DETAILED OSDUS FINDINGS

Drug Use Among Ontario Students

1977–2005

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

Edward M. Adlaf
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CAMH Research Document Series
No. 16

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A Pan American Health Organization /
World Health Organization
Collaborating Centre

Affiliated with the University of Toronto

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ISBN 0-88868-508-4

Printed in Canada

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Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2S1

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3203a / 10-05 PR037

The 2005 *OSDUS* Drug Report
Executive Summary

The Centre for Addiction and Mental Health's *Ontario Student Drug Use Survey (OSDUS)*, is the longest ongoing school survey of adolescents in Canada. The study, which spans over two decades, is based on 15 surveys conducted every two years since 1977. In the spring of 2005, 7,726 students (72% of selected students) in grades 7 to 12 from 42 school boards, 137 schools and 445 classes participated in the survey administered by the Institute for Social Research, York University. This report describes drug use in 2005 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 (1999-2005), and the second is used to assess long-term trends (1977-2005). All data are based on self-reports derived from anonymous questionnaires administered in classrooms.

Past Year Drug Use (%) by Total, Sex, and Grade, *OSDUS* 2005

	Total	Males	Females		G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	
Alcohol	**62.0**	62.3	61.8		31.4	44.3	64.8	69.6	76.1	81.8	*
Cannabis	**26.5**	27.9	25.1	*	3.0	9.7	23.0	33.6	40.1	46.2	*
Binge Drinking	**22.7**	25.1	20.2	*	3.4	7.4	18.8	26.2	34.5	42.5	*
Cigarettes	**14.4**	13.9	14.9		2.0	5.8	12.6	17.9	23.5	22.9	*
Hallucinogens	**6.7**	7.6	5.6	*	0.5	2.7	5.7	8.1	11.1	11.1	*
Solvents	**5.3**	4.7	5.9		9.2	8.8	5.7	5.0	2.7	1.3	*
Stimulants (NM)	**4.8**	4.3	5.4		1.1	3.9	5.7	5.3	6.5	6.0	*
Ecstasy (MDMA)	**4.5**	4.6	4.3		s	1.2	3.6	5.3	7.7	8.1	*
Cocaine	**4.4**	4.5	4.3		1.7	1.7	3.8	4.6	7.2	7.1	*
Ritalin (NM)	**2.4**	2.8	2.0		0.7	1.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.5	*
Glue	**2.3**	2.8	1.7		4.0	2.8	3.3	2.0	1.4	0.6	*
Methamphetamine	**2.2**	2.6	1.7	*	s	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.9	*
Crack	**2.0**	2.1	1.9		1.0	1.5	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	
LSD	**1.7**	2.1	1.4		s	1.0	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.2	*
Barbiturates (NM)	**1.7**	2.0	1.4		0.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.1	
Tranquillizers (NM)	**1.6**	1.5	1.8		s	0.7	2.5	1.2	2.3	2.5	*
Ketamine	**1.3**	1.6	0.9	*	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.4	
PCP	**1.1**	1.4	0.7	*	s	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.1	
Rohypnol	**1.0**	1.2	0.7		0.6	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.6	s	*
OxyContin	**1.0**	0.9	1.2		0.9	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.4	
Heroin	**0.9**	1.1	0.7		0.6	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	
Ice	**0.9**	1.2	0.5	*	s	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	
GHB	**0.5**	0.6	0.5		s	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	
Any Illicit, including cannabis	**28.7**	29.9	27.4		5.5	12.4	25.2	35.5	42.0	48.2	*
Any Illicit, excluding cannabis	**12.1**	12.6	11.6		3.8	7.2	11.6	14.2	18.1	17.0	*
Steroids (lifetime)	**2.3**	3.2	1.4	*	s	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.7	*

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

2005 Subgroup Differences (Grades 7 to 12)

- Males are more likely than females to use 6 drugs: cannabis, hallucinogens, methamphetamine, Ketamine, PCP, and "Ice" (crystal methamphetamine). Males are also more likely to binge drink.

- Drug use varies by grade for 18 of the substance use measures:

  - alcohol,
  - binge drinking,
  - cigarette smoking,
  - cannabis use,
  - LSD,
  - other hallucinogens,
  - solvents,
  - stimulants,
  - ecstasy,
  - cocaine,
  - Ritalin,
  - glue,
  - methamphetamine,
  - tranquillizers,
  - Rohypnol,
  - steroids,
  - any illicit drug including cannabis, and
  - any illicit drug excluding cannabis.

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

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

Regional Differences in Drug Use, 2005	
Drug Use Below Provincial Average	**Drug Use Above Provincial Average**
Toronto	
• Cigarettes • Alcohol • Cannabis • Stimulants • Ritalin • Ketamine • Binge Drinking • Hallucinogens • Any Illicit incl. cannabis • Any Illicit excl. cannabis	• Heroin
North	
	• Cigarettes • Alcohol • Cannabis • Hallucinogens • Ritalin • Stimulants • Tranquillizers • OxyContin • Binge Drinking • Any Illicit incl. cannabis • Any Illicit excl. cannabis
West	
	• Cocaine • Crack • Ketamine • Any Illicit excl. cannabis
East	
• Cigarettes • Alcohol • Heroin • Cocaine • OxyContin • Tranquillizers	

Changes Between 2003 and 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)

The declines in drug use found in the past two surveys have strengthened. For the first time in over a decade, there are dominant declines in the use of both legal and illegal drugs.

Between 2003 and 2005, the past year use of 11 measures significantly declined (no drug increased in use):

- cigarettes: from 19.2% to 14.4%
- alcohol: from 66.2% to 62.0%
- LSD: from 2.9% to 1.7%
- PCP: from 2.2% to 1.1%
- hallucinogens: from 10.0% to 6.7%
- methamphetamine: from 3.3% to 2.2%
- heroin: from 1.4% to 0.9%

- Ketamine: from 2.2% to 1.3%
- barbiturates: from 2.5% to 1.7%

- The use of any illicit drug excluding cannabis declined, from 15.3% to 12.1%. (The use of any illicit drug including cannabis declined, from 32.2% to 28.7%).

- More students in 2005 reported being drug-free (including alcohol and tobacco) during the past year compared to 2003 (35.9% vs 31.6%), and fewer students in 2005 reported using 4 or more drugs (7.9% vs 10.5%).

Short-Term Changes, 1999 – 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)

There have been 15 significant changes in drug use between 1999 and 2005, all of which have been declines:

- cigarettes: from 28.4% to 14.4%
- alcohol: from 66.0% to 62.0%
- glue: from 3.8% to 2.3%
- solvents: from 7.6% to 5.3%
- LSD: from 6.8% to 2.9%
- PCP: from 6.8% to 1.7%
- hallucinogens: from 12.8% to 6.7%
- methamphetamine: from 5.0% to 2.2%
- heroin: from 1.9% to 0.9%
- barbiturates: from 4.4% to 1.7%
- stimulants: from 7.3% to 4.8%
- Rohypnol: from 3.1% (2001) to 1%
- steroids (lifetime): from 3.4% to 2.3%

- Use of any illicit drug excluding cannabis, significantly declined between 1999 (20.5%) and 2005 (12.1%). (Use of any illicit drug including cannabis, significantly declined between 1999 (32.3%) and 2005 (28.7%)).

Subgroup Changes, 1999 – 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)

With the exception of cocaine use (which increased among 12th-graders, and Western students); and ecstasy use (which increased among Northern students), the subgroup changes within the period from 1999 to 2005 show decreases in use.

Sex: No drug increased among males or females. There were many drugs that decreased in use among males and females in the period between 1999 and 2005. These are listed in the table below:

Declines in Drug Use by Sex
2005 vs 2003 (bolded) and 2005 vs 1999

Males	Females
• **Cigarettes**	• **Cigarettes**
• **Alcohol**	
• Binge Drinking	
	• Glue
	• Solvents
• **LSD**	• LSD
• **PCP**	• **PCP**
• **Other Hallucinogens**	• **Other Hallucinogens**
• Heroin	
• **Methamphetamine**	• **Methamphetamine**
	• Rohypnol
• **Ketamine**	
• Barbiturates	• **Barbiturates**
	• Stimulants
• **Tranquillizers**	
• Any Illicit incl. cannabis	• **Any Illicit incl. cannabis**
• **Any Illicit excl. cannabis**	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis

- Grade: All grades showed many decreases in drug use during the period between 1999 and 2005. These are listed in the table below. The only increase was found among the 12th-graders, whose cocaine use increased.

Changes in Drug Use by Grade
2005 vs 2003 (bolded) and 2005 vs 1999

7th-Graders	
• Cigarettes	• **Alcohol**
• **Cannabis**	• Methamphetamine
• **Any Illicit incl. cannabis**	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis
8th-Graders	
• Cigarettes	• Alcohol
• Binge Drinking	• LSD
• Hallucinogens	• Glue
• Barbiturates	• Any Illicit incl. cannabis
• Any Illicit excl. cannabis	
9th-Graders	
• Cigarettes	• LSD
• Hallucinogens	• Rohypnol
• Any Illicit excl. cannabis	
10th-Graders	
• Cigarettes	• Binge Drinking
• **LSD**	• **PCP**
• **Hallucinogens**	• **Heroin**
• Barbiturates	• Methamphetamine
• GHB	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis
11th-Graders	
• Cigarettes	• Binge Drinking
• Cannabis	• LSD
• PCP	• **Hallucinogens**
• **Methamphetamine**	• **Rohypnol**
• **Ketamine**	• Barbiturates
• Any Illicit incl. cannabis	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis
12th-Graders	
• **Cigarettes**	• **Solvents**
• LSD	• **PCP**
• Hallucinogens	• Methamphetamine
• Stimulants	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis
	+ Cocaine

• = decline; + = increase

- Region: Each of the four regions showed many declines in drug use in the period between 1999 and 2005 (listed in the table below). There were only 2 increases in drug use: Northern students showed an increase in ecstasy use over the short-term, and Western students showed an increase in cocaine use.

Changes in Drug Use by Region
2005 vs 2003 (bolded) and 2005 vs 1999

Toronto	
• Cigarettes	• LSD
• Stimulants	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis
North	
• Cigarettes	• **LSD**
• **PCP**	• Hallucinogens
• **Crack**	• Any Illicit excl. cannabis
	+ Ecstasy
West	
• Cigarettes	• Binge Drinking
• LSD	• PCP
• Hallucinogens	• Methamphetamine
• Barbiturates	• Stimulants
• Any Illicit excl. cannabis	
	+ Cocaine
East	
• **Cigarettes**	• **Cannabis**
• Solvents	• LSD
• **PCP**	• Hallucinogens
• **Heroin**	• Methamphetamine
• **Rohypnol**	• **Barbiturates**
• **Tranquillizers**	• **Any Illicit incl. cannabis**
• Any Illicit excl. cannabis	

• = decline; + = increase

Long-Term Changes, 1977 – 2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

Rates of drug use in 2005 are generally lower compared to earlier periods, especially the peaks in drug use observed in 1979 and again later in 1999.

Use of drugs at an all-time low:

- cigarettes
- LSD

Use of drugs <u>not</u> lower in 2005 compared to peak use:

- cocaine

Use of drugs significantly <u>lower</u> in 2005 compared to peak use:

- alcohol
- cannabis
- barbiturates, stimulants & tranquillizers
- hallucinogens
- heroin
- methamphetamine
- glue and solvents, and
- PCP

Other Highlights

Patterns of Use

- About two-thirds (71%) of students have not used *any illicit drug*, including cannabis, in the past year. Conversely, 29% of students have used an illicit drug, including cannabis.

- One-in-fourteen (7%) students report using alcohol, tobacco, cannabis *and* at least one other drug.

- The percentage reporting first-time drug use during the past year is as follows: 18% for alcohol, 9% for cannabis, 7% for cigarettes, and about 5% for illicit drugs other than cannabis.

Early Onset

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

- Only 2% of 7th-graders in 2005 smoked cigarettes by grade 4, compared to 16% in 1981.

- In 2005, 29% of 7th-graders used alcohol by grade 6, compared to 42% in 2003 and 50% in 1981.

- In 2005, 3% of 7th-graders used cannabis by grade 7 (age 12), a percentage similar to 2003 (3%), but lower than in 1981 (9%).

- In 2005, the mean age at which 11th-grade smokers smoked their first cigarette was 13.5 years. The mean age of first alcoholic drink among 11th-grade drinkers was 13.2 years, and the age of first cannabis use among 11th-grade users was 13.7 years.

Perceptions of Risk and Disapproval

- Among the drug behaviours surveyed, students felt that the greatest risk of harm is associated with regular marijuana use (53%), followed by trying ecstasy (40%), trying cocaine (36%), trying LSD (34%), daily drinking (32%), daily smoking (28%), and trying cannabis (21%).

- Between 1999 and 2005, there have been increases in the perception of risk regarding trying ecstasy and trying LSD. Compared to 2003, students in 2005 are more likely to believe there is a great risk of harm in smoking 1 or 2 cigarettes a day.

- Between 1999 and 2005, there have been increases in attitudes of disapproval toward trying ecstasy, trying LSD, and trying cannabis.

Perceived Availability of Drugs

- In 2005, the substances most available to students are cigarettes and alcohol (57% of students indicated that it would be "easy" or "very easy" to get these) and cannabis (46%). Ecstasy (19%), cocaine (17%), and LSD (12%) are reported to be less available.
- Over the short-term (1999-2005), the availability of alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, LSD, and ecstasy has significantly declined.
- The 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 half (55%) of students believe that drug use in their school is higher today than a few years ago (29% stated it was the same and 16% said it was lower).
- One-quarter (25%) of students believe that drug use is a big problem in their school, while about half (49%) say it is a small problem and 26% say it is not a problem.
- About one-quarter (23%) of students had been offered, sold, or given a drug at school in the 12 months before the survey.
- About 17% of students were drunk or high at school at least once during the 12 months before the survey.
- Over one-quarter (27%) of students see drug selling in their neighbourhood.
- One-third (33%) of students report that someone tried to sell them drugs at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Cigarettes Overview

- In 2005, 14% of students report smoking during the past year (about 139,700 students). About 9% of students smoke on a daily basis. Over their lifetime, 67% of students have never smoked, 12% smoked a few puffs only, while 7% smoked 100 or more cigarettes during their lifetime.
- Past year smoking does not differ between males and females. There are significant differences by grade (varying from 2% of 7th-graders to 23% of 11th- and 12th-graders). There are also regional differences, with Northern students (20%) most likely to smoke, while Eastern (11%) and Toronto students (13%) are least likely.
- About one-quarter (21%) of smokers report dependence on cigarettes, as defined by smoking within 30 minutes of waking in the morning.
- In 2005, over half (58%) of all smokers reported an attempt to quit smoking during the year before the survey.
- In 2005, 6% of underage students (under 19 years of age) successfully purchased cigarettes at least once during the 4 weeks before the survey.

Alcohol Overview

- In 2005, about two-thirds (62%) of all students report drinking during the past year. This represents about 603,400 students in Ontario. Males and females are equally likely to be drinkers. Past year drinking varies by grade (increasing from 31% of 7th-graders to about 82% of 12th-graders). Toronto students (51%) are least likely to drink compared to students in the other three regions.
- One-in-ten (10%) students drink alcohol at least once a week, and a very small percentage (less than 0.5%) drink on a daily basis.

- About one-quarter (23%) of students report binge drinking (5+ drinks on one occasion) at least once during the month before the survey. The same proportion (23%) report getting drunk at least once during this time.

- Also, about 9% of students report binge drinking 2 to 3 times during the month before the survey, and another 5% report doing so 4 or more times.

Cannabis Overview

- Just over one-quarter (26.5%) of students use cannabis, and 31% report trying it at least once in their lifetime. Males are significantly more likely to use cannabis compared to females (28% vs 25%). Use increases with each grade, increasing from 3% among 7th-graders to 46% among 12th-graders. There are regional differences, with Toronto students (20%) least likely to use cannabis, compared with students in the North (33%) and West (29%).

- Among all students, 15% report using cannabis six times or more during the past year.

- About 12% of cannabis users (3% of all students) used cannabis daily during the 4 weeks before the survey.

- Frequent cannabis use (6 or more times in the past year), as well as daily cannabis use, is currently higher compared to the 1980s.

- About one-in-twelve (8%) cannabis users report symptoms of dependence.

Consequences and Problems Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Drugs and Vehicles

- About one-in-seven (14%) 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-five (20%) drivers in grades 10 to 12 reported driving a vehicle within one hour of using cannabis at least once during the past year. This percentage has remained stable since 2001.

- About one-quarter (29%) of students in grades 7 to 12 report being a passenger in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, and 22% report being a passenger in a vehicle driven by someone who had been using drugs prior to driving. These percentages have remained stable since 2001.

Hazardous and Problematic Drinking

- In 2005, 16% of students (25% of drinkers) report drinking at a hazardous level as determined by the AUDIT scale, a percentage representing some 158,800 students. Hazardous drinking varies significantly between males and females (18% vs 14%), and by grade (2% of 7th-graders to 30% of 12th-graders). There is significant variation among the regions in hazardous drinking, ranging from a low in Toronto (9%) to a higher level found in the North (22%).

- About one-third (32%) of students report at least one of the 7 AUDIT problem symptoms; 16% report a dependence

symptom only, 3% report an adverse consequence only and 13% report both symptom types.

- The percentage of students reporting 1 or more AUDIT symptoms remained stable between 1999 (33%) and 2005 (32%).

Drug Use Problems

- About one-in-six (16%) students report symptoms of a drug use problem as determined by the CRAFFT scale. There is no significant sex or regional difference regarding drug use problems. However, there is a significant grade difference: reports are lowest among 7th-graders (2%) and highest among 12th-graders (28%). Reports of a drug use problem have remained stable between 2003 and 2005.

- In 2005, less than 1% of students indicated that they received either alcohol and/or drug treatment in the past year. This estimate represents about 6,400 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12.

Coexisting Hazardous Drinking and Elevated Psychological Distress

- About 6% (62,000 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 (8% vs 5%). There is significant variation by grade: from 2% of 7th-graders increasing to 12% of 12th-graders. There is no significant regional variation.

