3)	**26.5** (21.6-32.2)	**20.0** (15.3-25.9)	**22.6** (18.7-26.9)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (4) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (5) there are no significant differences between 2005 and 2007; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect, p<.01; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect, p<.01.

Q: How many times in the **last 4 weeks** have you had **5 or more drinks of alcohol** on the **same occasion**?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.4.6a: Frequency of Binge Drinking During the Past Month Among the Total Sample, 1999 – 2007, Grades 7 to 12

	Percentage of Total Sample				
	1999	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
(N)	(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
Total					
Never	**72.4**	**74.0**	**73.5**	**77.3**	**73.7**
Once	**11.3**	**10.7**	**10.1**	**9.3**	**11.4**
2 to 3 times	**10.2**	**9.9**	**9.9**	**8.5**	**9.6**
4 + times	**6.1**	**5.4**	**6.4**	**4.9**	**5.2**
Males					
Never	67.9	70.6	70.6	74.9	72.9
Once	11.0	10.8	10.7	9.1	11.3
2 to 3 times	12.8	11.4	10.2	9.6	9.5
4 + times	8.3	7.1	8.4	6.3	6.3
Females					
Never	77.0	77.4	76.2	79.8	74.6
Once	11.7	10.6	9.6	9.5	11.5
2 to 3 times	7.5	8.4	9.6	7.3	9.7
4 + times	3.9	3.6	4.5	3.4	4.1
Grade 7					
Never	95.0	95.8	94.2	96.6	95.6
Once	3.2	2.2	3.2	2.6	2.7
2 to 3 times	1.1	1.5	2.3	0.6	1.2
4 + times	0.6	0.5	†	†	0.5
Grade 8					
Never	86.2	88.0	92.3	92.6	93.5
Once	7.6	8.7	5.0	3.4	4.1
2 to 3 times	4.4	2.8	2.0	3.1	1.8
4 + times	1.8	†	0.7	0.9	0.6
Grade 9					
Never	76.2	78.3	76.5	81.2	81.2
Once	11.4	10.6	10.3	8.5	8.8
2 to 3 times	8.8	7.9	9.3	7.2	6.6
4 + times	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.3
Grade 10					
Never	64.8	65.3	70.2	73.8	70.2
Once	12.6	12.9	11.5	11.9	14.0
2 to 3 times	16.3	14.6	11.0	10.2	10.7
4 + times	6.4	7.1	7.3	4.1	5.2
Grade 11					
Never	54.3	58.3	59.1	65.5	57.8
Once	16.3	15.0	13.0	13.1	18.2
2 to 3 times	17.1	16.1	15.8	12.5	15.9
4 + times	12.3	10.5	12.1	8.9	8.2
Grade 12					
Never	55.4	52.0	54.8	57.5	52.0
Once	17.4	16.5	16.2	15.5	18.0
2 to 3 times	14.2	18.5	16.6	15.9	18.4
4 + times	13.1	13.0	12.4	11.1	11.6

Notes: (1) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (2) no significant changes over time.
Q: How many times in the **last 4 weeks** have you had **5 or more drinks of alcohol** on the **same occasion**?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.4.6b: Frequency of Binge Drinking During the Past Month Among the Total Sample, 1987 – 2007, Grades 7, 9, 11 only

		Percentage of Total Sample										
		1987	**1989**	**1991**	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
	(N)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
Total												
	Never	**81.2**	**79.7**	**81.7**	**85.0**	**81.4**	**77.9**	**74.3**	**77.9**	**75.4**	**81.0**	**77.7**
	Once	**8.2**	**8.2**	**7.6**	**7.1**	**8.8**	**9.8**	**10.7**	**9.2**	**9.2**	**8.1**	**10.1**
	2 to 3 times	**6.2**	**7.5**	**6.3**	**5.2**	**6.3**	**7.8**	**9.4**	**8.3**	**9.6**	**6.8**	**8.1**
	4 + times	**4.3**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**2.8**	**3.4**	**4.5**	**5.6**	**4.5**	**5.8**	**4.0**	**4.1**
Males												
	Never	78.6	77.0	79.8	83.6	78.4	76.2	70.3	73.9	72.3	80.1	77.1
	Once	8.3	8.9	8.0	7.3	9.4	8.6	10.2	10.1	9.8	7.4	10.4
	2 to 3 times	7.5	8.3	6.2	4.9	7.2	8.8	11.9	9.6	10.3	7.1	8.3
	4 + times	5.5	5.8	6.1	4.2	4.9	6.4	7.6	6.4	7.6	5.4	4.2
Females												
	Never	83.6	82.3	84.0	86.3	84.3	79.4	78.5	82.0	78.3	82.0	78.4
	Once	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.8	8.3	10.8	11.1	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.8
	2 to 3 times	5.0	6.6	6.5	5.5	5.5	7.0	6.8	7.0	9.0	6.6	7.8
	4 + times	3.2	3.5	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.9	3.6	2.6	4.1	2.6	3.9
Grade 7												
	Never	95.8	97.0	97.5	96.9	97.4	97.0	95.0	95.8	94.2	96.6	95.6
	Once	2.1	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.2	3.2	2.2	3.2	2.6	2.7
	2 to 3 times	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.3	0.6	1.2
	4 + times	0.9	0.7	†	0.5	†	0.6	0.6	0.5	†	†	0.5
Grade 9												
	Never	83.5	80.0	81.7	87.7	86.1	80.2	76.2	78.3	76.5	81.2	81.2
	Once	7.8	9.0	9.3	7.0	8.2	10.4	11.4	10.6	10.3	8.5	8.8
	2 to 3 times	5.3	8.2	5.8	4.6	4.2	6.4	8.8	7.9	9.3	7.2	6.6
	4 + times	3.3	3.1	3.2	0.7	1.5	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.3
Grade 11												
	Never	65.8	61.4	67.2	72.3	63.1	58.6	54.3	58.3	59.1	65.5	57.8
	Once	14.1	14.2	11.7	11.4	15.8	16.7	16.3	15.0	13.0	13.1	18.2
	2 to 3 times	11.6	13.6	11.9	9.6	13.3	15.1	17.1	16.1	15.8	12.5	15.9
	4 + times	8.4	10.9	9.2	6.7	7.9	9.6	12.3	10.5	12.1	8.9	8.2

Note: † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%.
Q: How many times in the **last 4 weeks** have you had **5 or more drinks of alcohol** on the **same occasion**?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.4.5
Percentage Reporting Binge Drinking During the Past Month, 1977–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

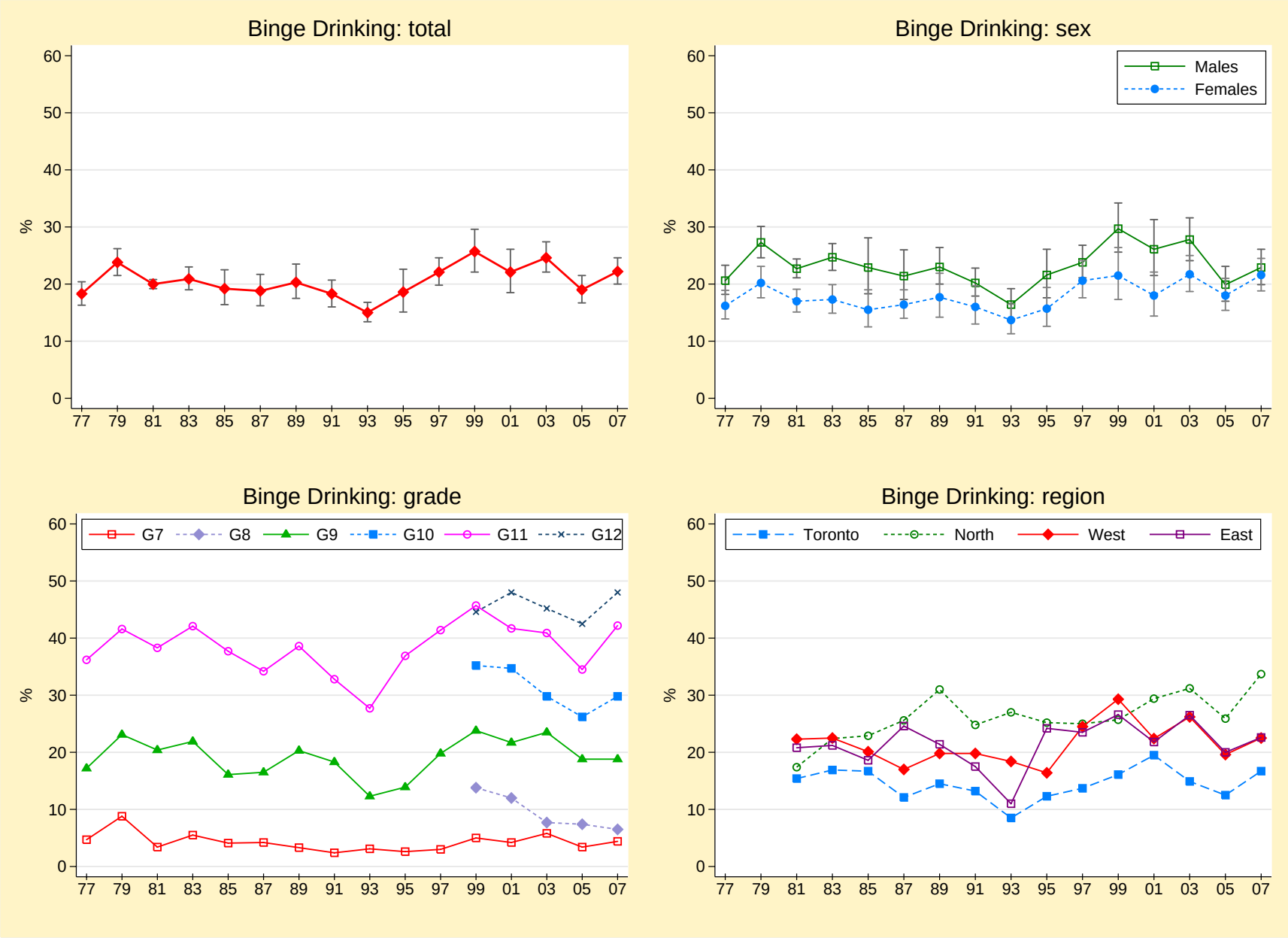


Table 3.4.7: Percentage Reporting Becoming Drunk at Least Once During the Past Month, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												(2148)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(1168)	(953)	(1618)	(1862)	(1488)
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.0 (22.6-27.7)	26.0 (23.1-29.2)	23.9 (21.4-26.6)	22.5 (19.9-25.3)	24.4 (22.3-26.7)
Total[2]	15.5 (13.8-17.4)	18.6 (16.8-20.5)	15.4 (13.6-17.5)	15.9 (14.1-18.0)	15.0 (12.8-17.3)	16.2 (13.3-19.6)	15.0 (13.5-16.6)	16.7 (14.8-18.7)	14.4 (13.0-15.9)	19.6 (16.2-23.6)	22.4 (20.8-24.0)	23.3 (20.0-27.0)	23.3 (19.4-27.7)	23.6 (20.7-26.8)	19.4 (16.8-22.4)	19.0 (16.4-21.9) [d]
Sex																
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.4 (24.6-30.3)	28.5 (24.4-32.9)	25.8 (22.6-29.3)	23.3 (20.3-26.5)	24.7 (21.8-27.8)
Males[2]	17.1 (15.0-19.3)	20.0 (17.7-22.7)	16.5 (14.8-18.5)	19.0 (16.4-22.0)	16.3 (13.6-19.3)	17.1 (13.5-21.4)	15.6 (13.7-17.7)	17.6 (15.7-19.6)	14.3 (12.8-15.9)	21.4 (17.9-25.4)	22.4 (20.3-24.7)	25.3 (21.2-29.8)	25.3 (20.6-30.7)	26.8 (22.8-31.1)	19.4 (16.1-23.3)	17.8 (14.7-21.4)
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.6 (19.4-26.2)	23.7 (20.3-27.4)	22.2 (19.0-25.7)	21.6 (18.8-24.7)	24.2 (21.6-26.9)
Females[2]	14.1 (12.1-16.4)	17.1 (14.9-19.6)	14.3 (11.4-17.7)	12.9 (11.3-14.7)	13.6 (10.7-17.1)	15.4 (12.8-18.2)	14.4 (12.0-17.2)	15.6 (12.9-18.8)	14.5 (12.2-17.0)	17.9 (14.3-22.3)	22.4 (20.6-24.2)	21.3 (17.4-25.8)	21.2 (16.3-27.1)	20.7 (16.8-25.3)	19.4 (16.4-22.9)	20.3 (16.7-24.5)
Grade																
7	6.5 (4.9-8.5)	7.8 (6.0-10.1)	4.4 (3.8-5.1)	6.0 (3.8-9.4)	4.3 (2.6-7.2)	4.3 (2.8-6.6)	2.9 (2.3-3.6)	4.2 (3.5-5.1)	4.3 (2.8-6.6)	3.8 (3.0-4.9)	4.8 (3.1-7.4)	4.3 (2.8-6.6)	4.8 (2.8-8.1)	3.6 (2.0-6.5)	3.4 (2.1-5.3)	3.2 (1.6-6.6)
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.8 (9.7-16.6)	12.8 (6.5-23.5)	6.2 (4.3-9.0)	7.0 (5.0-9.7)	7.9 (4.9-12.5)
9	15.5 (12.8-18.6)	19.8 (17.0-22.9)	16.7 (13.6-20.4)	19.1 (17.7-20.5)	14.6 (11.1-19.2)	16.4 (12.4-21.4)	18.3 (15.2-21.8)	17.4 (13.9-21.5)	13.8 (11.0-17.0)	16.1 (10.9-23.1)	20.2 (17.7-22.8)	21.5 (16.7-27.1)	24.5 (19.2-30.8)	24.5 (20.6-28.8)	20.4 (16.4-25.0)	17.1 (13.2-22.0)
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.7 (26.4-37.4)	36.0 (31.2-41.2)	25.8 (21.0-31.2)	26.9 (22.8-31.4)	29.0 (24.4-33.9)
11	26.3 (22.9-30.0)	29.0 (25.4-33.0)	26.5 (20.2-33.8)	26.3 (21.4-31.8)	25.8 (21.5-30.7)	26.7 (18.5-36.9)	23.7 (21.3-26.2)	27.4 (23.9-31.1)	23.4 (20.6-26.4)	36.7 (28.9-45.5)	40.2 (37.0-43.4)	41.7 (35.3-48.4)	40.7 (32.5-49.4)	39.6 (33.4-46.1)	33.6 (28.7-39.0)	35.8 (30.8-41.1)
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.0 (33.5-46.8)	38.3 (25.4-53.1)	38.7 (32.7-45.1)	39.3 (33.9-44.9)	45.8 (40.8-50.9)

Continued….

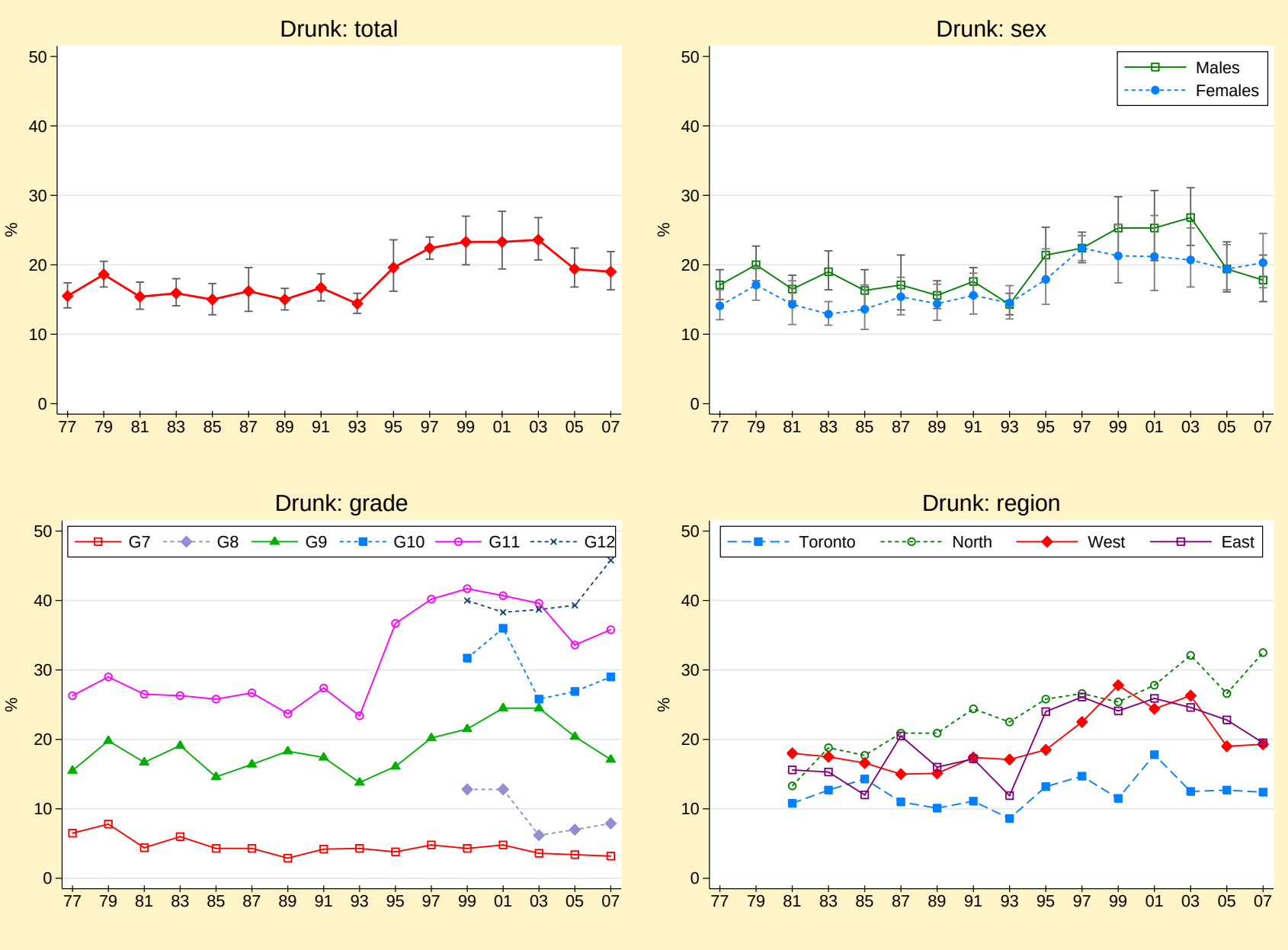
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												**(2148)**	**(1837)**	**(3152)**	**(3648)**	**(2935)**
(N[2])	**(3927)**	**(3920)**	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(1168)**	**(953)**	**(1618)**	**(1862)**	**(1488)**
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**12.2** (8.8-16.6)	**17.2** (10.8-26.2)	**13.7** (8.9-20.5)	**15.1** (10.4-21.2)	**20.7** (14.5-28.7)
Toronto[2]	—	—	**10.8** (7.8-14.5)	**12.7** (7.4-20.8)	**14.3** (11.4-17.7)	**11.0** (7.2-16.4)	**10.1** (6.4-15.6)	**11.1** (7.0-17.0)	**8.6** (6.5-11.2)	**13.2** (6.8-24.2)	**14.7** (14.2-15.2)	**11.5** (7.9-16.5)	**17.8** (9.5-30.8)	**12.5** (7.6-20.1)	**12.7** (8.1-19.2)	**12.4** (7.0-21.1)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**33.8** (28.6-39.3)	**29.4** (25.2-33.9)	**29.8** (24.2-36.0)	**32.3** (27.0-38.0)	**35.0** (30.0-40.4)
North[2]	—	—	**13.3** (9.2-19.0)	**18.8** (15.2-22.9)	**17.7** (12.6-24.3)	**20.9** (16.4-26.3)	**20.9** (14.3-29.4)	**24.4** (14.9-37.2)	**22.5** (16.6-29.7)	**25.8** (19.1-34.0)	**26.6** (22.9-30.7)	**25.4** (18.0-34.4)	**27.8** (23.1-33.1)	**32.1** (25.0-40.1)	**26.6** (21.2-32.8)	**32.5** (25.5-40.4)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**30.1** (25.6-35.0)	**29.4** (24.8-34.6)	**26.2** (22.0-30.9)	**22.6** (19.0-26.6)	**24.2** (21.5-27.1)
West[2]	—	—	**18.0** (15.3-21.0)	**17.5** (14.9-20.5)	**16.6** (14.6-18.8)	**15.0** (10.2-21.6)	**15.1** (13.4-17.0)	**17.4** (15.2-19.8)	**17.1** (15.3-19.1)	**18.5** (12.4-26.6)	**22.5** (21.2-23.9)	**27.8** (21.9-34.6)	**24.4** (19.5-30.1)	**26.3** (21.6-31.7)	**19.0** (15.3-23.3)	**19.3** (15.9-23.3)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**23.0** (19.3-27.2)	**26.2** (22.0-31.0)	**25.7** (21.9-29.8)	**25.3** (20.2-31.0)	**24.7** (20.8-29.2)
East[2]	—	—	**15.6** (14.9-16.4)	**15.3** (13.1-17.8)	**12.0** (6.8-20.4)	**20.5** (15.1-27.3)	**16.0** (13.5-19.0)	**17.2** (14.0-20.8)	**11.9** (8.9-15.8)	**24.0** (20.5-27.9)	**26.1** (21.6-31.2)	**24.1** (18.6-30.6)	**25.9** (18.8-34.6)	**24.6** (19.8-30.2)	**22.8** (17.5-29.2)	**19.5** (14.5-25.7)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (4) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (5) question asked of a random half sample from 1999 to 2007; (6) no significant differences between 2005 and 2007; 2007 vs. 1999, no significant differences; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect, p<.01.

Q: How many times in the **last 4 weeks** has drinking alcohol **made you drunk** (that is, you had so much that you could not do what you wanted to do, or you threw up)?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.4.6
Percentage Reporting Becoming Drunk During the Past Month, 1977–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Frequency of Binge Drinking Among Drinkers

(Tables 3.4.8a, 3.4.8b; Figure 3.4.7)

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- The majority (57.9%) of past-year drinkers do not report a binge drinking episode during the 4 weeks before the survey (Table 3.4.8a). On the opposite end, about one-in-twelve (8.5%) drinkers report binge drinking 4 times or more.

- Male drinkers are more likely to binge drink frequently compared to females. For example, 10.2% of males binged 4 or more times in the past 4 weeks, compared to 6.8% of females.

- Frequent binge drinking increases with grade: about 2% of grade 7 and grade 8 drinkers report binging 4 or more times, and this increases to about 14% of drinkers in grade 12.

1979 – 2007: Grades 7, 9, 11

- Figure 3.4.7 shows that frequent binge drinking increased in the 1990s, peaked in 1999, declined until 2005, and has increased again in 2007, although non-significantly.

Figure 3.4.7
Frequency of Binge Drinking During the Past Month Among Drinkers, 1979–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

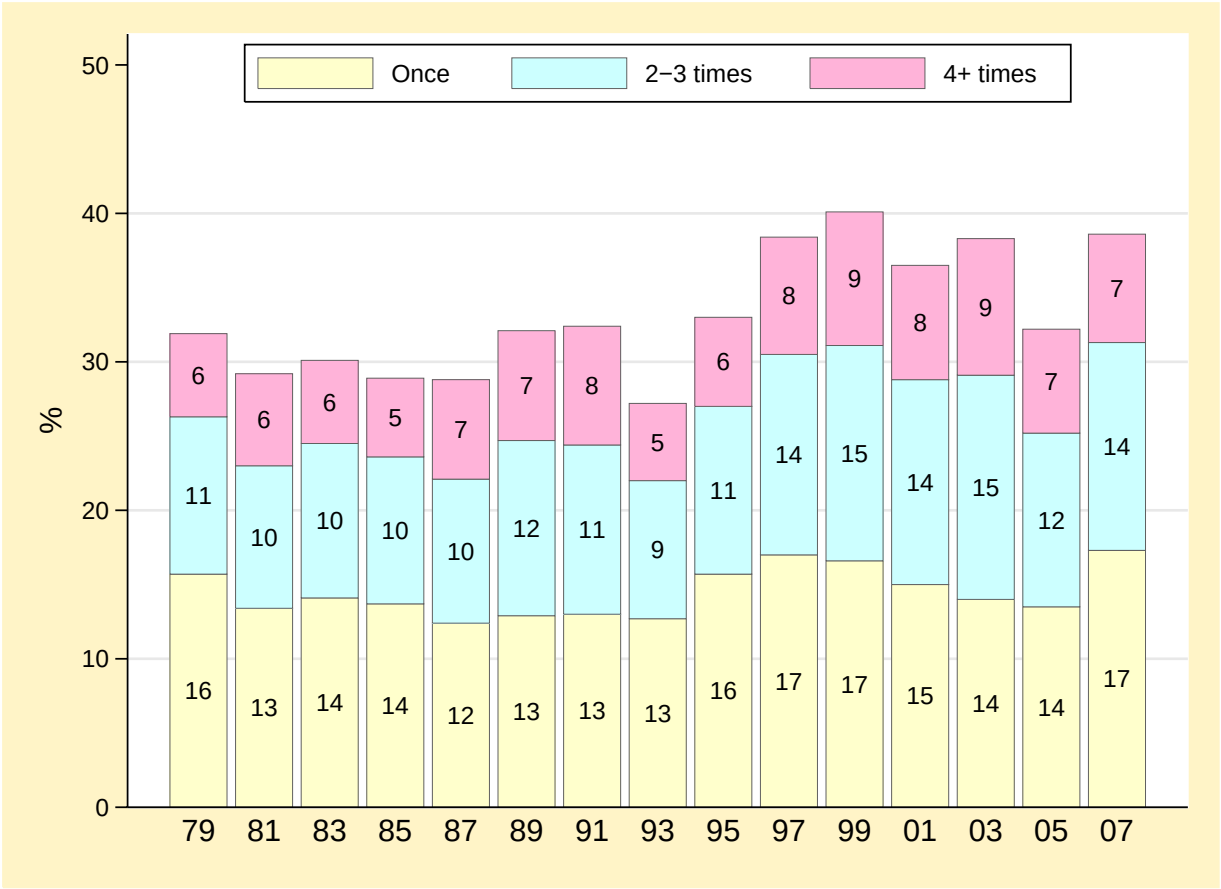


Table 3.4.8a: Frequency of Binge Drinking During the Past Month *Among Drinkers*, 1999 – 2007, Grades 7 to 12

		Percentage of Drinkers				
		1999	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
	(N)	(2885)	(2469)	(4421)	(5068)	(4099)
Total						
	Never	**59.0**	**60.2**	**60.6**	**64.0**	**57.9**
	Once	**16.6**	**16.1**	**14.9**	**14.7**	**18.1**
	2 to 3 times	**15.1**	**15.4**	**14.9**	**13.4**	**15.5**
	4 + times	**9.2**	**8.4**	**9.7**	**7.8**	**8.5**
Males						
	Never	54.8	55.6	57.6	60.5	56.9
	Once	15.2	15.9	15.1	14.3	17.7
	2 to 3 times	18.0	17.5	15.0	15.1	15.2
	4 + times	12.0	11.0	12.4	10.0	10.2
Females						
	Never	63.7	64.8	63.5	67.6	58.9
	Once	18.3	16.2	14.7	15.2	18.5
	2 to 3 times	11.8	13.2	14.8	11.7	15.8
	4 + times	6.1	5.7	7.0	5.5	6.8
Grade 7						
	Never	87.8	90.3	87.8	91.2	88.3
	Once	7.7	5.0	5.9	6.5	6.8
	2 to 3 times	2.9	3.3	5.5	1.6	3.2
	4 + times	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.7
Grade 8						
	Never	76.1	78.1	84.8	83.6	85.3
	Once	13.0	15.5	9.7	7.2	8.6
	2 to 3 times	8.0	5.5	4.2	7.1	4.5
	4 + times	2.8	0.9	1.4	2.1	1.6
Grade 9						
	Never	63.8	65.8	64.6	71.8	69.1
	Once	17.4	16.2	15.3	12.6	14.4
	2 to 3 times	13.2	12.6	14.0	11.0	10.9
	4 + times	5.6	5.3	6.0	4.6	5.6
Grade 10						
	Never	54.4	55.2	60.7	62.5	58.0
	Once	15.7	16.4	14.9	16.9	19.7
	2 to 3 times	21.4	19.1	14.6	14.7	15.0
	4 + times	8.5	9.3	9.8	5.9	7.4
Grade 11						
	Never	44.7	48.5	48.8	54.7	46.8
	Once	19.7	18.5	16.2	17.2	22.8
	2 to 3 times	20.6	20.0	19.8	16.5	20.0
	4 + times	15.0	13.0	15.2	11.7	10.4
Grade 12						
	Never	47.5	40.6	45.2	49.0	42.3
	Once	20.2	20.2	19.6	18.7	21.7
	2 to 3 times	16.8	23.1	20.2	18.8	22.2
	4 + times	15.5	16.1	15.0	13.5	13.9

Note: No significant changes over time among the total sample.
Q: How many times in the **last 4 weeks** have you had **5 or more drinks of alcohol** on the **same occasion**?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.4.8b: Frequency of Binge Drinking During the Past Month *Among Drinkers,* 1987 – 2007, Grades 7, 9, 11 only

		Percentage of Drinkers										
		1987	**1989**	**1991**	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
	(N)	(2119)	(1853)	(1601)	(1326)	(1550)	(1740)	(1469)	(1165)	(2154)	(2474)	(1952)
Total												
	Never	**71.2**	**68.0**	**67.5**	**72.8**	**67.0**	**61.6**	**59.9**	**63.6**	**61.6**	**67.8**	**61.4**
	Once	**12.4**	**12.9**	**13.0**	**12.7**	**15.7**	**17.0**	**16.6**	**15.0**	**14.0**	**13.5**	**17.3**
	2 to 3 times	**9.7**	**11.8**	**11.4**	**9.3**	**11.3**	**13.5**	**14.5**	**13.8**	**15.1**	**11.7**	**14.0**
	4 + times	**6.7**	**7.4**	**8.0**	**5.2**	**6.0**	**7.9**	**9.0**	**7.7**	**9.2**	**7.0**	**7.3**
Males												
	Never	67.6	64.8	63.7	70.4	62.1	58.4	55.8	57.2	59.8	66.5	61.5
	Once	12.5	13.6	13.9	13.3	16.5	15.0	14.9	16.0	13.8	12.3	16.8
	2 to 3 times	11.6	12.7	11.2	8.4	12.7	15.0	17.6	15.9	15.2	12.0	14.2
	4 + times	8.4	8.9	11.2	7.9	8.6	11.1	11.6	10.8	11.3	9.2	7.5
Females												
	Never	74.8	71.3	71.8	75.1	71.8	63.9	64.3	70.0	63.6	69.0	61.3
	Once	12.4	12.2	12.1	12.2	14.9	18.7	18.6	13.9	14.3	14.9	17.7
	2 to 3 times	7.8	10.8	11.8	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.1	11.6	15.1	11.5	14.0
	4 + times	5.0	5.8	4.3	2.6	3.5	5.1	6.1	4.5	7.0	4.6	7.0
Grade 7												
	Never	90.8	93.0	93.0	90.5	92.2	91.9	87.8	90.3	87.8	91.2	88.3
	Once	4.5	3.5	3.6	6.0	4.6	3.6	7.7	5.0	5.9	6.5	6.8
	2 to 3 times	2.8	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.3	5.5	1.6	3.2
	4 + times	1.8	1.5	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.7
Grade 9												
	Never	74.9	69.2	70.0	77.9	76.3	64.6	63.8	65.8	64.6	71.8	69.1
	Once	11.6	13.7	14.7	12.7	13.8	18.7	17.4	16.2	15.3	12.6	14.4
	2 to 3 times	8.3	12.5	10.0	8.0	7.4	11.6	13.2	12.6	14.0	11.0	10.9
	4 + times	5.1	4.7	5.6	1.3	2.5	5.2	5.6	5.3	6.0	4.6	5.6
Grade 11												
	Never	59.6	53.0	56.6	62.8	51.5	49.0	44.7	48.5	48.8	54.7	46.8
	Once	16.6	17.2	15.3	15.2	20.9	20.5	19.7	18.5	16.2	17.2	22.8
	2 to 3 times	13.7	16.5	15.8	12.9	17.3	18.6	20.6	20.0	19.8	16.5	20.0
	4 + times	10.0	13.4	12.3	9.2	10.3	11.9	15.0	13.0	15.2	11.7	10.4

Q: How many times in the **last 4 weeks** have you had **5 or more drinks of alcohol** on the **same occasion**?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Hazardous Drinking (AUDIT)

(Tables 3.4.9, 3.4.10; Figure 3.4.8)

Starting in 1999, the *OSDUHS* included the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) developed by the World Health Organization (Saunders, Aasland, Babor, De La Fuente, & Grant, 1993). This instrument is designed to detect problem drinkers at the less severe end of the spectrum of alcohol problems. The AUDIT assesses hazardous and harmful drinking. *Hazardous* drinking refers to an established pattern of drinking that increases the likelihood of future medical and physical problems (e.g., accidents), whereas *harmful* drinking refers to a pattern of drinking that is already causing damage to one's health (e.g., alcohol-related injuries). Those with a score of 8 or more (out of 40) are considered to be drinking at a hazardous or harmful level. We restrict the term to "hazardous" for convenience.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

The ten AUDIT questions are presented in Table 3.4.9, while Figure 3.4.8 presents the percentage of the total sample drinking at a hazardous level (that is, scoring 8 or more).

- Overall, 18.6% of students report drinking at a hazardous level. This represents about 193,000 students in grades 7 to 12 across Ontario. Among past-year drinkers, 30.2% drink at this hazardous level.

- Males (18.8%) and females (18.4%) are equally likely to drink at this level.

- There is significant variation by grade: as grade increases so does the likelihood of hazardous drinking, with a large increase in each grade between grade 7 and grade 12 (from 1.3% up to 33.5%).

- There is significant variation among the regions in hazardous drinking, ranging from a low of 13.2% in Toronto to a high of 26.4% in the North region.

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

Table 3.4.10 presents trends in hazardous drinking between 1999 and 2007, broken down by subgroup.

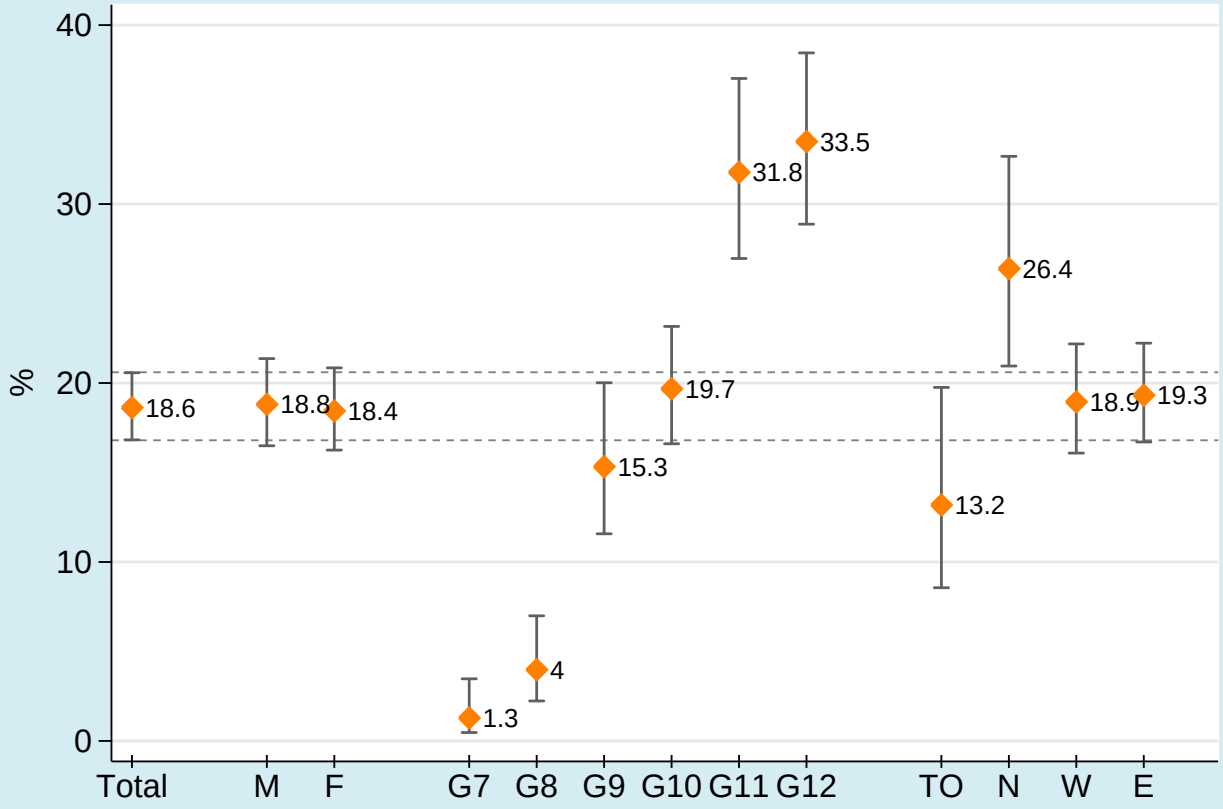
- Although there was a numeric increase in hazardous drinking among the total sample between 2005 (15.9%) and 2007 (18.6%), this was not statistically significant. The 2007 rate is also similar to that found in 1999 (18.0%).

- While hazardous drinking among males remained stable between 2005 and 2007, there was a significant increase among females, from 14.1% to 18.4%.

- Only grade 8 students showed a significant change over the short-term in rates of hazardous drinking, decreasing from 8.5% in 1999 to 4.0% in 2007.

- None of the four regions showed a significant change in rates of hazardous drinking.

Figure 3.4.8
Percentage of Total Sample Reporting Hazardous Drinking (AUDIT 8+)
by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.4.9: Percentage of the Total Sample, and of Drinkers, Reporting Hazardous Drinking Indicators (AUDIT), 2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7 to 12)

AUDIT Item	% "yes"	
	Total Sample (N=3388)	Past-Year Drinkers (N=2223)
Alcohol Intake		
1. Consumed alcohol during the past 12 months:	61.4	--
2. Number of drinks usually have on typical day when drink (% reporting 2+ drinks):	35.2	55.7
3. Consumed 5 or more drinks on one occasion during the past 12 months:	33.5	52.9
Dependence Indicators (past 12 months)		
4. Were not able to stop drinking once you had started:	8.7	14.0
5. Failed to do what was normally expected from you because of drinking:	12.3	19.7
6. Needed a first alcoholic drink in the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session:	3.1	4.9
Adverse Consequences		
7. Had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking, during past 12 months:	12.0	18.8
8. Been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking, during past 12 months:	20.5	32.8
9. You or someone else ever been injured as a result of your drinking:	13.8	20.4
10. Relative/friend or a doctor/health worker ever been concerned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down:	3.4	5.5
AUDIT 8+ Score: (95 % CI)	**18.6** (16.8-20.6)	**30.2** (27.6-32.9)

Notes: (1) The "AUDIT" is a screener that measures hazardous and harmful drinking, as indicated by a score of 8 or more out of 40; (2) "Past-Year Drinkers" are those who drank alcohol, excluding a sip, at least once during the past 12 months; (3) based on a random half sample.

Table 3.4.10: Percentage of the Total Sample Reporting Hazardous Drinking (AUDIT 8+), 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

		Percentage of Total Sample				
		1999	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
	(N)	(2299)	(2061)	(3464)	(4078)	(3388)
Total		**18.0**	**14.6**	**18.8**	**15.9**	**18.6**
(95% CI)		(15.8-20.4)	(12.2-17.3)	(16.7-21.1)	(13.6-18.5)	(16.8-20.6)
Sex						
	Males	**20.3**	**17.3**	**21.1**	**17.7**	**18.8**
		(17.3-23.6)	(14.0-21.1)	(17.8-24.9)	(14.4-21.5)	(16.5-21.4)
	Females	**15.7**	**11.9**	**16.7**	**14.1**	**18.4** [a]
		(13.0-18.7)	(9.6-14.6)	(14.6-19.0)	(12.0-16.4)	(16.2-20.8)
Grade						
	7	**2.3**	**0.6**	**4.0**	**2.1**	**1.3**
		(1.0-5.1)	(0.3-1.5)	(2.0-7.7)	(1.0-4.6)	(0.5-3.5)
	8	**8.5**	**5.3**	**5.6**	**5.5**	**4.0** [b]
		(6.4-11.3)	(3.0-9.2)	(2.5-12.1)	(3.2-9.4)	(2.2-7.0)
	9	**15.1**	**10.4**	**13.2**	**11.3**	**15.3**
		(10.6-21.0)	(7.2-14.8)	(10.8-16.2)	(8.0-15.5)	(11.6-20.0)
	10	**25.5**	**21.2**	**23.3**	**17.7**	**19.7**
		(19.5-32.6)	(16.0-27.4)	(18.8-28.5)	(14.4-21.6)	(16.6-23.2)
	11	**29.5**	**27.0**	**29.6**	**26.3**	**31.8**
		(23.8-36.0)	(20.5-34.5)	(24.5-35.2)	(22.3-30.8)	(27.0-37.0)
	12	**28.2**	**28.0**	**32.6**	**30.2**	**33.5**
		(21.1-36.6)	(21.9-34.9)	(27.0-38.7)	(25.2-35.6)	(28.9-38.4)
Region						
	Toronto	**7.8**	**6.1**	**13.7**	**9.4**	**13.2**
		(5.4-11.0)	(2.5-13.9)	(10.1-18.4)	(7.0-12.6)	(8.6-19.8)
	North	**30.7**	**20.9**	**21.7**	**22.2** [b]	**26.4**
		(24.5-37.6)	(16.5-26.1)	(17.7-26.4)	(19.4-25.3)	(21.0-32.7)
	West	**20.0**	**16.4**	**20.5**	**17.4**	**19.0**
		(16.2-24.4)	(12.6-21.1)	(17.2-24.3)	(14.2-21.3)	(16.1-22.2)
	East	**17.6**	**15.3**	**18.6**	**15.8**	**19.3**
		(14.0-22.0)	(11.2-20.5)	(14.6-23.4)	(11.2-21.8)	(16.7-22.2)

Notes: (1) based on a random half sample in each year; (2) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (3) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01.

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

AUDIT Symptoms

(Table 3.4.11; Figures 3.4.9, 3.4.10)

While the previous section examined the prevalence of hazardous drinking among students, this section examines more closely the types of AUDIT symptoms experienced in the past year due to drinking.

Seven of the ten items in the AUDIT screen refer to symptoms of hazardous drinking (listed in Table 3.4.9, items #4 to 10). The first three of these are considered symptoms of alcohol dependence, whereas the remaining four address adverse consequences due to drinking.

In this section, we present the percentage of students reporting none of the seven AUDIT symptoms, at least one of the dependence indicators, at least one of the adverse consequences, and the percentage reporting both types of symptoms. Finally, we present an overall measure: the percentage reporting at least one of the seven AUDIT symptoms.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Overall, as shown in Figure 3.4.9, 68% of all students report no AUDIT symptom; 16% report at least one adverse consequence only; 2% report at least one dependence symptom only; and 14% report both a dependence symptom and an adverse consequence from drinking.

- About one-third (32.0%) of all students report at least one of the seven AUDIT symptoms (Figure 3.4.10).

- There are no significant differences between males and females in either the type of symptoms, or in experiencing at least one of the seven symptoms.

- There is significant variation among the grades: as grade increases so does the likelihood of experiencing at least one adverse consequence from drinking (from 6% of 7th-graders to 23% of 12th-graders), as well as both types of symptoms (from 1% of 7th-graders to 23% of 12th-graders).

- Further, as grade increases the likelihood of experiencing at least one of the seven symptoms increases: from 7.2% of 7th-graders up to 49.2% of 12th-graders (Figure 3.4.10).

- Toronto students (26.4%) are the least likely to experience at least one of the seven symptoms from drinking compared students in other regions (about one-third).

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

Table 3.4.11 shows trends in reports of experiencing one or more AUDIT symptoms (of seven), between 1999 and 2007, broken down by subgroup.

- Despite some fluctuations over the short-term, there are no significant differences in the percentage of students experiencing at least one symptom between 1999 (33.0%) and 2007 (32.0%).

Figure 3.4.9
Percentage of Total Sample Reporting Types of AUDIT Symptoms by Sex and Grade, 2007 OSDUHS

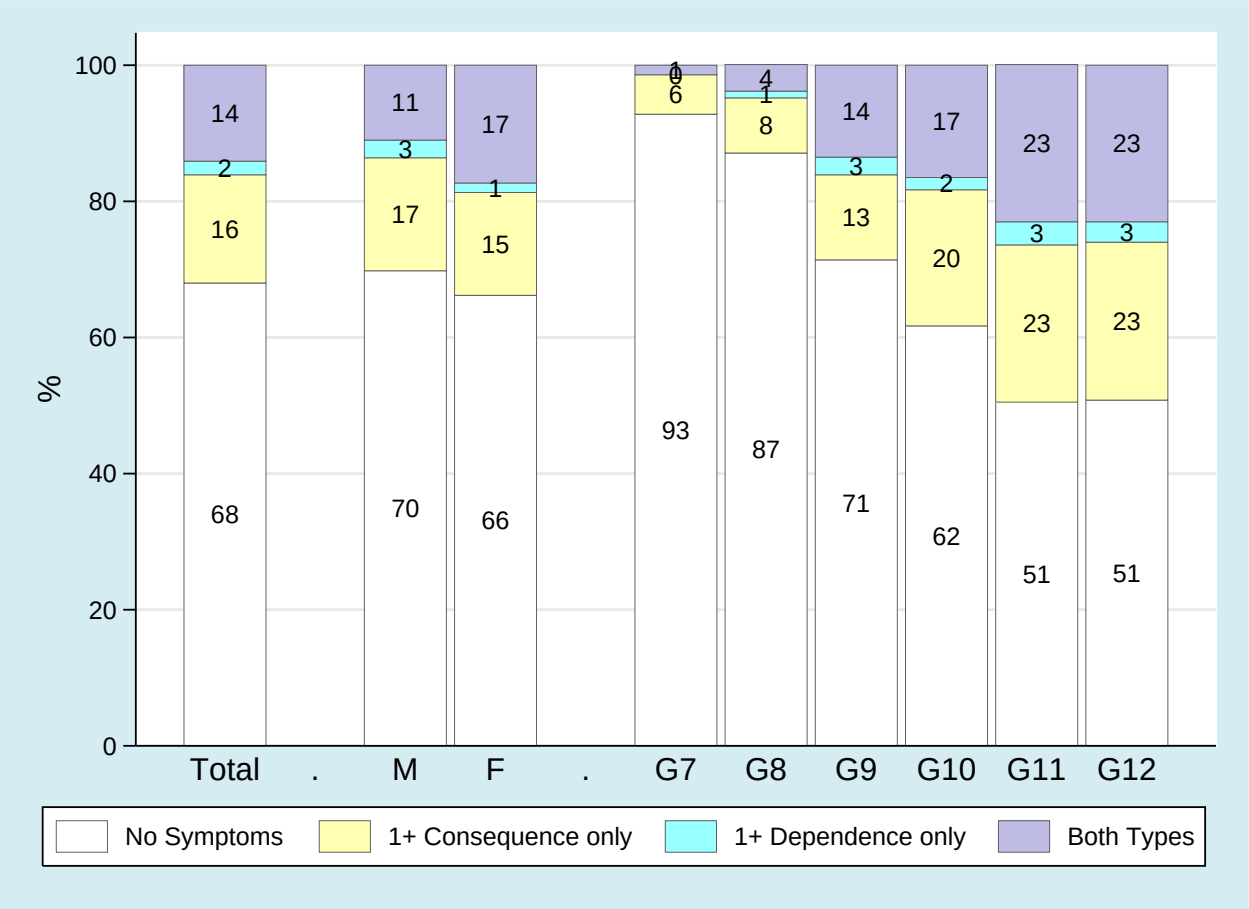
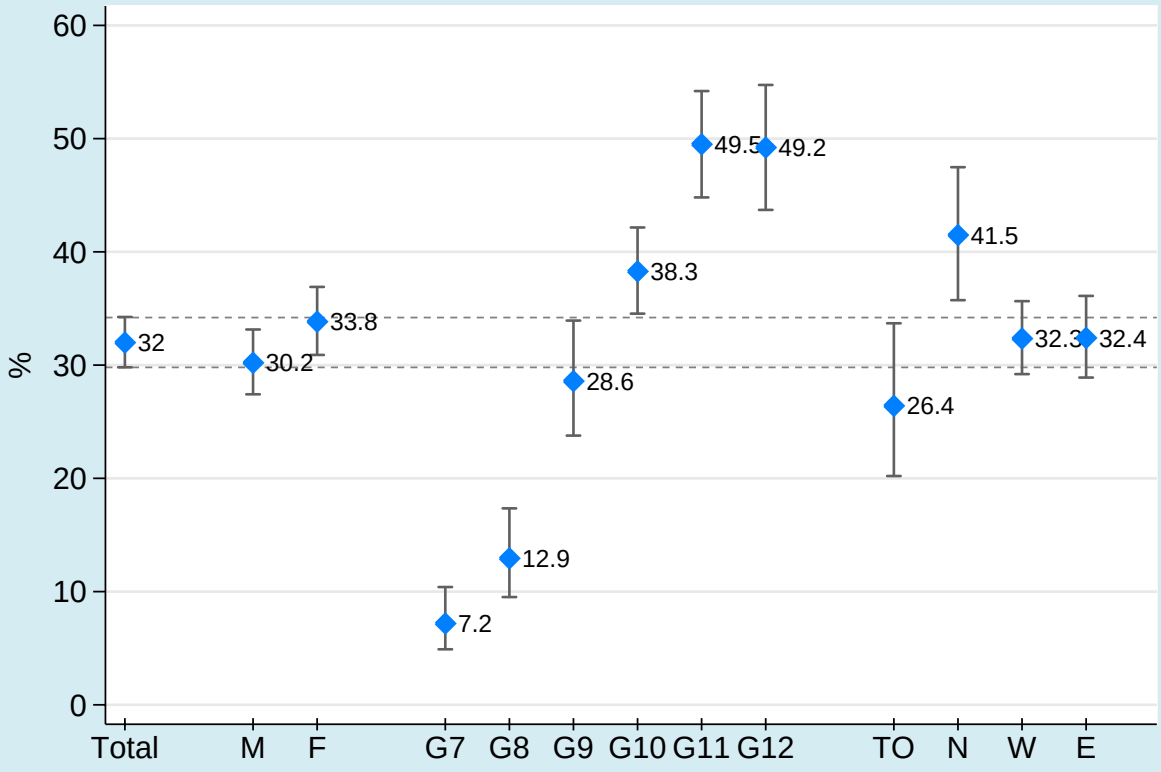


Figure 3.4.10
Percentage of Total Sample Reporting 1 or More (of 7) AUDIT Symptoms, by Sex, Grade, and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.4.11: Percentage of the Total Sample Reporting 1 or More (of 7) AUDIT Symptoms, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

		Percentage of Total Sample				
		1999	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
	(N)	(2299)	(2061)	(3464)	(4078)	(3388)
Total		**33.0**	**29.7**	**35.6**	**31.9**	**32.0**
(95% CI)		(30.5-35.6)	(26.8-32.9)	(33.0-38.2)	(28.6-35.3)	(29.8-34.2)
Sex						
	Males	**33.4**	**30.9**	**34.5**	**30.4**	**30.2**
		(29.8-37.3)	(27.4-34.6)	(30.9-38.4)	(26.3-34.8)	(27.4-33.1)
	Females	**32.6**	**28.6**	**36.5**	**33.5**	**33.8**
		(29.0-36.4)	(24.9-32.6)	(33.4-39.6)	(30.1-37.0)	(30.9-36.9)
Grade						
	7	**10.6**	**9.2**	**13.8**	**8.6**	**7.2**
		(7.1-15.4)	(6.3-13.1)	(9.6-19.4)	(5.7-12.8)	(4.9-10.4)
	8	**19.8**	**15.2**	**19.4**	**17.8**	**12.9** [b]
		(16.8-23.1)	(11.2-20.2)	(14.2-25.8)	(12.9-24.0)	(9.5-17.4)
	9	**32.3**	**26.2**	**31.9**	**29.7**	**28.6**
		(26.1-39.1)	(21.2-31.9)	(27.9-36.2)	(25.3-34.6)	(23.8-33.9)
	10	**42.0**	**40.0**	**41.8**	**37.1**	**38.3**
		(35.8-48.4)	(33.2-47.1)	(36.4-47.5)	(32.4-42.0)	(34.5-42.2)
	11	**47.0**	**44.9**	**48.8**	**46.0**	**49.5**
		(39.7-54.4)	(36.8-53.3)	(42.6-55.0)	(41.6-50.4)	(44.8-54.2)
	12	**47.4**	**48.4**	**50.6**	**50.1**	**49.2**
		(38.1-56.8)	(41.5-55.3)	(44.6-56.7)	(44.5-55.7)	(43.7-54.7)
Region						
	Toronto	**20.3**	**18.0**	**26.1**	**21.1**	**26.4**
		(15.5-26.1)	(10.3-29.6)	(19.9-33.4)	(16.3-26.8)	(20.2-33.7)
	North	**48.4**	**36.6**	**39.1**	**41.0**	**41.5**
		(41.6-55.2)	(30.2-43.5)	(35.0-43.4)	(37.5-44.6)	(35.7-47.5)
	West	**36.6**	**31.5**	**36.9**	**34.8**	**32.3**
		(32.8-40.6)	(27.6-35.6)	(32.5-41.6)	(30.2-39.7)	(29.2-35.6)
	East	**31.1**	**32.6**	**38.1**	**31.5**	**32.4**
		(26.8-35.8)	(27.4-38.3)	(34.4-42.0)	(24.8-39.2)	(28.9-36.1)

Notes: (1) based on a random half sample in each year; (2) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (3) no significant differences between 2005 and 2007; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01.

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Past Year Use of Alcohol "Coolers"

(Figure 3.4.11)

For the first time in 2007, the *OSDUHS* asked students about their use of flavoured alcoholic "cooler" beverages during the past 12 months.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

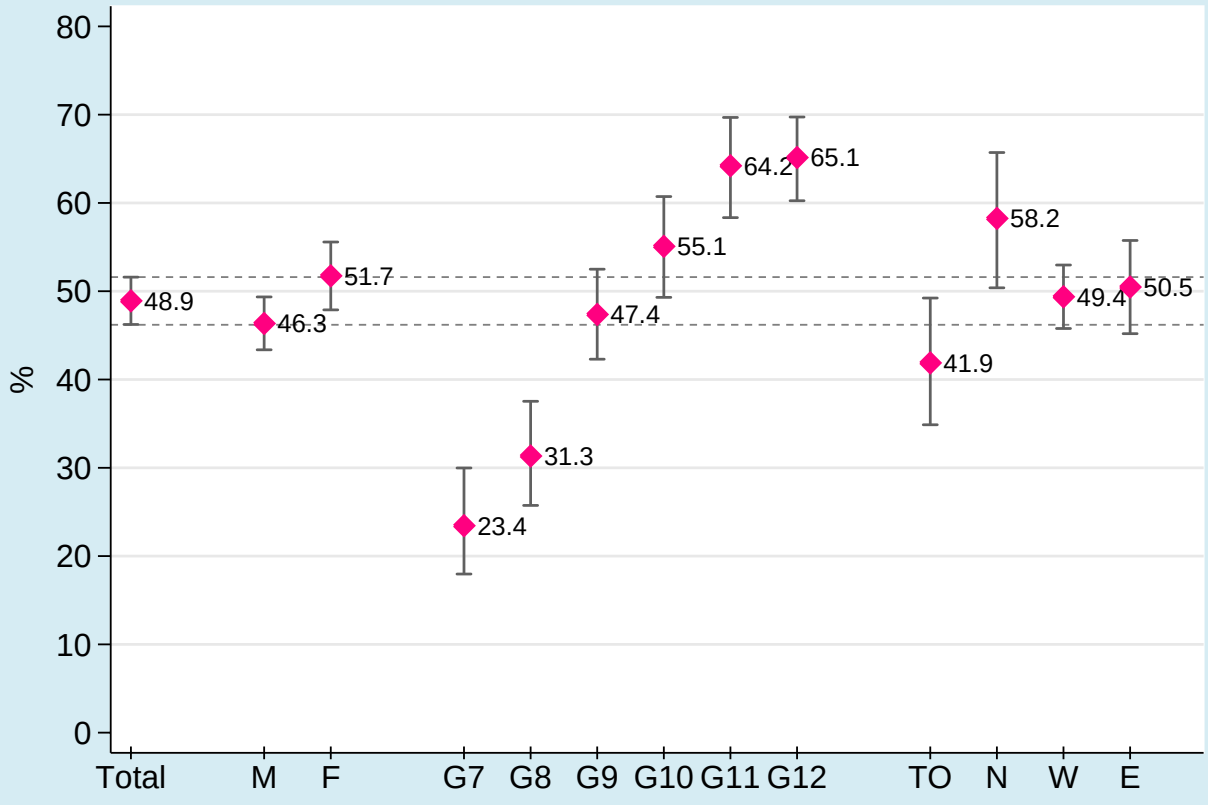
- Overall, as shown in Figure 3.4.11, 48.9% (range, 46.2%-51.6%) of all students report drinking flavoured alcoholic coolers at least once during the past year.

- Females are significantly more likely than males to drink coolers (51.7% vs 46.3%).

- There is significant grade variation, ranging from 23.4% of 7th-graders up to about 65% of 11th- and 12th-graders.

- There is also a significant difference among the four regions, with Toronto students (41.9%) being least likely to drink coolers, and Northern students (58.2%) most likely.

Figure 3.4.11
Past Year Use of Flavoured Alcohol "Coolers", by Sex, Grade, and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Drinking Alcohol at a Bush Party

(Table 3.4.12)

Bush parties are informal gatherings in remote fields or parks. The *OSDUHS* includes a question about drinking alcohol at a bush party on a rotating basis, and the previous time this question was asked was in 2001. In this section, we present the findings from the 2007 and 2001 cycles.

2007: Among the Total Sample

- Overall, as shown in Table 3.4.12, 21.9% of all students report attending a bush party and drinking alcohol.

- There is a significant sex difference, with males (23.7%) more likely to attend and drink at a bush party than females (19.9%).

- There is a significant grade effect, increasing from 5.1% of 7th-graders up to 37.2% of 12th-graders.

- Students in the North (34.9%) are most likely to attend and drink at a bush party, while Toronto students (17.7%) are least likely. Students in the West and East region fall in-between, at around 22%.

2007: Among Bush Party Attendees

- About one-quarter (26.7%) of all students attended a bush party in the past year. Among these attendees, the majority (81.9%) drank alcohol.

- Male and female bush party attendees are equally likely to drink (both at around 82%).

- Drinking alcohol at a bush party significantly increases with grade, from almost half (49.5%) of 7th-grade attendees up to 86%-88% of 11th- and 12th-graders.

- Toronto students who attended a bush party were least likely to drink alcohol, compared to students in the three other regions (69.5% vs about 85%).

2007 vs 2001: Among the Total Sample

- There was a decrease in the percentage of all students drinking alcohol at a bush party in 2007 (21.9%) vs 2001 (30.1%). This decrease, however, is likely due to the decrease in bush party attendance. In 2007, 26.7% of students attended a bush party. This estimate is down compared to the 41% that reported attending a bush party in 2001.

2007 vs 2001: Among Bush Party Attendees

- Those students who attended a bush party in 2007 were more likely to drink alcohol, compared with students who attended in 2001 (81.9% vs 73.2%).

Table 3.4.12: Percentage of the Total Sample, and of Bush Party Attendees, Reporting Drinking Alcohol at a Bush Party During the Past Year, 2001 and 2007

		Among the Total Sample		Among Bush Party Attendees	
		2001	**2007**	**2001**	**2007**
	(N)	(1815)	(2935)	(711)	(830)
Total		**30.1**	**21.9 ***	**73.2**	**81.9 ***
(95% CI)		(26.7-33.7)	(19.7-24.2)	(68.7-77.3)	(78.5-84.8)
Sex					
	Males	**33.4**	**23.7**	**75.9**	**81.8**
		(28.5-38.8)	(20.9-26.7)	(70.1-80.9)	(77.3-85.6)
	Females	**26.7**	**19.9**	**70.2**	**82.0**
		(23.0-30.9)	(17.2-22.8)	(62.9-76.6)	(77.5-85.7)
Grade					
	7	**6.8**	**5.1**	**33.6**	**49.5**
		(4.1-11.3)	(3.0-8.4)	(21.0-49.0)	(33.4-65.8)
	8	**16.6**	**7.4**	**52.2**	**61.1**
		(10.5-25.3)	(4.8-11.4)	(36.2-67.7)	(46.6-73.9)
	9	**32.0**	**21.2**	**73.5**	**85.4**
		(25.0-40.0)	(16.5-26.9)	(67.1-79.1)	(77.9-90.6)
	10	**38.9**	**21.4**	**79.6**	**82.0**
		(31.9-46.4)	(17.7-25.7)	(69.4-87.0)	(75.4-87.2)
	11	**41.5**	**33.3**	**89.4**	**88.1**
		(34.3-49.0)	(28.5-38.6)	(81.2-94.2)	(81.9-93.4)
	12	**46.4**	**37.2**	**80.4**	**86.0**
		(33.7-59.5)	(31.2-43.5)	(61.2-91.5)	(79.6-90.6)
Region					
	Toronto	**20.9**	**17.7**	**63.7**	**69.5**
		(13.8-30.5)	(12.5-24.3)	(50.7-74.9)	(56.8-79.8)
	North	**34.8**	**34.9**	**78.8**	**85.7**
		(25.7-45.2)	(29.0-41.4)	(70.2-85.4)	(80.7-89.6)
	West	**34.2**	**21.2**	**77.1**	**84.1**
		(28.9-39.9)	(18.3-24.4)	(71.1-82.1)	(78.8-88.2)
	East	**28.9**	**22.6**	**70.6**	**84.7**
		(23.6-34.8)	(18.1-27.7)	(60.4-79.1)	(79.4-88.9)

Notes: (1) based on a random half sample in each year; (2) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (3) * significant difference between 2001 and 2007, p<.01; (4) the percentage of all students reporting attending a bush party was 27% in 2007, and 41% in 2001.
Q: About how much alcohol did you usually drink in the last 12 months when you were at a field or bush party?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

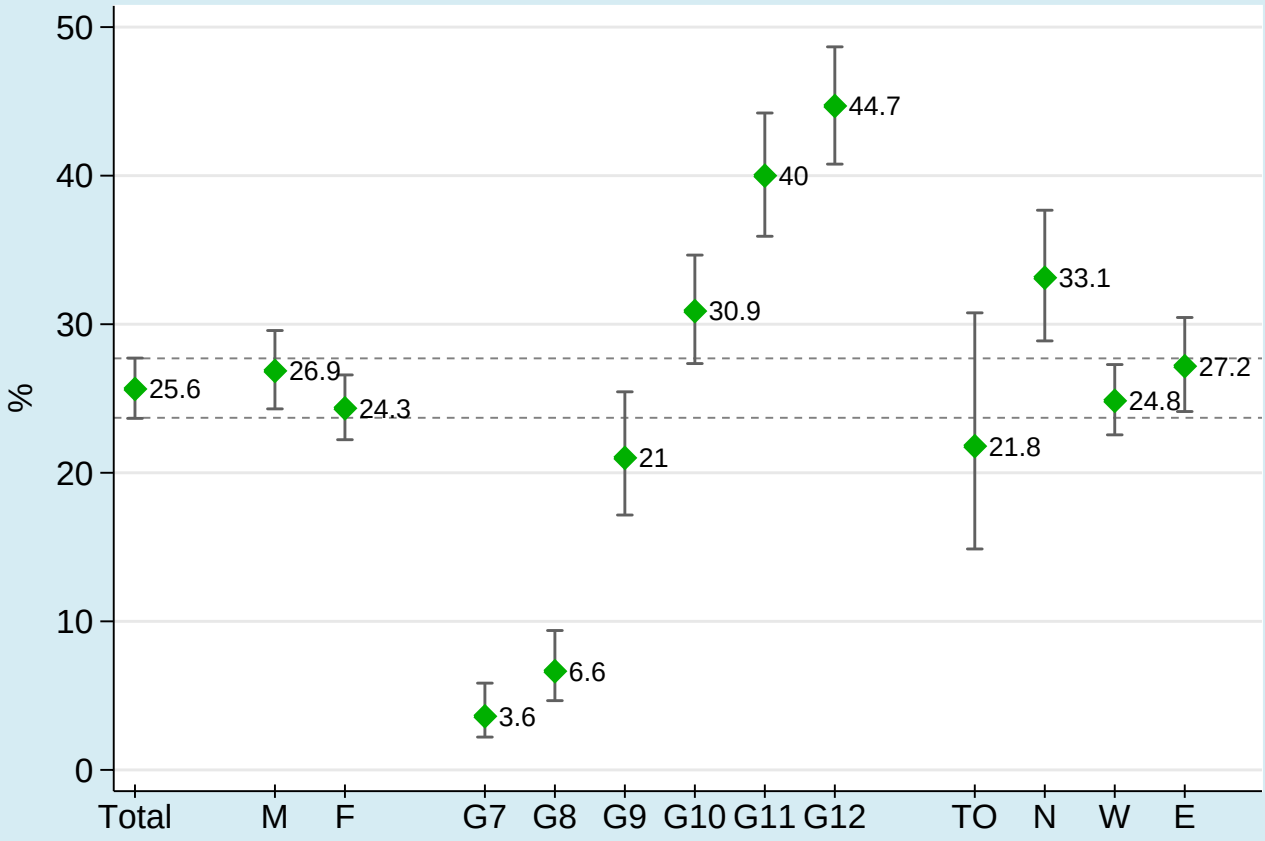
3.5 Cannabis Use

Past Year Use of Cannabis

(Table 3.5.1; Figures 3.5.1, 3.5.2)

	Past Year Cannabis Use in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Cannabis Use
Total Sample	■ Overall, 25.6% of students report using cannabis at least once during the 12 months before the survey. With the sampling error, we estimate that between 23.7% and 27.7% of Ontario students in grades 7 to 12 use cannabis. The percentage of 25.6% represents about 257,600 students.	☐ The prevalence of cannabis use in 2007 (25.6%) among grades 7 to 12 is similar to that found in previous surveys: 2005 (26.5%), 2003 (29.6%), 2001 (28.6%), and 1999 (28.0%). ☐ Over the long-term (grades 7, 9, 11 only), the 2007 rate is significantly higher than that found about a decade ago in 1991, but is lower than the historical peak year of use, 1979.
Sex	■ Males (26.9%) and females (24.3%) are equally likely to use cannabis.	☐ Males show a significant decrease in cannabis use in 2007 (26.9%) compared to the 1999 estimate (31.9%). Females show no significant change between 1999 and 2007. ☐ Over the long-term, for both males and females, cannabis use is significantly higher in 2007 compared to the late 1980s and early 1990s, but lower than the peaks in the late 1970s and late 1990s.
Grade	■ Cannabis use shows large increases with each grade, increasing from 3.6% among 7th-graders to 44.7% among 12th-graders.	☐ Cannabis use among grade 8 students in 2007 (6.6%) is significantly lower than in 1999 (14.9%). Similarly, 11th-graders showed a significant decrease in use between 1999 (48.1%) and 2007 (40.0%). No other grade showed a significant change over the short-term. However, use remains at a significantly higher level among grades 9 and 11, compared to two decades ago.
Region	■ Despite some variation, there are no significant differences among the four regions in 2007.	☐ Over the short-term, only the West region showed a significant decline in 2007 (24.8%) compared to 1999 (31.1%).

Figure 3.5.1
Past Year Cannabis Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.5.1: Percentage Reporting Cannabis Use During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.0 (26.0-30.1)	28.6 (25.8-31.7)	29.6 (27.6-31.6)	26.5 (24.5-28.7)	25.6 (23.7-27.7)	
Total[2]	21.8 (19.5-24.3)	29.1 (26.1-32.4)	25.1 (22.2-28.2)	21.9 (19.7-24.3)	19.4 (16.4-22.9)	13.8 (10.9-17.3)	11.9 (9.7-14.4)	9.9 (8.7-11.3)	11.5 (10.7-12.4)	21.9 (18.8-25.4)	23.9 (21.9-26.0)	26.8 (23.7-30.1)	26.2 (22.1-30.8)	27.8 (25.4-30.3)	22.2 (20.1-24.5)	22.0 (19.5-24.7)	cd
Sex																	
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.9 (29.4-34.4)	32.5 (28.6-36.6)	30.9 (28.1-34.0)	27.9 (25.4-30.6)	26.9 (24.3-29.6)	b
Males[2]	25.7 (22.7-28.9)	33.1 (29.3-37.2)	27.6 (25.1-30.2)	25.3 (22.6-28.1)	22.5 (18.8-26.7)	16.3 (13.4-19.7)	12.4 (10.2-14.9)	11.0 (9.6-12.7)	13.6 (10.3-17.6)	24.1 (20.8-27.7)	24.2 (21.3-27.4)	29.5 (26.2-33.1)	29.6 (24.5-35.2)	29.5 (25.9-33.3)	22.9 (20.2-25.8)	23.6 (20.3-27.4)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.9 (21.0-27.1)	24.8 (22.0-27.8)	28.3 (26.2-30.4)	25.1 (22.9-27.3)	24.3 (22.2-26.6)	
Females[2]	18.3 (15.7-21.3)	25.0 (21.6-28.7)	22.4 (17.6-28.0)	18.6 (16.3-21.1)	16.1 (12.3-20.8)	11.4 (8.5-15.2)	11.4 (8.5-15.0)	8.7 (7.2-10.4)	9.5 (7.0-12.8)	19.8 (16.0-24.1)	23.6 (21.9-25.4)	24.0 (19.9-28.6)	22.8 (18.5-27.7)	26.1 (23.6-28.9)	21.5 (18.8-24.5)	20.2 (17.6-23.1)	
Grade																	
7	5.6 (4.1-7.5)	10.4 (8.2-13.0)	5.4 (4.3-6.7)	5.1 (2.8-9.1)	4.6 (3.1-6.8)	3.8 (2.4-6.0)	0.9 (0.5-1.5)	0.7 (0.2-2.1)	1.7 (0.9-3.0)	2.6 (1.2-5.6)	3.4 (1.4-8.1)	3.5 (2.2-5.6)	5.1 (3.4-7.6)	6.2 (4.3-8.7)	3.0 (1.9-4.9)	3.6 (2.2-5.8)	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.9 (11.6-18.9)	12.0 (9.4-15.1)	10.7 (6.8-16.4)	9.7 (7.3-12.8)	6.6 (4.7-9.4)	b
9	23.3 (19.3-27.8)	29.2 (24.1-34.8)	27.1 (24.0-30.4)	25.0 (22.1-28.3)	18.3 (13.1-25.0)	12.1 (6.0-23.0)	12.7 (8.8-18.0)	8.2 (6.6-10.0)	8.8 (7.5-10.2)	19.5 (14.1-26.2)	24.0 (21.6-26.5)	25.5 (21.7-29.7)	28.8 (23.8-34.2)	27.9 (24.5-31.5)	23.0 (20.2-26.1)	21.0 (17.2-25.4)	
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.4 (30.7-42.6)	39.0 (35.0-43.1)	35.9 (31.4-40.8)	33.6 (30.2-37.1)	30.9 (27.4-34.6)	
11	39.2 (34.4-44.1)	50.2 (44.3-56.1)	44.2 (36.6-52.2)	42.2 (36.8-47.7)	35.2 (28.6-42.4)	24.4 (19.9-29.4)	22.5 (18.5-27.0)	20.1 (17.3-23.2)	22.6 (20.5-24.8)	40.8 (34.1-47.9)	42.0 (37.5-46.7)	48.1 (42.8-53.4)	45.7 (37.7-53.9)	45.0 (40.6-49.5)	40.1 (36.2-44.1)	40.0 (35.9-44.2)	b
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.4 (33.2-45.9)	43.5 (33.1-54.5)	44.8 (39.4-50.4)	46.2 (42.0-50.5)	44.7 (40.8-48.7)	

Continued……

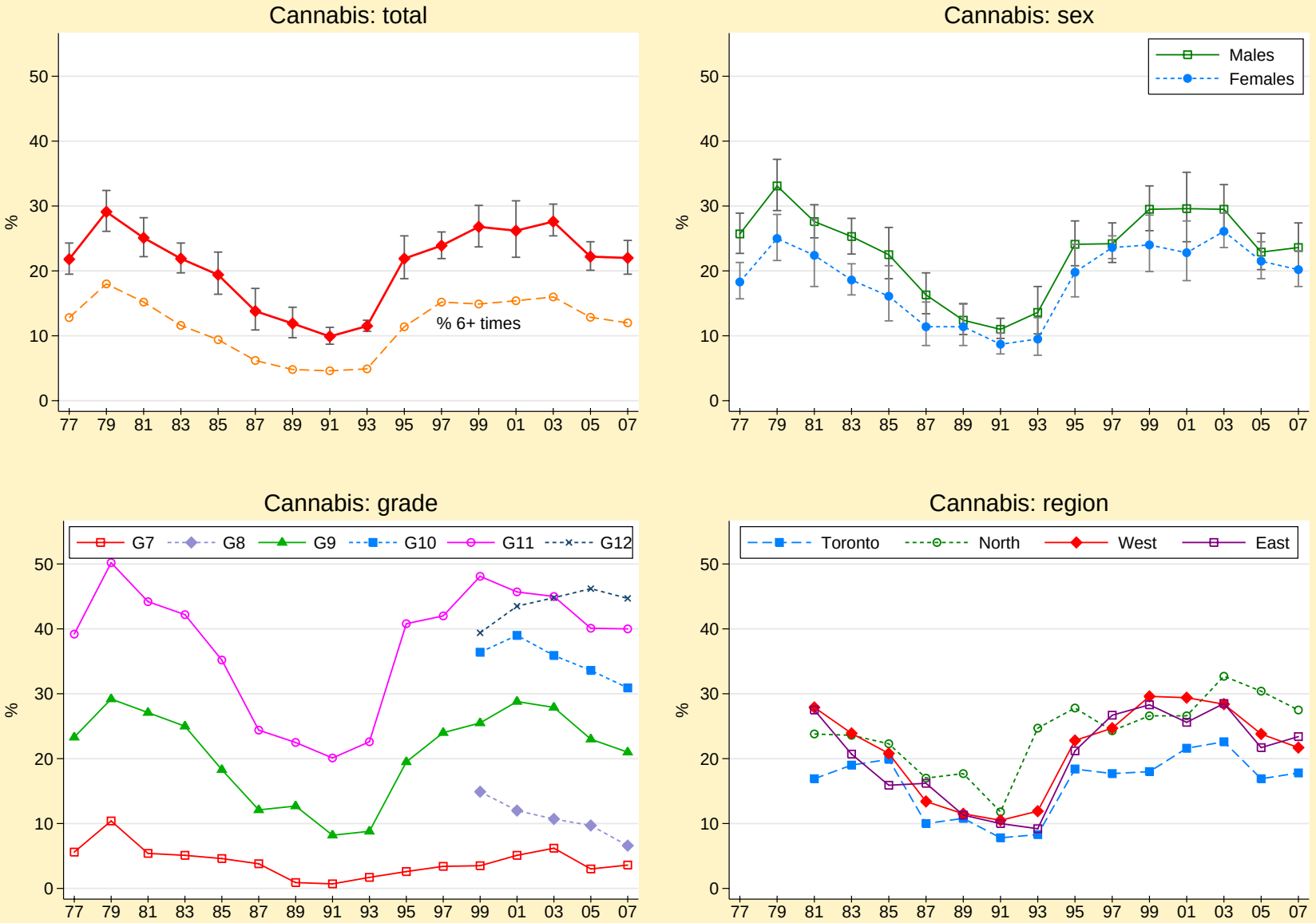
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N^1)												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
(N^2)	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**19.2** (16.2-22.6)	**20.8** (13.2-31.3)	**24.7** (20.3-29.8)	**20.1** (16.2-24.6)	**21.8** (14.9-30.8)
Toronto[2]	—	—	**16.9** (12.8-21.9)	**19.0** (12.8-27.2)	**19.9** (16.8-23.4)	**10.0** (4.8-19.8)	**10.8** (5.1-21.3)	**7.8** (7.3-8.2)	**8.3** (7.8-8.6)	**18.4** (10.5-30.2)	**17.7** (14.1-21.9)	**18.0** (14.2-22.6)	**21.6** (11.4-37.1)	**22.6** (16.9-29.6)	**16.9** (12.8-22.0)	**17.8** (9.4-31.2)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**31.9** (26.2-38.2)	**27.6** (22.4-33.6)	**33.2** (27.9-39.0)	**33.0** (29.6-36.6)	**33.1** (28.9-37.7)
North[2]	—	—	**23.8** (18.5-30.1)	**23.6** (18.6-29.4)	**22.3** (18.0-27.4)	**17.0** (8.9-29.9)	**17.7** (14.2-22.0)	**11.8** (6.6-20.2)	**24.7** (18.9-31.6)	**27.8** (22.5-33.8)	**24.3** (23.1-25.5)	**26.6** (16.6-39.7)	**26.6** (18.8-36.2)	**32.7** (26.8-39.2)	**30.4** (25.6-35.8)	**27.5** (21.2-35.0)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**31.1** (27.6-34.8)	**32.6** (28.5-37.1)	**30.0** (26.7-33.5)	**29.3** (26.0-32.8)	**24.8** [b] (22.6-27.3)
West[2]	—	—	**27.9** (22.7-33.7)	**23.9** (20.3-28.0)	**20.8** (17.1-25.0)	**13.4** (8.8-20.0)	**11.5** (8.5-15.3)	**10.5** (9.0-12.2)	**11.9** (10.8-13.1)	**22.8** (18.0-28.4)	**24.7** (21.8-28.0)	**29.6** (24.0-35.8)	**29.4** (24.6-34.6)	**28.5** (24.8-32.6)	**23.8** (20.4-27.4)	**21.7** (18.9-24.7)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**27.6** (24.1-31.4)	**28.4** (24.1-33.1)	**30.9** (28.2-33.8)	**25.3** (21.7-29.2)	**27.2** (24.1-30.4)
East[2]	—	—	**27.5** (23.2-32.3)	**20.7** (18.6-23.1)	**15.9** (8.4-28.0)	**16.2** (13.2-19.7)	**11.3** (8.0-15.6)	**10.0** (7.2-13.8)	**9.2** (7.6-11.1)	**21.2** (16.8-26.5)	**26.7** (22.4-31.5)	**28.3** (23.9-33.3)	**25.6** (18.7-33.9)	**28.5** (24.6-32.7)	**21.3** (17.7-25.3)	**23.4** (19.8-27.3)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (4) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (5) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect, p<.01; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect, p<.01.

Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you use **cannabis** (also known as marijuana, “weed”, “grass”, “pot”, hashish, “hash”, hash oil, etc)?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.5.2
Past Year Cannabis Use, 1977–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Frequency of Cannabis Use Among the Total Sample

(Tables 3.2.3, 3.5.2a-3.5.3b; Figure 3.5.2)

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Among all students, 14.2% report using cannabis six times or more during the past year (see Tables 3.2.3a and 3.2.3b for trends). About 11.5% of students report using between 1 and 5 times.

- During the month (4 weeks) before the survey, 4.8% of all students used cannabis weekly, and 2.5% used on a daily basis – representing about 27,300 Ontario students.

- Males use cannabis more frequently than do females. For example, 4.1% of all male students use cannabis daily compared to 1.0% of females.

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

☐ In the short-term, there have been no significant changes in the frequency of cannabis use among the total sample of students.

1979 – 2007: Grades 7, 9, 11

☐ Among the total sample of students, frequent use of cannabis is currently higher compared to the late 1980s and early 1990s. For example, using cannabis six times or more over the past year is currently at an elevated level (12.0%) – resembling the rates of the late 1970s and early 1980s – compared to the lowest rate in 1991 (4.6%) (see Table 3.2.3b and Figure 3.5.2). Further, as seen in Table 3.5.3b, daily cannabis use in 2007 (2.3%) is significantly higher compared to two decades ago in 1987 (0.6%) among students in grades 7, 9, and 11 only.

Table 3.5.2a: Frequency of Cannabis Use During the Past Year Among the Total Sample, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

	Percentage of Total Sample				
	1999	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
(N)	(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
Frequency:					
Not Used	72.0	71.4	70.4	73.5	74.4
1-2 times	8.1	7.0	8.6	7.4	6.9
3-5 times	4.3	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.6
6-9 times	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.6	3.0
10-19 times	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2
20-39 times	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2
40+ times	5.8	6.6	7.2	6.7	5.7

Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you use **cannabis** (also known as marijuana, "weed", "grass", "pot", hashish, "hash", hash oil, etc)?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.5.2b: Frequency of Cannabis Use During the Past Year Among the Total Sample, 1981 – 2007 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

	Percentage of Total Sample													
	1981	**1983**	**1985**	**1987**	**1989**	**1991**	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
(N)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
Frequency:														
Not Used	75.0	78.1	80.6	86.2	88.1	90.1	88.5	78.1	72.2	73.2	73.8	72.2	77.8	78.0
1-2 times	6.8	7.1	6.6	5.5	5.0	3.6	4.5	6.7	8.0	8.0	6.0	8.2	6.1	6.2
3-5 times	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.7	4.5	3.8	4.8	3.6	3.2	3.8
6-9 times	3.5	2.8	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.1	3.3	3.8	2.9	3.2	1.8	2.5
10-19 times	3.3	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	2.8	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.0
20-39 times	2.8	1.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.6
40+ times	5.5	4.3	3.5	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	4.4	5.7	5.1	5.8	6.8	5.9	4.8

Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you use **cannabis** (also known as marijuana, "weed", "grass", "pot", hashish, "hash", ash oil, etc)?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.5.3a: Frequency of Cannabis Use During the Past Month Among the Total Sample, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

		Percentage of Total Sample				
		1999	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
	(N)	(4447)	(1837)	(3152)	(4078)	(3388)
Not Used During the Past 4 Weeks						
Total		**79.1**	**78.4**	**79.4**	**83.9**	**83.9**
Sex	Males	75.2	75.4	76.2	82.1	82.5
	Females	83.2	81.4	82.4	85.8	85.3
1-2 Times						
Total		**10.2**	**10.1**	**8.8**	**7.8**	**8.8**
Sex	Males	10.6	10.0	8.4	7.1	8.2
	Females	9.8	10.3	9.3	8.5	9.4
1-2 Times Each Week						
Total		**4.3**	**3.9**	**3.7**	**2.4**	**2.9**
Sex	Males	5.2	5.1	4.1	2.6	2.6
	Females	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.1	3.2
3-4 Times Each Week						
Total		**2.6**	**2.9**	**2.4**	**2.0**	**1.1**
Sex	Males	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.4	1.5
	Females	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.5	0.7
5-6 Times Each Week						
Total		**1.2**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**0.8**	**0.8**
Sex	Males	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.0	1.1
	Females	0.5	1.9	1.9	0.5	0.5
Used Daily						
Total		**2.5**	**3.1**	**4.2**	**3.2**	**2.5**
Sex	Males	3.8	5.0	6.2	4.8	4.1
	Females	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.6	1.0

Note: Estimates from 2001 to 2007 are based on random half samples.
Q: During the **last 4 weeks** how often (if ever) did you use **cannabis** (also known as marijuana, "weed", "grass", "pot", hashish, "hash", hash oil)?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.5.3b: Frequency of Cannabis Use During the Past Month Among the Total Sample, 1987 – 2007 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

		Percentage of Total Sample										
		1987	**1989**	**1991**	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
	(N)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(2544)	(2421)	(953)	(1618)	(2107)	(1727)
Not Used During the Past 4 Weeks												
Total		**90.6**	**92.5**	**93.2**	**91.6**	**82.6**	**79.0**	**79.6**	**80.3**	**79.4**	**86.3**	**85.8**
Sex	Males	88.6	92.1	92.1	89.0	80.1	77.0	76.8	76.2	74.7	84.5	85.0
	Females	92.4	92.9	94.4	94.1	85.0	80.1	82.4	84.6	83.8	88.2	86.7
1-2 Times												
Total		**4.6**	**4.1**	**3.1**	**4.5**	**7.9**	**9.2**	**10.3**	**8.8**	**8.6**	**6.2**	**7.7**
Sex	Males	4.9	3.9	3.2	5.2	8.2	8.0	10.3	9.6	8.9	6.1	6.8
	Females	4.3	4.4	3.0	3.9	7.7	10.2	10.3	7.8	8.3	6.4	8.6
1-2 Times Each Week												
Total		**2.7**	**2.4**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**5.2**	**6.7**	**3.8**	**3.4**	**3.8**	**2.2**	**2.4**
Sex	Males	3.2	2.6	2.3	3.3	6.1	7.0	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.4	2.1
	Females	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.3	4.3	6.4	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.8
3-4 Times Each Week												
Total		**1.1**	†	**0.6**	**0.6**	**1.9**	**2.1**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.3**	**1.6**	**0.9**
Sex	Males	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.9	2.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	1.9	1.3
	Females	0.6	†	†	†	1.5	0.9	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.2	0.5
5-6 Times Each Week												
Total		†	†	†	**0.6**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**0.8**	**0.9**
Sex	Males	0.6	†	†	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	0.8	1.6
	Females	†	†	†	†	0.9	1.2	†	2.2	1.2	0.7	†
Used Daily												
Total		**0.6**	†	**0.7**	†	**1.4**	**1.6**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**4.3**	**2.8**	**2.3**
Sex	Males	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.6	2.1	2.8	3.3	4.8	6.3	4.2	3.2
	Females	†	†	†	†	0.7	†	1.6	0.6	2.4	1.4	1.4

Notes: (1) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (2) Estimates from 2001 to 2007 are based on random half samples.
Q: During the **last 4 weeks** how often (if ever) did you use **cannabis** (also known as marijuana, "weed", "grass", "pot", hashish, "hash", hash oil)?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Frequency of Cannabis Use Among Users

(Tables 3.5.4a, 3.5.4b; Figure 3.5.3)

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Among users, just under half (44%) used cannabis at least 10 times during the year before the survey (see Figure 3.1.2).

- Table 3.5.4a presents the frequency of cannabis use in the past month (4 weeks) among cannabis users. About one-fifth (19%) of users consume cannabis on a weekly basis. Another 9.7% use on a daily basis.

- Male users consume cannabis more frequently than female users. For example, 14.7% of male cannabis users use the drug daily compared to 3.9% of female users.

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

☐ In the short-term, daily cannabis use among users significantly increased between 1999 (8.1%) and 2003 (13.6%), but has significantly decreased since then to 9.7% in 2007.

1979 – 2007: Grades 7, 9, 11

☐ As seen in Figure 3.5.3, between 1979 and 1989 the frequency of cannabis use declined steadily among users (grades 7, 9, 11 only). For example, the percentage of users who used 40 or more times in the past year dropped from 27% in 1979 to 10% in 1989. This trend reversed after 1989: the percentage of cannabis users who used 40 or more times increased significantly from 10% in 1989 back up to about one-quarter in recent years (22% in 2007).

☐ Table 3.5.4b shows past-month frequency of use among cannabis users, between 1987 and 2007. Daily cannabis use among users has fluctuated over the long-term, but currently remains higher (9.8%) compared to two decades ago (3.5% in 1987).

Figure 3.5.3
Frequency of Cannabis Use Among Past-Year Users, 1979–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

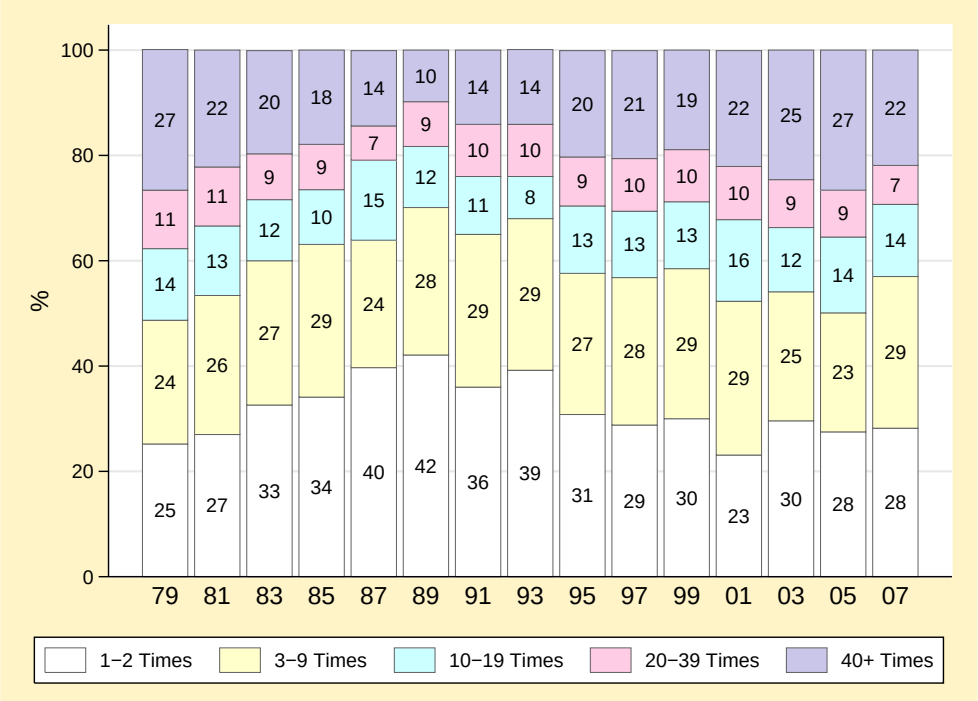


Table 3.5.4a: Frequency of Cannabis Use During the Past Month *Among Cannabis Users*, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

		Percentage of Past-Year Cannabis Users				
		1999	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
	(N)	(1171)	(498)	(925)	(1180)	(950)
Not Used During the Past 4 Weeks						
Total		**32.6**	**30.2**	**33.6**	**40.1**	**37.9**
Sex	Males	29.2	29.1	28.7	36.5	36.2
	Females	37.0	31.6	38.9	44.2	39.9
1-2 Times						
Total		**32.6**	**32.0**	**28.0**	**28.4**	**33.5**
Sex	Males	29.8	27.6	24.2	24.5	29.4
	Females	36.4	37.5	32.1	32.9	38.3
1-2 Times Each Week						
Total		**14.0**	**13.1**	**12.0**	**9.0**	**11.4**
Sex	Males	15.0	15.3	12.6	9.8	9.7
	Females	12.7	10.3	11.4	8.2	13.3
3-4 Times Each Week						
Total		**8.8**	**9.1**	**7.8**	**7.3**	**4.3**
Sex	Males	9.5	9.5	8.7	8.4	5.7
	Females	7.7	8.6	6.8	5.9	2.6
5-6 Times Each Week						
Total		**4.0**	**5.4**	**5.0**	**2.9**	**3.2**
Sex	Males	5.4	3.8	6.6	3.6	4.2
	Females	2.0	7.4	3.4	2.2	2.0
Used Daily						
Total		**8.1**	**10.2**	**13.6**	**12.2**	**9.7**
Sex	Males	11.0	14.7	19.2	17.1	14.7
	Females	4.2	4.6	7.5	6.6	3.9

Note: (1) Estimates from 2001 to 2007 are based on random half samples.
Q: During the **last 4 weeks** how often (if ever) did you use **cannabis** (also known as marijuana, "weed", "grass", "pot", hashish, "hash", hash oil)?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.5.4b: Frequency of Cannabis Use During the Past Month *Among Cannabis Users*, 1987 – 2007 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

		Percentage of Past-Year Cannabis Users										
		1987	**1989**	**1991**	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
	(N)	(424)	(333)	(299)	(249)	(592)	(722)	(597)	(248)	(459)	(532)	(435)
Not Used During the Past 4 Weeks												
Total		**37.9**	**40.4**	**39.5**	**33.8**	**26.7**	**30.0**	**31.2**	**31.5**	**30.5**	**37.3**	**38.1**
Sex	Males	36.1	41.6	38.8	26.6	23.9	24.7	29.8	25.4	23.8	32.2	41.8
	Females	40.3	39.2	40.6	43.7	30.0	34.8	33.0	39.3	38.5	43.2	33.4
1-2 Times												
Total		**29.7**	**32.9**	**27.2**	**34.6**	**32.3**	**30.3**	**34.5**	**29.8**	**28.3**	**28.2**	**33.3**
Sex	Males	27.9	27.8	23.2	33.1	30.2	25.9	30.6	29.3	25.9	26.3	25.5
	Females	32.1	38.2	32.8	36.7	34.7	34.2	39.4	30.5	31.1	30.4	43.3
1-2 Times Each Week												
Total		**18.7**	**19.3**	**20.0**	**18.8**	**22.1**	**22.7**	**12.9**	**12.2**	**12.9**	**10.4**	**10.9**
Sex	Males	17.9	18.3	19.6	23.2	23.7	23.6	12.8	13.2	13.9	10.7	8.4
	Females	19.8	20.3	20.4	12.8	20.3	21.8	13.0	10.9	11.7	10.0	14.2
3-4 Times Each Week												
Total		**7.8**	**2.5**	**5.4**	**4.7**	**8.4**	**7.0**	**9.1**	**9.8**	**8.1**	**7.4**	**3.9**
Sex	Males	9.4	4.0	7.5	5.1	9.3	11.3	10.3	11.1	11.2	8.4	5.4
	Females	5.6	1.0	2.3	4.1	7.4	3.2	7.6	8.1	4.4	6.1	2.1
5-6 Times Each Week												
Total		**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**5.2**	**4.3**	**4.8**	**4.2**	**7.0**	**5.5**	**3.7**	**4.0**
Sex	Males	3.5	3.9	2.9	7.7	4.2	5.4	6.3	5.6	6.1	3.8	6.6
	Females	1.0	0.6	1.7	1.8	4.3	4.3	1.6	8.8	4.9	3.6	0.5
Used Daily												
Total		**3.5**	**2.5**	**5.6**	**2.9**	**6.2**	**5.2**	**8.1**	**9.6**	**14.6**	**13.1**	**9.8**
Sex	Males	5.2	4.3	8.0	4.4	8.7	9.2	10.2	15.4	19.1	18.6	12.3
	Females	1.2	0.6	2.2	0.9	3.3	1.6	5.5	2.4	9.4	6.8	6.5

Note: (1) Estimates from 2001 to 2007 are based on random half samples.
Q: During the **last 4 weeks** how often (if ever) did you use **cannabis** (also known as marijuana, "weed", "grass", "pot", hashish, "hash", hash oil)?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Quantity of Marijuana Consumed
(Table 3.5.5)

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- In 2007, about 19% of cannabis users in grades 7 to 12 smoked less than one joint per occasion during the past 4 weeks; 22.3% smoked about one joint; 17.7% smoked two to three joints; and 8.6% smoked four or more joints. One-third (32.9%) of past year users did not use marijuana during the 4 weeks before the survey.

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

- The typical quantity of marijuana consumed per occasion has decreased over the short-term. For example, users in 2007 are less likely to smoke 4 or more joints per occasion compared to users in 2001 (8.6% vs 16.6%).

Table 3.5.5: Number of Marijuana Joints Smoked Per Occasion During the Past Month *Among Cannabis Users*, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

	Percentage of Past-Year Cannabis Users				
	1999	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
(N)	(1137)	(497)	(930)	(1180)	(950)
No marijuana in the past 4 weeks	13.1	26.4	29.4	32.8	32.9
Less than 1 joint	23.8	13.8	14.9	15.6	18.6
About 1 joint	23.8	19.6	21.9	22.2	22.3
2 to 3 joints	24.9	23.6	18.4	18.3	17.7
4 + joints	14.4	16.6	15.4	11.1	8.6

Note: Item asked of a random half sample in all years except 1999.
Q: During the **last 4 weeks**, on occasions when you have used marijuana, **how many joints** did you typically smoke? (If you shared joints with others, count only the amount that **you** smoked)
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Cannabis Use Problems

(Tables 3.5.6, 3.5.7)

Starting in 1999, the *OSDUHS* assessed attempts to reduce cannabis use during the past 12 months. In 2003, we began to include questions about uncontrolled use and sustained daily use during the past 12 months. We report results for the total sample and for cannabis users.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Among all students, 9.2% report attempting to reduce their use of cannabis during the past 12 months; 2.3% report uncontrolled use (could not stop); and 5.4% have used cannabis on a daily basis for at least one month.

- Overall, a majority (88.4%) of students report none of the three cannabis dependence indicators; 11.6% report one or more indicators.

- Among cannabis users, the most commonly cited indicator is attempts to reduce use (33.6%), followed by sustained daily use (20.9%), and uncontrolled use (7.9%).

- Overall, 57.4% of cannabis users report experiencing none of the three problem indicators, while 4.2% experienced all three problems.

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

- As seen in Table 3.5.7, the percentage of cannabis users attempting to cut down on use has been declining since 2003. From 1999 to 2003 this percentage was around 40%, and has dropped in 2007 to about one-third.

Table 3.5.6: Percentage of Total Sample, and of Cannabis Users, Reporting Cannabis Use Problems, 2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7 to 12)

	Total Sample (N=3388)	**Past-Year Cannabis Users** (N=950)
In the last 12 months, have you tried to cut down your use of marijuana or hashish?	9.2	33.6
In the last 12 months, have you tried to stop using marijuana or hashish, but found that you couldn't stop?	2.3	7.9
In the last 12 months, has there been a period when you used marijuana or hashish every day or almost every day for at least a month?	5.4	20.9
Summary:		
0 positive	88.4	57.4
1 positive	7.7	27.9
2 positive	2.7	10.5
3 positive	1.2	4.2

Notes: (1) based on a random half sample.
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.5.7: Percentage of Cannabis Users Reporting Attempts to Cut Down on Use During the Past Year, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

		1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
	(N)	(1158)	(496)	(930)	(1180)	(950)
In the last 12 months, have you tried to cut down your use of marijuana or hashish?						
Total		**41.5**	**42.0**	**40.0**	**33.7**	**33.6** [b]
(95% CI)		(37.2-46.0)	(36.6-47.5)	(36.2-43.8)	(30.6-36.8)	(29.8-37.6)
Sex						
	Males	**45.0**	**47.0**	**44.1**	**37.0**	**37.9**
		(39.4-50.7)	(39.8-54.4)	(38.4-49.9)	(32.5-41.6)	(32.2-44.0)
	Females	**36.8**	**35.6**	**35.6**	**29.9**	**28.6**
		(31.1-43.0)	(27.5-44.6)	(31.5-39.7)	(25.8-34.4)	(23.9-33.9)
Grade						
	7	†	†	†	†	†
	8	†	†	†	†	†
	9	**43.2**	**45.2**	**36.8**	**37.1**	**29.3** [b]
		(37.2-49.4)	(34.4-56.4)	(28.2-46.3)	(30.6-44.1)	(20.9-39.4)
	10	**37.3**	**47.5**	**44.4**	**39.3**	**40.9**
		(30.2-45.0)	(35.9-59.4)	(36.0-53.2)	(33.1-45.8)	(30.1-52.6)
	11	**45.9**	**37.8**	**39.4**	**33.6**	**34.4**
		(37.4-54.6)	(30.0-46.3)	(32.6-46.5)	(28.7-38.9)	(28.2-41.3)
	12	**38.7**	**41.0**	**41.9**	**30.5**	**33.0**
		(31.0-47.0)	(36.6-47.5)	(34.9-49.3)	(25.2-36.5)	(26.9-39.8)
Region						
	Toronto	**40.3**	**36.3**	**40.7**	**25.2**	**28.8**
		(29.2-52.4)	(21.0-55.0)	(31.8-50.3)	(19.9-31.2)	(22.3-36.4)
	North	**32.6**	**36.1**	**34.9**	**37.4**	**32.1**
		(25.2-41.0)	(25.5-48.3)	(28.2-42.2)	(31.2-44.0)	(23.8-41.7)
	West	**45.9**	**45.1**	**37.8**	**34.7**	**32.5** [b]
		(38.9-53.1)	(37.2-53.2)	(32.4-43.6)	(29.6-40.2)	(27.1-38.4)
	East	**38.0**	**41.2**	**44.5**	**34.4**	**36.5**
		(31.0-45.6)	(32.4-50.7)	(37.0-52.3)	(29.4-39.6)	(29.6-44.0)

Notes: (1) based on a random half sample in all years except 1999; (2) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (3) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (4) no significant differences between 2005 and 2007; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, $p<.01$.

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Cannabis Dependence

(Figure 3.5.4)

For the first time in 2007, the *OSDUHS* included the Severity of Dependence Scale (SDS) for cannabis use (Martin, Copeland, Gates, & Gilmour, 2006). The SDS is a valid and reliable 5-item scale used to screen for dependence in adolescent populations.

The five questions used were: (1) "*In the last 3 months, how often was your use of cannabis out of control?*";(2) "*In the last 3 months, how often did the idea of missing a smoke of cannabis make you very anxious or worried?*"; (3) "*In the last 3 months, how much did you worry about your use of cannabis?*"; (4) "*In the last 3 months, how often did you wish you could stop using cannabis?*"; and (5) "*How difficult would it be for you to stop or go without using cannabis*?

The response options for items #1, 2 and 4 were: never used, did not use in the last 3 months, never, sometimes, often, always. Responses for item #3 were: never used, did not use in the last 3 months, not at all, a little, quite a lot, a great deal. Responses for item #5 were: don't use, not difficult, quite difficult, very difficult, impossible. Each item was scored on a 4-point scale and scores were summed. A total score of 4 or more (out of 15) indicates cannabis dependence.

2007: Grades 7 to 12 (Among the Total Sample)

- About 2.7% (range, 2.2%-3.4%) of students in grades 7 to 12 may have a cannabis dependence problem. This percentage represents about 28,700 of Ontario students.

2007: Grades 7 to 12 (Among Cannabis Users)

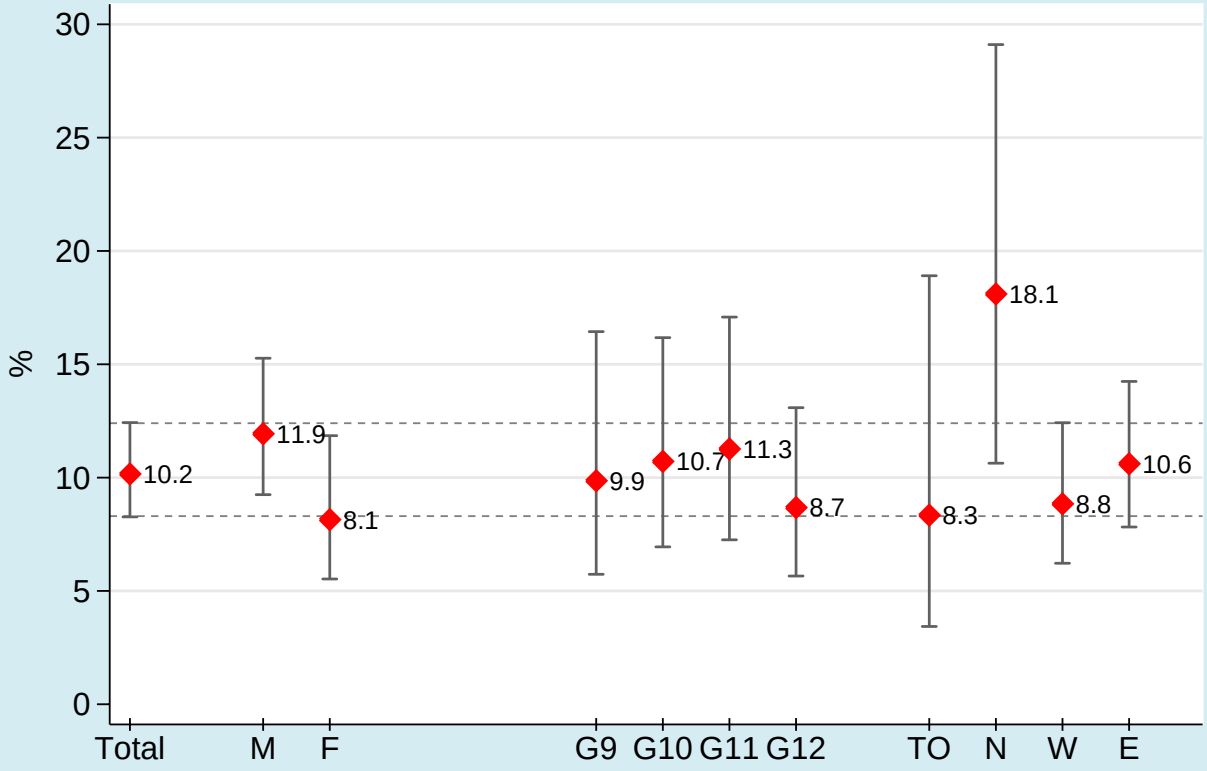
- As seen in Figure 3.5.4, about one-in-ten (10.2%) cannabis users in grades 7 to 12 indicate cannabis dependence.

- There is no significant difference between male (11.9%) and female (8.1%) cannabis users.

- Despite some variation among the grades, these differences are not statistically significant.

- Similarly, there are no significant differences among the regions with respect to cannabis dependence among users.

Figure 3.5.4
Percentage of Past-Year Cannabis Users Indicating Dependence (4+ Score on SDS), by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimates for G7 and G8 suppressed

3.6 Illicit Drug Use

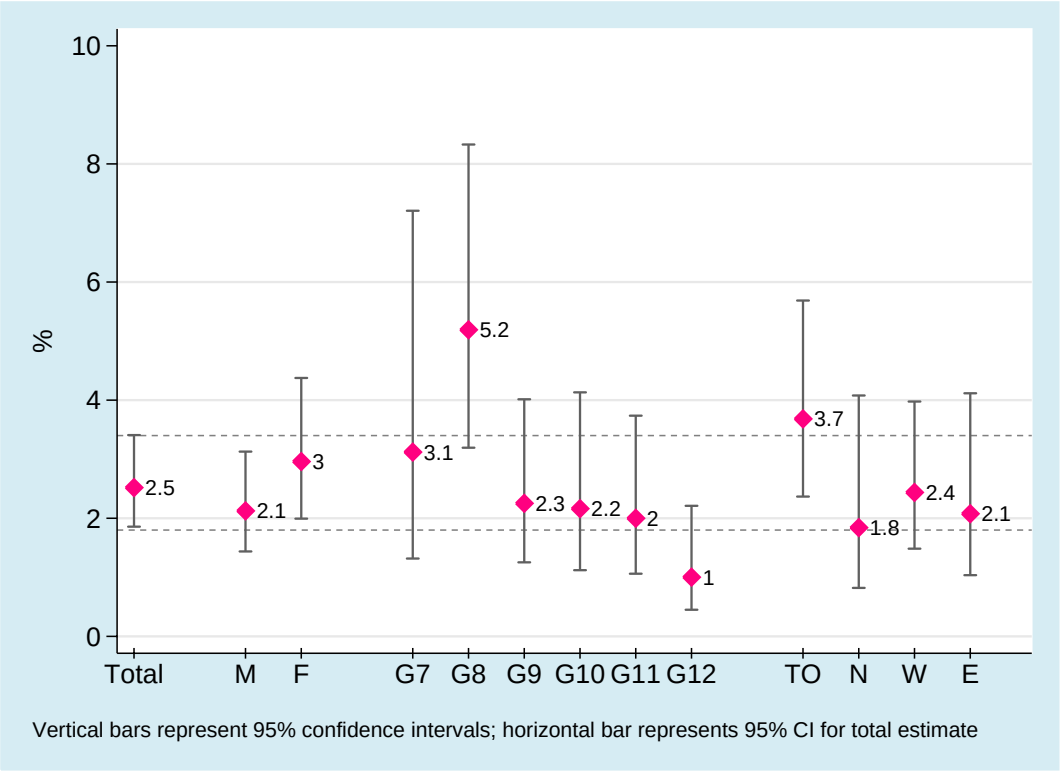
Past Year Use of Inhalants: Glue and Other Solvents

(Tables 3.6.1, 3.6.2; Figures 3.6.1 - 3.6.3)

	Inhalant Use in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Inhalant Use
Total Sample	■ Overall, 2.5% of Ontario students report inhaling glue and 5.8% report inhaling other solvents in order to get high during the 12 months before the survey. With the sampling error, we estimate that between 1.8% and 3.4% of students inhaled glue, and between 4.7% and 7.0% inhaled solvents. The estimated number of students in grades 7 to 12 inhaling glue is 23,700, and the number for other solvents is 54,200.	☐ The proportion of students in grades 7 to 12 that sniff glue and the proportion that sniff other solvents have not significantly changed compared to 2005. However, glue use in 2007 (2.5%) is significantly lower compared to the 1999 estimate (3.8%). The 2007 estimate for sniffing other solvents is not significantly different from 1999 (5.8% vs 7.6%). ☐ Over the long-term, glue use in 2007 is lower than the peaks of the late 1970s and the late 1990s. ☐ Other solvent use has shown dramatic movement over the long-term. Use declined during the 1980s, from 7.4% in 1977 to a low of 1.8% in 1991. Use increased noticeably in the late 1990s and has remained at this relatively elevated level in recent years.
Sex	■ Males and females are equally likely to inhale glue and other solvents.	☐ Only males show a significant change in inhalant use: glue use is significantly lower in 2007 compared to 1999 (from 3.9% down to 2.1%). Use among females has not significantly changed over the short-term. ☐ Over the long-term, glue use remains lower compared to the late 1970s for males only. For both sexes, solvent use increased in recent years, and levels are comparable to those from the late 1970s.
Grade	■ Inhaling glue significantly declines with grade, from about 5% of 8th-graders down to 1% of 12th-graders. The same pattern holds true for sniffing solvents, from about 10% of 7th- and 8th-graders down to about 1.5% of 12th-graders.	☐ No grade showed any significant change in inhalant use over the short-term. ☐ For 7th-graders and 9th-graders, glue use is lower in recent years compared to the late 1970s. For grades 7, 9, and 11, solvent use in recent years has climbed back up to levels that are comparable to the late 1970s.

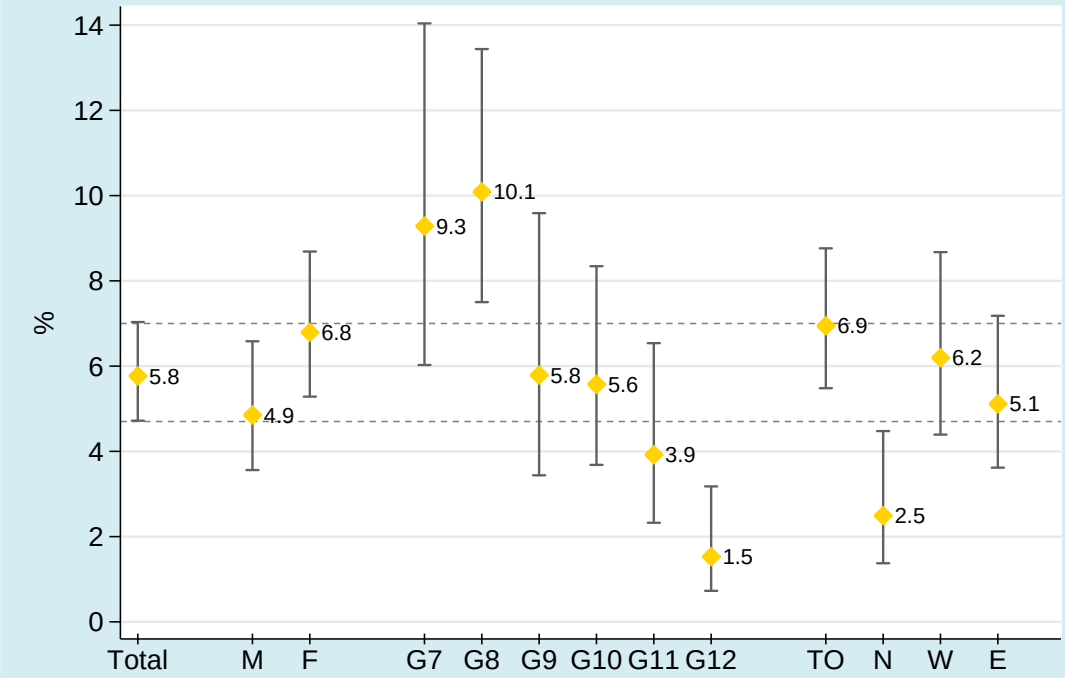
Region	▪ Although rates of inhaling glue and other solvents regionally vary, these differences are not statistically significant.	☐ Between 1999 and 2007, only students in the North region showed a significant change in the use of inhalants: solvent use declined from 6.0% in 1999 to 2.5% in 2007. ☐ Except for the North, students in all regions show increases in solvent use during the late 1990s. Despite minor fluctuations over time, no significant changes in glue use occurred over the long-term within any region.
Frequency of Use	▪ Less than 1% of the total sample report sniffing glue 6 or more times during the past 12 months. Inhaling other solvents 6 or more times was reported by 1.5% of the total sample (see Table 3.2.3a). ▪ Most users report using inhalants only once or twice during the 12 months before the survey (60% of glue users, 55% of solvent users; see Figure 3.1.2).	

Figure 3.6.1
Past Year Glue Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Figure 3.6.2
Past Year Solvent Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.6.1: Percentage Reporting Glue Use During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(3648)	(2935)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(1862)	(1488)	
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8 (3.1-4.7)	3.2 (2.6-4.1)	2.8 (2.3-3.4)	2.3 (1.8-2.9)	2.5 (1.8-3.4)	b
Total[2] (95% CI)	4.2 (3.6-5.1)	4.9 (4.1-5.8)	3.2 (2.4-4.2)	3.6 (3.2-4.2)	2.3 (1.8-2.8)	2.7 (1.8-4.1)	2.0 (1.7-2.5)	1.2 (0.8-1.9)	1.8 (1.3-2.4)	2.8 (2.3-3.3)	1.7 (1.3-2.2)	4.3 (3.3-5.5)	3.1 (2.2-4.2)	3.2 (2.5-4.0)	2.9 (2.1-4.0)	2.4 (1.6-3.8)	cd
Sex																	
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9 (2.9-5.1)	4.0 (3.0-5.2)	3.0 (3.8-2.4)	2.8 (2.1-3.7)	2.1 (1.4-3.1)	b
Males[2]	5.0 (3.9-6.2)	6.7 (5.3-8.3)	3.2 (2.4-4.2)	4.3 (3.4-5.4)	2.6 (1.8-3.7)	3.8 (2.6-5.6)	2.5 (1.9-3.3)	1.1 (0.8-1.6)	1.9 (1.2-3.1)	3.2 (2.3-4.3)	1.9 (1.3-2.7)	4.3 (2.9-6.2)	3.6 (2.4-5.3)	3.0 (2.3-4.0)	4.0 (2.7-5.7)	2.2 (1.2-4.0)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8 (2.8-5.1)	2.5 (1.8-3.5)	2.6 (2.0-3.4)	1.7 (1.0-2.9)	3.0 (2.0-4.4)	
Females[2]	3.6 (2.9-4.5)	3.1 (2.4-4.0)	3.2 (2.0-5.1)	3.0 (2.3-4.0)	1.9 (1.6-2.3)	1.7 (0.9-3.2)	1.6 (1.0-2.5)	1.3 (0.6-2.6)	1.6 (1.0-2.8)	2.4 (1.8-3.2)	1.5 (1.0-2.4)	4.3 (3.0-6.1)	2.6 (1.6-4.0)	3.3 (2.4-4.6)	1.8 (0.9-3.3)	2.7 (1.6-4.3)	
Grade																	
7	6.5 (5.1-8.2)	7.4 (5.9-9.3)	5.0 (3.2-7.8)	4.7 (3.9-5.7)	3.1 (2.2-4.3)	3.9 (2.4-6.4)	2.2 (1.5-3.2)	1.2 (0.3-4.2)	3.2 (2.2-4.5)	3.6 (2.4-5.2)	3.5 (2.7-4.5)	6.8 (4.8-9.6)	3.9 (2.5-6.0)	5.2 (3.5-7.8)	4.0 (2.2-7.0)	3.1 (1.3-7.2)	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3 (4.6-8.6)	5.7 (3.9-8.3)	3.2 (1.9-5.3)	2.8 (1.5-4.9)	5.2 (3.2-8.3)	
9	4.0 (3.0-5.1)	4.9 (3.7-6.4)	3.1 (2.2-4.4)	4.0 (3.2-5.0)	2.6 (1.6-4.0)	3.1 (1.4-6.7)	2.2 (1.6-3.1)	1.3 (0.9-1.9)	1.3 (0.8-2.2)	3.3 (2.8-4.0)	1.5 (1.0-2.4)	4.3 (2.9-6.4)	3.8 (2.5-5.6)	2.4 (1.7-3.5)	3.3 (2.1-5.1)	2.3 (1.2-4.0)	
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1 (0.6-2.3)	2.7 (1.5-4.8)	2.4 (1.6-3.8)	2.0 (1.0-4.0)	2.2 (1.1-4.1)	
11	2.1 (1.2-3.4)	2.1 (1.2-3.4)	1.3 (0.8-2.2)	1.6 (0.9-3.0)	1.1 (0.7-1.7)	1.3 (0.6-2.9)	1.6 (1.2-2.2)	1.1 (0.7-1.8)	1.0 (0.4-2.7)	1.5 (0.9-2.5)	†	2.1 (0.9-4.6)	1.2 (0.3-5.3)	2.3 (1.5-3.6)	1.4 (0.6-3.2)	2.0 (1.1-3.7)	
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0 (1.1-3.8)	1.8 (0.8-4.2)	1.8 (0.9-3.3)	0.6 (0.2-1.4)	1.0 (0.4-2.2)	

Continued….

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(3648)	(2935)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(1862)	(1488)
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4.1** (2.7-6.1)	**4.6** (2.8-7.7)	**3.5** (2.5-5.0)	**3.3** (2.1-5.2)	**3.7** (2.4-5.7)
Toronto[2]	—	—	**1.8** (1.2-2.8)	**2.5** (1.1-5.4)	**2.4** (1.1-5.2)	**2.2** (1.2-4.0)	**1.9** (0.8-4.3)	**0.8** (0.2-3.1)	**1.4** (0.9-2.1)	**1.7** (0.7-3.8)	**2.6** (1.6-4.2)	**4.2** (2.4-7.4)	**4.8** (2.8-8.3)	**3.0** (1.7-5.1)	**4.4** (2.4-7.8)	**2.9** (1.4-5.6)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.0** (1.8-5.0)	**2.3** (1.5-3.5)	**2.3** (1.5-3.5)	**1.0** (0.4-3.1)	**1.8** (0.8-4.1)
North[2]	—	—	**3.6** (1.1-10.8)	**3.8** (2.0-6.8)	**1.9** (0.8-4.7)	**3.3** (2.9-3.9)	**2.7** (1.2-6.0)	**1.3** (0.3-5.3)	**1.9** (0.5-6.8)	**2.9** (1.6-5.0)	†	**4.2** (2.0-8.8)	**2.7** (1.7-4.2)	**3.3** (2.0-5.6)	**0.8** (0.2-3.9)	**0.9** (0.3-2.8)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4.0** (2.7-5.7)	**3.3** (2.3-4.8)	**2.4** (1.7-3.5)	**2.1** (1.4-3.2)	**2.4** (1.5-4.0)
West[2]	—	—	**4.2** (2.9-6.0)	**4.7** (4.2-5.2)	**2.5** (2.0-3.0)	**3.1** (1.5-6.5)	**2.2** (1.8-2.8)	**1.4** (0.7-3.0)	**2.0** (1.2-3.2)	**3.3** (2.8-3.9)	**1.7** (1.1-2.6)	**4.9** (3.2-7.2)	**3.0** (1.8-5.1)	**2.7** (1.8-4.0)	**3.1** (2.0-4.9)	**2.9** (1.4-5.9)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.8** (2.8-5.2)	**2.4** (1.6-3.6)	**3.1** (2.2-4.4)	**2.0** (1.2-3.4)	**2.1** (1.0-4.1)
East[2]	—	—	**2.5** (1.5-4.0)	**3.0** (2.4-3.9)	**2.0** (1.5-2.7)	**2.4** (1.2-4.4)	**1.6** (1.4-1.8)	**1.0** (0.8-1.5)	**1.7** (0.9-3.2)	**2.7** (1.6-4.3)	**1.5** (1.2-1.9)	**3.6** (2.2-5.6)	**1.5** (0.7-3.3)	**4.1** (2.7-6.1)	**2.0** (1.0-4.4)	**1.7** (0.8-3.9)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) question asked of a random half sample starting 2005; (4) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (5) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (6) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (6) no significant differences between 2005 and 2007; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect, p<.01; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect, p<.01.

Q: In the **last 12months,** how often did you sniff **glue** (for example, airplane glue, contact cement, etc.) in order to get high?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.6.2: Percentage Reporting Other Solvent Use During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(3648)	(2935)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(1862)	(1488)
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**7.6** (6.6-8.8)	**6.4** (5.3-7.9)	**6.1** (5.2-7.2)	**5.3** (4.4-6.4)	**5.8** (4.7-7.0)
Total[2]	**7.4** (6.5-8.5)	**7.2** (6.3-8.2)	**4.4** (3.3-5.8)	**4.6** (3.8-5.5)	**3.1** (2.5-3.7)	**4.2** (3.1-5.6)	**3.4** (2.8-4.3)	**1.8** (1.2-2.7)	**2.6** (2.0-3.2)	**3.2** (2.7-3.9)	**2.8** (2.1-3.7)	**8.3** (6.8-10.1)	**6.7** (5.4-8.4)	**6.6** (5.5-7.8)	**5.8** (4.5-7.5)	**6.3** (4.8-8.2)
Sex																
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**6.5** (5.3-7.8)	**5.9** (4.6-7.6)	**5.9** (4.8-7.3)	**4.7** (3.6-6.2)	**4.9** (3.6-6.6)
Males[2]	**7.9** (6.4-9.8)	**8.1** (6.8-9.6)	**4.6** (3.5-6.0)	**5.1** (4.2-6.2)	**3.0** (2.2-4.1)	**4.7** (3.3-6.6)	**3.7** (2.5-5.5)	**1.4** (0.9-2.2)	**2.1** (1.5-2.9)	**2.7** (2.0-3.7)	**2.1** (1.5-3.0)	**6.7** (5.0-8.9)	**7.0** (4.9-9.8)	**6.5** (5.1-8.2)	**5.1** (3.7-7.0)	**5.7** (3.9-8.2)
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**8.8** (7.2-10.7)	**6.4** (5.3-7.9)	**6.3** (5.2-7.6)	**5.9** (4.6-7.6)	**6.8** (5.3-8.7)
Females[2]	**6.9** (5.9-8.1)	**6.3** (5.1-7.6)	**4.1** (2.8-5.9)	**4.0** (3.0-5.4)	**3.1** (2.5-4.0)	**3.7** (2.4-5.5)	**3.2** (2.4-4.2)	**2.2** (1.4-3.5)	**3.0** (2.0-4.3)	**3.7** (2.8-4.9)	**3.4** (2.5-4.7)	**9.9** (7.9-12.4)	**6.5** (5.0-8.5)	**6.6** (5.2-8.5)	**6.5** (4.4-9.5)	**6.9** (4.9-9.7)
Grade																
7	**12.9** (10.9-15.2)	**10.0** (8.4-11.8)	**6.6** (3.9-11.0)	**7.0** (5.9-8.3)	**4.5** (3.1-6.3)	**7.0** (4.4-11.0)	**4.5** (2.9-6.9)	**2.1** (1.0-4.5)	**3.3** (2.0-5.3)	**3.8** (3.1-4.6)	**4.2** (2.4-7.2)	**12.1** (9.3-15.7)	**9.7** (7.6-12.4)	**10.2** (7.3-14.0)	**9.2** (6.4-13.2)	**9.3** (6.0-14.0)
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**11.2** (8.5-14.5)	**9.3** (7.1-12.0)	**9.5** (6.8-13.0)	**8.8** (6.6-11.6)	**10.1** (7.5-13.4)
9	**6.1** (4.9-7.5)	**7.5** (6.1-9.3)	**4.8** (3.7-6.0)	**3.7** (2.1-6.4)	**3.3** (2.7-4.1)	**3.1** (2.6-3.8)	**3.6** (2.7-4.7)	**1.9** (1.3-2.7)	**2.8** (2.3-3.4)	**3.9** (2.9-5.3)	**2.7** (2.2-3.3)	**8.4** (6.3-11.0)	**7.6** (5.6-10.3)	**6.5** (5.2-8.2)	**5.7** (3.7-8.7)	**5.8** (3.4-9.6)
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4.6** (2.9-7.1)	**3.8** (2.2-6.6)	**4.2** (3.0-5.8)	**5.0** (3.3-7.5)	**5.6** (3.7-8.3)
11	**2.8** (2.0-4.0)	**3.6** (2.5-5.1)	**1.4** (0.8-2.4)	**2.1** (1.2-3.5)	**1.4** (0.8-2.4)	**2.6** (1.5-4.4)	**2.0** (1.5-2.7)	**1.4** (0.6-3.4)	**1.7** (1.0-2.7)	**2.0** (1.2-3.5)	**1.6** (1.1-2.4)	**4.9** (3.0-8.0)	**2.3** (1.0-5.2)	**3.6** (2.5-5.2)	**2.7** (1.6-4.7)	**3.9** (2.3-6.5)
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.9** (2.2-6.6)	**3.9** (2.2-6.6)	**3.9** (2.6-5.7)	**1.3** (0.6-2.7)	**1.5** (0.7-3.2)

Continued….

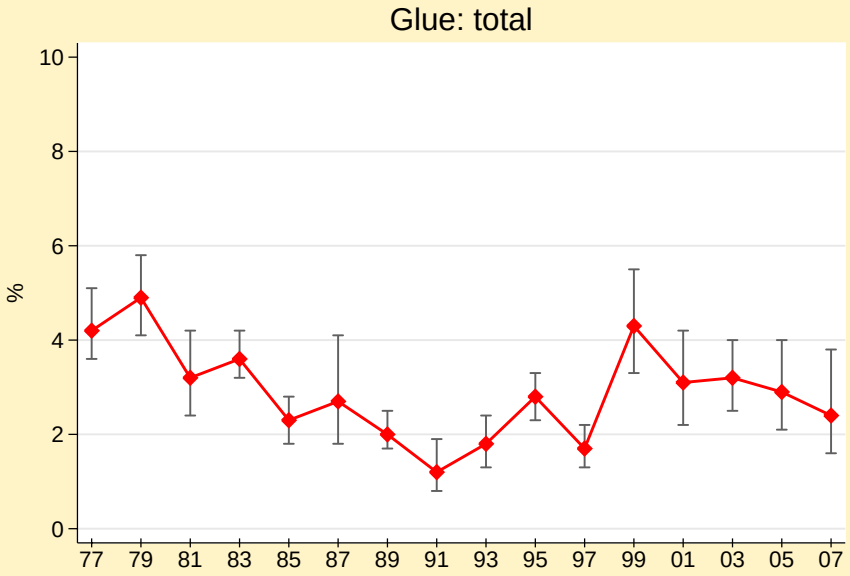
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(3648)	(2935)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(1862)	(1488)
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**9.4** (6.8-12.8)	**9.6** (6.4-14.0)	**7.7** (5.2-11.2)	**5.5** (3.8-8.0)	**6.9** (5.5-8.8)
Toronto[2]	—	—	**2.3** (1.1-4.7)	**3.5** (2.2-5.5)	**1.8** (1.0-3.2)	**4.6** (3.6-5.7)	**2.7** (2.3-3.2)	**1.2** (0.3-4.5)	**2.0** (1.1-3.7)	**2.7** (1.1-6.3)	**4.6** (3.8-5.6)	**9.9** (6.9-14.0)	**9.5** (5.6-15.6)	**7.6** (4.7-12.2)	**6.4** (4.0-10.0)	**7.0** (4.1-11.5)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**6.0** (4.0-8.8)	**4.5** (3.1-6.4)	**4.1** (3.1-5.4)	**3.2** (1.6-6.4)	**2.5** [b] (1.4-4.5)
North[2]	—	—	**4.0** (1.3-12.3)	**7.0** (4.3-10.4)	**3.3** (2.2-4.8)	**5.9** (4.2-8.2)	**4.1** (2.2-7.6)	**1.8** (0.6-5.0)	**2.9** (1.1-7.6)	**3.0** (2.0-4.5)	**1.9** (1.2-3.0)	**8.2** (4.2-15.3)	**5.7** (3.7-8.8)	**4.8** (3.3-7.0)	**3.6** (1.1-10.8)	**1.9** (0.8-4.3)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**7.1** (5.6-8.9)	**6.0** (4.8-7.5)	**6.3** (4.9-8.1)	**6.2** (4.7-8.3)	**6.2** (4.4-8.7)
West[2]	—	—	**5.2** (3.3-8.1)	**5.4** (3.8-7.5)	**3.5** (2.7-4.4)	**4.2** (2.1-8.2)	**3.4** (2.3-5.2)	**2.0** (1.2-3.5)	**3.0** (2.3-3.8)	**3.9** (3.2-4.8)	**2.9** (1.6-5.1)	**7.9** (5.6-11.0)	**6.4** (4.8-8.6)	**6.4** (4.9-8.4)	**6.6** (4.3-9.9)	**7.0** (4.4-10.7)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**7.8** (5.9-10.1)	**4.6** (3.2-6.6)	**5.4** (4.1-7.1)	**4.2** (3.0-5.8)	**5.1** (3.6-7.2)
East[2]	—	—	**4.8** (4.4-5.3)	**3.6** (3.1-4.2)	**3.4** (2.2-5.4)	**3.1** (2.4-4.0)	**3.6** (2.7-4.9)	**1.9** (0.9-3.9)	**2.2** (1.3-3.9)	**2.6** (2.2-3.2)	**1.8** (1.2-2.5)	**7.9** (5.6-11.0)	**4.9** (3.0-7.9)	**6.5** (4.8-8.8)	**4.8** (3.1-7.6)	**5.8** (3.8-8.7)

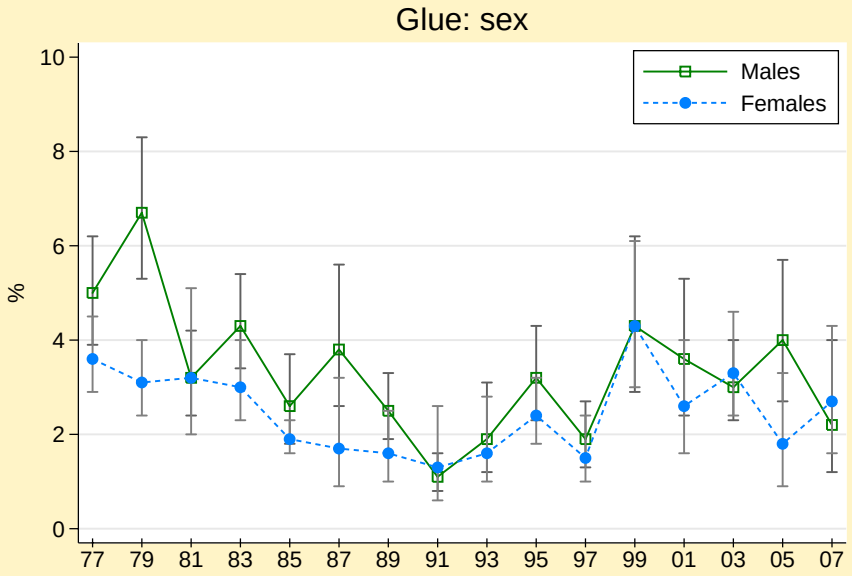
Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) question asked of a random half sample starting 2005; (4) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (5) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (6) no significant differences between 2005 and 2007; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect, p<.01; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect, p<.01.

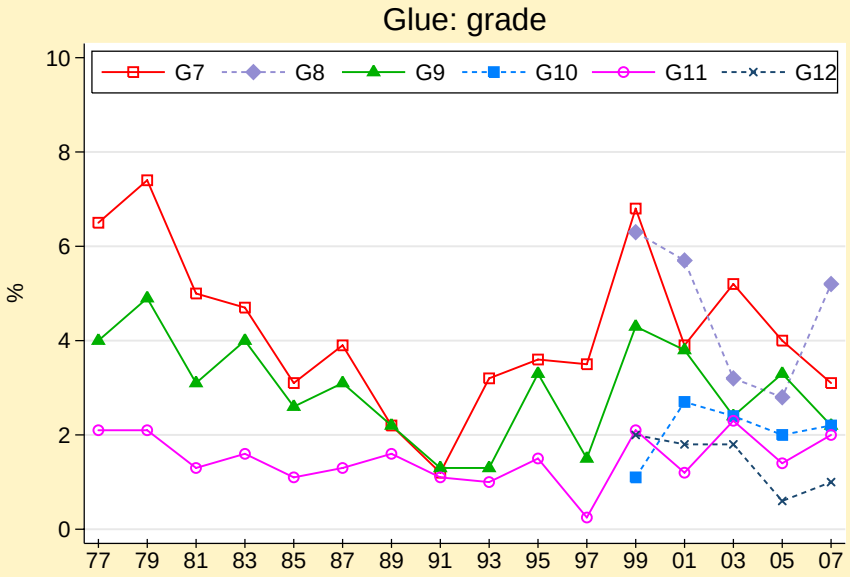
Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you sniff **solvents** (such as nail polish remover, paint thinner or gasoline, etc.) in order to get high?

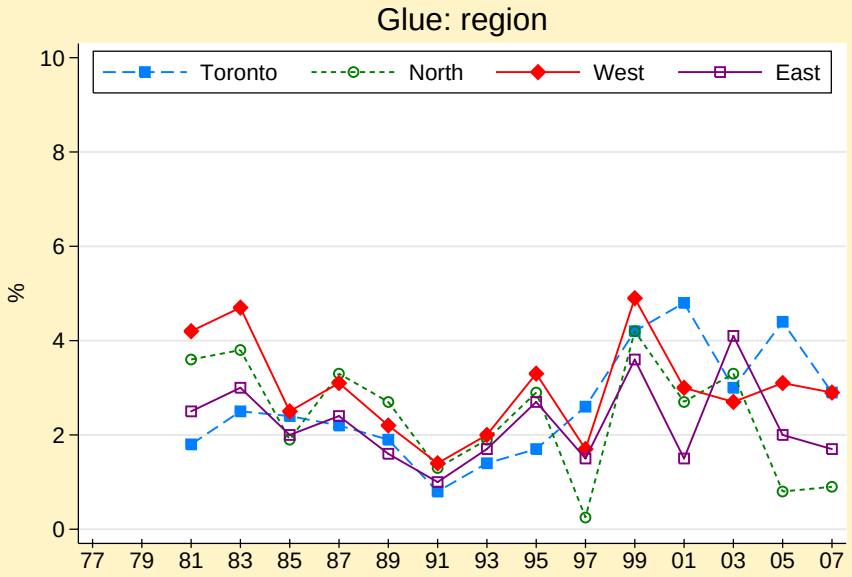
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

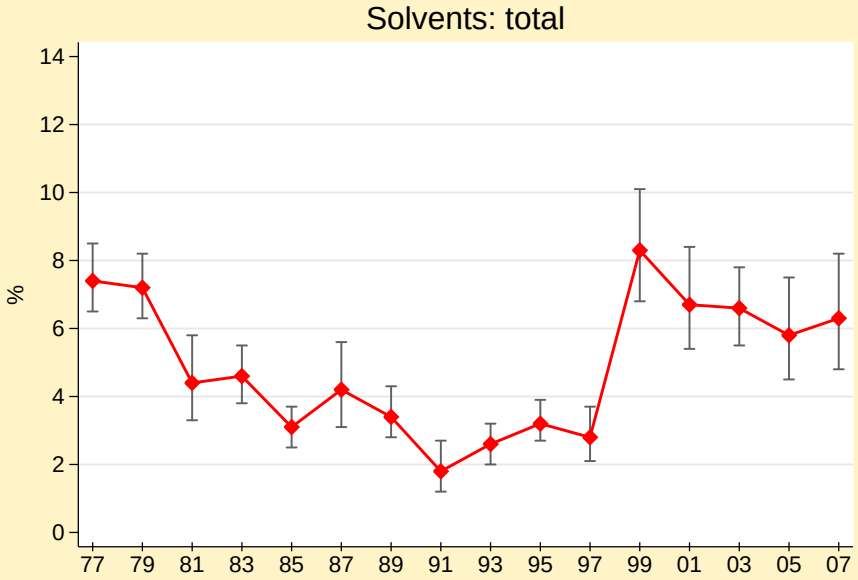
Figure 3.6.3
Past Year Inhalant Use, 1977–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

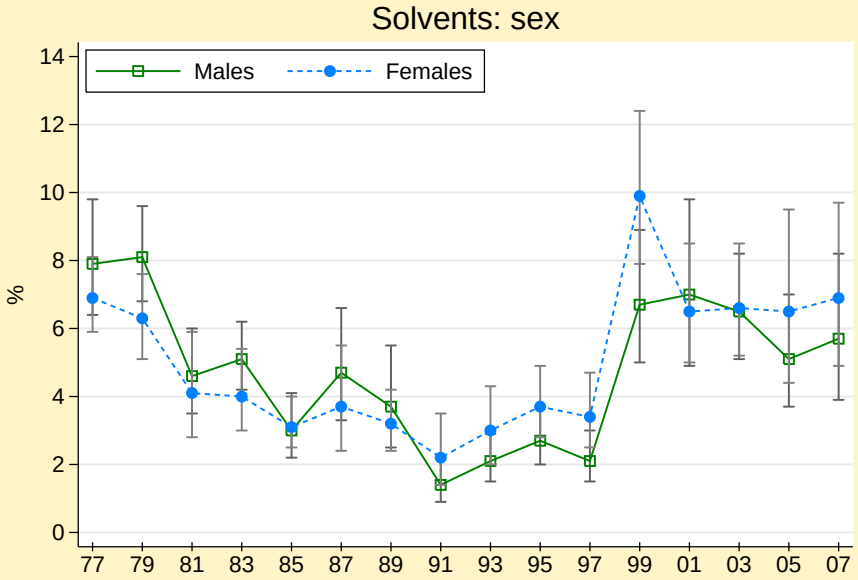


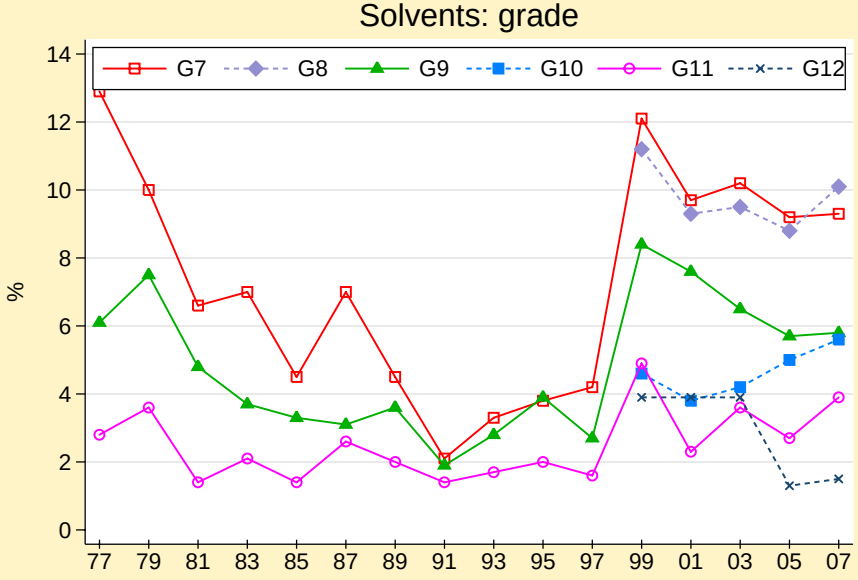







Solvents: total
%
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
77 79 81 83 85 87 89 91 93 95 97 99 01 03 05 07


Solvents: sex
Males
Females
%
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
77 79 81 83 85 87 89 91 93 95 97 99 01 03 05 07


Solvents: grade
G7
G8
G9
G10
G11
G12
%
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
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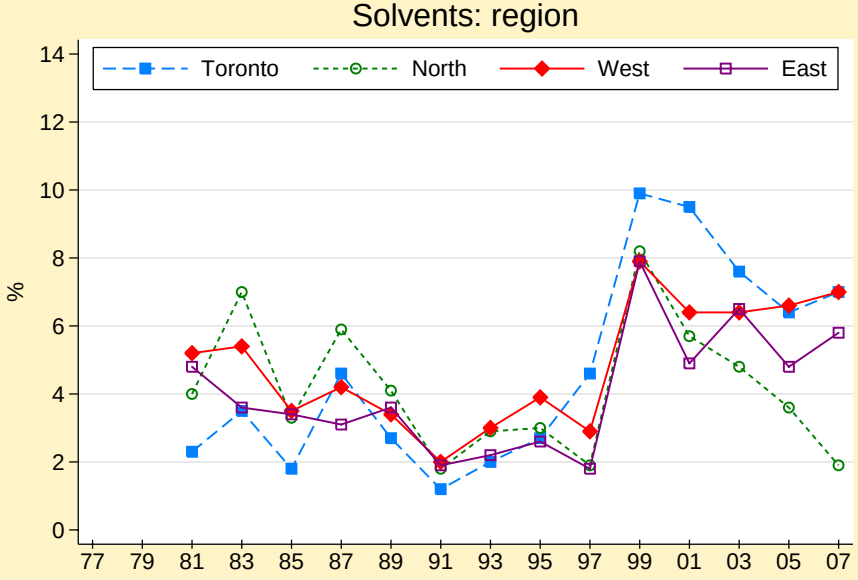

Solvents: region
Toronto
North
West
East
%
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
77 79 81 83 85 87 89 91 93 95 97 99 01 03 05 07

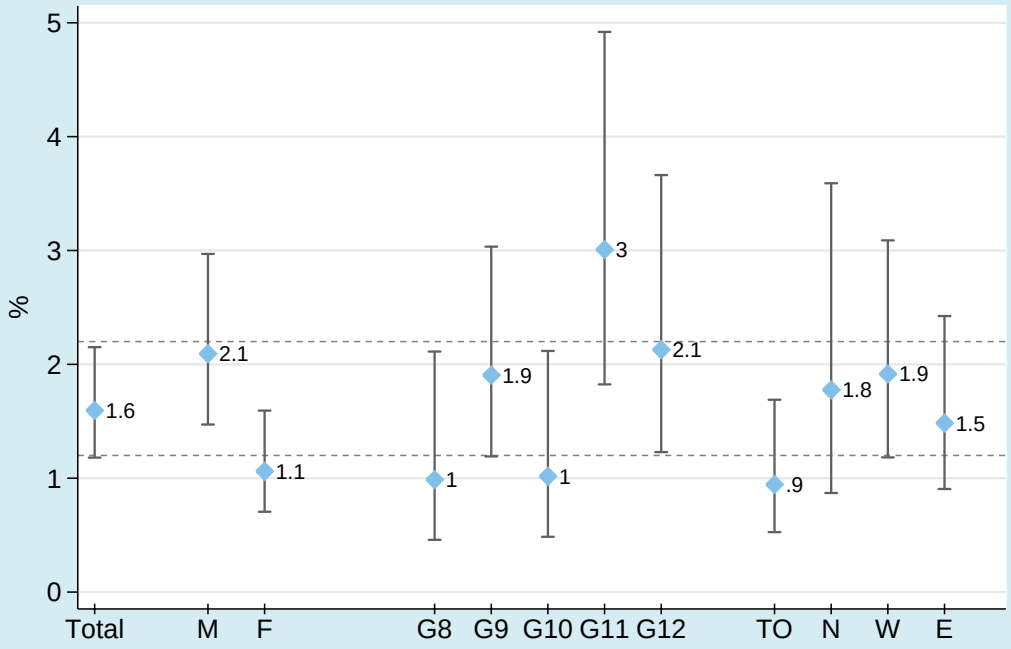
Past Year Use of Hallucinogens: LSD, PCP, and Other Hallucinogens

(Tables 3.6.3 – 3.6.5; Figures 3.6.4 – 3.6.7)

	Hallucinogen Use in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Hallucinogen Use
Total Sample	■ The most commonly used hallucinogens are substances other than LSD or PCP, such as mescalin and psilocybin, reported by 5.5% of students. LSD use is reported by 1.6% of students, and 0.7% reported using PCP during the past year. These percentages represent about 55,500, 16,000 and 7,200 Ontario students in grades 7 through 12, respectively.	☐ None of the three hallucinogenic drug types declined in use between 2005 and 2007. However, use of all three is currently lower compared to the 1999 estimates. LSD use significantly declined from 6.8% in 1999 down to the current rate of 1.6%. PCP use is significantly lower in 2007 (0.7%) compared to 1999 (3.0%). Other hallucinogen use is significantly lower in 2007 (5.5%) compared to 1999 (12.8%). ☐ Over the long-term, LSD use decreased in the 1980s and early 1990s, made a brief comeback between 1991 and 1995, and has been moving downward since then. Indeed, the estimates in 2005 and 2007 are the lowest on record since 1977 (among grades 7, 9, 11). ☐ Use of PCP increased somewhat in the early 1990s, but has since decreased to very low levels. ☐ After a steady rate of use during the 1980s, other hallucinogen use increased in the 1990s, reaching an all-time peak in 1999, and has subsequently been on a steady decline.
Sex	■ Males (2.1%) are more likely than females (1.1%) to use LSD, and other hallucinogens (6.6% of males vs 4.3% of females). PCP use does not significantly differ between males (0.9%) and females (0.5%).	☐ Between 1999 and 2007, males' use of all three drug types significantly decreased. LSD use dropped from 7.8% in 1999 to 2.1% in 2007). PCP use dropped from 3.2% in 1999 to 0.9% in 2007. Use of other hallucinogens among males dropped from 14.9% in 1999 to 6.6% in 2007. ☐ The same decreases hold for females. Females' use of LSD dropped from 5.7% in 1999 to 1.1% in 2007. Use of PCP among females dropped from 2.9% in 1999 to 0.5% in 2007. Use of other hallucinogens dropped from 10.6% in 1999 to 4.3% in 2007. ☐ Over the long-term, the general trends in hallucinogenic drug use have occurred similarly among both males and females. Both sexes have

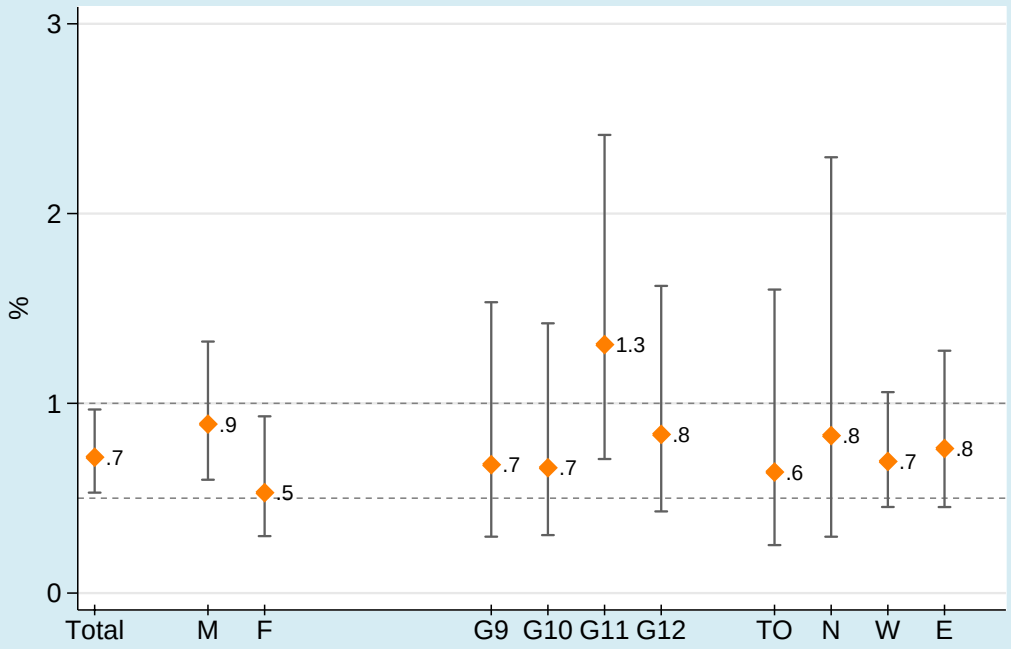
		reduced their use of LSD, PCP and other hallucinogens over the past decade, and current rates are lower than the peaks of the late 1970s and the late 1990s.
Grade	■ Use of LSD and other hallucinogens significantly differs by grade. Rates of LSD use vary from less than 1% of 7th-graders to 3.0% of 11th- graders; other hallucinogen use varies from less than 1% of 7th-graders to 10.9% of 11th-graders. PCP use does not significantly vary by grade, as most grades hover below 1%.	☐ Only 8th-grade students showed a significant change since the last survey: their use of other hallucinogens significantly declined between 2005 (2.7%) and 2007 (1.0%). All grades, except 7th-graders, show a significant decline in all three drugs in 2007, compared to their corresponding 1999 estimates. ☐ Long-term changes in hallucinogenic drug use are most prominent for 11th-graders, and, to a lesser extent, for 9th-graders. For example, since 1993 other hallucinogen use increased among 11th-graders, from 6.4% to 22.7% in 1999 and has declined to 10.9% in 2007. In contrast, LSD use declined from 18.5% in 1995 to about 3% in 2005 and 2007.
Region	■ Use of none of the three substances significantly differs by region.	☐ The use of LSD, PCP and other hallucinogens is significantly lower in 2007 compared to the 1999 estimates among students in all four regions. ☐ Over the long-term, all four regions show significant declines in the use of these hallucinogenic drugs.
Frequency of Use	■ Less than 0.5% of all students used LSD or PCP 6 or more times during the past year. About 1% of students used other hallucinogens at this frequency (see Figure 3.1.2 and Table 3.2.3a). ■ The majority of users report using these substances only once or twice during the past year (see Figure 3.1.3).	☐ Frequent use of other hallucinogens (6 or more times in the past year) increased in the late 1990s, but has decreased in recent years.