The complete 2005 *OSDUS* Detailed Drug Report is available in PDF format at:
http://www.camh.net/research/osdus.html

Résumé – *SCDEO* 2005

Le *Sondage sur la consommation de drogues parmi les élèves de l'Ontario (SCDEO)*, réalisé par le Centre de toxicomanie et de santé mentale, est l'étude permanente la plus ancienne sur la consommation de drogues chez les adolescents au Canada. Cette étude, qui couvre plus de vingt ans, repose sur 15 sondages effectués tous les deux ans depuis 1977. Au printemps 2005, 7 726 élèves (72 % des élèves choisis) de la 7e à la 12e année répartis dans 42 conseils scolaires, 137 écoles et 445 classes, ont répondu 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 2005 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 en matière de consommation de drogues (1999-2005), et le second, les tendances à long terme (1977-2005). 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, selon le sexe et l'année d'études, *SCDEO* 2005

	Total	Garçons	Filles		7e	8e	9e	10e	11e	12e	
Alcool	**62,0**	62,3	61,8		31,4	44,3	64,8	69,6	76,1	81,8	*
Cannabis	**26,5**	27,9	25,1	*	3,0	9,7	23,0	33,6	40,1	46,2	*
Excès occasionnels d'alcool	**22,7**	25,1	20,2	*	3,4	7,4	18,8	26,2	34,5	42,5	*
Cigarette	**14,4**	13,9	14,9		2,0	5,8	12,6	17,9	23,5	22,9	*
Hallucinogènes	**6,7**	7,6	5,6	*	0,5	2,7	5,7	8,1	11,1	11,1	*
Solvants	**5,3**	4,7	5,9		9,2	8,8	5,7	5,0	2,7	1,3	*
Stimulants (NM)	**4,8**	4,3	5,4		1,1	3,9	5,7	5,3	6,5	6,0	*
Ecstasy (MDMA)	**4,5**	4,6	4,3		s	1,2	3,6	5,3	7,7	8,1	*
Cocaïne	**4,4**	4,5	4,3		1,7	1,7	3,8	4,6	7,2	7,1	*
Ritalin (NM)	**2,4**	2,8	2,0		0,7	1,7	3,1	3,2	3,3	2,5	*
Colle	**2,3**	2,8	1,7		4,0	2,8	3,3	2,0	1,4	0,6	*
Méthamphétamine	**2,2**	2,6	1,7	*	s	1,6	2,9	2,4	2,8	2,9	*
Crack	**2,0**	2,1	1,9		1,0	1,5	2,6	2,5	2,1	2,1	
LSD	**1,7**	2,1	1,4		s	1,0	2,4	1,6	2,8	2,2	*
Barbituriques (NM)	**1,7**	2,0	1,4		0,6	1,6	1,6	1,8	2,4	2,1	
Tranquillisants (NM)	**1,6**	1,5	1,8		s	0,7	2,5	1,2	2,3	2,5	*
Kétamine	**1,3**	1,6	0,9	*	0,6	0,6	1,5	1,6	1,9	1,4	
PCP	**1,1**	1,4	0,7	*	s	1,0	1,5	1,0	1,4	1,1	
Rohypnol	**1,0**	1,2	0,7		0,6	1,1	2,1	1,4	0,6	s	*
OxyContin	**1,0**	0,9	1,2		0,9	0,7	1,3	0,7	1,2	1,4	
Héroïne	**0,9**	1,1	0,7		0,6	1,0	1,4	0,6	0,8	1,0	
Ice	**0,9**	1,2	0,5	*	s	1,0	1,4	0,5	0,7	0,5	
GHB	**0,5**	0,6	0,5		s	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,5	
Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus	**28,7**	29,9	27,4		5,5	12,4	25,2	35,5	42,0	48,2	*
Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu	**12,1**	12,6	11,6		3,8	7,2	11,6	14,2	18,1	17,0	*
Stéroïdes (au cours de la vie)	**2,3**	3,2	1,4	*	s	1,9	2,0	2,9	2,6	3,7	*

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 importante entre les sexes ou les années d'études ($p < 0,05$), *sans* tenir compte d'autres facteurs.

Différences entre les sous-groupes pour 2005 (7e à 12e année)

- Les garçons sont plus susceptibles que les filles de prendre les six drogues suivantes : cannabis, hallucinogènes, méthamphétamine, kétamine, PCP et Ice. En outre, ils sont plus susceptibles de faire des excès occasionnels d'alcool.

- La consommation de drogues varie selon l'année d'études pour 18 des drogues évaluées :

  - alcool,
  - excès occasionnels d'alcool,
  - cigarette,
  - cannabis,
  - LSD,
  - autres hallucinogènes,
  - solvants,
  - stimulants,
  - ecstasy,
  - cocaïne,
  - Ritalin,
  - colle,
  - méthamphétamine,
  - tranquillisants,
  - Rohypnol,
  - stéroïdes,
  - toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus,
  - toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu.

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, 2005

Consommation de drogues inférieure à la moyenne provinciale	Consommation de drogues supérieure à la moyenne provinciale
Toronto	
• Cigarette • Alcool • Cannabis • Stimulants • Ritalin • Kétamine • Excès occasionnels d'alcool • Hallucinogènes • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu	• Héroïne
Nord	
	• Cigarette • Alcool • Cannabis • Hallucinogènes • Ritalin • Stimulants • Tranquillisants • OxyContin • Excès occasionnels d'alcool • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu
Ouest	
	• Cocaïne • Crack • Kétamine • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu
Est	
• Cigarette • Alcool • Héroïne • Cocaïne • OxyContin • Tranquillisants	

Changements relevés de 2003 à 2005 (7e à 12e année)

La diminution de la consommation de drogues constatée au cours des deux derniers sondages s'est accélérée. Pour la première fois en plus de dix ans, on relève une baisse décisive de la consommation de drogues légales et illégales.

De 2003 à 2005, le taux de consommation de onze drogues au cours de l'année écoulée a diminué considérablement (aucune drogue n'a fait l'objet d'une augmentation de sa consommation) :

- cigarette : de 19,2 % à 14,4 %
- alcool : de 66,2 % à 62,0 %
- LSD : de 2,9 % à 1,7 %

- PCP : de 2,2 % à 1,1 %
- hallucinogènes : de 10,0 % à 6,7 %
- méthamphétamine : de 3,3 % à 2,2 %
- héroïne : de 1,4 % à 0,9 %
- kétamine : de 2,2 % à 1,3 %
- barbituriques : de 2,5 % à 1,7 %

- La consommation de toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu, a aussi diminué, passant de 15,3 % à 12,1 %. (La consommation de toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus, a baissé, passant de 32,2 % à 28,7 %.)

- En 2005, un plus grand nombre d'élèves ont dit ne consommer aucune drogue (y compris l'alcool et le tabac) au cours de l'année écoulée par rapport à 2003 (35,9 % par rapport à 31,6 %), et moins d'élèves en 2005 ont signalé avoir consommé quatre drogues ou plus (7,9 % par rapport à 10,5 %).

Changements à court terme, de 1999 à 2005 (7e à 12e année)

On a relevé des changements importants dans la consommation de 15 drogues de 1999 à 2005 ; tous ces changements ont été des baisses :

- cigarette : de 28,4 % à 14,4 %
- alcool : de 66,0 % à 62,0 %
- colle : de 3,8 % à 2,3 %
- solvants : de 7,6 % à 5,3 %
- LSD : de 6,8 % à 2,9 %
- PCP : de 6,8 % à 1,7 %
- hallucinogènes : de 12,8 % à 6,7 %
- méthamphétamine : de 5,0 % à 2,2 %
- héroïne : de 1,9 % à 0,9 %
- barbituriques : de 4,4 % à 1,7 %
- stimulants : de 7,3 % à 4,8 %
- Rohypnol : de 3,1 % (2001) à 1 %
- stéroïdes (au cours de la vie) : de 3,4 % à 2,3 %

- La consommation de toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu, a diminué considérablement de 1999 (20,5 %) à 2005 (12,1 %). [La consommation de toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus, a beaucoup baissé de 1999 (32,3 %) à 2005 (28,7 %).]

Changements relevés dans les sous-groupes, de 1999 à 2005 (7e à 12e année)

À l'exception de la consommation de cocaïne (qui a augmenté chez les élèves de 12e année et les élèves de l'Ouest) et d'ecstasy (qui a augmenté chez les élèves du Nord), la consommation de drogues a diminué dans les sous-groupes de 1999 à 2005.

- Sexe : On n'a relevé aucune augmentation de la consommation de drogues chez les garçons et les filles. La consommation d'un grand nombre de drogues a diminué chez les garçons et les filles de 1999 à 2005. Ces drogues sont énumérées dans le tableau suivant :

Baisse de la consommation de drogues selon le sexe
2005 p/r à 2003 (en gras) et 2005 p/r à 1999

Garçons	Filles
• **Cigarette**	• **Cigarette**
• **Alcool**	
• Excès occasionnels d'alcool	
	• Colle
	• Solvants
• **LSD**	• LSD
• **PCP**	• **PCP**
• **Autres hallucinogènes**	• **Autres hallucinogènes**
• Héroïne	
• **Méthamphétamine**	• **Méthamphétamine**
	• Rohypnol
• **Kétamine**	
• Barbituriques	• **Barbituriques**
	• Stimulants
• **Tranquillisants**	
• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus	• **Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus**
• **Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu**	• Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu

p/r = par rapport

- 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 2005. Ces drogues sont énumérées dans le tableau suivant. Seule la consommation de cocaïne a augmenté, chez les élèves de 12e année.

Changements dans la consommation de drogues selon l'année d'études 2005 p/r à 2003 (en gras) et 2005 p/r à 1999	
Élèves de 7e année	
• Cigarette • **Cannabis** • **Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus**	• **Alcool** • Méthamphétamine • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu
Élèves de 8e année	
• Cigarette • Excès occ. d'alcool • Hallucinogènes • Barbituriques • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu	• Alcool • LSD • Colle • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus
Élèves de 9e année	
• Cigarette • Hallucinogènes • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu	• LSD • Rohypnol
Élèves de 10e année	
• Cigarette • **LSD** • **Hallucinogènes** • Barbituriques • GHB	• Excès occ. d'alcool • **PCP** • **Héroïne** • Méthamphétamine • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu
Élèves de 11e année	
• Cigarette • Cannabis • PCP • **Méthamphétamine** • **Kétamine** • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus	• Excès occ. d'alcool • LSD • **Hallucinogènes** • **Rohypnol** • Barbituriques • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu
Élèves de 12e année	
• **Cigarette** • LSD • Hallucinogènes • Stimulants	• **Solvants** • **PCP** • Méthamphétamine • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu + Cocaïne
p/r = par rapport • = diminution + = augmentation	

- Région : Chacune des quatre régions a affiché une baisse de la consommation de nombreux types de drogues de 1999 à 2005 (voir le tableau ci-dessous). On n'a relevé que deux augmentations : une augmentation de la consommation d'ecstasy chez les élèves du Nord à court terme, et une augmentation de la consommation de cocaïne chez les élèves de l'Ouest.

Changements dans la consommation de drogues selon la région 2005 p/r à 2003 (en gras) et 2005 p/r à 1999	
Toronto	
• Cigarette • Stimulants	• LSD • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu
Nord	
• Cigarette • **PCP** • **Crack**	• **LSD** • Hallucinogènes • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu + Ecstasy
Ouest	
• Cigarette • LSD • Hallucinogènes • Barbituriques • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu	• Excès occ. d'alcool • PCP • Méthamphétamine • Stimulants + Cocaïne
Est	
• **Cigarette** • Solvants • **PCP** • **Héroïne** • **Rohypnol** • **Tranquillisants** • Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis exclu	• **Cannabis** • LSD • Hallucinogènes • Méthamphétamine • **Barbituriques** • **Toutes drogues illicites, cannabis inclus**
p/r = par rapport • = diminution + = augmentation	

Changements à long terme, de 1977 à 2005 (7e, 9e et 11e années seulement)

Les taux de consommation de drogues enregistrés en 2005 sont généralement inférieurs à ceux qui ont été relevés il y a quelques années, particulièrement aux sommets observés en 1979 et en 1999.

Drogues dont la consommation n'a jamais été aussi faible :

- cigarette
- LSD

Drogue dont la consommation <u>n'est pas</u> plus faible en 2005 par rapport aux sommets enregistrés :

- cocaïne

Drogues dont la consommation est beaucoup plus <u>faible</u> en 2005 que le sommet enregistré :

- alcool
- cannabis
- barbituriques, stimulants, et tranquillisants
- hallucinogènes
- héroïne
- méthamphétamine
- colle et solvants
- PCP

Autres faits saillants

Tendances de la consommation de drogues

- Environ les deux tiers des élèves (71 %) *n'ont pas pris de drogues illicites*, y compris le cannabis, au cours de l'année écoulée. À l'inverse, 29 % des élèves ont pris une drogue illicite, y compris le cannabis.

- Un élève sur quatorze (7 %) a déclaré qu'il avait consommé de l'alcool, du tabac, du cannabis *et* au moins une drogue illicite.

- Les pourcentages d'élèves qui ont déclaré avoir pris de la drogue pour la première fois au cours de l'année écoulée sont les suivants : 18 % pour l'alcool, 9 % pour le cannabis, 7 % pour la cigarette et environ 5 % pour les drogues illicites autre 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 2005, seulement 2 % des élèves de 7e année avaient commencé à fumer la cigarette en 4e année, par rapport à 16 % en 1981.

- En 2005, 29 % des élèves de 7e année avaient commencé à consommer de l'alcool en 6e année, par rapport à 42 % en 2003 et à 50 % en 1981.

- En 2005, 3 % des élèves de 7e année avaient commencé à prendre du cannabis cette année-là (12 ans), soit un pourcentage semblable à 2003 (3 %), mais inférieur à celui de 1981 (9 %).

- En 2005, l'âge moyen auquel les fumeurs de 11e année ont fumé leur première cigarette était de 13,5 ans. L'âge moyen où les buveurs de 11e année ont pris leur première boisson alcoolisée était de 13,2 ans, et l'âge de la première consommation de cannabis chez les consommateurs de 11e année était de 13,7 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 (53 %), suivi de l'essai de l'ecstasy (40 %), de la cocaïne (36 %), du LSD (34 %), de la consommation quotidienne d'alcool (32 %), de l'usage quotidien du tabac (28 %) et de l'essai de cannabis (21 %).

- De 1999 à 2005, il y a eu une augmentation des risques perçus de l'essai de l'ecstasy et

du LSD. Par rapport à 2003, les élèves, en 2005, sont plus susceptibles de croire que le fait de fumer une ou deux cigarettes par jour comporte des risques graves.

- De 1999 à 2005, il y a eu une augmentation de la désapprobation à l'égard de l'essai de l'ecstasy, du LSD et du cannabis.

Disponibilité perçue des drogues

- En 2005, les drogues les plus faciles à obtenir pour les élèves étaient l'alcool (57 % des élèves ont déclaré qu'il serait « facile » ou « très facile » de s'en procurer) et le cannabis (46 %). L'ecstasy (19 %), la cocaïne (17 %) et le LSD (12 %) seraient plus difficiles à obtenir.

- De 1999 à 2005, la disponibilité d'alcool, de cannabis, de cocaïne, de LSD et d'ecstasy a diminué considérablement.

- 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 la moitié des élèves (55 %) estiment que la consommation de drogues a augmenté dans leur école au cours des dernières années (29 % ont déclaré qu'elle n'avait pas changé et 16 %, 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 (49 %) sont d'avis que c'est un problème mineur et que 26 % ont déclaré que ce n'était pas un problème.

- Environ le quart des élèves (23 %) 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.

- Environ 17 % 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.

- Plus du quart des élèves (27 %) ont été témoins de la vente de drogues dans leur quartier.

- Le tiers des élèves (33 %) ont déclaré qu'on avait essayé de leur vendre des drogues au cours des 12 mois qui ont précédé le sondage.

Aperçu de la consommation de cigarettes

- En 2005, 14 % des élèves ont déclaré avoir fumé la cigarette au cours de l'année écoulée (soit environ 139 700 élèves). Environ 9 % des élèves fument tous les jours. Au cours de leur vie, 67 % des élèves n'ont jamais fumé, 12 % n'ont pris que quelques bouffées et 7 % ont fumé 100 cigarettes ou plus.

- La consommation de cigarettes au cours de l'année écoulée ne varie pas selon le sexe. Il y a eu des différences importantes selon l'année d'études (allant de 2 % des élèves de 7^{e} année à 23 % des élèves de 11^{e} et 12^{e} année). On a également relevé des différences régionales. Les élèves du Nord (20 %) sont plus susceptibles de fumer, alors que ceux de l'Est (11 %) et de Toronto (13 %) sont moins susceptibles de le faire.

- Environ le quart des fumeurs (21 %) estiment qu'ils ont une dépendance à la cigarette, comme en témoigne le fait qu'ils fument dans les 30 minutes qui suivent leur réveil le matin.

- En 2005, plus de la moitié des fumeurs (58 %) ont déclaré avoir essayé de cesser de fumer pendant l'année qui a précédé le sondage.

- En 2005, 6 % 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.

Aperçu de la consommation d'alcool

- En 2005, environ les deux tiers des élèves (62 %) ont dit avoir bu de l'alcool au cours de l'année écoulée. Cette proportion représente environ 603 400 élèves en Ontario. Les garçons et les filles sont tout aussi susceptibles de boire. La consommation d'alcool au cours de l'année écoulée varie selon l'année d'études (passant de 31 % des élèves de 7e année à environ 82 % des élèves de 12e année). Les élèves de Toronto (51 %) sont les moins susceptibles de boire par rapport aux élèves des trois autres régions.

- Un élève sur dix (10 %) consomme de l'alcool au moins une fois par semaine, et une très faible proportion (moins de 0,5 %) boivent tous les jours.

- Environ le quart des élèves (23 %) ont déclaré avoir fait un excès d'alcool (au moins cinq verres à la fois) au moins une fois pendant le mois qui a précédé le sondage. La même proportion (23 %) ont déclaré s'être enivrés au moins une fois pendant cette période.

- En outre, environ 9 % 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

- Un peu plus du quart des élèves (26,5 %) ont dit avoir pris du cannabis au cours de l'année écoulée, et 31 % ont déclaré en avoir pris au moins une fois dans leur vie. La consommation de cannabis est plus fréquente chez les garçons que chez les filles (28 % par rapport à 25 %). La consommation augmente à chaque année d'études, passant de 3 % chez les élèves de 7e année à 46 % chez ceux de 12e année. On a relevé des différences régionales, les élèves de Toronto (20 %) étant moins susceptibles de consommer du cannabis que les élèves du Nord (33 %) et de l'Ouest (29 %).

- Au total, 15 % des élèves ont dit avoir pris du cannabis au moins six fois au cours de l'année écoulée.

- Environ 12 % des usagers de cannabis (3 % de tous les élèves) ont pris du cannabis tous les jours au cours des quatre semaines qui ont précédé le sondage.

- La consommation fréquente de cannabis (au moins six fois au cours de la dernière année) ainsi que l'usage quotidien de cannabis sont actuellement plus élevés que dans les années 1980.

- Environ un usager de cannabis sur douze (8 %) de la 7e à la 12e année a signalé des symptômes de dépendance.

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

Drogues et conduite de véhicules automobiles

- Environ un élève sur sept (14 %) 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 considérablement 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 cinq de la 10e à la 12e année (20 %) a dit avoir conduit un véhicule une heure ou moins après avoir consommé du cannabis au cours de la dernière année. Ce pourcentage est stable depuis 2001.

- Environ un quart des élèves de la 7e à la 12e année (29 %) ont déclaré avoir été passagers dans un véhicule conduit par une personne qui avait consommé de l'alcool, et 22 % ont déclaré avoir été passagers dans un véhicule conduit par une personne qui avait pris de la drogue avant de conduire. Ces pourcentages sont stables depuis 2001.

Consommation dangereuse et problématique d'alcool

- En 2005, 16 % des élèves (25 % des buveurs) ont dit avoir eu une consommation dangereuse d'alcool selon l'Épreuve de recherche des troubles liés à l'abus d'alcool, une proportion qui représente environ 158 800 élèves. La consommation dangereuse d'alcool varie de manière importante entre les garçons et les filles (18 % par rapport à 14 %) et selon l'année d'études (2 % des élèves de 7e année par rapport à 30 % des élèves de 12e année). On a relevé une variation importante entre les régions pour ce qui est de la consommation dangereuse, allant de 9 % à Toronto jusqu'à 22 % dans le Nord.

- 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 ; 16 % ont signalé uniquement un symptôme de dépendance, 3 % ont déclaré avoir éprouvé uniquement une conséquence négative et 13 % ont relevé ces deux symptômes.

- Le pourcentage d'élèves qui a signalé un ou plusieurs symptômes selon l'Épreuve est demeuré stable de 1999 à 2005 (33 % par rapport à 32 %).

- Environ un élève sur six (16 %) a signalé des symptômes d'un problème de toxicomanie selon l'échelle CRAFFT. Il n'y a pas de différences importantes entre les garçons et les filles ou entre les régions à ce chapitre. Cependant, il y a des différences importantes selon l'année d'études : les problèmes liés aux drogues sont les plus rares chez les élèves de 7e année (2 %) et les plus fréquents chez les élèves de 12e année (28 %). La fréquence des problèmes liés aux drogues est demeurée stable de 2003 à 2005.

- En 2005, moins de 1 % des élèves ont déclaré avoir suivi un programme de traitement de l'alcoolisme ou de la toxicomanie au cours de l'année écoulée. Cela représente environ 6 400 élèves de l'Ontario de la 7e à la 12e année.

Consommation dangereuse d'alcool et niveau élevé de détresse psychologique

- Environ 6 % (62 000 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 (8 % par rapport à 5 %). Il y a des différences à ce chapitre selon l'année d'études : de 2 % des élèves de 7e année à 12 % des élèves de 12e année. Il n'y a pas de différences importantes entre les régions.

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 at the Addiction Research Foundation include, Margaret A. Sheppard, Carolyn Liban, Hau Lei, Michael S. Goodstadt and Frank Ivis. Current colleagues also include Anca Ialomiteanu, who provided editorial support and Maureen Kothare, who worked diligently on preparation of tables and manuscript. 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.

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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 2005, and changes since 1977. The findings are based on the 15th cycle of the *Ontario Student Drug Use Survey (OSDUS)*, the longest systematic study of alcohol and drug use among a youthful population in Canada.

Surveys such as the *OSDUS* 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.

One major aim of the *OSDUS* is 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;
- attitudes, beliefs and perceptions about alcohol and other drug use.

The 2005 *OSDUS* drug use report includes new material on the following issues:

- the use of OxyContin®;
- intoxication at school; and
- the availability of drugs at school.

History of the OSDUS

The Ontario Student Drug Use Survey 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 OSDUS was again expanded to include students in grades 7 to 13 (OAC). In 2003, the OSDUS 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 65,000 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 *OSDUS* 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, 2004).

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), the Ontario Premier's Council on Health (Ontario Premier's Council on Health, 1991), 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 serves as a basis for evaluating the harm caused by 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 *OSDUS* sample represents over 9,000 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 130 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 15 surveys, the target population was composed of all students enrolled in the public or 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 7% of Ontario students).

Table 2.1 Twenty-Seven Years of the *OSDUS*

	1977	*1979*	*1981*	*1983*	*1985*	*1987*	*1989*	*1991*	*1993*	*1995*	*1997*	*1999*	*2001*	*2003*	*2005*
No. Boards	20	20	31	31	20	24	25	27	25	20	22	38	41	37	42
No. Schools	104	87	182	227	193	170	171	179	165	137	168	111	106	126	137
No. Classes	196	195	198	261	205	215	224	221	233	223	234	285	272	383	445
No. Students	4686	4794	3270	4737	4154	4267	3915	3945	3571	3870	3990	4894	4211	6616	7726
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).	Selected schools based on 2001 participating sample. Grades 7 to 12.	

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 *OSDUS* 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 *OSDUS* 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 2005 *OSDUS* [1]

Like the cycles between 1999 and 2003, the 2005 *OSDUS* employed a two-stage (school, class), stratified (region and school type) cluster sample design, and oversampled students in Northern Ontario.

However, the 2003 and 2005 *OSDUS* cycles differ from previous cycles in several ways:

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

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

3. ***The sample of schools was based on a longitudinal sample commencing in 2001***. The 2005 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). Thirty-seven (27%) of the schools in the 2005 survey also participated in the 2003 and 2001 surveys. Twenty-six (19%) of the 2005 schools participated in the 2003 survey, but not in 2001. Forty-eight (35%) of the schools were new in 2005 – that is, did not participate in either the 2003 or the 2001 survey.

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 2005, these same schools were invited again. If a school could not participate again, a replacement school was selected.

   Also included in the 2005 sample was a selection based on brand new schools in the province. The

[1] In addition to the authors, the 2005 OSDUS sample design team, headed by Michael Ornstein, also included John Pollard and David Northrup, all of the *Institute for Social Research*, York University.

sampling frame for replacement schools and brand new schools was based on the Ministry of Education and Training's 2002/2003 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 3.11 presents the drug use rates for the seven Ontario Public Health Planning Regions.

Procedures

The *OSDUS* protocol was approved by the joint Research Ethics Board of the CAMH and the University of Toronto.

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 decided not to allow their schools to participate, replacement schools from the same stratum were randomly selected and the relative 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 (16%) were not allowed to participate.

Students responded to the self-administered questionnaires in class groups within a 30 to 40 minute session, between January and June 2005. 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 fully-verified by ISR data-entry staff.

The Questionnaire

In addition to alcohol and other drug use, the *OSDUS* 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 171 items and Form B contained 165 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 2005 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 16 core drug questions.

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

Data Quality

2005 Sample Participation and Characteristics

Initially, 144 schools (48 elementary and 96 secondary) were selected. In total, 137 schools (48 elementary and 89 secondary), represented by 42 school boards, participated in the 2005 survey. Of the 480 classes selected, 445 participated. It is important to note that 25 of the 445 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 10,922 students enrolled in these classes, 7,816 participated in the survey. The student completion rate was 72% (12% were lost due to absenteeism and 16% were lost due to lack of a parental consent form); the overall response rate was 64% (School rate, 0.95*Class rate, 0.93*Student rate, 0.72).

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 11 or more of 13 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 2005, 90 cases were dropped from the data set. This resulted in 7,726 minimally complete cases used for the data analyses, as shown in Table 2.2. Form A was completed by 4,078 students, and Form B was completed by 3,648 students.

Table 2.3 shows that there were slight discrepancies between the 2005 unadjusted sex-by-grade weighted distribution and the 2003/2004 (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).

[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.

Table 2.2 Sample Characteristics, 2005 *OSDUS*

Sample	*Number Surveyed*	*Weighted %*	*Population*
Total	**7,726**		**975,200**
Males	3,720	51.8	505,000
Females	4,006	48.2	470,200
Grade 7	961	15.8	154,500
Grade 8	971	16.1	157,200
Grade 9	1,471	17.0	165,300
Grade 10	1,427	16.4	160,300
Grade 11	1,537	16.1	156,600
Grade 12	1,359	18.6	181,400
Toronto	1,172	17.9	174,900
North	1,245	7.0	67,900
West	2,865	41.8	407,200
East	2,444	33.4	325,300

Table 2.3 The 2005 *OSDUS* Sample vs. Ontario 2003/04 School Enrolment Figures

	OSDUS Pre-Adjusted		*ENROLLED*		*OSDUS Post-Weight Adjusted*	
	Males	***Females***	***Males***	***Females***	***Males***	***Females***
Grade 7	7.6	7.5	8.1	7.7	**8.1**	**7.8**
Grade 8	7.5	7.7	8.3	7.8	**8.3**	**7.8**
Grade 9	7.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	**8.7**	**8.2**
Grade 10	8.1	9.7	8.4	8.0	**8.5**	**8.0**
Grade 11	8.8	8.7	8.3	7.8	**8.3**	**7.8**
Grade 12	8.1	8.7	10.0	8.7	**9.9**	**8.6**

Notes: (1) *OSDUS* 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 2003/2004 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 7,726 students represents about 975,200 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 62.0% (59.3-64.7) (see Table 3.1.1), 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 59.3% and 64.7%. 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.*

2005 Analysis

All 2005 confidence intervals are corrected for characteristics of the sampling design (i.e., stratification, clustering and weighting) using *Stata 8.2* Taylor series survey routines (StataCorp, 2003). The analysis is based on a design with 8 strata (4 regions * 2 school types), 137 primary sampling units (schools) and 7,726 students.

The statistical significance of subgroup differences in 2005 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 – 2003 and 2005. To statistically test for differences between the 2003 and 2005 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, 24.7% (20.3%-29.8%) of Toronto students reported using cannabis in 2003. This percentage decreased to 20.1% (16.2%-24.6%) in 2005, representing a decrease of 4.6 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 2003 and 2005 estimates are based on grades 7 to 12. Short-term trends tests (1999-2005) are also based on grades 7 to 12, but the long-term trend tests (1977-2005) 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.
Illicit Drug Use	Use of any illegal drug at least once during the past 12 months. For the trend analysis, *excluded* from this analysis are: alcohol, tobacco, inhalants, prescription drugs, Ice, Ecstasy, GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamine, non-medical Ritalin, and OxyContin. The analysis is also conducted with cannabis excluded.
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. (See page 65)
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). (See page 196)

3. RESULTS

3.1 Overview of Drug Use in 2005

Drug Use in 2005
(Tables 3.1.1, 3.2.1; Figure 3.1.1)

By far the most commonly used drug is alcohol, with 62.0% of students reporting use during the 12 months before the survey. Cannabis is the next most common drug, with 26.5% reporting use. Tobacco ranks third, with 14.4% reporting smoking cigarettes during the past year.

Past year use of hallucinogens other than LSD (e.g., mescaline and psilocybin "magic mushrooms") is reported by 6.7% 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, this proportion becomes about one-in-eight (12.1%).

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. Just over two-thirds (65.5%) have ever used alcohol, and about one-third ever used cannabis, and cigarettes in their lifetime. About one-in-twelve have used hallucinogens, other than LSD and PCP, and solvents. The remaining drugs were used by less than 6% of students in their lifetime.

Frequency of Drug Use
(Table 3.2.3a; Figure 3.1.2)

Frequent drug use, defined as using six or more times during the past 12 months, is shown in Table 3.2.3a. Of all the drugs, excluding alcohol and tobacco, cannabis is the most frequently used. About one-in-seven (14.9%) students report using cannabis six or more times during the past year. Stimulants, hallucinogens (other than LSD and PCP), cocaine and ecstasy are the next most frequently used, with about 2% of all students reporting using these six or more times. All other drugs are not likely to be used at this frequency.

Figure 3.1.2 displays the number of times *past year users* used an illicit drug during the12 months before the survey (excluded are alcohol and tobacco). Again, we can readily see that most drug use is infrequent. For the majority of the 18 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 (Grades 7-12), *OSDUS* 2005

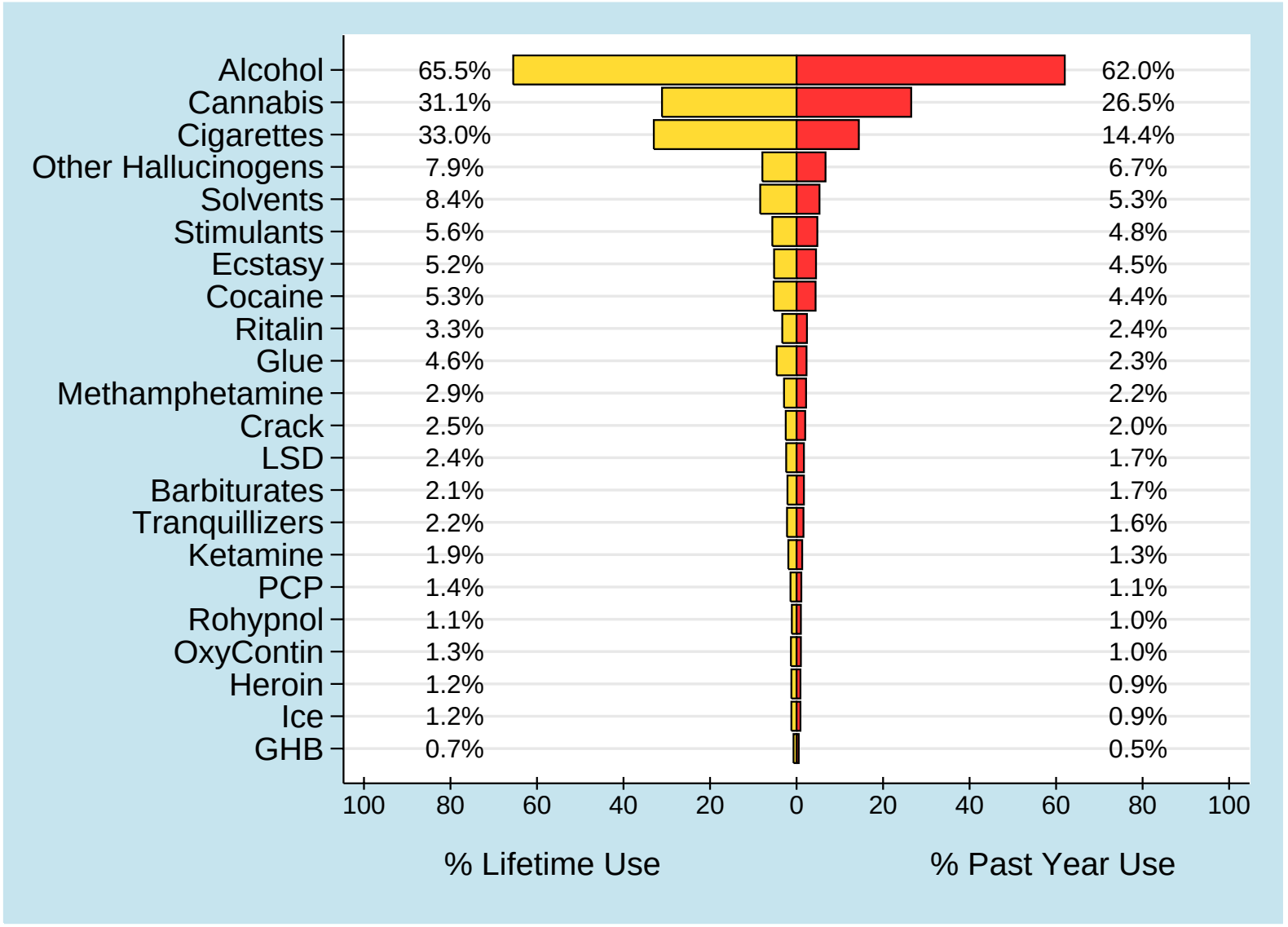
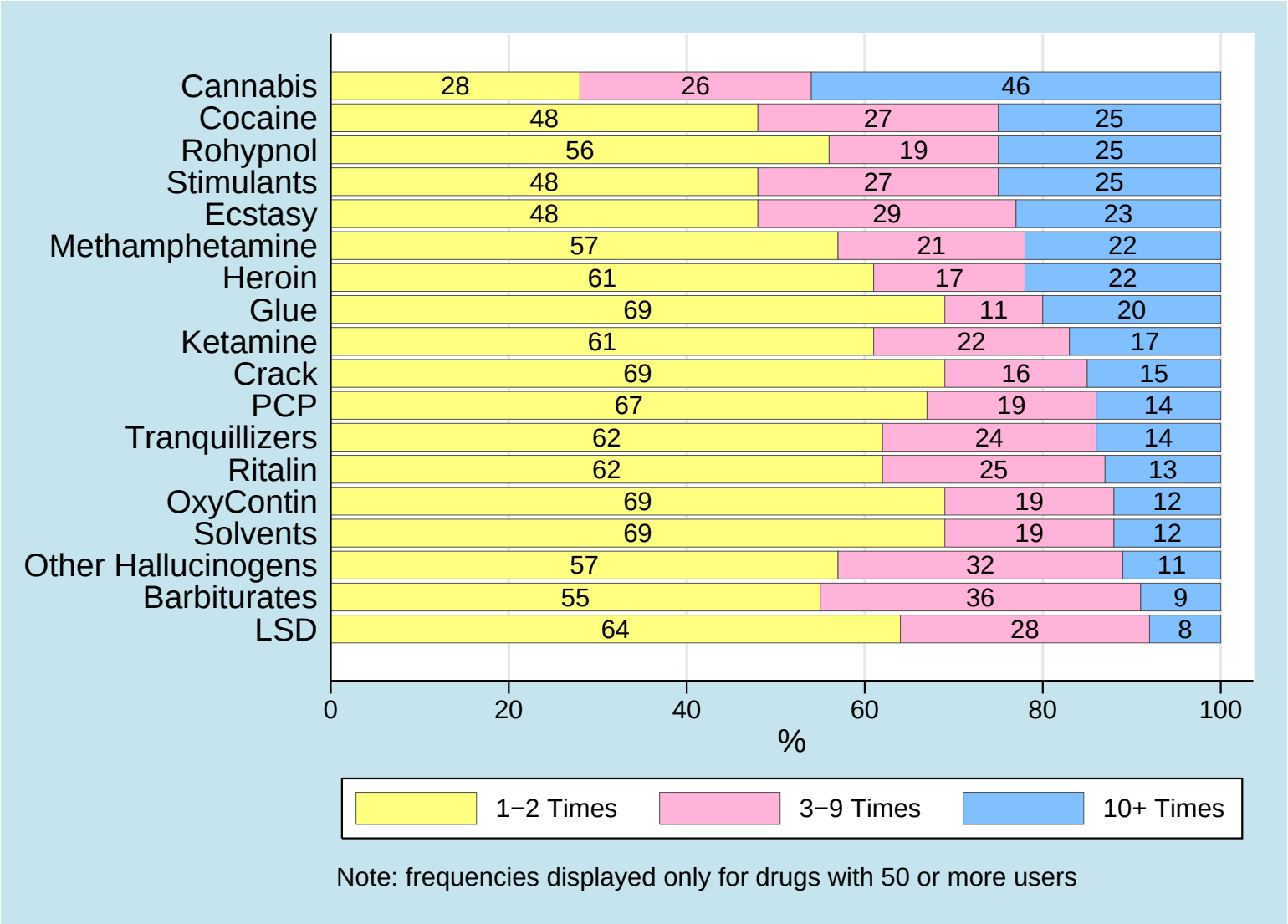