Figure 3.6.4
Past Year LSD Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



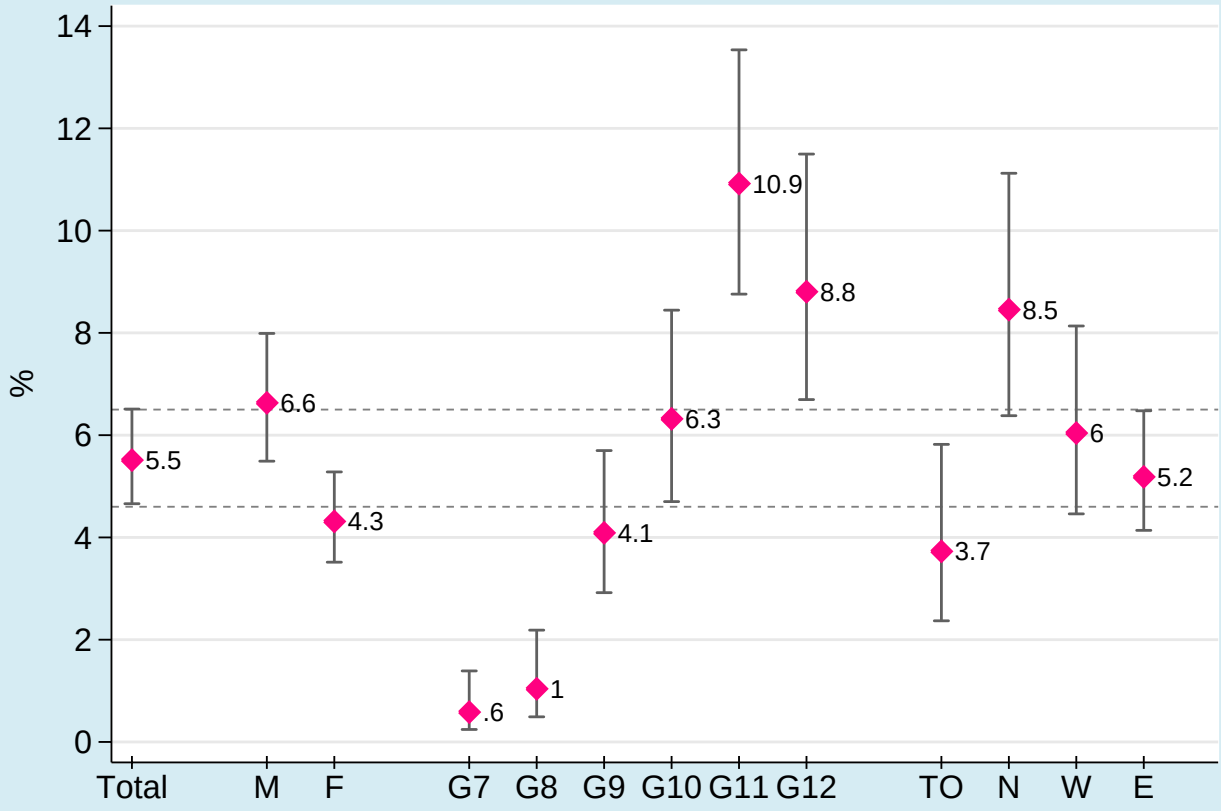
Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimate for G7 suppressed

Figure 3.6.5
Past Year PCP Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimates for G7 & G8 suppressed

Figure 3.6.6
Past Year Other Hallucinogen Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.6.3: Percentage Reporting LSD Use During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.8 (6.7-8.1)	4.8 (3.9-5.9)	2.9 (2.4-3.5)	1.7 (1.3-2.3)	1.6 (1.2-2.2)	b
Total[2]	6.0 (5.1-7.1)	9.0 (7.7-10.5)	9.4 (7.6-11.6)	8.5 (7.2-9.9)	7.1 (5.6-8.9)	5.8 (4.2-7.9)	5.4 (3.8-7.4)	4.9 (4.2-5.9)	6.8 (5.8-7.9)	9.5 (7.2-12.5)	7.7 (7.0-8.5)	6.5 (4.8-8.6)	3.6 (2.7-4.7)	2.9 (2.3-3.6)	1.8 (1.3-2.6)	1.8 (1.2-2.5)	cd
Sex																	
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8 (6.5-9.5)	6.3 (5.0-7.9)	3.5 (2.8-4.4)	2.1 (1.5-2.8)	2.1 (1.5-3.0)	b
Males[2]	7.1 (5.7-8.8)	10.8 (9.0-12.8)	10.3 (9.1-11.6)	10.5 (9.0-12.2)	8.4 (6.6-10.6)	7.8 (5.5-10.8)	6.0 (4.1-8.8)	5.4 (4.6-6.2)	7.6 (6.0-9.8)	10.6 (8.5-13.1)	8.5 (7.4-9.8)	7.1 (5.2-9.7)	4.6 (3.3-6.4)	3.3 (2.5-4.4)	2.1 (1.4-3.1)	2.4 (1.6-3.8)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.7 (4.3-7.5)	3.3 (2.3-4.6)	2.3 (1.7-3.0)	1.4 (0.9-2.1)	1.1 (0.7-1.6)	b
Females[2]	5.1 (4.1-6.4)	7.3 (5.9-8.9)	8.4 (5.7-12.2)	6.5 (5.0-8.5)	5.7 (4.1-7.8)	3.9 (2.8-5.5)	4.7 (3.2-6.8)	4.4 (4.2-5.9)	5.9 (4.6-7.5)	8.5 (5.8-12.4)	7.0 (5.8-8.5)	5.8 (3.9-8.6)	2.5 (1.6-3.9)	2.5 (1.8-3.6)	1.6 (1.0-2.6)	1.0 (0.6-1.8)	
Grade																	
7	2.5 (1.6-4.0)	4.3 (3.3-5.6)	1.9 (0.9-3.9)	2.0 (1.1-3.7)	2.0 (1.1-3.8)	2.7 (1.6-4.3)	1.6 (1.2-2.2)	0.8 (0.4-1.7)	1.2 (0.6-2.3)	1.6 (0.9-2.9)	0.9 (0.7-1.2)	1.2 (0.6-2.4)	0.9 (0.4-1.8)	0.7 (0.3-1.6)	†	†	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9 (2.3-6.5)	2.5 (1.3-4.6)	1.1 (0.6-2.2)	1.0 (0.5-2.0)	1.0 (0.4-2.1)	b
9	5.8 (4.4-7.6)	8.7 (6.9-11.1)	10.7 (8.5-13.4)	9.6 (8.2-11.1)	5.8 (4.0-8.2)	4.6 (2.3-8.9)	6.1 (3.4-10.8)	3.6 (2.9-4.6)	6.3 (5.0-8.0)	7.4 (4.4-12.2)	7.8 (6.3-9.8)	6.8 (4.8-9.4)	4.6 (3.3-6.4)	3.7 (2.6-5.2)	2.4 (1.6-3.6)	1.9 (1.2-3.0)	b
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.4 (7.4-14.3)	8.0 (5.7-11.2)	4.2 (2.8-6.3)	1.6 (1.0-2.6)	1.0 (0.5-2.1)	b
11	10.6 (8.5-13.3)	14.7 (11.6-18.5)	16.0 (11.7-21.5)	16.5 (12.9-20.7)	13.6 (10.1-18.0)	9.8 (6.0-15.5)	8.4 (5.5-12.5)	10.0 (8.2-12.1)	11.8 (9.2-15.0)	18.5 (12.9-25.7)	13.7 (12.3-15.2)	10.7 (7.2-15.6)	5.0 (2.9-8.6)	4.0 (2.8-5.5)	2.8 (1.8-4.3)	3.0 (1.8-4.9)	b
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8 (5.9-10.2)	7.8 (4.1-14.3)	2.7 (1.7-4.2)	2.2 (1.2-3.9)	2.1 (1.2-3.7)	b

Continued…

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4.0** (2.7-5.9)	**2.9** (1.5-5.5)	**2.8** (1.7-4.7)	**1.3** (0.8-2.3)	**0.9** (0.5-1.7) [b]
Toronto[2]	—	—	**5.5** (2.5-11.5)	**7.9** (4.3-14.2)	**6.5** (4.4-9.4)	**2.6** (0.9-7.6)	**4.0** (3.0-5.4)	**3.8** (2.1-6.8)	**3.1** (1.7-5.6)	**5.5** (1.7-16.0)	**2.8** (2.0-3.9)	**3.4** (1.9-5.9)	**3.1** (1.8-5.3)	**2.4** (1.4-4.4)	**1.9** (1.0-3.4)	**1.4** (0.7-2.8)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**11.0** (7.0-16.8)	**4.3** (2.9-6.2)	**4.0** (2.8-5.6)	**1.6** (1.0-2.5)	**1.8** (0.9-3.6) [b]
North[2]	—	—	**9.3** (6.3-13.6)	**9.8** (7.0-13.7)	**8.4** (6.1-11.6)	**9.6** (3.8-22.1)	**8.9** (4.2-17.7)	**8.6** (4.6-15.4)	**12.2** (7.2-20.0)	**11.0** (8.1-14.8)	**11.3** (8.5-14.7)	**10.2** (4.2-23.1)	**3.9** (2.3-6.5)	**4.4** (3.0-6.4)	**1.5** (0.8-2.9)	**2.4** (1.0-5.7)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**7.5** (5.4-10.4)	**5.9** (4.4-7.8)	**3.0** (2.2-4.0)	**2.1** (1.3-3.3)	**1.9** (1.2-3.1) [b]
West[2]	—	—	**10.8** (7.6-15.1)	**9.3** (8.1-10.8)	**9.6** (6.8-13.4)	**6.2** (3.6-10.7)	**5.6** (3.2-9.8)	**5.3** (4.5-6.2)	**8.6** (7.7-9.5)	**10.4** (6.3-16.7)	**9.3** (8.1-10.8)	**7.0** (4.1-11.9)	**3.7** (2.4-5.8)	**3.0** (2.2-4.1)	**2.3** (1.4-3.9)	**2.1** (1.3-3.5)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**6.2** (5.1-7.5)	**4.6** (3.1-6.8)	**2.4** (1.6-3.5)	**1.6** (1.0-2.4)	**1.5** (0.9-2.4) [b]
East[2]	—	—	**10.2** (8.3-12.4)	**7.3** (5.4-9.6)	**3.5** (1.7-6.9)	**6.2** (5.4-7.1)	**4.6** (2.3-8.9)	**4.2** (2.7-6.4)	**4.9** (2.9-8.1)	**10.7** (8.5-13.2)	**7.6** (6.3-9.2)	**6.9** (5.0-9.5)	**3.7** (2.1-6.3)	**2.7** (1.7-4.4)	**1.4** (0.8-2.4)	**1.4** (0.6-2.8)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (4) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (5) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (6) no significant differences between 2005 and 2007, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect, p<.01; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect, p<.01.

Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you use **LSD** or "acid"?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.6.4: Percentage Reporting PCP Use During the Past Year, 1981 – 2007

	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])										(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.0** (2.4-3.9)	**2.8** (2.2-3.7)	**2.2** (1.9-2.7)	**1.1** (0.8-1.5)	**0.7** (0.5-1.0)	[b]
Total[2]	**2.4** (1.7-3.4)	**2.2** (1.6-2.8)	**1.7** (1.3-2.2)	**1.4** (0.8-2.3)	**1.2** (0.8-1.8)	**0.6** (0.3-1.1)	**0.6** (0.3-1.2)	**1.8** (1.0-3.1)	**2.1** (1.4-3.0)	**3.2** (2.2-4.5)	**2.6** (1.9-3.5)	**2.0** (1.6-2.6)	**1.1** (0.7-1.6)	**0.8** (05-1.2)	
Sex															
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.2** (2.4-4.2)	**3.3** (2.3-4.6)	**2.9** (2.4-3.6)	**1.4** (0.9-2.0)	**0.9** (0.6-1.3)	[b]
Males[2]	**2.9** (1.9-4.4)	**2.5** (1.7-3.6)	**2.2** (1.6-3.1)	**2.1** (1.3-3.5)	**1.6** (0.9-2.7)	**0.9** (0.4-2.2)	**0.6** (0.4-1.0)	**2.3** (1.3-4.0)	**2.4** (1.9-3.2)	**3.2** (2.0-4.9)	**2.8** (1.7-4.4)	**2.5** (1.9-3.4)	**1.2** (0.8-2.0)	**1.3** (0.8-2.1)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.9** (1.9-4.2)	**2.3** (1.6-3.4)	**1.6** (1.2-2.2)	**0.7** (0.4-1.2)	**0.5** (0.3-0.9)	[b]
Females[2]	**1.9** (1.2-2.9)	**1.8** (1.2-2.7)	**1.2** (0.8-1.8)	**0.6** (0.2-1.8)	**0.8** (0.4-1.5)	†	**0.6** (0.2-2.2)	**1.4** (0.8-2.6)	**1.7** (0.9-3.3)	**3.2** (1.8-5.5)	**2.4** (1.5-3.8)	**1.6** (1.0-2.5)	**0.9** (0.5-1.6)	†	
Grade															
7	**1.1** (0.5-2.6)	**1.0** (0.6-1.6)	**1.4** (0.6-3.6)	**1.2** (0.4-3.3)	**0.7** (0.4-1.1)	†	†	**0.6** (0.1-3.6)	**0.6** (0.2-2.0)	**0.7** (0.3-1.6)	**0.8** (0.3-1.8)	**1.3** (0.6-2.6)	†	†	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.7** (1.6-4.4)	**1.2** (0.5-2.7)	**0.8** (0.4-1.5)	**1.0** (0.3-3.2)	†	[b]
9	**2.8** (1.4-5.4)	**3.0** (2.8-3.4)	**1.3** (1.1-1.6)	**1.3** (0.5-3.5)	**1.6** (0.9-2.8)	**1.0** (0.3-2.8)	†	**1.7** (0.8-3.2)	**1.8** (0.7-4.4)	**3.1** (1.9-5.1)	**3.8** (2.5-5.8)	**2.1** (1.4-3.1)	**1.5** (0.9-2.4)	**0.7** (0.3-1.5)	[b]
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.5** (2.0-6.0)	**3.7** (2.0-6.7)	**3.6** (2.4-5.2)	**1.0** (0.6-1.9)	**0.7** (0.3-1.4)	[b]
11	**3.4** (2.6-4.5)	**2.7** (1.2-5.7)	**2.4** (2.0-3.0)	**1.6** (0.7-3.2)	**1.0** (0.4-3.0)	**0.6** (0.2-1.4)	**1.1** (0.5-2.8)	**3.1** (1.4-6.6)	**3.6** (2.4-5.3)	**5.4** (3.3-8.7)	**2.9** (1.9-4.5)	**2.6** (1.8-3.8)	**1.4** (0.8-2.8)	**1.3** (0.7-2.4)	[b]
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.3** (1.3-4.2)	**4.4** (2.4-8.0)	**2.7** (1.8-4.0)	**1.1** (0.6-2.0)	**0.8** (0.4-1.6)	

Continued…

	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])										**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(7726)**	**(6323)**
(N[2])	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**	**(3215)**
Region														
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.4** (1.4-4.2)	**2.3** (1.4-3.8)	**1.6** (0.9-2.8)	**1.4** (0.6-3.4)	**0.6** [b] (0.2-1.6)
Toronto[2]	**0.9** (0.3-2.9)	**1.9** (0.8-4.2)	**2.0** (1.8-2.2)	**1.0** (0.2-4.1)	**0.6** (0.1-3.8)	**1.1** (0.3-4.3)	**0.5** (0.1-2.1)	**1.0** (0.6-1.6)	**0.8** (0.2-3.1)	**2.4** (1.1-5.3)	**2.9** (2.0-4.2)	**1.2** (0.5-2.7)	**1.0** (0.4-3.0)	**0.7** (0.2-2.2)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.6** (1.7-3.9)	**2.0** (1.1-3.5)	**3.1** (2.2-4.2)	**1.2** (0.6-2.3)	**0.8** [b] (0.3-2.3)
North[2]	**2.4** (0.7-7.8)	**1.4** (0.3-6.3)	**2.2** (0.7-6.8)	**2.0** (1.1-3.7)	**1.3** (0.5-3.6)	**2.3** (1.0-5.3)	†	**1.0** (0.1-8.4)	**1.8** (0.4-8.5)	**2.9** (1.7-5.0)	**1.7** (0.7-4.0)	**3.4** (2.1-5.6)	**1.2** (0.4-3.0)	†
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.5** (2.3-5.1)	**3.0** (2.1-4.3)	**2.0** (1.6-2.6)	**1.3** (0.8-1.9)	**0.7** [b] (0.4-1.0)
West[2]	**2.8** (1.6-4.8)	**2.2** (1.7-2.8)	**2.0** (1.3-3.1)	**1.7** (0.8-3.6)	**1.1** (0.6-2.1)	†	**0.7** (0.4-1.3)	**2.4** (1.0-5.5)	**2.5** (1.5-4.0)	**4.1** (2.4-6.9)	**2.8** (1.8-4.4)	**2.0** (1.4-2.8)	**1.4** (0.8-2.5)	**1.1** (0.6-1.8)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.9** (1.9-4.4)	**3.2** (1.7-5.6)	**2.7** (1.9-3.8)	**0.6** (0.3-1.2)	**0.8** [b] (0.4-1.3)
East[2]	**3.1** (2.0-5.0)	**2.5** (1.5-4.2)	**0.8** (0.4-1.4)	**0.8** (0.2-3.0)	**1.5** (0.8-2.8)	†	**0.7** (0.1-3.8)	**1.9** (0.8-4.2)	**2.4** (1.2-4.7)	**2.6** (1.4-4.5)	**2.2** (0.9-5.1)	**2.3** (1.4-3.6)	**0.7** (0.3-1.3)	**0.6** (0.2-1.8)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (4) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (5) no significant differences between 2005 and 2007; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; no significant long-term linear effect or quadratic effect.

Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you use the drug **PCP** (also known as "angel dust", "dust", "horse tranquillizer", etc.)?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.6.5: Percentage Reporting Other Hallucinogen Use During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**12.8** (11.4-14.4)	**11.1** (9.6-12.9)	**10.0** (8.8-11.4)	**6.7** (5.6-8.0)	**5.5** (4.6-6.5)	b
Total[2]	**3.9** (3.2-4.7)	**5.2** (4.3-6.4)	**4.2** (2.9-6.1)	**5.6** (4.4-7.1)	**4.5** (3.5-5.8)	**4.0** (2.6-6.1)	**3.8** (2.7-5.4)	**3.0** (2.4-3.7)	**2.8** (2.2-3.6)	**7.6** (5.5-10.4)	**9.6** (8.3-11.2)	**11.7** (9.4-14.4)	**9.7** (7.7-12.1)	**9.5** (8.0-11.2)	**5.8** (4.7-7.2)	**5.3** (4.4-6.4)	
Sex																	
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**14.9** (12.9-17.2)	**12.8** (10.8-15.1)	**12.1** (10.5-14.0)	**7.6** (6.3-9.3)	**6.6** (5.5-8.0)	b
Males[2]	**5.1** (4.0-6.5)	**6.1** (4.7-7.8)	**4.9** (3.4-7.1)	**7.4** (6.1-9.0)	**5.5** (4.1-7.4)	**5.4** (3.4-8.6)	**4.1** (2.8-5.9)	**3.8** (3.2-4.4)	**3.5** (2.3-5.2)	**8.9** (6.6-11.9)	**10.2** (8.5-12.1)	**12.1** (9.6-15.2)	**10.8** (8.4-13.9)	**11.3** (9.1-14.0)	**6.3** (4.9-8.0)	**6.4** (5.0-8.0)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**10.6** (8.7-12.9)	**9.4** (7.6-11.6)	**8.0** (6.8-9.5)	**5.6** (4.6-6.9)	**4.3** (3.5-5.3)	b
Females[2]	**2.8** (2.1-3.7)	**4.4** (3.2-5.7)	**3.4** (2.1-5.4)	**3.8** (2.8-5.2)	**3.4** (2.4-4.8)	**2.7** (1.6-4.5)	**3.5** (2.2-5.4)	**2.1** (1.4-3.1)	**2.2** (1.2-4.1)	**6.3** (4.3-9.1)	**9.2** (7.7-10.9)	**11.2** (8.2-15.2)	**8.5** (6.3-11.5)	**7.8** (6.3-9.5)	**5.3** (3.9-7.2)	**4.2** (3.2-5.4)	
Grade																	
7	**1.1** (0.7-1.7)	**2.0** (1.1-3.4)	**0.7** (0.6-1.0)	**0.9** (0.3-2.8)	**1.1** (0.8-1.6)	**1.2** (0.7-2.1)	**1.0** (0.7-1.2)	†	†	**0.8** (0.3-2.1)	**1.0** (0.4-2.8)	**0.9** (0.4-2.0)	**0.9** (0.4-1.8)	**1.8** (0.9-3.7)	**0.5** (0.2-1.2)	**0.6** (0.2-1.4)	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**6.7** (4.4-10.1)	**3.8** (2.4-6.0)	**2.6** (1.6-4.2)	**2.7** (1.9-4.0)	**1.0** (0.5-2.2)	a b
9	**3.4** (2.4-4.6)	**4.0** (3.0-5.3)	**4.8** (2.4-9.2)	**6.4** (4.6-8.8)	**3.9** (2.5-6.0)	**3.0** (1.2-6.9)	**3.5** (1.5-7.8)	**1.9** (1.5-2.4)	**1.5** (0.6-3.6)	**4.5** (3.1-6.4)	**9.9** (6.9-14.1)	**10.2** (7.6-13.5)	**9.7** (7.0-13.4)	**7.8** (6.1-10.0)	**5.7** (4.4-7.5)	**4.1** (2.9-5.7)	b
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**19.3** (15.0-24.4)	**15.2** (11.9-19.2)	**12.5** (9.9-15.7)	**8.1** (6.0-10.7)	**6.3** (4.7-8.4)	b
11	**8.0** (6.2-10.3)	**10.7** (8.2-14.0)	**7.2** (4.9-10.5)	**11.5** (8.1-16.0)	**8.4** (6.1-11.5)	**7.6** (4.3-13.1)	**7.2** (5.4-9.6)	**6.5** (5.0-8.4)	**6.4** (5.1-7.9)	**16.6** (11.0-24.1)	**17.0** (14.9-19.2)	**22.7** (17.9-28.3)	**19.2** (14.9-24.5)	**17.4** (14.3-21.0)	**11.1** (8.8-13.9)	**10.9** (8.8-13.5)	b
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**18.1** (14.1-22.9)	**20.5** (13.9-29.2)	**15.3** (12.3-18.8)	**11.1** (8.7-14.0)	**8.8** (6.7-11.5)	b

Continued…

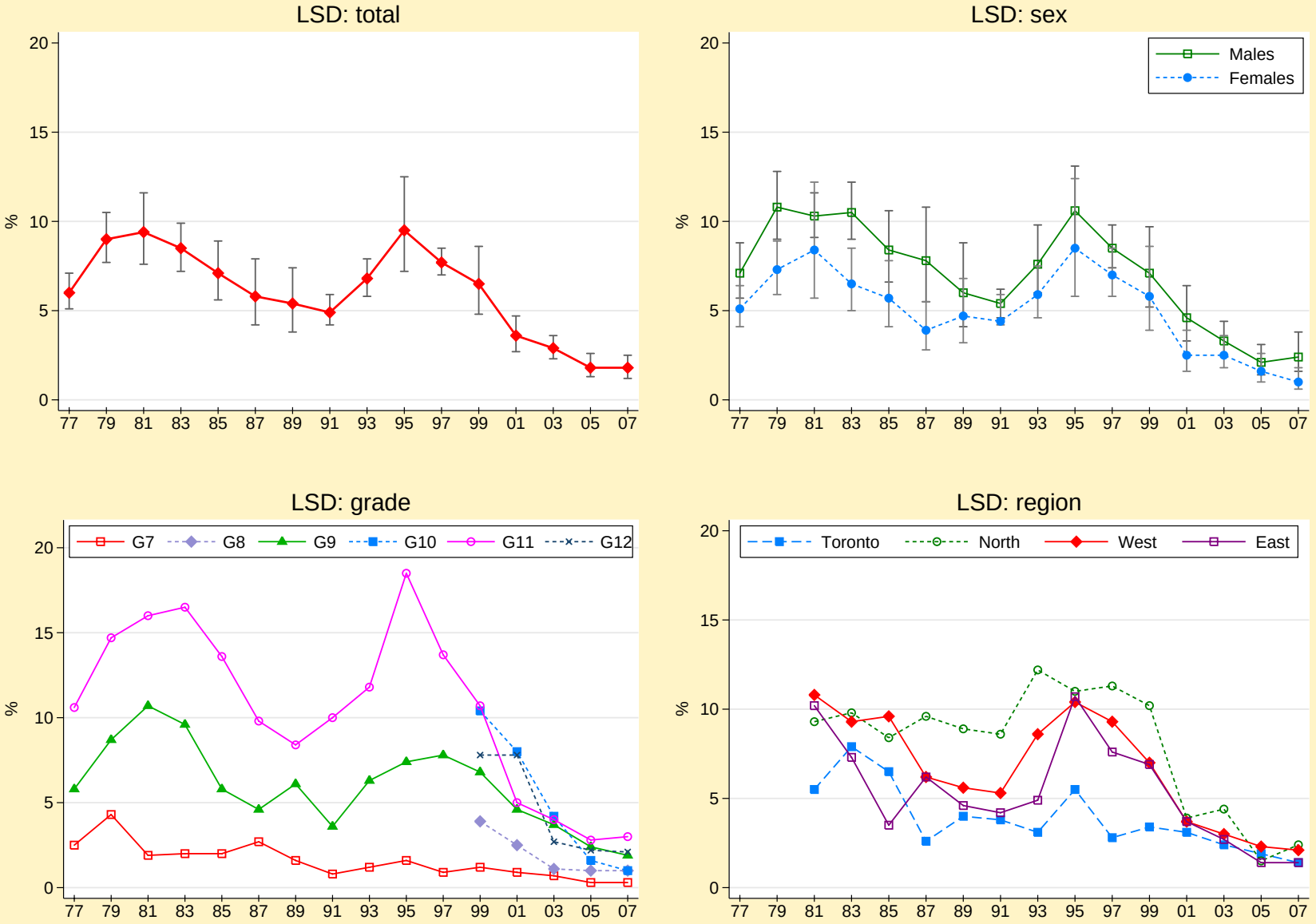
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N^1)												**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(7726)**	**(6323)**
(N^2)	**(3927)**	**(3920)**	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**	**(3215)**
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**7.4** (5.4-10.0)	**5.3** (2.3-11.7)	**6.3** (4.6-8.5)	**4.0** (2.5-6.4)	**3.7** (2.3-5.8) [b]
Toronto[2]	—	—	**3.0** (0.8-10.6)	**4.8** (2.9-7.7)	**6.2** (3.6-10.5)	**1.8** (0.3-9.6)	**3.5** (2.0-6.3)	**2.6** (1.7-4.0)	**0.7** (0.2-3.6)	**5.2** (1.9-13.4)	**4.2** (3.1-5.7)	**6.2** (3.9-9.8)	**6.0** (2.5-13.7)	**4.8** (2.8-8.2)	**3.7** (2.4-5.8)	**2.9** (1.6-5.1)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**14.4** (11.4-18.0)	**12.3** (9.4-16.0)	**12.2** (9.3-15.8)	**8.6** (6.7-10.9)	**8.4** (6.4-11.1) [b]
North[2]	—	—	**3.5** (1.1-10.4)	**5.5** (3.3-9.2)	**4.4** (3.0-6.4)	**4.3** (2.5-7.2)	**4.4** (2.0-9.3)	**2.4** (0.6-9.4)	**7.0** (4.5-10.5)	**15.8** (4.5-42.4)	**8.0** (4.2-14.6)	**11.1** (7.4-16.4)	**12.9** (9.5-17.4)	**13.2** (9.9-17.4)	**7.8** (5.1-11.9)	**7.1** (4.0-12.1)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**15.2** (12.6-18.1)	**14.3** (11.8-17.2)	**11.2** (9.2-13.5)	**7.9** (6.0-10.3)	**6.0** (4.5-8.1) [b]
West[2]	—	—	**4.6** (2.6-7.9)	**7.4** (5.0-10.8)	**4.2** (2.6-6.8)	**3.7** (2.4-5.6)	**3.8** (2.2-6.4)	**3.1** (2.8-3.4)	**3.3** (2.3-4.7)	**6.9** (4.5-10.5)	**12.1** (9.8-15.0)	**12.9** (8.9-18.2)	**11.5** (8.4-15.5)	**11.1** (8.9-13.8)	**6.5** (4.5-9.5)	**6.1** (4.5-8.2)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**12.3** (10.0-15.0)	**10.0** (7.7-12.8)	**10.0** (7.6-13.0)	**6.2** (4.5-8.5)	**5.2** (4.1-6.5) [b]
East[2]	—	—	**4.8** (2.9-8.0)	**3.8** (2.5-5.8)	**3.5** (2.6-4.8)	**6.2** (2.7-13.6)	**3.8** (1.7-8.2)	**3.3** (1.9-5.7)	**2.4** (1.6-3.4)	**7.9** (5.6-11.2)	**10.1** (7.7-13.0)	**13.5** (10.0-18.0)	**9.6** (6.5-13.9)	**9.0** (6.2-12.9)	**5.6** (4.1-7.5)	**5.2** (3.8-7.1)

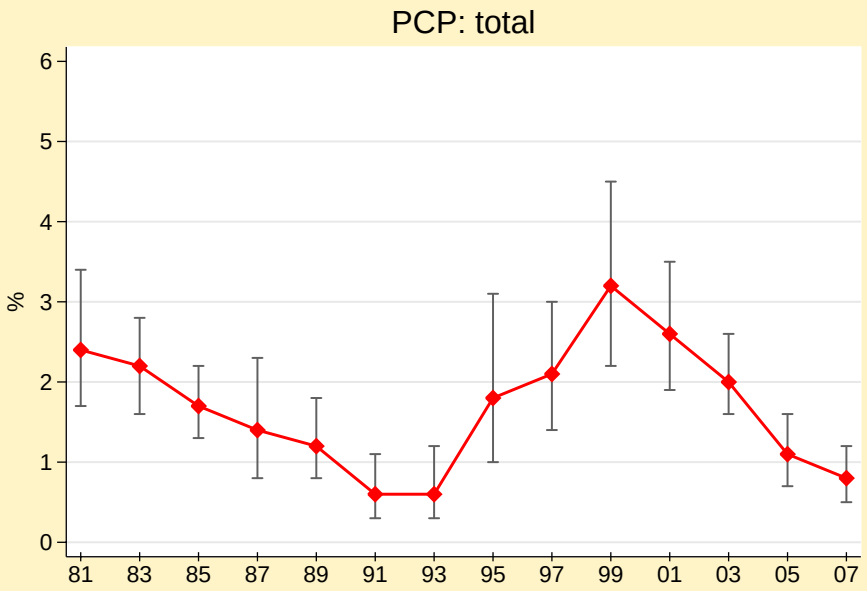
Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (4) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (5)† estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (6) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; no significant long-term linear effect or quadratic effect.

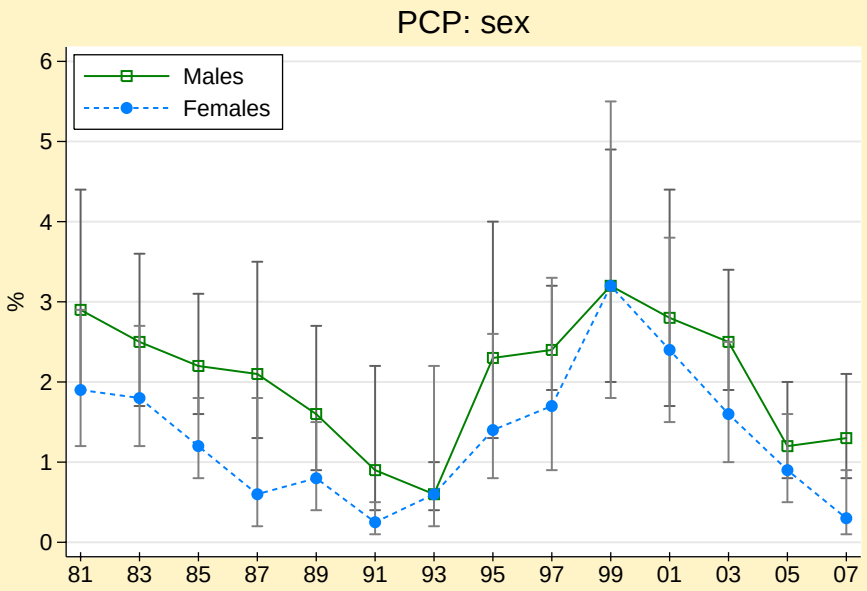
Q: In the **last 12 months**, how often did you use **hallucinogens,** other than LSD or PCP (such as Mescalin or Psilocybin, also known as "magic mushrooms", "shrooms", "mesc", etc.)?

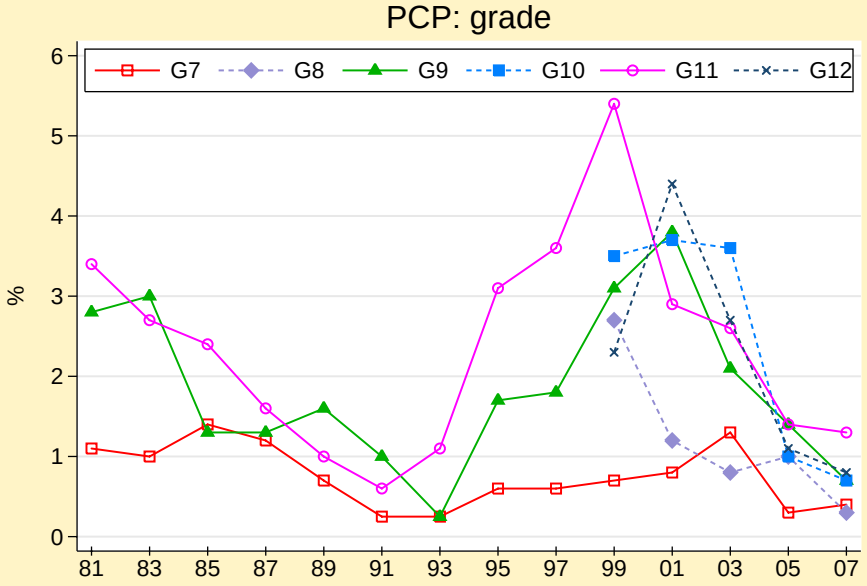
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

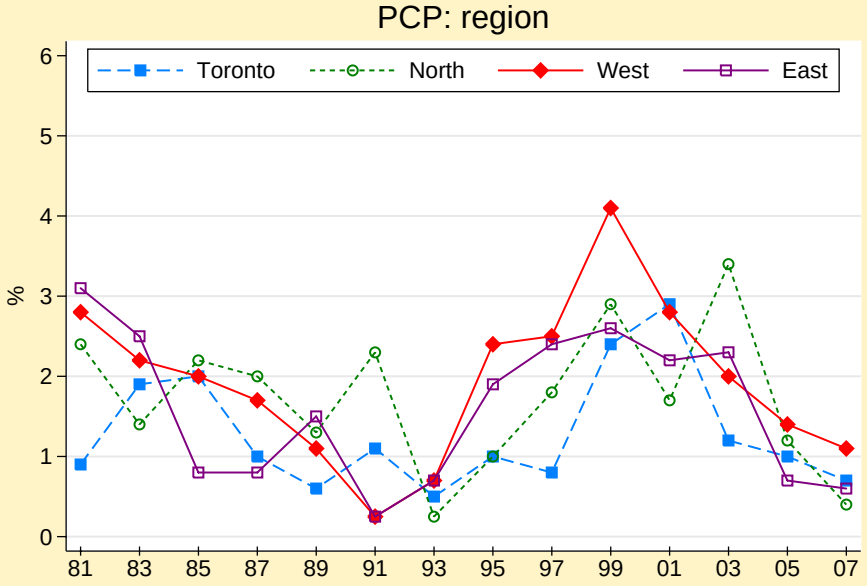
Figure 3.6.7
Past Year Use of Hallucinogenic Drugs, 1977–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

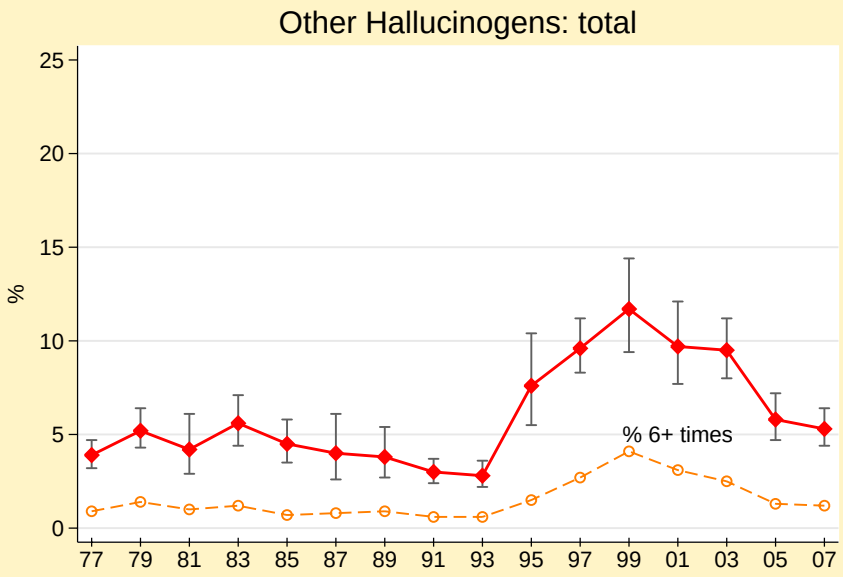


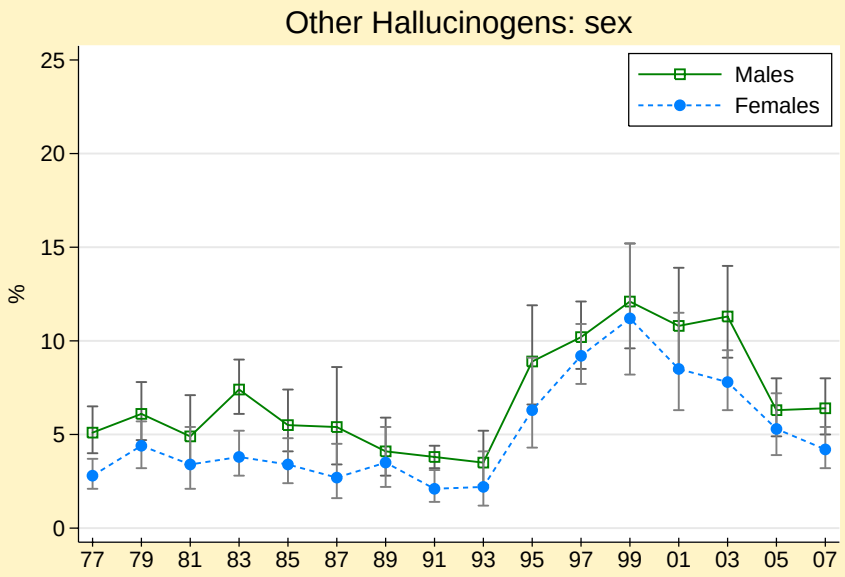

PCP: total
%
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
81
83
85
87
89
91
93
95
97
99
01
03
05
07

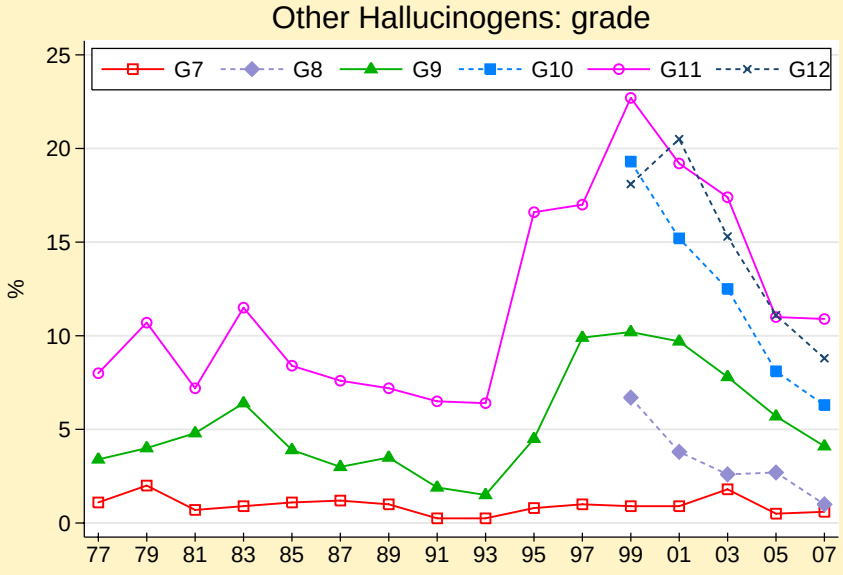

PCP: sex
Males
Females
%
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
81
83
85
87
89
91
93
95
97
99
01
03
05
07

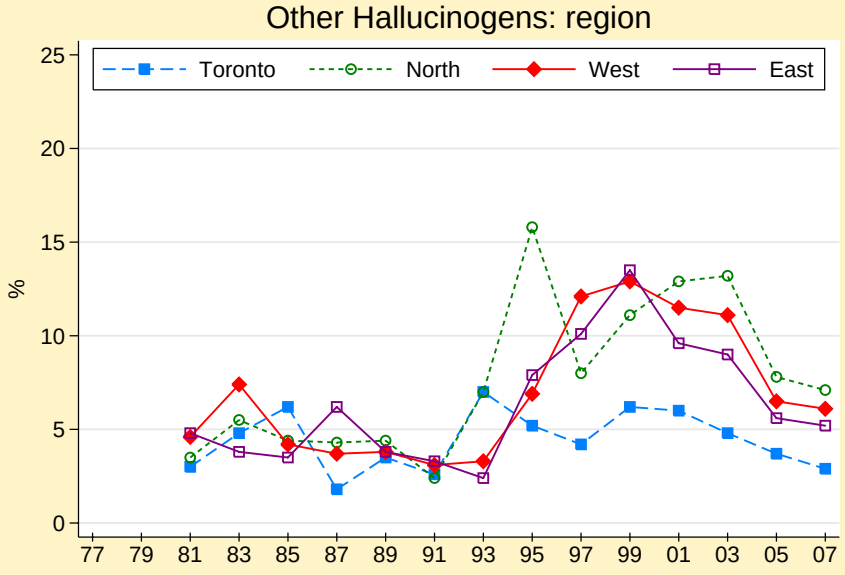

PCP: grade
G7
G8
G9
G10
G11
G12
%
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
81
83
85
87
89
91
93
95
97
99
01
03
05
07


PCP: region
Toronto
North
West
East
%
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
81
83
85
87
89
91
93
95
97
99
01
03
05
07


Other Hallucinogens: total
%
% 6+ times


Other Hallucinogens: sex
%
Males
Females


Other Hallucinogens: grade
%
G7
G8
G9
G10
G11
G12


Other Hallucinogens: region
%
Toronto
North
West
East

Past Year Use of Jimson Weed
(Figure 3.6.8)

Jimson weed is a poisonous (legal) plant with hallucinogenic properties. Users may ingest the seeds, brew the leaves as tea, or smoke the dried leaves. For the first time in 2007, the *OSDUHS* asked a random half-sample of students about their use of jimson weed (also known as "stinkweed" or "locoweed") in the past 12 months.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

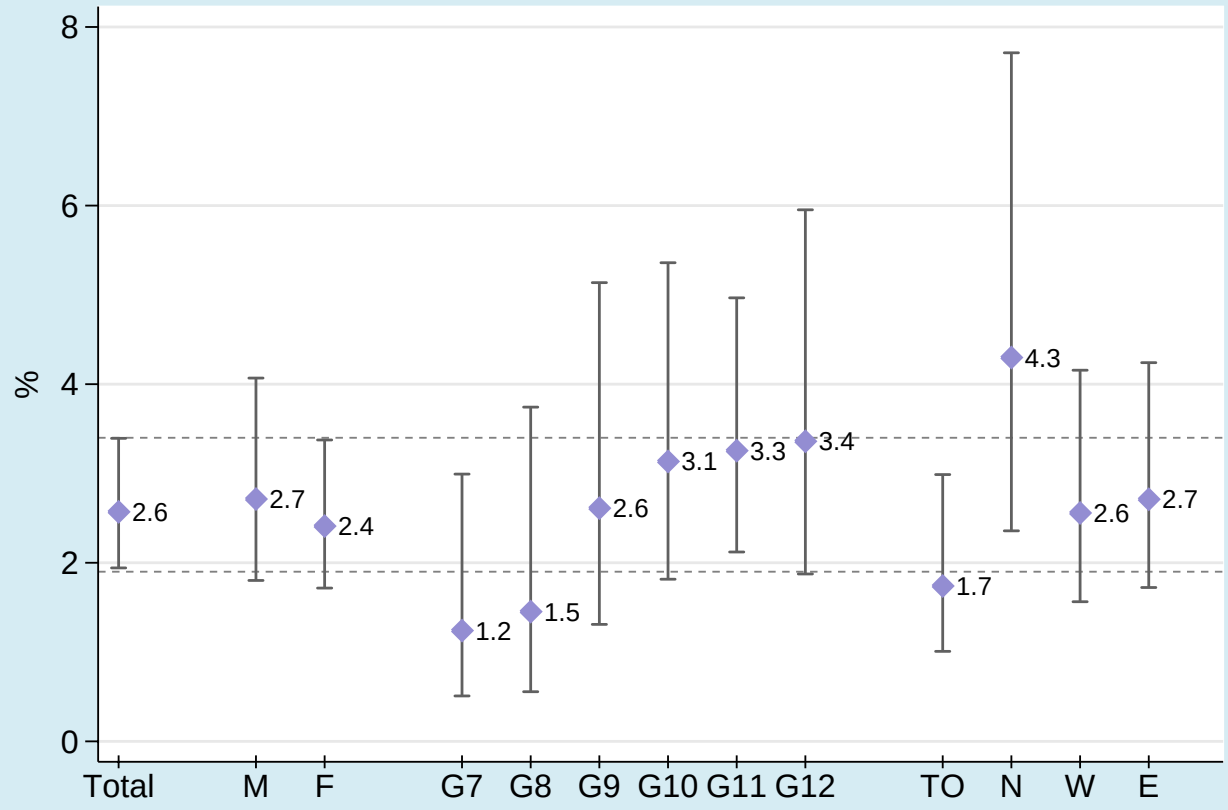
- Among all students, 2.6% (range: 1.9%-3.4%) report using jimson weed during the past year. This represents about 24,100 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12.

- There is no significant difference in use between males (2.7%) and females (2.4%).

- Despite some variation among the grades (from 1.2% of 7th-graders to 3.4% of 12th-graders), there is no significant grade effect.

- Similarly, there are no significant differences in jimson weed use among the regions.

Figure 3.6.8
Past Year Jimson Weed Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



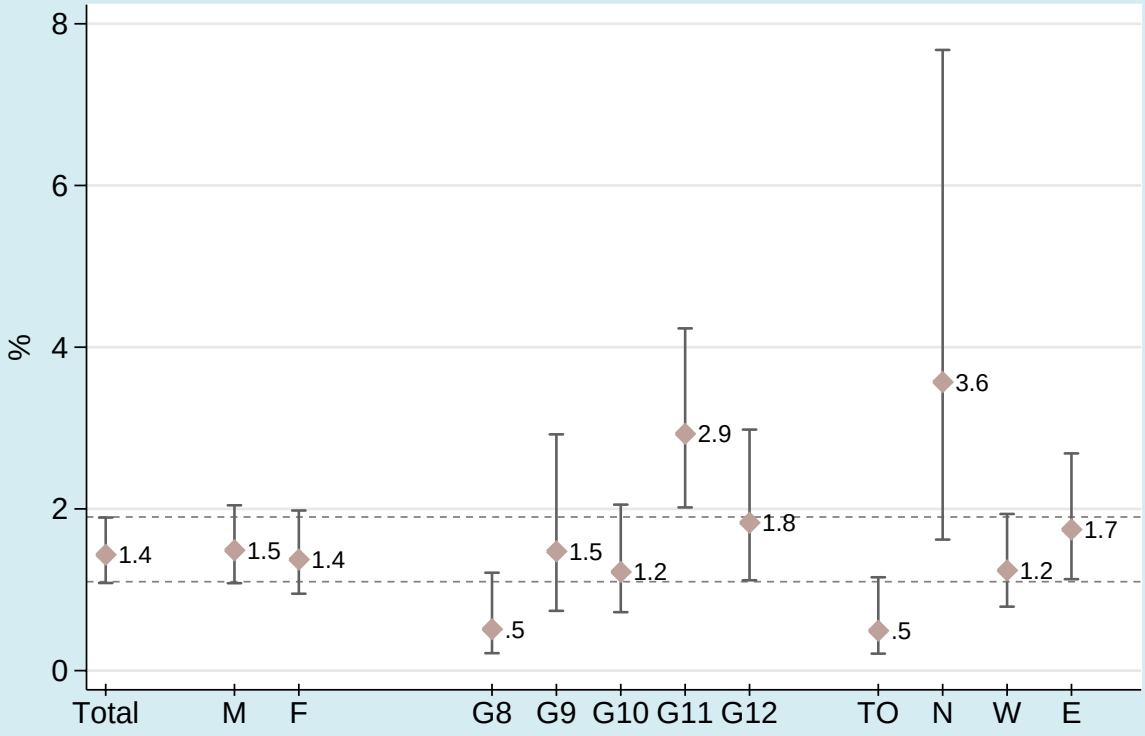
Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Past Year Use of Methamphetamine ("Speed")

(Table 3.6.6; Figures 3.6.9, 3.6.10)

	Methamphetamine Use in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Methamphetamine Use
Total Sample	■ Overall, 1.4% of students report using methamphetamine (speed) at least once during the 12 months before the survey. We estimate that between 1.1% and 1.9% of Ontario students use methamphetamine. The percentage of 1.4% represents about 14,400 students in grades 7 to 12.	☐ Methamphetamine use is significantly lower in 2007 (1.4%) compared to 2005 (2.2%), and is also lower than the estimate from 1999 (5.0%). ☐ Over the long-term, methamphetamine use shows only minor fluctuations, varying between 2% and 4% (among students in grades 7, 9, and 11).
Sex	■ Males (1.5%) and females (1.4%) are equally likely to report methamphetamine use.	☐ Methamphetamine use by males is lower in 2007 (1.5%) compared to 2005 (2.6%) and 1999 (6.2%). Females' use in 2007 (1.4%) is not significantly lower than the 2005 estimate (1.7%), but is lower than the 1999 estimate (3.9%).
Grade	■ Methamphetamine use significantly differs by grade. Use is lowest among 7th-graders (less than 1%) and climbs to 2.9% among 11th- graders.	☐ None of the grades shows a significant decline in methamphetamine use in 2007 compared to 2005. However, all of the grades show a significant decline compared to their respective 1999 estimates.
Region	■ There is significant regional variation in use, with students in the North (3.6%) most likely to use, while Toronto (0.5%) students are the least likely.	☐ Only students in Toronto and the East showed significant declines in 2007 compared to 2005. Students in all regions, except for the North, show declines compared to their respective 1999 estimates.
Frequency of Use	■ Use of methamphetamine 6 or more times in the past year is reported by less than 1% of all students. ■ The majority (64%) of methamphetamine users report using once or twice in the past year (see Figure 3.1.3).	

Figure 3.6.9
Past Year Methamphetamine (“Speed”) Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimate for G7 suppressed

Table 3.6.6: Percentage Reporting Methamphetamine ("Speed") Use During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0 (4.1-6.2)	3.9 (3.1-4.9)	3.3 (2.8-4.0)	2.2 (1.8-2.6)	1.4 (1.1-1.9)	ab
Total[2]	2.7 (2.2-3.2)	3.7 (3.0-4.4)	2.8 (2.0-3.9)	4.2 (2.4-7.0)	3.2 (2.7-3.9)	3.3 (2.5-4.2)	2.5 (2.0-3.2)	1.9 (1.4-2.5)	2.2 (1.6-3.0)	4.7 (3.4-6.6)	3.7 (3.1-4.5)	4.5 (3.2-6.4)	3.2 (2.4-4.3)	3.6 (2.9-4.4)	2.0 (1.6-2.6)	1.6 (1.2-2.3)	
Sex																	
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.2 (4.9-7.8)	5.1 (3.9-6.6)	3.8 (3.1-4.6)	2.6 (2.1-3.3)	1.5 (1.1-2.0)	ab
Males[2]	3.5 (2.7-4.5)	4.5 (3.6-5.7)	2.7 (1.8-4.1)	5.5 (3.4-8.9)	3.3 (2.7-4.1)	4.1 (3.0-5.6)	2.9 (1.9-4.4)	2.2 (1.7-2.8)	2.7 (1.9-3.8)	5.9 (4.5-7.7)	4.8 (4.0-5.6)	5.1 (3.4-7.6)	4.6 (3.2-6.7)	4.0 (3.0-5.2)	2.3 (1.7-3.2)	1.9 (1.3-2.7)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9 (2.7-5.6)	2.8 (1.9-4.3)	2.9 (2.2-3.8)	1.7 (1.3-2.2)	1.4 (1.0-2.0)	b
Females[2]	2.0 (1.4-2.7)	2.8 (2.0-3.7)	2.9 (2.0-4.3)	2.8 (1.5-5.2)	3.1 (2.3-4.2)	2.5 (1.6-3.7)	2.1 (1.4-3.1)	1.6 (1.0-2.6)	1.6 (0.9-2.8)	3.6 (2.0-6.7)	2.8 (2.1-3.7)	3.9 (2.3-6.6)	1.9 (1.1-3.0)	3.2 (2.3-4.4)	1.7 (1.2-2.6)	1.4 (0.8-2.3)	
Grade																	
7	2.7 (2.1-3.4)	2.5 (1.6-3.8)	0.8 (0.4-1.7)	1.0 (0.6-1.8)	1.4 (1.0-2.0)	1.5 (0.8-2.8)	1.0 (0.6-1.6)	†	0.9 (0.4-2.4)	1.2 (0.5-3.2)	1.0 (0.4-2.8)	1.5 (0.8-2.8)	1.2 (0.6-2.4)	1.0 (0.5-1.8)	†	†	b
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1 (1.8-5.3)	1.4 (0.6-3.2)	0.9 (0.5-1.6)	1.6 (0.8-3.2)	0.5 (0.2-1.2)	b
9	2.8 (2.1-3.8)	4.0 (3.0-5.3)	3.8 (2.1-6.7)	6.8 (2.7-16.2)	3.2 (2.6-4.0)	3.0 (1.9-4.6)	2.9 (2.0-4.3)	2.0 (1.4-2.7)	2.0 (1.0-3.8)	5.3 (2.5-10.9)	3.3 (2.7-4.1)	3.5 (2.5-5.0)	3.7 (2.6-5.2)	3.8 (2.8-5.2)	2.9 (2.0-4.1)	1.5 (0.7-2.9)	b
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.1 (4.0-9.2)	6.8 (4.6-9.9)	4.2 (2.8-6.2)	2.4 (1.6-3.5)	1.2 (0.7-2.0)	b
11	2.5 (1.6-4.0)	4.5 (3.4-5.9)	3.7 (2.6-5.2)	5.3 (3.8-7.0)	5.0 (3.6-7.0)	5.2 (3.5-7.7)	3.6 (2.7-4.8)	3.2 (2.1-4.8)	3.4 (2.4-4.6)	7.2 (5.6-9.2)	6.6 (5.2-8.2)	8.2 (5.2-12.7)	4.9 (2.9-8.2)	5.4 (4.0-7.3)	2.8 (2.0-4.0)	2.9 (2.0-4.2)	b
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4 (5.7-12.3)	5.0 (3.2-7.8)	3.6 (2.6-5.0)	2.9 (2.1-4.1)	1.8 (1.1-3.0)	b

Continued…

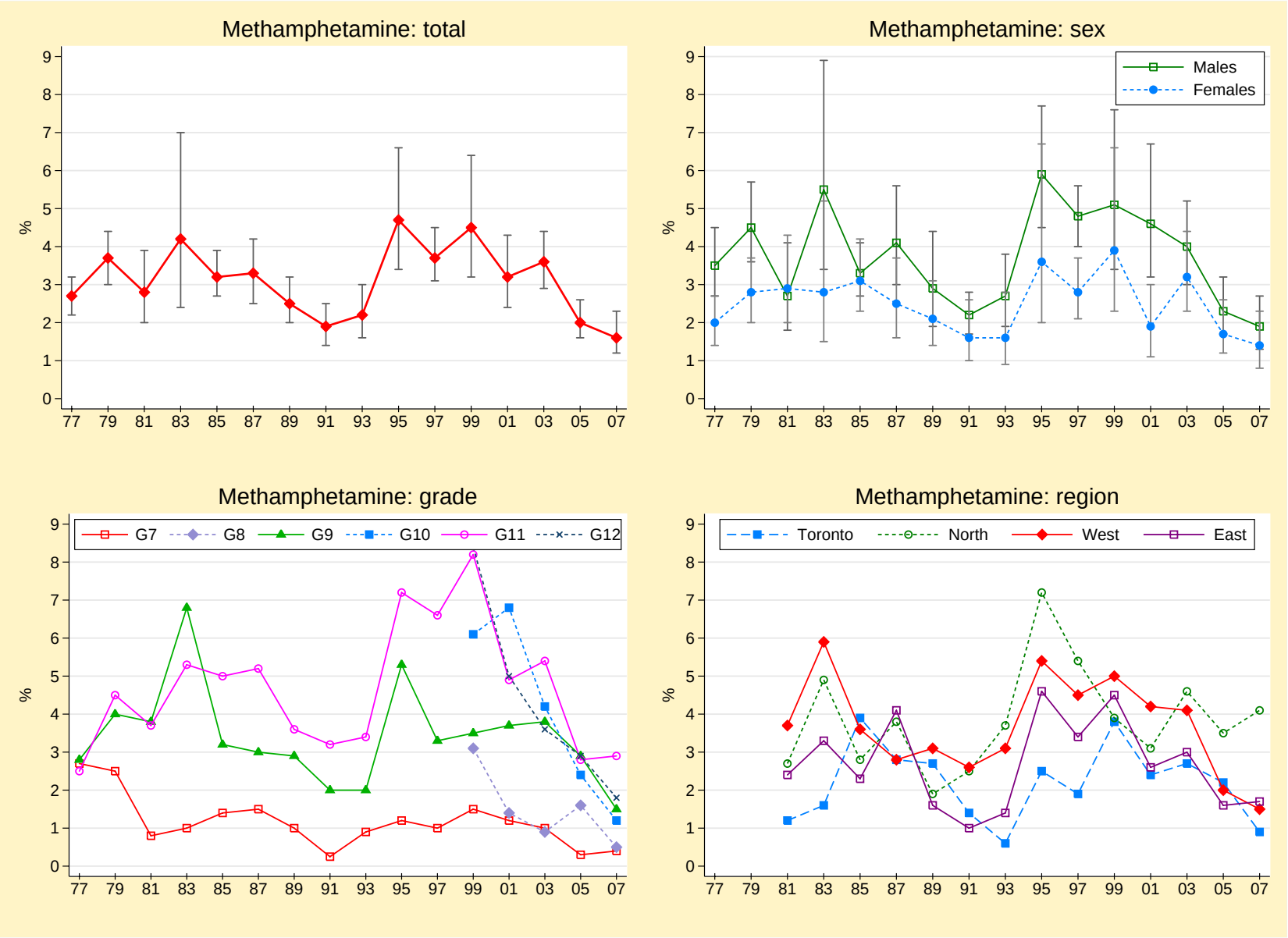
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Region																	
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4.0** (2.8-5.7)	**2.0** (0.8-4.6)	**2.3** (1.4-3.8)	**2.3** (1.5-3.5)	**0.5** (0.2-1.2)	ab
Toronto[2]	—	—	**1.2** (0.5-3.1)	**1.6** (0.7-3.8)	**3.9** (2.4-6.4)	**2.8** (2.0-4.1)	**2.7** (1.6-4.5)	**1.4** (0.8-2.7)	**0.6** (0.2-1.9)	**2.5** (1.7-3.6)	**1.9** (1.0-3.6)	**3.8** (2.2-6.4)	**2.4** (1.2-4.8)	**2.7** (1.4-5.2)	**2.2** (1.1-4.3)	**0.9** (0.4-2.3)	
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**5.0** (3.6-7.0)	**4.4** (2.6-7.3)	**4.5** (3.1-6.4)	**2.8** (1.9-4.0)	**3.6** (1.6-7.7)	
North[2]	—	—	**2.7** (1.9-4.0)	**4.9** (2.6-9.1)	**2.8** (2.6-3.1)	**3.8** (2.4-5.9)	**1.9** (0.6-6.2)	**2.5** (1.8-3.6)	**3.7** (1.3-9.9)	**7.2** (2.9-16.8)	**5.4** (2.8-10.1)	**3.9** (2.3-6.4)	**3.1** (1.6-5.8)	**4.6** (2.3-9.1)	**3.5** (2.2-5.6)	**4.1** (1.5-10.7)	
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**6.0** (4.2-8.5)	**5.2** (3.9-6.9)	**3.5** (2.6-4.7)	**2.3** (1.8-3.1)	**1.2** (0.8-1.9)	ab
West[2]	—	—	**3.7** (2.3-6.0)	**5.9** (2.4-13.9)	**3.6** (2.7-4.7)	**2.8** (1.7-4.6)	**3.1** (2.3-4.2)	**2.6** (1.7-3.9)	**3.1** (2.3-4.3)	**5.4** (3.0-9.6)	**4.5** (3.5-5.8)	**5.0** (2.6-9.3)	**4.2** (2.9-6.2)	**4.1** (3.0-5.6)	**2.0** (1.4-3.0)	**1.5** (1.0-2.3)	
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4.3** (3.2-6.0)	**3.2** (1.9-5.4)	**3.3** (2.3-4.7)	**1.8** (1.3-2.6)	**1.7** (1.1-2.7)	b
East[2]	—	—	**2.4** (1.7-3.3)	**3.3** (2.2-4.9)	**2.3** (1.7-3.1)	**4.1** (2.6-6.4)	**1.6** (0.9-2.7)	**1.0** (0.6-1.7)	**1.4** (0.5-3.8)	**4.6** (3.0-6.9)	**3.4** (2.6-4.3)	**4.5** (2.7-7.4)	**2.6** (1.2-5.3)	**3.0** (2.1-4.3)	**1.6** (1.0-2.7)	**1.7** (0.9-3.3)	

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (4) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (5) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (6) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; no significant long-term linear effect, or quadratic effect.

Q: In the **last 12 months**, how often did you use **methamphetamine** or **"speed"**?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.6.10
Past Year Methamphetamine (“Speed”) Use, 1977–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Past Year Use of Ice

(Table 3.6.7; Figure 3.6.11)

"Ice" or crystal methamphetamine made its first appearance in Canada in 1989. It is a smokeable form of methamphetamine – a powerful stimulant. The use of Ice among students was first surveyed in 1991.

	Ice Use in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Ice Use
Total Sample	■ In 2007, 0.8% of students in grades 7 to 12 report using Ice at least once during the past year. This represents about 8,300 students in Ontario.	☐ Over the short-term, Ice use has not significantly changed. The annual prevalence has hovered around 1% between 1999 and 2007. ☐ Similarly, the use of Ice has not changed over the long-term, remaining under 2% (among grades 7, 9, 11) since 1991.
Sex	■ Males (0.8%) and females (0.8%) are equally likely to use Ice.	☐ Neither males nor females show a significant change in Ice use over the short- or long-term.
Grade	■ No significant grade differences exist for Ice use, as use is reported by about 1% or less in each grade.	☐ There is no significant change in Ice use over time among any of the grades.
Region	■ No significant regional differences are evident.	☐ Despite some fluctuation, there has been no significant change in Ice use over time within any of the regions.

Table 3.6.7: Percentage Reporting "Ice" Use During the Past Year, 1991 – 2007

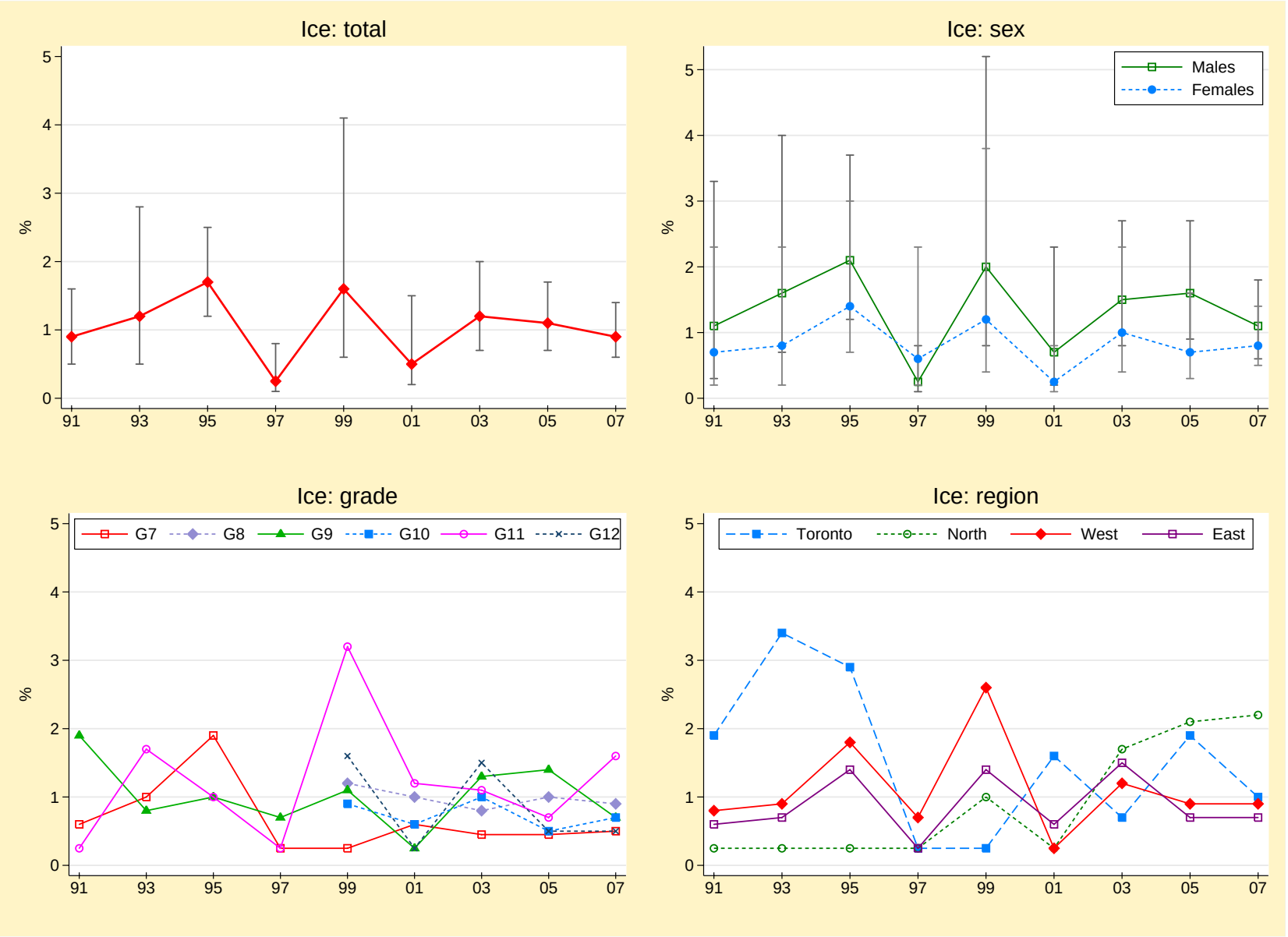
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])					(2299)	(2061)	(3152)	(3648)	(6323)
(N[2])	(1405)	(1376)	(1454)	(1545)	(1253)	(1060)	(1618)	(1862)	(3215)
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	**1.4** (0.8-2.7)	**0.6** (0.3-1.1)	**1.2** (0.8-1.7)	**0.9** (0.6-1.3)	**0.8** (0.6-1.1)
Total[2]	**0.9** (0.5-1.6)	**1.2** (0.5-2.8)	**1.7** (1.2-2.5)	†	**1.6** (0.6-4.1)	**0.5** (0.2-1.5)	**1.2** (0.7-2.0)	**1.1** (0.7-1.7)	**0.9** (0.6-1.4)
Sex									
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	**1.9** (1.0-3.6)	**0.6** (0.3-1.5)	**1.3** (0.8-2.1)	**1.2** (0.8-2.0)	**0.8** (0.5-1.3)
Males[2]	**1.1** (0.3-3.3)	**1.6** (0.7-4.0)	**2.1** (1.2-3.7)	†	**2.0** (0.8-5.2)	**0.7** (0.2-2.3)	**1.5** (0.8-2.7)	**1.6** (0.9-2.7)	**1.1** (0.6-1.8)
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	**0.9** (0.4-2.3)	**0.5** (0.2-1.5)	**1.0** (0.6-1.8)	**0.5** (0.2-0.9)	**0.8** (0.5-1.3)
Females[2]	**0.7** (0.2-2.3)	**0.8** (0.2-2.3)	**1.4** (0.7-3.0)	**0.6** (0.2-2.3)	**1.2** (0.4-3.8)	†	**1.0** (0.4-2.3)	**0.7** (0.3-1.6)	**0.8** (0.5-1.4)
Grade									
7	**0.6** (0.3-1.2)	**1.0** (0.2-4.8)	**1.9** (1.0-4.4)	†	†	**0.6** (0.1-2.8)	†	†	†
8	—	—	—	—	**1.2** (0.5-3.0)	**1.0** (0.3-3.3)	**0.8** (0.3-2.2)	**1.0** (0.3-3.6)	**0.9** (0.4-2.0)
9	**1.9** (0.7-5.4)	**0.8** (0.2-3.8)	**1.0** (0.7-3.2)	**0.7**	**1.1** (0.4-3.3)	†	**1.3** (0.6-2.9)	**1.4** (0.8-2.6)	**0.7** (0.4-1.5)
10	—	—	—	—	**0.9** (0.3-2.5)	**0.6** (0.2-2.2)	**1.0** (0.4-2.8)	**0.5** (0.2-1.6)	**0.7** (0.4-1.5)
11	†	**1.7** (0.5-6.2)	**1.0** (0.4-2.4)	†	**3.2** (0.8-1.8)	**1.2** (0.3-4.5)	**1.1** (0.4-2.8)	**0.7** (0.2-1.7)	**1.6** (1.0-2.6)
12	—	—	—	—	**1.6** (0.6-4.1)	†	**1.5** (0.7-3.2)	**0.5** (0.2-1.8)	**0.5** (0.2-1.1)
Region									
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	†	**1.1** (0.3-3.8)	**0.8** (0.2-2.7)	**1.6** (0.8-3.2)	**0.7** (0.4-1.6)
Toronto[2]	**1.9** (0.9-3.8)	**3.4** (0.8-13.5)	**2.9** (2.0-4.4)	†	†	**1.6** (0.4-5.4)	**0.7** (0.1-3.2)	**1.9** (0.9-3.9)	**1.0** (0.4-2.6)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	**1.1** (0.4-2.6)	†	**1.2** (0.6-2.2)	**1.2** (0.5-2.8)	**1.2** (0.6-2.6)
North[2]	†	†	†	†	**1.0** (0.3-3.9)	†	**1.7** (0.7-4.0)	**2.1** (0.8-5.4)	**2.2** (1.0-4.9)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	**2.2** (0.9-5.2)	**0.5** (0.2-1.3)	**1.3** (0.7-2.2)	**0.9** (0.5-1.6)	**1.0** (0.6-1.5)
West[2]	**0.8** (0.3-2.3)	**0.9** (0.4-1.7)	**1.8** (1.0-3.0)	**0.7** (0.2-2.4)	**2.6** (0.7-9.2)	†	**1.2** (0.5-2.5)	**0.9** (0.4-2.0)	**0.9** (0.5-1.7)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	**1.2** (0.4-3.2)	**0.6** (0.1-2.2)	**1.2** (0.6-2.4)	†	**0.6** (0.4-1.1)
East[2]	**0.6** (0.1-3.5)	**0.7** (0.1-5.6)	**1.4** (0.6-3.7)	†	**1.4** (0.4-5.3)	**0.6** (0.1-3.9)	**1.5** (0.6-3.6)	**0.7** (0.2-2.3)	**0.7** (0.4-1.4)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (4) based on a random half sample in each year, except 2007; (5) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (6) no significant changes over time.

Q: In the **last 12 months**, how often did you use **methamphetamine in the form of "Ice"**?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.6.11
Past Year “Ice” Use, 1991–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



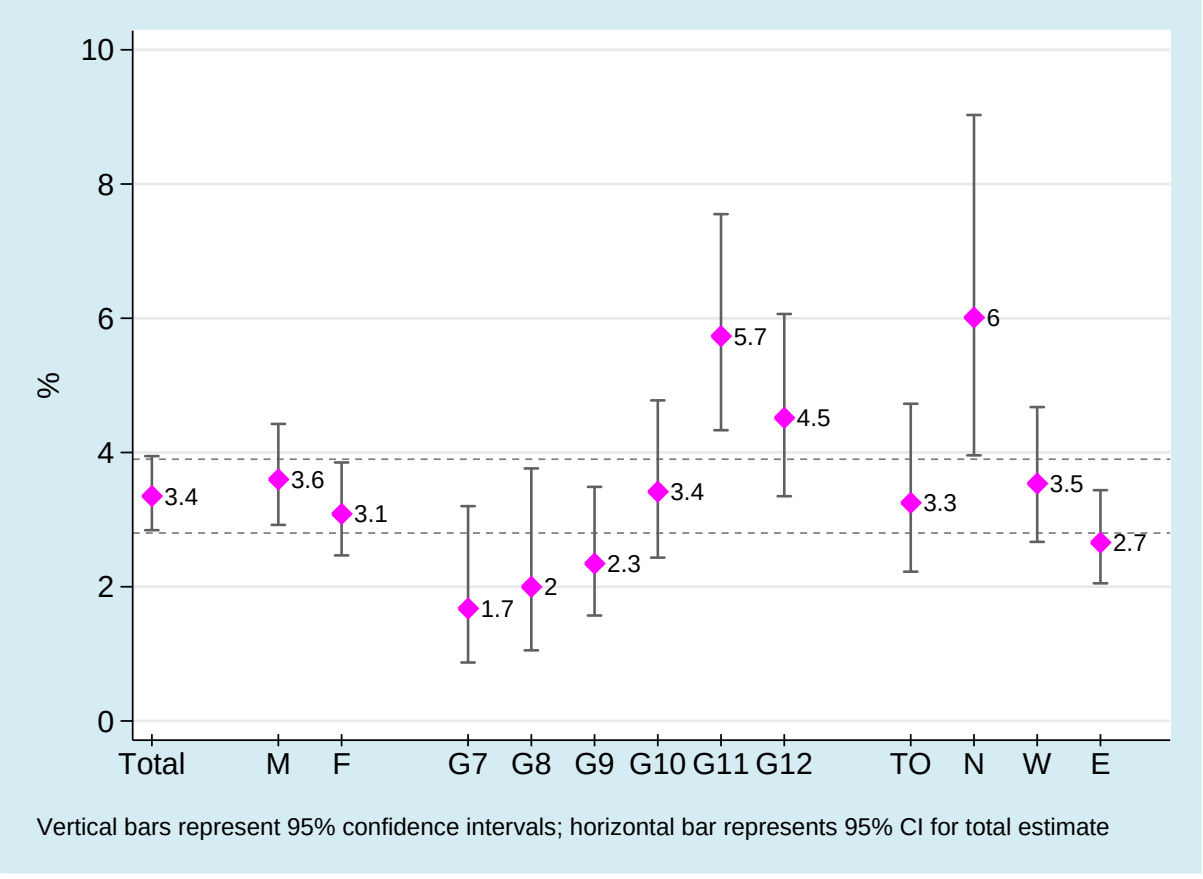
Past Year Use of Cocaine

(Table 3.6.8; Figures 3.6.12, 3.6.13)

	Cocaine Use in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Cocaine Use
Total Sample	■ Overall, 3.4% of students report using cocaine at least once during the 12 months before the survey. We project that between 2.8% and 3.9% of all Ontario students use cocaine. The 3.4% estimate represents about 33,800 students in grades 7 to 12.	☐ Cocaine use did not significantly change between 2005 (4.4%) and 2007 (3.4%). There was a significant increase between 1999 (3.4%) and 2003 (4.8%), but the level has since dropped back down to 3.4% in 2007. ☐ Over the long-term, cocaine use was highest in 1979, but gradually decreased over the 1980s and early 1990s (grades 7, 9, 11 only). Use began a significant upswing in 1993, increasing from 1.5% to 5.1% in 2003. The current estimate is lower than the peak years of 1979 and 2003.
Sex	■ Cocaine use does not significantly differ between males (3.6%) and females (3.1%).	☐ Neither males nor females show a significant change in cocaine use between 2005 and 2007. ☐ Between 1993 and 2003, cocaine use increased for both males and females, but has subsequently decreased.
Grade	■ Cocaine use significantly varies by grade. Use is lowest among grades 7 to 9 (about 2%), and highest among 11th-graders (5.7%).	☐ Although certain grades show nominal increases in cocaine use over the short-term, use among 12th-graders significantly increased between 1999 (3.6%) and 2005 (7.1%), but has stabilized in 2007 (4.5%). ☐ The most striking long-term trend occurs for 11th-graders, whose use increased from 2.5% in 1993 to 7.2% in 2005 and remains stable in 2007 at 5.7%.
Region	■ There is significant variation by region, with the North showing the highest prevalence (6.0%), compared to the other three regions.	☐ Between 2005 and 2007, cocaine use decreased among students in the West, from 6.2% to 3.5%. No other region showed a significant short-term change.

			☐ Over the long-term, cocaine use in the North and the West regions significantly increased between 1991 and 2003, but subsequently decreased.
Frequency of Use	■ Use of cocaine 6 or more times over the past year is reported by 1.3% of all students in grades 7 to 12 (see Figure 3.1.2 and Table 3.2.3a). ■ Half (50%) of cocaine users report using once or twice during the past year, while over one-quarter (28%) report using ten or more times (see Figure 3.1.3).		