Figure 3.1.2
Frequency of Drug Use During the Past Year Among Users in Grades 7-12, *OSDUS* 2005



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, 2005, 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	30.6	**33.0**	35.5	13.0	**14.4**	15.9	125,000	**139,700**	154,500
Alcohol	62.7	**65.5**	68.3	59.3	**62.0**	64.7	560,400	**603,400**	646,400
Cannabis	28.6	**31.1**	33.7	24.5	**26.5**	28.7	234,900	**257,900**	281,000
Glue	3.8	**4.6**	5.6	1.8	**2.3**	2.9	15,500	**20,800**	26,100
Other Solvents	7.2	**8.4**	9.9	4.4	**5.3**	6.4	38,800	**48,400**	58,000
LSD	1.9	**2.4**	3.0	1.3	**1.7**	2.3	12,000	**16,900**	21,800
PCP	1.1	**1.4**	1.8	0.8	**1.1**	1.5	6,800	**10,300**	13,700
Other Hallucinogens	6.7	**7.9**	9.4	5.6	**6.7**	8.0	52,500	**64,900**	77,200
Methamphetamine ("Speed")	2.5	**2.9**	3.5	1.8	**2.2**	2.6	17,300	**21,300**	25,200
Ice	0.8	**1.2**	1.6	0.6	**0.9**	1.3	4,700	**8,100**	11,400
Cocaine	4.6	**5.3**	6.2	3.7	**4.4**	5.2	35,300	**42,900**	50,500
Crack	2.1	**2.5**	3.0	1.6	**2.0**	2.4	15,500	**19,300**	23,000
Heroin	1.0	**1.2**	1.5	0.7	**0.9**	1.2	6,300	**8,800**	11,300
OxyContin	0.9	**1.3**	1.7	0.7	**1.0**	1.5	6,500	**10,200**	13,800
Ecstasy (MDMA)	4.4	**5.2**	6.1	3.7	**4.5**	5.3	35,500	**43,300**	51,100
GHB	0.4	**0.7**	1.2	0.3	**0.5**	0.9	2,300	**5,000**	7,700
Rohypnol	0.7	**1.1**	1.5	0.7	**1.0**	1.4	5,400	**8,800**	12,200
Ketamine	1.4	**1.9**	2.5	0.9	**1.3**	1.7	8,100	**11,700**	15,200
Ritalin (NM)	2.7	**3.3**	3.9	2.0	**2.4**	3.0	18,200	**23,600**	28,900
Barbiturates (NM)	1.6	**2.1**	2.6	1.3	**1.7**	2.2	12,000	**16,500**	21,000
Stimulants (NM)	4.8	**5.6**	6.5	4.1	**4.8**	5.6	38,300	**46,400**	54,500
Tranquillizers (NM)	1.8	**2.2**	2.6	1.3	**1.6**	2.0	12,100	**15,800**	19,500
Steroids (lifetime use only)	1.9	**2.3**	2.9				16,500	**21,200**	26,000
Any Illicit, including cannabis				26.6	**28.7**	30.9	256,300	**279,600**	302,900
Any Illicit, excluding cannabis				10.8	**12.1**	13.6	103,200	**118,300**	133,400

Notes: (1) [a] Based on 95% confidence interval; (2) [b] Based on population of approximately 975,200 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) "Past Year Use" refers to use at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

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

3.2 Trends

2005 vs. 2003: Grades 7 to 12
(Table 3.2.1a)

Of the 24 drug measures included in the 2005 and 2003 surveys, 11 showed significant decreases among all students in grades 7 to 12:

- cigarette smoking (decreased from 19.2% in 2003 to 14.4% in 2005);
- alcohol (from 66.2% to 62.0%);
- LSD (from 2.9% to 1.7%);
- PCP (from 2.2% to 1.1%);
- other hallucinogens (from 10.0% to 6.7%);
- methamphetamine (from 3.3% to 2.2%);
- heroin (from 1.4% to 0.9%);
- Ketamine (from 2.2% to 1.3%);
- barbiturates (from 2.5% to 1.7%);
- use of any illicit drug including cannabis (from 32.2% to 28.7%);
- use of any illicit drug excluding cannabis (from 15.3% to 12.1%).

No drug showed a significant increase between 2003 and 2005. Use of all other drugs remained stable between these two survey years.

Short-Term Changes in Use, 2005 vs. 1999: Grades 7 to 12
(Table 3.2.1a)

Table 3.2.1a presents drug estimates for the years 1999 to 2005 among all students in grades 7 to 12. There are 15 measures that showed a decrease over the short-term:

- cigarette smoking has significantly decreased since 1999 (from 28.4% to 14.4%);
- alcohol (from 66% to 62%);
- glue (from 3.8% to 2.3%);
- solvents (from 7.6% to 5.3%);
- LSD (from 6.8% to 1.7%);
- PCP (from 3.0% to 1.1%);
- other hallucinogens (from 12.8% to 6.7%);
- methamphetamine (from 5.0% to 2.2%);
- heroin (from 1.9% to 0.9%);
- Rohypnol (from 3.1% in 2001 to 1.0%);
- barbiturates (from 4.4% to 1.7%);
- stimulants (from 7.3% to 4.8%);
- use of any illicit drug including cannabis (from 32.3% to 28.7%);
- use of any illicit drug excluding cannabis (from 20.5% to 12.1%)
- lifetime steroid use (from 3.4% to 2.3%).

Cocaine use significantly increased between 1999 and 2003 (from 3.4% to 4.8%) and remains steady in 2005 at 4.4%. All other drugs showed no significant changes over the short-term.

Long-Term Changes, 1977 – 2005: Grades 7, 9, 11 only

Rates of drug use in 2005 are generally lower compared to earlier periods, especially the peaks in drug use observed in 1979 and again later in 1999.

Use of drugs at an all-time low:

- cigarettes
- LSD

Use of drugs <u>not</u> lower in 2005 compared to peak use:

- cocaine

Use of drugs significantly <u>lower</u> in 2005 compared to peak use in 1979:

- alcohol
- cannabis
- barbiturates
- stimulants
- tranquillizers
- heroin
- glue

Use of drugs significantly <u>lower</u> in 2005 compared to peak use in 1999:

- hallucinogens
- PCP
- solvents
- methamphetamine

Table 3.2.1a: Percentage Using Drug *at Least Once* During the Past Year, 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

(N)	1999 (4447)	2001 (3898)	2003 (6616)	2005 (7726)	
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)	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)	ab
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)	
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)	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)	b
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)	ab
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)	ab
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)	ab
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)	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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	ab
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)	
GHB	—	**1.3** (0.8-2.1)	**0.7** (0.4-1.1)	**0.5** (0.3-0.9)	
Rohypnol	—	**3.1** (2.0-4.8)	**1.6** (1.2-2.2)	**1.0** (0.7-1.4)	b
Ketamine	—	—	**2.2** (1.8-2.9)	**1.3** (0.9-1.7)	a
Ritalin (NM)	—	—	**2.9** (2.5-3.5)	**2.4** (2.0-3.0)	
Barbiturates (NM)	**4.4** (3.5-5.5)	**4.0** (3.2-5.0)	**2.5** (2.1-3.0)	**1.7** (1.3-2.2)	ab
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)	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)	
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)	ab
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)	ab
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)	b

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

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

Table 3.2.1b: Percentage Using Drug *at Least Once* During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005, 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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)

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, barbiturates, stimulants, and tranquillizers (excluded are glue, solvents, Ice, ecstasy, GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamine, Ritalin and OxyContin).

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

Table 3.2.2: Changes in Past Year Drug Use, 1979 vs. 2005, (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

	1979 (N=3920)	2005 (N=3969)	Effect Size
2005 Significantly Lower than 1979			
Cigarettes	35.0	12.7	.54
Alcohol	73.7	57.8	.34
LSD	9.0	1.8	.34
Barbiturates	7.4	1.6	.30
Stimulants	11.0	4.5	.25
Tranquillizers	5.8	1.7	.22
Cannabis	29.1	22.2	.16
Heroin	2.5	0.9	.13
Binge drinking	23.8	19.0	.12
Glue	4.9	2.9	.10
Methamphetamine	3.7	2.0	.10
No Significant Difference			
Solvents	7.2	5.8	.06
Cocaine	5.3	4.2	.05
Other Hallucinogens	5.2	5.8	.00

Notes: (1) 2005 vs. 1979 significant difference, p<.05; (2) "Effect Size" is a general measure of how large the effect is in the population. Conventional definitions to convey the scale of the measure are as follows: .20 - small effect, .50 - medium effect, .80 - large effect (Cohen, 1988); (3) no 2005 drug prevalence is significantly higher than 1979.
Source: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Short- and Long-Term Changes in *Frequent* Drug Use:

(Tables 3.2.3a, 3.2.3b)

Frequent drug use, defined as using six or more times during the past year, is shown in Tables 3.2.3a (short-term) and 3.2.3b (long-term). Between 1999 and 2005, frequent use of LSD has decreased from 1.9% to less than 0.5%. Frequent use of other hallucinogens has also decreased, from 4.1% in 1999 to 1.4% in 2005.

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 at relatively elevated level.

Table 3.2.3a: Frequent Drug Use: Percentage Using Drug *Six Times or More* During the Past Year, 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

(N)	1999 (4447)	2001 (3898)	2003 (6616)	2005 (7726)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	ab
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	†	†	†	†	
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)	
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)	†	
OxyContin	—	—	—	†	
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)	
GHB	—	†	†	†	
Rohypnol	—	†	†	†	
Ketamine	—	—	**0.6** (0.4-1.1)	†	
Ritalin (NM)	—	—	**0.8** (0.6-1.1)	**0.5** (0.3-0.8)	
Barbiturates (NM)	**1.1** (0.7-1.7)	**0.9** (0.5-1.4)	**0.7** (0.5-0.9)	†	
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)	
Tranquillizers (NM)	**0.5** (0.3-0.8)	**0.8** (0.4-1.4)	**0.6** (0.4-0.8)	†	

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) [a] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; (3) [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; (4) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (5) NM = non-medical use.
Source: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.2.3b: Frequent Drug Use: Percentage Reporting Using Drug *Six or More Times* During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005, 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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
Ice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**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)
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)
Barbiturates (NM)	**1.8** (1.4-2.4)	**1.7** (1.3-2.2)	**2.4** (1.6-3.7)	**1.8** (1.2-2.8)	**1.0** (0.7-1.4)	**1.2** (0.8-1.7)	**0.5** (0.3-0.9)	**0.5** (0.3-0.7)	**0.9** (0.4-2.2)	**0.5** (0.3-0.9)	**1.4** (0.9-2.1)	**1.0** (0.5-2.1)	**0.6** (0.3-1.1)	**0.7** (0.5-1.1)	†
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)
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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

3.3 Tobacco Use

Past Year Cigarette Smoking

(Table 3.3.1; Figures 3.3.1, 3.3.2)

	Smoking in 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Smoking
Total Sample	■ Overall, 14.4% 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 13.0% and 15.9%. The percentage of 14.4% smokers represents about 139,700 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12.	☐ Smoking among students in grades 7 to 12 significantly declined between 2003 (19.2%) and 2005 (14.4%). The 2005 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 estimate 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 and is currently at its lowest point since the *OSDUS* began in 1977.
Sex	■ Rates of smoking in 2005 do not differ significantly between males (13.9%) and females (14.9%).	☐ Between 2003 and 2005, smoking significantly declined among males (from 18.0% to 13.9%) and females (from 20.3% to 14.9%). Moreover, smoking has significantly declined compared to the 1999 estimates (males: from 29.0% down to 13.9%; females: from 27.7% down to 14.9%). ☐ 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	■ Smoking is significantly related to grade level. Rates of smoking increase with age, from 2.0% of 7th-graders; 5.8%	☐ Although smoking declined in all grades between 2003 and 2005, only 12th-graders show statistical

	of 8th-graders; 12.6% of 9th-graders; 17.9% of 10th-graders; and peaking in 11th- (23.5%) and 12th-grade (22.9%).	significance (from 30.2% to 22.9%). Smoking has significantly declined among all grades since 1999.
Region	■ Smoking significantly differs by region, with students in Northern Ontario (19.9%) most likely to smoke, and those in Toronto (12.6%) and the East (11.1%) least likely. Students in the West (16.8%) fall in between.	□ Although there were decreases in smoking between 2003 and 2005 in each of the four regions, only the East shows statistical significance (from 18.7% to 11.1%). However, decreases since 1999 are significant among all four regions.

Figure 3.3.1
Past Year Cigarette Smoking by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005

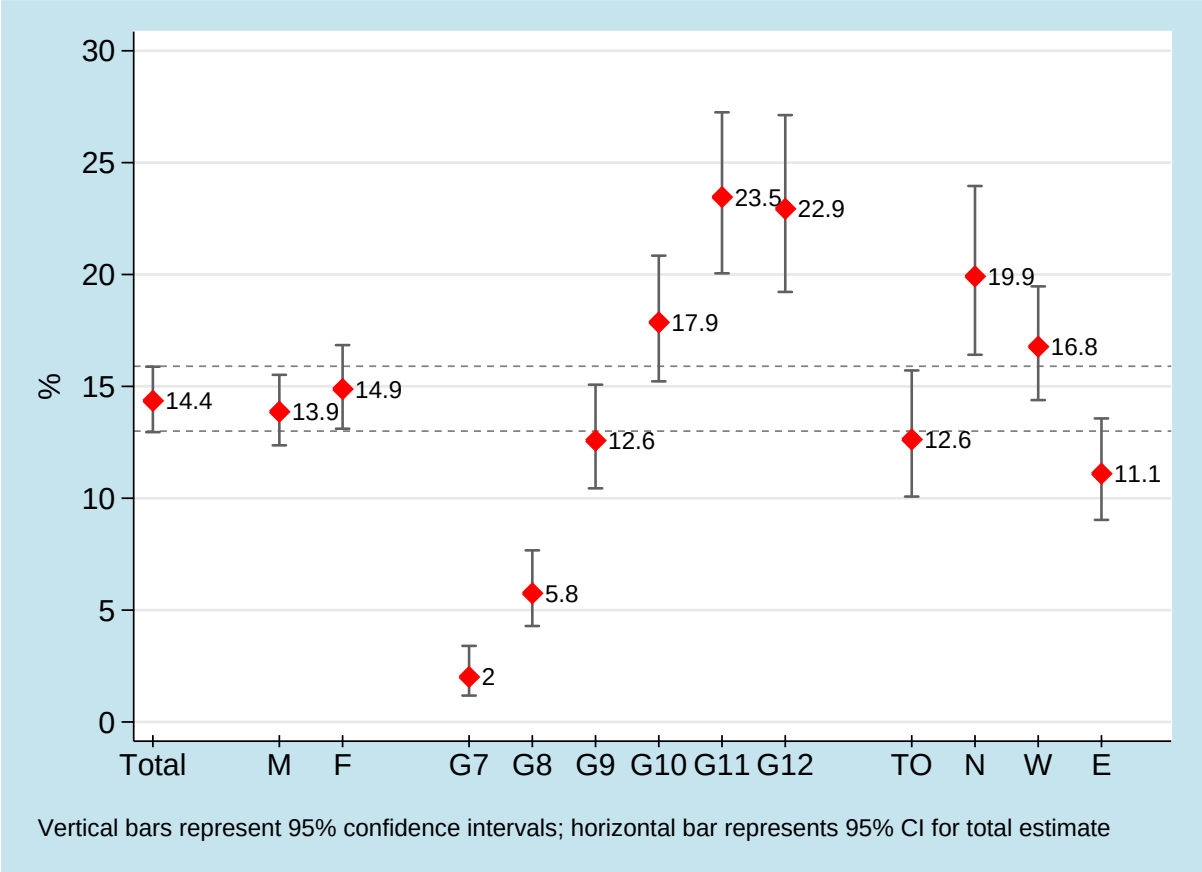


Table 3.3.1: Percentage Reporting *Cigarette Smoking* During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	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)	c
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)	ab
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)	
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)	ab
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)	
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)	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)	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)	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)	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)	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)	ab