Figure 3.6.12
Past Year Cocaine Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.6.8: Percentage Reporting Cocaine Use During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4 (2.8-4.2)	4.4 (3.6-5.4)	4.8 (4.2-5.5)	4.4 (3.7-5.2)	3.4 (2.8-3.9)
Total[2]	3.6 (3.0-4.3)	5.3 (4.4-6.2)	4.6 (3.8-5.6)	4.0 (3.1-5.3)	4.0 (3.1-5.3)	3.4 (2.5-4.7)	2.4 (1.7-3.4)	1.7 (1.2-2.4)	1.5 (0.9-2.4)	2.5 (2.1-3.0)	2.7 (2.4-3.1)	3.7 (2.8-4.9)	4.0 (3.1-5.3)	5.1 (4.2-6.1)	4.2 (3.5-5.2)	3.3 (2.6-4.1)
Sex																
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8 (3.0-4.9)	4.6 (3.6-5.9)	5.4 (4.4-6.5)	4.5 (3.7-5.5)	3.6 (2.9-4.4)
Males[2]	4.7 (3.8-5.8)	6.7 (5.5-8.2)	5.4 (4.3-6.7)	5.4 (4.1-7.1)	4.9 (3.1-7.6)	4.9 (3.2-7.2)	3.1 (2.2-4.5)	2.1 (1.3-3.3)	1.4 (0.6-3.4)	3.2 (2.4-4.5)	3.1 (2.4-4.2)	4.0 (2.7-5.7)	4.6 (3.2-6.4)	5.4 (4.1-6.9)	4.0 (3.1-5.3)	3.4 (2.5-4.5)
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0 (2.4-3.9)	4.2 (3.1-5.6)	4.3 (3.5-5.2)	4.3 (3.4-5.4)	3.1 (2.5-3.8)
Females[2]	2.6 (1.9-3.6)	3.8 (3.0-4.8)	3.8 (2.7-5.4)	2.7 (1.9-3.8)	3.2 (2.3-4.4)	2.1 (1.2-3.5)	1.8 (1.0-3.3)	1.3 (0.8-2.1)	1.6 (0.8-3.0)	1.8 (1.3-2.6)	2.4 (1.8-3.1)	3.4 (2.5-4.8)	3.5 (2.2-5.5)	4.9 (3.7-6.4)	4.5 (3.4-5.8)	3.2 (2.4-4.2)
Grade																
7	2.8 (2.0-3.9)	4.0 (2.8-5.5)	2.5 (1.8-3.3)	2.8 (1.7-4.5)	2.8 (1.2-6.2)	2.4 (1.7-3.2)	1.1 (0.6-1.8)	0.8 (0.2-2.9)	1.4 (0.6-3.4)	1.6 (1.2-2.3)	1.4 (1.0-2.0)	2.5 (1.4-4.3)	2.4 (1.3-4.1)	3.1 (2.0-5.0)	1.7 (1.0-2.8)	1.7 (0.9-3.2)
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0 (1.1-3.6)	3.2 (2.0-5.1)	1.9 (1.1-3.1)	1.7 (1.0-2.7)	2.0 (1.0-3.8)
9	4.0 (3.1-5.3)	5.8 (4.3-7.6)	5.9 (4.6-7.6)	4.6 (3.0-7.1)	4.1 (2.6-6.5)	3.2 (1.6-6.6)	2.0 (1.0-3.7)	1.6 (1.0-2.5)	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	2.3 (1.5-3.5)	2.3 (2.0-2.7)	3.2 (2.1-4.7)	3.2 (2.0-5.2)	4.9 (3.6-6.8)	3.8 (2.8-5.1)	2.3 (1.6-3.5)
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8 (2.4-5.9)	6.5 (4.4-9.6)	4.6 (3.3-6.2)	4.6 (3.4-6.2)	3.4 (2.4-4.8)
11	3.9 (2.8-5.6)	6.0 (4.6-7.8)	5.4 (3.7-7.9)	5.0 (3.1-8.1)	5.2 (3.8-6.9)	4.6 (2.9-7.3)	4.5 (2.9-6.9)	2.8 (1.7-4.4)	2.5 (1.3-4.8)	3.5 (2.7-4.5)	4.3 (3.6-5.1)	5.4 (3.4-8.4)	7.0 (4.4-10.9)	6.9 (5.1-9.2)	7.2 (5.6-9.2)	5.7 (4.3-7.6)
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6 (2.3-5.7)	3.5 (1.9-6.2)	6.7 (5.1-8.8)	7.1 (5.1-9.7)	4.5 (3.3-6.1)

Continued…

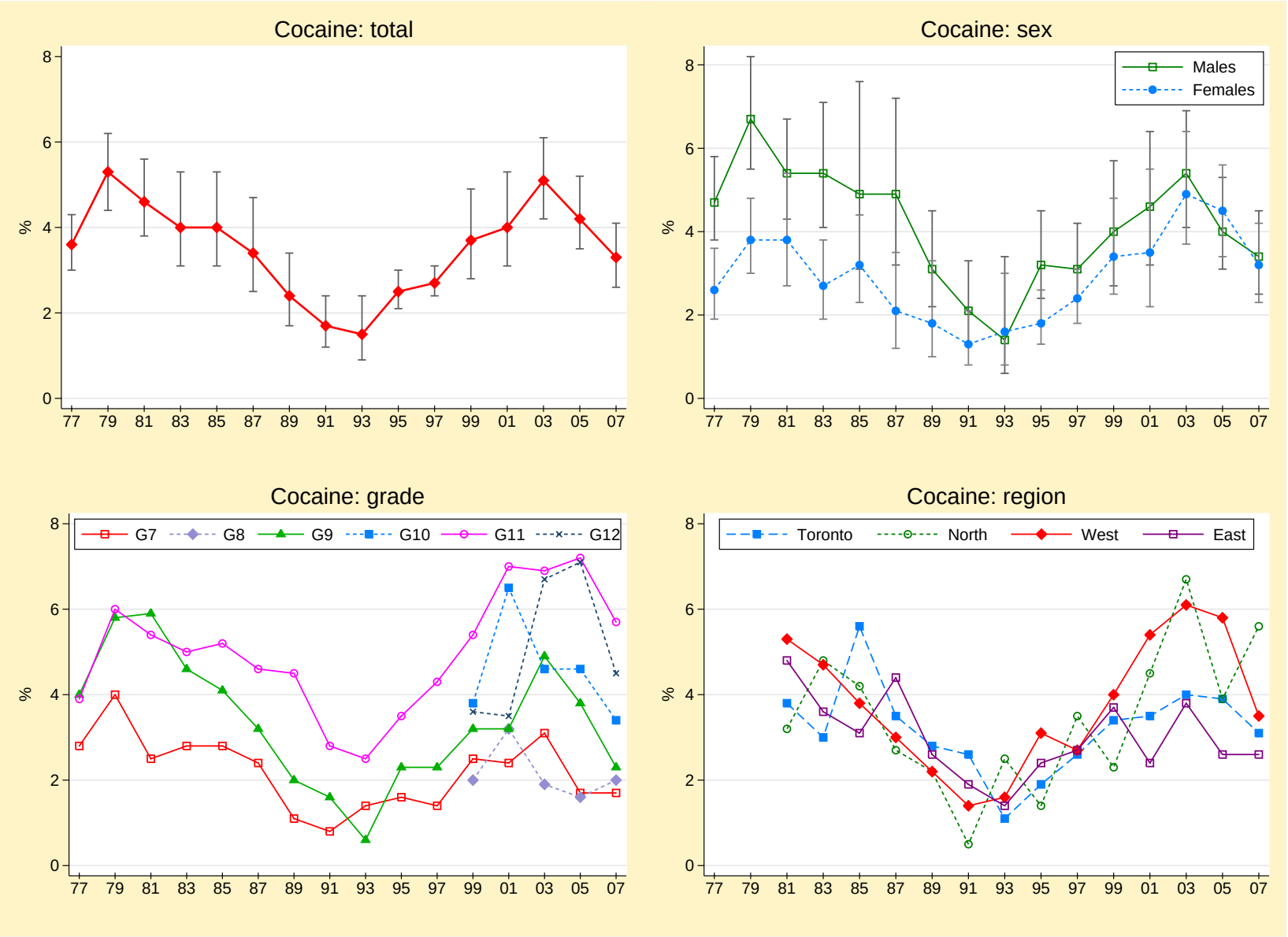
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.5** (2.1-5.6)	**2.6** (1.4-4.8)	**4.6** (3.2-6.7)	**3.3** (2.2-4.8)	**3.2** (2.2-4.7)
Toronto[2]	—	—	**3.8** (1.7-8.1)	**3.0** (1.7-5.3)	**5.6** (3.8-8.1)	**3.5** (1.5-8.1)	**2.8** (1.5-5.4)	**2.6** (1.2-5.6)	**1.1** (0.4-3.0)	**1.9** (1.1-3.4)	**2.6** (1.8-3.9)	**3.4** (1.8-6.4)	**3.5** (1.8-6.6)	**4.0** (2.6-6.0)	**3.9** (2.4-6.1)	**3.1** (1.8-5.3)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.1** (1.8-5.1)	**3.1** (1.9-5.3)	**6.1** (4.6-8.0)	**4.3** (3.0-6.1)	**6.0** (4.0-9.0)
North[2]	—	—	**3.2** (1.8-5.7)	**4.8** (3.8-6.1)	**4.2** (2.1-8.2)	**2.7** (1.7-4.2)	**2.2** (0.8-6.0)	**0.5** (0.1-3.6)	**2.5** (0.5-11.1)	**1.4** (0.2-7.2)	**3.5** (1.7-7.0)	**2.3** (0.8-6.2)	**4.5** (2.2-9.1)	**6.7** (4.7-9.4)	**3.9** (2.2-6.6)	**5.6** (3.0-10.2)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.6** (2.6-5.0)	**5.8** (4.4-7.6)	**5.3** (4.3-6.5)	**6.2** (5.0-7.7)	**3.5** (2.7-4.7) [a]
West[2]	—	—	**5.3** (4.2-6.6)	**4.7** (2.8-7.7)	**3.8** (2.3-6.3)	**3.0** (2.2-4.1)	**2.2** (1.7-2.9)	**1.4** (0.7-2.7)	**1.6** (0.8-3.1)	**3.1** (2.7-3.5)	**2.7** (2.3-3.1)	**4.0** (2.5-6.5)	**5.4** (3.7-7.9)	**6.1** (4.6-8.2)	**5.8** (4.4-7.6)	**3.5** (2.4-5.1)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.2** (2.4-4.3)	**3.9** (2.6-5.9)	**3.9** (2.9-5.1)	**2.8** (1.9-4.1)	**2.6** (2.0-3.4)
East[2]	—	—	**4.8** (3.1-7.3)	**3.6** (2.5-5.2)	**3.1** (1.6-5.9)	**4.4** (2.2-8.5)	**2.6** (1.0-6.7)	**1.9** (1.3-2.7)	**1.4** (0.5-3.7)	**2.4** (1.5-3.9)	**2.7** (2.4-3.0)	**3.7** (2.5-5.4)	**2.4** (1.5-3.7)	**3.8** (2.8-5.2)	**2.6** (1.6-3.9)	**2.6** (1.8-3.8)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (4) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (5) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; 2007 vs. 1999 no significant differences; [c] significant long-term linear effect, p<.01; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect, p<.01.

Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you use **cocaine** (also known as “coke”, “snow”, “snort”, “blow”, etc.)?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.6.13
Past Year Cocaine Use, 1977–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



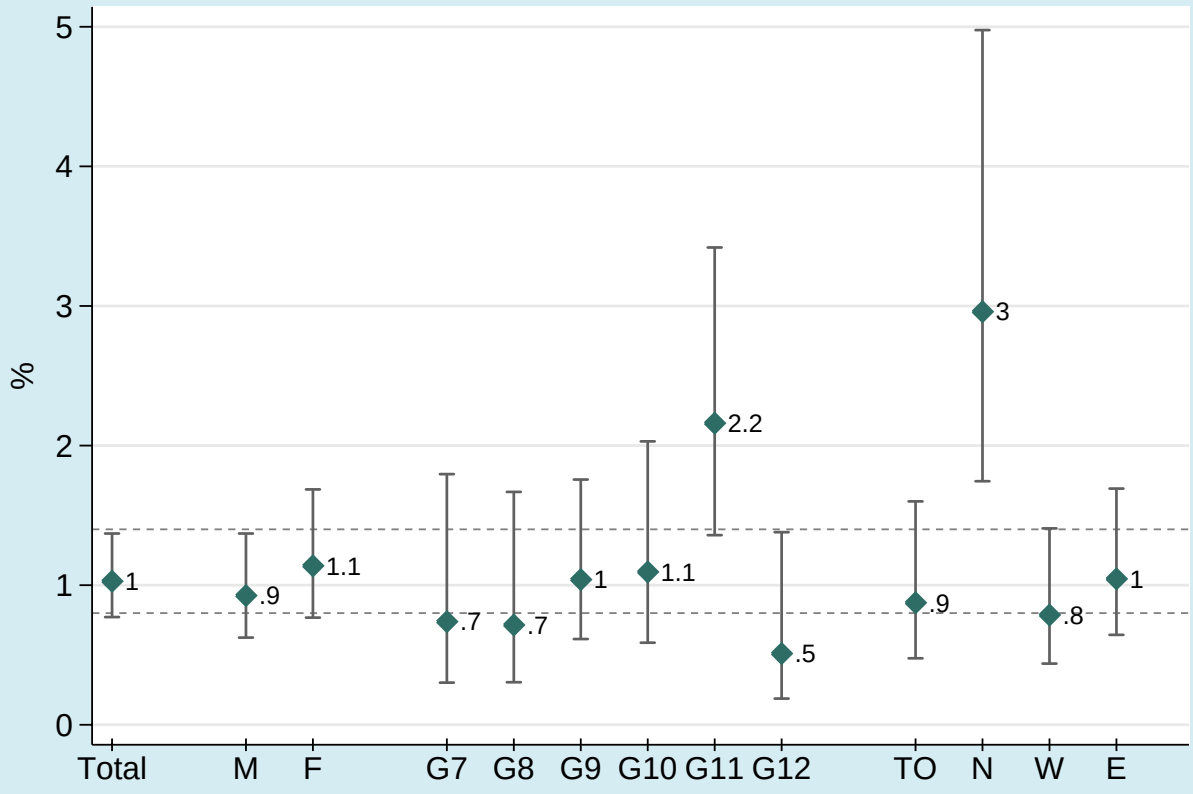
Past Year Use of Crack Cocaine

(Table 3.6.9; Figures 3.6.14, 3.6.15)

	Crack Cocaine Use in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Crack Cocaine Use
Total Sample	■ Among all students, 1.0% used crack during the past year. With the sampling error, we estimate that between 0.8% and 1.4% of students in grades 7 to 12 use crack. The percentage 1.0% represents about 10,400 students in Ontario.	☐ Crack use in 2007 (1.0%) among all students is significantly lower than the estimates from 2005 (2.0%) and 1999 (2.5%). ☐ Over the long-term, there was a small, but significant, increase in crack use between 1991 and 2003 (among grades 7, 9, and 11 only), followed by a recent decline.
Sex	■ Use of crack does not differ between males (0.9%) and females (1.1%).	☐ Crack use has declined over the short-term for both males and females. The 2007 rates of use are significantly lower than the respective rates from 2005 and 1999. ☐ Over the long-term, crack use among males peaked in 1997 and has subsequently declined. Use among females peaked in 2003 and has subsequently declined.
Grade	■ There is a significant grade effect, with 11th-graders (2.2%) most likely to use crack.	☐ Between 1999 and 2007, crack use significantly declined only among grades 9 and 12. ☐ Over the long-term, use among grades 7 and 8 has remained low and stable. Crack use among the older grades increased in the late 1990s and early 2000s, and has subsequently declined.
Region	■ There is significant regional variation in crack use, with students in the North (3.0%) most likely to use.	☐ Only students in the West and East regions show a significant decline in crack use over the short-term. ☐ Crack use among students in the North (grades 7, 9, 11 only) spiked in 2003 (5.1%), but subsequently declined.

Frequency of Use	■ Less than 0.5% of all students used crack 6 or more times during the past year. ■ Among crack users, the majority (60%) used only once or twice in the past year (see Figure 3.1.3).

Figure 3.6.14
Past Year Crack Cocaine Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.6.9: Percentage Reporting Crack Cocaine Use During the Past Year, 1987 – 2007

	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])							(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5 (1.9-3.2)	2.1 (1.6-2.8)	2.7 (2.2-3.3)	2.0 (1.5-2.4)	1.0 (0.8-1.4)	ab
Total[2]	1.5 (1.0-2.2)	1.3 (0.8-2.0)	1.1 (0.6-1.9)	1.1 (0.6-2.0)	1.8 (1.5-2.3)	2.4 (1.7-3.3)	2.5 (1.7-3.6)	2.4 (1.7-3.2)	2.9 (2.2-3.8)	1.9 (1.5-2.5)	1.3 (1.0-1.8)	cd
Sex												
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0 (2.2-4.1)	2.5 (1.6-3.8)	2.8 (2.1-3.6)	2.1 (1.6-2.6)	0.9 (0.6-1.4)	ab
Males[2]	2.3 (1.3-4.1)	1.6 (1.0-2.6)	1.1 (0.6-2.1)	1.6 (0.8-3.3)	2.3 (1.6-3.4)	3.4 (2.0-5.8)	2.9 (1.9-4.4)	2.4 (1.4-3.9)	3.0 (2.1-4.2)	1.7 (1.2-2.4)	1.1 (0.7-1.7)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0 (1.4-2.8)	1.8 (1.2-2.6)	2.6 (1.9-3.5)	1.9 (1.5-2.4)	1.1 (0.8-1.7)	ab
Females[2]	0.8 (0.4-1.3)	1.0 (0.6-1.8)	1.1 (0.5-2.2)	0.7 (0.3-1.6)	1.4 (1.1-1.8)	1.5 (1.0-2.3)	2.1 (1.3-3.4)	2.3 (1.4-3.7)	2.8 (1.9-4.1)	2.2 (1.5-3.1)	1.5 (0.9-2.5)	
Grade												
7	1.8 (1.3-2.4)	1.2 (0.7-1.9)	0.8 (0.2-3.0)	1.5 (0.6-3.8)	1.1 (0.7-1.8)	1.5 (0.4-5.3)	0.6 (0.2-1.5)	0.5 (0.2-1.5)	1.7 (0.9-3.2)	1.0 (0.5-2.1)	0.7 (0.3-1.8)	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6 (0.8-3.0)	1.7 (0.8-3.5)	1.7 (1.0-3.0)	1.5 (0.9-2.6)	0.7 (0.3-1.7)	
9	1.7 (1.0-2.9)	1.0 (0.4-2.6)	1.1 (0.4-3.4)	†	1.8 (1.1-3.0)	2.3 (1.4-3.7)	3.0 (1.9-4.6)	3.7 (2.3-6.0)	3.1 (2.2-4.5)	2.6 (1.8-3.8)	1.0 (0.6-1.8)	ab
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8 (2.1-6.6)	1.4 (0.7-2.8)	3.0 (2.0-4.5)	2.5 (1.7-3.8)	1.1 (0.6-2.0)	
11	1.1 (0.3-3.4)	1.8 (0.8-3.8)	1.3 (0.7-2.4)	1.6 (0.7-3.6)	2.5 (2.0-3.2)	3.3 (2.4-4.4)	3.6 (1.9-6.8)	2.6 (1.6-4.0)	3.6 (2.4-5.4)	2.1 (1.4-3.1)	2.2 (1.4-3.4)	
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4 (1.2-4.8)	2.9 (1.3-6.7)	2.5 (1.7-3.7)	2.1 (1.3-3.2)	0.5 (0.2-1.4)	ab

Continued…

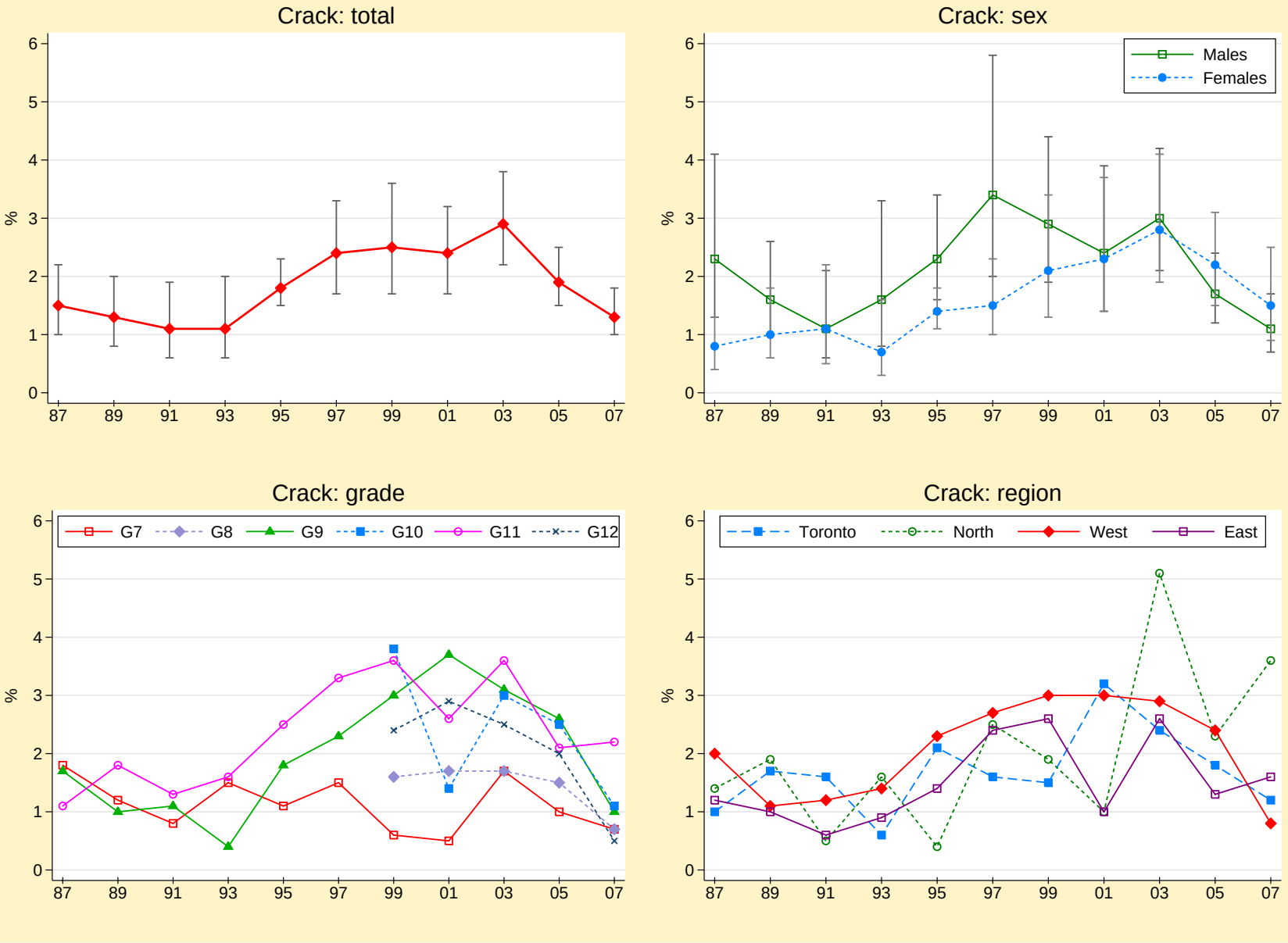
	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])							(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Region												
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.8** (0.9-3.6)	**2.7** (2.0-3.6)	**2.2** (1.2-4.0)	**1.4** (0.8-2.3)	**0.9** (0.5-1.6)	
Toronto[2]	**1.0** (0.4-2.4)	**1.7** (0.4-7.4)	**1.6** (0.7-3.8)	**0.6** (0.3-1.3)	**2.1** (1.2-3.7)	**1.6** (0.5-4.9)	**1.5** (0.7-3.3)	**3.2** (2.1-4.9)	**2.4** (1.2-5.0)	**1.8** (0.9-3.4)	**1.2** (0.5-2.7)	
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.8** (1.6-4.8)	**1.0** (0.5-2.0)	**4.6** (3.3-6.2)	**2.1** (1.3-3.3)	**3.0** (1.7-5.0)	
North[2]	**1.4** (0.9-2.2)	**1.9** (0.6-5.8)	**0.5** (0.1-3.6)	**1.6** (0.2-12.6)	†	**2.5** (0.8-7.5)	**1.9** (0.6-6.1)	**1.0** (0.3-2.8)	**5.1** (3.5-7.4)	**2.3** (1.1-4.6)	**3.6** (2.0-6.7)	
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.9** (1.8-4.4)	**2.7** (1.7-4.1)	**2.6** (1.8-3.8)	**2.6** (2.0-3.3)	**0.8** (0.4-1.4)	[ab]
West[2]	**2.0** (1.0-3.6)	**1.1** (0.8-1.6)	**1.2** (0.5-3.3)	**1.4** (0.7-2.9)	**2.3** (1.8-2.9)	**2.7** (1.6-4.6)	**3.0** (1.6-5.5)	**3.0** (1.8-4.9)	**2.9** (1.8-4.4)	**2.4** (1.7-3.6)	**0.8** (0.5-1.4)	
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.3** (1.7-3.2)	**1.3** (0.7-2.2)	**2.6** (1.7-3.8)	**1.5** (1.0-2.2)	**1.0** (0.6-1.7)	[b]
East[2]	**1.2** (0.6-2.2)	**1.0** (0.4-2.7)	**0.6** (0.4-1.1)	**0.9** (0.2-3.0)	**1.4** (0.8-2.5)	**2.4** (1.8-3.2)	**2.6** (1.6-4.2)	**1.0** (0.5-2.2)	**2.6** (1.6-4.3)	**1.3** (0.8-2.0)	**1.6** (0.9-2.8)	

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (4) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (5) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect, p<.01; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect, p<.01.

Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often have you used **cocaine** in the form of **"crack"**?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.6.15
Past Year Crack Cocaine Use, 1987–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

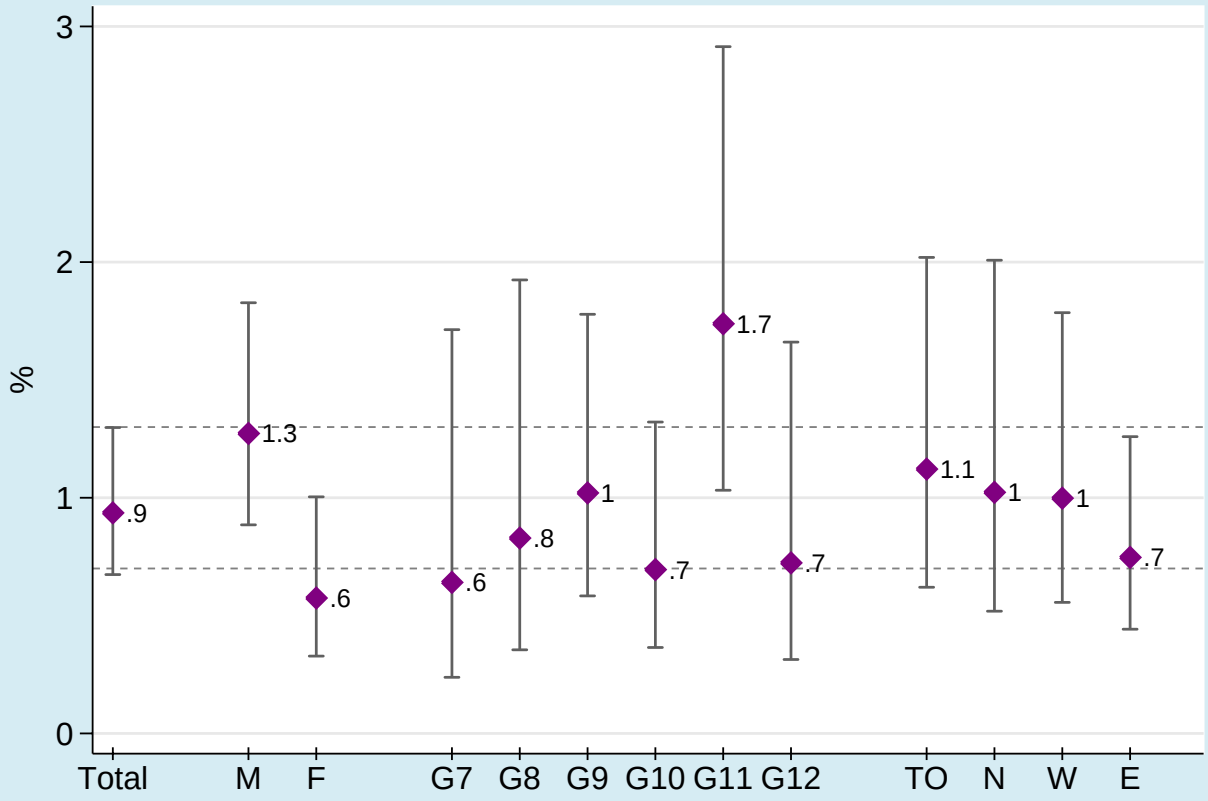


Past Year Use of Heroin

(Table 3.6.10; Figures 3.6.16, 3.6.17)

	Heroin Use in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Heroin Use
Total Sample	■ Overall, 0.9% of students report using heroin at least once during the 12 months before the survey. We project that between 0.7% and 1.3% of all Ontario students use heroin. The percentage of 0.9% represents 9,400 students in grades 7 through 12.	☐ Heroin use in 2007 (0.9%) is similar to the estimate from 2005 (0.9%), but is significantly lower than that from 1999 (1.9%). ☐ Between 1977 and 2007, the use of heroin varied minimally, remaining under 2.5%. The 2007 rate is significantly lower than the peak in use found in 1979.
Sex	■ Use of heroin is significantly more likely among males (1.3%) compared to females (0.6%).	☐ Only males show a significant change in heroin use over the short-term, declining from 2.5% in 1999 to 1.3% in 2007. ☐ There has been no major change in heroin use over the long-term for either males or females.
Grade	■ Heroin use does not significantly vary by grade, as use among most grades remains under 2%.	☐ Only 9th-graders show a significant decline in use over the short-term, from 2.5% in 1999 to 1.0% in 2005.
Region	■ There is no significant regional variation in heroin use.	☐ Only students in the East show a significant decline in use over the short-term: from 2.5% in 1999 down to 0.7% in 2007.
Frequency of Use	■ Less than 0.5% of students used heroin 6 times or more during the past year (see Table 3.2.3a). ■ Among heroin users, most (63%) reported using once or twice during the past year (see Figure 3.1.3).	

Figure 3.6.16
Past Year Heroin Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.6.10: Percentage Reporting Heroin Use During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9 (1.5-2.5)	1.1 (0.8-1.5)	1.4 (1.1-1.7)	0.9 (0.7-1.2)	0.9 (0.7-1.3)	b
Total[2]	2.0 (1.6-2.6)	2.5 (1.9-3.2)	1.5 (1.0-2.2)	1.8 (1.3-2.5)	1.6 (1.2-2.3)	1.5 (1.0-2.3)	1.2 (0.8-1.9)	1.1 (0.7-1.7)	1.3 (0.9-1.8)	2.1 (1.4-2.9)	1.8 (1.6-2.2)	1.7 (1.2-2.4)	1.3 (0.9-2.0)	1.4 (1.0-1.9)	0.9 (0.7-1.3)	1.1 (0.8-1.7)	
Sex																	
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5 (1.8-3.4)	1.4 (1.0-2.1)	1.9 (1.4-2.5)	1.1 (0.8-1.5)	1.3 (0.9-1.8)	b
Males[2]	2.0 (1.4-2.7)	3.2 (2.4-4.3)	2.2 (1.4-3.3)	2.2 (1.5-3.2)	2.2 (1.6-2.9)	2.0 (1.2-3.2)	1.5 (0.9-2.6)	1.3 (0.7-2.5)	1.5 (0.8-2.7)	3.0 (2.2-4.2)	2.5 (1.9-3.2)	2.1 (1.3-3.4)	1.6 (0.9-2.9)	1.6 (1.1-2.5)	1.1 (0.7-1.7)	1.8 (1.2-2.8)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4 (0.8-2.1)	0.7 (0.4-1.4)	0.9 (0.6-1.3)	0.7 (0.5-1.1)	0.6 (0.3-1.0)	
Females[2]	2.0 (1.5-2.8)	1.7 (1.1-2.5)	0.8 (0.4-1.4)	1.4 (0.9-2.3)	1.1 (0.6-1.9)	1.1 (0.6-1.8)	0.9 (0.5-1.6)	0.9 (0.6-1.4)	1.1 (0.5-2.1)	1.1 (0.6-2.1)	1.3 (1.0-1.7)	1.3 (0.6-2.7)	1.0 (0.4-2.2)	1.1 (0.6-1.9)	0.8 (0.4-1.4)	†	
Grade																	
7	1.7 (1.1-2.5)	1.9 (1.2-3.1)	0.7 (0.2-1.8)	1.5 (0.8-2.6)	1.6 (0.7-3.5)	1.7 (1.1-2.6)	0.9 (0.4-1.9)	0.8 (0.2-2.9)	1.5 (1.1-2.0)	1.4 (0.5-3.7)	1.7 (1.3-2.2)	0.5 (0.2-1.4)	0.9 (0.4-1.9)	1.4 (0.7-2.9)	0.6 (0.3-1.4)	0.6 (0.2-1.7)	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8 (1.6-4.9)	0.9 (0.4-1.7)	0.8 (0.4-1.6)	1.0 (0.4-2.9)	0.8 (0.4-1.9)	
9	2.7 (2.0-3.8)	3.2 (2.3-4.6)	2.2 (1.3-3.8)	2.4 (1.6-3.8)	2.0 (1.2-3.2)	1.3 (0.5-3.4)	1.1 (0.5-2.4)	1.2 (0.6-2.4)	1.2 (0.6-2.2)	2.3 (1.7-3.2)	2.1 (1.6-2.7)	2.5 (1.7-3.8)	2.2 (1.3-3.6)	1.5 (0.9-2.4)	1.4 (0.8-2.3)	1.0 (0.6-1.8)	b
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5 (0.6-3.6)	1.2 (0.6-2.2)	2.0 (1.2-3.5)	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	0.7 (0.4-1.3)	
11	1.4 (0.8-2.4)	2.0 (1.3-3.1)	1.5 (1.0-2.2)	1.6 (0.8-3.1)	1.3 (0.9-2.0)	1.6 (0.8-3.2)	1.7 (0.9-3.3)	1.4 (0.8-2.2)	1.2 (0.6-2.4)	2.4 (1.3-4.6)	1.8 (1.2-2.5)	1.8 (0.8-3.9)	0.5 (0.2-1.7)	1.3 (0.7-2.2)	0.8 (0.4-1.5)	1.7 (1.0-2.9)	
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2 (1.2-4.0)	†	1.1 (0.6-2.0)	1.0 (0.6-1.7)	0.7 (0.3-1.7)	

Continued…

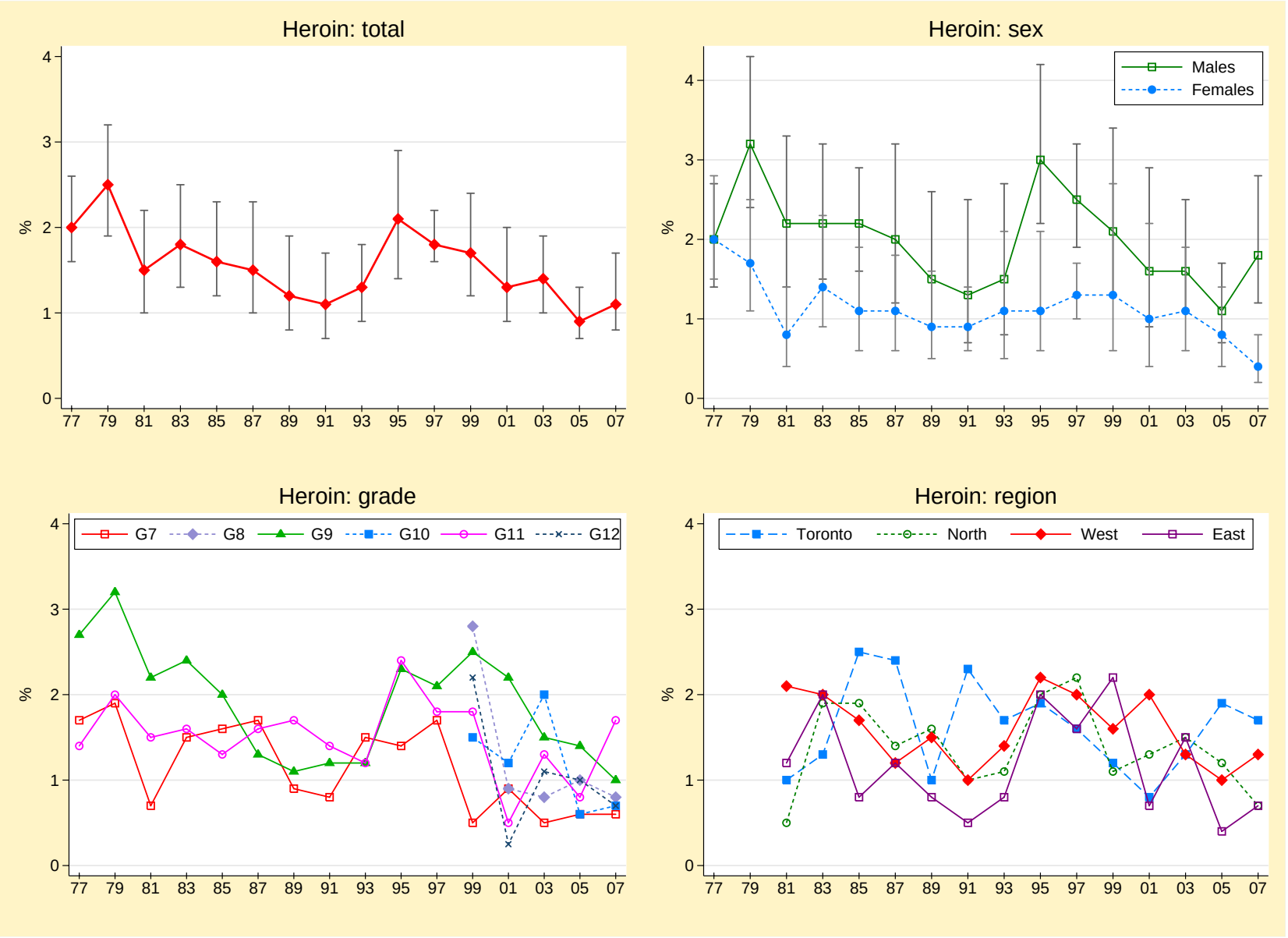
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N^1)												**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(7726)**	**(6323)**
(N^2)	**(3927)**	**(3920)**	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**	**(3215)**
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.4** (0.7-2.7)	**0.6** (0.2-1.9)	**1.1** (0.6-2.1)	**1.6** (0.9-2.9)	**1.1** (0.6-2.0)
Toronto[2]	—	—	**1.0** (0.2-4.3)	**1.3** (0.7-2.4)	**2.5** (1.4-4.5)	**2.4** (1.0-5.8)	**1.0** (0.2-4.8)	**2.3** (1.1-4.8)	**1.7** (0.9-3.3)	**1.9** (1.2-3.0)	**1.6** (1.0-2.5)	**1.2** (0.5-2.9)	**0.8** (0.2-2.6)	**1.3** (0.7-2.7)	**1.9** (1.0-3.5)	**1.7** (0.9-3.3)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.3** (0.8-2.1)	**1.0** (0.4-2.2)	**1.1** (0.6-2.1)	**0.9** (0.5-1.7)	**1.0** (0.5-2.0)
North[2]	—	—	**0.5** (0.1-2.4)	**1.9** (1.0-3.7)	**1.9** (1.0-3.6)	**1.4** (0.6-3.1)	**1.6** (0.4-5.6)	**1.0** (0.1-7.1)	**1.1** (0.5-2.4)	**2.0** (0.5-7.0)	**2.2** (1.2-4.3)	**1.1** (0.4-2.7)	**1.3** (0.5-3.2)	**1.5** (0.7-3.5)	**1.2** (0.6-2.4)	**0.7** (0.3-1.7)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.9** (1.2-2.9)	**1.7** (1.1-2.4)	**1.4** (1.0-2.1)	**1.0** (0.7-1.4)	**1.0** (0.6-1.8)
West[2]	—	—	**2.1** (1.4-3.1)	**2.0** (1.1-3.5)	**1.7** (0.9-3.1)	**1.2** (0.6-2.6)	**1.5** (0.9-2.5)	**1.0** (0.6-1.8)	**1.4** (0.8-2.2)	**2.2** (1.2-4.3)	**2.0** (1.6-2.6)	**1.6** (0.9-3.1)	**2.0** (1.2-3.3)	**1.3** (0.8-2.1)	**1.0** (0.5-1.7)	**1.3** (0.7-2.3)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.5** (1.8-3.5)	**0.6** (0.2-1.3)	**1.4** (1.0-2.2)	†	**0.7** (0.4-1.2) [b]
East[2]	—	—	**1.2** (0.8-2.0)	**2.0** (1.3-3.2)	**0.8** (0.4-1.6)	**1.2** (0.6-2.4)	**0.8** (0.4-1.7)	**0.5** (0.2-1.0)	**0.8** (0.5-1.5)	**2.0** (1.2-3.0)	**1.6** (1.3-2.0)	**2.2** (1.2-3.8)	**0.7** (0.2-2.0)	**1.5** (0.8-3.0)	†	**0.7** (0.3-1.8)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (4) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (5) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (6) no significant changes between 2005 and 2007; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, $p<.01$; no significant long-term linear effect, or quadratic effect.

Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you use **heroin** (also known as "H", "junk", or "smack")?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.6.17
Past Year Heroin Use, 1977–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



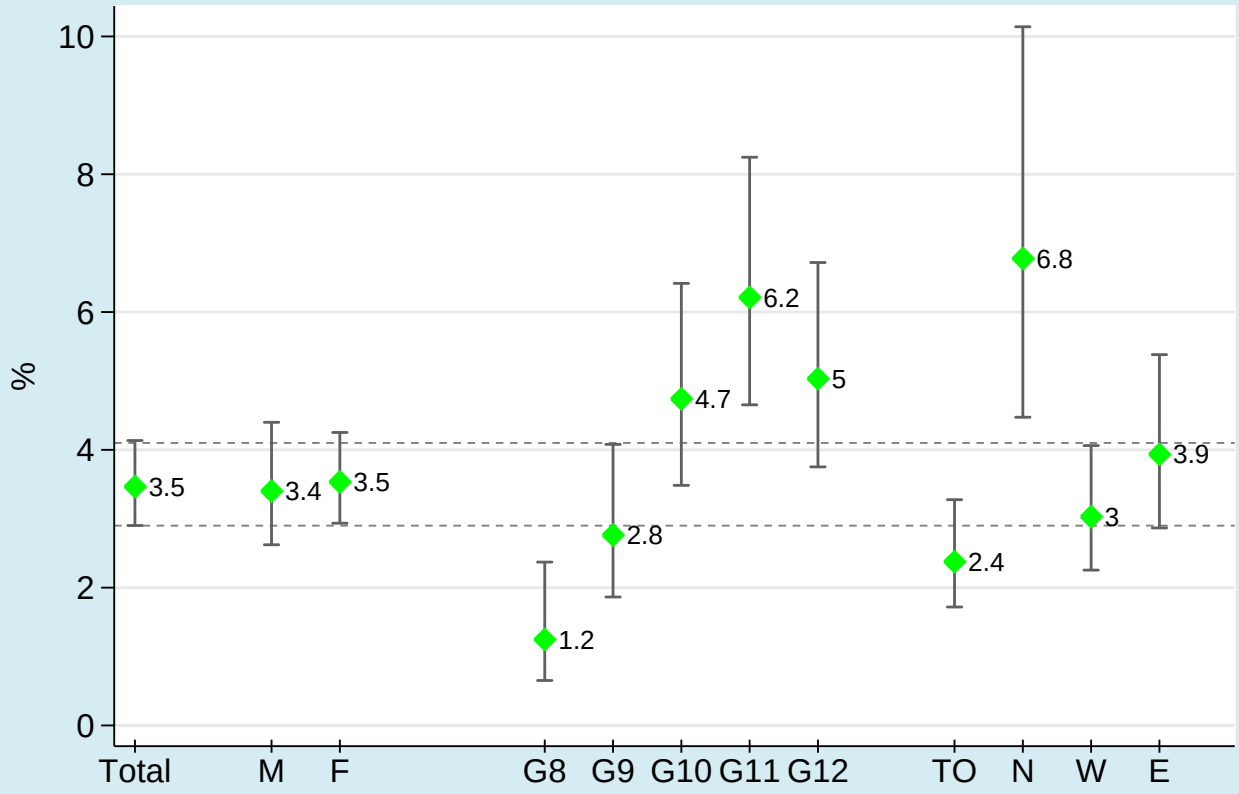
Past Year Use of Ecstasy (MDMA)

(Table 3.6.11; Figures 3.6.18, 3.6.19)

"Ecstasy" (MDMA, methylenedioxymethamphetamine), which first appeared in Canada in 1989, is a synthetic substance with both stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. The *OSDUHS* began to monitor ecstasy use in 1991.

	Ecstasy Use in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Ecstasy Use
Total Sample	■ In 2007, 3.5% of students in grades 7 through 12 report using ecstasy during the 12 months before the survey. With the sampling error, we estimate that between 2.9% and 4.1% of students use ecstasy. The estimated number of students in Ontario who use ecstasy is about 34,900.	☐ The 2007 estimate (3.5%) for ecstasy use among students in grades 7 to 12 is not significantly different from that found in 2005 (4.5%), but is lower than the 2001 estimate of 6.0%. ☐ Since monitoring began in 1991, ecstasy use steadily increased from under 0.5% to 5.8% in 2001 (grades 7, 9 11 only). Since then, there has been a significant decline.
Sex	■ No significant sex difference was found (3.4% of males, 3.5% of females).	☐ Neither males' nor females' use of ecstasy has changed since 1999.
Grade	■ 11th-graders (6.2%) are the most likely to report ecstasy use, compared to the other grades.	☐ Among the grades, only 12th-graders show a significant change in ecstasy use over the short-term, declining from 8.1% in 2005 to 5.0% in 2007.
Region	■ There is a significant difference among the regions, with students in the North (6.8%) most likely to use, while Toronto students (2.4%) are the least likely.	☐ Among the four regions, students in the West show a significant decrease between 2005 (5.6%) and 2007 (3.0%). Students in the North show a significant increase in 2007 (6.8%) compared to 1999 (1.9%). There have been no short-term changes among students in Toronto or the East.
Frequency of Use	■ About 1.2% of all students report using ecstasy 6 times or more in the past year (see Table 3.2.3a). ■ Most (47%) ecstasy users report using once or twice in the past year (see Figure 3.1.3). About one-quarter (23%) used 10 or more times.	

Figure 3.6.18
Past Year Ecstasy Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimate for G7 suppressed

Table 3.6.11: Percentage Reporting Ecstasy Use During the Past Year, 1991 – 2007

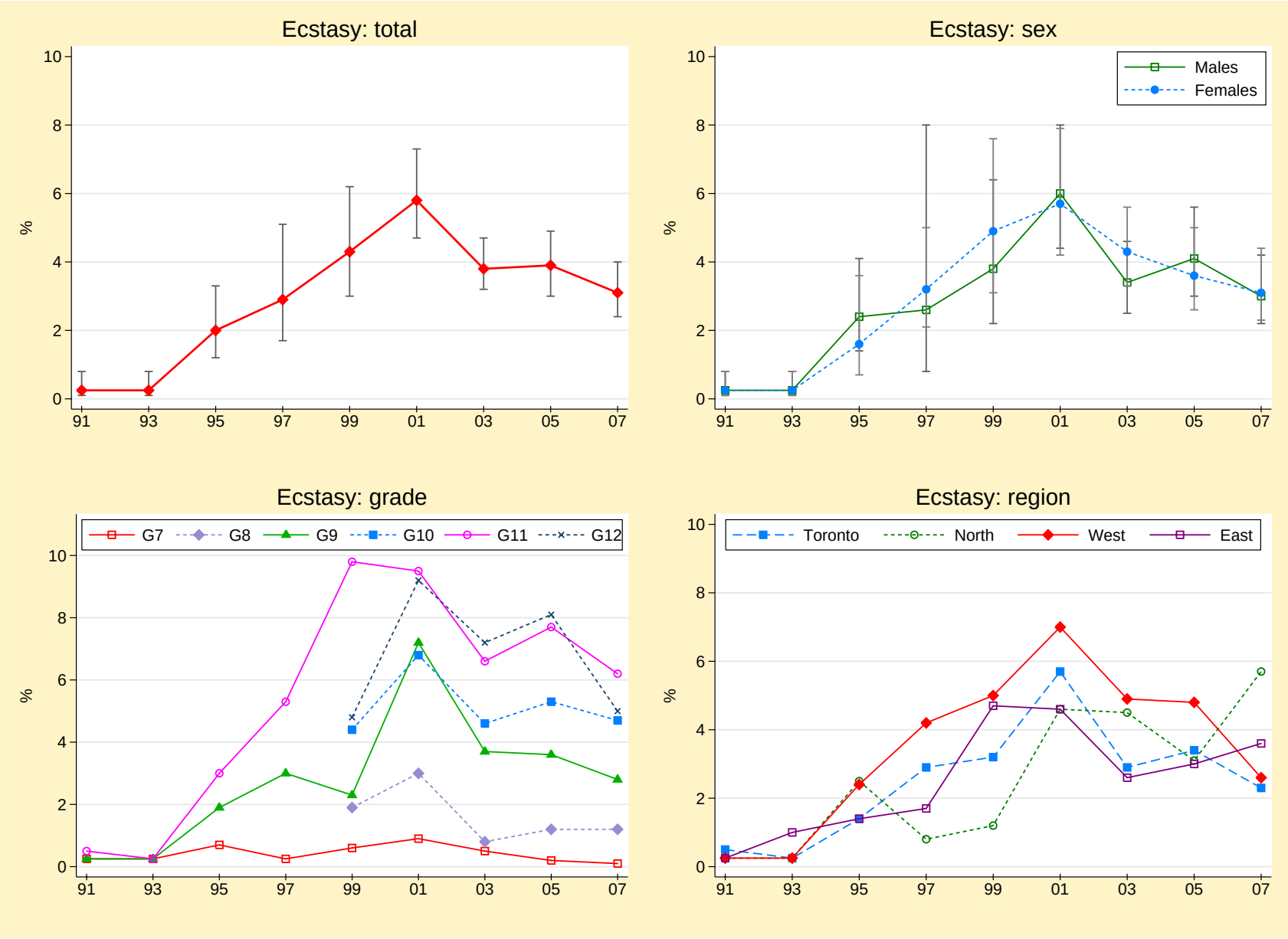
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])					(2299)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(1405)	(1376)	(1454)	(1545)	(1253)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	**4.0** (3.1-5.2)	**6.0** (5.0-7.1)	**4.1** (3.5-4.8)	**4.5** (3.7-5.3)	**3.5** (2.9-4.1)	
Total[2]	†	†	**2.0** (1.2-3.3)	**2.9** (1.7-5.1)	**4.3** (3.0-6.2)	**5.8** (4.7-7.3)	**3.8** (3.2-4.7)	**3.9** (3.0-4.9)	**3.1** (2.4-4.0)	cd
Sex										
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	**4.1** (2.8-5.9)	**6.7** (5.3-8.5)	**4.2** (3.4-5.3)	**4.6** (3.7-5.7)	**3.4** (2.6-4.4)	
Males[2]	†	†	**2.4** (1.4-4.1)	**2.6** (0.8-8.0)	**3.8** (2.2-6.4)	**6.0** (4.4-8.0)	**3.4** (2.5-4.6)	**4.1** (3.0-5.6)	**3.0** (2.2-4.2)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	**4.0** (2.7-5.7)	**5.3** (4.2-6.6)	**3.9** (3.2-4.8)	**4.3** (3.5-5.4)	**3.5** (2.9-4.2)	
Females[2]	†	†	**1.6** (0.7-3.6)	**3.2** (2.1-5.0)	**4.9** (3.1-7.6)	**5.7** (4.2-7.9)	**4.3** (3.3-5.6)	**3.6** (2.6-5.0)	**3.1** (2.3-4.4)	
Grade										
7	†	†	**0.7** (0.1-5.7)	†	**0.6** (0.2-1.9)	**0.9** (0.4-1.8)	**0.5** (0.2-1.2)	†	†	
8	—	—	—	—	**1.9** (0.9-4.2)	**3.0** (1.7-5.3)	**0.8** (0.4-1.4)	**1.2** (0.6-2.2)	**1.2** (0.6-2.4)	
9	†	†	**1.9** (0.7-5.1)	**3.0** (2.2-4.2)	**2.3** (1.0-5.0)	**7.2** (5.0-10.1)	**3.7** (2.7-5.1)	**3.6** (2.6-4.9)	**2.8** (1.9-4.1)	
10	—	—	—	—	**4.4** (2.5-7.8)	**6.8** (4.6-9.9)	**4.6** (3.2-6.4)	**5.3** (3.9-7.0)	**4.7** (3.5-6.4)	
11	**0.5** (0.2-1.1)	†	**3.0** (1.7-5.6)	**5.3** (2.2-12.1)	**9.8** (6.4-14.8)	**9.5** (6.9-12.9)	**6.6** (4.9-9.0)	**7.7** (5.7-40.5)	**6.2** (4.6-8.2)	
12	—	—	—	—	**4.8** (2.6-8.8)	**9.2** (6.0-14.1)	**7.2** (5.5-9.4)	**8.1** (6.3-10.5)	**5.0** (3.8-6.7)	a
Region										
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	**3.8** (2.0-7.4)	**4.8** (3.1-7.4)	**3.6** (2.3-5.5)	**3.4** (2.2-5.5)	**2.4** (1.7-3.3)	
Toronto[2]	**0.5** (0.4-0.6)	†	**1.4** (0.3-6.1)	**2.9** (1.8-4.6)	**3.2** (1.2-8.2)	**5.7** (3.6-8.9)	**2.9** (1.5-5.8)	**3.4** (2.0-5.7)	**2.3** (1.4-3.8)	
North[1]	—	—	—	—	**1.9** (1.0-3.4)	**4.2** (3.0-5.9)	**4.4** (3.5-5.5)	**4.1** (3.2-5.2)	**6.8** (4.5-10.1)	b
North[2]	†	†	**2.5** (0.4-13.7)	**0.8** (0.1-6.2)	**1.2** (0.3-4.4)	**4.6** (2.6-7.9)	**4.5** (3.3-6.2)	**3.1** (2.0-4.8)	**5.7** (2.6-11.9)	
West[1]	—	—	—	—	**4.6** (3.1-6.6)	**8.1** (6.5-10.0)	**4.8** (3.8-6.1)	**5.6** (4.3-7.2)	**3.0** (2.2-4.1)	a
West[2]	†	†	**2.4** (1.4-4.3)	**4.2** (2.0-8.6)	**5.0** (3.0-8.3)	**7.0** (5.2-9.4)	**4.9** (3.7-6.4)	**4.8** (3.2-7.2)	**2.6** (1.7-3.8)	
East[1]	—	—	—	—	**4.0** (2.5-6.5)	**4.2** (2.6-6.8)	**3.2** (2.4-4.3)	**3.7** (2.7-5.0)	**3.9** (2.9-5.4)	
East[2]	†	**1.0** (0.3-3.1)	**1.4** (0.3-6.7)	**1.7** (0.3-9.6)	**4.7** (2.4-8.8)	**4.6** (2.5-8.4)	**2.6** (1.8-3.9)	**3.0** (2.1-4.3)	**3.6** (2.3-5.8)	

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (4) based on a random half sample from 1991 to 1999; (5) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (6) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect, p<.01; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect, p<.01.

Q. In the **last 12 months,** how often did you use MDMA or **"ecstasy"**?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.6.19
Past Year Ecstasy Use, 1991–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



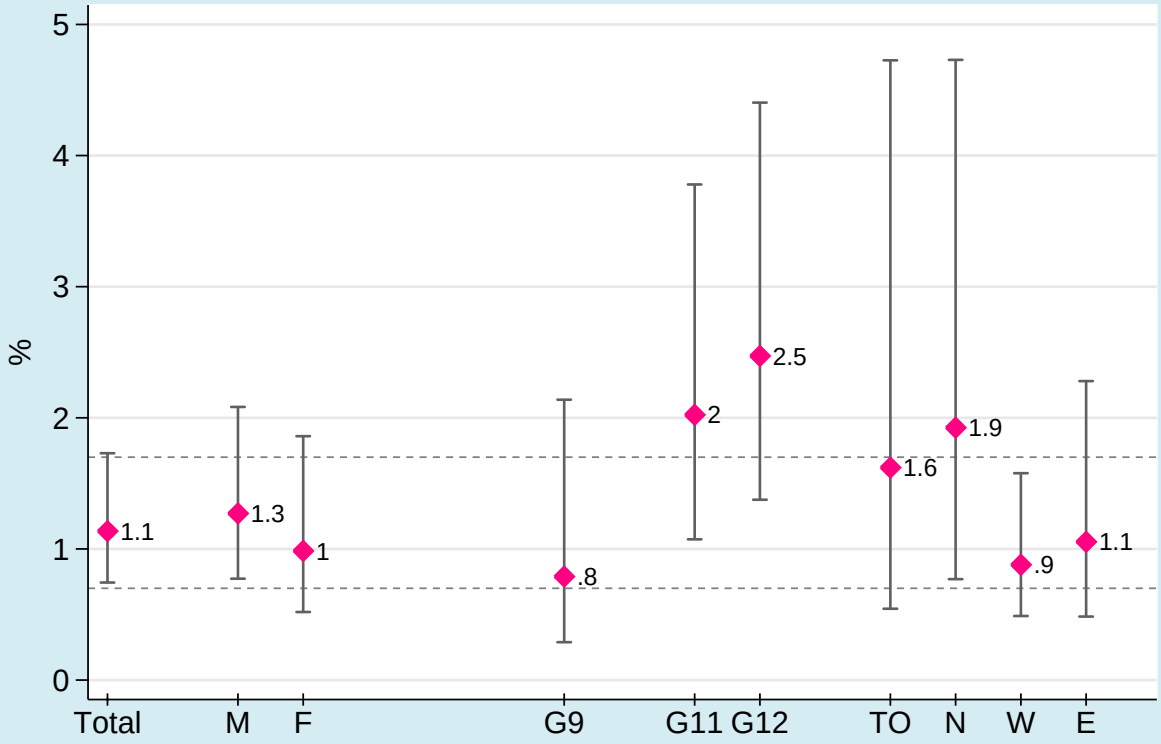
Past Year Use of GHB, Rohypnol, and Ketamine

(Table 3.6.12; Figure 3.6.20)

Questions about the use of GHB and Rohypnol were first included in the 2001 *OSDUHS*. **GHB** (gamma-hydroxybutyrate, also called "liquid ecstasy," "G") is an odourless central nervous system depressant, taken for its euphoric and relaxing effects. **Rohypnol** (flunitrazepam, also called "roofies," "the date-rape drug") is a benzodiazepine sedative, which is odourless and tasteless and can produce amnesia. For the first time in 2003, the *OSDUHS* asked about the use of **Ketamine**, which is a general anesthetic for human and veterinary use. Ketamine (also called "vitamin K", "special K") is a central nervous system depressant that can produce hallucinogenic effects.

	Use in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Use
Total Sample	■ These three substances are not prevalent among students. GHB is used by 0.5%; Rohypnol is used by 0.6%, and Ketamine is used by 1.1% of students in grades 7 to 12.	☐ The 2007 rate of GHB use (0.5%) has not changed compared to 2005, nor is it significantly different from the first year of tracking in 2001 (1.3%). Rohypnol use in 2007 (0.6%) is similar to use in 2005 (1.0%), but is significantly lower than the rate from 2001 (3.1%). Ketamine use in 2007 (1.1%) is similar to use in 2005 (1.3%), but significantly lower than the rate found in 2003 (2.2%).
Sex	■ None of these three substances significantly differs by sex.	☐ Among males, the use of GHB is significantly lower in 2007 compared to 2001. The use of Rohypnol in 2007 is lower than use in 2005 as well as 2001. Males' use of Ketamine in 2007 is lower compared to 2003. ☐ Among females, only Rohypnol use has decreased over time, from 2.7% in 2001 to 0.8% in 2007.
Grade	■ Only Ketamine use significantly varies by grade, increasing with grade and peaking in grade 12 at 2.5%.	☐ Between 2001 and 2007, GHB use significantly declined among 10th-graders. Rohypnol use declined among 9th- and 10th-graders over the short-term. Ketamine use declined between 2003 and 2007 among 11th-graders only.
Region	■ Use of none of the three drugs significantly varies by region.	☐ GHB use did not significantly change since 2001 within any of the regions. Rohypnol use among students in the West is significantly lower in 2007 than in 2001. Similarly, Ketamine use is significantly lower in 2007 than in 2003 among students in the West.

Figure 3.6.20
Past Year Ketamine Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimates for G7, G8 & G10 suppressed

Table 3.6.12: Percentage Reporting GHB Use, Rohypnol Use, and Ketamine Use During the Past Year, 2001 – 2007

		GHB				Rohypnol				Ketamine		
		2001	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
	(N)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)
Total (95% CI)		**1.3** (0.8-2.1)	**0.7** (0.4-1.1)	**0.5** (0.3-0.9)	**0.5** (0.3-1.0)	**3.1** (2.0-4.8)	**1.6** (1.2-2.2)	**1.0** (0.7-1.4)	**0.6** [b] (0.3-0.9)	**2.2** (1.8-2.9)	**1.3** (0.9-1.7)	**1.1** [b] (0.7-1.7)
Sex	Males	**1.8** (1.0-3.4)	**0.8** (0.4-1.5)	**0.6** (0.3-1.3)	† [b]	**3.5** (1.6-7.3)	**1.7** (1.1-2.8)	**1.2** (0.8-1.9)	† [ab]	**3.0** (2.1-4.1)	**1.6** (1.1-2.4)	**1.3** [b] (0.8-2.1)
	Females	**0.7** (0.3-1.5)	**0.6** (0.3-1.2)	**0.5** (0.3-0.9)	**0.7** (0.3-1.6)	**2.7** (1.6-4.7)	**1.5** (1.0-2.3)	**0.7** (0.4-1.2)	**0.8** [b] (0.4-1.4)	**1.6** (1.0-2.4)	**0.9** (0.5-1.4)	**1.0** (0.5-1.9)
Grade	7	**0.6** (0.2-2.5)	†	†	†	**1.6** (0.6-4.4)	**1.2** (0.5-2.9)	**0.6** (0.2-1.9)	**0.6** (0.1-2.6)	**1.0** (0.3-3.3)	**0.6** (0.2-1.6)	†
	8	†	†	**0.6** (0.1-4.1)	†	**2.6** (1.0-6.5)	**1.2** (0.5-2.7)	**1.1** (0.3-3.6)	**1.4** (0.6-3.2)	†	**0.6** (0.2-2.0)	†
	9	**1.2** (0.4-3.3)	†	**0.7** (0.3-1.6)	†	**5.2** (3.4-7.9)	**1.4** (0.8-2.8)	**2.1** (1.2-3.6)	**0.7** [b] (0.2-1.9)	**1.7** (0.8-3.2)	**1.5** (0.8-2.8)	**0.8** (0.3-2.1)
	10	**3.6** (1.7-7.1)	**0.9** (0.3-2.3)	**0.5** (0.2-1.2)	† [b]	**3.0** (1.3-6.9)	**2.0** (1.0-4.0)	**1.4** (0.7-2.5)	† [a]	**1.6** (0.8-3.2)	**1.6** (0.7-3.7)	†
	11	†	**1.7** (0.8-3.4)	**0.6** (0.3-1.5)	**1.0** (0.4-2.3)	**1.2** (0.4-3.5)	**2.3** (1.3-4.0)	**0.6** (0.2-1.6)	**0.8** (0.3-1.8)	**4.7** (3.1-6.9)	**1.9** (1.1-3.3)	**2.0** [b] (1.1-3.8)
	12	**1.2** (0.3-3.8)	†	**0.5** (0.2-1.6)	**1.0** (0.3-2.9)	**5.4** (1.3-19.9)	**1.3** (0.5-3.2)	†	†	**3.7** (2.1-6.5)	**1.4** (0.7-2.5)	**2.5** (1.4-4.4)
Region	Toronto	**1.6** (0.6-4.2)	**0.8** (0.3-2.1)	**0.6** (0.1-2.9)	†	**2.9** (1.6-5.1)	**0.9** (0.4-2.0)	**0.8** (0.2-2.8)	†	**1.2** (0.5-3.1)	†	**1.6** (0.5-4.7)
	North	**0.7** (0.2-2.0)	**1.2** (0.6-2.6)	**0.7** (0.3-1.5)	**0.6** (0.1-4.2)	**1.6** (0.6-4.1)	**3.5** (1.9-6.5)	**1.5** (0.7-3.3)	**1.7** (0.6-4.4)	**3.5** (1.8-6.9)	**1.5** (0.8-2.9)	**1.9** (0.8-4.7)
	West	**1.5** (0.7-3.1)	**0.5** (0.2-1.0)	**0.6** (0.3-1.1)	**0.5** (0.2-1.6)	**4.2** (2.1-8.1)	**1.4** (0.8-2.3)	**1.4** (0.9-2.1)	**0.6** [b] (0.3-1.1)	**2.7** (2.0-3.8)	**1.8** (1.2-2.7)	**0.9** [b] (0.5-1.6)
	East	**0.9** (0.3-2.3)	**0.8** (0.3-1.9)	†	**0.6** (0.3-1.5)	**2.0** (0.9-4.5)	**2.0** (1.1-3.4)	†	**0.6** (0.2-1.6)	**1.8** (1.1-2.8)	**0.9** (0.5-1.8)	**1.0** (0.5-2.3)

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (3) each drug based on a random half sample in each year; (4) Ketamine not asked about in 2001; (5) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 2001 (2003 for Ketamine) significant difference, p<.01.

Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you use **GHB** (also known as "G", "goop", "grevious bodily harm", "liquid ecstasy")?

Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you use **Rohypnol** (also known as "roach", "roofies")?

Q: In the **last 12 months**, how often did you use the drug **Ketamine** (also knows as "special K")?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Past Year Injection Drug Use

The *OSDUHS* has been asking students about injection drug use for years. The question used is "*In the last 12 months, have you used any illegal drug by injection or needle?*"

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Among all students in 2007, 1.0% (range, 0.6%-1.6%) report using an illegal drug by injection during the past year. This estimate represents about 9,200 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12. Because of the small percentage, no subgroup breakdowns are presented.

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

- The 2007 estimate (1.0%) for injection drug use is similar to those from previous years: 2005 (1.0%), 2003 (1.4%), and 2001 (1.1%). However, the 2007 estimate is significantly lower than that from 1999 (2.7%).

3.7 Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs

The non-medical use (i.e., abuse) of controlled psychoactive prescription drugs, among the adolescent population is a growing concern in Canada and the United States. Some of the more popular prescription drugs that are being abused include opiate-based pain relievers (e.g., OxyContin), stimulant drugs prescribed for Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) such as Ritalin, and tranquillizer/sedatives (e.g., Valium) that are usually prescribed to reduce stress or anxiety.

Past Year Non-Medical Use of OxyContin (Table 3.7.1; Figure 3.7.1)

OxyContin is a brand name for a highly addictive prescription painkiller containing the opioid, oxycodone. It is an analgesic drug, and also delivers an initial rush of euphoria, much like heroin. In recent years, OxyContin has become a popular recreational drug in the United States and has begun to surpass ecstasy in use among American high school students.

Starting in 2005, the *OSDUHS* asked students about their use of OxyContin, using the question *"In the last 12 months, how often did you use OxyContin (also known as "oxy", "OC") without a prescription or without a doctor telling you to take it?"*

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Among all students, 1.8% report using OxyContin during the past year for non-medical purposes. This estimate represents about 18,100 students in Ontario.

- There is no significant difference in non-medical OxyContin use between males (1.7%) and females (1.9%).

- OxyContin use significantly increases with grade, peaking in grade 11 at 3.2%.

- Despite some variation, there are no significant regional differences in non-medical OxyContin use.

2005 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

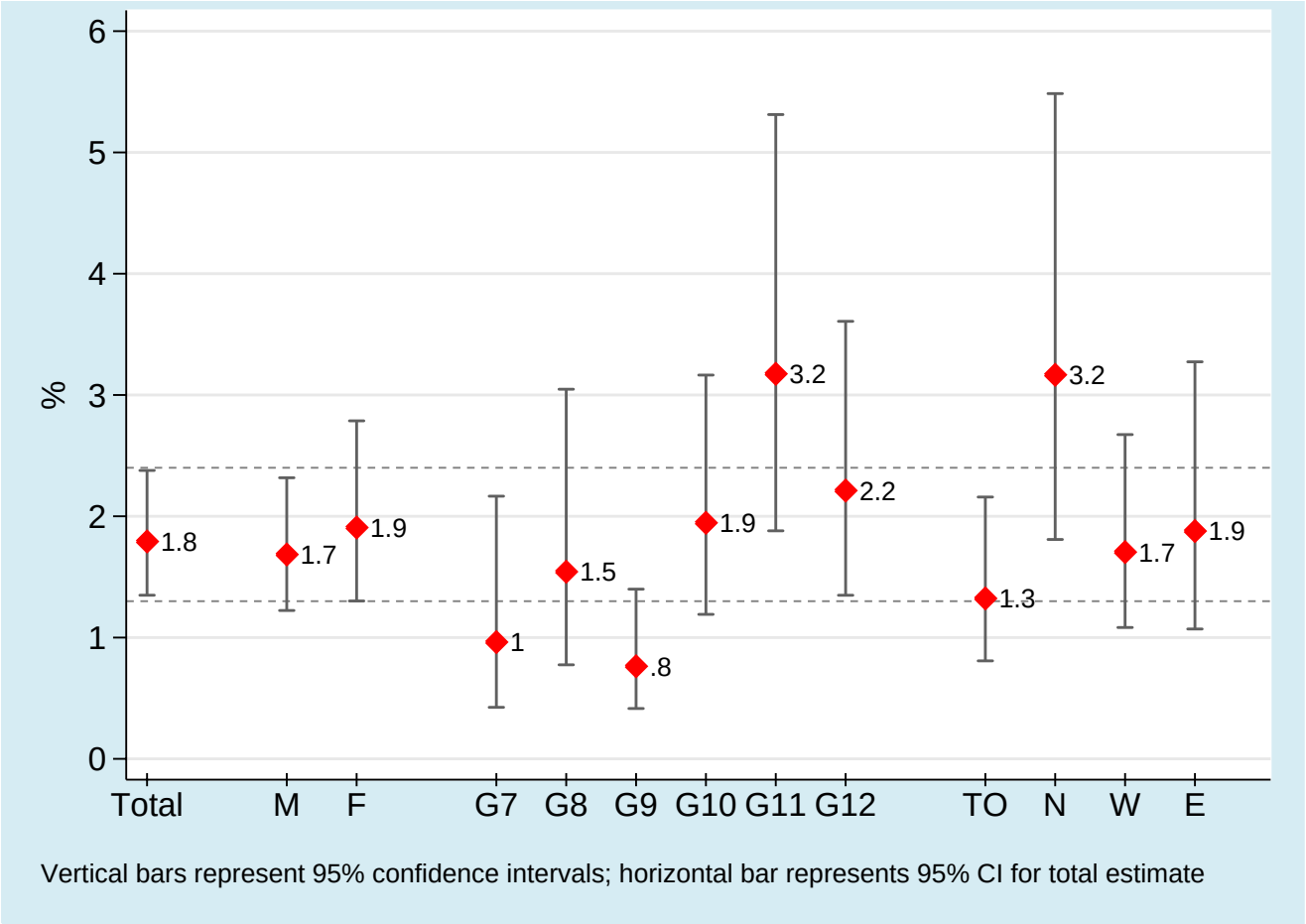
- Among the total sample of students, non-medical OxyContin use in 2007 (1.8%) is significantly higher than the level found in 2005 (1.0%).

- Use has increased among males, from 0.9% in 2005 to 1.7% in 2007. There was no change among females.

- Despite numerical increases, no grade showed a significant increase in OxyContin use between 2005 and 2007.

- Among the regions, only students in the East showed a significant increase in use, from 0.6% in 2005 to 1.9% in 2007.

Figure 3.7.1
Past Year Non-Medical OxyContin Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.7.1: Percentage Reporting OxyContin Use for Non-Medical Purposes During the Past Year, 2005 – 2007

		2005 (N=7726)	2007 (N=6323)	
Total		**1.0**	**1.8**	[a]
(95% CI)		(0.7-1.5)	(1.3-2.4)	
Sex				
	Males	**0.9**	**1.7**	[a]
		(0.6-1.4)	(1.2-2.3)	
	Females	**1.2**	**1.9**	
		(0.7-1.9)	(1.3-2.8)	
Grade				
	7	**0.9**	**1.0**	
		(0.4-2.3)	(0.4-2.2)	
	8	**0.7**	**1.5**	
		(0.3-1.6)	(0.8-3.0)	
	9	**1.3**	**0.8**	
		(0.6-2.8)	(0.4-1.4)	
	10	**0.7**	**1.9**	
		(0.3-1.5)	(1.2-3.2)	
	11	**1.2**	**3.2**	
		(0.7-2.3)	(1.9-5.3)	
	12	**1.4**	**2.2**	
		(0.7-2.7)	(1.3-3.6)	
Region				
	Toronto	**0.8**	**1.3**	
		(0.2-2.6)	(0.8-2.2)	
	North	**3.3**	**3.2**	
		(1.8-6.1)	(1.8-5.5)	
	West	**1.2**	**1.7**	
		(0.7-1.9)	(1.1-2.7)	
	East	**0.6**	**1.9**	[a]
		(0.3-1.0)	(1.3-2.4)	

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01.
Q. In the **last 12 months,** how often did you use **"OxyContin"** (also known as "oxy", "OC") **without a prescription** or without a doctor telling you to take it?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Past Year Non-Medical Use of Opioid Pain Relievers

(Figure 3.7.2)

For the first time in 2007, the *OSDUHS* asked students about the non-medical use of opioid "pain relief pills," such as Percocet, Percodan, Tylenol #3, Demerol, OxyContin, and codeine, which were not prescribed to them.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

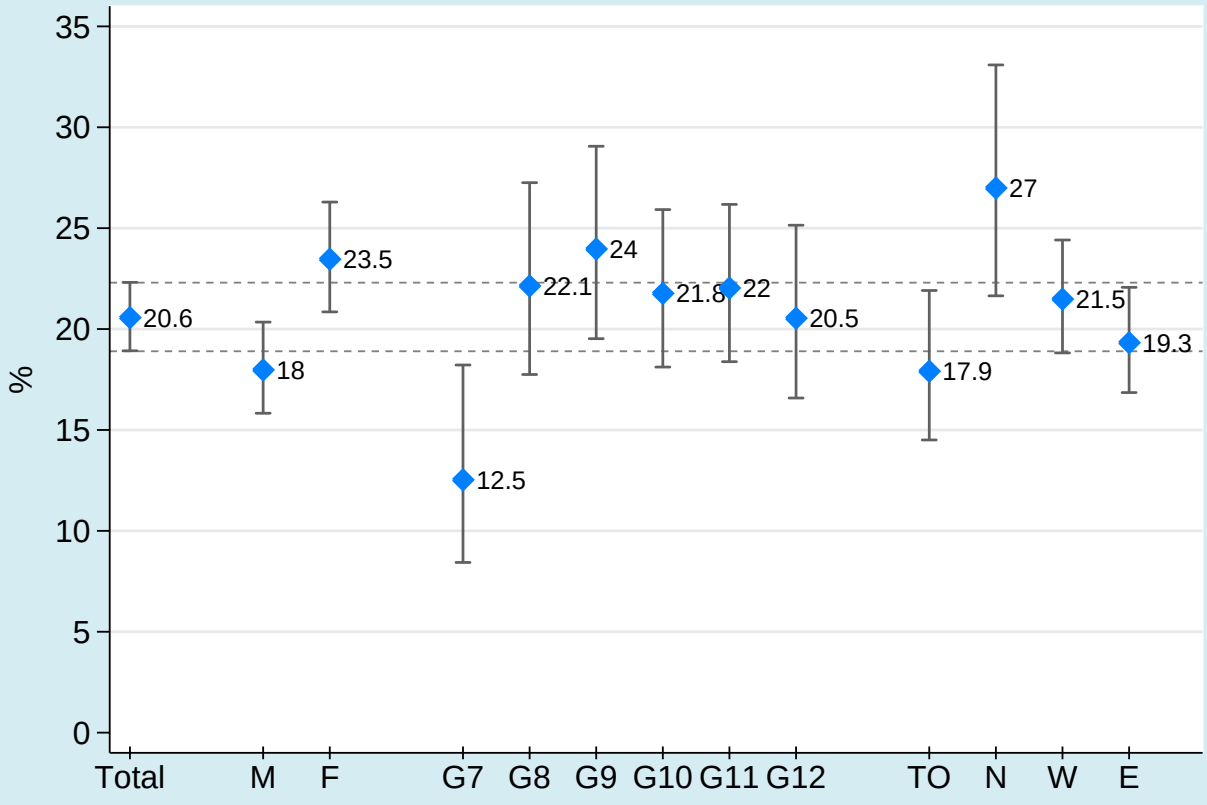
- Among all students, 20.6% (range, 18.9%-22.3%) report using a prescription opioid pain reliever for non-medical purposes in the year before the survey. This estimate represents about 192,400 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12.