Continued …

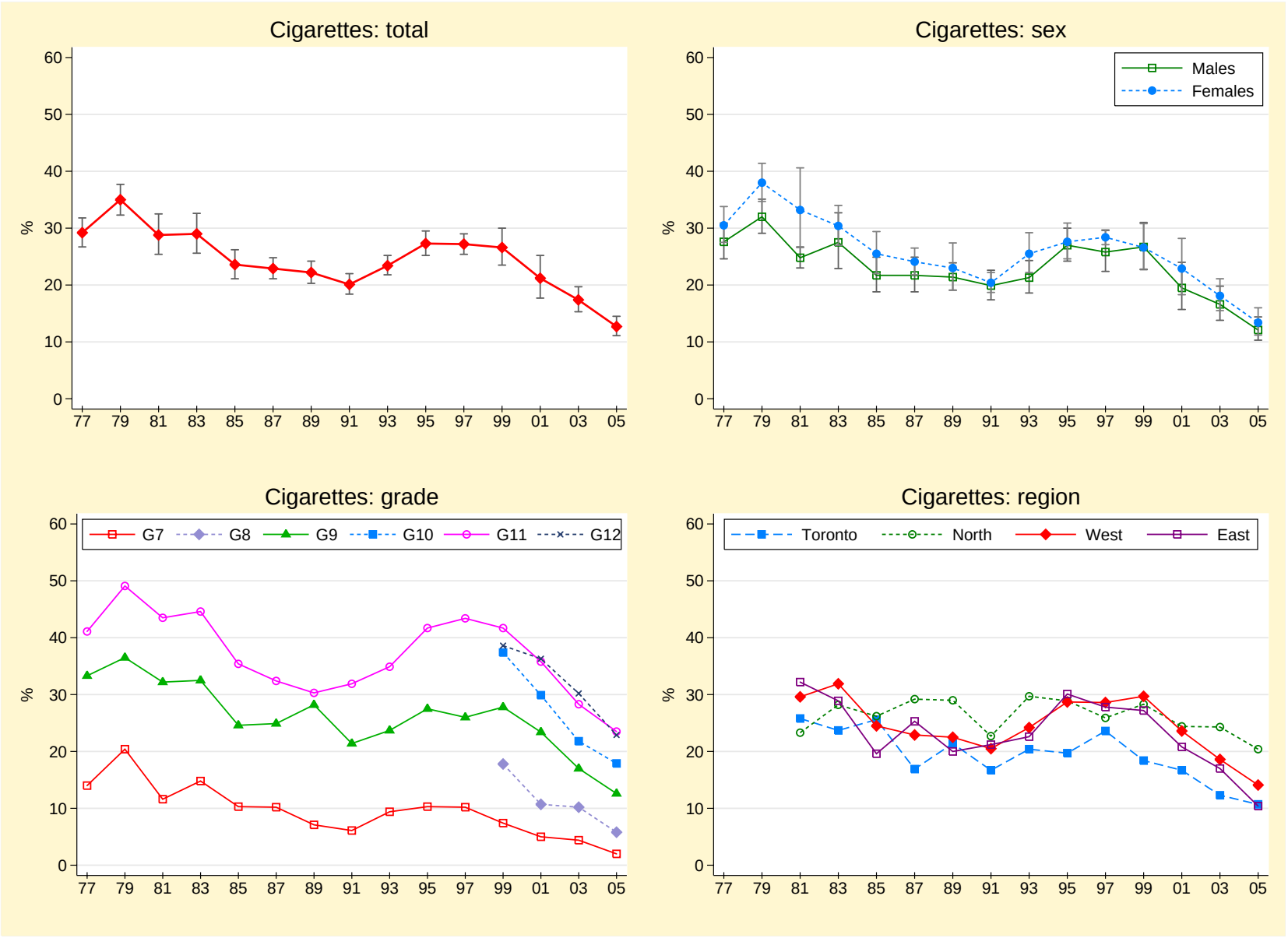
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])												**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(7726)**
(N[2])	**(3927)**	**(3920)**	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**
Region															
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**20.6** (15.7-26.6)	**17.2** (11.0-25.7)	**15.5** (12.2-19.4)	**12.6** [b] (10.1-15.7)
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)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**35.8** (30.3-41.6)	**25.4** (20.3-31.2)	**24.4** (19.7-29.7)	**19.9** [b] (16.4-24.0)
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)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**31.3** (27.8-35.0)	**25.8** (21.6-30.4)	**20.2** (17.9-22.8)	**16.8** [b] (14.4-19.5)
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)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**26.7** (22.9-31.0)	**22.4** (17.6-28.1)	**18.7** (16.2-21.6)	**11.1** [ab] (9.0-13.6)
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)

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] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect, <.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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.3.2
Past Year Cigarette Smoking, *OSDUS* 1977 – 2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Past Year Daily Cigarette Smoking

(Table 3.3.2; Figures 3.3.3, 3.3.4)

	Daily Smoking in 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Daily Smoking
Total Sample	■ Overall, 8.6% (range: 7.4% to 9.9%) of students report smoking one or more cigarettes on a daily basis during the past 12 months. This percentage represents about 83,300 students in grades 7 to 12 across Ontario.	☐ There was a significant decline in daily smoking between 2003 (13.6%) and 2005 (8.6%). The current estimate is also significantly lower than that in 1999 (22.0%). ☐ Over the long-term, daily smoking has reached an all-time low in 2005 (7.5%, among grades 7, 9, 11 only).
Sex	■ Daily smoking does not significantly differ between males (8.5%) and females (8.6%).	☐ Both males and females show a significant decline in daily smoking between 2003 and 2005 (males, from 13% to 8.5%; females, from 14.3% to 8.6%). Further, both sexes show a significant decline compared to their 1999 estimates.
Grade	■ Daily smoking is significantly related to grade level, increasing incrementally between 7th-grade (0.9%) and 12th-grade (15.1%).	☐ Daily smoking significantly declined between 2003 and 2005 among all grades, except grade 11. All grades also show a significant decline compared to 1999 estimates.
Region	■ Daily smoking significantly differs by region, with students in the North (12.1%) and West (10.9%) most likely to smoke daily. Students in the East (5.5%) and Toronto (7.4%) are less likely to smoke daily.	☐ Only students in the East show a significant drop in daily smoking between 2003 and 2005 (from 13.1% to 5.5%). In all regions, daily smoking is significantly lower in 2005 compared to 1999 estimates.

Figure 3.3.3
Past Year Daily Smoking by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005

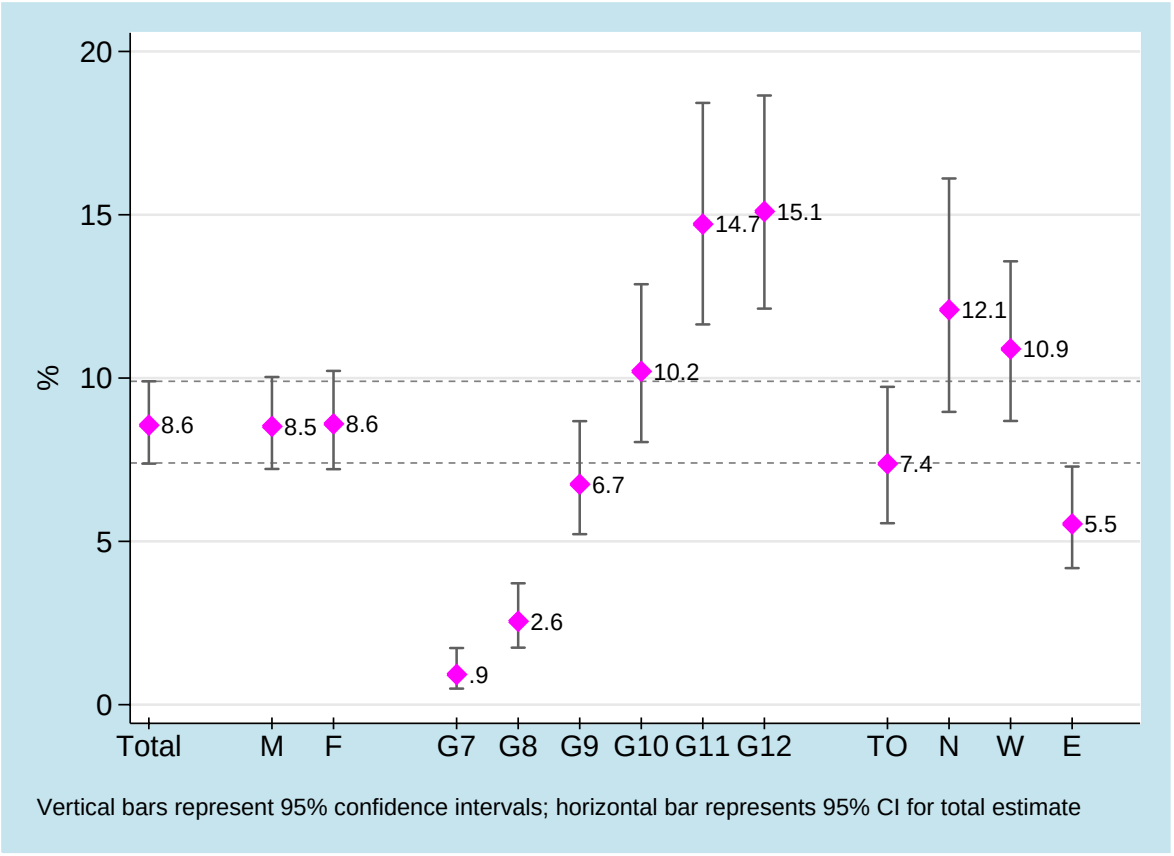


Table 3.3.2: Percentage Reporting *Daily Smoking* During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	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)	c
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)	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)	
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)	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)	
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)	ab
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)	ab
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)	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)	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)	b
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)	ab

Continued…

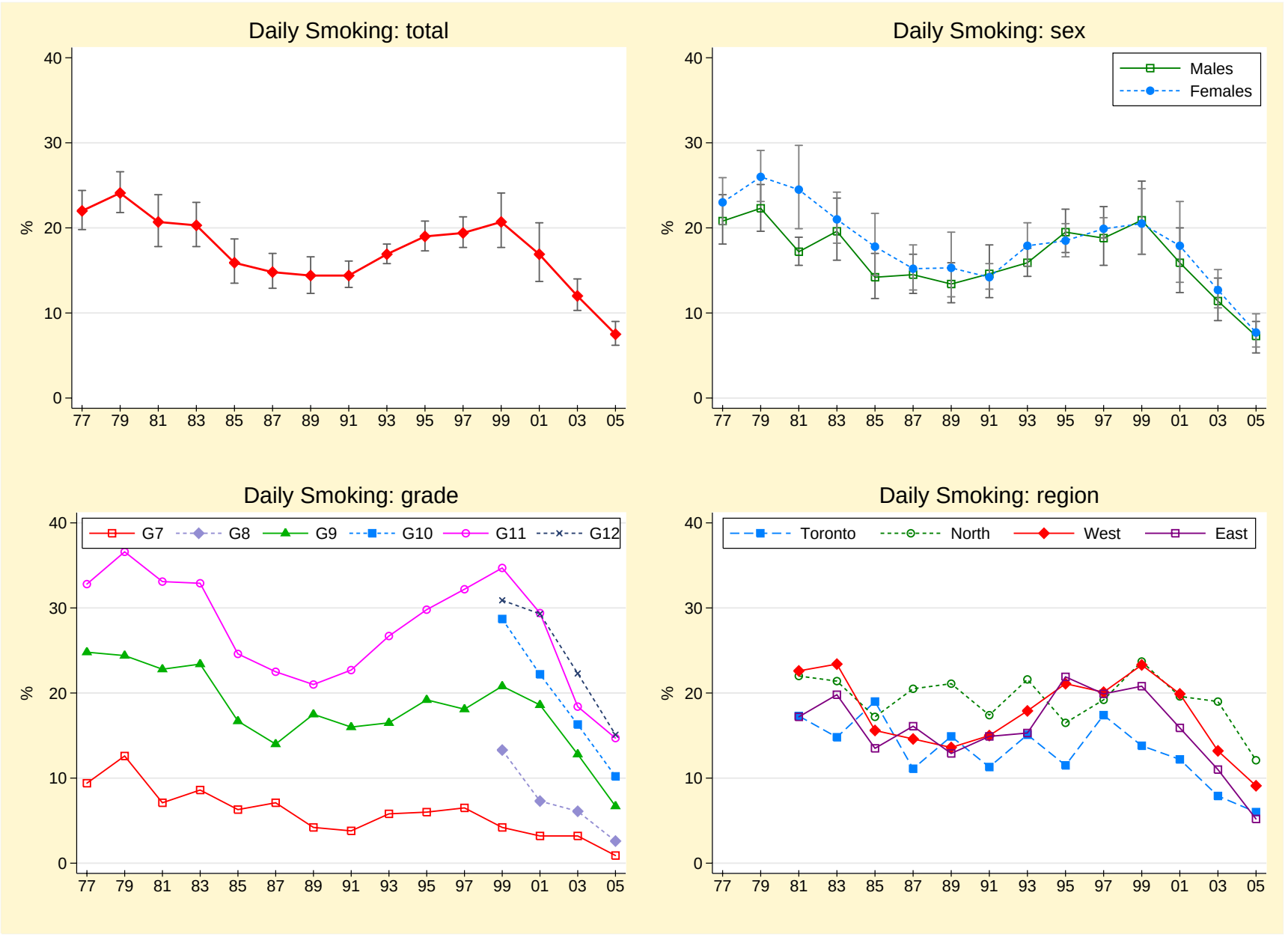
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)
Region															
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**16.4** (12.2-21.7)	**13.0** (8.3-19.9)	**10.6** (8.2-13.7)	**7.4** [b] (5.6-9.7)
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)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**28.4** (22.9-34.6)	**18.9** (14.1-24.9)	**18.6** (13.4-25.2)	**12.1** [b] (9.0-16.1)
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)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**24.7** (20.9-29.0)	**21.0** (16.8-26.0)	**14.3** (12.4-16.6)	**10.9** [b] (8.7-13.6)
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)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**19.8** (16.4-23.7)	**16.1** (11.4-22.3)	**13.1** (10.8-15.7)	**5.5** [ab] (4.2-7.3)
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)

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] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 vs.1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect, p<.01.

Q. In the **last 12 months**, how often did you **smoke cigarettes**? (Daily smoking includes smoking 1 or more cigarettes daily.)

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

Figure 3.3.4
Past Year Daily Smoking, *OSDUS* 1977–2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Frequency of Smoking among Smokers

(Table 3.3.3, Figures 3.3.5, 3.3.6)

2005: Grades 7 to 12

■ About 2.9% of all smokers report smoking more than 20 cigarettes daily, an amount roughly equal to one package. Among smokers in 2005, the most common quantity consumed is less than 1 cigarette per day (40.4%). There is little variation in the frequency of smoking between male and female smokers.

1999 – 2005: 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 40.4% in 2005, while the percentage reporting more than 10 cigarettes daily has declined over this time period.

1979 – 2005: 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 in the Figure, fewer smokers in 2005 are consuming 16 or more cigarettes, compared to their counterparts in the 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 peak reached in 1993 to 1995 (8%).

Figure 3.3.5
Usual Number of Cigarettes Smoked Daily During the Past Year among Smokers (Grades 7, 9, 11 only), *OSDUS* 1979–2005

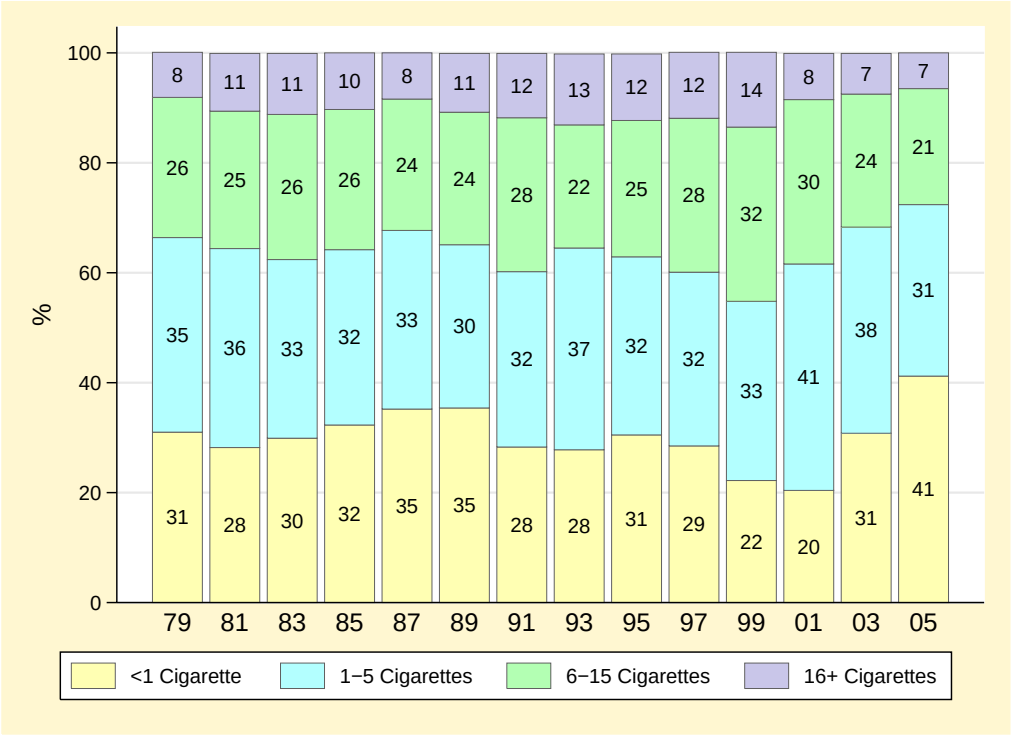


Figure 3.3.6
Percentage of Smokers Reporting Smoking 20 or More Cigarettes Daily During the Past Year by Sex (Grades 7, 9, 11 only), *OSDUS* 1987–2005

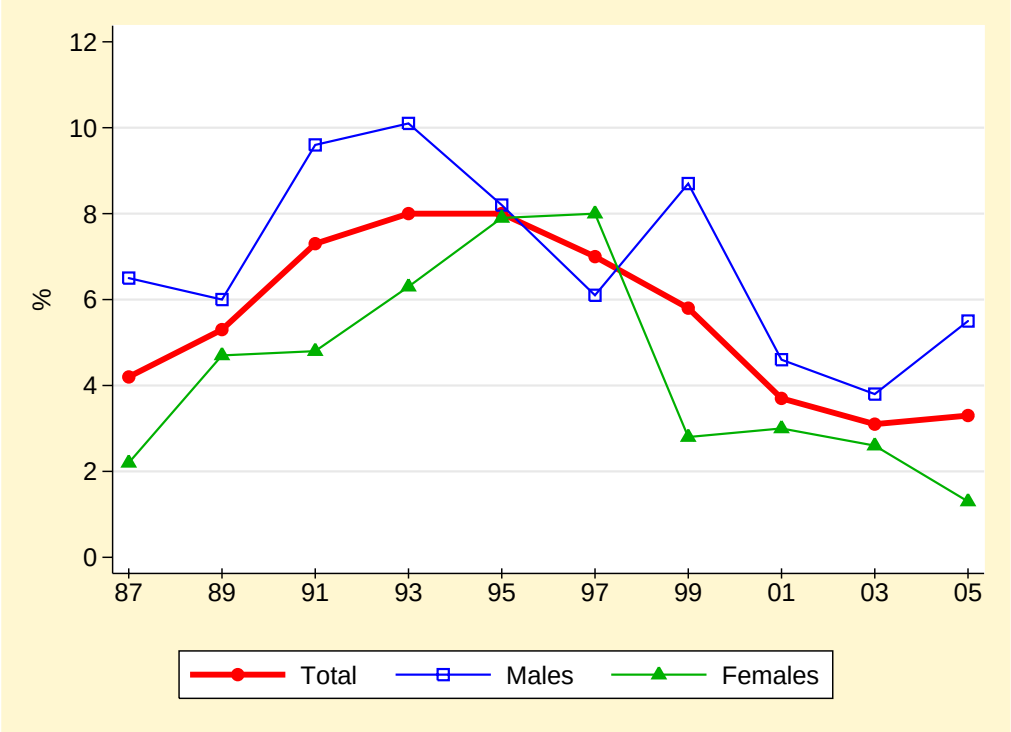


Table 3.3.3: Usual Number of Cigarettes Smoked Daily During the Past Year Among Smokers, 1979 – 2005

	Percentage of Smokers													
	1979	**1981**	**1983**	**1985**	**1987**	**1989**	**1991**	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**
(N^1)											**(1228)**	**(861)**	**(1273)**	**(1222)**
(N^2)	**(1356)**	**(839)**	**(997)**	**(726)**	**(728)**	**(640)**	**(602)**	**(566)**	**(756)**	**(833)**	**(599)**	**(417)**	**(595)**	**(587)**
Less than 1 Cigarette Daily														
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.3	22.5	29.1	40.4
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
1-2 Cigarettes Daily														
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.7	15.2	16.3	14.4
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
3-5 Cigarettes Daily														
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.6	21.0	20.1	16.8
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
6-10 Cigarettes Daily														
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.0	21.0	18.6	16.0
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
11-15 Cigarettes Daily														
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.6	9.6	7.0	6.8
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
16-20 Cigarettes Daily														
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	5.7	4.5	2.8
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
More than 20 Cigarettes Daily														
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	4.8	4.4	2.9
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

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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Lifetime Smoking
(Figures 3.3.7, 3.3.8)

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- Although about 14% of all students in grades 7 to 12 are considered to be smokers, one-third (33.0%) have tried a cigarette at some point in their life. About 12.3% of students have smoked a few puffs, while 13.4% have consumed less than 100 cigarettes, and 7.3% have consumed 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime.