- Females (23.5%) are more likely than males (18.0%) to use an opioid pain reliever for non-medical purposes.

- There is significant grade variation, with 7th-graders least likely to report non-medical use compared to all other grades.

- Non-medical opioid pain reliever use significantly varies by region, with students in the North (27.0%) most likely to use and Toronto (17.9%) students least likely.

Figure 3.7.2
Past Year Non-Medical Opioid Pain Reliever Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Past Year Non-Medical Use of ADHD Drugs (Figure 3.7.3)

Ritalin (methylphenidate), Concerta, and Adderall are stimulant drugs, similar to amphetamines, used to treat Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in children. However, some people abuse these drugs for various purposes including appetite suppression, wakefulness, increased focus, and euphoria.

For the first time in 2007, a random-half sample of students was asked about the use of this class of drugs for non-medical purposes.* The question was: "*Sometimes doctors give medicine to students who are hyperactive or have problems concentrating in school. This is called Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). In the last 12 months, how often did you use medicine that is usually used to treat ADHD (such as Ritalin, Concerta,Adderall, Dexedrine) without a prescription or without a doctor telling you to take it?*"

2007: Grades 7 to 12

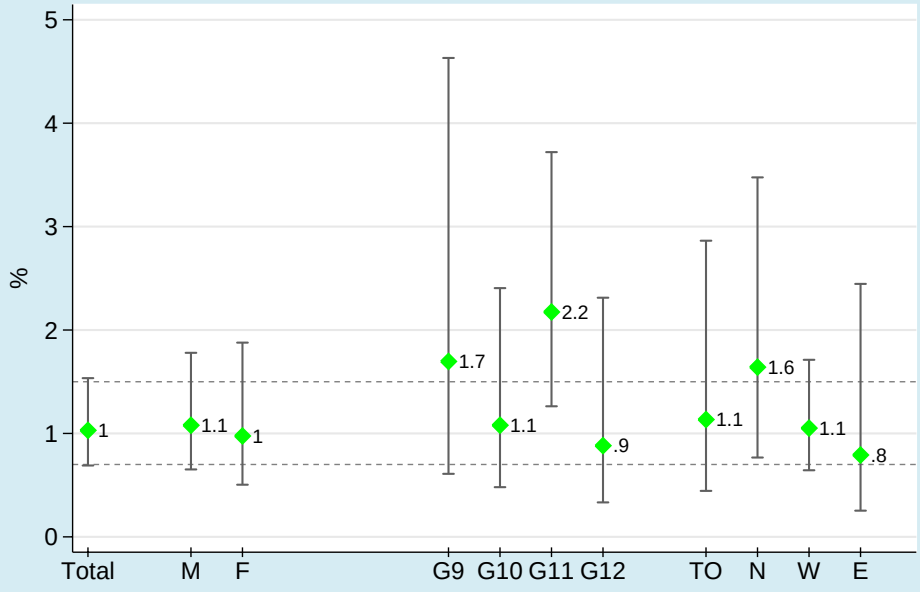
- Among all students, 1.0% (range, 0.7%-1.5%) report using an ADHD drug for non-medical purposes in the past 12 months. This represents about 9,600 Ontario students.

- There is no significant difference between males (1.1%) and females (1.0%) in non-medical use of an ADHD drug.

- There is a significant grade effect, with 11th-graders most likely to use (2.2%).

- Regional estimates do not significantly differ.

Figure 3.7.3
Past Year Non-Medical Use of an ADHD Drug by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimates for G7 & G8 suppressed

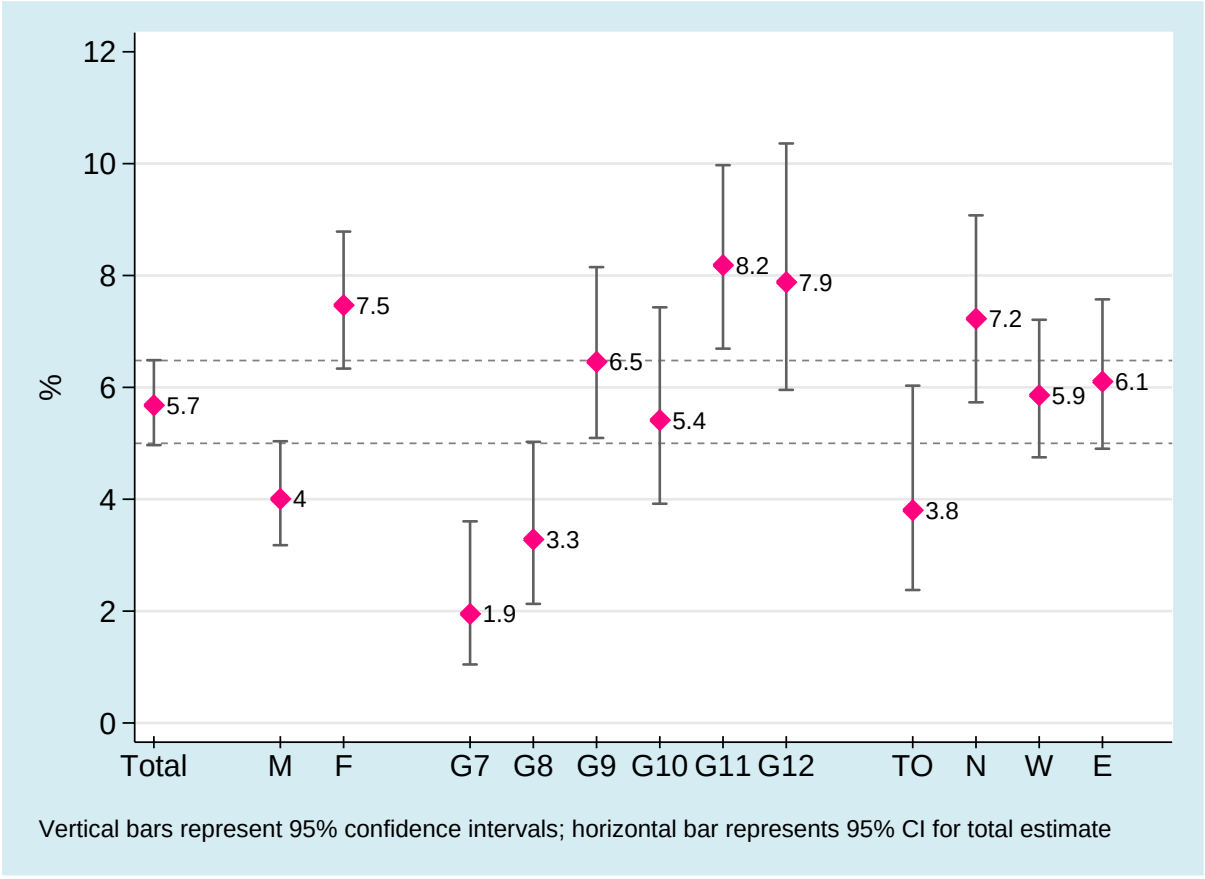
* This question replaced that which solely asked about Ritalin use for non-medical purposes.

Past Year Non-Medical Use of Stimulants

(Table 3.7.2; Figures 3.7.4, 3.7.5)

	Non-Medical Stimulant Use in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Stimulant Use
Total Sample	■ The non-medical use of stimulants (e.g., diet pills, stay awake pills) is reported by 5.7% of students. This percentage represents about 57,100 Ontario students in grades 7 through 12.	☐ Stimulant use in 2007 (5.7%) is similar to use in 2005 (4.8%), but significantly lower than use in 1999 (7.3%). ☐ Over the long-term, stimulant use is significantly lower in 2007 than in the late 1970s and early 1980s (grades 7, 9, 11 only).
Sex	■ Females (7.5%) are significantly more likely to use stimulants than males (4.0%).	☐ Males show no significant change in stimulant use between 1999 and 2007. ☐ Females' stimulant use increased between 2005 (5.4%) and 2007 (7.5%), and currently resembles the rate found in 1999 (9.4%). ☐ For both males and females, current rates of use are significantly lower compared to the late 1970s and early 1980s.
Grade	■ Stimulant use is significantly associated with grade, increasing from 1.9% of 7th-graders to about 8% of 11th- and 12th-graders.	☐ No grade showed a significant change in stimulant use over the short-term. ☐ For both 9th- and 11th-graders, current use is significantly lower compared to levels found in the early 1980s.
Region	■ Stimulant use does not significantly differ by region.	☐ No region showed a significant change in stimulant use over the short-term. ☐ Over the long-term, all four regions show decreases in use over the late 1980s, and a levelling-off since then.
Frequency of Use	■ Frequent use is below 2% among the total sample of students (see Table 3.2.3a). ■ Most users (52%) report using stimulants only once or twice in the past year. However, one-fifth (21%) of users report using at least 10 times over the past year (Figure 3.1.3).	

Figure 3.7.4
Past Year Non-Medical Stimulant Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.7.2: Percentage Reporting Stimulant Use for Non-Medical Purposes During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.3 (6.4-8.4)	6.3 (5.4-7.4)	5.8 (5.0-6.6)	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	5.7 (5.0-6.5)	b
Total[2]	7.3 (6.4-8.3)	11.0 (9.5-12.6)	11.0 (9.4-12.8)	14.3 (12.2-16.8)	10.9 (9.4-12.5)	7.6 (6.4-8.9)	5.8 (5.0-6.6)	3.8 (2.9-4.8)	5.2 (3.7-7.4)	6.4 (5.3-7.7)	7.2 (6.2-8.3)	6.7 (5.3-8.5)	5.7 (4.6-7.2)	5.4 (4.6-6.3)	4.5 (3.6-5.6)	5.6 (4.8-6.6)	c
Sex																	
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3 (4.3-6.6)	4.5 (3.4-6.0)	4.7 (4.0-5.7)	4.3 (3.5-5.2)	4.0 (3.2-5.0)	
Males[2]	7.6 (6.4-9.1)	12.4 (10.7-14.5)	10.8 (9.4-12.4)	14.1 (11.6-17.0)	10.6 (8.6-13.0)	7.1 (5.4-9.4)	5.0 (3.6-6.9)	2.9 (1.8-4.6)	3.4 (1.9-6.0)	5.1 (3.8-6.8)	5.0 (4.1-6.0)	4.7 (3.4-6.4)	4.0 (2.6-5.9)	4.8 (3.8-6.1)	3.9 (2.9-5.1)	4.0 (3.1-5.3)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.4 (8.0-11.0)	8.0 (6.7-9.6)	6.7 (5.7-7.8)	5.4 (4.5-6.5)	7.5 (6.3-8.8)	a
Females[2]	7.0 (5.8-8.4)	9.4 (7.6-11.6)	11.2 (8.4-14.8)	14.6 (12.3-17.3)	11.2 (9.0-13.8)	8.0 (6.7-9.4)	6.5 (4.9-8.6)	4.7 (3.6-6.2)	7.0 (5.0-9.8)	7.6 (5.2-11.0)	9.1 (7.8-10.7)	8.8 (6.7-11.5)	7.5 (5.9-9.6)	5.9 (4.7-7.4)	5.1 (3.8-7.0)	7.3 (5.9-8.9)	
Grade																	
7	3.1 (2.2-4.4)	4.2 (3.2-5.6)	2.2 (1.5-3.1)	3.4 (2.2-5.3)	3.0 (1.3-6.7)	2.3 (1.6-3.2)	1.4 (0.9-2.1)	0.9 (0.3-2.5)	1.4 (0.8-2.4)	2.1 (1.3-3.5)	2.3 (0.6-8.5)	1.8 (1.1-3.0)	1.9 (1.1-3.3)	1.6 (0.9-2.6)	1.1 (0.5-2.1)	1.9 (1.0-3.6)	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3 (4.1-9.4)	3.3 (2.2-5.0)	3.7 (2.5-5.5)	3.9 (2.5-5.8)	3.3 (2.1-5.0)	
9	9.0 (7.5-10.8)	10.5 (8.6-12.7)	13.2 (12.5-14.0)	15.5 (12.6-18.9)	10.6 (9.1-12.3)	6.9 (4.6-10.2)	7.5 (6.0-9.4)	2.5 (1.9-3.2)	4.8 (3.4-6.8)	6.3 (4.2-9.2)	7.0 (6.0-8.1)	6.9 (5.3-9.0)	5.5 (3.6-8.3)	5.6 (4.2-7.5)	5.7 (4.0-8.2)	6.4 (5.1-8.2)	
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4 (6.2-11.3)	7.8 (5.7-10.6)	6.6 (4.8-9.1)	5.3 (3.9-7.2)	5.4 (3.9-7.4)	
11	9.7 (7.6-12.3)	19.1 (15.5-23.4)	18.3 (13.8-23.9)	28.9 (22.8-35.9)	18.9 (15.8-22.4)	13.0 (10.2-16.2)	8.3 (7.5-9.1)	7.6 (5.6-10.3)	8.9 (5.1-15.0)	10.2 (8.2-12.6)	11.2 (9.9-12.8)	10.7 (7.5-14.9)	10.3 (7.4-14.1)	8.2 (6.4-10.4)	6.5 (4.9-8.4)	8.2 (6.7-10.0)	
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0 (7.9-12.7)	10.4 (6.9-15.4)	7.8 (5.9-10.1)	6.0 (4.6-7.9)	7.9 (6.0-10.4)	

Continued…

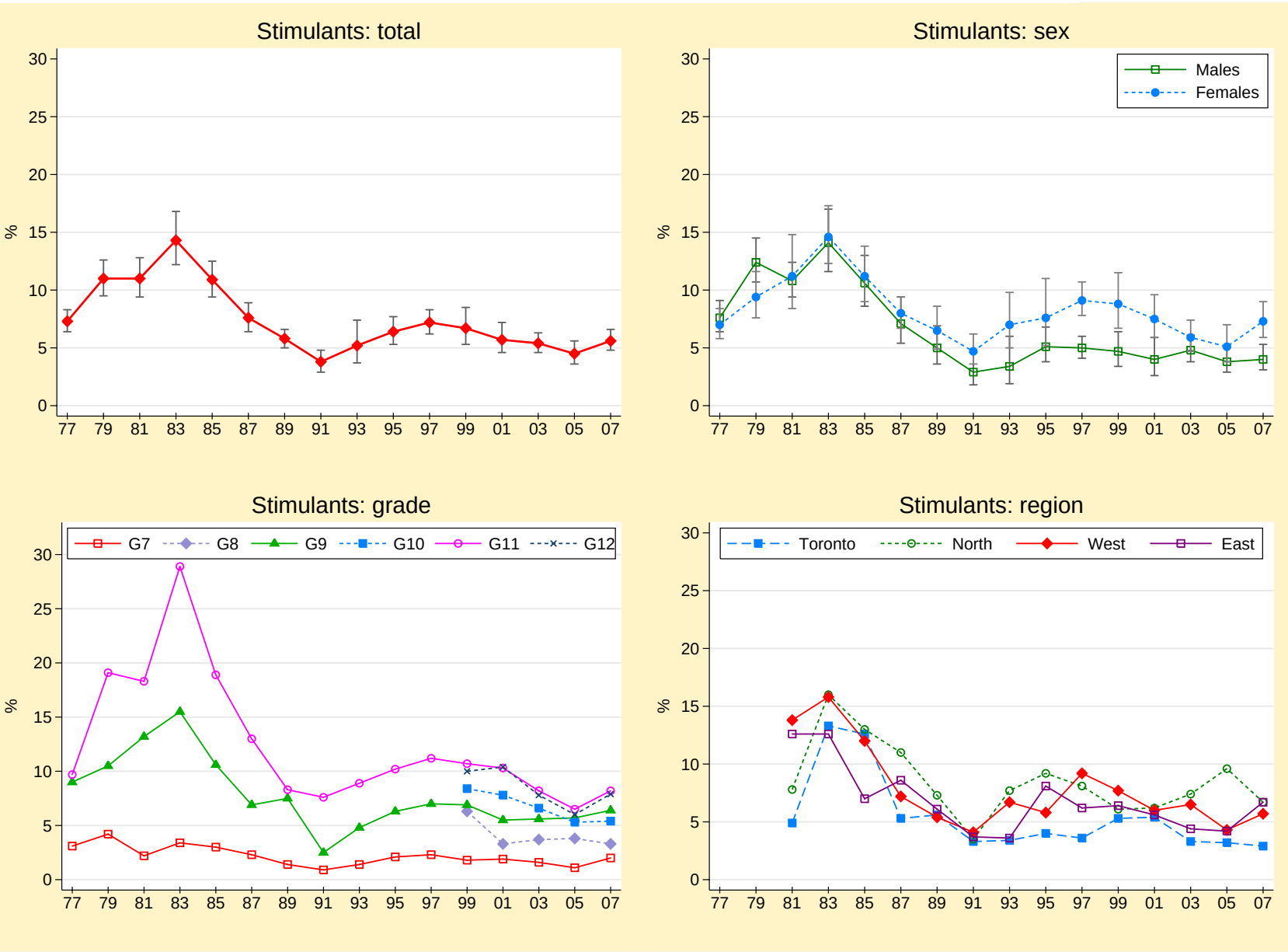
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**5.3** (3.9-7.2)	**5.0** (4.0-6.3)	**3.8** (2.8-5.2)	**2.9** (2.0-4.2)	**3.8** (2.4-6.0)
Toronto[2]	—	—	**4.9** (3.3-7.4)	**13.3** (8.6-20.1)	**12.6** (11.1-14.4)	**5.3** (3.3-8.4)	**5.6** (3.1-9.7)	**3.3** (1.8-6.1)	**3.4** (1.4-7.9)	**4.0** (2.1-7.5)	**3.6** (2.5-5.2)	**5.3** (3.5-8.0)	**5.4** (3.6-8.0)	**3.3** (2.0-5.5)	**3.2** (1.8-5.8)	**2.9** (1.5-5.6)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**8.4** (6.5-10.8)	**6.6** (4.9-8.8)	**7.8** (6.1-10.0)	**7.5** (4.5-12.2)	**7.2** (5.7-9.1)
North[2]	—	—	**7.8** (5.0-11.8)	**16.0** (14.7-17.3)	**13.0** (8.7-19.1)	**11.0** (7.1-16.7)	**7.3** (3.9-13.5)	**3.5** (1.1-10.5)	**7.7** (1.6-29.5)	**9.2** (5.2-15.6)	**8.1** (4.8-13.3)	**6.1** (4.3-8.6)	**6.2** (3.9-9.7)	**7.4** (5.3-10.1)	**9.6** (4.9-18.2)	**6.7** (4.3-10.3)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**8.6** (6.8-10.9)	**7.2** (5.5-9.3)	**6.3** (5.1-7.6)	**5.5** (4.4-6.9)	**5.8** (4.8-7.2)
West[2]	—	—	**13.8** (11.0-17.3)	**15.8** (12.5-19.8)	**12.0** (9.1-15.7)	**7.2** (5.3-9.6)	**5.4** (4.8-5.9)	**4.1** (3.0-5.6)	**6.7** (4.3-10.2)	**5.8** (4.2-8.0)	**9.2** (7.4-11.4)	**7.7** (5.1-11.6)	**6.0** (4.0-8.7)	**6.5** (5.1-8.2)	**4.3** (3.0-6.1)	**5.7** (4.6-6.9)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**6.4** (5.0-8.1)	**5.8** (4.1-8.0)	**5.6** (4.3-7.3)	**4.3** (3.3-5.8)	**6.1** (4.9-7.6)
East[2]	—	—	**12.6** (11.7-13.6)	**12.6** (8.7-18.0)	**7.0** (5.4-8.9)	**8.6** (7.2-10.4)	**6.1** (5.2-7.0)	**3.7** (2.2-6.3)	**3.6** (1.9-6.7)	**8.1** (6.2-10.6)	**6.2** (5.1-7.5)	**6.4** (4.6-8.8)	**5.6** (3.5-8.9)	**4.4** (3.3-5.8)	**4.2** (3.2-5.6)	**6.7** (5.1-8.8)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (4) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (5) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect.

Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you use **stimulants** such as diet pills and stay-awake pills (also known as "uppers", "pep pills", "bennies", etc.) **without a prescription** or without a doctor telling you to take them?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.7.5
Past Year Non-Medical Stimulant Use, 1977–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

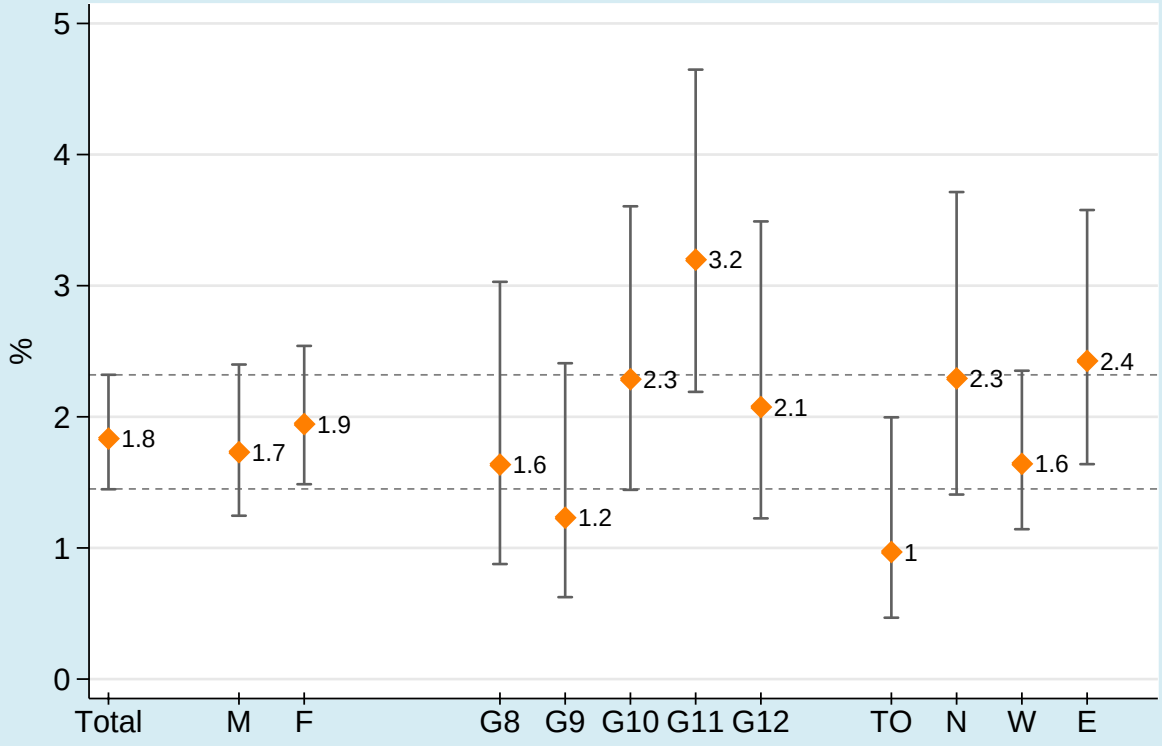


Past Year Non-Medical Use of Tranquillizers/Sedatives

(Table 3.7.3; Figures 3.7.6, 3.7.7)

	Non-Medical Tranquillizer Use in 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Use
Total Sample	■ Non-medical tranquillizer use is reported by 1.8% of students. This percentage represents about 18,400 students in grades 7 through 12.	☐ Among the total sample, there has been no change in tranquillizer use over the short-term, hovering around 2%. ☐ Over the long-term, rates of use are significantly lower in 2007 than they were in the late 1970s and 1980s (grades 7, 9, 11 only).
Sex	■ Use does not significantly differ by sex (1.7% of males, 1.9% of females).	☐ Neither males nor females show significant changes in tranquillizer use over the short-term. ☐ For both males and females, current rates of use are significantly lower compared to the early 1980s.
Grade	■ Tranquillizer use varies by grade, with 7th-graders least likely to use (less than 1%) and 11th-graders most likely (3.2%).	☐ No grade showed a significant change in tranquillizer use over the short-term. ☐ For both 9th- and 11th-graders, current use is significantly lower compared to levels found in the early 1980s.
Region	■ Tranquillizer use does not significantly vary by region.	☐ Tranquillizer use among students in the East increased between 2005 (0.9%) and 2007 (2.4%), reverting back up to levels found between 1999 and 2003. ☐ Over the long-term, all four regions show declines in use occurring in the 1980s, and a levelling-off since then.
Frequency of Use	■ Frequent use (6 times or more) during the past year is under 1% among all students (see Table 3.2.3a). ■ Half of users report using only once or twice during the year before the survey (Figure 3.1.3).	

Figure 3.7.6
Past Year Non-Medical Tranquillizer/Sedative Use by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimate for G7 suppressed

Table 3.7.3: Percentage Reporting Tranquillizer/Sedative Use for Non-Medical Purposes During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0 (1.6-2.6)	2.2 (1.6-3.1)	2.2 (1.8-2.7)	1.6 (1.3-2.0)	1.8 (1.4-2.3)
Total[2]	4.8 (4.0-5.7)	5.8 (5.0-6.8)	4.6 (3.8-5.6)	5.0 (3.8-6.4)	3.3 (2.6-4.2)	3.0 (2.2-4.0)	2.2 (1.9-2.7)	1.6 (1.2-2.2)	1.0 (0.6-1.7)	1.6 (1.0-2.4)	1.7 (1.4-2.2)	1.8 (1.2-2.6)	1.7 (1.1-2.7)	2.3 (1.8-3.0)	1.7 (1.1-2.8)	1.6 (1.2-2.2)
Sex																
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9 (1.4-2.7)	2.7 (1.8-3.9)	2.7 (2.1-3.5)	1.5 (1.1-2.0)	1.7 (1.2-2.4)
Males[2]	4.9 (3.8-6.2)	6.1 (4.9-7.6)	5.2 (4.4-6.1)	5.3 (3.8-7.5)	2.8 (2.1-3.9)	3.4 (2.2-5.4)	1.8 (1.1-2.8)	1.5 (0.9-2.3)	1.0 (0.5-1.8)	1.7 (1.0-2.8)	2.0 (1.5-2.6)	1.6 (1.0-2.7)	2.4 (1.2-4.4)	1.8 (1.2-2.7)	1.7 (1.2-2.3)	1.5 (0.9-2.3)
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1 (1.5-3.1)	1.8 (1.1-2.9)	1.8 (1.3-2.4)	1.8 (1.3-2.4)	1.9 (1.5-2.5)
Females[2]	4.7 (3.6-6.0)	5.5 (4.5-6.8)	4.0 (2.9-5.5)	4.6 (3.5-6.0)	3.8 (2.8-5.1)	2.5 (1.8-3.4)	2.7 (2.0-3.7)	1.7 (1.1-2.7)	1.0 (0.4-2.5)	1.5 (0.9-2.5)	1.5 (1.1-2.0)	2.0 (1.1-3.3)	1.0 (0.6-1.8)	2.8 (2.0-3.8)	1.7 (1.1-2.8)	1.8 (1.2-2.6)
Grade																
7	2.1 (1.5-3.0)	2.6 (1.8-3.9)	0.9 (0.4-1.8)	2.0 (1.2-3.4)	1.7 (1.0-2.8)	1.1 (0.6-2.1)	0.6 (0.3-1.3)	†	0.7 (0.4-1.2)	0.6 (0.2-2.4)	†	†	0.6 (0.2-1.8)	0.6 (0.3-1.4)	†	†
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9 (1.1-3.3)	2.1 (1.1-4.2)	1.2 (0.7-2.0)	0.7 (0.3-1.7)	1.6 (0.9-3.0)
9	5.5 (4.3-7.1)	6.3 (5.0-8.0)	6.3 (5.0-8.1)	6.9 (5.2-9.0)	3.7 (2.8-4.9)	3.2 (1.7-6.0)	2.4 (1.8-3.1)	2.1 (1.4-3.0)	0.7 (0.3-1.6)	1.6 (1.0-2.6)	2.0 (1.3-3.1)	1.7 (1.0-2.9)	1.4 (0.6-3.2)	1.8 (1.1-2.9)	2.5 (1.5-3.9)	1.2 (0.6-2.4)
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3 (0.7-2.3)	2.7 (1.6-4.6)	2.4 (1.7-3.5)	1.2 (0.7-2.2)	2.3 (1.4-3.6)
11	6.9 (5.1-9.3)	8.8 (6.9-11.1)	6.5 (5.0-8.4)	6.8 (4.0-11.4)	4.5 (3.0-6.7)	4.3 (2.7-6.8)	3.8 (3.1-4.6)	2.3 (1.4-3.6)	1.6 (0.6-3.8)	2.4 (1.2-4.8)	2.6 (2.0-3.4)	3.1 (1.8-5.2)	3.3 (1.7-6.4)	4.1 (2.9-5.9)	2.3 (1.5-3.3)	3.2 (2.2-4.6)
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1 (2.7-6.2)	4.2 (2.0-8.4)	2.7 (1.8-4.2)	2.5 (1.7-3.8)	2.1 (1.2-3.5)

Continued…

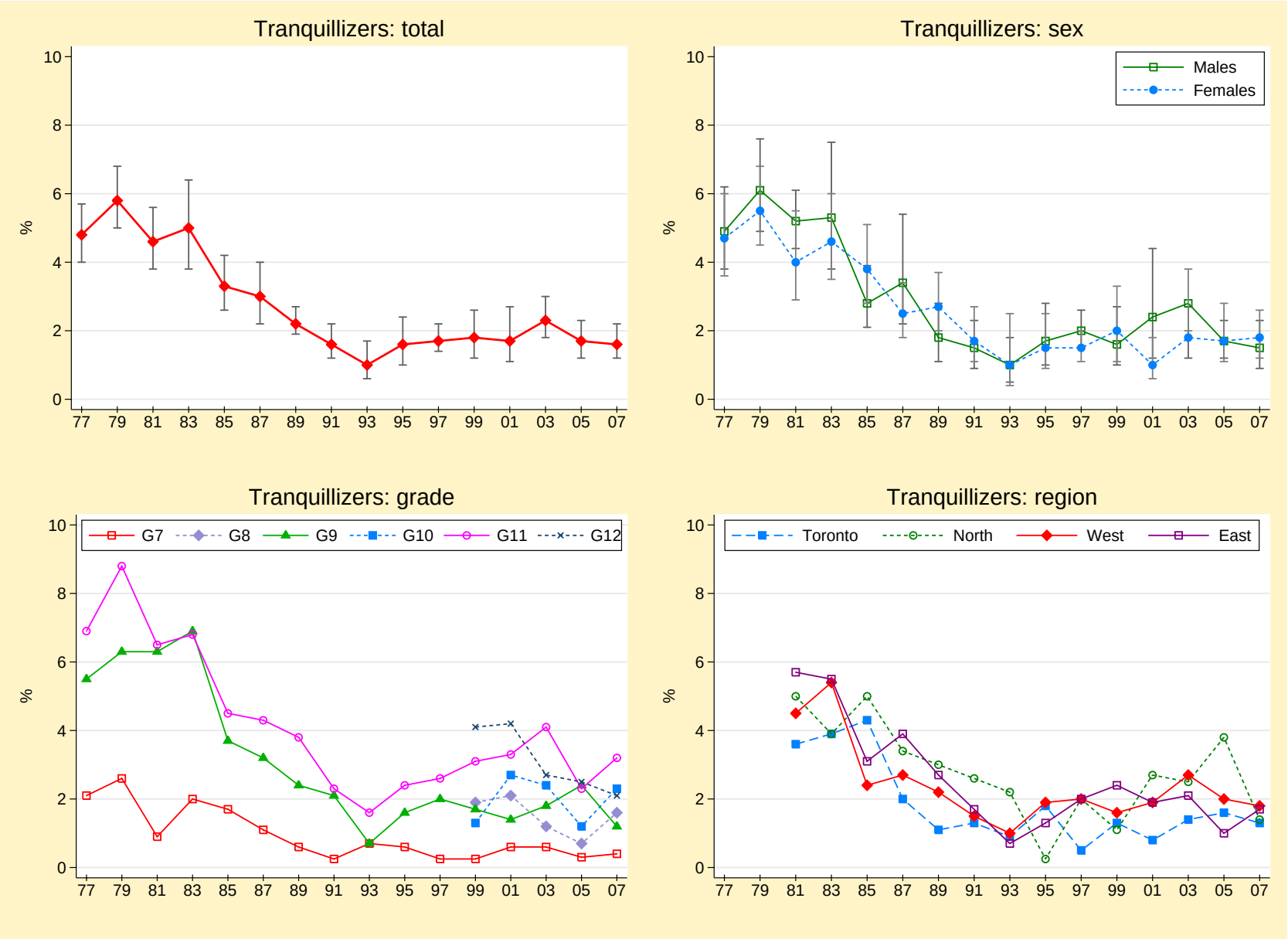
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.0** (1.1-3.5)	**1.0** (0.2-5.5)	**1.4** (0.8-2.5)	**1.2** (0.7-2.2)	**1.0** (0.5-2.0)
Toronto[2]	—	—	**3.6** (2.4-5.2)	**3.9** (3.2-4.7)	**4.3** (3.5-5.2)	**2.0** (0.6-6.6)	**1.1** (0.3-4.2)	**1.3** (0.7-2.2)	**0.9** (0.2-4.6)	**1.8** (0.4-6.7)	**0.5** (0.1-2.2)	**1.3** (0.5-3.4)	**0.8** (0.1-5.8)	**1.4** (0.6-3.5)	**1.6** (0.9-2.7)	**1.3** (0.5-3.4)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.7** (1.6-4.4)	**3.0** (1.8-4.7)	**2.8** (1.9-4.1)	**3.4** (1.8-6.3)	**2.3** (1.4-3.7)
North[2]	—	—	**5.0** (2.7-9.0)	**3.9** (2.6-5.9)	**5.0** (3.0-8.2)	**3.4** (2.5-4.8)	**3.0** (1.9-5.0)	**2.6** (1.1-6.1)	**2.2** (0.4-11.0)	†	**2.0** (1.4-2.8)	**1.1** (0.4-2.8)	**2.7** (1.3-5.3)	**2.5** (1.3-4.9)	**3.8** (1.6-9.0)	**1.4** (0.7-2.8)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.8** (1.1-2.7)	**2.8** (1.7-4.5)	**2.4** (1.8-3.3)	**2.0** (1.5-2.8)	**1.6** (1.1-2.4)
West[2]	—	—	**4.5** (3.6-5.6)	**5.4** (3.5-8.2)	**2.4** (1.3-4.6)	**2.7** (1.6-4.6)	**2.2** (2.0-2.6)	**1.5** (0.8-2.6)	**1.0** (0.5-1.9)	**1.9** (1.1-3.3)	**2.0** (1.5-2.7)	**1.6** (1.0-3.0)	**1.9** (1.0-3.7)	**2.7** (1.9-3.9)	**2.0** (1.3-2.9)	**1.8** (1.1-2.8)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.3** (1.4-3.6)	**2.0** (1.2-3.6)	**2.2** (1.5-3.3)	**0.9** (0.6-1.4)	**2.4** (1.6-3.6) [a]
East[2]	—	—	**5.7** (3.5-9.0)	**5.5** (3.4-8.8)	**3.1** (2.2-4.4)	**3.9** (2.7-5.6)	**2.7** (2.0-3.5)	**1.7** (1.1-2.7)	**0.7** (0.3-1.5)	**1.3** (0.8-2.2)	**2.0** (1.4-3.0)	**2.4** (1.2-4.5)	**1.9** (0.8-4.4)	**2.1** (1.3-3.2)	**1.0** (0.5-1.9)	**1.7** (1.0-2.7)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (4) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (5) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (6) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; 2007 vs. 1999, no significant difference; [c] significant long-term linear effect; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect.

Q: Sedatives or tranquillizers are sometimes prescribed by doctors to help people sleep, calm them down, or to relax their muscles. In the **last 12 months**, how often did you use **sedatives or tranquillizers** (such as Valium, Ativan, Xanax, also known as "tranqs", "downers", etc.) **without a prescription** or without a doctor telling you to take them? (Note that "sedatives" was added to the question in 2007.)

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.7.7
Past Year Non-Medical Tranquillizer/Sedative Use, 1977–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Past Year Non-Medical Use of Over-the-Counter Sleeping Medication
(Figure 3.7.8)

For the first time in 2007, the *OSDUHS* asked students about using over-the-counter sleeping medication for non-sleeping purposes. The question asked was "*In the last 12 months, how often did you use sleeping medicine from a drugstore, such as Nytol, Sleep-Eze D, Unisom or Sominex, for purposes other than sleeping?*"

2007: Grades 7 to 12

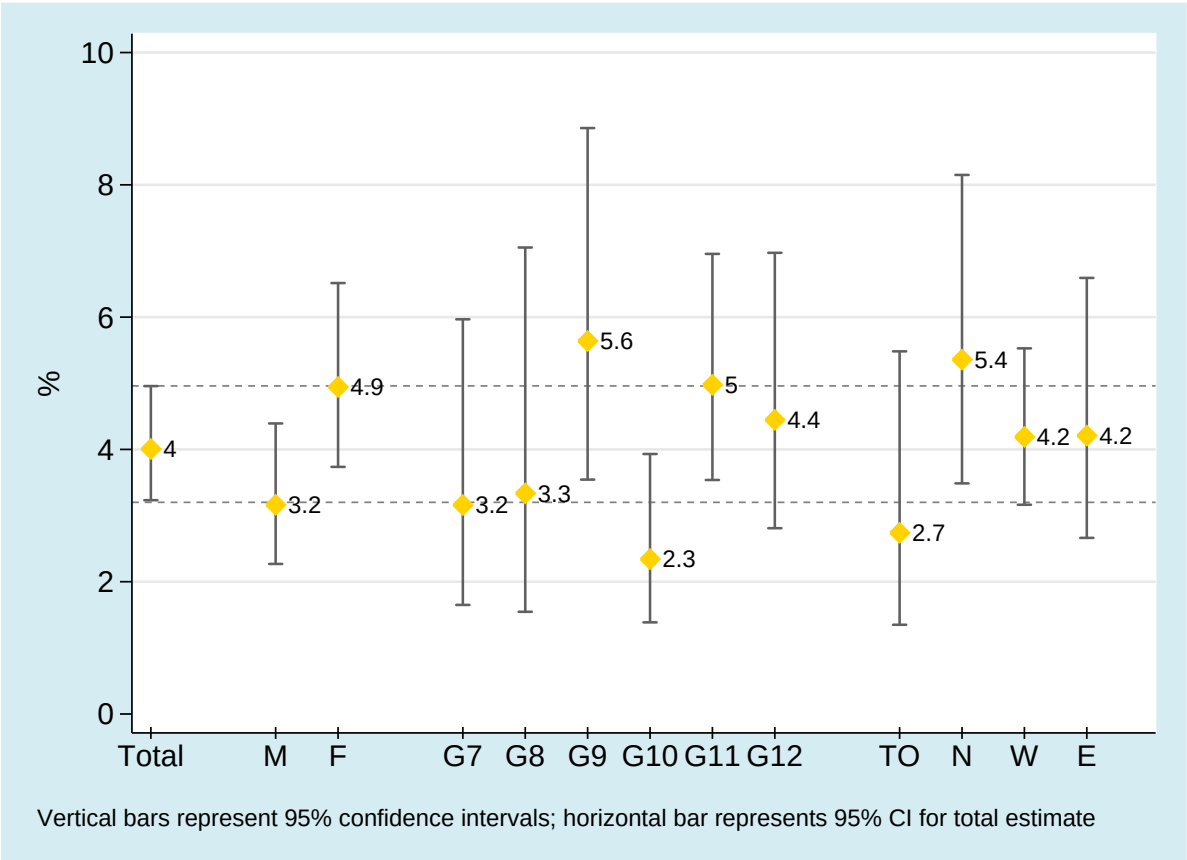
- Among all students, 4.0% (range: 3.2%-5.0%) report using sleeping medication non-medically at least once during the past year. This percentage represents about 37,400 Ontario students.

- There is a significant sex difference, with females (4.9%) more likely than males (3.2%) to report using sleeping medication for purposes other than sleeping.

- Despite some variation among the grades, there are no significant differences.

- Similarly, there are no significant regional differences.

Figure 3.7.8
Past Year Non-Medical Use of Over-the-Counter Sleeping Medication by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Lifetime Use of Steroids

(Table 3.7.4; Figure 3.7.9)

In 1989, we began asking students whether they had ever used steroids (e.g., body builders, testosterone, androgens, durabolin, growth hormones) to enhance their athletic performance or to change their physical appearance.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- In 2007, 1.3% of students in grades 7 to 12 report ever using steroids to increase performance or change their physical appearance. This represents about 12,300 students in Ontario.

- As in previous surveys, males are significantly more likely than females to use steroids (2.0% vs 0.5%).

- Despite some variation, steroid use does not significant differ by grade.

- Similarly, there are no significant differences in steroid use by region.

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

☐ Among the total sample of students, lifetime steroid use reported in 2007 (1.3%) is significantly lower than the estimate from 2005 (2.3%), and also from 1999 (3.4%).

☐ The use of steroids among males declined between 1999 (5.4%) and 2007 (2.0%). There was no change among females over the short-term.

☐ Among the grades, only 9th-graders show a significant decline in 2007 (less than 1%) compared to 2005 (2.0%). Grades 11 and 12 each show significant declines in 2007 compared to their respective 1999 and 2001 estimates.

☐ Among the regions, Northern students show a significantly decline in use in 2007 (0.7%) compared to 1999 (4.4%). Students in the East report significantly lower use in 2007 (1.1%) compared to 2005 (2.6%) and to 1999 (3.0%).

1989 – 2007: Grades 7, 9, 11

☐ For most of the past two decades, rates of steroid use have hovered between 1% and 2%, with the exceptions of 1999 and 2001 when rates reached about 3%.

Table 3.7.4: Percentage Reporting Steroid Use in Lifetime, 1989 – 2007

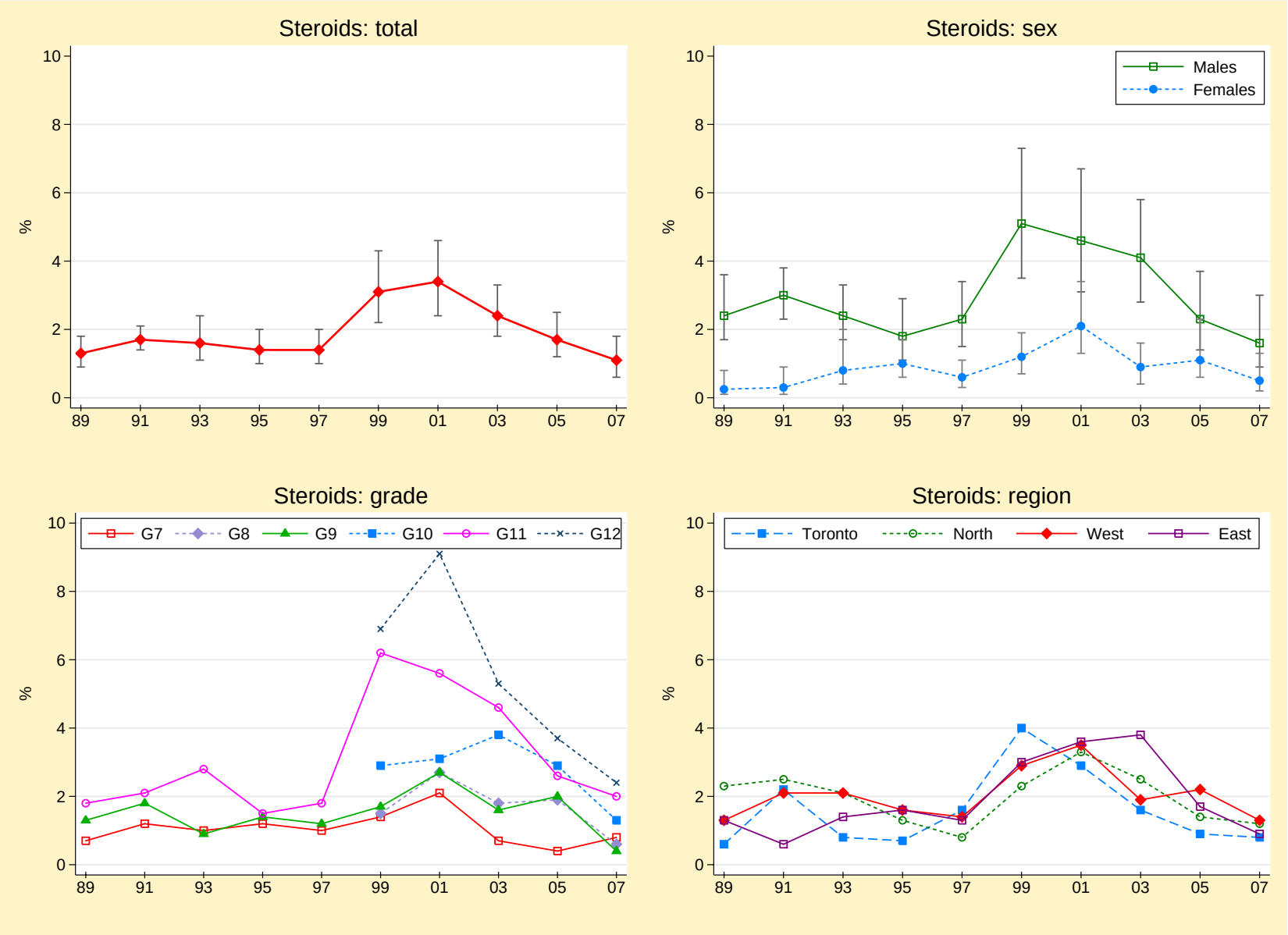
	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])						(4447)	(3898)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)	
(N[2])	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(1618)	(1862)	(1488)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	**3.4** (2.7-4.2)	**3.8** (3.0-4.8)	**3.0** (2.4-3.7)	**2.3** (1.9-2.9)	**1.3** (0.9-1.9)	ab
Total[2]	**1.3** (0.9-1.8)	**1.7** (1.4-2.1)	**1.6** (1.1-2.4)	**1.4** (1.0-2.0)	**1.4** (1.0-2.0)	**3.1** (2.2-4.3)	**3.4** (2.4-4.6)	**2.4** (1.8-3.3)	**1.8** (1.2-2.5)	**1.1** (0.6-1.8)	
Sex											
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	**5.4** (4.2-6.9)	**5.4** (4.0-7.3)	**4.4** (3.5-5.6)	**3.2** (2.4-4.2)	**2.0** (1.3-3.1)	b
Males[2]	**2.4** (1.7-3.6)	**3.0** (2.3-3.8)	**2.4** (1.7-3.3)	**1.8** (1.1-2.9)	**2.3** (1.5-3.4)	**5.1** (3.5-7.3)	**4.6** (3.1-6.7)	**4.1** (2.8-5.8)	**2.3** (1.4-3.7)	**1.6** (0.9-3.0)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	**1.3** (0.9-1.8)	**2.2** (1.6-3.0)	**1.7** (1.1-2.7)	**1.4** (0.9-2.2)	**0.5** (0.2-1.1)	
Females[2]	†	**0.3** (0.1-0.9)	**0.8** (0.4-2.0)	**1.0** (0.6-1.7)	**0.6** (0.3-1.1)	**1.2** (0.7-1.9)	**2.1** (1.3-3.4)	**0.9** (0.4-1.6)	**1.2** (0.6-2.3)	**0.5** (0.2-1.3)	
Grade											
7	**0.7** (0.3-1.4)	**1.2** (1.0-1.3)	**1.0** (0.4-2.5)	**1.2** (0.5-3.0)	**1.0** (0.8-1.4)	**1.4** (0.8-2.5)	**2.1** (1.3-3.4)	**0.7** (0.3-1.8)	†	**0.7** (0.2-3.2)	
8	—	—	—	—	—	**1.5** (0.8-3.1)	**2.7** (1.3-5.4)	**1.8** (0.8-4.4)	**1.9** (0.9-3.8)	**0.6** (0.1-2.6)	
9	**1.3** (0.6-2.9)	**1.8** (1.2-2.5)	**0.9** (0.3-2.6)	**1.4** (1.3-1.6)	**1.2** (0.5-2.7)	**1.7** (0.8-3.8)	**2.7** (1.4-5.1)	**1.6** (0.9-2.9)	**2.0** (1.1-3.8)	†	a
10	—	—	—	—	—	**2.9** (1.8-4.7)	**3.1** (2.0-4.8)	**3.8** (2.4-6.1)	**2.9** (1.8-4.4)	**1.3** (0.5-3.3)	
11	**1.8** (1.2-2.8)	**2.1** (1.5-3.1)	**2.8** (1.8-4.2)	**1.5** (0.7-3.0)	**1.8** (1.1-3.1)	**6.2** (4.2-9.1)	**5.6** (3.4-9.1)	**4.6** (3.2-6.6)	**2.6** (1.6-4.3)	**2.0** (1.1-3.7)	b
12	—	—	—	—	—	**6.9** (4.9-9.7)	**9.1** (5.7-14.3)	**5.3** (3.4-8.0)	**3.7** (2.5-5.5)	**2.4** (1.2-4.7)	b
Region											
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	**3.6** (2.2-5.9)	**3.8** (2.6-5.5)	**2.3** (1.2-4.4)	**2.1** (1.2-3.5)	**1.6** (0.8-2.9)	
Toronto[2]	**0.6** (0.1-2.9)	**2.2** (1.8-2.8)	**0.8** (0.2-2.8)	**0.7** (0.2-1.9)	**1.6** (0.8-3.2)	**4.0** (2.0-7.9)	**2.9** (1.8-4.5)	**1.6** (0.5-5.0)	**0.9** (0.3-2.5)	**0.8** (0.3-2.3)	
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	**4.4** (2.4-7.8)	**4.0** (2.8-5.7)	**3.8** (2.5-5.6)	**1.4** (0.6-3.1)	**0.7** (0.3-1.7)	b
North[2]	**2.3** (0.9-5.7)	**2.5** (1.1-5.4)	**2.1** (0.4-10.8)	**1.3** (0.2-7.0)	**0.8** (0.7-0.8)	**2.3** (1.0-5.2)	**3.3** (2.0-5.4)	**2.5** (1.3-4.7)	**1.4** (0.7-3.0)	**1.2** (0.4-3.4)	
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	**3.3** (2.2-4.8)	**4.1** (2.9-5.6)	**2.7** (1.9-3.7)	**2.4** (1.7-3.3)	**1.5** (0.8-2.6)	
West[2]	**1.3** (0.9-1.8)	**2.1** (1.5-2.8)	**2.1** (1.3-3.4)	**1.6** (1.0-2.6)	**1.4** (0.8-2.6)	**2.9** (1.6-5.2)	**3.5** (2.0-5.9)	**1.9** (1.0-3.4)	**2.2** (1.3-3.6)	**1.3** (0.6-2.8)	
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	**3.0** (2.1-4.4)	**3.4** (1.9-5.9)	**3.9** (2.7-5.6)	**2.6** (1.8-3.7)	**1.1** (0.5-2.3)	ab
East[2]	**1.3** (0.4-3.5)	**0.6** (0.4-1.0)	**1.4** (0.8-2.3)	**1.6** (0.9-2.9)	**1.3** (0.7-2.4)	**3.0** (1.8-4.9)	**3.6** (1.7-7.5)	**3.8** (2.6-5.5)	**1.7** (0.9-3.2)	**0.9** (0.3-2.3)	

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (4) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (5) based on a random half sample in 2005 and 2007; (6) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01.

Q: Have you **ever used steroids**, body builders (e.g. testosterone and other androgens, durabolin, growth hormones, etc.) to increase your performance in some sport or activity and/or to change your physical appearance?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.7.9
Lifetime Steroid Use, 1989–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



3.8 Patterns of Substance Use

This chapter presents an overview of substance use among Ontario students by examining: (1) the percentage that used any illicit drug, including cannabis, in the past year; (2) the percentage that used any illicit drug, excluding cannabis; (3) the overlap of alcohol, tobacco, cannabis and other drug use; (4) the percentage that report using no substance at all; and (5) patterns of use over time among six drug classes.

Any Illicit Drug Use

(Tables 3.8.1, 3.8.2; Figures 3.8.1 - 3.8.4)

Two global estimates of any illicit drug use in the past year are reported. The first measures use of any drug out of 10 drugs that are common to most *OSDUHS* cycles: cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine, stimulants, tranquillizers, LSD, PCP, other hallucinogens, cocaine, and crack. Because crack use was not asked about before the 1987 survey, and PCP use was not asked in 1977 or 1979, these two drugs are excluded from the computation for those years. The drugs excluded in this measure across all years are: glue, solvents, jimson weed, Ice, ecstasy, GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamine, ADHD drugs, OxyContin and other opioid pain relievers, and over-the-counter sleeping medication.*

The second measure of any illicit drug use is similar to the first, but also excludes cannabis.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Over one-quarter (28.7%) of students report using at least one illicit drug in the past year. This estimate represents about 290,600 Ontario students. When cannabis is excluded from the analysis, this estimate becomes 11.7% (117,900 students).

- There is no significant sex difference regarding the use of any illicit drug, both including and excluding cannabis.

- There is a significant grade association with any illicit drug use including cannabis, ranging from a low of 6.9% among 7th-graders, peaking at 47.3% among 12th-graders. When cannabis is excluded from the computation, the range is from 4.4% among 7th-graders to a high of 18.4% among 11th-graders.

- There are significant regional differences for any illicit drug use excluding cannabis. The likelihood of use is highest among students in the North (15.0%) and lowest among Toronto students (8.8%).

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

☐ Neither estimate changed significantly since 2005. However, significant short-term changes are evident for both estimates when compared to 1999. Among all students, the 2007 estimate (28.7%) for any illicit drug use including cannabis is significantly lower than the 1999 level (32.3%). Similarly, any drug use excluding cannabis is significantly lower in 2007 (11.7%) than in 1999 (20.5%).

☐ Compared to 1999, any illicit drug use including cannabis significantly declined in 2007 among the following subgroups:

- males (29.3% in 2007 vs 35.4% in 1999),
- 8th-graders (10.0% vs 19.8% in 1999),
- Western students (28.5% vs 35.4% in 1999).

☐ Regarding any illicit drug use excluding cannabis, all subgroups except for 7th-graders show significant declines in 2007 compared to their respective 1999 estimates.

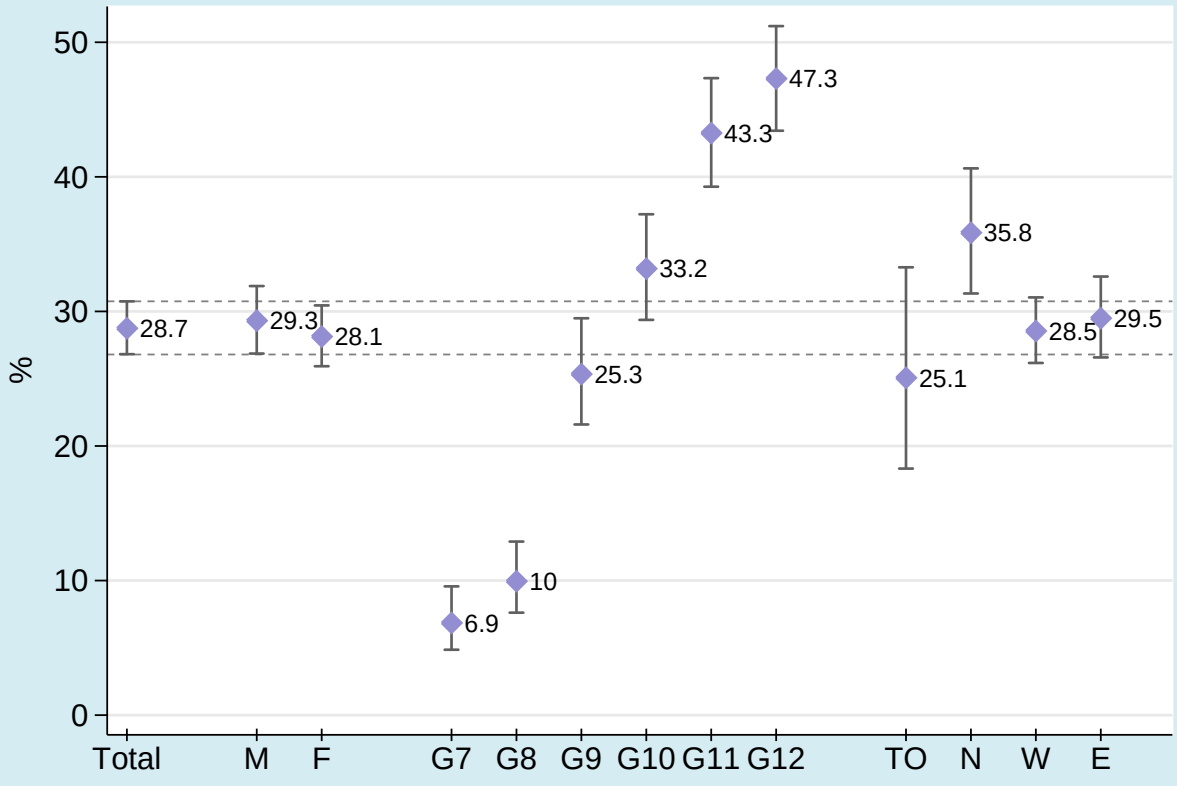
* Non-medical use of barbiturates was dropped from the survey, and thus is excluded from this computation in 2007.

1977 – 2007: Grades 7, 9, 11

☐ Any illicit drug use including cannabis began to decline during the 1980s after peaking in 1979. Rates increased again after 1991 (which was an all-time low) up until the early 2000s. Estimates from 2005 and 2007 indicate that a decline has occurred once again. This pattern is evident for all subgroups.

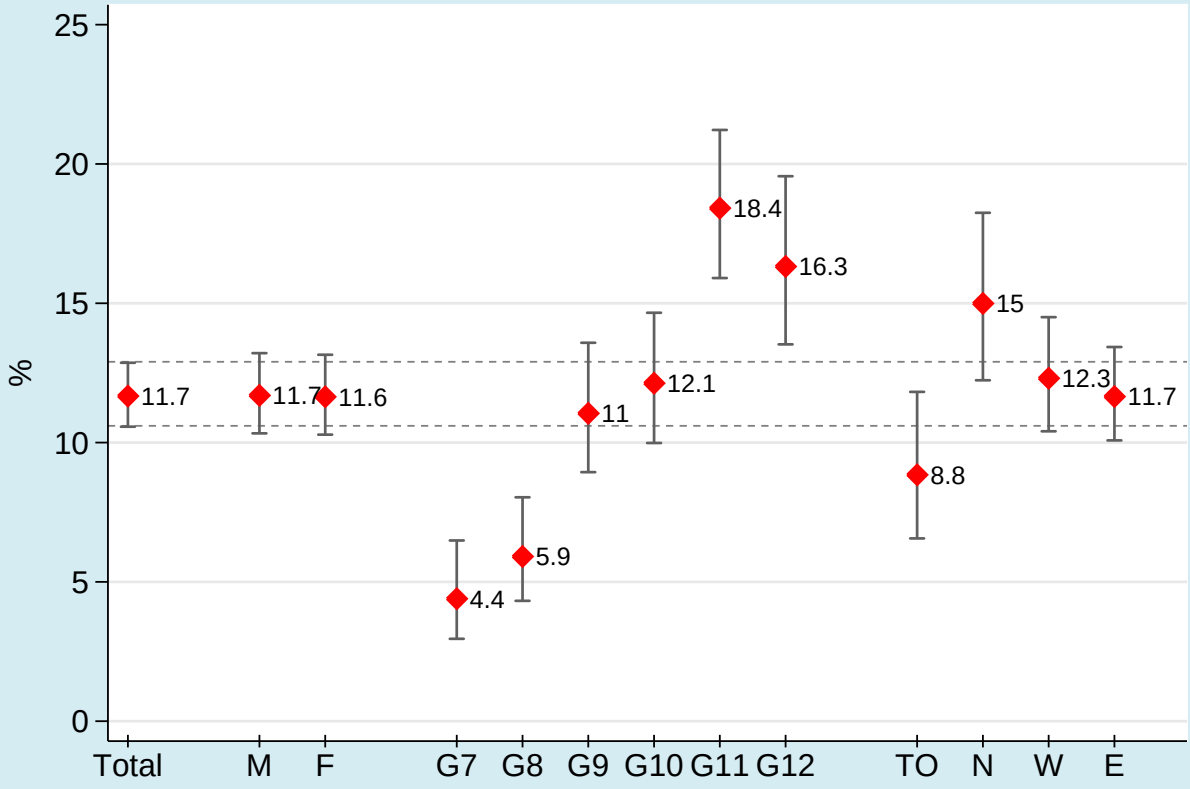
☐ The same general pattern holds true for any illicit drug use excluding cannabis, except the current downward trend began earlier – in 2001.

Figure 3.8.1
Past Year Use of Any Illicit Drug *Including Cannabis* by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Figure 3.8.2
Past Year Use of Any Illicit Drug *Excluding Cannabis* by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 *OSDUHS*



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.8.1: Percentage Reporting Any Illicit Drug Use *Including Cannabis* (excludes inhalants, club drugs) During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N^1)												(2299)	(2061)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N^2)	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**32.3** (30.2-34.4)	**32.5** (29.8-35.3)	**32.2** (30.1-34.3)	**28.7** (26.6-30.9)	**28.7** (26.8-30.8)	b
Total[2]	**26.0** (23.7-28.5)	**33.4** (30.4-36.7)	**28.0** (25.4-30.8)	**26.6** (24.0-29.3)	**24.2** (21.0-27.7)	**19.3** (16.2-22.8)	**16.6** (14.7-18.8)	**14.0** (12.6-15.5)	**16.4** (14.6-18.3)	**25.8** (22.7-29.2)	**28.1** (26.2-30.0)	**30.8** (27.6-34.2)	**30.0** (26.1-34.2)	**30.3** (27.9-32.9)	**24.4** (22.2-26.7)	**25.6** (23.2-28.1)	cd
Sex																	
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**35.4** (32.7-38.1)	**35.5** (31.6-39.6)	**33.1** (30.2-36.1)	**29.9** (27.3-32.6)	**29.3** (26.9-31.9)	b
Males[2]	**29.9** (27.0-33.1)	**37.6** (33.8-41.5)	**30.0** (27.7-32.3)	**29.2** (26.2-32.5)	**25.7** (21.9-29.9)	**20.6** (16.8-25.0)	**16.4** (14.2-18.9)	**14.7** (13.3-16.2)	**16.7** (12.9-21.3)	**27.1** (24.0-30.4)	**27.8** (25.5-30.4)	**33.0** (29.6-36.6)	**32.1** (27.2-37.5)	**32.0** (28.3-35.9)	**24.5** (21.8-27.5)	**26.2** (22.9-29.7)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**29.1** (26.2-32.2)	**29.5** (26.8-32.4)	**31.3** (29.2-33.5)	**27.4** (25.3-29.7)	**28.1** (25.9-30.4)	
Females[2]	**22.6** (19.8-25.6)	**29.2** (25.8-32.8)	**25.9** (21.4-31.0)	**24.0** (21.5-26.7)	**22.6** (18.8-26.8)	**18.0** (15.3-21.1)	**16.8** (13.7-20.5)	**13.2** (11.3-15.2)	**16.0** (13.3-19.2)	**24.6** (20.7-28.9)	**28.2** (26.4-30.1)	**28.6** (24.3-33.3)	**27.9** (23.7-32.5)	**28.8** (26.3-31.4)	**24.2** (21.3-27.3)	**24.9** (22.3-27.7)	
Grade																	
7	**10.5** (8.5-12.8)	**14.8** (12.7-17.3)	**8.2** (7.4-9.1)	**9.9** (6.6-14.6)	**8.8** (5.8-13.0)	**9.4** (7.2-12.0)	**4.6** (3.7-5.6)	**3.6** (1.9-6.6)	**5.7** (4.0-7.9)	**6.4** (4.8-8.6)	**7.2** (4.0-12.8)	**9.1** (6.7-12.1)	**10.0** (7.6-13.0)	**10.1** (7.6-13.4)	**5.5** (3.8-7.9)	**6.9** (4.9-9.6)	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**19.8** (16.2-24.0)	**17.2** (14.2-20.7)	**13.9** (9.8-19.2)	**12.4** (9.6-15.9)	**10.0** (7.6-12.9)	b
9	**28.1** (24.1-32.4)	**33.8** (28.6-39.5)	**31.0** (28.1-34.0)	**30.6** (27.4-34.0)	**23.3** (18.3-29.3)	**17.3** (10.6-27.2)	**17.4** (14.1-21.3)	**12.2** (11.0-13.6)	**14.5** (12.6-16.6)	**23.7** (18.0-30.7)	**28.4** (25.7-31.3)	**29.4** (25.3-34.0)	**32.4** (28.2-36.9)	**29.6** (26.1-33.4)	**25.2** (22.4-28.2)	**25.3** (21.6-29.5)	
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**40.5** (35.1-46.1)	**42.5** (38.7-46.4)	**38.6** (33.7-43.6)	**35.5** (32.0-39.2)	**33.2** (29.4-37.2)	
11	**41.8** (37.0-46.7)	**54.2** (48.1-60.1)	**46.7** (39.8-53.7)	**45.8** (40.5-51.3)	**40.4** (33.6-47.6)	**30.1** (25.1-35.7)	**28.8** (24.7-33.2)	**25.2** (22.1-28.6)	**27.2** (22.6-32.4)	**44.6** (38.2-51.2)	**46.3** (43.7-49.0)	**51.0** (45.8-56.2)	**48.6** (40.7-56.6)	**47.5** (43.1-51.9)	**42.0** (38.3-45.8)	**43.3** (39.3-47.3)	
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**44.5** (38.6-50.6)	**46.1** (35.0-57.6)	**47.1** (41.6-52.7)	**48.2** (43.9-52.6)	**47.3** (43.4-51.2)	

Continued…

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												(2299)	(2061)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**23.0** (19.8-26.5)	**25.0** (17.9-33.9)	**27.4** (22.5-33.0)	**22.9** (19.1-27.1)	**25.1** (18.3-33.3)
Toronto[2]	—	—	**19.5** (14.8-25.2)	**24.7** (18.6-31.9)	**23.8** (19.0-29.4)	**15.6** (9.5-24.4)	**16.1** (10.2-24.4)	**12.9** (11.9-14.0)	**13.3** (10.4-16.8)	**22.5** (14.6-33.2)	**21.9** (19.6-24.4)	**22.0** (18.8-25.6)	**26.3** (16.3-39.5)	**25.1** (19.0-32.5)	**18.9** (14.5-24.3)	**21.0** (12.5-33.0)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**37.6** (31.0-44.7)	**32.3** (27.0-38.1)	**35.6** (30.1-41.6)	**34.7** (30.6-39.1)	**35.8** (31.3-40.6)
North[2]	—	—	**26.5** (20.2-33.8)	**29.1** (24.8-33.8)	**27.9** (23.8-32.4)	**23.5** (16.1-32.8)	**23.0** (18.0-29.0)	**14.9** (7.6-27.2)	**27.9** (18.6-39.7)	**29.9** (25.6-34.6)	**29.8** (27.1-32.6)	**32.2** (21.2-45.6)	**30.9** (22.7-40.5)	**35.3** (29.4-41.7)	**32.5** (26.9-38.7)	**29.5** (23.0-36.8)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**35.4** (31.8-39.0)	**36.1** (32.2-40.2)	**32.6** (29.2-36.2)	**31.5** (28.2-35.0)	**28.5** (26.2-31.0) [b]
West[2]	—	—	**30.5** (25.9-35.5)	**28.9** (23.9-34.6)	**25.9** (20.8-31.6)	**18.7** (13.7-25.0)	**16.3** (13.7-19.2)	**15.0** (13.1-17.0)	**17.4** (14.6-20.5)	**26.4** (21.5-32.0)	**29.2** (25.7-33.0)	**33.0** (27.0-39.5)	**33.1** (28.5-38.1)	**31.4** (27.8-35.4)	**26.2** (22.8-29.9)	**26.1** (23.3-29.1)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**31.9** (28.5-35.6)	**32.3** (28.3-36.5)	**33.5** (30.7-36.4)	**27.1** (23.3-31.2)	**29.5** (26.6-32.6)
East[2]	—	—	**31.8** (27.1-36.8)	**24.1** (22.5-25.8)	**20.5** (13.6-29.7)	**21.7** (17.5-26.4)	**15.5** (12.3-19.3)	**12.9** (10.0-16.6)	**13.5** (11.0-16.4)	**26.0** (21.6-30.9)	**30.0** (27.1-33.0)	**32.9** (28.0-38.3)	**28.6** (21.9-36.5)	**30.6** (26.8-34.6)	**23.1** (19.5-27.2)	**26.4** (23.0-30.0)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (4) 10 drugs included are: cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine, stimulants, tranquillizers, LSD, PCP (except 1977 and 1979), hallucinogens, cocaine, and crack (except before 1987); excluded are glue, solvents, Ice, ecstasy, GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamine, ADHD drugs, OxyContin, other opioid pain relievers, and barbiturates [dropped in 2007]; (5) 2007 vs. 2005, no significant differences; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect.

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.8.2: Percentage Reporting Any Illicit Drug Use *Excluding Cannabis* (excludes cannabis, inhalants, club drugs) During the Past Year, 1977 – 2007

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])												(2299)	(2061)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**20.5** (18.8-22.4)	**18.1** (16.6-19.7)	**15.3** (13.9-16.9)	**12.1** (10.8-13.6)	**11.7** (10.6-12.9)	b
Total[2]	**15.1** (13.6-16.7)	**20.4** (18.4-22.5)	**17.0** (15.2-19.0)	**20.0** (17.8-22.3)	**16.6** (14.4-19.0)	**13.7** (11.9-15.8)	**11.8** (10.4-13.3)	**9.8** (8.7-11.0)	**11.8** (9.9-13.9)	**17.0** (14.7-19.6)	**17.5** (16.0-19.0)	**19.2** (16.5-22.3)	**16.4** (14.4-18.7)	**14.3** (12.6-16.2)	**11.2** (9.7-12.9)	**11.4** (10.1-12.9)	c
Sex																	
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**21.5** (19.2-24.0)	**19.2** (17.0-21.5)	**16.6** (14.7-18.6)	**12.6** (10.9-14.5)	**11.7** (10.3-13.2)	b
Males[2]	**16.2** (14.2-18.4)	**22.9** (20.5-25.5)	**17.7** (16.5-19.0)	**21.0** (18.5-23.7)	**16.9** (14.2-20.0)	**14.2** (11.3-17.6)	**11.0** (8.6-13.8)	**9.7** (8.5-11.1)	**11.1** (8.6-14.3)	**17.1** (15.2-19.1)	**16.9** (15.0-19.0)	**19.4** (16.3-22.9)	**16.9** (14.2-20.0)	**15.8** (13.2-18.8)	**10.9** (9.1-13.0)	**10.9** (9.2-12.9)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**19.5** (17.1-22.1)	**17.1** (15.1-19.3)	**14.2** (12.6-16.0)	**11.6** (10.3-13.2)	**11.6** (10.3-13.2)	b
Females[2]	**14.1** (12.2-16.3)	**17.8** (15.5-20.3)	**16.2** (13.2-19.7)	**19.0** (16.4-21.8)	**16.2** (13.6-19.2)	**13.3** (11.7-15.1)	**12.6** (10.1-15.6)	**9.8** (8.1-11.8)	**12.4** (10.0-15.3)	**17.0** (14.0-20.4)	**17.9** (16.1-19.9)	**19.1** (15.5-23.3)	**16.0** (13.0-19.4)	**12.8** (11.0-14.9)	**11.6** (9.6-13.9)	**12.0** (10.2-14.0)	
Grade																	
7	**8.4** (6.8-10.4)	**10.2** (8.5-12.2)	**5.6** (5.2-5.9)	**8.1** (5.6-11.7)	**7.1** (4.5-11.1)	**7.6** (6.2-9.3)	**4.3** (3.6-5.2)	**3.5** (1.9-6.2)	**5.4** (3.9-7.5)	**5.5** (4.3-6.9)	**6.0** (3.4-10.6)	**7.3** (5.2-10.0)	**6.8** (5.2-9.0)	**6.6** (4.7-9.2)	**3.8** (2.5-5.7)	**4.4** (3.0-6.5)	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**13.0** (9.8-17.0)	**10.7** (8.6-13.3)	**8.0** (6.1-10.6)	**7.2** (5.4-9.5)	**5.9** (4.3-8.0)	b
9	**16.5** 13.9-19.4)	**20.8** (17.8-24.2)	**19.9** (17.6-22.3)	**22.9** (21.1-24.7)	**15.6** (12.7-19.0)	**12.4** (8.5-17.8)	**12.5** (10.1-15.4)	**8.1** (7.6-8.6)	**11.6** (9.2-14.6)	**14.7** (10.6-20.1)	**17.2** (14.5-20.3)	**19.0** (15.7-22.8)	**16.6** (14.0-20.0)	**13.0** (10.7-15.8)	**11.6** (9.5-14.1)	**11.0** (8.9-13.6)	b
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**27.2** (22.8-32.2)	**23.9** (20.5-27.7)	**18.0** (14.7-21.8)	**14.2** (11.9-16.9)	**12.1** (10.0-14.7)	b
11	**21.2** (17.9-24.9)	**31.4** (26.7-36.5)	**26.3** (22.2-30.8)	**33.6** (28.2-39.4)	**27.2** (22.6-32.3)	**20.6** (16.7-25.0)	**19.0** (16.5-21.7)	**17.2** (14.9-19.7)	**17.2** (12.8-22.7)	**29.3** (24.7-34.3)	**27.9** (27.0-28.8)	**29.7** (24.5-35.6)	**26.6** (21.5-32.3)	**21.7** (18.2-25.8)	**18.1** (15.4-21.2)	**18.4** (15.9-21.2)	b
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**27.8** (23.6-32.5)	**25.4** (18.4-33.8)	**22.3** (19.0-25.9)	**17.0** (14.2-20.3)	**16.3** (13.5-19.6)	b

Continued…

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])												(2299)	(2061)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
Region																
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**14.7** (12.2-17.6)	**12.2** (10.0-14.8)	**12.0** (9.2-15.5)	**8.3** (6.6-10.5)	**8.8** [b] (6.6-11.8)
Toronto[2]	—	—	**10.2** (6.0-16.8)	**18.6** (13.2-25.7)	**17.4** (13.2-22.5)	**10.7** (6.7-16.8)	**11.8** (9.2-15.0)	**8.8** (7.2-10.6)	**8.8** (5.0-15.1)	**13.6** (7.8-22.5)	**10.4** (8.4-12.9)	**13.8** (11.0-17.1)	**13.1** (10.5-16.2)	**10.9** (7.6-15.4)	**7.4** (5.1-10.7)	**7.8** (5.4-11.0)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**24.7** (20.1-30.0)	**19.2** (15.3-23.8)	**17.8** (14.6-21.5)	**14.8** (11.4-19.0)	**15.0** [b] (12.2-18.2)
North[2]	—	—	**15.2** (10.7-21.1)	**23.3** (20.9-26.0)	**19.8** (14.1-27.2)	**17.9** (12.4-25.1)	**15.6** (9.8-23.9)	**10.9** (5.2-21.5)	**19.1** (12.8-27.7)	**24.2** (14.5-37.5)	**18.5** (15.8-21.6)	**22.8** (14.8-33.5)	**19.3** (13.8-26.3)	**18.5** (15.0-22.6)	**15.2** (10.3-21.8)	**13.3** (8.6-20.2)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**22.5** (19.3-26.0)	**21.1** (18.6-23.9)	**16.2** (13.8-19.0)	**14.4** (12.2-17.0)	**12.3** [b] (10.4-14.5)
West[2]	—	—	**19.1** (16.3-22.3)	**22.1** (18.7-25.8)	**18.0** (13.8-23.2)	**12.6** (10.5-15.2)	**11.8** (10.0-14.0)	**10.6** (9.2-12.1)	**13.4** (11.1-16.1)	**16.6** (13.7-20.1)	**20.7** (18.1-23.7)	**19.6** (14.6-25.7)	**18.9** (15.4-23.1)	**15.6** (13.0-18.7)	**13.2** (10.7-16.2)	**12.3** (10.2-14.8)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**20.0** (17.4-22.9)	**17.3** (14.6-20.4)	**15.4** (13.0-18.3)	**12.1** (10.8-13.6)	**11.6** [b] (10.1-13.4)
East[2]	—	—	**20.1** (17.6-22.9)	**17.0** (13.6-21.4)	**12.7** (11.0-14.6)	**16.3** (12.4-21.3)	**10.5** (8.2-13.4)	**9.0** (7.0-11.4)	**9.2** (5.8-14.2)	**17.9** (14.9-21.2)	**17.1** (14.7-19.8)	**21.3** (17.0-26.5)	**15.0** (11.0-20.1)	**13.2** (10.2-16.9)	**9.8** (7.6-12.6)	**11.8** (9.7-14.3)

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (4) 9 drugs included in all years are: heroin, methamphetamine, stimulants, tranquillizers, LSD, PCP (except 1977 and 1979), hallucinogens, cocaine, and crack (except before 1987); drugs excluded are cannabis, glue, solvents, Ice, ecstasy, GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamine, ADHD drugs, OxyContin, other opioid pain relievers, and barbiturates [dropped in 2007]; (5) 2007 vs. 2005, no significant differences; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect.

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.8.3
Past Year Use of Any Illicit Drug *Including Cannabis* (excludes inhalants, club drugs), 1977–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

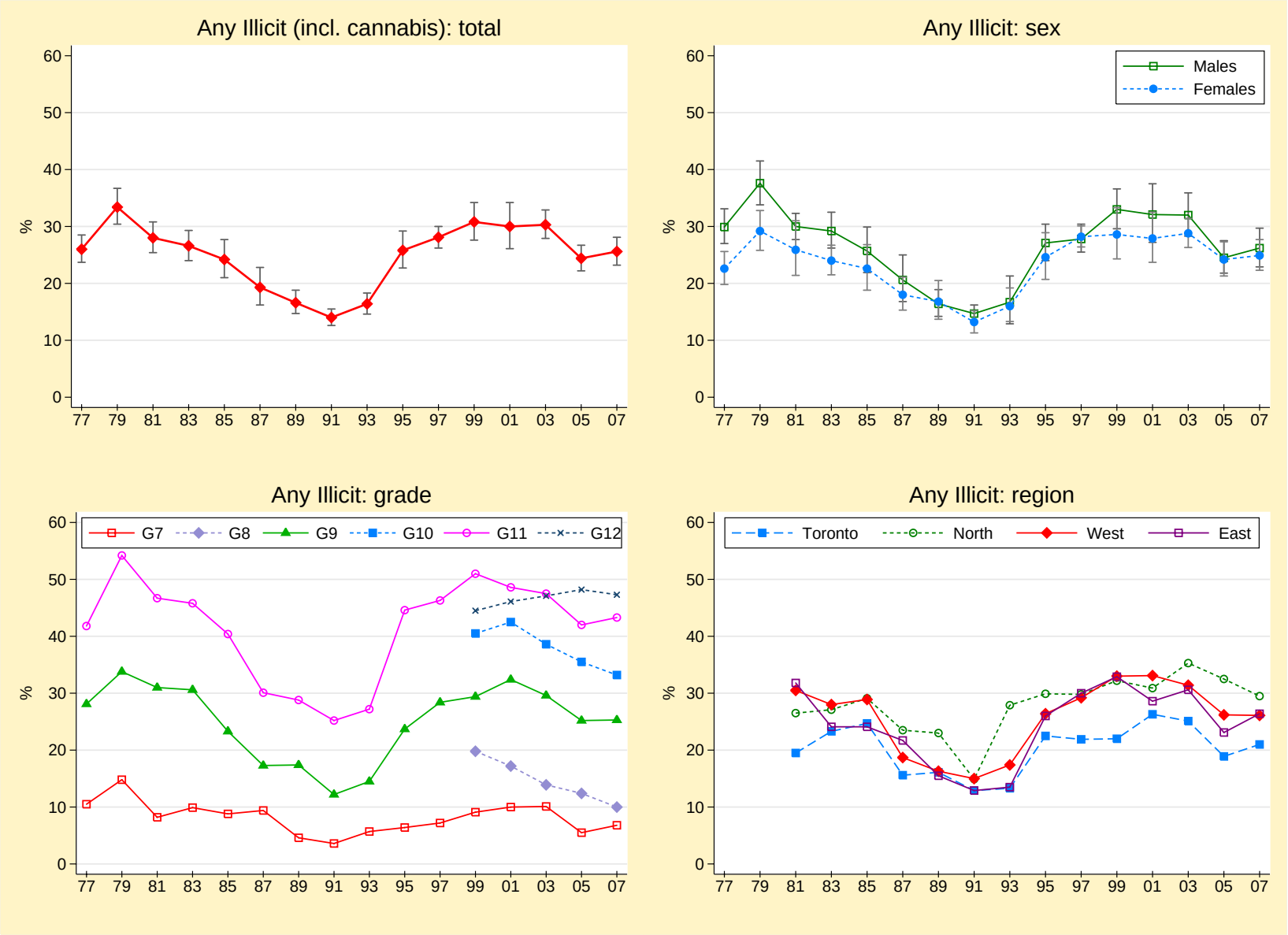
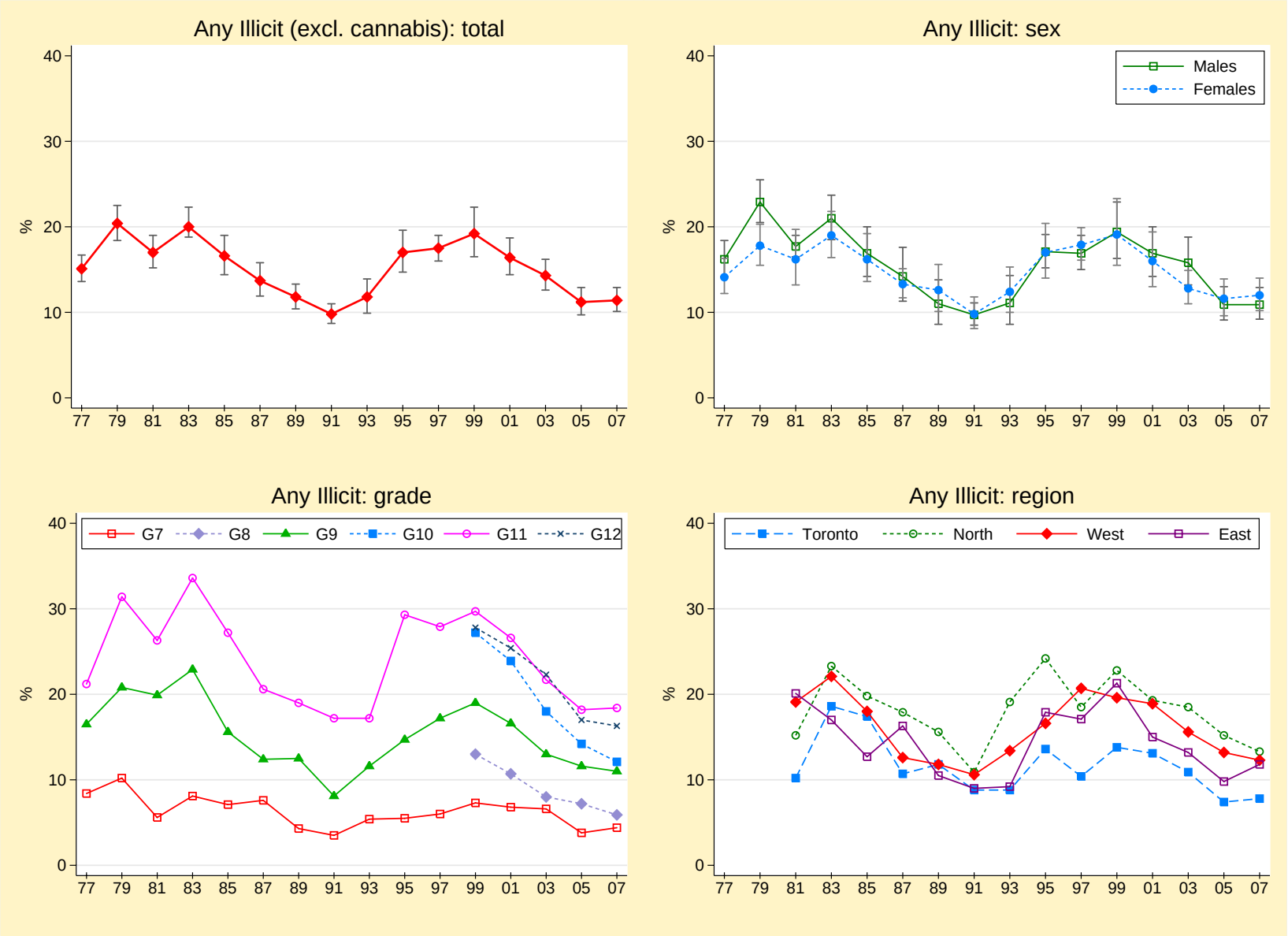


Figure 3.8.4
Past Year Use of Any Illicit Drug *Excluding Cannabis* (excludes cannabis, inhalants, club drugs), 1977–2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Multiple Substance Use in 2007: Alcohol, Tobacco, Cannabis, and Other Drugs (Figure 3.8.5)

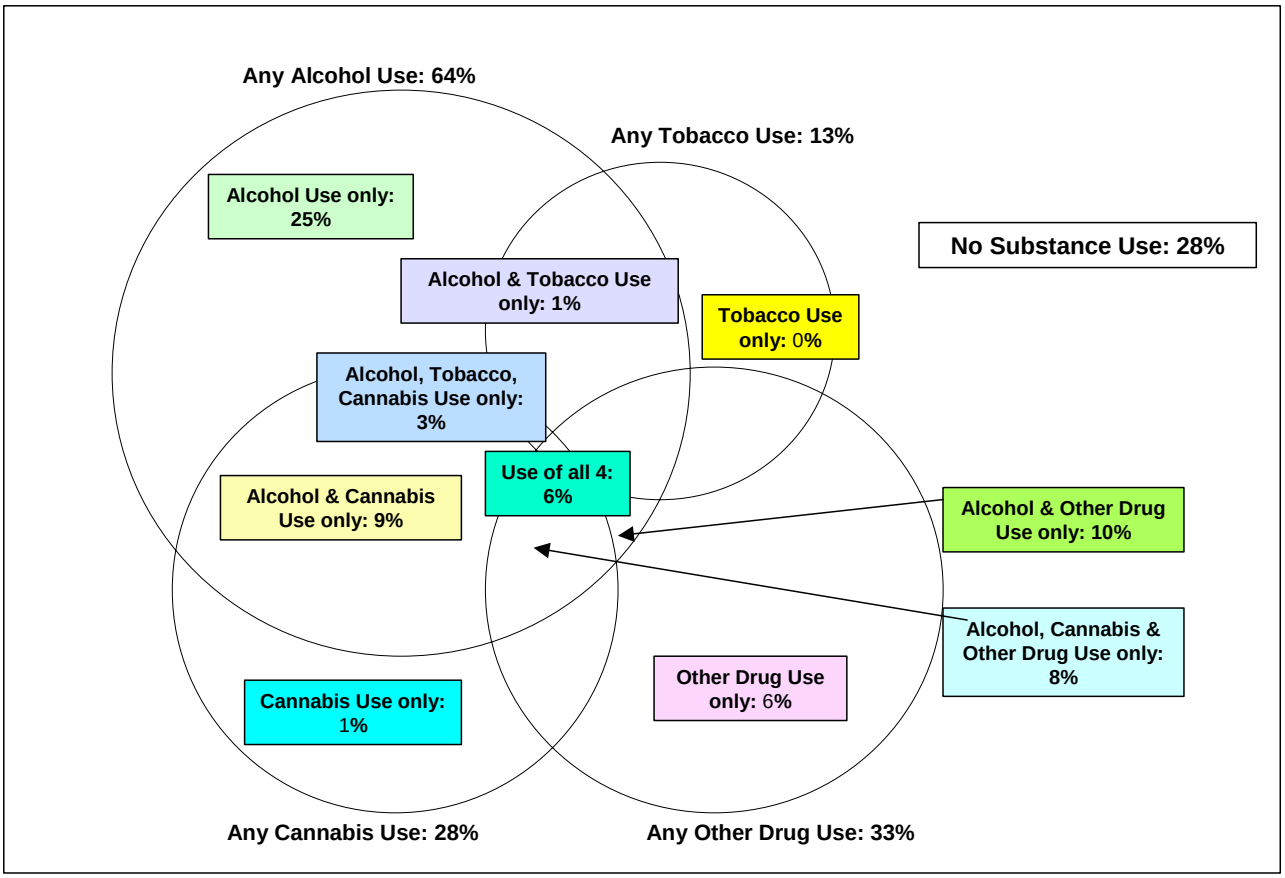
2007: Grades 7 to 12

- In 2007, just over one-quarter (28%) of students in grades 7 through 12 report *no substance use* during the past year. About the same proportion (25%) report using only alcohol. A very small percentage of students uses cannabis exclusively (about 1%), virtually no students smoke cigarettes exclusively, and 6% use any other drug exclusively.

- From the diagram below, it is evident that students who use other substances are also likely to use alcohol. This is not surprising, given the ubiquity of alcohol use among students.

- About 6% of students use alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, *and* at least one other drug. This percentage represents about 58,600 Ontario students.

Figure 3.8.5
The Overlap of Alcohol, Tobacco, Cannabis and Other Drug Use, 2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7 to 12)



Notes: (1) based on a random half sample (N=2935); (2) "Other Drug Use" refers to use of at least 1 out of 21 drugs: glue, solvents, LSD, PCP, hallucinogens, jimson weed, heroin, stimulants, tranquillizers, cocaine, crack, methamphetamine, Ice, ecstasy, GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamine, OxyContin, other opioids, ADHD drugs, and OTC sleeping medication.

Substance Use Patterns

(Tables 3.8.3, 3.8.4a, 3.8.4b, 3.8.5; Figures 3.8.6, 3.8.7)

In this section, we report trends in no substance use – including alcohol and tobacco. Readers should note that the number of substances asked about varies from survey to survey, as new drugs are introduced. Generally speaking, the number of substances asked about increases over time.

We also report on the past year use of six categories of substances: alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, stimulants (cocaine, crack, and stimulant pills), hallucinogenic drugs (LSD, PCP, magic mushrooms, ecstasy), and depressant drugs (heroin, tranquillizers). Because they were added relatively recently, the following drugs were excluded from this analysis: glue, solvents, Ice, Ketamine, GHB, Rohypnol, jimson weed, ADHD drugs, OxyContin and other opioid pain relievers, and OTC sleep medication.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- As seen in Table 3.8.3, in 2007, 28.5% of students in grades 7 through 12 report using *no substance* at all during the past year – this includes alcohol and tobacco. Abstinence significantly decreases with grade: 54.1% of 7th-graders, 40.2% of 8th-graders, 31.5% of 9th-graders, 24.0% of 10th-graders, 16.2% of 11th-graders, and 11.7% of 12th-graders.

- About one-third (32.5%) of students use only alcohol, and 11.2% use alcohol and cannabis only. About 4.3% use only alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis (Table 3.8.4a).

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

- The 2007 estimate (28.5%) of the proportion of students reporting *no* substance use is similar to the estimates found since 1999.

- Over the short-term, there has been an increase in the percentage using alcohol and cannabis exclusively (from 4.3% in 1999 to 11.2% in 2007).

1979 – 2007: Grades 7, 9, 11

- As displayed in Figure 3.8.6, the peak period of substance use was in the late 1970s, as only about 20% of students in grade 7, 9, and 11 reported no use. Abstinence peaked in 1991 as 39.5% reported no use, and has subsequently declined.

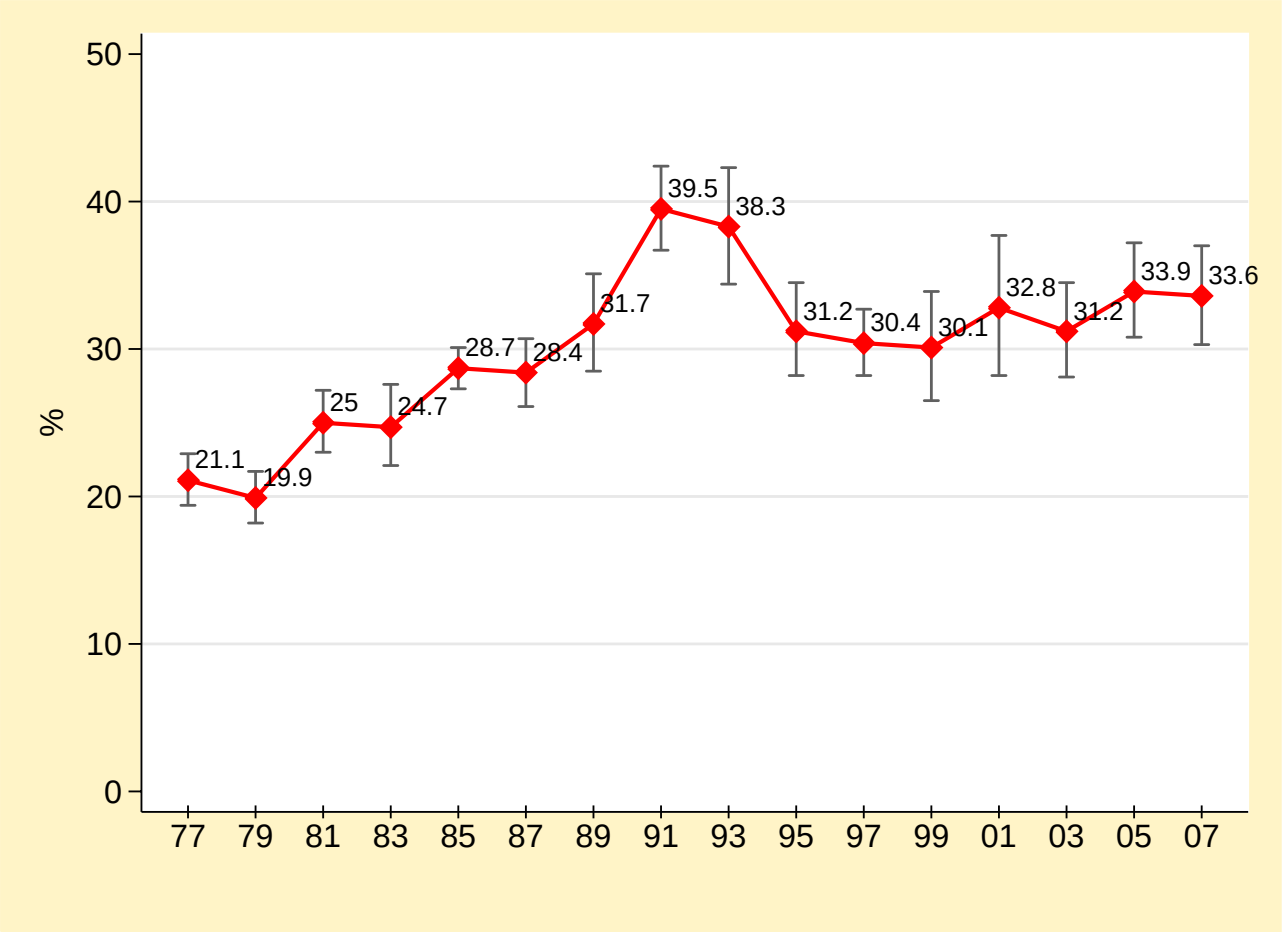
- Tables 3.8.4b and 3.8.5 and Figure 3.8.7 show the long-term changes in the overlap of substance use and the number of substance types (out of 6) used in the past year since 1979 for students in grades 7, 9, and 11 only. The number used was highest in 1979 and declined in 1991. Between 1991 and 1999 there was a significant upward trend, which has since declined once again.

Table 3.8.3: Percentage Reporting No Substance Use at All in the Past Year, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

		1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
	(N=)	(2229)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2395)
Used No Substance		**27.2** (24.4-30.2)	**28.1** (24.9-31.6)	**28.8** (26.4-31.4)	**31.1** (28.8-33.6)	**28.5** (26.4-30.8)

Notes: (1) based on a random half sample in each year; (2) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (3) the number of substances asked about increases over time; (3) no significant changes between 1999 and 2007.
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.8.6
Percentage Reporting No Substance Use at All in the Past Year, 1977–2007
OSDUHS (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Note: the number of substances asked about increases over time

Table 3.8.4a: Substance Use Patterns* in the Past Year, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N=)	(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
Alcohol only	29.4	29.8	32.5	33.0	32.5
Tobacco only	1.5	0.8	†	†	†
Alcohol + Tobacco only	6.3	3.6	3.4	2.2	1.7
Cannabis only	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.0
Alcohol + Cannabis only	4.3	6.7	9.4	10.4	11.2
Tobacco + Cannabis only	†	†	†	†	†
Alcohol + Tobacco + Cannabis only	6.4	6.2	5.9	4.6	4.3
Stimulant use only	0.6	0.6	†	0.5	0.7
Alcohol + Stimulant only	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.3
Alcohol + Tobacco + Cannabis + Stimulant only	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8
Hallucinogen use only	--	--	--	--	--
Alcohol + Tobacco + Cannabis + Hallucinogen only	4.7	3.6	2.8	1.4	1.3
Alcohol + Tobacco + Cannabis + Stimulant + Hallucinogen only	2.9	3.4	2.4	2.0	1.8
Depressant use only	†	†	†	†	--
All 6 Categories	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.8
Other combinations not listed	7.6	7.2	6.5	5.7	5.3

Notes: * Not necessarily use on the same occasion; excluded are: inhalants, Ice, Ketamine, GHB, Rohypnol, jimson weed, ADHD drugs, OxyContin and other opioid pain relievers, OTC sleep medication.
(1) **Stimulant** use includes any one of the following: cocaine, crack, methamphetamine, stimulant pills; (2) **Hallucinogen** use includes any one of the following: LSD, PCP, magic mushrooms, ecstasy; (3) **Depressant** use includes heroin or tranquillizers (barbiturates question was dropped in 2007); (4) † estimate suppressed, less than 0.5%.

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.8.4b: Substance Use Patterns* in the Past Year, 1979 – 2007 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

(N=)	**1979** (3920)	**1991** (2961)	**1993** (2617)	**1995** (2907)	**1997** (3072)	**1999** (2421)	**2001** (2013)	**2003** (3389)	**2005** (3969)	**2007** (3215)
Alcohol only	32.3	32.0	29.8	25.8	25.4	28.0	27.4	31.7	33.5	30.7
Tobacco only	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.5	†	†
Alcohol + Tobacco only	9.0	9.0	9.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	3.7	2.6	1.6	1.7
Cannabis only	†	†	--	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.0
Alcohol + Cannabis only	3.9	1.0	1.1	2.2	3.4	4.3	6.1	9.2	7.9	9.2
Tobacco + Cannabis only	0.5	†	†	0.7	†	†	†	†	†	†
Alcohol + Tobacco + Cannabis only	8.1	2.8	3.0	5.2	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.6	3.9	3.4
Stimulant use only	†	†	†	0.7	†	0.7	0.7	†	0.5	0.7
Alcohol + Stimulant only	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	†	1.6
Alc + Tob + Can + Stimulant only	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Hallucinogen use only	†	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alc + Tob + Can + Hallucinogen only	1.5	1.4	1.8	3.5	4.0	4.6	3.3	2.5	1.3	1.2
Alc + Tob + Can + Stimulant + Hallucinogen only	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.1	1.7	1.6
Depressant use only	†	†	†	--	0.5	†	†	†	--	--
All 6 Categories	4.2	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.9	3.0	1.5	1.9	1.5	0.7
Other combinations not listed	9.8	4.0	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.8	7.0	5.7	5.5	4.8

Notes: * not necessarily use on the same occasion; excluded are: inhalants, prescription drugs, Ice, Ketamine, GHB, Rohypnol, jimson weed, ADHD drugs, OxyContin and other opioid pain relievers, OTC sleep medication.
(1) **Stimulant** use includes any one of the following: cocaine, crack, methamphetamine, stimulant pills (no crack question in 1979); (2) **Hallucinogen** use includes any one of the following: LSD, PCP, magic mushrooms, ecstasy (no PCP, ecstasy questions in 1979); (3) **Depressant** use includes heroin or tranquillizers (barbiturates question was dropped in 2007); (4) † estimate suppressed, less than 0.5%.

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

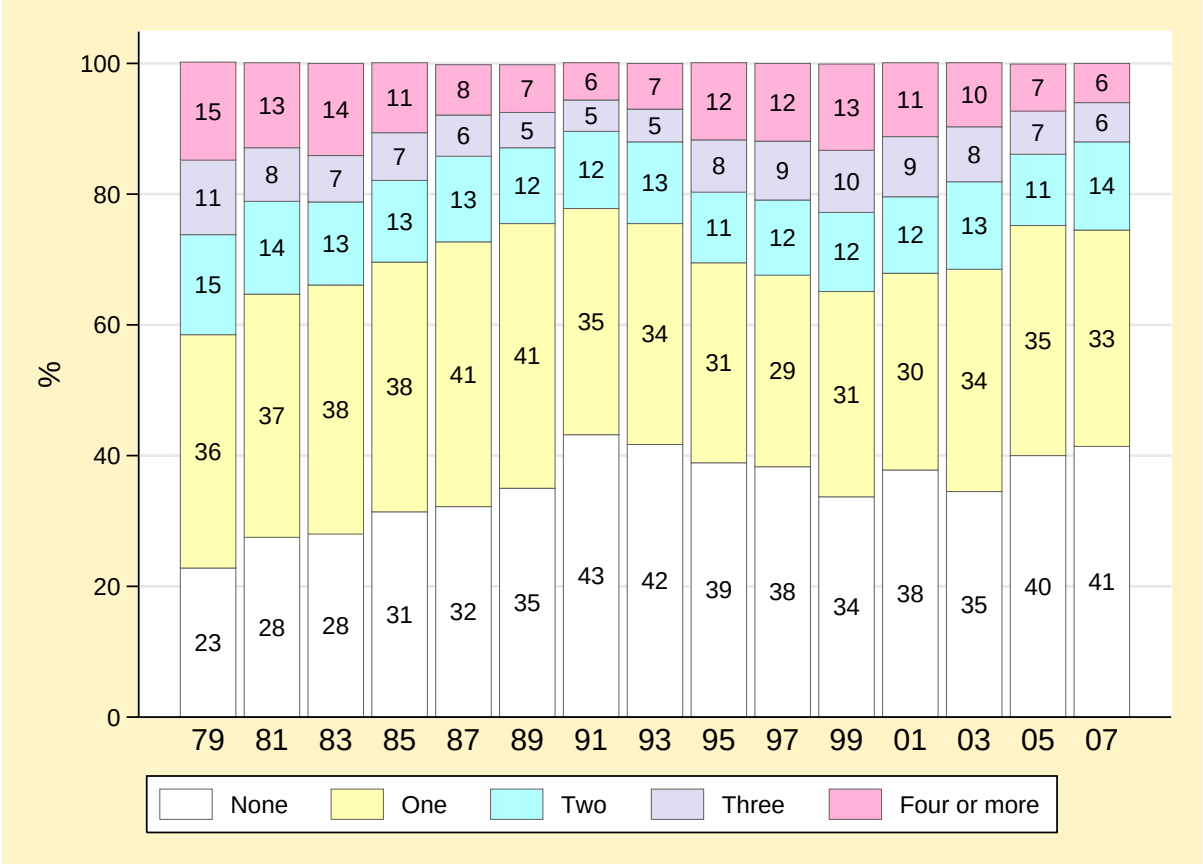
Table 3.8.5: Percentage Reporting the Number of Substance Types (of 6) Used in the Past Year, 1979 – 2007

	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])											(2299)	(2061)	(6616)	(7726)	(6323)
(N[2])	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	(3215)
One[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.7	32.5	34.6	34.8	34.6
One[2]	35.7	37.2	38.1	38.2	40.5	40.8	34.6	33.8	30.6	29.3	31.4	30.1	34.0	35.2	33.1
Two[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.9	12.5	14.6	14.0	15.2
Two[2]	15.3	14.2	12.7	12.5	13.1	11.6	11.8	12.5	10.8	11.5	12.1	11.7	13.4	10.9	13.5
Three[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	9.4	9.1	7.7	7.3
Three[2]	11.4	8.2	7.1	7.3	6.3	5.4	4.8	5.0	8.0	9.0	9.5	9.2	8.4	6.6	6.0
Four[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	6.3	5.2	3.6	3.1
Four[2]	6.2	4.3	5.0	4.6	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.5	5.6	6.4	7.3	5.4	4.7	3.2	2.8
Five[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	4.8	3.6	2.8	2.4
Five[2]	4.6	4.5	5.0	3.3	3.1	2.5	1.7	2.0	4.0	3.6	2.9	4.4	3.2	2.5	2.4
Six[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.8
Six[2]	4.2	4.2	4.1	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.9	3.0	1.5	1.9	1.5	0.7

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) the 6 substance types are: Alcohol, Tobacco, Cannabis, Stimulants (cocaine, crack, methamphetamine, stimulant pills), Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, magic mushrooms, ecstasy), and Depressants (heroin, tranquillizers).

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.8.7
Number of Substance Types Used in the Past Year, 1979–2007 OSDUHS
(Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



6 Substance Types: Alcohol, Tobacco, Cannabis, Stimulants (cocaine, crack, methamphetamine, stimulant pills), Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, magic mushrooms, ecstasy), and Depressants (heroin, tranquillizers)

3.9 New Users and Early Onset

Incidence: New Users

(Tables 3.9.1, 3.9.2)

2007: Grades 7 to 12

The survey asked students whether they used certain substances for the first time during the past 12 months. We evaluated the incidence of four substances – alcohol, cigarettes, cannabis, and illicit drugs other than cannabis. We also compared these results to those from past surveys.

- Among the total sample, 6.3% smoked cigarettes for the first time during the last 12 months; 16.1% drank alcohol for the first time; 8.5% used cannabis; and 3.2% used another illicit drug for the first time (data not tabled).

- First use does not vary significantly by sex or region

- Grade level is significantly associated with onset. The onset of cigarette smoking jumps **between grades 7 and 8** (from 1.5% to 5.2%) but peaks in grades 10 to 12 (about an 8% initiation rate in each grade). First alcohol use jumps **between grades 7 and 8** (from 15% to 19%), and remains steady in grades 9 and 10 and declines somewhat by grade 12. The initiation of cannabis use jumps **between grades 8 and 9** (from 4.4% to 9.5%), remains steady in grade 10, and peaks in grade 11 at 13.2%.

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Between 1999 and 2007, there was a significant decline in the incidence of cigarette smoking, dropping from 10.9% to 6.3% of all students. This drop is especially evident for students in grades 7, 8, and 9.

- There was also a significant decline in the incidence of alcohol use, from 20.0% in 1999 down to 16.1% in 2007.

- There was no significant change in the percentage of new users of cannabis over this time period.

Table 3.9.1: Percentage Reporting First Use During the Past 12 Months by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7 to 12)

	Percentage of Total Sample			Percentage of Past Year Users		
	Tobacco	Alcohol	Cannabis	Tobacco	Alcohol	Cannabis
Total	**6.3**	**16.1**	**8.5**	**30.2**	**18.3**	**29.3**
(95% CI)	**(5.2-7.7)**	**(14.3-18.0)**	**(7.3-9.9)**	**(24.6-36.4)**	**(16.1-20.7)**	**(25.8-33.1)**
Sex						
Males	6.6	16.1	8.8	31.8	18.8	28.5
Females	6.1	16.0	8.2	28.6	17.6	30.4
Grade						
7	1.5	15.0	2.9	31.0	25.2	33.2
8	5.2	19.0	4.4	38.3	24.9	55.2
9	6.6	19.0	9.5	45.9	23.7	44.6
10	8.2	17.9	10.2	34.5	18.6	30.6
11	7.6	14.0	13.2	27.4	14.9	31.2
12	8.0	12.4	10.0	22.5	13.2	18.9
Region						
Toronto	6.6	14.2	7.3	32.0	19.8	26.9
North	5.2	14.8	12.2	15.8	13.7	30.1
West	6.0	16.3	7.5	29.0	18.3	27.8
East	7.0	17.1	10.1	36.8	18.6	32.5

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) all questions asked of a random half sample in 2007 (N=2935, total sample).
Qs: During the **last 12 months**, have you **smoked one whole cigarette** for the very first time?
During the **last 12 months**, have you **tried alcohol** (beer, wine or liquor) for the very first time?
During the **last 12 months**, have you **tried cannabis** (marijuana or hashish) for the very first time?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.9.2: Percentage of Total Sample Reporting First Use During the Past 12 Months, 1999 – 2007 (Grades 7 to 12)

	Tobacco					Alcohol					Cannabis				
	1999	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
(N)	(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(3648)	(2935)	(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(3648)	(2935)	(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(3648)	(2935)
Total	**10.9**	**10.1**	**9.3**	**7.3**	**6.3**	**20.0**	**21.1**	**19.4**	**17.7**	**16.1**	**10.0**	**10.3**	**10.4**	**8.8**	**8.5**
(95% CI)	(9.7-12.4)	(9.0-11.4)	(8.4-10.3)	(6.4-8.3)	(5.2-7.7)	(18.3-21.8)	(19.1-23.3)	(18.1-20.8)	(16.2-19.3)	(14.3-18.0)	(9.1-11.1)	(9.2-11.4)	(9.6-11.2)	(7.6-10.2)	(7.3-9.9)
Sex															
Males	11.0	10.0	8.1	6.9	6.6	20.1	21.9	20.4	17.5	16.1	10.7	11.2	10.8	8.8	8.8
Females	10.8	10.3	10.5	7.8	6.1	19.8	20.3	18.4	17.8	16.0	9.4	9.3	10.0	8.8	8.2
Grade															
7	7.9	7.8	5.8	2.9	1.5	20.3	21.5	21.4	17.9	15.0	2.0	4.2	3.2	2.9	2.9
8	11.2	8.6	8.1	5.3	5.2	23.4	24.7	21.7	20.2	19.0	7.6	6.0	5.4	4.2	4.4
9	14.6	14.2	12.3	7.7	6.6	25.6	25.6	23.4	20.1	19.0	15.3	14.9	13.1	11.8	9.5
10	12.2	11.0	9.8	10.3	8.2	20.7	22.5	20.4	19.9	17.9	11.2	12.6	14.8	12.8	10.2
11	9.2	9.2	10.6	8.8	7.6	13.5	15.1	16.1	16.5	14.0	13.5	11.4	12.8	9.1	13.2
12	9.6	7.5	8.2	8.1	8.0	15.0	12.4	13.5	12.2	12.4	8.2	10.7	10.4	11.1	10.0
Region															
Toronto	10.3	9.2	7.3	6.4	6.6	23.4	20.8	19.7	16.6	14.2	7.8	9.5	8.5	9.1	7.3
North	12.1	12.5	9.8	9.6	5.2	18.5	19.4	22.2	19.2	14.8	11.5	9.2	13.2	10.4	12.2
West	11.5	10.3	9.2	7.2	6.0	19.4	19.6	18.4	18.8	16.3	10.1	10.9	9.8	7.7	7.5
East	10.1	9.7	10.6	7.6	7.0	19.2	24.2	19.9	16.4	17.1	10.9	10.2	11.6	9.9	10.1

Notes (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) all questions asked of a random half sample in 2005 and 2007.

Qs. During the **last 12 months**, have you smoked **one whole cigarette** for the very first time?
During the **last 12 months**, have you **tried alcohol** (beer, wine or liquor) for the very first time?
During the **last 12 months**, have you **tried cannabis** (marijuana or hashish) for the very first time?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Early Onset Among 7th-Graders, 1981 – 2007 (Figures 3.9.1 - 3.9.3)

One of the most consistent factors associated with future substance problems is the early onset of drug use. Research has shown that those who begin using drugs at an early age (i.e., age 14 or younger) are more likely to develop dependence and other problems later on in life (Agrawal, Grant, Waldron, et al., 2006; DeWit, Adlaf, Offord, & Ogborne, 2000; Hingson, Heeren, & Winter, 2006).

One way of monitoring changes in early onset is to examine onset of drug use among the youngest cohort of students, namely the 7th-graders (ages 12-13). The grade of first drug use among the 7th-graders is profiled in Figures 3.9.1 to 3.9.3 for the years 2007, 2005, 2003, 2001, 1997, 1993 and 1981.

Tobacco

- As seen in Figure 3.9.1, there is a trend of decreasing early onset of cigarette smoking, with fewer 7th-graders today reporting smoking at an early age. Most notably, about 3% of 7th-graders in 2007 reported smoking their first whole cigarette by grade 6 (ages 11-12), compared to 9% in 2003, 27% in 1997, and 41% in 1981.

Alcohol

- Early onset of alcohol use is decreasing over time. For example, fewer 7th-graders in 2007 used alcohol by grade 6 compared to past years (31% in 2007 vs. 42% in 2003, and 50% in 1981).

- For the first time in 2007, the *OSDUHS* asked students in which grade they first drank enough alcohol to feel drunk. About 6% of 7th-graders experienced drunkenness by grade 6 (data not presented).

Cannabis

- As seen in Figure 3.9.3, early onset of cannabis use – defined as using for the first time before the end of grade 7 (ages 12-13) – increased between 1993 and 2003, but has since decreased. Specifically, in 1993, 3% of 7th-graders reported first using cannabis in grade 7. This percentage increased to 8% of 7th-graders in 2003, but dropped down to 3% again in 2005 and remains steady in 2007 at 5%. Early onset of cannabis use in 1981 was at 9%.

Drug Use Trends Among 7th-Graders, 1977 – 2007 (Figures 3.9.4 – 3.9.6)

Another method of assessing potential future trends on adolescent drug use is to closely monitor prevalence trends among the 7th-graders (ages 12-13), the youngest students in our sample.

An overview of these data shows the following:

- The general upswing in drug use during the 1990s and recent declines is evident among the 7th-graders. Short-term declines (2007 vs. 1999) are significant for smoking, alcohol, and methamphetamine ("speed") use.

- Over the long-term, the prevalence of most drugs is generally lower in 2007 compared to the late 1970s (the peak years of use on record).

Figure 3.9.1
Grade of First Whole Cigarette Smoked Among All 7th-Graders, by Year of Survey, 1981–2007 OSDUHS

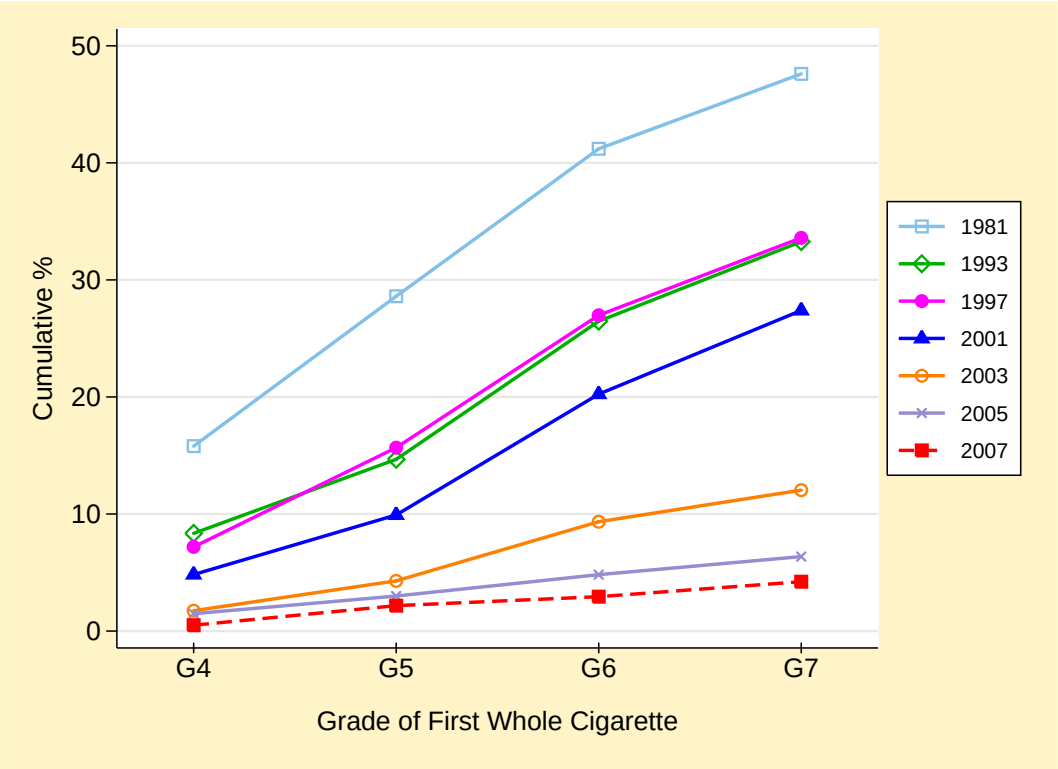


Figure 3.9.2
Grade of First Alcohol Use Among All 7th-Graders, by Year of Survey, 1981–2007 OSDUHS

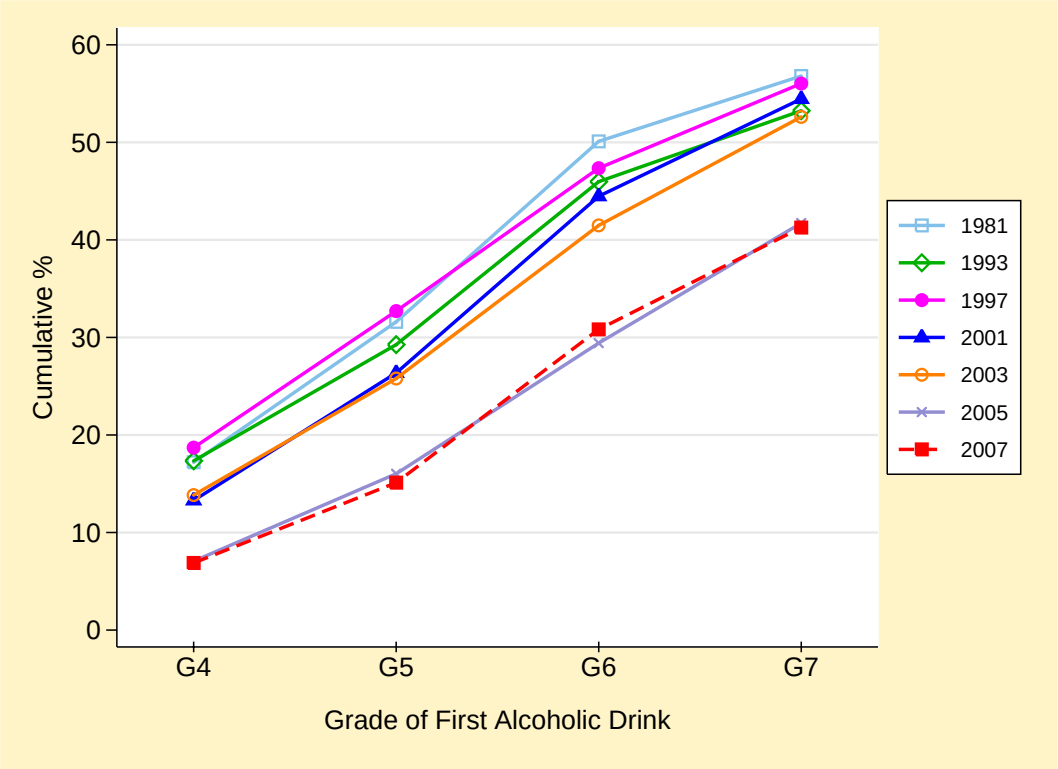


Figure 3.9.3
Grade of First Cannabis Use Among All 7th-Graders, by Year of Survey, 1981–2007 OSDUHS

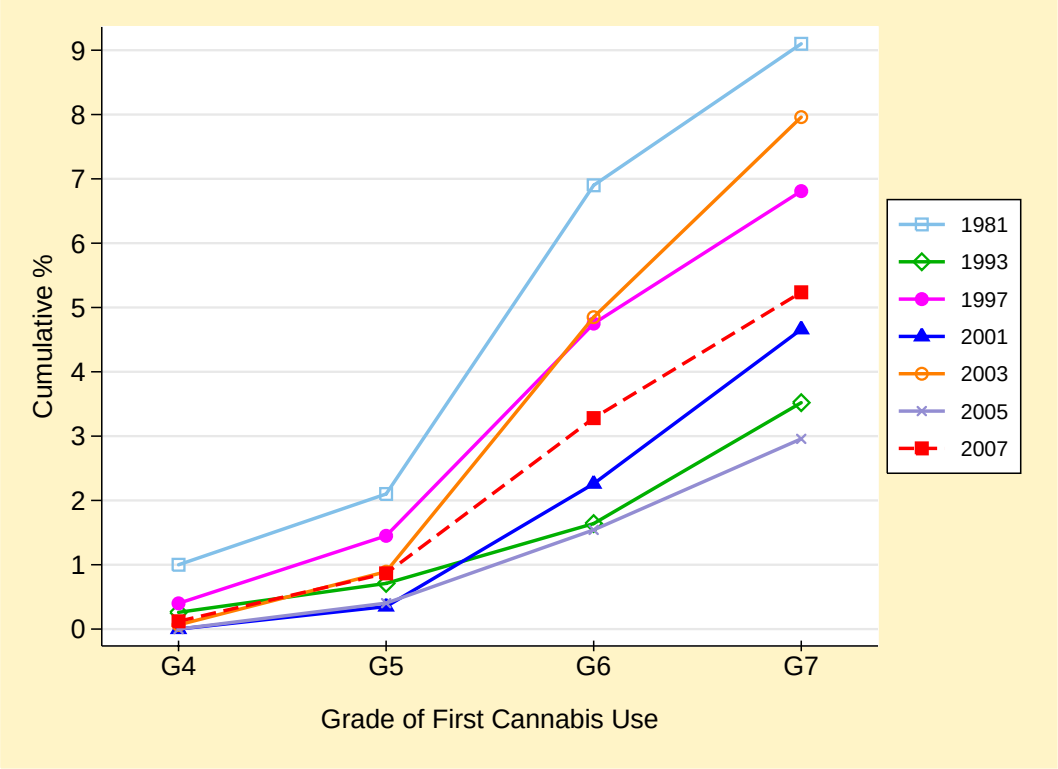


Figure 3.9.4
Percentage of 7th-Graders Reporting Smoking, Alcohol Use, and Cannabis Use During the Past Year, 1977–2007 OSDUHS

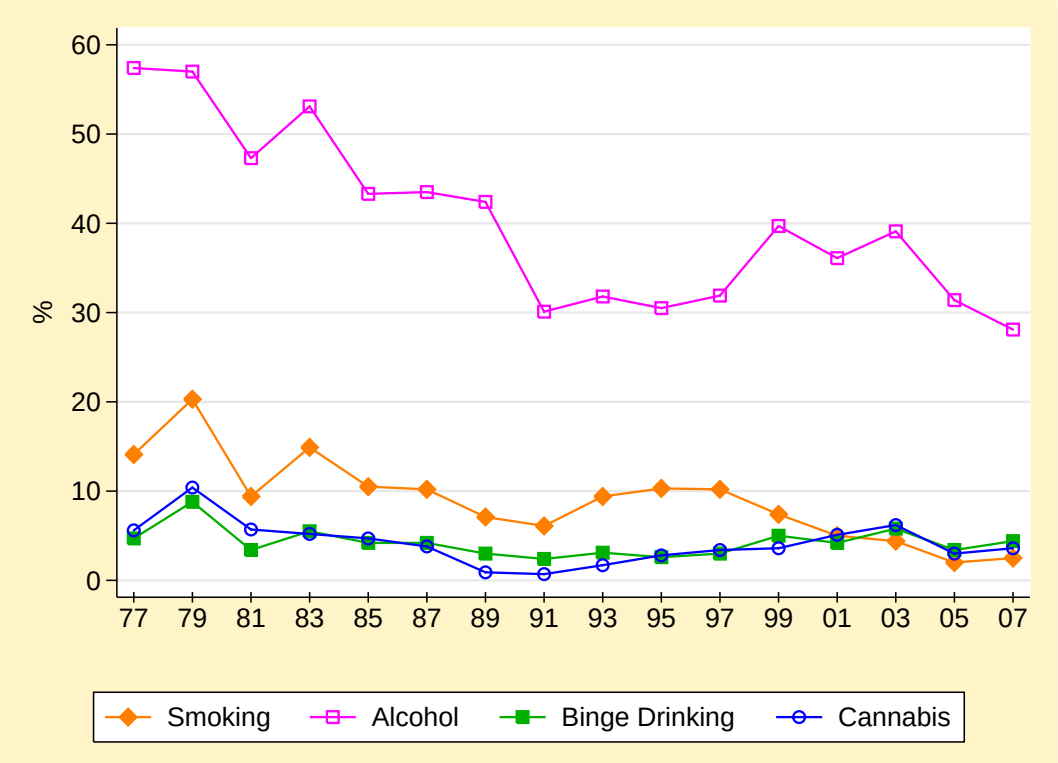


Figure 3.9.5
Percentage of 7th-Graders Reporting Inhalant Use During the Past Year, 1977–2007 OSDUHS

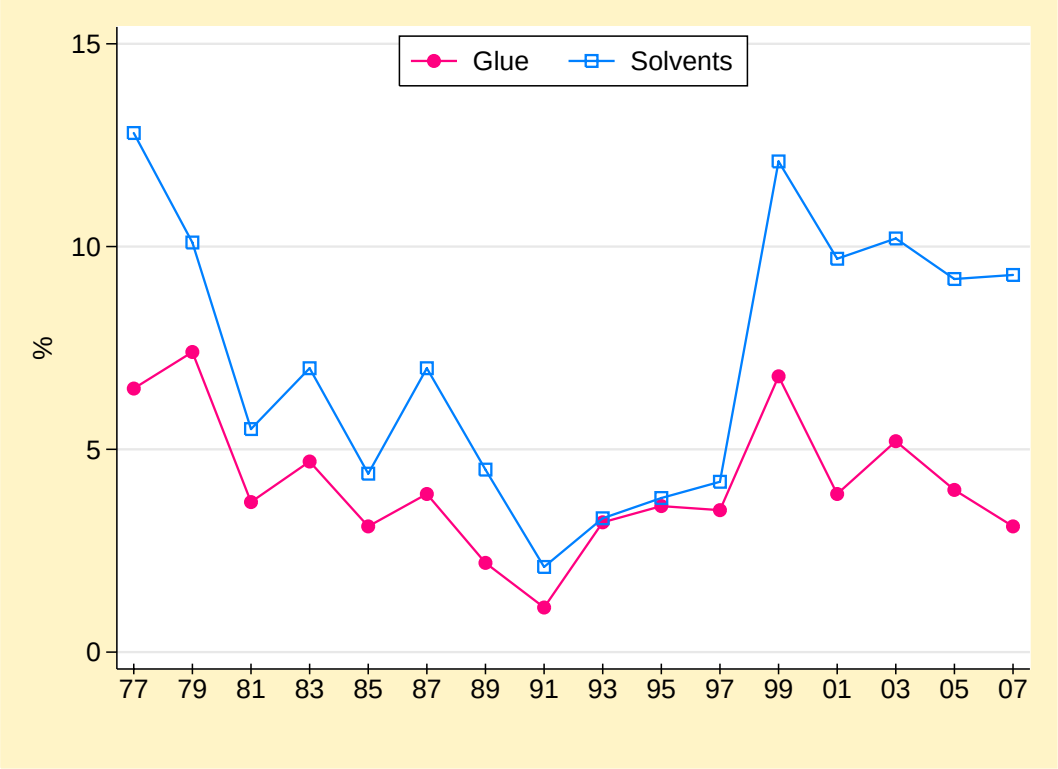
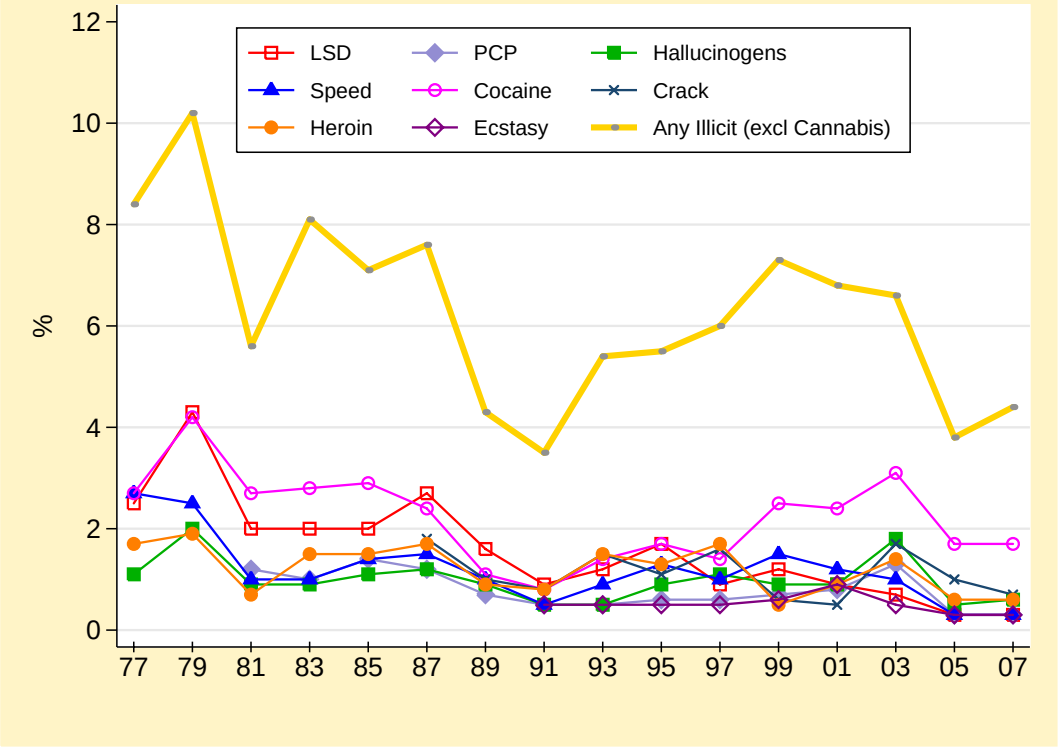


Figure 3.9.6
Percentage of 7th-Graders Reporting Illicit Drug Use During the Past Year, 1977–2007 OSDUHS



Age of Onset for Smoking, Drinking, and Cannabis Use, 1981 – 2007

(Figures 3.9.7 – 3.9.10)

As previously mentioned, early onset of substance use is a risk factor for dependence and other problems later in life. In this section we present the average age of onset for cigarette, alcohol, and cannabis use among grade 11 users (ages 16-17). We provide this analysis for the years between 1981 and 2007. We selected grade 11 for two reasons: (1) it is the oldest grade for which we had data that spanned back the furthest, and (2) grade 11 is typically the peak grade of most substance use.

Mean Ages

- In 2007, the average age of first use of cigarettes (smoking one whole cigarette) among grade 11 smokers was 13.3 years. The average age of first drink of alcohol among grade 11 drinkers was 13.5 years, and the average age of first drunkenness among 11th-grade drinkers was 14.0. The average age of first cannabis use among grade 11 users was 14.0 years.

- Also notable in Figure 3.9.7 is that the pattern of use of these three substances has generally been constant since the beginning of the survey. That is, smoking a cigarette typically occurs first, followed by drinking alcohol, and then cannabis use.

Smoking

- As seen in Figures 3.9.7 and 3.9.8, the average onset age for smoking increased between 1981 and 1995, decreased between 1997 and 2001, but has increased again since then.

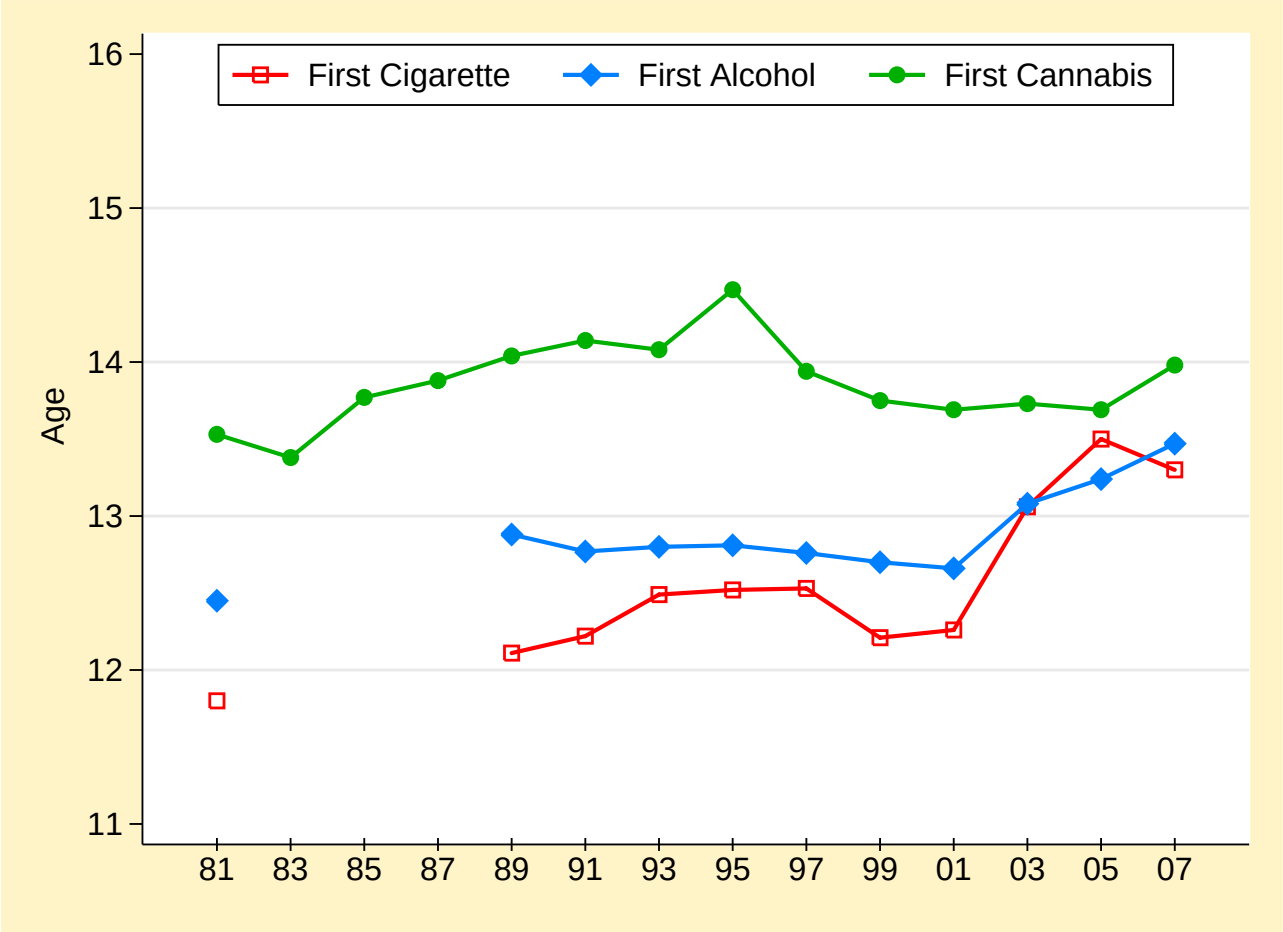
Drinking

- As seen in Figures 3.9.7 and 3.9.9, the average onset age for drinking has increased since 2001.

Cannabis Use

- The average age of onset for cannabis use increased between 1981 and 1995, and then decreased up until 1999. Between 1999 and 2005, onset age remained stable. However, the average age of first use increased again in 2007 (see Figures 3.9.7 and 3.9.10).

Figure 3.9.7
Mean Age of First Cigarette Among 11th-Grade Smokers, First Alcoholic Drink Among 11th-Grade Drinkers, and First Cannabis Use Among 11th-Grade Users, 1981–2007 OSDUHS



	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Cigarettes	11.85	--	--	--	12.11	12.22	12.49	12.52	12.53	12.21	12.26	13.06	13.5	13.30
Alcohol	12.45	--	--	--	12.88	12.77	12.80	12.81	12.76	12.70	12.66	13.08	13.24	13.47
Cannabis	13.53	13.38	13.77	13.88	14.04	14.14	14.08	14.47	13.94	13.75	13.69	13.73	13.69	13.98

Note: age of first cigarette and of first alcoholic drink were not asked between 1983 and 1987.

Figure 3.9.8
Grade of First Cigarette Among 11th-Grade Smokers, by Year of Survey, 1981–2007 OSDUHS

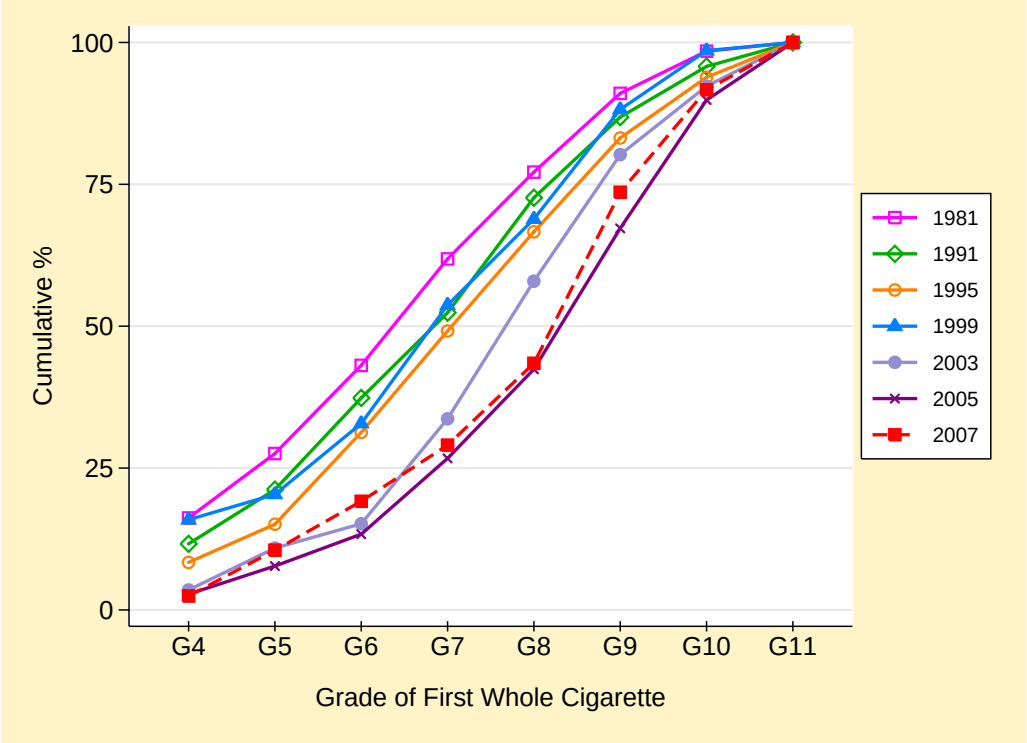


Figure 3.9.9
Grade of First Alcoholic Drink Among 11th-Grade Drinkers, by Year of Survey, 1981–2007 OSDUHS

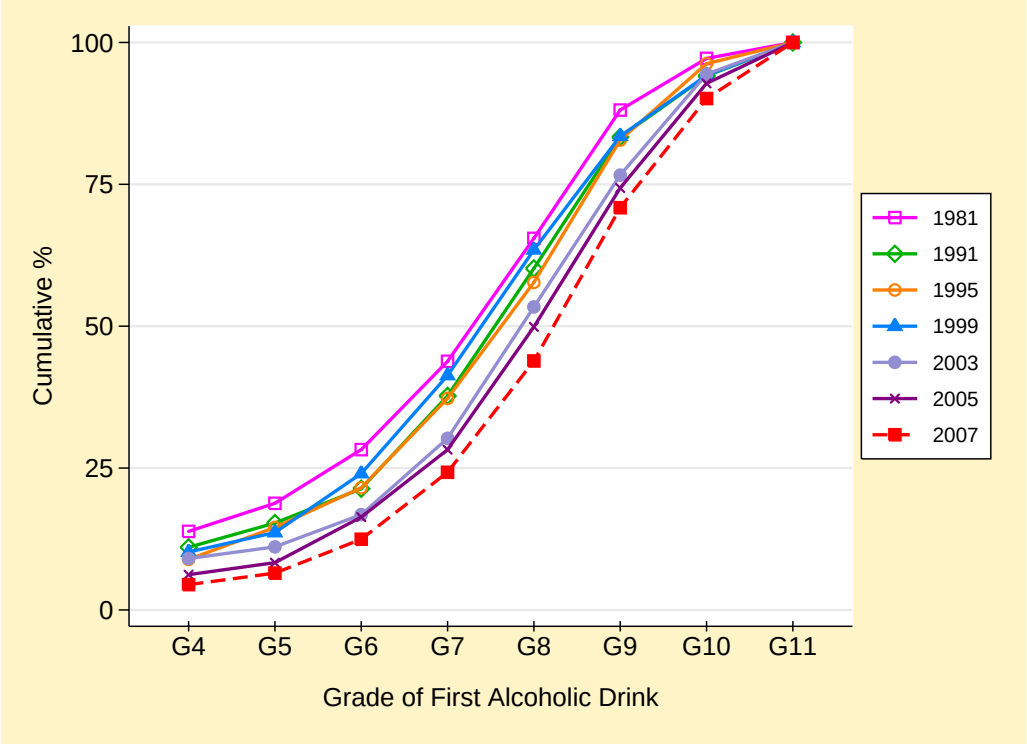
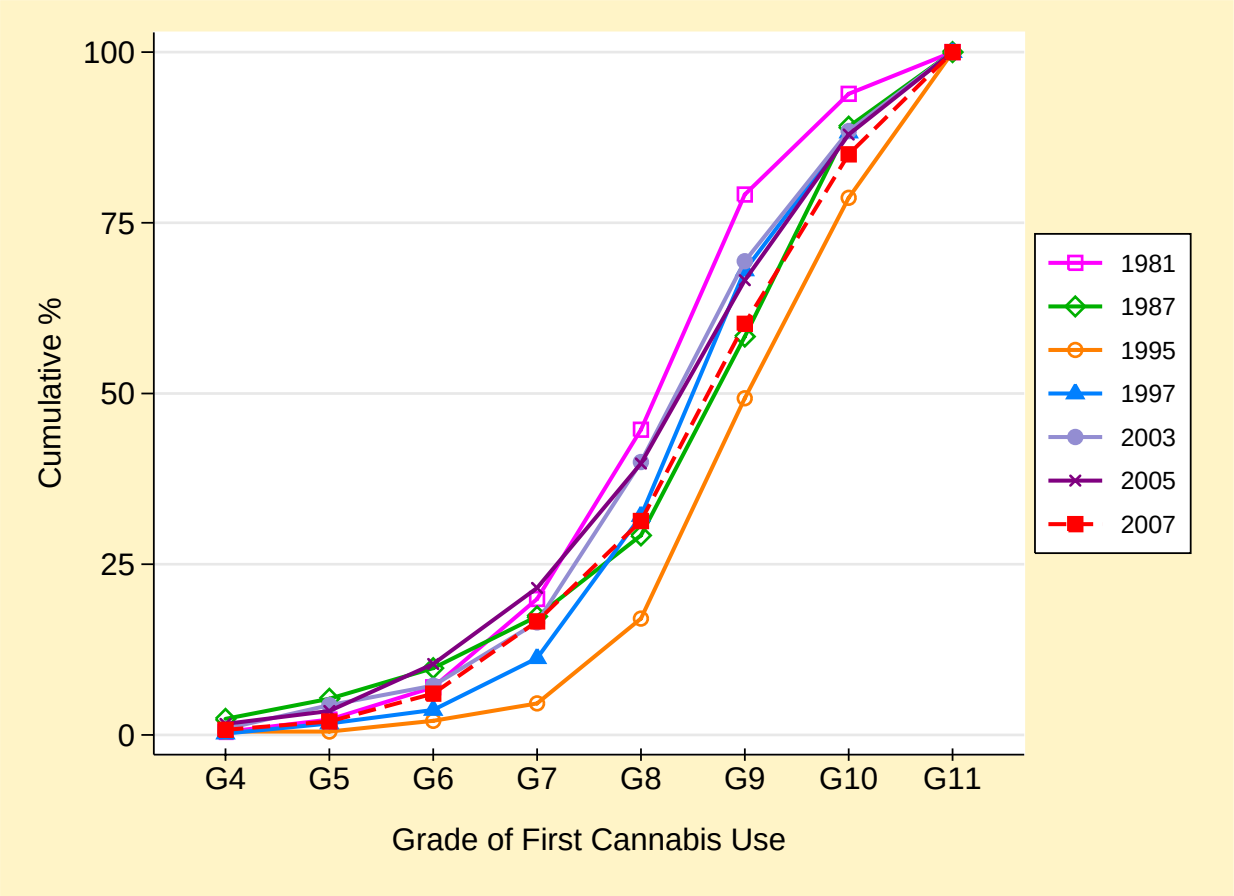


Figure 3.9.10
Grade of First Cannabis Use Among 11th-Grade Users, by Year of Survey, 1981–2007 OSDUHS



3.10 Consequences and Problems Related to Substance Use

Drinking and Driving

(Table 3.10.1; Figures 3.10.1, 3.10.2)

2007: Grades 10 to 12

- In 2007, 11.6% of drivers in grades 10 to 12 drove within an hour after consuming 2 or more alcoholic drinks at least one time during the past 12 months. This estimate represents about 31,800 drivers in grades 10 to 12.

- Male drivers are more likely than female drivers to drink and drive (14.1% vs 8.8%).

- Despite some variation, there is no significant variation by grade.

- There is no significant regional variation in drinking and driving rates.

1999 – 2007: Grades 10 to 12

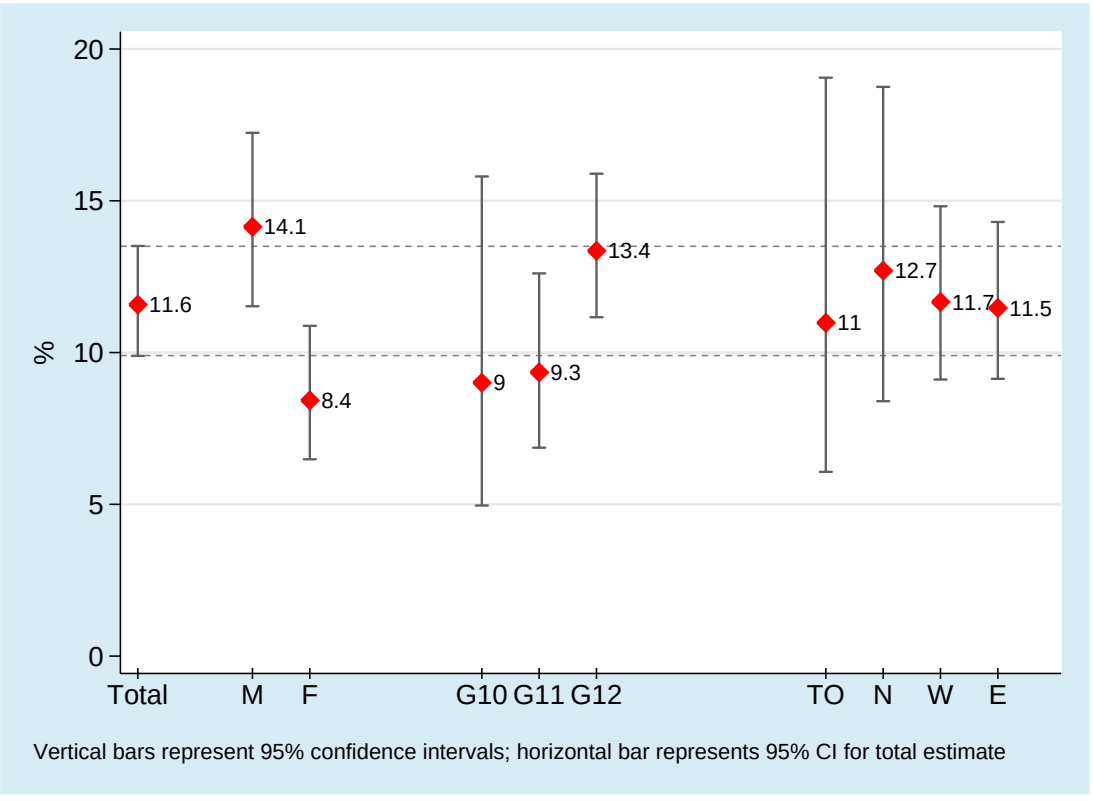
- As seen in Table 3.10.1, has been no significant change in the rate of drinking and driving among the total sample of adolescent drivers between 1999 and 2007.

- Among the subgroups, only students in the North show a significantly lower rate in 2007 (12.7%) compared to 1999 (26.0%).

1977 – 2007: Grade 11 only

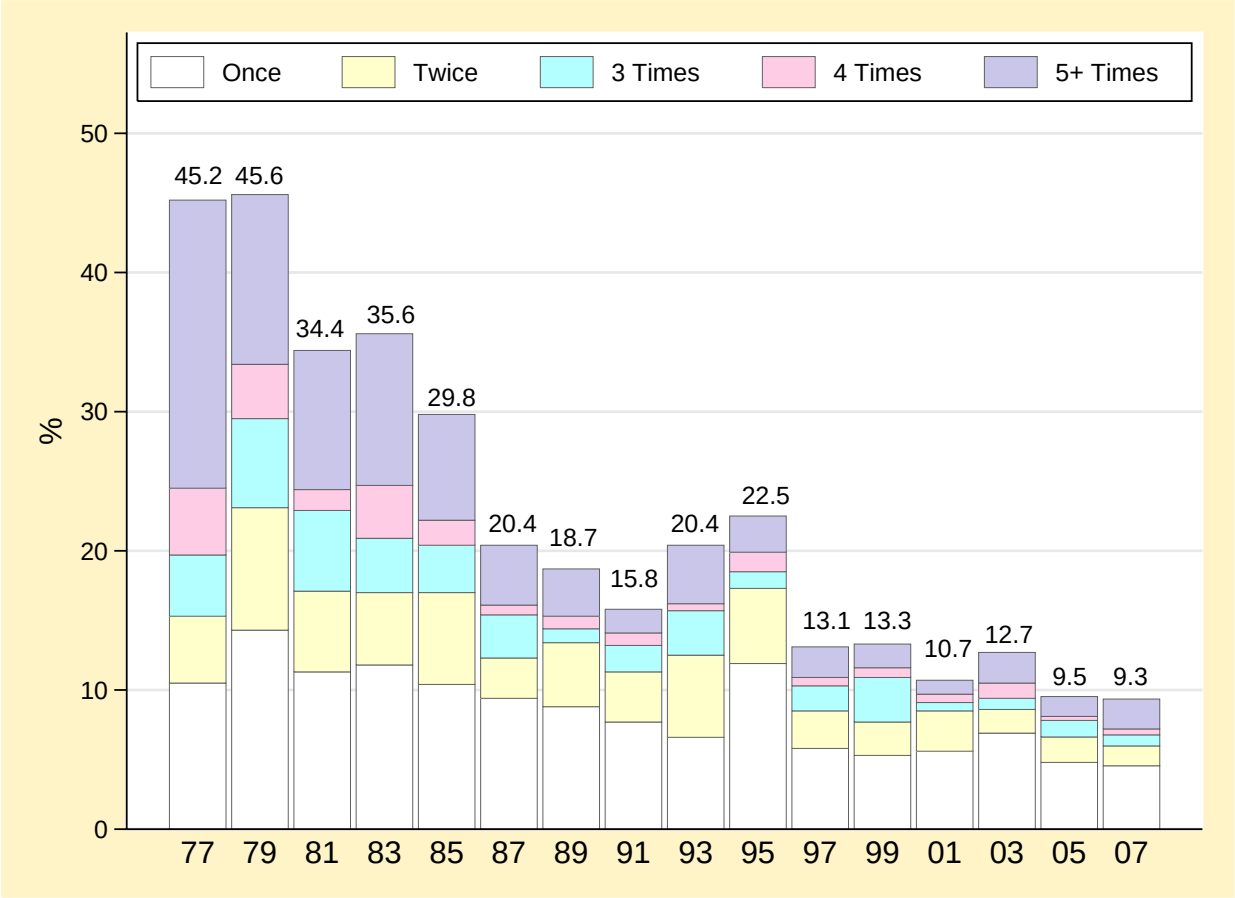
- Figure 3.10.2 shows trends in the frequency of drinking and driving among grade 11 licensed drivers (including graduated licences). Drinking and driving has significantly declined over the long-term among 11th-graders, especially since 1977 when it was at an all-time high.