1991 - 2005: 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 71% in 2005).

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 2005 survey found that 20.9% of all smokers smoke their first cigarette within the first 30 minutes upon waking. Male (21.1%) and female (20.7%) 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 (22.6%) and West (26.7%) most likely to report this dependence symptom.

Figure 3.3.7
Lifetime Smoking Status, *OSDUS* 2005

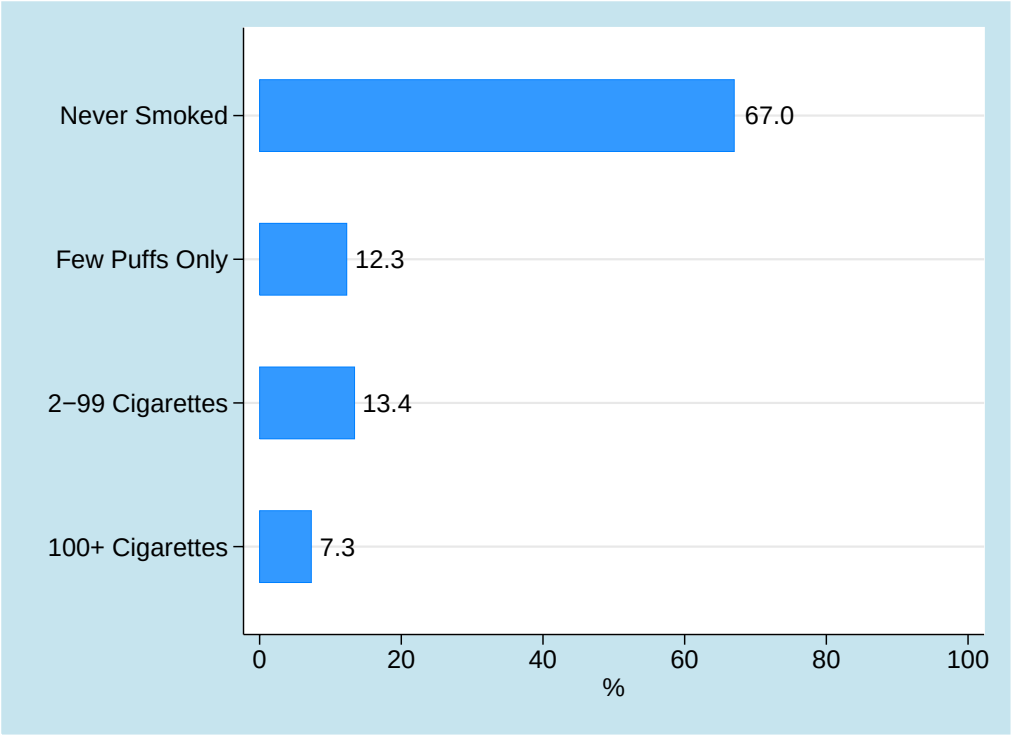


Figure 3.3.8
Trends in Lifetime Smoking Status (Grades 7, 9, 11 only), *OSDUS* 1991–2005

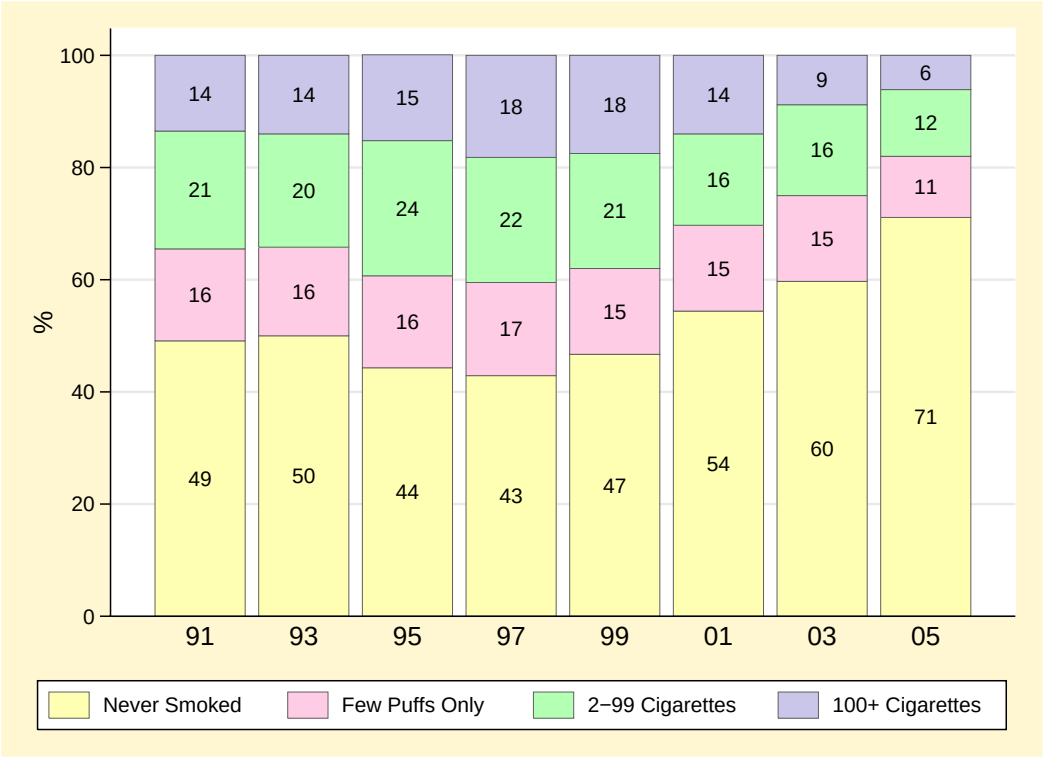
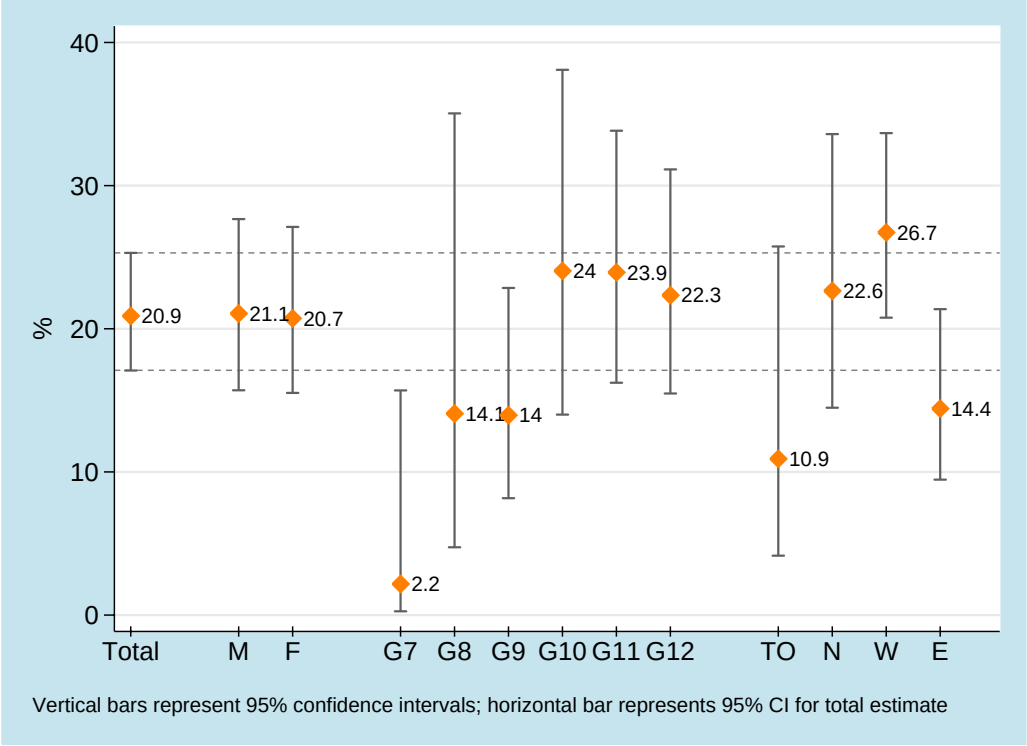


Figure 3.3.9
Percentage of Smokers Reporting Smoking Dependence (first cigarette within 30 minutes after waking), *OSDUS* 2005



Attempts to Quit Smoking
(Table 3.3.4)

2005: 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 2005, 57.6% of smokers in all grades reported at least one quit attempt during the 12 months before the survey. Among the 323 smokers who attempted to quit, most report attempting to do so once (45.2%) or twice (22.4%).

1999 – 2003: Grades 7, 9, 11

□ Since 1999, there has been little significant variation in the proportion of smokers who attempted to quit smoking (stable at about two-thirds of smokers).

Table 3.3.4: Attempts to Quit Smoking, 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

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

Notes: (1) entries are percentages; (2) based on a random half sample in each year.
Source: *OSDUS*, 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 *OSDUS* 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?"*

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- In 2005, 6.1% of underage students purchased cigarettes at any one of the three retail outlets during the 4 weeks before the survey.

- Purchasing varied by age: 1.7% of students aged 15 and under, and 12.3% of students aged 16 to 18 years, successfully purchased cigarettes.

- Cigarettes are equally likely to be purchased at corner stores (6.1%), restaurants, gas stations and bars (4.6%), and supermarkets (4.6%).

1999 – 2005: 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 2005. Cigarette purchasing behaviour at any location by underage students has declined since 1999 (14.8% vs 6.1% in 2005).

Table 3.3.5 Percentage of *Underage Students* (18 years-old and under) who Report Purchasing Cigarettes During the Past 4 Weeks, 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

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

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

3.4 Alcohol Use

Past Year Use of Alcohol

(Table 3.4.1; Figures 3.4.1, 3.4.2)

	Drinking in 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Drinking
Total Sample	■ Overall, 62.0% of students report drinking alcohol during the 12 months before the survey. We estimate that between 59.3% and 64.7% of all Ontario students used alcohol. The percentage of 62% represents about 603,400 students in grades 7 to 12 in Ontario.	☐ The percentage of all students drinking in the past year significantly declined between 2003 (66.2%) and 2005 (62.0%). The 2005 estimate is also 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, but has decreased again in 2005.
Sex	■ The prevalence of drinking does not differ significantly between males (62.3%) and females (61.8%).	☐ Between 2003 and 2005, alcohol use significantly decreased among males (68.3% vs 62.3%), but not among females (64.3% vs 61.8%). ☐ 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 increases significantly with grade: rates climb by more than ten percentage points with each grade, between grades 7 and 11 (from 31.4% to 76.1%). The prevalence climbs again slightly in 12th-grade, to 81.8%.	☐ Between 2003 and 2005, drinking significantly declined among 7th-graders (from 39.1%% to 31.4%%). No other grade showed a significant change between these two survey years. ☐ Between 1999 and 2005, rates of drinking significantly declined among grades 7 and 8. ☐ Over the long-term, 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 (51.3%) least likely to drink compared to students in the other three regions (hovering at about two-thirds).	☐ Although drinking declined in all four regions between 2003 and 2005, these changes are not statistically significant. ☐ Over the long-term, most regions show the general decreasing trend during the 1980s and a weak, but steady, increase during the early 1990s. Since then, most regions show stable rates.

Figure 3.4.1
Past Year Alcohol Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005

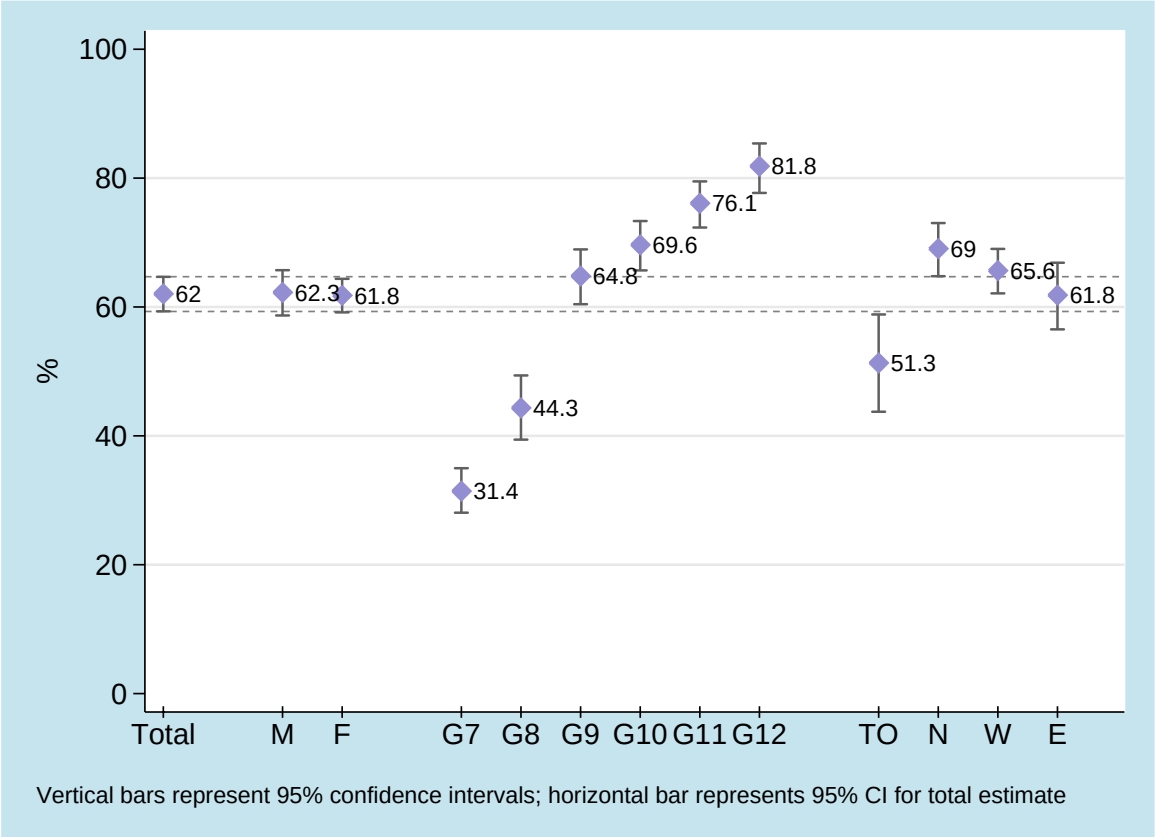


Table 3.4.1: Percentage Reporting *Alcohol Use* During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	ab
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)	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)	ab
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	ab
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)	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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	

Continued…

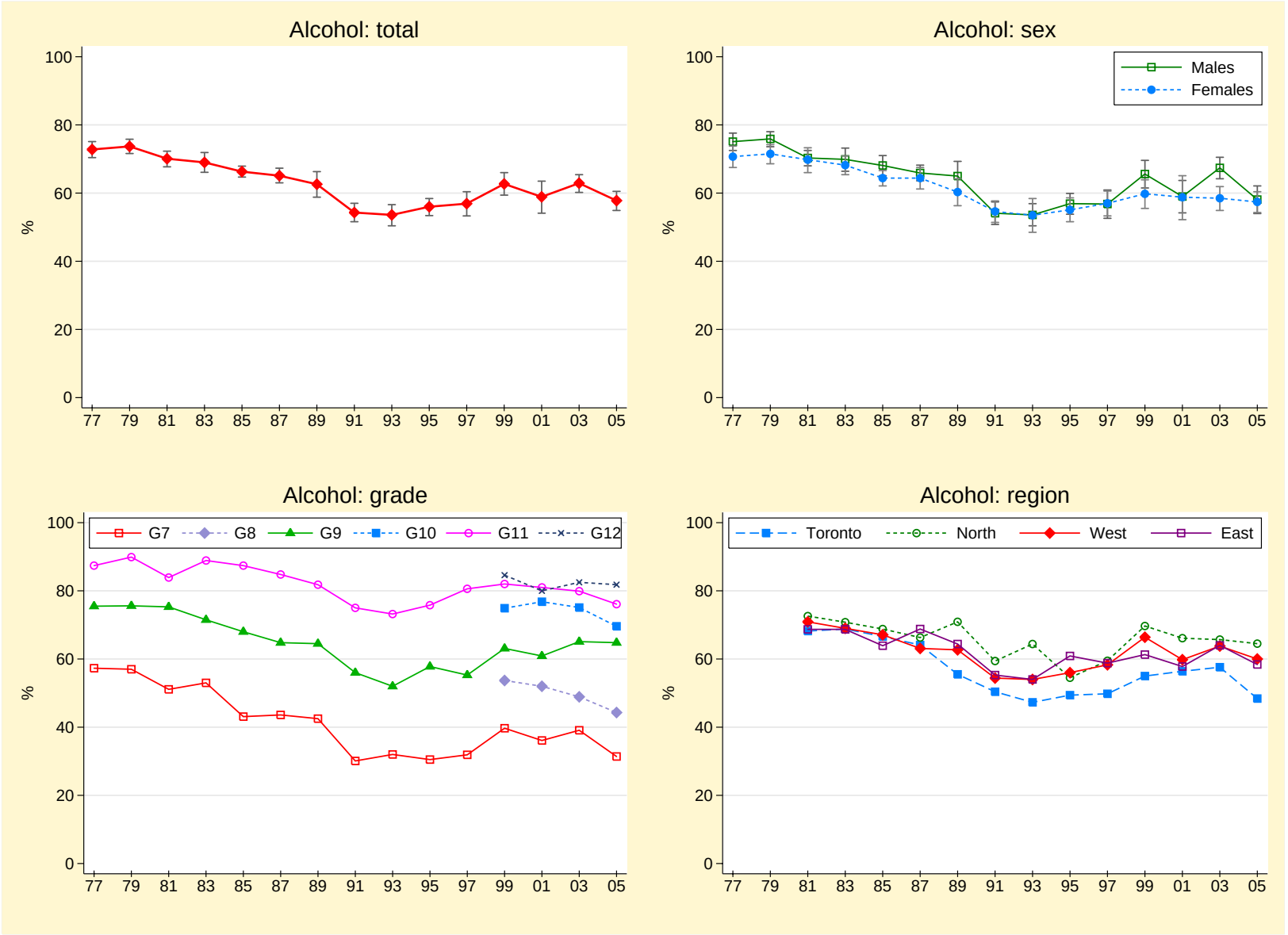
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])												**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(7726)**
(N[2])	**(3927)**	**(3920)**	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)

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] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.4.2
Past Year Alcohol Use, *OSDUS* 1977–2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Frequency of Drinking

(Tables 3.4.2a – 3.4.3b; Figure 3.4.3)

2005: Grades 7 to 12

▪ As seen in Table 3.4.2a, 24.3% of all students (39.2% of drinkers, as seen in Table 3.4.3a) restrict their drinking to special occasions. About one-in-ten (10.1%) students drink at least once a week (16.2% of drinkers). Only a very small number of students drink on a daily basis (less than 0.5%).