Figure 3.10.1
Percentage of Drivers in Grades 10 to 12 Reporting Drinking and Driving at Least Once in the Past Year, by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Figure 3.10.2
Driven within an Hour of Drinking Two or More Drinks (11th-Grade Licensed Drivers only), 1977–2007 OSDUHS



	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Sample N	314	558	436	556	563	638	578	646	401	560	614	451	374	824	965	794
Average	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Never	54.8	54.3	65.6	64.4	70.2	79.4	81.4	84.2	79.6	77.4	86.8	86.6	89.3	87.3	90.5	90.7
Once	10.5	14.3	11.3	11.8	10.4	9.4	8.8	7.7	6.6	11.9	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.9	4.8	4.6
Twice	4.8	8.8	5.8	5.2	6.6	2.9	4.6	3.6	5.9	5.4	2.7	2.4	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.4
3 Times	4.4	6.4	5.8	3.9	3.4	3.1	1.0	1.9	3.2	1.2	1.8	3.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.8
4 times	4.8	3.9	1.5	3.8	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.1	<0.5	<0.5
5+ Times	20.7	12.2	10.0	10.9	7.6	4.3	3.4	1.7	4.2	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.1

Table 3.10.1: Percentage of Students in Grades 10 to 12 with a Driver's Licence Reporting Drinking and Driving at Least Once During the Past Year, 1999 – 2007

		1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
	(N=)	(1009)	(847)	(1973)	(2280)	(1897)
Total		**14.0**	**14.2**	**13.8**	**13.6**	**11.6**
(95% CI)		(11.1-17.6)	(11.1-17.9)	(11.9-16.0)	(11.8-15.6)	(9.9-13.5)
Sex						
	Males	**17.6**	**19.0**	**19.5**	**17.7**	**14.1**
		(14.0-21.8)	(14.2-25.1)	(16.5-22.9)	(15.0-20.7)	(11.5-17.2)
	Females	**9.8**	**7.4**	**7.8**	**8.5**	**8.4**
		(6.4-14.7)	(4.6-11.8)	(6.0-10.0)	(6.7-10.7)	(6.5-10.9)
Grade						
	10	**8.1**	**9.8**	**9.8**	**7.6**	**9.0**
		(4.0-15.5)	(4.4-20.6)	(6.1-15.4)	(4.2-13.3)	(5.0-15.8)
	11	**13.4**	**10.7**	**12.7**	**9.5**	**9.3**
		(9.1-19.4)	(8.0-14.2)	(10.3-15.6)	(7.3-12.4)	(6.9-12.6)
	12	**16.3**	**20.9**	**16.2**	**17.4**	**13.4**
		(11.4-22.8)	(15.4-27.7)	(13.1-19.8)	(14.7-20.6)	(11.2-15.9)
Region						
	Toronto	**7.3**	**13.2**	**12.4**	**9.8**	**11.0**
		(3.0-16.9)	(10.7-16.2)	(8.5-17.9)	(5.7-16.1)	(6.1-19.1)
	North	**26.0**	**12.5**	**16.8**	**16.8**	**12.7** [b]
		(17.3-37.2)	(9.0-17.0)	(12.0-23.0)	(12.9-21.5)	(8.4-18.8)
	West	**13.6**	**18.5**	**13.9**	**15.6**	**11.7**
		(9.8-18.6)	(13.1-25.6)	(10.6-18.0)	(12.9-18.7)	(9.1-14.8)
	East	**12.9**	**8.2**	**13.6**	**12.1**	**11.5**
		(7.7-21.0)	(4.8-13.5)	(11.0-16.7)	(9.1-15.9)	(9.1-14.3)

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) 2007 vs. 2005, no significant differences; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, $p<.01$;
Q: How often in the last 12 months, have you driven within an hour of drinking two or more drinks of alcohol?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Cannabis Use and Driving

(Table 3.10.2; Figure 3.10.3)

Beginning in 2001, the *OSDUHS* asks students how often, if at all, they had driven a vehicle within one hour of using cannabis during the past 12 months. We present the percentage of drivers in grades 10 to 12 who report doing so at least once.

2007: Grades 10 to 12

- In 2007, 15.6% of drivers in grades 10 to 12 report driving after using cannabis. This estimate represents about 42,600 drivers in grades 10 to 12.

- Male drivers are significantly more likely than female drivers to use cannabis and drive (17.9% vs 12.7%).

- The likelihood of using cannabis and driving increases with grade, ranging from a low of 3.7% among drivers in 10th-grade to a high of 18.9% among drivers in 12th-grade.

- There is no significant regional variation.

2001 – 2007: Grades 10 to 12

☐ As seen in Table 3.10.2, there is a significant decline in using cannabis and driving among the total sample of adolescent drivers between 2005 (20%) and 2007 (15.6%).

☐ Male drivers show a significant decline in cannabis use and driving, from 25.2% in 2005 down to 17.9% in 2007.

☐ Among the grades, only 10th-graders show a significant decline, from 15.1% in 2005 to 3.7% in 2007.

☐ Only students in the West region show a significant decline, from 24.1% in 2005 down to 14.3% in 2007.

Been a Passenger with a Driver who was Using Alcohol or Drugs

(Table 3.10.3)

Students were asked how often they rode in a vehicle driven by someone who was drinking alcohol, and how often they had rode with a driver who had been using drugs. Both questions refer to the past 12 months before the survey.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- The 2007 survey found that 25.7% of students rode in a vehicle at least once in the past year with a driver who was drinking, and 17.6% with a driver who was using drugs.

- No significant sex differences were found with respect to being a passenger with a driver who was drinking, or who was using drugs.

- Being a passenger with an intoxicated driver (either by alcohol or drugs) increases significantly with grade level.

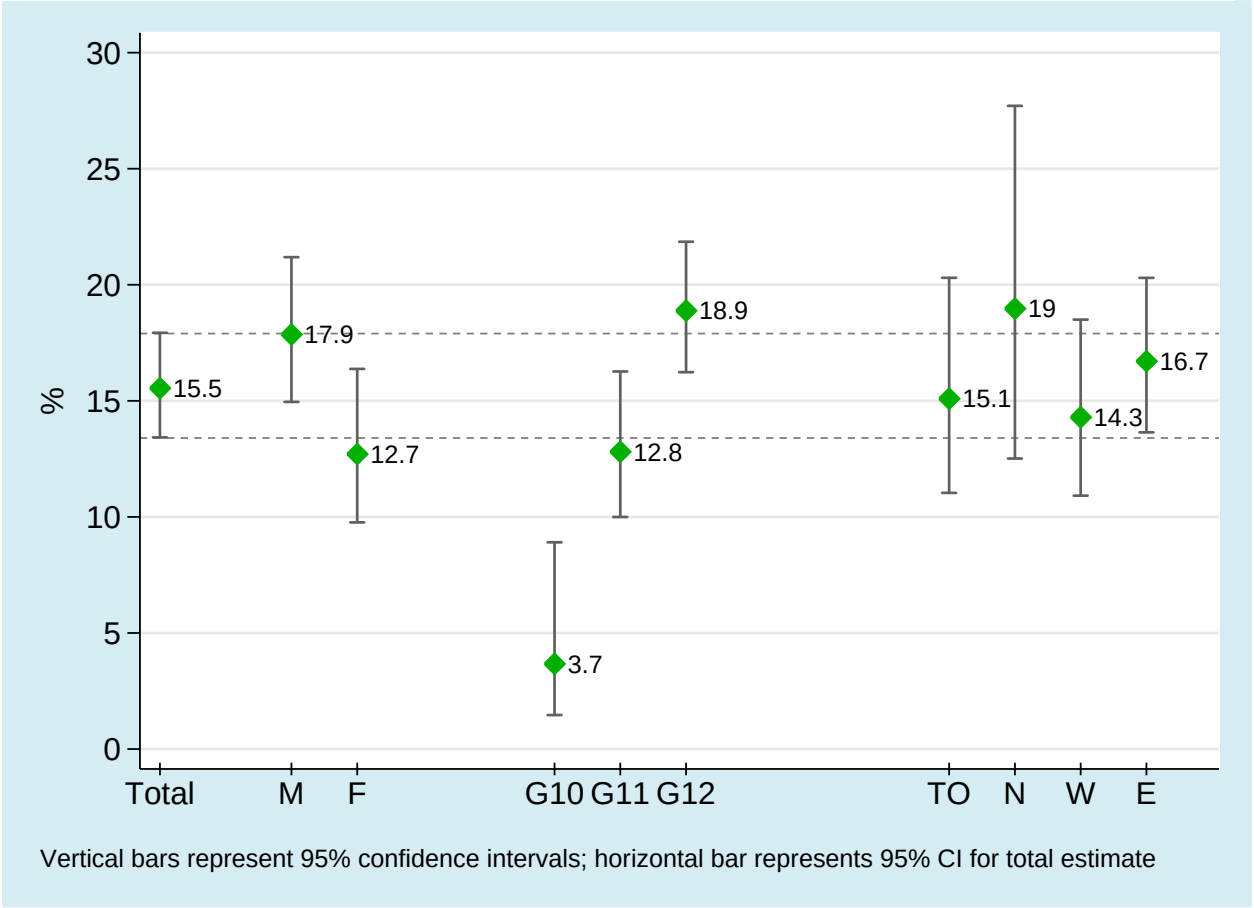
- There are no significant regional differences in the likelihood of riding with someone who was drinking alcohol. However, Toronto students (12.0%) are significantly less likely to report riding with a driver who was using drugs compared to students in the other three regions.

2001 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

☐ The percentage of students who report riding with a driver who was drinking did not significantly change between 2005 (28.8%) and 2007 (25.7%), but the current estimate is lower than that found in 2001 (30.9%).

☐ The percentage of students who report riding in a vehicle with a driver who was using drugs has declined. The 2007 (17.6%) estimate is significantly lower than that from 2005 (21.5%) and 2003 (22.9%).

Figure 3.10.3
Percentage of Drivers in Grades 10 to 12 Reporting Driving After Using Cannabis at Least Once in the Past Year, by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Table 3.10.2: Percentage of Students in Grades 10 to 12 with a Driver's Licence Reporting Cannabis Use and Driving During the Past Year, 2001 – 2007

		2001	2003	2005	2007	
	(N=)	(400)	(1973)	(2280)	(1897)	
Total		**19.9**	**20.1**	**20.0**	**15.6**	[a]
(95% CI)		(14.9-26.0)	(17.3-23.1)	(17.6-22.5)	(13.4-17.9)	
Sex						
	Males	**25.3**	**25.6**	**25.2**	**17.9**	[a]
		(17.3-35.5)	(21.4-30.2)	(22.1-28.7)	(15.0-21.2)	
	Females	**12.6**	**14.1**	**13.4**	**12.7**	
		(8.5-18.4)	(11.3-17.6)	(10.8-16.4)	(9.8-16.4)	
Grade						
	10	**18.9**	**15.9**	**15.1**	**3.7**	[a]
		(9.6-33.9)	(11.3-21.9)	(9.7-22.6)	(1.5-8.9)	
	11	**18.9**	**18.0**	**15.4**	**12.8**	
		(12.7-27.3)	(14.4-22.3)	(12.3-19.1)	(10.0-16.3)	
	12	**21.6**	**23.3**	**23.9**	**18.9**	
		(14.1-31.7)	(18.9-28.3)	(20.5-27.6)	(16.2-21.8)	
Region						
	Toronto	**13.7**	**13.8**	**16.0**	**15.1**	
		(6.1-28.0)	(10.0-19.4)	(10.8-23.1)	(11.0-20.3)	
	North	**17.5**	**24.7**	**21.6**	**19.0**	
		(10.9-27.1)	(16.3-35.6)	(17.0-27.0)	(12.5-27.7)	
	West	**23.9**	**21.0**	**24.1**	**14.3**	[a]
		(17.2-32.2)	(17.0-25.7)	(20.1-28.6)	(10.9-18.5)	
	East	**16.7**	**20.3**	**16.3**	**16.7**	
		(7.8-32.1)	(15.2-26.6)	(12.9-20.3)	(13.6-20.3)	

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) question asked of a random half sample in 2001; (3) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01.
Q: How often in the last 12 months have you driven within an hour of using marijuana or hashish?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.10.3: Percentage of the Total Sample Reporting Riding in a Vehicle with a Driver who was Drinking, and Riding in a Vehicle with a Driver who was using Drugs (at Least Once During the Past Year), 2001 – 2007

	% All Students Riding with a Driver who was Drinking				% All Students Riding with a Driver who was using Drugs		
	2001	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**
(N=)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)	(3464)	(4078)	(3388)
Total	**30.9**	**29.2**	**28.8**	**25.7** [b]	**22.9**	**21.5**	**17.6** [ab]
(95% CI)	(28.5-33.5)	(27.1-31.3)	(26.9-30.8)	(23.6-27.9)	(20.8-25.0)	(19.3-24.0)	(16.1-19.2)
Sex							
Males	**31.5**	**27.6**	**26.7**	**24.7** [b]	**21.1**	**21.2**	**16.2** [ab]
	(28.2-34.9)	(25.0-30.5)	(24.3-29.2)	(22.2-27.5)	(18.3-24.1)	(18.3-24.5)	(14.2-18.2)
Females	**30.4**	**30.6**	**31.2**	**26.8**	**24.5**	**21.9**	**19.0** [b]
	(26.7-34.3)	(27.7-33.6)	(28.5-33.9)	(23.9-29.9)	(21.8-27.3)	(19.3-24.7)	(16.8-21.4)
Grade							
7	**17.5**	**21.2**	**17.7**	**14.0**	**9.4**	**6.1**	**2.8** [b]
	(12.9-23.4)	(16.6-26.8)	(14.1-22.0)	(10.8-18.0)	(6.1-14.1)	(3.6-10.0)	(1.6-4.9)
8	**23.2**	**25.2**	**19.9**	**17.3**	**11.1**	**9.2**	**5.6** [b]
	(16.5-31.5)	(21.1-29.8)	(16.7-23.5)	(13.9-21.4)	(8.0-15.3)	(6.3-13.2)	(3.5-9.1)
9	**31.5**	**24.0**	**27.3**	**22.0** [b]	**17.4**	**15.2**	**13.9**
	(25.1-38.6)	(20.1-28.4)	(23.2-31.9)	(18.4-26.0)	(14.0-21.3)	(11.8-19.2)	(10.6-18.1)
10	**36.0**	**30.2**	**28.9**	**24.9** [b]	**23.3**	**23.6**	**17.9**
	(30.8-41.7)	(25.5-35.4)	(24.5-33.7)	(21.2-29.0)	(19.0-28.3)	(20.0-27.7)	(14.8-21.6)
11	**40.0**	**38.3**	**36.5**	**33.1**	**33.8**	**34.7**	**25.0** [ab]
	(33.4-46.9)	(33.9-42.8)	(31.9-41.2)	(29.0-37.4)	(28.7-39.3)	(31.2-38.3)	(21.6-28.7)
12	**36.2**	**34.1**	**39.4**	**37.4**	**37.0**	**38.0**	**34.0**
	(28.9-44.1)	(30.1-38.2)	(34.8-44.3)	(31.8-43.4)	(31.4-43.0)	(33.7-42.5)	(29.3-39.1)
Region							
Toronto	**26.1**	**27.1**	**21.3**	**19.9**	**20.7**	**15.3**	**12.0** [b]
	(19.0-34.6)	(21.6-33.4)	(18.6-24.3)	(14.3-26.9)	(17.0-25.0)	(11.6-20.0)	(9.4-15.1)
North	**34.7**	**29.8**	**31.7**	**27.2**	**27.0**	**27.2**	**22.3**
	(30.9-38.8)	(26.0-33.8)	(26.7-37.2)	(22.8-32.1)	(21.7-33.2)	(23.6-31.3)	(18.1-27.2)
West	**32.8**	**32.5**	**30.0**	**27.9**	**22.7**	**23.6**	**19.0**
	(29.2-36.5)	(29.4-35.6)	(26.9-33.3)	(25.3-30.6)	(19.9-25.8)	(20.5-27.0)	(16.5-21.7)
East	**30.2**	**25.1**	**31.2**	**25.6**	**23.2**	**20.9**	**17.7**
	(26.5-34.2)	(21.6-28.9)	(27.6-35.1)	(21.4-30.4)	(18.9-28.0)	(16.6-26.1)	(15.3-20.4)

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) each question asked of a random half sample in each year; (3) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 2001 (2003 for driver was using drugs) significant difference, p<.01.

Q: How often in the **last 12 months** did you ride in a car or other vehicle **driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol**? How often in the **last 12 months** did you ride in a car or other vehicle **driven by someone who had been using drugs** (other than alcohol)?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Drug Use Problem

(Table 3.10.4; Figure 3.10.4)

Starting in 2003, the *OSDUHS* included the six-item "CRAFFT" screener in order to gauge drug use problems experienced by students (Knight, Shrier, Bravender, et al., 1999). The six items (outlined in Table 3.10.4) pertain to problems experienced during the past 12 months. A total score of two or more problems is used to identify adolescents who may have a drug use problem – that is, those who may be in need of treatment.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Among the six CRAFFT problems, riding in a vehicle with a driver who was using drugs is experienced the most (about 18%), followed by using drugs to relax or feel better (about 15%).

- 14.9% of students report at least two of the six CRAFFT symptoms, and, therefore, may have a problem with drug use. This percentage represents about 160,000 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12.

- There is no sex difference with respect to indicating a drug use problem: 14.9% of males and 14.8% of females.

- There is significant grade variation: the likelihood of a drug use problem is lowest among 7th-graders (2.0%) and highest among 12th-graders (24.7%).

- Although Toronto students are least likely to report a drug use problem, the regional differences are not statistically significant.

2003 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

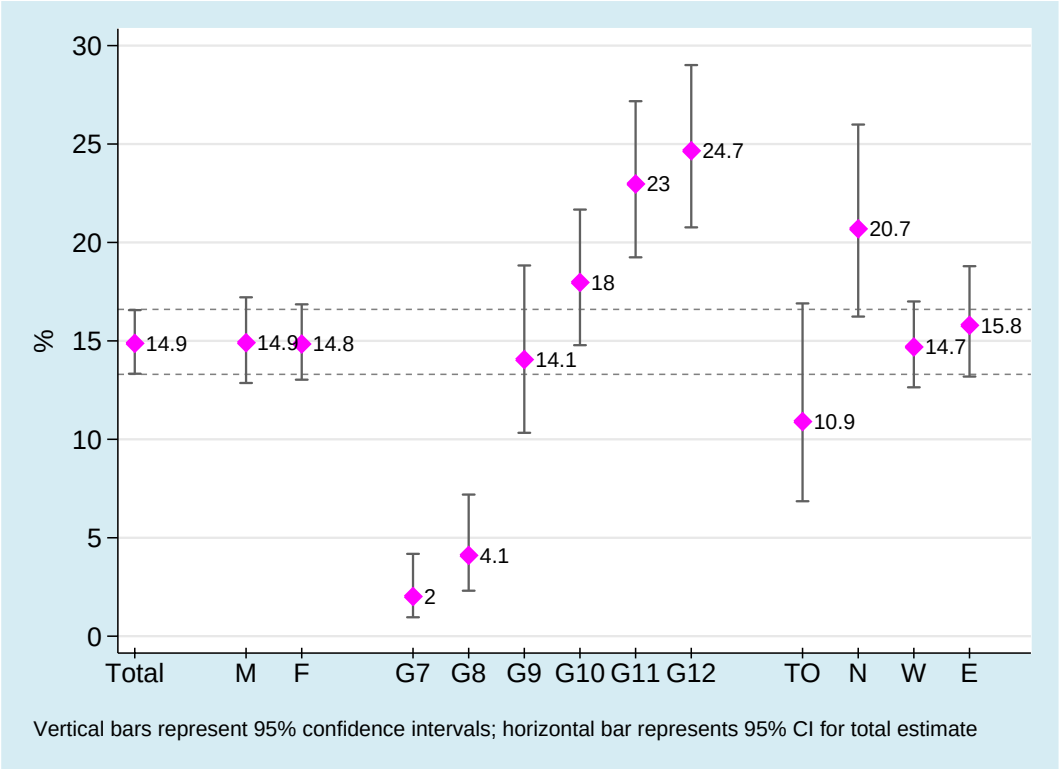
- The percentage of students in 2007 (14.9%) indicating a drug use problem is not significantly different from that found in 2005 (16.4%) or in 2003 (17.5%).

Table 3.10.4: Percentage of the Total Sample Reporting a Drug Use Problem ("CRAFFT") During the Past Year, 2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7 to 12)

CRAFFT Item	% "yes" among the Total Sample (N=3,388)
"In the last 12 months…."	
1. did you ride in a **c**ar or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using drugs (other than alcohol)?	17.6
2. did you use drugs to **r**elax, feel better about yourself, or fit in?	14.7
3. did you use drugs while you were by yourself (**a**lone)?	8.9
4. did you **f**orget things you did while using drugs?	8.2
5. did your **f**amily or friends tell you that you should cut down on your use of drugs?	4.5
6. did you get into **t**rouble while using drugs?	4.6
CRAFFT 2+ Score	**14.9**
(95% CI)	**(13.3-16.6)**

Notes: (1) those responding "yes" to 2 or more problems on the CRAFFT screener may have a drug use problem that requires treatment; (2) based on a random half sample.
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.10.4
Percentage Reporting a Drug Use Problem (CRAFFT 2+) by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Problematic Consequences Due to Substance Use

(Table 3.10.5)

2007: Grades 7 to 12

Table 3.10.5 shows the percentage of 7th- to 12th-graders reporting problematic consequences from alcohol and drug use, experienced during their lifetime.

- Among all students, 4.9% report being arrested or warned by the police about their drinking, and 2.6% report being arrested or warned about their drug use.

- A small percentage (1.7%) of all students report having seen a doctor or visited a hospital because of their drinking. A smaller percentage (0.8%) report seeing a doctor because of drug use.

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

☐ Over the short-term, there are no significant changes in the percentage experiencing problems stemming from alcohol or drug use.

1981 – 2007: Grades 7, 9, and 11

☐ No major long-term changes in alcohol- or drug-related consequences are evident.

Table 3.10.5: Percentage of Total Sample Reporting Lifetime Alcohol and Drug Use Problems, 1981 – 2007

	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N^1)										(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(3648)	(2935)
(N^2)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(1862)	(1488)
Ever Arrested or Warned by Police Because of Your Use of Alcohol														
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.7	5.4	5.4	4.6	4.9
Total[2]	5.0	5.5	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.6	3.9	4.6	5.2	6.4	4.8	4.8	5.0	3.0
Ever Arrested or Warned by Police Because of Your Use of Drugs														
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	3.7	4.4	3.1	2.6
Total[2]	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.6	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.4	2.2
Ever Seen a Doctor or Been in Hospital Because of Your Use of Alcohol														
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.7	1.7
Total[2]	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.1
Ever Seen a Doctor or Been in Hospital Because of Your Use of Drugs														
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8
Total[2]	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.8

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) entries are percentage responding "yes"; (4) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (5) based on a random half sample in 2005 and 2007.

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment

In addition to asking students about alcohol and drug use problems, we also surveyed students about their treatment experiences. Specifically, we asked "*Have you been in a treatment program during the last 12 months because of your alcohol or drug use?"*

- In 2007, 1.5% (range: 1.2%-1.8%) of students indicated that they had received either alcohol and/or drug treatment (data not tabled). This estimate represents about 14,700 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12.

- The 2007 percentage (1.5%) of students who sought treatment is significantly higher than that found in 2005 (0.7%), but resembles the 2003 estimate (1.4%).

Coexisting Alcohol and Mental Health Problems (Figures 3.10.5, 3.10.6)

In addition to substance problem indicators, the *OSDUHS* also contains indicators of poor mental health. Specifically, the survey includes the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ12), which is a screening instrument designed to detect current elevated psychological distress (symptoms of anxiety and depression) (Goldberg, Oldehinkel, & Ormel, 1998; McDowell & Newell, 1996). For our present purpose, we examine the percentage reporting at least 3 of the 12 GHQ problems.

Figure 3.10.5 displays the percentage of all students in grades 7 to 12 who report hazardous drinking according to the AUDIT (those scoring 8+); the percentage reporting psychological distress according to the GHQ (those scoring 3+); and the percentage who report both problems.

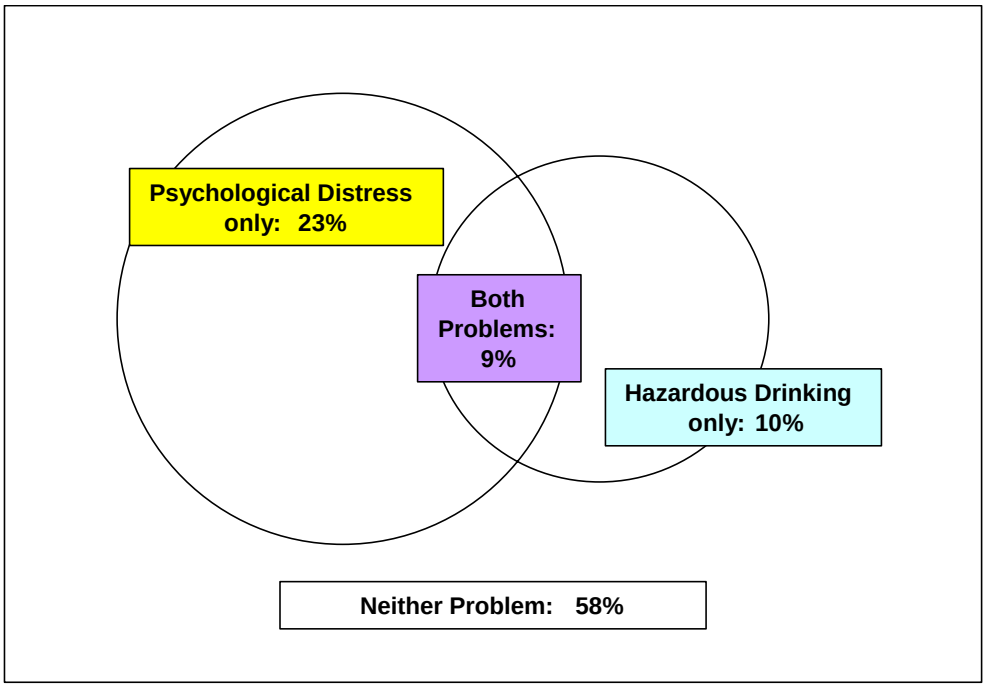
- As seen in Figure 3.10.6, in 2007, 8.6% of all students (about 89,900 Ontario students) indicate both hazardous drinking and elevated psychological distress.

- Females are more likely than males to report coexisting problems (11.6% vs 5.7%).

- Coexisting problems increase with grade, from 0.6% of 7th-graders to 16.0% of 12th-graders.

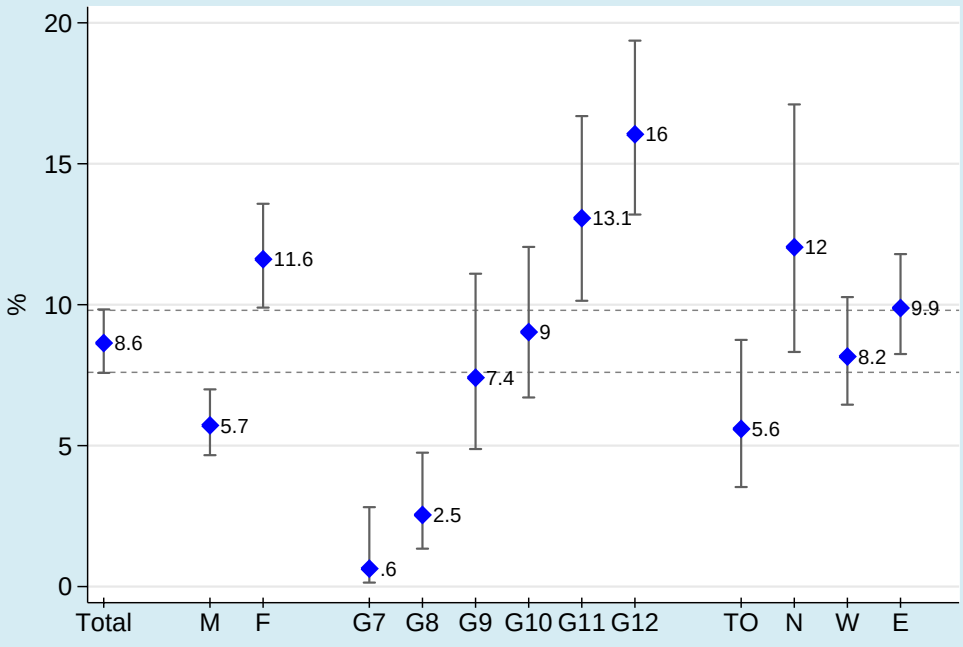
- There are significant regional differences, with students in the North (12.0%) most likely to indicate coexisting problems, while students in Toronto (5.6%) are least likely.

Figure 3.10.5
Coexisting Problems: Hazardous Drinking and Elevated Psychological Distress, 2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7 to 12)



Based on a random half sample (N=3,388)

Figure 3.10.6
Percentage Reporting Coexisting Hazardous Drinking and Elevated Psychological Distress by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

3.11 Attitudes and Perceptions

Perceptions of Risk and Disapproval

(Tables 3.11.1, 3.11.2; Figure 3.11.1)

Research has shown that drug-related attitudes and beliefs correlate with both increases and decreases in rates of drug use (Bachman, Wadsworth, O'Malley, Johnston, & Schulenberg, 1997; Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, & Schulenberg, 2007). Because the *OSDUHS* is cross-sectional, we cannot necessarily attribute attitudes and beliefs as causal factors in the changing rates of drug use. We can, however, examine the extent to which beliefs and drug use vary with time.

In Table 3.11.1, we display the percentage of students who believe there is a "**great risk"** that people will harm themselves if they used various drugs. In Table 3.11.2, we display the percentage who "**strongly disapprove"** of people aged 18 and older using particular drugs.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Among the drug behaviours surveyed, students feel that the greatest risk of harm is associated with regular marijuana use (52.5%), followed by trying ecstasy (40.7%), trying cocaine (37.2%), trying LSD (36.3%), daily smoking (31.2%), binge drinking on weekends (27.4%), and trying cannabis (19.4%).

- Perceptions of risk significantly increase with grade for daily smoking, trying cocaine, LSD, and ecstasy, but *decrease with grade* for cannabis use (trying and regular use).

- A majority of students strongly disapprove of trying ecstasy (55.8%), trying LSD (52.6%), and trying cocaine (51.9%). Almost half (47.6%) strongly disapprove of smoking marijuana regularly. A smaller magnitude (about one-third) of students strongly disapproves of trying cannabis and of binge drinking on weekends.

1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Between 1999 and 2007, there was a significant increase in the disapproval of trying cannabis (from 26.3% up to 32.4%), as well as the disapproval of regular marijuana use (from 43.4% up to 47.6%).

- The perception of great risk in trying cocaine is significantly higher in 2007 (37.2%) compared to 1999 (33.3%). There was also an increase in 2007 (51.3%) in the percentage that strongly disapproves of trying cocaine compared to 2005 (45.3%) and 1999 (40.1%).

- Between 1999 and 2007, there was a significant increase in the percentage of students who believe there is great risk in trying LSD (from 28.9% to 36.3%) and a parallel increase in the disapproval of trying LSD (from 38.1% to 52.6%).

- The perception of great risk in trying ecstasy is significantly higher in 2007 (40.7%) compared to 2001 (32.2%). There was also a parallel increase in the percentage that strongly disapproves of trying ecstasy (from 38.8% in 2001 to 55.8% in 2007).

- The percentage of students who believe there is great risk in daily smoking is significantly higher in 2007 (31.2%) compared to 2005 (27.9%) and 2003 (24.0%).

1989 – 2007: Grades 7, 9, and 11

☐ Over the long-term, risk perceptions surrounding the use of most of the substances asked about decreased somewhat in the late 1990s, but have steadily increased in recent years.

☐ Disapproval of any cannabis use declined in the late 1980s and early 1990s, but it has been on gradual upswing since the late 1990s.

☐ Disapproval of trying cocaine declined up until 2001, and has since increased.

☐ Disapproval of trying LSD has been increasing since 1997.

Figure 3.11.1
Percentage Reporting "Great Risk" of Harm and "Strongly Disapprove" of Drug Using Behaviours, 2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7 to 12)

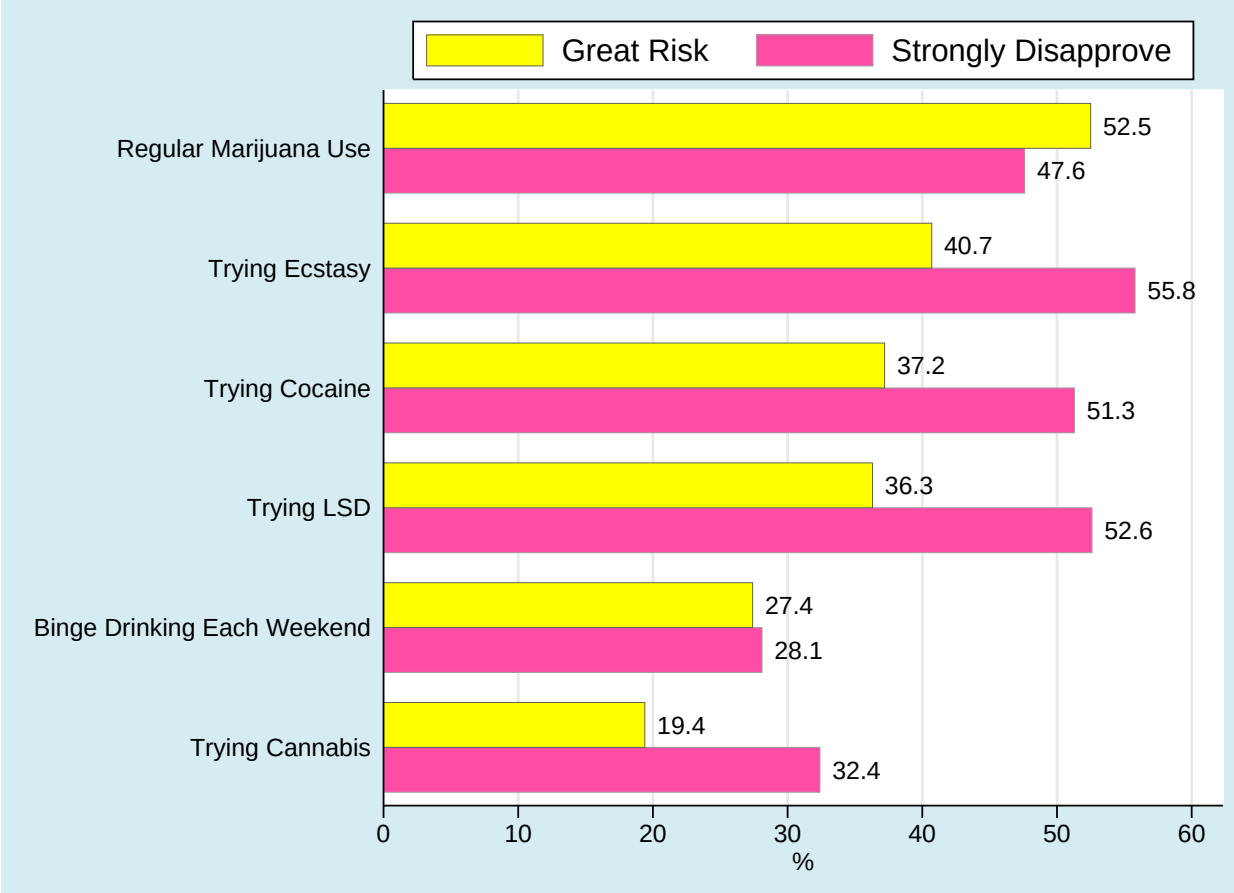


Table 3.11.1: Percentage Reporting Great Risk in Using Drugs by Grade, 1989 – 2007

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])						(4447)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)
(N[2])	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(953)	(1618)	(1862)	(1488)
Great Risk in Trying Cannabis Once or Twice										
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**19.2**	**19.7**	**19.2**	**20.6**	**19.4**
Total [2]	**29.1**	**32.4**	**28.5**	**21.7**	**20.1**	**19.4**	**18.8**	**19.9**	**22.8**	**21.0**
Grade 7	39.3	37.0	35.3	34.1	33.4	28.4	27.0	30.8	32.7	29.7
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	27.7	30.5	29.4	24.7	27.0
Grade 9	29.4	35.4	29.6	21.4	17.6	16.6	18.5	18.8	21.8	20.0
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	13.9	16.6	13.3	18.9	14.6
Grade 11	18.0	25.2	21.8	11.6	11.6	15.2	11.1	12.4	14.9	14.0
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	13.8	16.0	14.6	12.9	14.2
Great Risk in Smoking Marijuana Regularly										
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**52.2**	**49.4**	**54.9**	**53.4**	**52.5**
Total [2]	**75.4**	**73.3**	**70.2**	**60.1**	**57.6**	**53.2**	**48.3**	**56.5**	**53.0**	**54.0**
Grade 7	72.3	72.0	69.9	67.6	65.9	63.6	61.1	69.4	59.2	61.9
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	60.2	58.7	66.8	59.5	59.8
Grade 9	78.8	74.0	73.7	64.1	59.4	53.1	47.8	55.4	53.6	55.7
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	45.5	48.2	48.4	54.9	50.6
Grade 11	74.6	73.8	66.9	50.0	49.2	44.9	36.8	47.4	46.8	45.3
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	45.2	44.4	46.8	47.8	45.2
Great Risk in Trying Cocaine Once or Twice										
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**33.3**	**31.8**	**33.7**	**35.9**	**37.2** [b]
Total [2]	**36.7**	**42.1**	**38.2**	**35.6**	**35.3**	**32.5**	**30.2**	**31.6**	**33.4**	**36.7**
Grade 7	35.1	37.8	30.5	27.1	27.7	23.8	21.4	19.0	25.8	26.9
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	28.0	28.1	29.4	28.7	24.4
Grade 9	40.7	41.3	37.1	34.8	33.0	27.8	30.0	32.0	34.8	33.0
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	35.4	34.3	33.7	37.6	38.2
Grade 11	33.2	46.8	45.6	43.6	43.8	45.1	38.8	41.2	38.8	49.4
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	40.8	40.2	44.0	46.6	46.9
Great Risk in Trying LSD Once or Twice										
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**28.9**	**28.6**	**32.0**	**34.2**	**36.3** [b]
Total [2]					**36.8**	**28.8**	**27.1**	**30.5**	**31.9**	**35.7**
Grade 7					39.6	21.9	19.7	17.8	22.9	22.8
Grade 8					—	25.7	25.4	26.0	26.4	21.6
Grade 9					33.4	30.0	25.8	34.0	32.2	35.0
Grade 10					—	28.3	28.8	33.7	35.6	37.8
Grade 11					38.0	33.0	35.8	37.0	39.8	48.2
Grade 12					—	34.1	40.2	40.0	45.3	47.4
Great Risk in Trying Ecstasy Once or Twice										
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	**32.2**	**39.5**	**39.5**	**40.7** [b]
Grade 7							25.5	23.3	27.6	27.0
Grade 8							27.3	38.7	32.4	28.8
Grade 9							31.7	38.7	39.7	40.4
Grade 10							31.3	43.5	42.9	42.0
Grade 11							39.4	43.4	42.8	51.2
Grade 12							39.8	46.9	48.8	50.2

Continued...

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])						(4447)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)	
(N[2])	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(953)	(1618)	(1862)	(1488)	
Great Risk in Smoking 1 or 2 Cigarettes Daily											
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**24.0**	**27.9**	**31.2**	ab
Grade 7								20.4	23.2	24.0	
Grade 8								21.4	19.6	28.3	
Grade 9								22.5	28.0	28.9	
Grade 10								23.8	31.4	31.6	
Grade 11								26.0	28.8	34.5	
Grade 12								29.2	34.6	37.4	
Great Risk in Having 5 Drinks of Alcohol Once or Twice Each Weekend											
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**27.4**	
Grade 7										32.2	
Grade 8										26.4	
Grade 9										27.3	
Grade 10										27.1	
Grade 11										29.8	
Grade 12										23.2	

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) based on a random half sample in 2001 to 2007; (4) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01 (vs. 2001 for ecstasy, vs. 2003 for daily smoking).

Q: How much do you think **people risk harming themselves** (physically or in other ways) if they…[behaviour]?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.11.2: Percentage Strongly Disapproving of Drug Use by Grade, 1989 – 2007

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])						(4447)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)	
(N[2])	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(953)	(1618)	(1862)	(1488)	
Strongly Disapprove of Trying Cannabis Once or Twice											
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**26.3**	**28.0**	**28.8**	**31.4**	**32.4**	b
Total [2]	**43.1**	**45.9**	**38.6**	**30.9**	**26.4**	**28.2**	**29.8**	**29.6**	**33.0**	**36.6**	
Grade 7	59.1	57.9	48.7	47.6	44.0	44.3	48.2	47.3	49.1	58.1	
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	35.0	38.6	38.6	43.2	46.2	
Grade 9	37.9	48.4	39.0	30.5	22.3	25.7	23.7	26.4	28.8	30.5	
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	18.4	19.0	27.5	31.0	28.3	
Grade 11	32.8	32.5	30.1	17.7	15.5	18.2	19.4	18.9	22.8	23.8	
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	16.1	22.5	19.0	18.0	16.0	
Strongly Disapprove of Smoking Marijuana Regularly											
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**43.4**	**39.9**	**47.1**	**46.9**	**47.6**	b
Total [2]	**62.5**	**62.0**	**56.8**	**49.6**	**44.1**	**44.9**	**41.8**	**47.8**	**48.0**	**52.1**	
Grade 7	73.7	72.1	66.8	65.0	61.3	63.6	64.0	66.6	63.7	72.2	
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	53.5	53.5	62.3	57.8	61.4	
Grade 9	59.5	62.5	54.6	50.5	40.8	43.6	34.3	47.7	45.7	48.8	
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	35.7	30.6	42.4	44.4	43.8	
Grade 11	54.6	52.4	50.8	36.4	32.8	31.2	29.8	33.0	36.4	37.8	
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	33.2	30.1	36.8	37.1	30.5	
Strongly Disapprove of Trying Cocaine Once or Twice											
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**40.1**	**38.7**	**44.9**	**45.3**	**51.3**	ab
Total [2]	**50.6**	**55.6**	**48.3**	**46.1**	**41.2**	**41.1**	**39.1**	**43.7**	**43.2**	**52.2**	
Grade 7	58.6	59.6	47.7	45.7	44.9	44.6	45.3	48.9	49.4	63.1	
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	39.9	37.4	43.7	45.5	54.4	
Grade 9	48.5	54.5	46.4	42.6	37.3	35.5	34.9	41.5	38.8	42.6	
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	35.0	37.6	46.3	46.3	47.9	
Grade 11	44.9	53.1	50.6	49.8	41.7	44.7	38.4	41.7	42.0	52.1	
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	41.5	40.2	48.4	49.6	49.8	
Strongly Disapprove of Trying LSD Once or Twice											
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**38.1**	**40.1**	**45.5**	**47.6**	**52.6**	b
Total [2]					**37.9**	**39.8**	**40.5**	**44.1**	**47.1**	**53.5**	
Grade 7					44.1	45.2	47.4	48.9	53.7	62.2	
Grade 8					—	41.1	39.6	45.5	46.4	55.3	
Grade 9					34.6	38.0	35.8	42.3	43.0	47.0	
Grade 10					—	28.1	39.0	47.0	46.1	48.5	
Grade 11					35.5	37.8	39.5	42.2	45.4	52.2	
Grade 12					—	37.1	40.9	48.3	51.2	52.2	
Strongly Disapprove of Trying Ecstasy Once or Twice											
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	**38.8**	**48.9**	**49.7**	**55.8**	b
Grade 7							49.6	54.0	54.8	66.3	
Grade 8							40.3	50.6	51.2	59.2	
Grade 9							35.1	48.5	45.2	52.3	
Grade 10							35.6	51.1	47.7	51.8	
Grade 11							35.7	43.0	47.6	53.1	
Grade 12							38.8	47.4	51.9	53.9	

Continued…

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N^1)						(4447)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)
(N^2)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(953)	(1618)	(1862)	(1488)

Strongly Disapprove of Having 5 Drinks of Alcohol Once or Twice Each Weekend

Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**28.1**
Grade 7										49.7
Grade 8										37.1
Grade 9										26.3
Grade 10										23.6
Grade 11										21.6
Grade 12										16.7

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) based on a random half sample in 2001 to 2007; (4) no significant differences between 2005 and 2007; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01 (vs. 2001 for ecstasy).

Q: Do you **disapprove of people (18 or older**) doing the following…[behaviour]?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Perceived Drug Availability

(Table 3.11.3; Figure 3.11.2)

In this section, we present the percentage reporting that it is "**easy"** or **"very easy"** to get alcohol, cigarettes, cannabis, cocaine, LSD, ecstasy, and OxyContin or other prescription pain relievers without visiting a doctor.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- In 2007, the perception of easy availability is highest for alcohol (58.7%), followed by cigarettes (48.6%), cannabis (43.4%), ecstasy (15.9%), cocaine (14.4%), LSD (10.4%), and OxyContin or another prescription opioid pain reliever (10.3%).

- Not surprisingly, as grade increases, students are more likely to report that these drugs are easy to obtain.

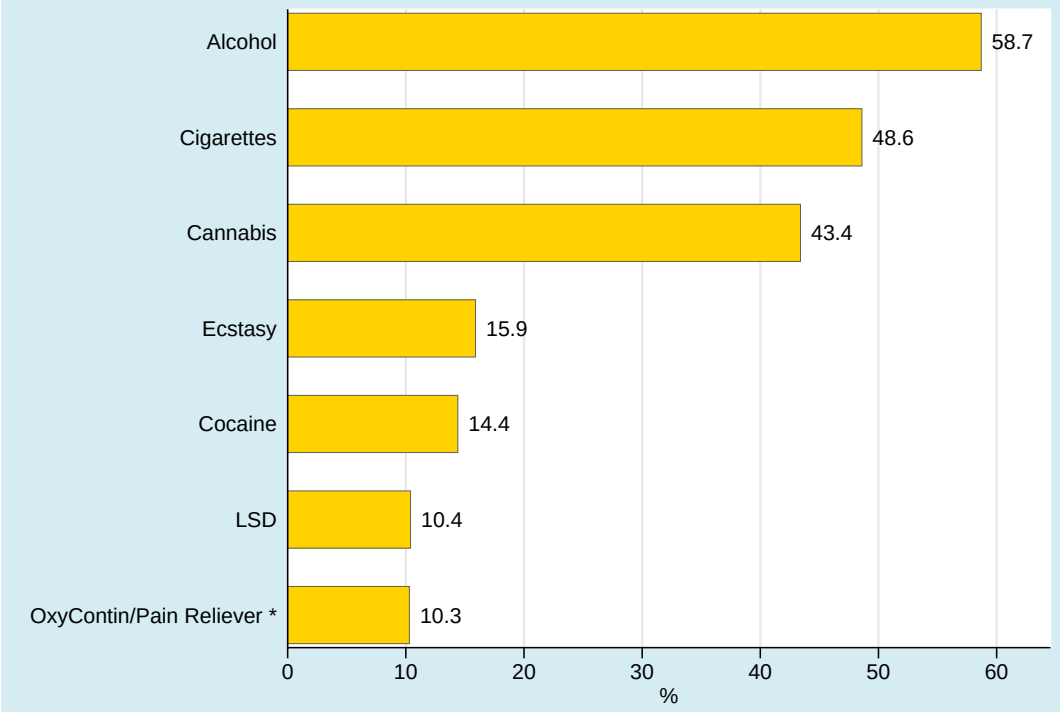
1999 – 2007: Grades 7 to 12

☐ Over the short-term, the perceived availability of alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, LSD, ecstasy, and cigarettes has significantly decreased.

1989 – 2007: Grades 7, 9, and 11

☐ The perceived availability of cannabis and cocaine increased between 1989 and 2001, and subsequently decreased. The availability of LSD has been on a downward trend since 1995.

Figure 3.11.2
Percentage of Students Reporting it is "Easy" or "Very Easy" to Obtain the Drug, 2007 OSDUHS (Grades 7 to 12)



* OxyContin or other prescription pain releiver, without visiting a doctor

Table 3.11.3: Percentage Reporting “Easy” or “Very Easy” to Obtain Alcohol, Cannabis, Cocaine, LSD, Ecstasy, Cigarettes, and OxyContin, 1989 – 2007

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])						(4447)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)	
(N[2])	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(953)	(1618)	(1862)	(1488)	
ALCOHOL											
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**66.9**	**67.3**	**66.4**	**56.9**	**58.7**	b
Total [2]	**59.4**	**62.3**	**63.4**	**68.1**	**64.3**	**64.4**	**62.1**	**63.0**	**51.2**	**53.2**	
Grade 7	38.1	40.1	42.8	43.7	40.8	33.8	31.9	33.8	24.6	29.4	
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	47.9	52.3	43.9	32.8	35.5	
Grade 9	60.1	62.6	64.8	69.1	63.8	66.6	68.8	66.2	53.0	54.2	
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	79.2	80.0	75.1	66.0	63.8	
Grade 11	80.8	81.7	78.4	87.2	84.5	87.2	85.1	82.6	74.5	74.6	
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	87.6	89.6	86.7	83.8	84.5	
CANNABIS											
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**51.6**	**53.4**	**51.4**	**45.8**	**43.4**	b
Total [2]	**24.4**	**25.4**	**29.8**	**43.0**	**52.3**	**48.0**	**50.5**	**47.4**	**39.7**	**37.8**	
Grade 7	5.1	4.8	7.1	12.7	17.3	12.2	14.9	14.5	8.9	10.6	
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	30.9	27.6	28.4	21.4	15.7	
Grade 9	26.9	22.3	28.0	45.1	51.1	50.3	59.5	51.6	43.8	39.0	
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	66.7	68.6	63.5	58.1	54.0	
Grade 11	42.0	47.7	50.2	66.4	77.3	75.2	76.6	70.6	64.2	62.3	
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	76.2	73.6	70.9	71.3	68.1	
COCAINE											
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**19.6**	**21.6**	**21.1**	**17.3**	**14.4**	ab
Total [2]	**13.7**	**12.7**	**13.7**	**15.0**	**15.0**	**19.2**	**21.8**	**19.7**	**15.8**	**11.8**	
Grade 7	5.2	4.5	5.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.9	7.1	4.6	4.8	
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	12.7	9.2	10.5	4.7	5.6	
Grade 9	14.4	12.5	12.9	15.7	15.1	19.6	26.3	21.2	15.8	10.6	
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	23.6	24.4	24.4	20.6	18.5	
Grade 11	21.9	20.6	21.6	21.5	22.1	29.5	31.4	28.8	26.3	19.8	
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	25.1	32.5	31.5	28.5	23.7	
LSD											
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**25.2**	**20.0**	**15.6**	**12.1**	**10.4**	b
Total [2]				**33.2**	**24.2**	**23.9**	**18.8**	**15.4**	**11.1**	**8.7**	
Grade 7				8.7	5.0	3.8	5.2	3.6	3.3	2.6	
Grade 8				—	—	13.6	7.1	6.2	3.2	4.8	
Grade 9				29.7	23.1	23.6	21.3	13.9	10.6	8.7	
Grade 10				—	—	33.3	24.9	19.3	17.4	13.6	
Grade 11				56.9	41.6	40.9	30.6	25.7	18.9	14.4	
Grade 12				—	—	35.2	34.3	20.1	17.6	15.6	
ECSTASY											
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	**27.1**	**19.9**	**19.3**	**15.9**	ab
Grade 7							3.9	4.7	3.7	3.8	
Grade 8							12.2	6.2	5.3	4.6	
Grade 9							28.7	14.4	16.8	12.8	
Grade 10							37.4	22.3	23.8	18.7	
Grade 11							36.8	33.3	32.2	22.7	
Grade 12							46.0	34.7	30.9	28.3	

Continued...

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])						(4447)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)
(N[2])	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(953)	(1618)	(1862)	(1488)
CIGARETTES										
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**56.9**	**48.6** [a]
Grade 7									18.5	17.7
Grade 8									29.4	24.3
Grade 9									58.1	46.1
Grade 10									67.8	52.8
Grade 11									76.1	67.0
Grade 12									83.6	73.3
OXYCONTIN or OTHER PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER										
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**10.3**
Grade 7										6.3
Grade 8										9.8
Grade 9										11.1
Grade 10										11.5
Grade 11										11.4
Grade 12										11.2

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) based on a random half sample in each year (except for alcohol); (4) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01 (vs. 2001 for ecstasy).
Q: How **easy or difficult would it be for you to get** [drug] if you wanted some?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Source of Diverted Prescription Opioid Pain Relievers

For the first time in 2007, the *OSDUHS* included a question about where students obtained (if at all) diverted prescription opioids. The question used was: "*If you used pain relief pills (such as Percocet, Percodan, Tylenol #3, Demerol, OxyContin, codeine) in the last 12 months without a doctor's prescription, how did you get them?*"

The response options were: got them from home; from a friend; from someone I know; from someone at a bar/club; from someone on "the street"; from another source not listed; and don't remember. Students also had the choice of responding that they have never used these drugs.

2007: Grades 7 to 12

- Among those who used opioid pain relievers non-medically in the past year (N=617), the most likely source was the student's home.

All sources are listed below:

- from home 72.4%
- from a friend 6.0%
- from someone I know 2.9%
- from the "street" < 0.5%
- other source not listed 8.8%
- don't remember 9.7%

- Responses did not significantly vary by sex.

The Association Between Drug Use and Attitudes

(Figures 3.11.3 – 3.11.6)

This section presents the relationship between substance use, perceptions of great risk of harm, disapproval, and availability, between 1989 and 2007. Perceptions of risk and disapproval of a given substance are considered to be associated with concurrent or subsequent rates of use.

It should be noted here that these associations are correlational. We can only determine whether or not they move together in time, but we cannot know whether one factor causes another.

Alcohol

Figure 3.11.3 presents past year alcohol use and perceived availability over time. As seen, alcohol use and perceived availability tend to covary within each grade cohort. For most grades, availability began to decline in 2001 and gained strength in 2003. This decline correlates with a downward movement in alcohol use.

Cannabis

There is a definitive association between cannabis use and attitudes. Figure 3.11.4 shows temporal associations between past year use and perceived risk, disapproval and availability. Generally, we found cannabis use increased as perceived availability increased, whereas perceptions of risk and disapproval gradually decreased. The weak downward movement in cannabis use in 2003 covaries with a decline in perceived availability, increased perceived risk (although grade variation exists) and increased disapproval.

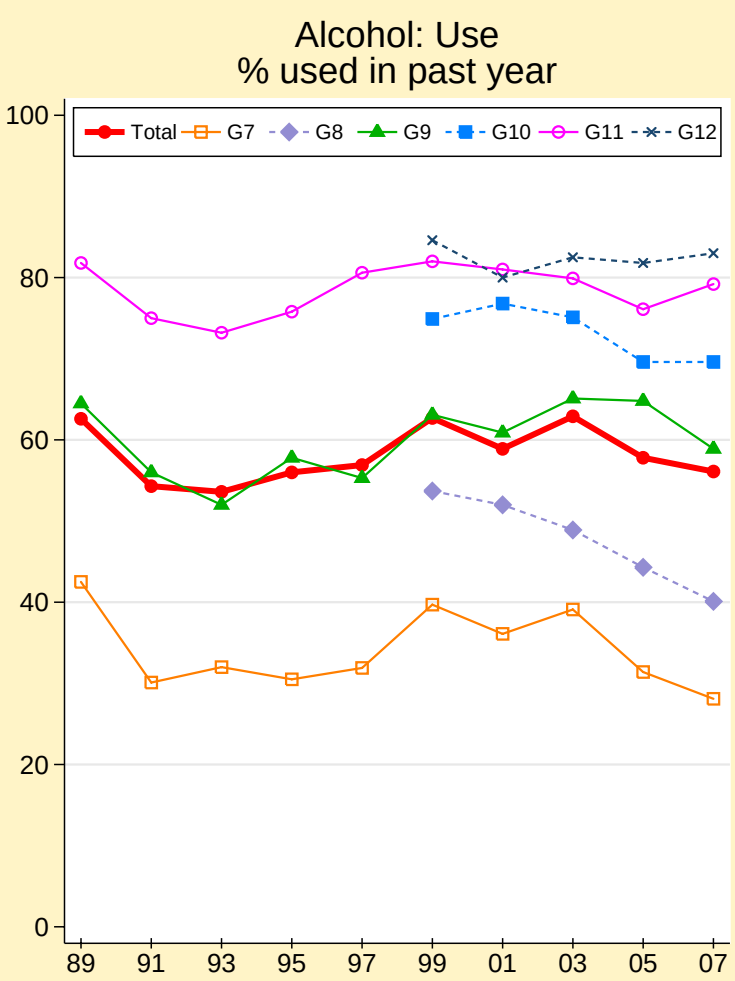
Cocaine

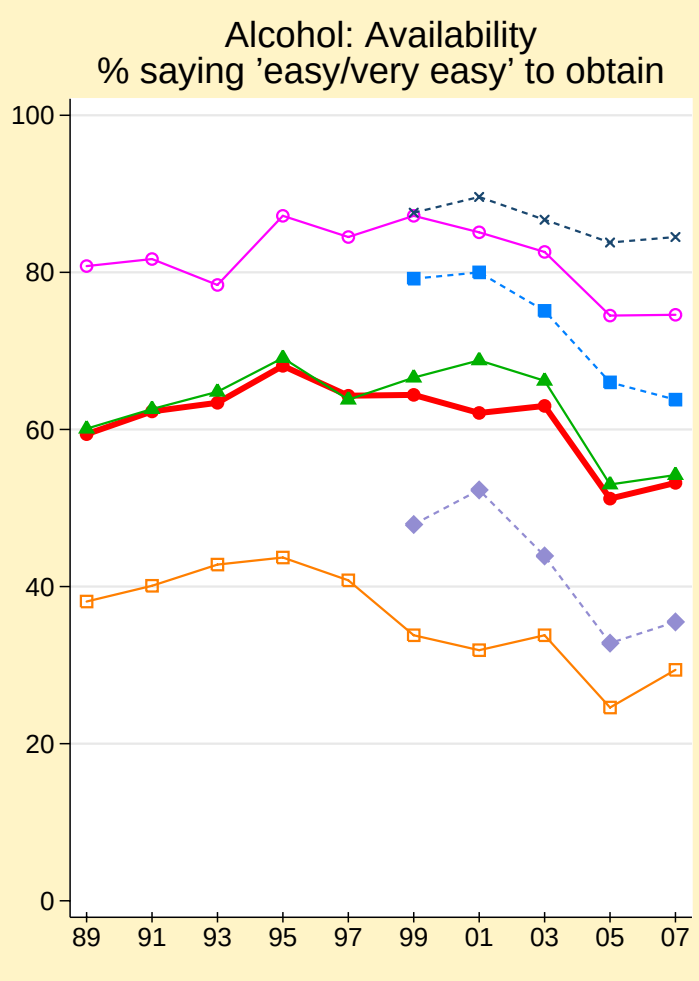
Figure 3.11.5 shows the association between cocaine use, perceived risk, disapproval, and availability. Up until 2003, rates of use increased as did perceived availability and both measures have shown steady declines since then. Perceptions of risk and disapproval of trying cocaine do not strongly correlate with rates of use over time. Overall, the association between use and attitudes are not as robust with respect to cocaine.

LSD

Figure 3.11.6 shows the association between LSD use, perceived risk, disapproval, and availability. The notable decline in LSD use between 1995 and 2007 occurred during a period of increasing perceptions of risk and disapproval in trying the drug, and a strong decline in perceived availability.

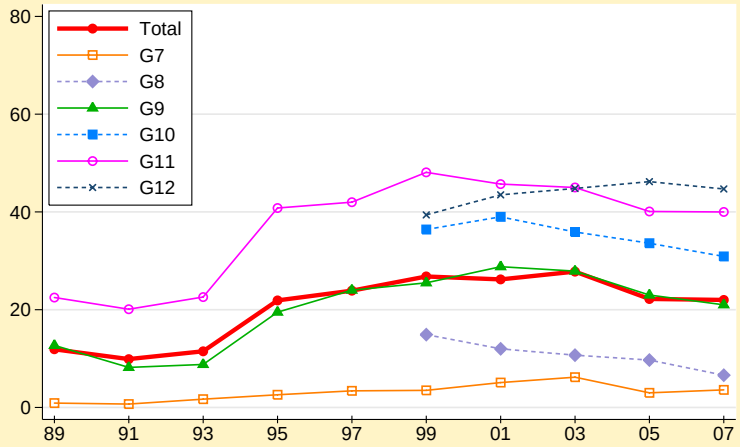
Figure 3.11.3
Alcohol: Trends in Use and Availability, by Grade, 1989–2007 OSDUHS

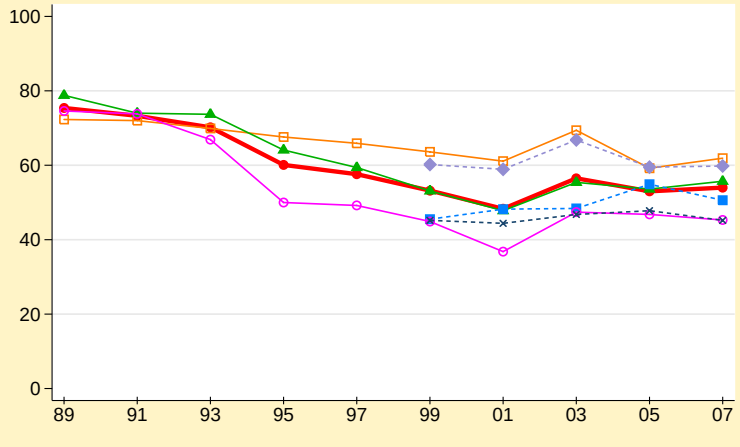


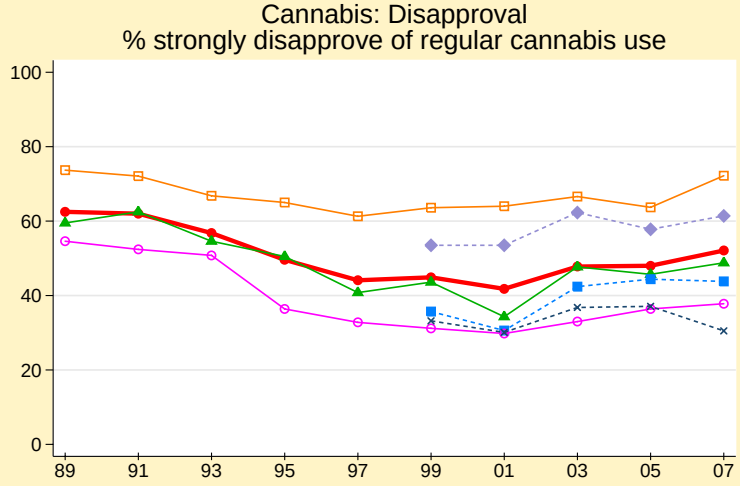


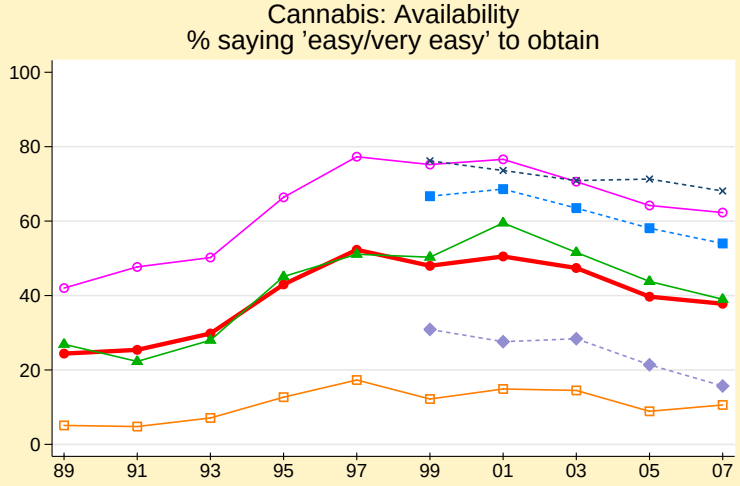
Note: 'Total' represents only grades 7, 9, and 11

Figure 3.11.4
Cannabis: Trends in Use, Risk Perceptions, Disapproval, and Availability, by Grade, 1989–2007 OSDUHS



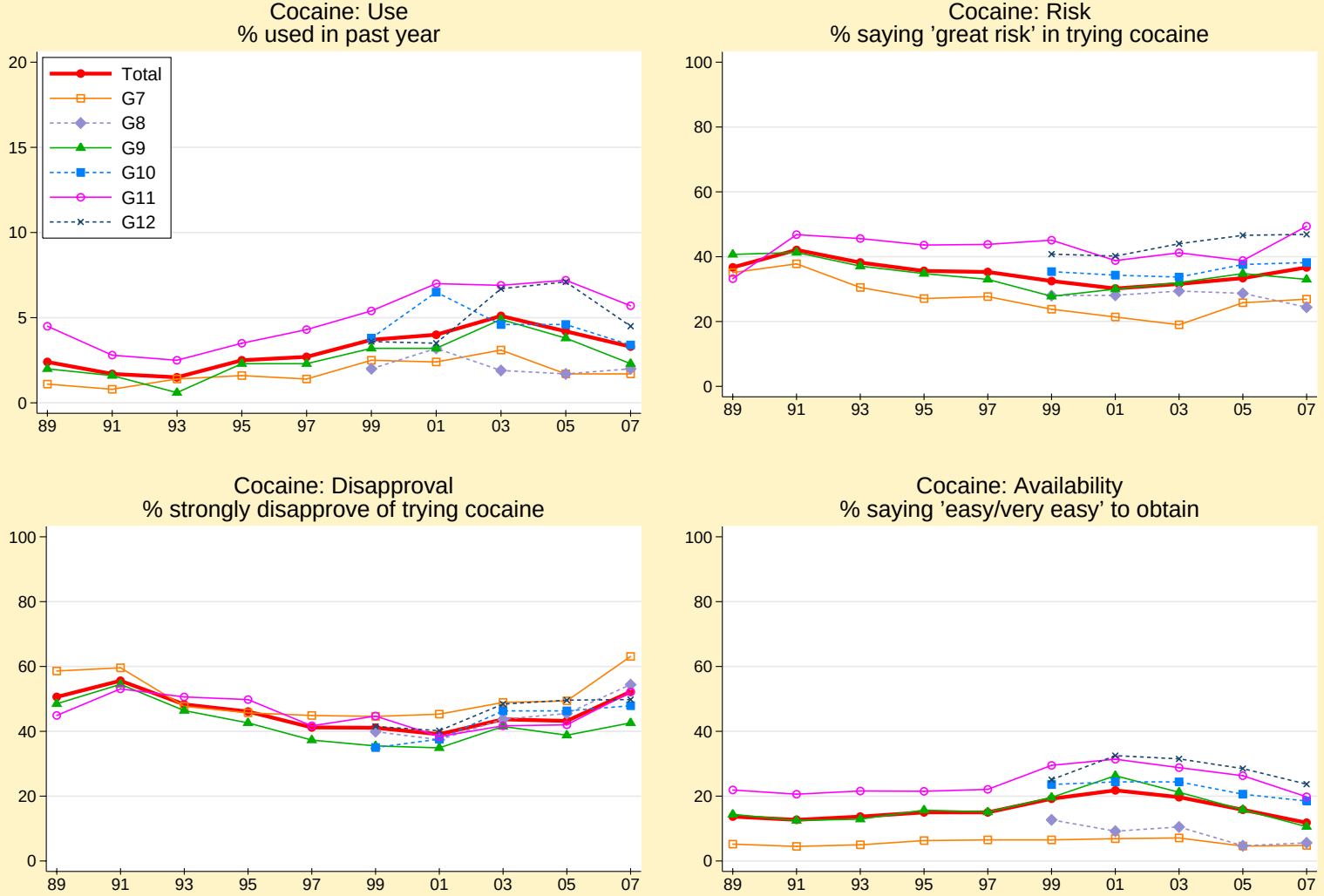






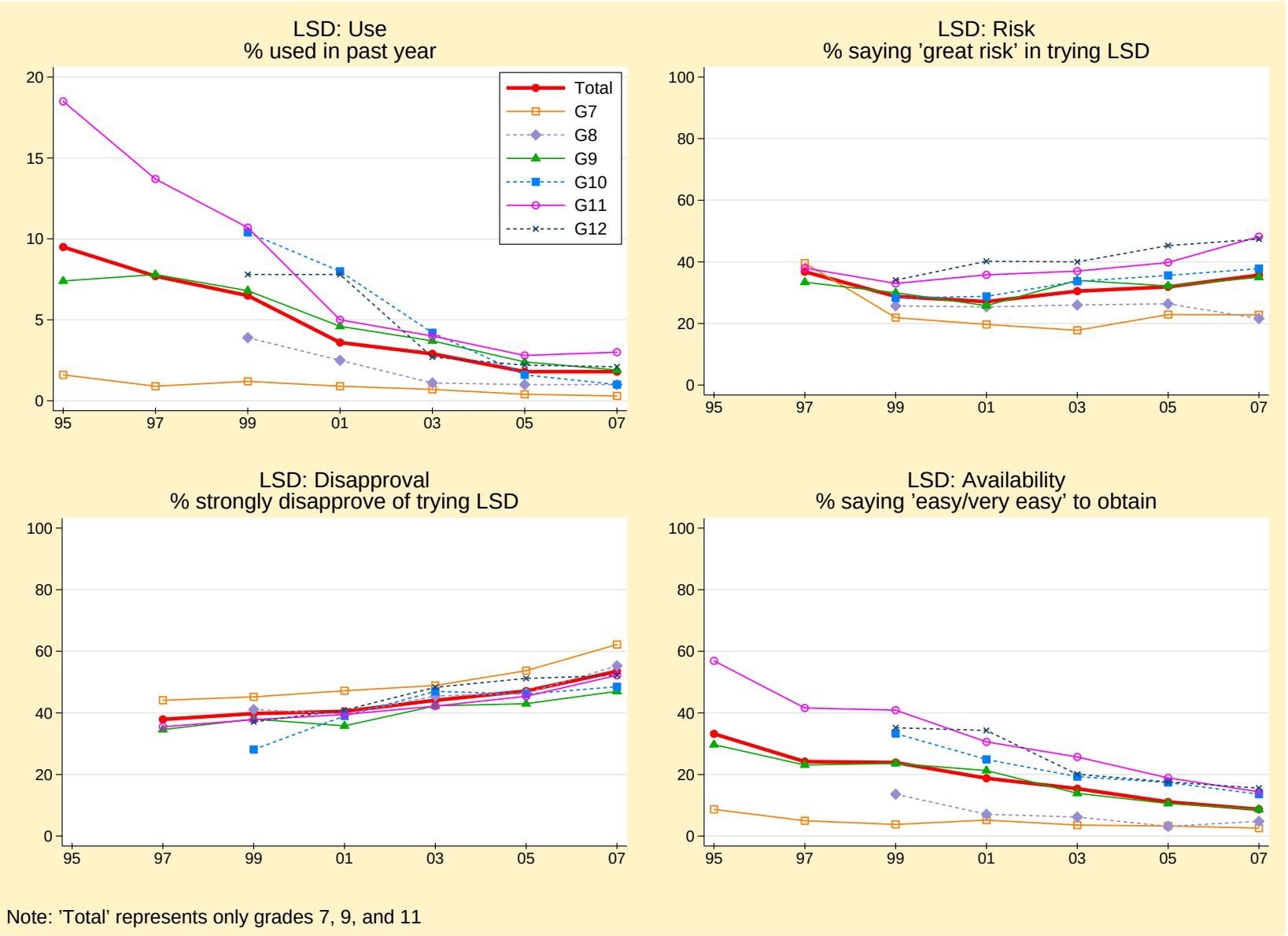
Note: 'Total' represents only grades 7, 9, and 11

Figure 3.11.5
Cocaine: Trends in Use, Risk Perceptions, Disapproval, and Availability, by Grade, 1989–2007 OSDUHS



Note: 'Total' represents only grades 7, 9, and 11

Figure 3.11.6
LSD: Trends in Use, Risk Perceptions, Disapproval, and Availability, by Grade, 1995–2007 OSDUHS



Note: 'Total' represents only grades 7, 9, and 11

3.12 School and Neighbourhood Factors

Drug Use at School

(Tables 3.12.1, 3.12.2)

Since 1993, the *OSDUHS* has asked students their perceptions about drugs in their own school and neighbourhood. First, students were asked "*In your school, do you think that drug use is higher, lower, or about the same as it was a few years ago?"*

- Among the total sample in 2007, 49.4% said drug use is currently higher in their school compared to a few years ago, 33.3% said it was the same, and 17.3% said it was lower than a few years ago.

- Students in grades 7 and 8 are least likely to report that drug use is currently higher in their school.

- Students in Toronto are least likely to report that drug use is higher now, compared to students in the other three regions (38.6% vs 49%-58%).

☐ The perception that drug use in school is higher now than a few years ago significantly decreased between 2005 (54.9%) and 2007 (49.4%).

Students were then asked about their perception about the magnitude of the drug problem in school, using the following question: "*In your school, is drug use a big problem, a small problem or no problem at all?"*

- In 2007, 25.0% of students indicated that drug use in their school is a big problem, 50.6% said it was a small problem, and 24.4% said drug use was not a problem at their school.

- Not surprisingly, 7th- and 8th-graders are least likely to indicate that drug use is a big problem in their school.

- Students in the North and West are more likely to indicate that drug use is a big problem in their school, compared to students in Toronto and the East region.

☐ In the short-term (1999-2007), there has been no significant change in the perception that drug use is a big problem at school.

☐ However, this perception is significantly higher now compared to the 1993 (14.8%) estimate.

Table 3.12.1: Percentage Reporting Perception that Drug Use in School Has *Increased* Over Time, 1993 – 2007

	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])				(2148)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)
(N[2])	(1241)	(1453)	(1527)	(1168)	(953)	(1618)	(1862)	(1488)
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	**54.3** (51.2-57.4)	**56.5** (53.0-60.0)	**53.4** (20.6-56.1)	**54.9** (52.3-57.4)	**49.4** (46.6-52.2) [ab]
Total[2]	**53.4** (49.0-57.7)	**63.9** (57.0-70.3)	**56.3** (51.2-61.2)	**55.4** (51.5-59.3)	**56.6** (51.8-61.2)	**53.1** (49.5-56.6)	**54.9** (51.6-58.3)	**47.8** (44.7-50.9)
Grade								
7	47.0	45.3	38.9	41.0	33.8	29.4	34.1	26.9
8	—	—	—	43.9	34.2	35.1	36.7	32.8
9	57.8	71.0	63.9	60.3	69.0	61.3	66.7	59.9
10	—	—	—	59.1	68.6	66.6	65.2	62.3
11	54.2	71.5	63.2	61.4	63.1	63.2	61.5	53.6
12	—	—	—	57.3	61.7	55.1	60.2	54.1
Region								
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	43.6	49.6	46.8	45.7	38.6
Toronto[2]	52.6	57.6	50.9	44.6	50.7	43.2	48.3	36.9
North[1]	—	—	—	55.7	53.7	54.3	55.1	58.4
North[2]	56.4	61.9	60.6	58.5	53.9	54.8	56.6	58.2
West[1]	—	—	—	59.6	60.5	53.4	59.7	52.4
West[2]	53.5	67.0	57.0	60.4	61.5	55.3	60.2	50.2
East[1]	—	—	—	52.4	55.9	57.6	53.8	49.3
East[2]	53.4	63.7	57.2	54.4	55.3	55.7	51.2	48.3

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) based on a random half sample in each year; (4) [a] 2007 vs. 2005 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2007 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01.
Q: In your school, do you think that drug use is higher, lower, or about the same as it was a few years ago?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.12.2: Percentage Reporting Perception that Drug Use in School is a "*Big Problem*," 1993 – 2007

	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
(N[1])				(2148)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)
(N[2])	(1241)	(1453)	(1527)	(1168)	(953)	(1618)	(1862)	(1488)
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	**23.5** (20.5-26.7)	**26.6** (23.1-30.5)	**27.8** (25.2-30.5)	**24.9** (22.4-27.6)	**25.0** (22.2-28.0)
Total[2]	**14.8** (11.4-19.0)	**26.2** (21.5-31.5)	**25.4** (22.1-29.1)	**25.9** (22.2-30.0)	**25.5** (20.7-31.0)	**28.2** (25.0-31.6)	**24.1** (21.4-27.1)	**23.5** (20.5-26.7)
Grade								
7	9.0	13.7	14.5	17.9	8.1	14.2	12.4	10.9
8	—	—	—	14.6	8.0	14.8	11.3	13.3
9	18.0	31.8	29.1	29.9	35.0	32.6	28.9	27.8
10	—	—	—	21.4	37.0	35.7	34.4	30.3
11	16.5	31.0	31.2	27.8	31.2	34.7	30.3	30.3
12	—	—	—	26.1	37.4	28.8	29.8	32.8
Region								
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	21.8	21.1	25.6	23.6	23.4
Toronto[2]	16.5	21.5	24.9	23.7	21.0	22.8	23.0	22.9
North[1]	—	—	—	26.6	30.7	31.4	30.8	32.0
North[2]	35.5	10.4	35.4	24.2	32.3	32.0	31.7	32.6
West[1]	—	—	—	25.5	29.4	29.0	28.1	27.1
West[2]	11.9	32.7	26.2	30.1	27.8	32.2	27.2	24.7
East[1]	—	—	—	20.6	25.0	26.3	20.3	21.1
East[2]	15.4	23.7	19.3	21.9	24.6	24.2	19.3	19.6

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) based on a random half sample in each year; (4) no significant differences between 1999 and 2007, among the total sample.
Q: In your school, is drug use a big problem, a small problem, or no problem at all?
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Intoxication at School

(Figure 3.12.1)

Starting in 2005, the *OSDUHS* asked about being intoxicated at school. The question used was *"In the last 12 months, how many times (if ever) have you been drunk or high at school?"* We present the percentage that report doing so at least once.

- Among all students, 15.3% (range 13.5%-17.4%) report that they were intoxicated at school at least once during the 12 months before the survey. This percentage represents about 141,800 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12.

- Males (17.2%) are significantly more likely than females (13.3%) to get drunk or high at school.

- Among the grades, 7th- and 8th-graders are significantly less likely to be intoxicated at school, while the 11th- and 12th-graders are most likely (22%-24%).

- There is no significant variation by region.

2007 vs. 2005: Grades 7 to 12

☐ The 2007 estimate (15.3%) is not significantly different from that found in 2005 (16.6%; range 14.9%-18.5%).

Getting Drugs at School

(Figure 3.12.2)

Starting in 2005, the *OSDUHS* asked students whether they had been offered, sold, or given drugs at school. The question used was "*In the last 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?"*

- Among all students, 21.1% (range 18.8%-23.6%) report that they had been offered, sold, or given a drug at school during the 12 months before the survey. This percentage represents about 194,400 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12.

- Males are more likely than females to have been offered, sold, or given a drug at school (24.6% vs 17.7%, respectively).

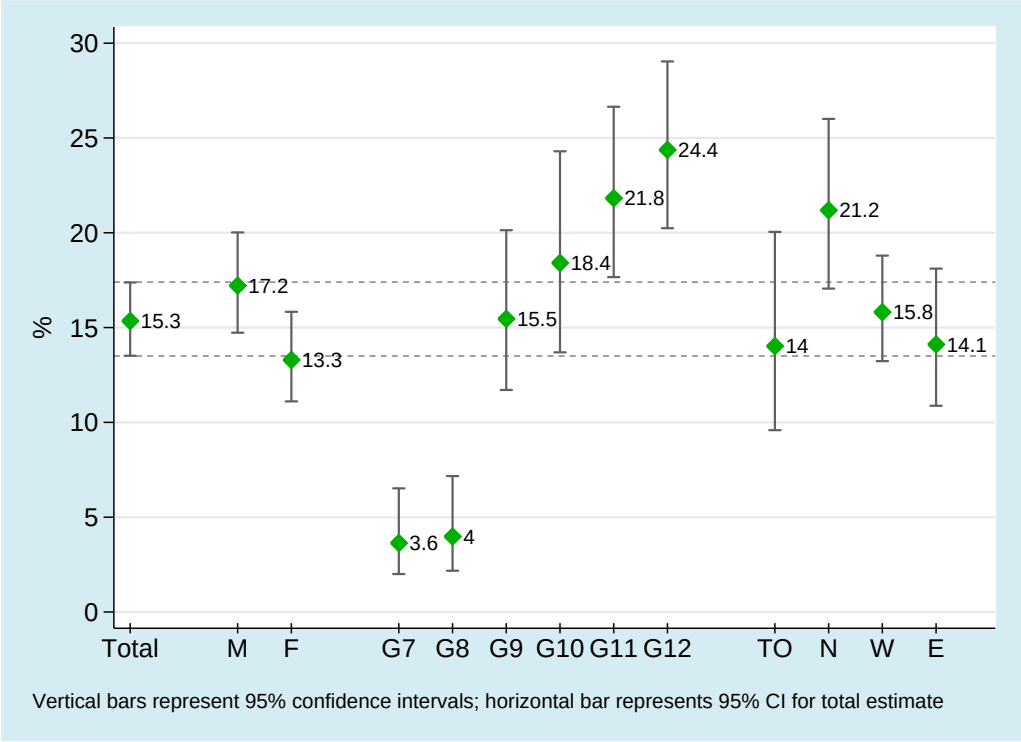
- Among the grades, 7th- and 8th-graders are significantly less likely to be offered, sold, or given a drug, compared to the older grades.

- There is no significant variation by region.

2007 vs. 2005: Grades 7 to 12

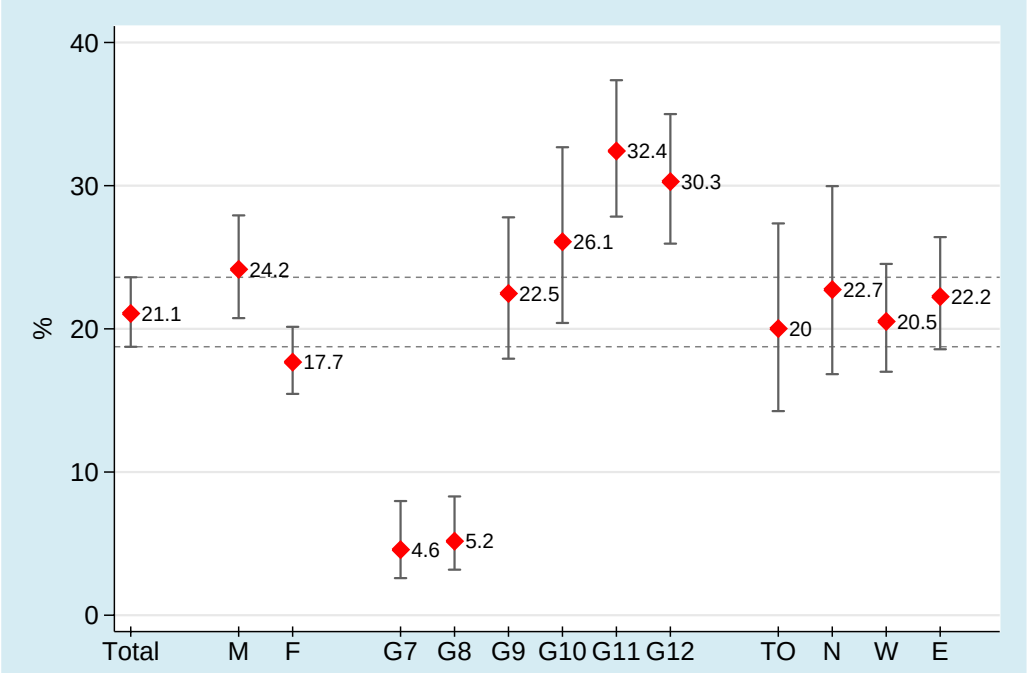
☐ There is no significant difference between the 2007 estimate (21.1%) and that from 2005 (23.1%; range 21.0%-25.4%).

Figure 3.12.1
Percentage Reporting Being Drunk or High at School During the Past Year by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Figure 3.12.2
Percentage Reporting Having Been Offered, Given or Sold An Illegal Drug at School During the Past Year by Sex, Grade and Region, 2007 OSDUHS



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate

Exposure to Drug Selling

(Tables 3.12.3, 3.12.4)

Students were asked whether anyone had tried to sell them drugs anywhere during the past 12 months, and whether or not they had seen drug selling in their neighbourhood.

- In 2007, about one-third (31.0%) of students report that someone had tried to sell them drugs in the past year. Males and older students are more likely to report that someone tried to sell them drugs. There are no significant regional differences.

- The percentage of students reporting that someone had tried to sell them drugs has been on a downward trend since 2001 (from 38.8% in 2001 significantly declined to 31.0% in 2007).

- Just over one-quarter (28.0%) of students had seen someone selling drugs in their neighbourhood in the past year. Males and females are equally likely to indicate so. Older students are more likely to see drug selling in their neighbourhood, and no significant regional differences are evident.

- The percentage of students in 2007 (28.0%) that report observing drug selling in their neighbourhood is similar to the 2005 estimate (27.0%). However, the 2007 estimate is significantly lower than those between 1999 and 2003 (31%-32%).

- The 2007 estimate is similar to those from 1995 and 1997.

Table 3.12.3: Percentage Reporting that Someone Tried to Sell Drugs to Them During the Past Year, 1995 – 2007

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])			(2148)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)	
(N[2])	(2907)	(1527)	(1168)	(953)	(1618)	(1862)	(1488)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	**35.4** (32.7-38.3)	**38.8** (35.3-42.5)	**36.7** (34.4-39.1)	**33.0** (30.8-35.2)	**31.0** (28.1-34.0)	*
Total[2]	**30.6** (28.0-33.3)	**31.0** (28.8-33.2)	**34.5** (31.2-38.0)	**37.3** (32.4-42.6)	**34.8** (31.9-37.8)	**30.5** (27.5-33.7)	**27.1** (23.9-30.6)	
Sex								
Males[1]	—	—	42.8	45.6	45.3	37.8	35.6	
Males[2]	35.1	38.9	42.5	43.9	44.6	34.2	30.6	
Females[1]	—	—	27.9	32.4	28.7	27.6	25.8	
Females[2]	26.4	24.1	26.4	31.0	25.8	26.8	23.2	
Grade								
7	11.3	11.7	11.5	13.1	11.9	8.5	10.8	
8	—	—	23.1	20.2	21.0	16.2	14.2	
9	30.4	33.5	36.8	46.6	36.8	35.1	29.0	
10	—	—	45.2	53.7	47.2	43.7	41.5	
11	46.9	45.3	51.2	50.8	51.2	46.4	39.9	
12	—	—	44.9	42.0	44.8	43.6	43.4	
Region								
Toronto[1]	—	—	27.8	29.3	32.6	24.4	29.1	
Toronto[2]	27.8	26.7	29.7	32.0	30.5	23.6	21.2	
North[1]	—	—	36.0	34.9	35.8	36.2	35.2	
North[2]	31.4	35.6	32.4	31.1	39.2	33.0	28.9	
West[1]	—	—	38.9	43.3	39.0	35.1	29.5	
West[2]	32.4	32.5	37.6	43.5	37.2	30.7	27.0	
East[1]	—	—	34.7	39.7	36.1	34.8	33.6	
East[2]	29.5	30.2	33.6	34.5	32.7	34.0	30.6	

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) based on a random half sample in each year, except 1995; (4) 2007 vs. 2005, no significant difference among the total sample; * 2007 estimate is significantly lower than the 2001 and 2003 estimates.

Q: In the last 12 months, has anyone tried to sell you any illegal drug anywhere?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.12.4: Percentage Reporting Having Observed Drug Selling in the Neighbourhood During the Past Year, 1995 – 2007

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	
(N[1])			(2148)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(2935)	
(N[2])	(2907)	(1527)	(1168)	(953)	(1618)	(1862)	(1488)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	**31.4** (28.5-34.4)	**32.1** (29.0-35.3)	**32.0** (29.9-34.3)	**27.0** (25.0-29.2)	**28.0** (25.6-30.5)	*
Total[2]	**24.5** (21.8-27.5)	**25.5** (22.8-28.4)	**29.3** (25.2-33.7)	**31.9** (27.3-36.8)	**31.5** (28.8-34.2)	**24.7** (22.1-27.4)	**26.7** (24.0-29.6)	
Sex								
Males[1]	—	—	36.2	37.6	37.7	29.9	29.4	
Males[2]	26.7	30.6	35.2	36.9	38.5	27.0	28.2	
Females[1]	—	—	26.5	26.8	26.7	23.9	26.4	
Females[2]	22.6	21.0	23.2	27.0	25.0	22.3	25.0	
Grade								
7	8.7	12.8	12.2	14.2	14.3	7.8	12.5	
8	—	—	22.8	17.8	22.3	13.4	13.1	
9	24.4	26.4	27.5	36.6	30.8	28.1	30.0	
10	—	—	43.8	39.9	36.7	34.0	35.3	
11	38.0	35.6	45.8	44.2	46.2	36.9	36.2	
12	—	—	38.7	36.7	37.2	38.2	35.7	
Region								
Toronto[1]	—	—	26.3	31.1	30.7	23.6	28.9	
Toronto[2]	26.2	26.8	26.7	34.4	30.3	22.6	23.8	
North[1]	—	—	33.0	26.0	27.6	27.8	29.9	
North[2]	27.7	24.4	29.0	21.2	28.4	23.8	29.4	
West[1]	—	—	32.5	33.0	33.7	27.5	27.4	
West[2]	25.2	26.3	29.4	33.8	34.3	24.2	27.6	
East[1]	—	—	32.3	33.0	31.5	28.4	27.9	
East[2]	21.5	23.8	30.7	29.3	28.4	26.8	26.5	

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) based on a random half sample in each year, except 1995; (4) 2007 vs. 2005, no significant difference among the total sample; 2007 vs. 1999, no significant difference among the total sample; * 2007 estimate is significantly lower than the 2003 estimate.

Q: In the last 12 months, have you seen anyone selling illegal drugs in your neighbourhood?

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

3.13 Overview of Drug Use in the Ontario LHINs

(Table 3.13)

This section provides the 2007 drug estimates among high school students only (**grades 9-12**) according to Ontario's Local Health Integration Networks (LHINs). In 2006, the province designated 14 geographic areas each to function as health systems that plan, integrate and fund local health services (see http://www.lhins.on.ca).

In the *OSDUHS*, the LHINs were assigned to students using the six-digit postal code of the school. Due to small sample sizes, some adjacent LHINs were merged. The 12 LHIN areas presented are:

- Erie St. Clair
- South West
- Waterloo Wellington
- Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant
- Central West
- Mississauga Halton
- Toronto Central
- Central
- Central East & South East (merged)
- Champlain
- North Simcoe Muskoka
- North East & North West (merged)

Table 3.13: Percentage of Secondary School Students (Grades 9 to 12) Reporting Drug Use, and Other Selected Indicators, During the Past Year, by Ontario Local Health Integration Network, 2007 OSDUHS

	Erie St. Clair	South West	Waterloo Wellington	Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant	Central West	Mississauga Halton	Toronto Central	Central	C. East + S. East	Champlain	North Simcoe Muskoka	N. East + N. West	Ont.
(Student N)	*(210)*	*(187)*	*(429)*	*(561)*	*(382)*	*(430)*	*(174)*	*(461)*	*(563)*	*(675)*	*(134)*	*(628)*	*(4834)*
(School N)	*(3)*	*(3)*	*(6)*	*(11)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(3)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(8)*	*(2)*	*(13)*	*(77)*
Cigarettes (95% CI)	**21.6**** (20.3-22.9)	**15.0** (11.5-19.4)	**21.9** (15.1-30.6)	**12.2** (8.7-16.8)	**13.5** (9.2-19.2)	**13.9** (10.5-18.1)	**20.1** (9.8-36.6)	**12.3*** (9.2-16.2)	**14.8** (10.8-20.0)	**16.1** (12.9-19.9)	**13.6** (10.3-17.7)	**24.1**** (19.6-29.4)	**15.8** (14.1-17.6)
Daily Smoking	**11.9**** (8.7-16.0)	**4.1** (1.9-8.5)	**13.3*** (7.3-22.8)	**6.6** (4.1-10.5)	**4.1** (2.1-8.0)	**6.9** (4.6-10.2)	**6.8** (4.2-10.7)	**4.5** (2.6-7.6)	**7.4** (5.3-10.2)	**4.4*** (3.0-6.6)	**6.4** (4.0-10.2)	**14.5**** (10.7-19.3)	**7.0** (5.9-8.3)
Alcohol	**81.5** (72.9-87.8)	**78.8** (74.6-82.4)	**75.7** (69.3-81.1)	**75.2** (68.4-81.0)	**71.1** (63.5-77.6)	**66.8** (51.6-79.2)	**75.6** (51.9-89.8)	**63.6**** (54.8-71.6)	**71.3** (62.2-79.0)	**75.3** (67.6-81.6)	**83.0**** (78.9-86.5)	**80.8*** (75.3-85.4)	**73.1** (70.1-76.0)
Binge Drinking	**48.5*** (36.5-60.6)	**46.4*** (38.3-54.7)	**37.1** (30.7-44.0)	**35.2** (29.7-41.1)	**30.8**** (26.7-35.2)	**28.1** (18.5-40.2)	**37.2** (21.3-56.3)	**25.8**** (18.5-34.7)	**33.8** (29.6-38.2)	**38.6** (32.7-45.0)	**41.4** (35.1-48.0)	**46.1**** (41.6-50.7)	**35.3** (32.7-38.1)
Cannabis	**38.6** (29.2-49.0)	**34.6** (23.3-47.9)	**40.3** (36.5-44.1)	**31.0** (25.6-36.9)	**30.0*** (25.3-35.3)	**29.8** (21.2-40.2)	**45.3** (28.6-63.1)	**27.4*** (21.0-34.8)	**35.0** (28.8-41.7)	**36.4** (29.9-43.3)	**48.3**** (47.4-49.1)	**41.2** (35.7-46.9)	**34.7** (32.0-37.4)
Glue or Solvents	**9.3**** (5.2-15.9)	†	†	†	**8.5** (4.0-17.0)	**6.8** (2.9-14.8)	†	**3.8** (2.5-5.6)	**5.7** (3.4-9.5)	**3.1** (1.3-7.3)	†	**3.0** (1.5-5.7)	**4.7** (3.5-6.2)
LSD or PCP	**6.0**** (3.7-9.8)	†	**5.3**** (2.7-9.9)	**2.6** (0.9-7.2)	†	†	†	**2.4** (1.3-4.3)	**1.9** (0.9-4.0)	**2.7** (1.3-5.7)	†	**3.0** (1.6-5.3)	**2.4** (1.8-3.2)
Hallucinogens	**17.7**** (9.4-31.0)	**9.4** (4.3-19.4)	**14.0*** (9.1-21.0)	**6.5** (3.8-10.9)	**3.6*** (1.6-8.1)	**5.2** (2.8-9.4)	**8.4** (4.6-15.1)	**4.5**** (3.0-6.6)	**6.8** (4.6-9.9)	**6.3** (4.5-8.8)	**13.2**** (10.9-15.8)	**11.6*** (8.8-15.3)	**7.6** (6.3-9.0)
Jimson Weed	**8.0**** (6.8-9.5)	--	**6.9** (2.3-18.9)	†	†	†	†	†	**3.6** (1.6-7.9)	**3.7** (2.1-6.5)	†	**3.2** (1.9-5.4)	**3.1** (2.2-4.2)
Methamphetamine or Ice	†	†	**3.6** (1.6-8.0)	†	†	**1.8** (0.8-3.8)	†	†	**2.6** (1.5-4.4)	**3.4** (1.9-6.0)	†	**4.7*** (2.0-10.6)	**2.2** (1.7-2.9)
Cocaine or Crack	**9.0**** (6.3-12.9)	†	**6.0** (2.9-12.1)	**3.7** (2.1-6.4)	**3.6** (1.9-6.7)	**3.2** (2.0-5.2)	**4.6** (1.7-11.4)	**2.8** (1.7-4.3)	**4.4** (3.1-6.2)	**3.5** (2.8-4.3)	†	**8.1**** (5.2-12.4)	**4.2** (3.6-5.0)
Ecstasy	**8.0**** (5.0-12.6)	†	**7.7**** (4.9-11.9)	**3.0** (1.9-4.7)	†	**3.6** (1.6-7.6)	†	**2.6*** (1.6-4.2)	**5.5** (3.1-9.4)	**6.7**** (5.1-8.7)	†	**9.0**** (5.7-13.8)	**4.7** (3.9-5.7)
OxyContin (NM)	**5.1*** (1.9-13.0)	†	**3.5*** (1.9-6.5)	†	†	†	†	**1.6** (0.7-3.9)	**3.2** (1.2-8.4)	**1.9** (1.2-2.8)	†	**4.2**** (2.3-7.5)	**2.0** (1.4-2.8)
Opioid Pain Relievers (NM)	**29.1*** (22.2-37.1)	**24.4** (19.1-30.6)	**20.9** (14.1-29.7)	**21.2** (16.1-27.4)	**20.3** (15.4-26.3)	**29.2*** (21.8-37.9)	**15.6*** (11.4-21.0)	**17.6*** (13.9-22.0)	**22.2** (17.2-28.0)	**19.7** (14.2-26.6)	**21.4** (20.3-22.5)	**28.6** (21.6-36.8)	**22.0** (20.0-24.2)
Stimulants (NM)	**10.1** (5.7-17.2)	**4.8** (2.5-8.9)	**9.6*** (7.0-13.0)	**7.5** (4.2-12.9)	**6.9** (4.6-10.2)	**4.1**** (3.3-4.9)	**9.4*** (7.1-12.4)	**3.9*** (2.5-6.1)	**8.6** (5.6-12.9)	**6.9** (5.5-8.6)	**6.8** (4.9-9.3)	**7.8** (5.9-10.3)	**7.0** (6.1-8.1)
Tranquillizers (NM)	†	†	**3.5*** (1.9-6.4)	**2.0** (0.9-4.4)	†	†	†	†	**3.6*** (2.0-6.4)	**3.3*** (1.9-5.7)	†	**2.8** (1.7-4.6)	**2.2** (1.7-2.8)
OTC Sleeping Medication (NM)	†	†	**4.8** (2.8-8.1)	**3.6** (2.0-6.5)	**4.3** (2.9-6.4)	†	†	†	**7.1*** (3.7-13.2)	**6.2** (3.7-10.2)	†	**6.2*** (4.0-9.5)	**4.3** (3.4-5.5)
Any Illicit Drug (excl. Cannabis)	**25.4*** (14.5-40.6)	**12.8** (6.8-23.0)	**21.2*** (16.3-27.1)	**14.0** (9.7-19.9)	**11.2** (7.9-15.6)	**11.1*** (8.0-15.3)	**16.0** (10.2-24.1)	**9.3*** (7.2-11.9)	**15.0** (12.0-187)	**14.8** (11.6-18.6)	**17.7**** (17.2-18.3)	**18.4** (14.6-22.9)	**14.6** (13.0-16.2)

Continued....

	Erie St. Clair	South West	Waterloo Wellington	Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant	Central West	Mississauga Halton	Toronto Central	Central	C. East + S. East	Champlain	North Simcoe Muskoka	N. East + N. West	Ont.
(Student N)	*(210)*	*(187)*	*(429)*	*(561)*	*(382)*	*(430)*	*(174)*	*(461)*	*(563)*	*(675)*	*(134)*	*(628)*	*(4834)*
(School N)	*(3)*	*(3)*	*(6)*	*(11)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(3)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(8)*	*(2)*	*(13)*	*(77)*
Hazardous Drinking	**30.6** (15.7-51.1)	**33.6** (23.7-45.2)	**31.8** (25.4-38.9)	**27.2** (22.4-32.5)	**20.1** (12.6-30.5)	**16.9** (8.2-31.6)	**27.1** (18.3-38.2)	**16.2**** (10.9-23.4)	**26.0** (21.4-31.1)	**27.6** (23.4-32.2)	**27.8** (16.7-42.6)	**35.4*** (28.1-43.5)	**25.5** (23.0-28.2)
Cannabis Dependence	†	†	**6.5**** (4.0-10.2)	†	†	†	†	†	**4.1** (2.3-7.1)	**2.8** (2.0-3.8)	†	**7.0**** (4.0-12.0)	**3.5** (2.8-4.4)
Drug Use Problem	**23.5** (16.3-32.6)	**18.2** (9.5-32.1)	**24.5** (18.3-31.9)	**16.8** (11.6-23.6)	**18.4** (14.0-23.6)	**16.1*** (12.7-20.3)	**20.6** (7.9-43.8)	**12.5**** (8.7-17.6)	**24.6** (19.7-30.4)	**20.1** (16.6-24.0)	**31.7**** (26.4-37.4)	**26.0** (20.0-33.0)	**20.1** (18.1-22.4)
Passenger/Alcohol	**38.7** (27.9-50.7)	**42.6*** (31.6-54.3)	**32.3** (27.0-38.1)	**33.7** (27.4-40.7)	**23.7**** (20.9-26.8)	**27.6** (21.2-35.0)	**29.7** (13.6-53.0)	**23.6**** (21.0-26.5)	**32.6** (21.1-46.5)	**27.3** (23.5-31.4)	**22.9** (11.1-41.6)	**32.7** (27.4-38.4)	**29.8** (27.0-32.7)
Passenger/Drugs	**31.8** (22.7-42.6)	**23.1** (18.0-29.0)	**27.3** (23.4-31.6)	**26.4** (21.3-32.2)	**18.9** (12.5-27.7)	**19.2** (11.2-30.9)	**17.6** (12.4-24.5)	**21.1** (15.8-27.6)	**22.1** (17.2-27.9)	**23.6** (20.2-27.4)	**31.1**** (29.5-32.7)	**27.9** (22.4-34.3)	**23.3** (21.4-25.3)
Drinking-Driving (Drivers Gr. 10-12)	**17.4*** (15.2-19.9)	**14.2** (7.7-24.8)	**15.3** (9.4-23.9)	**10.1** (6.7-14.8)	**6.2** (2.8-13.4)	**11.0** (5.3-21.4)	**14.4** (6.9-27.5)	**11.2** (5.6-20.9)	**11.9** (8.6-16.3)	**10.8** (7.4-15.4)	**12.3** (9.5-15.9)	**12.7** (8.4-18.8)	**11.6** (9.9-13.5)
Cannabis-Driving (Drivers Gr. 10-12)	**17.5** (7.0-37.5)	**14.9** (10.8-20.3)	**16.0** (11.5-21.8)	**15.5** (10.1-23.1)	**10.8** (4.1-25.3)	**12.8** (6.7-23.1)	**19.0** (10.0-33.3)	**15.7** (11.5-21.2)	**15.6** (11.1-21.6)	**16.0** (11.2-22.4)	**18.6** (16.4-21.0)	**19.0** (12.5-27.7)	**15.6** (13.4-17.9)

Notes: (1) due to small sample sizes, the Central East (n=515) and South East (n=48) LHINs were merged, and the North East (n=587) and North West (n=41) LHINs were merged; (2) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (3) † estimate suppressed due to unreliability; (4) binge drinking is defined as consuming 5 or more drinks on one occasion at least once during the 4 weeks before the survey; (5) "Hallucinogens" refers to mescaline and psilocybin; (6) "Ice" is crystallized methamphetamine; (7) NM=non-medical use or without a doctor's prescription; (8) "Passenger/Alcohol" refers to being a passenger in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking alcohol; (9) "Passenger/Drugs" refers to being a passenger in a vehicle with a driver who had been using drugs; (10) *p<.05, **p<.01 significant difference, LHIN vs. Ontario.

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

4. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

The Public Health Approach Toward Drug Use

Smoking, drinking, and illicit drug use are leading causes of morbidity and mortality, both during adolescence and in adulthood. The *OSDUHS* performs several public health functions, namely: identifying the extent of drug use among the general population; identifying its timing and pattern during the life course; tracking trends in the prevalence and incidence over time; and, identifying risk and protective factors. As well, the *OSDUHS* provides a knowledge-base for designing preventive programs and health promotion programs; informing public health policy; and disseminating information to the general public.

Study Limitations and Data Interpretation

Before addressing our findings, it is important to first highlight some of the limitations of this study. First, we must recognize that these data are based on self-reports, which cannot be readily verified. However, there is evidence that conditions of anonymity (e.g., class administration of surveys) yield reasonably accurate reports of drug use (Bjarnason & Adalbjarnardottir, 2000; Gfroerer, Wright, & Kopstein, 1997). Still, we must acknowledge that self-reported drug use likely underestimates the true rate by some unknown magnitude, but underreporting is not likely to vary over time. Thus, estimates of change should remain valid and unbiased.

Second, another factor that can deflate drug use estimates is the bias caused by non-respondents. It is likely that students who are absent from school would report higher rates of drug use than those who attend regularly. However, the rate of student completions has remained fairly stable across time, and so the trends reported should remain valid.

Third, our findings cannot be generalized to adolescents who are not attending school (e.g., drop-outs, street youth, those in the workplace). Drug use in this group can be appreciably different from what is found in the mainstream student population (Smart, Adlaf, Walsh, & Zdanowicz, 1992; Smart, Adlaf, Walsh, & Zdanowicz, 1994).

Finally, the data reflect a snapshot in time; consequently, because we do not follow the same students across time, we cannot identify causes of individual change or the temporal ordering of effect. Also, we cannot determine from these data to what extent our findings are adolescent-limited – that is, whether drug use declines or ceases with the transition into young adulthood.

Despite these limitations, such monitoring studies excel at identifying the extent and change of various health behaviours that have important current and future implications for adolescent well-being. Indeed, such studies help to identify which population groups are at the greatest risk for poor health outcomes, help to identify areas requiring more research, and help to identify potential future trends that have implications for future service and programming needs.

Still, the array of findings in such a large study can be numerous and complex. Indeed, some findings are more reliable than others. For example, random variation causes us to be cautious in interpreting change between two points in time. Therefore, we place more emphasis on steady trends over time.

Although a majority of drugs examined had past year prevalence rates below 6%, it would be inappropriate to dismiss these rates as unimportant. Whether a given drug poses significant problems depends not only on the percentage using, but also on the odds of

dependency and other hazards as well. Thus, it would be irresponsible to ignore the harm caused by drugs that are used by a small group. Even low rates of use represent large numbers of students. If we extrapolate our estimates to the total population of students in grades 7 through 12 in Ontario (approximately 1,011,200 students), we estimate that about 27,300 (2.5%) use cannabis daily; about 9,400 (0.9%) used heroin in the past year; and about 7,900 (0.8%) have ever sought medical attention for their drug use.

Encouraging Findings

There are many findings in this report that should be viewed as encouraging. We have ordered these findings according to their public health importance. (See Table 4.1 for a trend overview.)

- **Cigarettes**: The majority of students do not smoke cigarettes. The prevalence of past year smoking has been declining since the late 1990s and has shown another significant drop between 2005 (14%) and 2007 (12%), as has daily smoking (from 9% to 5%). In fact, daily smoking in 2007 is the lowest on record since monitoring began in 1977. Moreover, students today begin smoking cigarettes at a later age (about age 13), compared to students surveyed two decades ago (about age 11). Further, the perceived risk of harm from smoking 1 or 2 cigarettes daily has increased in 2007 compared to 2005, and the perceived availability of cigarettes has decreased.

- **Alcohol**: While the majority of students (61%) are considered to be current drinkers, the annual drinking prevalence among all students has significantly declined compared to 1999 (66%). In addition, students today are trying alcohol at a later age, as the average age of onset for alcohol use has shown upward movement since 2001.

- **Cannabis use and driving** among licensed students significantly decreased between 2005 and 2007 (from 20% down to 16%).

- **Drinking and driving** among licensed students remained stable, compared to the last survey, at about 12% in 2007. However, this level is markedly lower than rates found in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

- The percentage of all students reporting **riding in a vehicle with a driver who was drinking alcohol** significantly decreased between 2001 and 2007 (from 31% down to 26%).

- The percentage of all students reporting **riding in a vehicle with a driver who was using drugs** significantly decreased between 2005 and 2007 (from 22% down to 18%).

- Despite recent media attention given to methamphetamine and crystal methamphetamine use in various populations, there is no evidence that either drug has diffused into the student population. In fact, past year use of **methamphetamine ("speed")** significantly decreased between 2005 and 2007.

- **Crack** use significantly decreased between 2005 and 2007.

- Use of hallucinogenic drugs has been declining over the short-term and long-term. Use of **LSD** also continued on the downward trend that began in 1995, and the 2007 estimate is significantly lower than those found in recent years. This decline in LSD use corresponds to increase in the perceived risk of trying LSD, as well as disapproval. The use of **PCP** and other **hallucinogens** (e.g., magic mushrooms) has also decreased over the short-term (since 1999).

- Use of other drugs is also lower in 2007 compared to recent years: **heroin, stimulants, Rohypnol,** and **Ketamine**. The use of **any illicit**

drug excluding cannabis (measured as a general index) decreased over the short-term (since 1999).

- The perceived **availability** of alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, LSD, and ecstasy, and cigarettes has significantly decreased in recent years. Thus, these drugs are reportedly becoming more difficult to obtain.

- The **perceptions of risk of harm** and the **disapproval of trying cocaine**, and **of trying ecstasy** are higher in 2007 compared to recent years. Thus, students today seem to be more aware of the potential physical harm caused by these drugs.

Some Public Health Flags

The following findings should be viewed as potential public health concerns. We begin with tobacco and alcohol because these legal drugs – rather than illegal drugs – are responsible for greater harm to the physical and social well-being of youth, as well as to the population as a whole.

- **Cigarettes**: Although student smoking declined in 2007, there is still a significant proportion (one-in-eight) that does smoke (about 119,900 students). Cigarette smoking is by far the greatest public health issue impinging on a population's health, as is it the leading preventable cause of disease.

- **Alcohol**: Binge drinking still remains at an elevated level, as just over one-quarter of students (26%) are likely to consume at least 5 drinks on the same occasion. Females show a significant increase in hazardous drinking in 2007 compared to 2005.

- **Drugs and Vehicles**: Despite long-term declines in drinking and driving, there are still about one-in-eight (12%) licensed students who drink and drive. A higher percentage (16%) of licensed students report driving after using cannabis. Moreover, one-quarter (26%) of all students report being a passenger with a driver who had been drinking, and 18% rode with a driver who had been using drugs. Especially worrisome is that the likelihood of being a passenger with an intoxicated driver (from either alcohol or cannabis) increases significantly with grade (e.g., over one-third of 12th-graders report each behaviour). These behaviours increase the risk of unintentional injuries – the leading cause of death among youth.

- Only about one-in-four (28%) students report **using no substance** in the past year, including no drinking and no smoking. The proportion of students abstaining today is significantly lower compared with estimates from the early 1990s. (However, it is higher than the estimates from thirty years ago.)

- About 2.5% of all students **use cannabis daily** (representing about 27,300 students in grades 7 to 12). Daily cannabis use has increased over the past two decades (0.6% in 1987). Moreover, one half of these students also smoke cigarettes daily, thereby increasing the likelihood of respiratory illnesses. About 3% of all students may have a cannabis dependence problem (representing around 28,700 students).

- One-in-five (21%) students report using **prescription opioid pain relievers for non-medical purposes**. These drugs include Tylenol #3, codeine, Percocet, Percodan, and Demerol. Almost three-quarters (72%) of those who used an opioid pain reliever non-medically report obtaining it from home.

- OxyContin is a prescribed opiate drug usually used to relieve pain. The **non-medical use of OxyContin** showed a small, yet significant, increase between 2005 (1%) and 2007 (2%; representing about 18,100 students). However, only future monitoring can elucidate whether or not this is a definite upward trend or a random occurrence.

- About one-in-seven (15%) students is likely to be **drunk or high at school**, and about one-in-five (21%) is likely to be **offered, sold, or given a drug at school**.

- One-third (31%) of students report that **someone tried to sell drugs to them** at least once during the year before the survey. About one-quarter (28%) had witnessed **drug selling in their neighbourhood**.

Substance Use and Mental Health

There is an overlap between alcohol and drug use problems and mental health problems among youth. The 2007 *OSDUHS* shows that about 9% of all students (89,900 Ontario students) report both hazardous drinking *and* elevated psychological distress (symptoms of anxiety and depression).

Health Objectives

As one of the health objectives set by Cancer Care Ontario for the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, teen smoking should be reduced to 2% by 2020 (Cancer 2020 Steering Committee, 2003). The 2007 *OSDUHS* found that about 12% of students in grades 7 to 12 smoke cigarettes, and 5% of students smoke on a daily basis.

Public health professionals in the US (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000) have outlined a health objective for the year 2010 recommending that the percentage of adolescents who use *no* alcohol or illicit drugs in the past month at 89% or higher. The 2007 *OSDUHS* found that only 55% of students in grades 7 to 12 *did not* use alcohol or cannabis during the month before the survey.

Important Correlates of Drug Use

The strongest correlate of drug use found in this report was **grade or age** (see Table 4.2). Generally, drug use is more likely to occur as grade level increases, typically peaking in grade 11 or 12. The exception to this is inhalant use, which is most prevalent among 8th-graders.

There is a prominent pattern of increasing drug use that corresponds to the transition from grade 8 to 9. This suggests that the transition from elementary school to high school may be a high-risk time for either the initiation or the increased likelihood of drug use. Another prominent pattern is a jump in prevalence rates between 10th-grade and 11th-grade.

Sex is also associated with certain types of drug use. Males are significantly more likely to use LSD, other hallucinogens, and heroin. Females are more likely to use stimulants pills, opioid pain relievers non-medically, and over-the-counter sleep medication for purposes other than sleeping.

Region is associated with the use of almost half of the drugs shown in Table 4.2.

Compared to the provincial average:

- **Toronto** students are less likely to drink, binge drink, use methamphetamine, ecstasy, and any illicit drug excluding cannabis (general measure). They are not above the provincial average for any drug.

- **Northern** Ontario students are more likely to smoke, drink, binge drink, use methamphetamine, cocaine, crack, ecstasy, opioid pain relievers, and any illicit drug excluding cannabis (general measure). They are not below the provincial average for any drug.

- **Western** students do not differ from the province as a whole on any drug measure.

- **Eastern** students are less likely to use crack. They are not above the provincial average for any drug.

Possibilities for Prevention

Research has shown that preventing adolescents from using drugs, including alcohol and tobacco, is difficult, and, at best, effects are usually short-term. However, delaying the onset of use, and preventing or minimizing harmful consequences from drug use may be more feasible goals (Paglia & Room, 1999; Paglia-Boak & Adlaf, 2007; Toumbourou, Stockwell, Neighbors, Marlatt, Sturge, & Rehm, 2007).

Our survey shows that problem use of alcohol and drugs are not rare among youth. We also found that potentially harmful consequences, such as binge drinking and becoming drunk, driving while intoxicated, and being a passenger with driver who was using alcohol or drugs, are not uncommon occurrences. Thus, there is a need for programs to focus on reducing these harmful consequences. Indeed, special efforts should be made to address the high rate of driving after cannabis use among youth – a problem that, to date, has received relatively little attention.

Our data indicate that the prime period for prevention programs is between grade 7 and 9 (ages 12-14), as this is the time most likely for initiation. As well, the jump between 10th- to 11th-grade is another period of increased risk for onset.

Prevention efforts should include a component that targets youths' beliefs and attitudes about drugs, specifically the risks of physical harms that can occur from use. Increases over time in the perceived risk of harm of using a substance are associated with concurrent and subsequent decreases in the rate of use, and vice versa (Johnston et al., 2007).

Indeed, our findings show that attitudes and beliefs about cannabis correlate with use of that drug over time, but other drugs, such as cocaine, do not show as robust a relationship over time. This supports the notion that not only are attitudes drug-specific, but also that the attitude-behaviour relationship is drug-specific. Thus, any prevention effort should provide drug-specific information.

Finally, the *OSDUHS* also found a correlation between use and availability, for alcohol, cannabis, ecstasy, and LSD. While prevention efforts cannot control access to drugs through peer groups, the availability and accessibility of cigarettes and alcohol can be controlled through stricter government policies. There is strong research evidence showing that reducing access through regulations such as increased taxes, enforcing minimum age laws, and reducing the number of sales outlets can reduce use among youth (Stockwell et al., 2005). For a comprehensive review of effective prevention programs, see Roberts et al., 2002 and Stockwell et al., 2005.

Comparisons with Other Surveys

By comparing the 2007 *OSDUHS* drug estimates with those from similar school surveys conducted elsewhere, we can gain some perspective on the extent of drug use among Ontario students.

Canadian School Surveys

In 2002, the provinces of Nova Scotia (Poulin & Wilbur, 2002), New Brunswick (New Brunswick Department of Health and Wellness, 2003), and Prince Edward Island (Van Til & Poulin, 2002) each conducted a standardized drug use survey of students in grades 7, 9, 10 and 12. Newfoundland and Labrador conducted a similar student survey in 2003 (Poulin, Martin, & Murray, 2005), as did Manitoba (Patton, Mackay, & Broszeit, 2005) and Quebec (Dubé, Traoré, & Tremblay, 2006) in 2004, and Alberta in 2005 (Lane, 2006). For comparison purposes, Table 4.3 presents the past year prevalence rates for certain drugs in each of the eight provincial surveys. A note of caution is warranted when comparing Ontario rates with those from the Atlantic provinces due to the difference in year of study.

In general, compared to most of the provinces, Ontario students are *less likely* to: smoke cigarettes, use cannabis, hallucinogenic drugs, and tranquillizers. Compared to Alberta,

Manitoba and Quebec students, Ontario students are *less likely* to binge drink.

On the other hand, compared to students in the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, Ontario students are *more likely* to drink alcohol. Compared to Alberta and Manitoba students, Ontario students are *more likely* to use inhalants. Compared to students in Manitoba and New Brunswick, Ontario student drivers are *more likely* to drink and drive.

American School Surveys

Overall, the 2007 *OSDUHS* drug estimates are similar to those recently found in American school surveys, such as the 2006 *Monitoring the Future* survey (Johnston et al., 2007) (see Table 4.4) and the 2005 *Youth Risk Behavior Survey* (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006). However, there are some exceptions:

Ontario students (mainly grades 10 and 12) are *more likely* than American students in the MTF survey to use:

- alcohol and alcoholic coolers,
- binge drink and get drunk,
- cannabis,
- hallucinogens.

Conversely, Ontario students (mainly grades 10 and 12) are *less likely* than American students to use:

- OxyContin,
- tranquillizers.

American survey data mirror the *OSDUHS* trends that show dramatic decreases in cigarette smoking and LSD use over the past decade, reaching all-time lows. The recent decreases in methamphetamine and crack use are also paralleled in the MTF survey (Johnston et al., 2007). Further, the US data also show that a general decline in illicit drug use occurred in the early 2000s, as does the *OSDUHS*, and, further, both surveys show that these declines have now attenuated. On the other hand, the increase seen over the past several years in non-medical OxyContin use among American adolescents (Johnston et al., 2007) has shown emerging signs in Ontario, given that this drug was the only one that increased in the 2007 *OSDUHS*.

The 2007 *OSDUHS* found decreases in drinking and driving over the long-term, as well as riding with a driver who was drinking alcohol over the short-term. Similar declines have also been recently noted among American adolescents (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006).

Future *OSDUHS* Monitoring

Substance use by young people is an ever-changing phenomenon, requiring ongoing monitoring and evaluation. As new drugs come on to the scene, it is important to assess their use and perceptions about them. Monitoring health risk behaviours, such as substance use, over time provides valuable information about determinants, changes, and co-occurrences of the behaviours. These data enable us to evaluate the effects of policies (e.g., smoking bans on school property, anti-bullying programs), education programs, and whether health objectives are achieved. Finally, scientific surveys such as the *OSDUHS* provide a useful tool to compare across different youth populations.

In summary, great strides were made during the 1980s in reducing drug use among Ontario students. But history has shown that the values and lifestyles of adolescents can change quickly, and so too can the character of drug use. Although it is premature to know confidently what the near future holds for adolescent drug use, we can closely monitor changes to ensure that any programmatic responses are based not on sensationalized fears, but rather on sound scientific information.

Readers should note that there is a companion *OSDUHS* report titled *The Mental Health and Well-Being of Ontario Students*, which addresses trends in other important public health issues such as physical activity, mental health, gambling, and violence. The next release will be in the spring of 2008.

Table 4.1: Significant Changes in Past Year Drug Use by Subgroup, 2007 vs. 2005 and 2007 vs. 1999, OSDUHS (Grades 7 to 12)

	Cigarettes	Alcohol	Binge Drinking	Cannabis	Glue	Other Solvents	LSD	PCP	Other Hallucinogens	Methamphetamine	Ice (Crystal Meth)	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	GHB	Rohypnol	Ketamine	OxyContin (NM)	Stimulants (NM)	Tranquillizers (NM)	Any Illicit Drug, including Cannabis	Any Illicit Drug, excluding Cannabis
Total	↓▽	▽			▽		▽	▽	▽	↓▽			↓▽	▽			▽	▽	↑	▽		▽	▽
Males	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽		▽	▽	▽	↓▽			↓▽	▽		▽	↓▽	▽	↑			▽	▽
Females	▽						▽	▽	▽	▽			↓▽				▽			↑			▽
Grade 7	▽	▽								▽													
Grade 8	▽	▽	▽	▽			▽	▽	↓▽	▽												▽	▽
Grade 9	▽						▽	▽	▽	▽			↓▽	▽			▽						▽
Grade 10	▽						▽	▽	▽	▽						▽	↓						▽
Grade 11	▽			▽			▽	▽	▽	▽								▽					▽
Grade 12	▽						▽		▽	▽			↓▽		↓								▽
Toronto	▽						▽	▽	▽	↓▽													▽
North	▽					▽	▽	▽	▽						△								▽
West	↓▽	▽		▽			▽	▽	▽	↓▽		↓	↓▽		↓		▽	▽				▽	▽
East	▽						▽	▽	▽	▽			▽	▽					↑		↑		▽

Notes: (1) ↑↓ significant increase or decrease in 2007 vs. 2005, p<.01; (2)△▽ significant increase or decrease in 2007 vs. 1999, p<.01 (vs. 2001 for GHB and Rohypnol, and vs. 2003 for Ketamine); (3) NM = non-medical use; (4) table excludes jimson weed, ADHD drugs, and opioid pain relievers.

Table 4.2: Significant Subgroup Differences in the 2007 OSDUHS

	Cigarettes	Alcohol	Binge Drinking	Cannabis	Glue	Other Solvents	LSD	Other Hallucinogens	Methamphetamine	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Ketamine	OxyContin (NM)	Opioid Pain Relievers (NM)	ADHD Drugs (NM)	Stimulants (NM)	Tranquillizers (NM)	OTC Sleeping Medication	Any Illicit Drug (excluding cannabis)
Males vs Females	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	**	***	ns	ns	ns	**	ns	ns	ns	**	ns	***	ns	*	ns
							M ↑	M ↑				M ↑				F ↑		F ↑		F ↑	
Grade Effect	***	***	***	***	*	**	**	***	***	***	*	ns	***	**	**	*	*	***	**	ns	***
(compared with previous grade)		8 ↑ 7		8 ↑ 7	8 ↑ 9								8 ↑ 7			8 ↑ 7			8 ↑ 7		
	9 ↑ 8	9 ↑ 8	9 ↑ 8	9 ↑ 8				9 ↑ 8					9 ↑ 8					9 ↑ 8			9 ↑ 8
	10 ↑ 9	10 ↑ 9	10 ↑ 9	10 ↑ 9				10 ↑ 9					10 ↑ 9		10 ↑ 9						
	11 ↑ 10	11 ↑ 10	11 ↑ 10	11 ↑ 10			11 ↑ 10	11 ↑ 10	11 ↑ 10	11 ↑ 10				11 ↑ 10				11 ↑ 10			11 ↑ 10
		12 ↑ 11	12 ↑ 11								12 ↓ 11										
Region Effect	*	*	*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	**	*	**	ns	**	ns	ns	*	ns	ns	ns	ns	*
(region compared with Ontario)		T ↓	T ↓						T ↓				T ↓								T ↓
	N ↑	N ↑	N ↑						N ↑	N ↑	N ↑		N ↑			N ↑					N ↑
											E ↓										

Notes: (1) overall tests of effect are based on a univariate chi-square statistic: *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001; (2) subgroup comparisons are based on **adjusted logistic regressions**; (3) ns=non-significant; (4) NM = non-medical use; (5) grade effect for glue and solvent use compares to next grade; (6) use of PCP, jimson weed, Ice, GHB, and Rohypnol showed no significant effects and, thus, are not presented.

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 4.3: Past Year Drug Use: 2007 OSDUHS versus Findings from Other Canadian Provincial Student Surveys

	2007 Ontario		2005 Alberta	2004 Manitoba	2004 Quebec		2002 New Brunswick		2002 Nova Scotia		2002 P.E.I.		2003 Newfoundland & Labrador
Grades:	7 to 12		7 to 12	7 to 12	High School		7, 9, 10, 12		7, 9, 10, 12		7, 9, 10, 12		7, 9, 10, 12
(N=)	(6,323)		(3,915)	(6,673)	(4,726)		(3,854)		(4,247)		(2,416)		(2,539)
	%	(95% CI)	%	%	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%
Cigarettes	**11.9**	**(10.7-13.2)**	13.5	25.9	18.8	(17.0-20.6)	20.7	(18.9-22.5)	23.2	(21.4-25.0)	18.3	(16.8-19.9)	27.3
Alcohol	**61.2**	**(58.9-63.5)**	63.4	58.8	63.5	(61.3-65.6)	53.2	(51.1-55.3)	51.7	(49.8-53.6)	48.5	(46.8-50.1)	57.9
Binge Drinking	**26.3**	**(24.4-28.2)**	31.3	40.2	43.1	(40.8-45.3)	27.4	n/a	29.0	n/a	26.0	n/a	n/a
Cannabis	**25.6**	**(23.7-27.7)**	26.7	25.3	35.5	(33.3-37.8)	34.9	(32.9-37.0)	36.5	(34.7-38.3)	24.1	(22.5-25.8)	34.5
Glue or other Solvents	**6.4**	**(5.3-7.8)**	2.7-3.3	2.4	1.9	(1.4-2.4)	5.3	(4.6-6.1)	4.9	(4.1-5.7)	6.1	(5.2-7.1)	5.6
Tranquillizers	**1.8**	**(1.4-2.3)**	1.5	n/a	n/a		5.0	(4.3-5.7)	4.7	(4.1-5.3)	4.1	(3.4-5.0)	2.7
LSD	**1.6**	**(1.2-2.2)**	2.2	2.3	n/a		5.2	(4.3-6.0)	5.5	(4.7-6.3)	4.0	(3.3-4.9)	4.5
PCP	**0.7**	**(0.5-1.0)**	2.2	n/a	n/a		3.9	(3.2-4.6)	3.2	(2.6-3.8)	2.2	(1.7-2.9)	1.6
Other Hallucinogens	**5.5**	**(4.6-6.5)**	9.1	8.7	11.2	(10.0-12.5)	11.6	(10.4-12.8)	12.2	(11.0-13.4)	6.7	(5.8-7.8)	7.5
Cocaine or Crack	**3.6**	**(3.0-4.2)**	2.2-4.2	2.9-4.1	5.0	(4.2-5.8)	3.6	(2.9-4.3)	3.9	(3.2-4.6)	2.8	(2.2-3.5)	3.7
Heroin	**0.9**	**(0.7-1.3)**	0.6	1.0	1.3	(1.0-1.7)	1.9	(1.5-2.3)	1.6	(1.2-2.0)	2.1	(1.6-2.8)	1.3
Ecstasy	**3.5**	**(2.9-4.1)**	6.4	2.0	n/a		4.0	(3.3-4.7)	4.4	(3.7-5.1)	3.9	(3.2-4.8)	2.0
Drinking & Driving (among Drivers)	**11.6**	**(9.9-13.5)**	n/a	7.7	n/a		8.5	n/a	14.8	n/a	19.0	n/a	18.0
Been a Passenger with a Driver who was Drinking	**25.7**	**(23.6-27.9)**	n/a	38.9	n/a		25.6	n/a	22.8	n/a	20.5	n/a	22.0

Notes: (1) CI = confidence interval (not available for the all surveys); (2) n/a = not available; (3) Alberta Survey: cigarette use refers to past 30 days; (4) Manitoba Survey: binge drinking refers to past 12 months; "inhalants" was the term used for glue or other solvents; (5) Quebec Survey: cigarette use refers to past 30 days; binge drinking refers to past 12 months; hallucinogen measure includes LSD, PCP, and Ecstasy; cocaine use does not include crack; (6) a BC student survey was conducted in 2003, but estimates reported are for lifetime substance use and therefore are not presented.

Table 4.4: Past Year Drug Use: 2007 OSDUHS versus 2006 Monitoring the Future (MTF) (USA), for Grades 8, 10, and 12

	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	2007 OSDUHS % (95% CI)	2006 MTF %	2007 OSDUHS % (95% CI)	2006 MTF %	2007 OSDUHS % (95% CI)	2006 MTF %
Alcohol	40.1 (34.8-45.7)	33.6	69.6 (65.2-73.6)	55.8	83.0 (79.5-86.0)	66.5
Alcoholic Coolers	31.3 (25.7-37.5)	26.8	55.1 (49.3-60.7)	48.8	65.1 (60.2-69.7)	54.7
Binge Drinking (past month)	**6.5 (4.5-9.4)**	10.9	29.8 (26.2-33.6)	21.9	48.0 (44.1-51.9)	25.4
Drunk (past month)	7.9 (4.9-12.5)	6.2	29.0 (24.4-33.9)	18.8	45.8 (40.8-50.9)	30.0
Cannabis	**6.6 (4.7-9.4)**	11.7	30.9 (27.4-34.6)	25.2	44.7 (40.8-48.7)	31.5
Glue or other Solvents	11.0 (8.3-14.5)	9.1	5.9 (4.0-8.7)	6.5	**2.3 (1.4-4.0)**	4.5
LSD	1.0 (0.4-2.1)	0.9	1.0 (0.5-2.1)	1.7	2.1 (1.2-3.7)	1.7
PCP	s	n/a	0.7 (0.3-1.4)	n/a	0.8 (0.4-1.6)	0.7
Other Hallucinogens	1.0 (0.5-2.2)	1.8	6.3 (4.7-8.4)	3.7	8.8 (6.7-11.5)	4.6
Methamphetamine	**0.5 (0.2-1.2)**	1.8	1.2 (0.7-2.0)	1.8	1.8 (1.1-3.0)	2.5
Ice (crystal methamphetamine)	0.9 (0.4-2.0)	n/a	0.7 (0.4-1.4)	n/a	**0.5 (0.2-1.1)**	1.9
Cocaine	2.0 (1.0-3.8)	2.0	3.4 (2.4-4.8)	3.2	4.5 (3.3-6.1)	5.7
Crack	0.7 (0.3-1.7)	1.3	1.1 (0.6-2.0)	1.3	**0.5 (0.2-1.4)**	2.1
Heroin	0.8 (0.4-1.9)	0.8	0.7 (0.4-1.3)	0.9	0.7 (0.3-1.7)	0.8
Ecstasy	1.2 (0.6-2.4)	1.4	4.7 (3.5-6.4)	2.8	5.0 (3.7-6.7)	4.1
GHB	0.5 (0.1-3.1)	0.8	s	0.7	1.0 (0.3-2.9)	1.1
Rohypnol	1.4 (0.5-3.2)	0.5	s	0.5	s	1.1
Ketamine	s	0.9	s	1.0	2.5 (1.4-4.4)	1.4
OxyContin (NM)	1.5 (0.8-3.0)	2.6	**1.9 (1.2-3.2)**	3.8	**2.2 (1.3-3.6)**	4.3
Stimulants (NM)	3.3 (2.1-5.0)	4.7	**5.4 (3.9-7.4)**	7.9	7.9 (6.0-10.4)	8.1
Tranquillizers (NM)	1.6 (0.9-3.0)	2.6	**2.3 (1.4-3.6)**	5.2	**2.1 (1.2-3.5)**	6.6
Steroids (lifetime use)	0.6 (0.1-2.6)	1.6	1.3 (0.5-3.3)	1.8	2.4 (1.2-4.7)	2.7

Notes: (1) shaded percentage indicates Ontario significantly higher than American percentage; (2) **bolded** percentage indicates Ontario significantly lower than American percentage; (3) CI = confidence interval; (4) Binge drinking in MTF refers to the "past 2 weeks"; (5) NM = non-medical use; (6) n/a = not available; (6) s = estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%.

5. APPENDIX

Table A1

District School Boards in Ontario by Region

Toronto

TORONTO CATHOLIC DISTRICT
TORONTO DISTRICT

Eastern Ontario

ALGONQUIN AND LAKESHORE CATHOLIC DISTRICT
CATHOLIC DISTRICT OF EASTERN ONTARIO
CONSEIL CATHOLIQUE CENTRE-SUD
CONSEIL CATHOLIQUE DE L'EST ONTARIEN
CONSEIL DES ÉCOLES PUBLIQUES DE L'EST DE L'ONTARIO
CONSEIL DES ÉCOLES CATHOLIQUES DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE DU CENTRE-EST
DURHAM CATHOLIC DISTRICT
DURHAM DISTRICT
HASTINGS AND PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT
KAWARTHA PINE RIDGE DISTRICT
LIMESTONE DISTRICT
OTTAWA-CARLETON CATHOLIC DISTRICT
OTTAWA-CARLETON DISTRICT
PETERBOROUGH VICTORIA NORTHUMBERLAND & CLARINGTON CATHOLIC DISTRICT
RENFREW COUNTY CATHOLIC DISTRICT
RENFREW COUNTY DISTRICT
SIMCOE COUNTY DISTRICT
SIMCOE MUSKOKA CATHOLIC DISTRICT
TRILLIUM LAKELANDS DISTRICT
UPPER CANADA DISTRICT
YORK CATHOLIC DISTRICT
YORK REGION DISTRICT

Western Ontario

AVON MAITLAND DISTRICT
BLUEWATER DISTRICT
BRANT HALDIMAND NORFOLK CATHOLIC DISTRICT
BRUCE-GREY CATHOLIC DISTRICT
CONSEIL DES ECOLES CATHOLIQUES DE SUD-OUEST
CONSEIL DE DISTRICT DU CENTRE SUD-OUEST
DISTRICT OF NIAGARA
DUFFERIN-PEEL CATHOLIC DISTRICT
GRAND ERIE DISTRICT
GREATER ESSEX COUNTY DISTRICT
HALTON CATHOLIC DISTRICT
HALTON DISTRICT
HAMILTON –WENTWORTH CATHOLIC DISTRICT
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH DISTRICT
HURON PERTH CATHOLIC DISTRICT
LAMBTON KENT DISTRICT
LONDON DISTRICT CATHOLIC
NIAGARA CATHOLIC DISTRICT
PEEL DISTRICT
ST. CLAIR CATHOLIC DISTRICT
THAMES VALLEY DISTRICT
UPPER GRAND DISTRICT
WATERLOO CATHOLIC DISTRICT
WATERLOO REGION DISTRICT
WELLINGTON CATHOLIC DISTRICT
WINDSOR-ESSEX CATHOLIC DISTRICT

Northern Ontario

ALGOMA DISTRICT
CONSEIL CATHOLIQUE FRANCO-NORD
CONSEIL CATHOLIQUE DES GRANDES RIVIÈRES
CONSEIL CATHOLIQUE DU NOUVEL ONTARIO
CONSEIL DU GRAND NORD DE L'ONTARIO
CONSEIL DU NORD-EST DE L'ONTARIO
CONSEIL CATHOLIQUE DES AURORES BORÉALES
DISTRICT ONTARIO NORTH EAST
HURON-SUPERIOR CATHOLIC DISTRICT
KEEWATIN-PATRICIA DISTRICT
KENORA CATHOLIC DISTRICT
LAKEHEAD DISTRICT
NEAR NORTH DISTRICT
NIPISSING-PARRY SOUND CATHOLIC DISTRICT
NORTHEASTERN CATHOLIC DISTRICT
NORTHWEST CATHOLIC DISTRICT
RAINBOW DISTRICT
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT
SUDBURY CATHOLIC DISTRICT
SUPERIOR-GREENSTONE DISTRICT
SUPERIOR NORTH CATHOLIC DISTRICT
THUNDER BAY CATHOLIC DISTRICT

Table A2

Estimated Student Enrolment in Public and Catholic School Boards
in Ontario, and the 2007 OSDUHS Target Sample, by Region and Grade Level

Region	Grades 7 and 8	Grades 9 to 12	Total
Toronto	52,022 [a]	126,160	178,182
	389 [b]	927	1,316
North	20,856	49,159	70,015
	265	1,099	1,364
West	126,889	296,744	423,633
	876	3,154	4,030
East	102,246	228,307	330,553
	659	2,128	2,787
Total	302,013	700,370	**1,002,383**
	2,189	7,308	**9,497**

Notes: [a] estimated population enrolment; [b] target sample; tabulated by ISR.

Table A3

Student Participation Rate by Year of Survey

		1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Total Sample	Selected (N)	(5077)	(5092)	(4832)	(4781)	(4640)	(5167)	(5231)	(6564)	(6094)	(9411)	(10922)	(9497)
	Participated %	81.8	83.8	81.0	83.0	77.3	75.6	76.7	76	71	72	72	68
	Absent (%)	14.0	12.3	15.0	14.0	13.3	15.5	14.7	12	13	12	12	13
	No consent (%)	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.0	9.4	8.9	8.7	12	16	16	16	19
Grade 7	Selected (N)	(1257)	(1440)	(1340)	(1106)	(1083)	(1165)	(1054)	(1030)	(1016)	(1446)	(1273)	(1104)
	Participated (%)	84.5	86.2	83.7	86.3	83.3	80.4	81.1	76	75	68	76	66
	Absent (%)	6.7	6.4	6.8	5.2	7.7	6.2	4.6	10	7	7	9	9
	No consent (%)	8.8	7.4	9.5	8.5	9.0	13.4	14.2	14	18	25	14	25
Grade 8	Selected (N)								(1061)	(1038)	(1449)	(1301)	(1085)
	Participated (%)								76	68	68	75	72
	Absent (%)								10	8	9	7	9
	No consent (%)								14	24	23	18	19
Grade 9	Selected (N)	(1315)	(1206)	(1265)	(1029)	(1248)	(1366)	(1442)	(1201)	(1017)	(1671)	(2110)	(1820)
	Participated (%)	82.3	84.4	82.5	87.9	81	77.9	80.4	77	70	75	71	68
	Absent (%)	13.2	10.5	13.3	10.3	8.7	10.9	12.1	9	12	12	9	11
	No consent (%)	4.5	5.1	4.2	1.8	10.3	11.2	7.4	14	18	13	20	20
Grade 10	Selected (N)								(855	(1177)	(1654)	(2120)	(1727)
	Participated (%)								76	70	73	68	65
	Absent (%)								10	16	14	13	15
	No consent (%)								14	14	13	19	20
Grade 11	Selected (N)	(1280)	(1341)	(1115)	(1392)	(1068)	(1270)	(1075)	(1046)	(874)	(1672)	(2128)	(1876)
	Participated (%)	79.5	83.6	78.8	81.3	67.6	74.2	75	73	68	72	73	69
	Absent (%)	17.6	14.4	19.9	16.4	17.5	18.4	14.9	17	18	14	14	15
	No consent (%)	3.0	2.0	1.3	2.3	14.9	7.4	10.3	10	14	14	13	16
Grade 12	Selected (N)								(789)	(584)	(1519)	(1990)	(1885)
	Participated (%)								76	68	72	69	66
	Absent (%)								19	23	19	18	19
	No consent (%)								5	9	9	13	14
Toronto	Selected (N)	(1140)	(1187)	(856)	(1060)	(1117)	(1113)	(1273)	(1139)	(734)	(1617)	(1609)	(1316)
	Participated (%)	75.1	78.4	77	81.1	80.2	69.7	77.5	74	76	69	74	73
	Absent (%)	17.7	14.2	18.6	15.7	12.8	23	15.8	15	12	15	12	14
	No consent (%)	7.2	7.3	4.4	3.2	7.0	7.3	6.8	11	12	16	14	13
West	Selected (N)	(1914)	(1917)	(2211)	(2054)	(2061)	(2261)	(1992)	(2321)	(2360)	(3628)	(4052)	(4030)
	Participated (%)	83.9	85.3	81	81.9	74.4	76.8	77.5	73	66	71	72	67
	Absent (%)	12.2	11.6	14.3	9.6	13.8	12.9	15.4	13	14	11	12	13
	No consent (%)	3.9	3.1	4.7	3.6	11.8	10.3	7.1	13	20	18	16	20
East	Selected (N)	(1397)	(1404)	(1339)	(1340)	(1209)	(1407)	(1476)	(1881)	(1552)	(2298)	(3296)	(2787)
	Participated (%)	83.5	85.1	81.6	85.3	78.7	78.2	74.3	79	70	76	75	70
	Absent (%)	14	11.1	14.5	11.8	12.7	13.4	13.4	10	12	12	12	12
	No consent (%)	2.5	3.8	4.0	2.4	8.6	8.4	12.4	11	17	12	13	17
North	Selected (N)	(626)	(584)	(426)	(327)	(253)	(386}	(490)	(1223)	(1448)	(1868)	(1965)	(1364)
	Participated (%)	83.9	86.5	87.6	86.2	81	76.2	78.6	77	76	70	64	60
	Absent (%)	12.9	13.5	12.4	11.6	14.2	16.3	12.7	13	14	13	12	16
	No consent (%)	3.2	0	0	2.1	4.7	7.5	8.8	10	10	17	24	24

Notes: Surveys between 1985 and 1997 included grades 7, 9, 11, and 13 only; surveys in 1999 and 2001included grades 7 to 13; surveys in 2003 to 2007 included grades 7 to 12.

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health; tabulated by ISR.

Table A4

Sample Demographics by Year of Survey

	1977		1979		1981		1983		1985		1987		1989		1991		1993		1995		1997		1999		2001		2003		2005		2007	
	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]	(N) [a]	% [b]
Males	(1841)	46.9	(1988)	50.7	(1530)	52.5	(1784)	49.5	(1603)	51.2	(1663)	48.9	(1509)	49.6	(1554)	52.8	(1270)	49.4	(1412)	48.9	(1438)	47.3	(2252)	50.8	(1917)	49.8	(3163)	48.3	(3720)	51.8	(3068)	51.8
Females	(2086)	53.1	(1932)	49.3	(1461)	47.5	(1830)	50.5	(1543)	48.8	(1713)	51.1	(1531)	50.4	(1407)	47.2	(1347)	50.6	(1495)	51.1	(1634)	52.7	(2195)	49.2	(1981)	50.2	(3453)	51.7	(4006)	48.2	(3255)	48.2
Grade:																																
7	(1287)	32.8	(1267)	32.3	(1112)	32.7	(1539)	38.9	(1054)	32.4	(1239)	31.9	(1121)	32.3	(941)	32.1	(894)	29.5	(927)	30.3	(851)	31.1	(766)	16.0	(750)	17.1	(947)	14.9	(961)	15.8	(721)	15.1
8																							(798)	16.0	(691)	14.6	(976)	14.3	(971)	16.1	(768)	15.6
9	(1578)	40.2	(1545)	39.4	(1004)	38.7	(1149)	34.4	(1078)	35.1	(1017)	32.9	(1042)	38.1	(897)	33.2	(1003)	35.4	(1050)	34.7	(1152)	34.0	(905)	21.7	(702)	20.8	(1254)	18.4	(1471)	17.0	(1221)	16.5
10																							(638)	13.7	(806)	21.6	(1181)	18.0	(1427)	16.4	(1105)	16.6
11	(1062)	27.0	(1108)	28.3	(894)	28.6	(926)	26.7	(1014)	32.5	(1120)	35.2	(877)	29.7	(1123)	34.6	(720)	35.1	(930)	35.0	(1069)	34.9	(750)	18.7	(561)	15.7	(1188)	18.3	(1537)	16.1	(1273)	16.2
12																							(590)	13.8	(388)	10.2	(1070)	16.1	(1359)	18.6	(1235)	20.0
Age	n/a		n/a		n/a		14.1		14.5		14.5		14.4		14.6		14.6		14.5		14.4		15.0		14.8		15.0		15.0		15.0	
(sd)							(1.8)		(1.8)		(1.8)		(1.7)		(1.9)		(1.7)		(1.7)		(1.7)		(1.8)		(1.7)		(1.8)		(1.8)		(1.9)	
Region:																																
Toronto	(1486)	37.8	(1115)	28.4	(494)	21.9	(759)	21.2	(574)	22.3	(706)	21.4	(453)	18.0	(601)	19.4	(642)	20.4	(647)	20.2	(715)	19.6	(740)	18.0	(533)	19.8	(1097)	18.3	(1172)	17.9	(943)	17.0
North	(509)	13.0	(624)	15.9	(356)	8.9	(351)	8.7	(401)	11.0	(417)	9.7	(256)	9.0	(256)	7.8	(156)	8.5	(220)	8.4	(291)	8.0	(808)	8.5	(1014)	9.0	(1285)	7.9	(1245)	7.0	(797)	6.4
East	(843)	21.5	(778)	19.5	(1022)	22.6	(1035)	29.8	(917)	27.5	(948)	26.8	(926)	28.2	(852)	29.2	(697)	28.2	(798)	28.8	(903)	29.5	(1367)	30.7	(926)	28.2	(1721)	29.4	(2444)	33.4	(1944)	33.8
West	(1089)	27.7	(1403)	35.8	(1138)	46.6	(1469)	40.3	(1254)	39.1	(1305)	42.2	(1405)	44.8	(1252)	43.7	(1122)	42.9	(1242)	42.7	(1163)	42.8	(1532)	42.7	(1425)	43.0	(2513)	44.4	(2865)	41.8	(2639)	42.8
Total	3927		3920		3010		3614		3146		3376		3040		2961		2617		2907		3072		4447		3898		6616		7726		6323	

Notes: [a] Based on actual sample (unweighted); [b] Based on weighted data; the 7 regions sampled in 1977 and 1979 correspond approximately to the 4 regions sampled since 1981; NA = not available
Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table A5

Design Effects (DEFFs) for Drug Estimates by Year of Survey

	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Drug:														
Cigarettes	5.64	4.61	2.28	1.38	1.56	1.23	3.13	1.46	1.23	3.73	4.65	2.63	3.42	**2.46**
Alcohol	2.08	3.34	1.03	1.83	3.76	4.04	2.48	1.77	3.49	2.94	3.58	3.46	5.99	**3.62**
Cannabis	3.25	2.16	3.98	5.19	3.39	2.43	1.42	4.1	1.47	3.59	3.67	3.24	4.47	**3.46**
Glue	0.94	0.75	1.00	3.67	0.6	0.95	0.9	0.73	0.73	1.91	3.00	1.97	1.44	**1.77**
Solvents	0.85	1.54	0.85	3.15	1.14	1.1	1.27	0.87	1.48	1.95	1.88	2.90	1.81	**1.82**
Barbiturates (NM)	6.24	2.17	0.58	1.81	0.83	1.39	0.95	1.22	1.06	3.07	1.92	1.54	2.17	--
Barbiturates (M)	0.82	2.17	1.32	4.47	1.52	0.86	2.61	0.69	2.5	2.38	2.30	1.58	1.57	--
Heroin	1.52	1.67	1.87	2.12	1.38	2.78	1.72	1.83	0.41	1.54	1.05	1.34	1.34	**1.63**
Methamphetamine	1.61	10.63	0.87	1.56	0.87	2.54	0.92	3.4	0.91	4.28	2.06	1.99	1.45	**1.82**
Stimulants (NM)	2.51	3.12	1.39	1.63	1.01	2.12	1.69	1.65	1.15	2.47	1.79	1.80	2.41	**1.72**
Stimulants (M)	1.14	1.92	0.82	3.45	1.53	1.13	1.84	1.15	2.89	1.25	1.60	1.09	1.87	--
Tranquillizers (NM)	1.61	2.60	1.3	2.11	0.65	1.31	1.10	1.95	0.72	3.74	2.49	1.56	1.55	**1.67**
Tranquillizers (M)	0.90	1.15	0.68	2.19	0.98	1.25	0.32	1.28	0.84	1.71	1.20	1.11	1.84	**1.28**
LSD	3.13	1.83	2.84	4.21	3.94	2.08	2.40	5.05	0.89	3.42	2.26	1.85	2.73	**2.33**
PCP	2.11	1.50	0.95	2.90	1.43	0.54	1.91	3.79	2.10	2.12	2.70	1.17	2.34	**1.05**
Other Hallucinogens	3.61	2.59	2.1	4.38	3.5	1.29	2.03	5.22	1.57	4.21	2.48	3.22	4.40	**2.62**
Cocaine	2.1	2.23	2.3	2.47	1.79	1.03	1.03	0.66	0.41	3.13	1.90	1.61	2.53	**1.50**
Total (average)	2.36	2.71	1.54	2.85	1.76	1.65	1.63	2.16	1.40	2.79	2.38	2.00	2.55	**2.05**

Notes: 1981-1997 DEFFs are based on grades 7, 9, 11, and 13; 1999 and 2001 DEFFs are based on grades 7 to 13; 2003 to 2007 DEFFs are based on grades 7 to 12; NM=non-medical use; M=medical use.

Source: *OSDUHS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

6. PARENTAL CONSENT FORM

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Centre for Addiction and Mental Health
Centre de toxicomanie et de santé mentale

The *2007 Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey*

Parent and Student Information and Consent Form

Dear Parents/Guardians and Students:

The *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health* conducts the longest on-going school survey in Canada. Since 1977, students have been asked about their beliefs and use (if any) of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs (for example, cannabis, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin and medical drugs).

A sample of about 6,000 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12 will be asked to complete a pencil-and-paper questionnaire. Your child's class has been asked to participate. Both the school and the class were randomly selected. Students do not write their name on the questionnaire and neither students nor classes can ever be identified. The findings will be reported in a way that ensures complete confidentiality. Information on the questionnaires will never appear in any school records. Because we are interested in both the use and non-use of drugs, **there is no assumption that students who complete the survey have ever used tobacco, alcohol or other drugs.** The survey also covers topics such as physical health, mental well-being, and illegal behaviours such as theft, assault and drug-selling. Students do not have to answer every question, and they have the choice to stop at any time. The survey will be completed in a single 30 to 40 minute class period. For your interest, the full 2005 report and the 2007 questionnaire are available on our web site: www.camh.net/research/osdus.html.

The results of the survey will be used to help school boards and health professionals across Ontario to identify key health issues and to develop health and education programs. We believe this study is important and we hope you will allow your child to participate by signing the form below.

I sincerely appreciate your co-operation. If you would like to receive more information about the study or questionnaire, please contact me at 416-535-8501 ext. 4506 or email me at edward_adlaf@camh.net. If you would like to discuss your child's rights regarding participation in this survey, please contact Dr. Padraig Darby, Chair, Research Ethics Board, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health at 416-535-8501 ext. 6876. This study has also been approved by the Human Participants Review Committee at York University, who is administering the survey.

Thank you,

Edward M. Adlaf, Ph.D.
Study Director

.....✂

We (parent and student) have read the request for participation in the study of the ***2007 Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey***. We have discussed it and...

☐ I (parent) give permission for my son/daughter to participate.

☐ I (parent) do **not** give permission for my son/daughter to participate.

☐ I (student) agree to participate.

☐ I (student) do **not** agree to participate.

Signature of Parent/Guardian: _____

Signature of Student: _____

Name of Student (please print):_____

Date:_____

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