1981 – 2005: 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 2005. 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 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

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

Notes: (1) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (2) no significant differences between 1999 and 2005.
Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you drink **alcohol** - liquor (rum, whiskey, etc.), wine or beer?
Source: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.4.2b: Frequency of Alcohol Use During the Past Year among the *Total Sample*, 1987 – 2005, Grades 7, 9, 11 only

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

Table 3.4.3a: Frequency of Alcohol Use During the Past Year among *Drinkers*, 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

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

Notes: (1) † estimate suppressed, or less than 0.5%; (2) no significant differences between 1999 and 2005.
Source: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.4.3
Frequency of Drinking During the Past Year among Drinkers (Grades 7, 9, 11 only), *OSDUS* 1981–2005

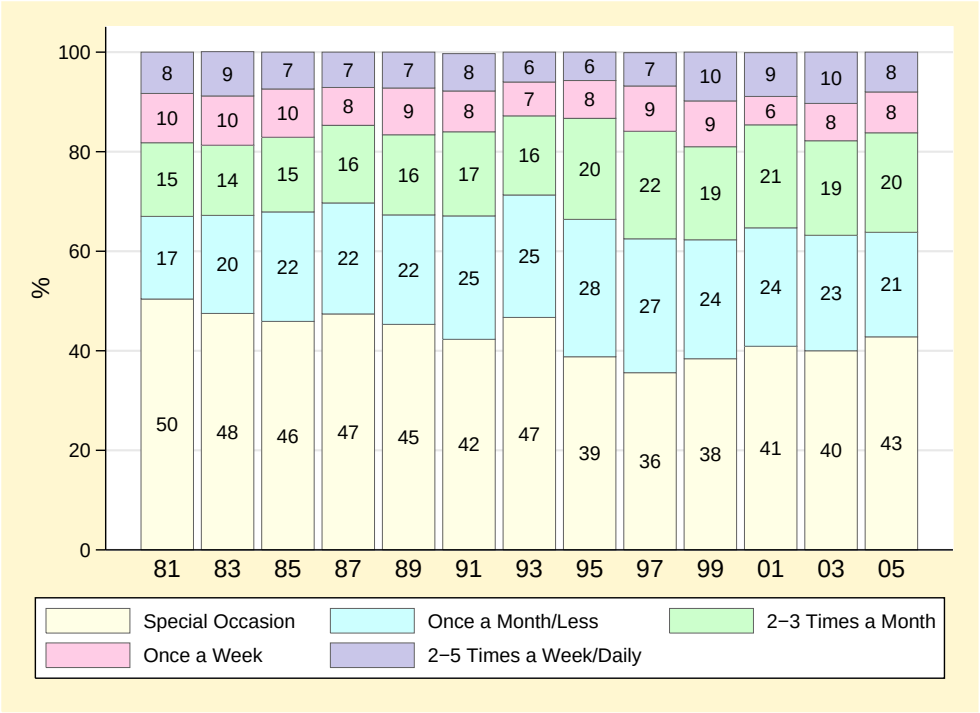


Table 3.4.3b: Frequency of Alcohol Use During the Past Year among *Drinkers*, 1987 – 2005, Grades 7, 9, 11 only

		Percentage of Drinkers									
		1987	**1989**	**1991**	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**
	(N)	**(2132)**	**(1872)**	**(1612)**	**(1337)**	**(1577)**	**(1749)**	**(1482)**	**(1173)**	**(2154)**	**(2474)**
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**
Sex	Males	45.5	44.7	39.4	46.2	35.7	36.5	37.2	38.3	39.0	44.1
	Females	49.3	45.9	45.6	47.2	41.9	34.8	39.7	41.9	42.8	41.5
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**
Sex	Males	20.2	20.0	23.8	23.7	28.2	23.5	22.3	22.9	20.5	18.3
	Females	24.3	24.1	26.0	25.6	27.0	30.0	25.7	23.6	27.3	23.9
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**
Sex	Males	17.2	15.9	15.8	14.0	20.0	21.4	18.1	18.9	21.0	18.0
	Females	14.0	16.4	18.2	17.7	20.6	21.8	19.3	19.0	20.4	22.2
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**
Sex	Males	15.3	18.7	19.8	15.6	15.2	17.1	19.9	19.0	18.9	19.0
	Females	12.0	13.5	10.1	8.9	10.2	13.3	15.1	15.1	9.2	11.9
Almost Daily											
Total		**1.1**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**1.4**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.6**
Sex	Males	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
	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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Heavy Drinking among the Total Sample

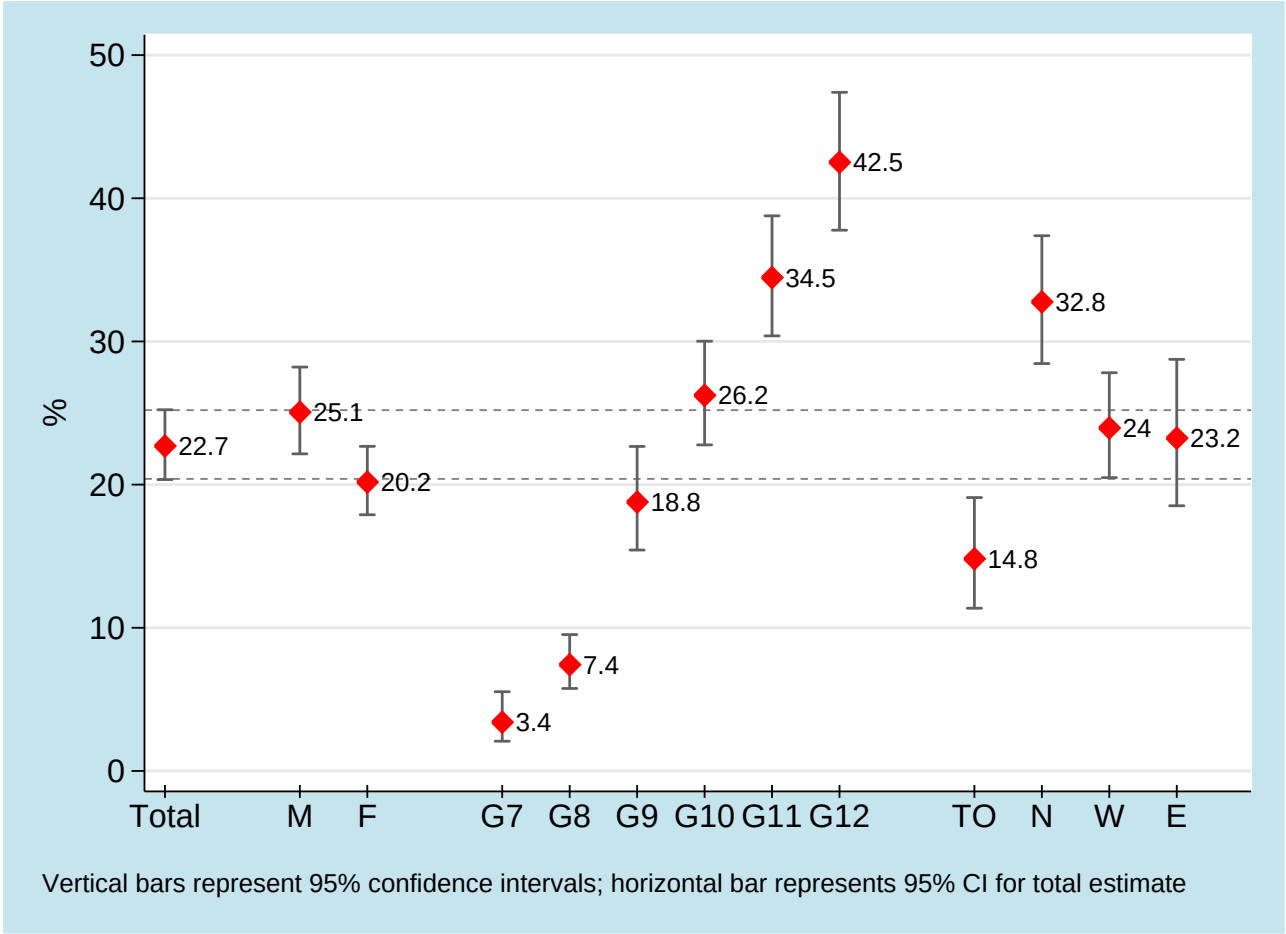
(Tables 3.4.4 – 3.4.6; Figures 3.4.4 – 3.4.6)

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.

	Heavy Drinking in 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Heavy Drinking
Total Sample	■ Overall, just under one-quarter (22.7%) of students report binge drinking at least once during the 4 weeks before the survey. This percentage represents about 220,100 students in grades 7 through 12. ■ A similar proportion (22.5%) reported becoming drunk at least once during the past 4 weeks, representing about 205,300 students across Ontario. ■ About 8.5% of all students report binge drinking 2 to 3 times during the 4 weeks before the survey. Another 4.9% report binge drinking 4 or more times (see Table 3.4.5a).	☐ In 2005, the overall percentage reporting binge drinking during the past 4 weeks, as well as the percentage becoming drunk, did not significantly change compared to 2003. However, binge drinking is significantly lower in 2005 (22.7%) compared to 1999 (27.6%). Drunkenness has not significantly changed since 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), but has declined in recent years. ☐ Drunkenness has followed a similar pattern, climbing steadily over the 1990s to an all-time high in 2003, and remaining steady in 2005.
Sex	■ Binge drinking is significantly higher among males (25.1%) than females (20.2%). However, reported drunkenness is not significantly different between males and females (23.3% vs 21.6%).	☐ Between 1999 and 2005, males showed a decline in binge drinking, from 32.1% to 25.1%. 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 (3.4%) and climbs to a high of 42.5% among 12th-graders. Drunkenness is lowest among 7th-graders (3.4%) and peaks in grade 12 (39.3%).	☐ Between 1999 and 2005, significant decreases in binge drinking were found for students in grade 8 (from 13.8% down to 7.4%); grade 10 (from 35.2% to 26.2%); and grade 11 (from 45.7% to 34.5%). Students in grade 8 also showed a significant decline in reported drunkenness over this time period (from 12.8% down to 7%).

Region	■ Heavy drinking varies significantly by region. Toronto students are the least likely to report binge drinking (14.8%) and drunkenness (15.1%) compared to students in the other three regions.	□ Between 1999 and 2005, heavy drinking significantly declined among students in the West region: binge drinking, from 32.4% down to 24%, and drunkenness, from 30.1% to 22.6%. While the other regions also showed declines over the short-term, these were not statistically significant.

Figure 3.4.4
Binge Drinking (in Past 4 Weeks) by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



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

Table 3.4.4: Percentage Reporting *Binge Drinking* at Least Once During the Past 4 Weeks, 1977 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)
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) [b]
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) [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) [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)
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)
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)
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)
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) [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)
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) [b]
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) [b]
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)

Continued….

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)
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)
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)
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)
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)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**32.4** (27.9-37.3)	**28.8** (24.6-33.4)	**27.9** (24.3-31.8)	**24.0** [b] (20.5-27.8)
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)
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)
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)

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 2003 and 2005; [b] 2005 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.4.5a: Frequency of Binge Drinking During the Past 4 Weeks among the *Total Sample*, 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

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

Notes: (1) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (2) no significant differences between 1999 and 2005.
Q: How many times in the **last 4 weeks** have you had **5 or more drinks of alcohol** on the **same occasion**?
Source: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.4.5b: Frequency of Binge Drinking During the Past 4 Weeks among the *Total Sample*, 1987 – 2005, Grades 7, 9, 11 only

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

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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.4.5
Percentage Reporting Binge Drinking During the Past 4 Weeks, *OSDUS* 1977–2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

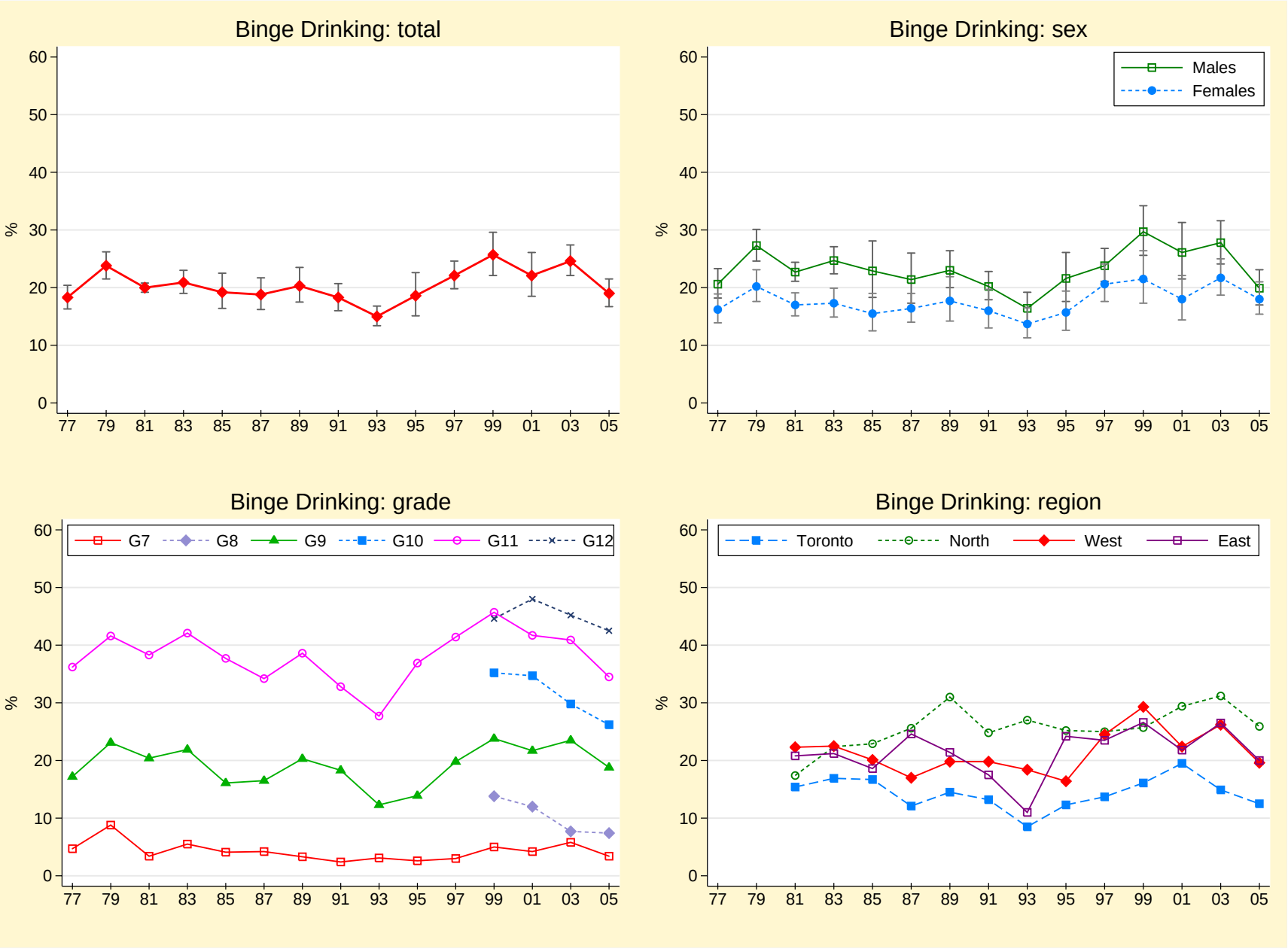


Table 3.4.6: Percentage Reporting *Becoming Drunk* at Least Once During the Past 4 Weeks, 1977 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N^1)												(2148)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	
(N^2)	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(1168)	(953)	(1618)	(1862)	
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)	
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)	[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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	[b]
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	

Continued….

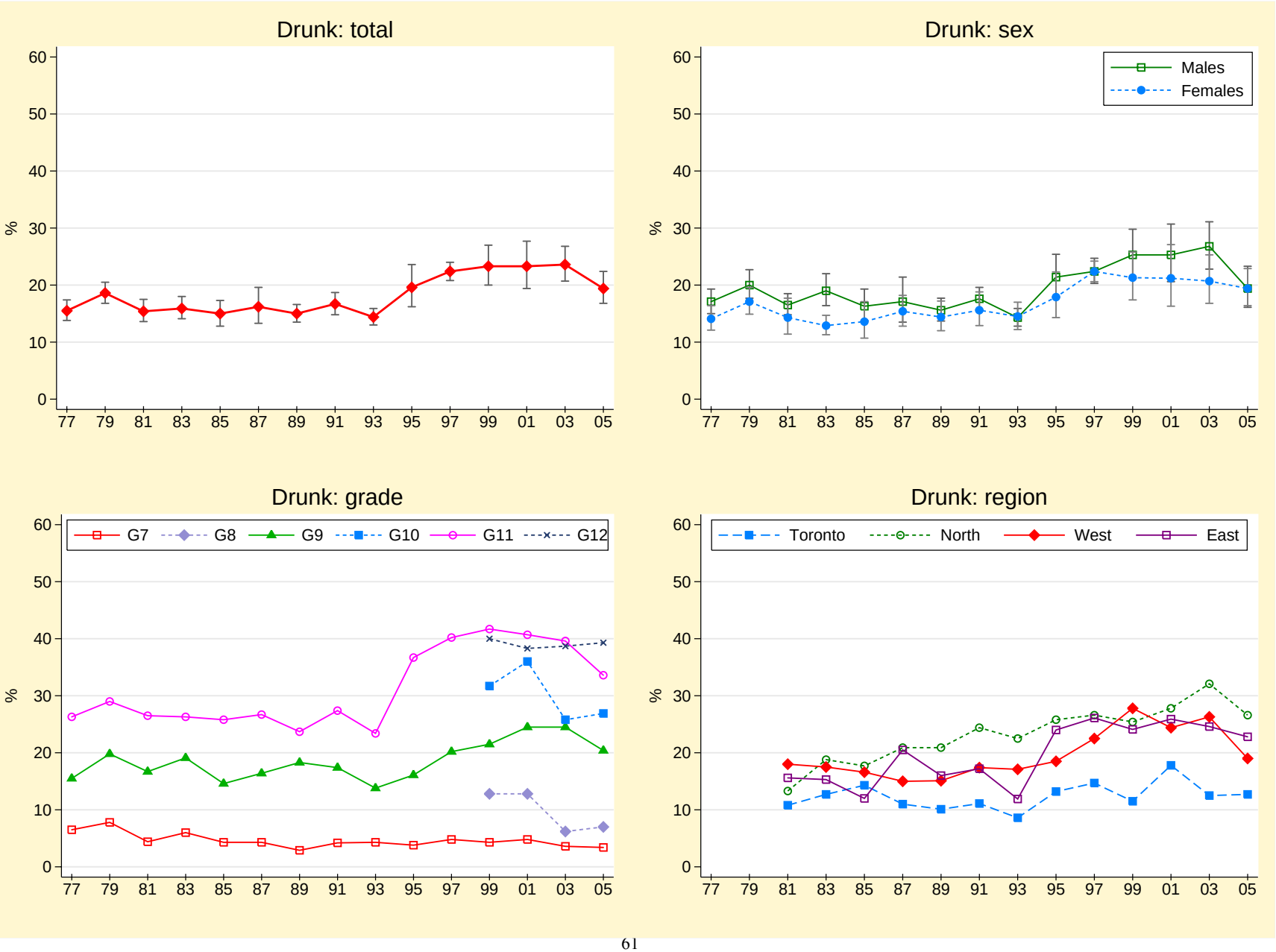
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])												(2148)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(1168)	(953)	(1618)	(1862)
Region															
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**12.2** (8.8-16.6)	**17.2** (10.8-26.2)	**13.7** (8.9-20.5)	**15.1** (10.4-21.2)
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)
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)
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)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**30.1** (25.6-35.0)	**29.4** (24.8-34.6)	**26.2** (22.0-30.9)	**22.6** [b] (19.0-26.6)
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)
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)
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)

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 2003 and 2005; [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.4.6
Percentage Reporting Becoming Drunk During the Past 4 Weeks, *OSDUS* 1977–2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Frequency of Binge Drinking among Drinkers

(Tables 3.4.7a, 3.4.7b; Figure 3.4.7)

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- The majority (64.0%) of past-year drinkers do not report a binge drinking episode during the 4 weeks before the survey (Table 3.4.7a). On the opposite end, about one-in-twelve (7.8%) drinkers report binge drinking 4 times or more.

- Male drinkers are more likely to binge drink frequently compared to females. For example, 10.0% of males binged 4 or more times in the past 4 weeks, compared to 5.5% of females.

- Frequent binge drinking increases with grade: 0.6% of grade 7 drinkers report binging 4 or more times, and this increases to 13.5% of drinkers in grade 12.

1979 – 2005: Grades 7, 9, 11

- Figure 3.4.7 shows that frequent binge drinking increased in the early 1990s, but has been on a downward trend since 1999.

Figure 3.4.7
Frequency of Binge Drinking During the Past 4 Weeks Among Drinkers (Grades 7, 9, 11 only), *OSDUS* 1979–2005

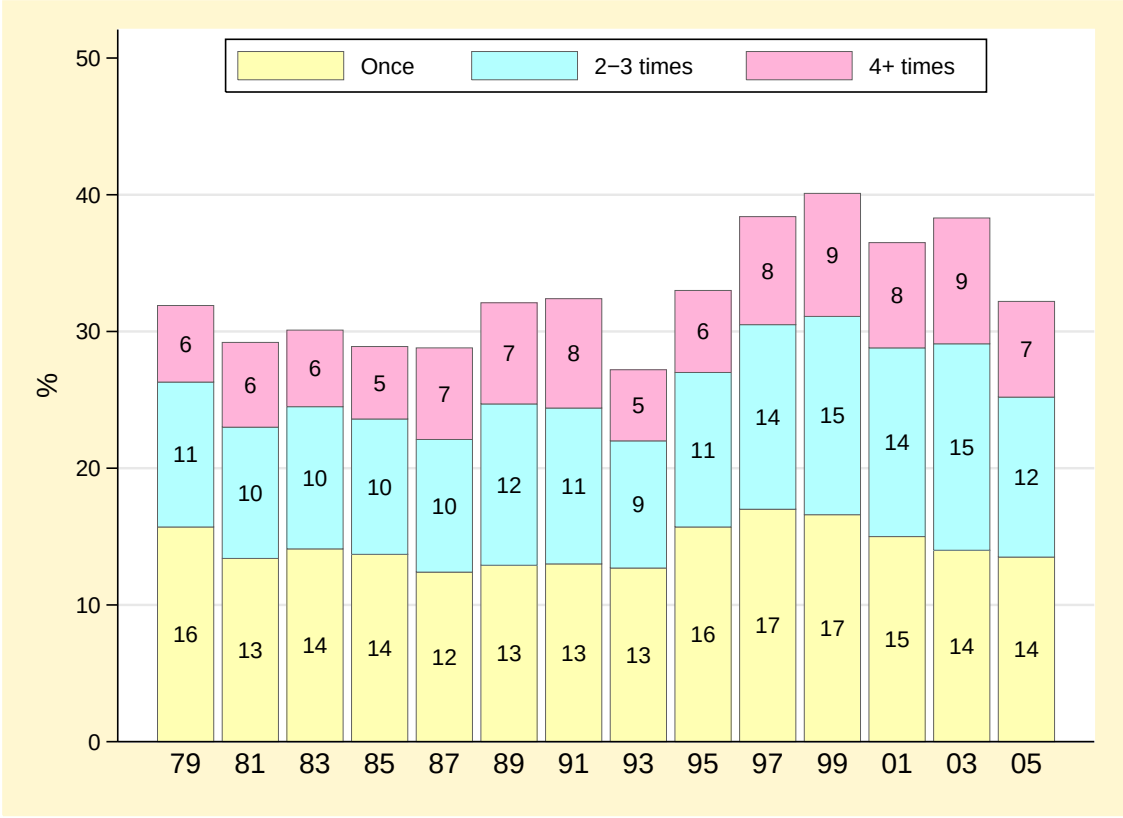


Table 3.4.7a: Frequency of Binge Drinking During the Past 4 Weeks among *Drinkers*, 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

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

Note: No significant differences between 1999 and 2005.
Q: How many times in the **last 4 weeks** have you had **5 or more drinks of alcohol** on the **same occasion**?
Source: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.4.7b: Frequency of Binge Drinking During the Past 4 Weeks among *Drinkers*, 1987 – 2005, Grades 7, 9, 11 only

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

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

Hazardous Drinking (AUDIT)

(Tables 3.4.8, 3.4.9; Figure 3.4.8)

Starting in 1999, the *OSDUS* 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.

2005: Grades 7 to 12

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

- Overall, 15.9% of students report drinking at a hazardous level. This represents about 158,800 students in grades 7 to 12 across Ontario. Among drinkers, 25.4% drink at this hazardous level.

- Males (17.7%) are significantly more likely than females (14.1%) to drink at this level.

- There is also significant variation by grade: as grade increases so does the likelihood of hazardous drinking, with a large incremental increase in each grade between grade 7 and grade 12 (2.1% to 30.2%).

- There is significant variation among the regions in hazardous drinking, ranging from a low in Toronto (9.4%) to a high found in the North (22.2%).

1999 – 2005: Grades 7 to 12

Table 3.4.9 presents trends in hazardous drinking between 1999 and 2005, broken down by subgroup.

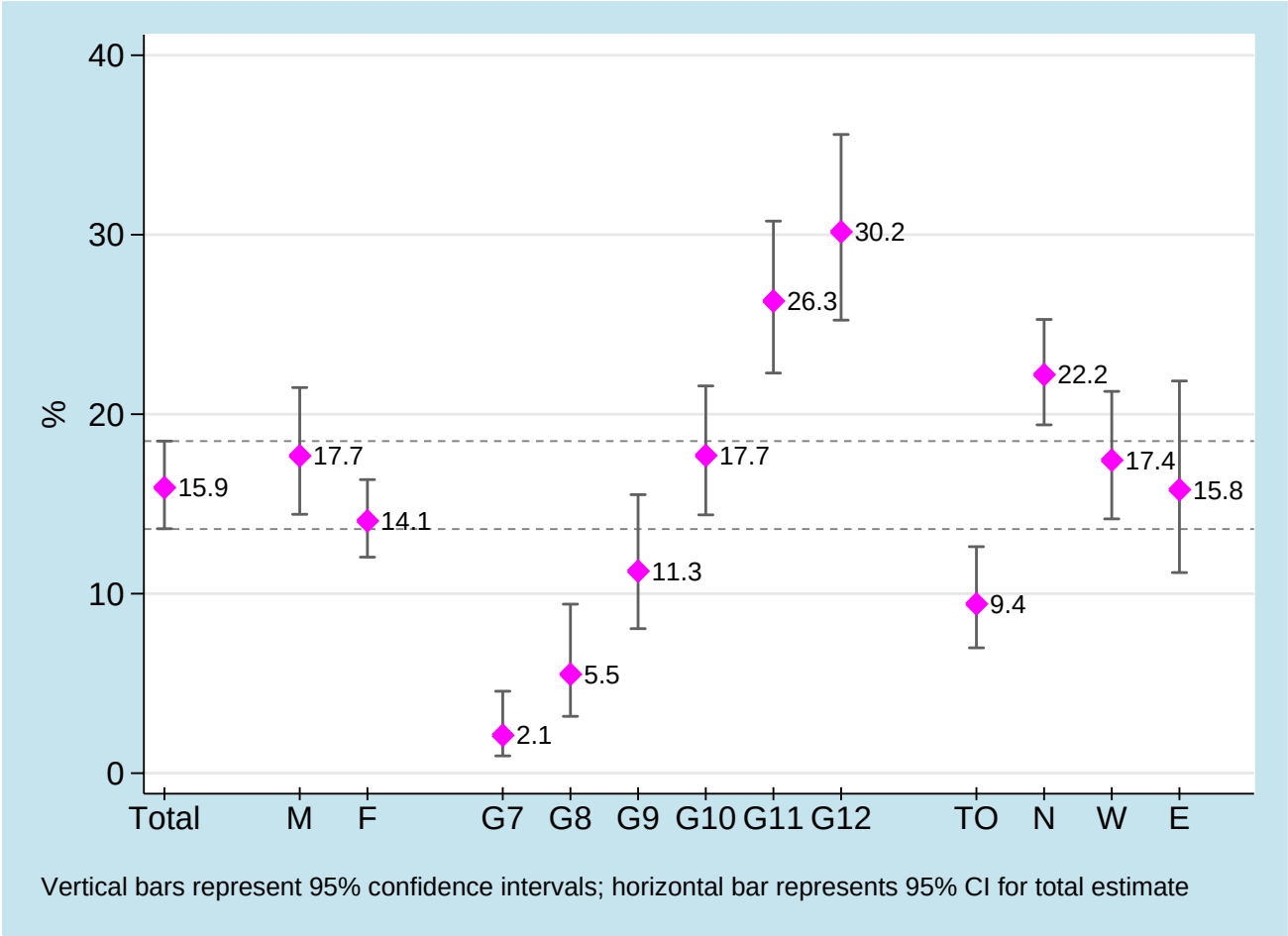
- Although there was a decrease in hazardous drinking among the total sample between 2003 (18.8%) and 2005 (15.9%), this was not statistically significant. The 2005 rate does not significantly differ from that found in 1999 (18.0%).

- Hazardous drinking among males and females remained stable between 1999 and 2005.

- No grade showed a significant change over the short-term in rates of hazardous drinking.

- Among the regions, only students in the North showed a significant drop in hazardous drinking, from 30.7% in 1999 to 22.2% in 2005. No other region changed significantly between 1999 and 2005.

Figure 3.4.8
Percentage of Total Sample Reporting Hazardous Drinking (AUDIT 8+)
by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



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

Table 3.4.8: Percentage of the Total Sample, and of Drinkers, Reporting Hazardous Drinking Indicators (AUDIT), 2005, Grades 7 to 12

AUDIT Item	% "yes"	
	Total Sample (N=4078)	Past-Year Drinkers (N=2687)
Alcohol Intake		
1. Consumed alcohol during the past 12 months:	62.0	--
2. Number of drinks usually have on typical day when drink (% reporting 3+ drinks):	27.4	43.0
3. Consumed 5 or more drinks on one occasion during the past 12 months:	32.5	50.9
Dependence Indicators (past 12 months)		
4. Were not able to stop drinking once you had started:	7.8	12.1
5. Failed to do what was normally expected from you because of drinking:	11.7	18.4
6. Needed a first alcoholic drink in the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session:	2.8	4.3
Adverse Consequences		
7. Had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking, during past 12 months:	10.0	15.4
8. Been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking, during past 12 months:	19.5	30.9
9. You or someone else ever been injured as a result of your drinking:	12.0	17.7
10. Relative/friend or a doctor/health worker ever been concerned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down:	2.6	4.0
AUDIT 8+ Score: (95 % CI)	**15.9 (13.6-18.5)**	**25.4 (22.5-28.7)**

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.

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

Table 3.4.9: Percentage of the *Total Sample* Reporting Hazardous Drinking (AUDIT 8+), 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

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

Notes: (1) based on a random half sample in each year; (2) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals;
(3) no significant differences between 2003 and 2005; (4) [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01.
Source: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

AUDIT Symptoms

(Table 3.4.10; 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 3.4.8, 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 proportion 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 proportion reporting both types of symptoms. Finally, we present an overall measure: the proportion reporting at least one of the seven AUDIT symptoms.

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- Overall, as shown in Figure 3.4.9, 68.1% of all students report no AUDIT symptom; 15.8% report at least one dependence symptom; 3.0% report at least one adverse consequence only; and 13.1% report both a dependence symptom and an adverse consequence.

- About one-third (31.9%) of all students report at least one of the seven AUDIT symptoms.

- There are no significant differences between males and females in neither the type of symptoms, nor 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 5% of 7th-graders to 24% of 12th-graders), as well as both types of symptoms (from 3% 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 8.6% of 7th-graders up to 50.1% of 12th-graders (Figure 3.4.10).

- Toronto students (21.1%) are the least likely to experience at least one of the seven symptoms from drinking compared students in other regions (over one-third).

1999 – 2005: Grades 7 to 12

Table 3.4.10 shows trends in reports of experiencing one or more AUDIT symptoms (of seven), between 1999 and 2005, broken down by subgroup.

- Although there were fluctuations over the short-term, there are no significant differences in the proportion of students experiencing at least one symptom between 1999 (33.0%) and 2005 (31.9%). There were no significant changes over time among any subgroup.

Figure 3.4.9
Percentage of Total Sample Reporting Types of AUDIT Symptoms by Sex and Grade, *OSDUS* 2005

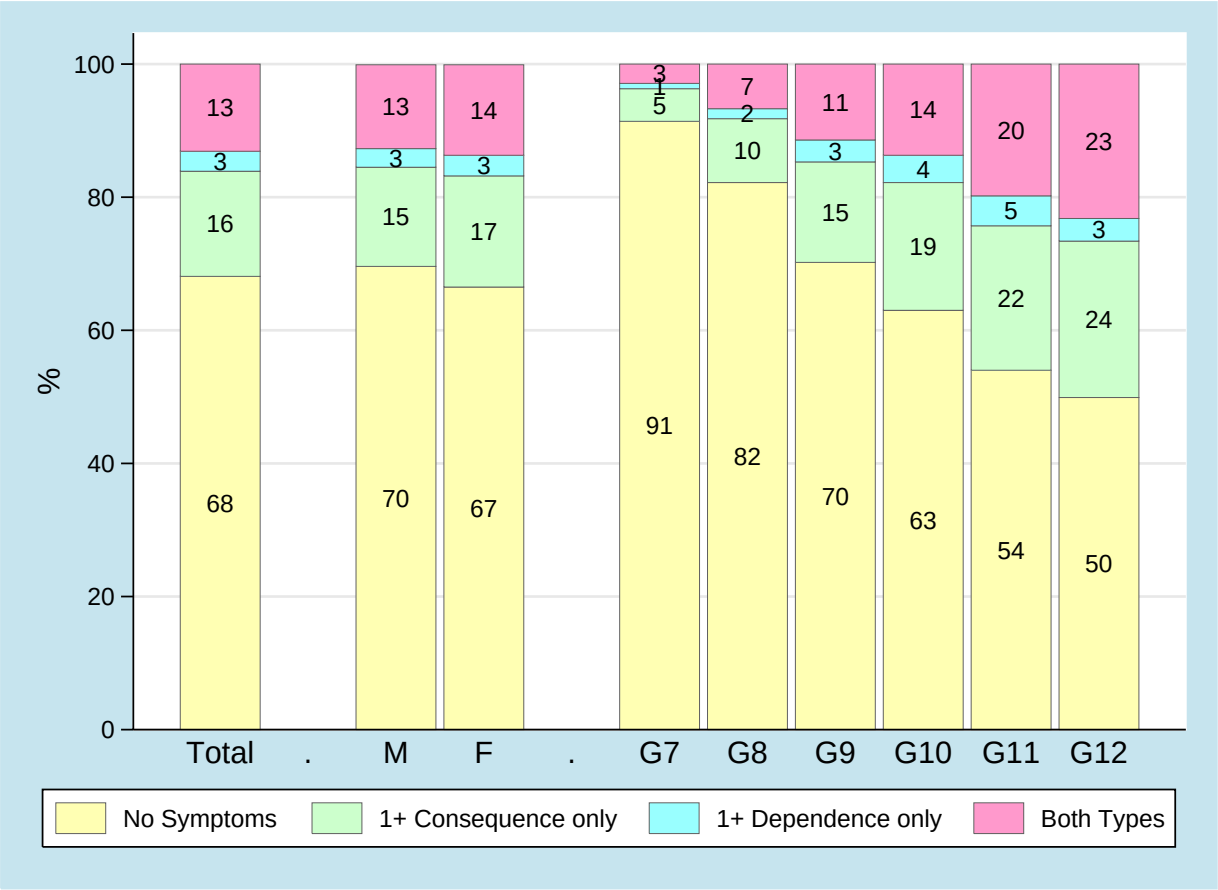


Figure 3.4.10
Percentage of Total Sample Reporting 1 or More (of 7) AUDIT Symptoms, by Sex, Grade, and Region, *OSDUS* 2005

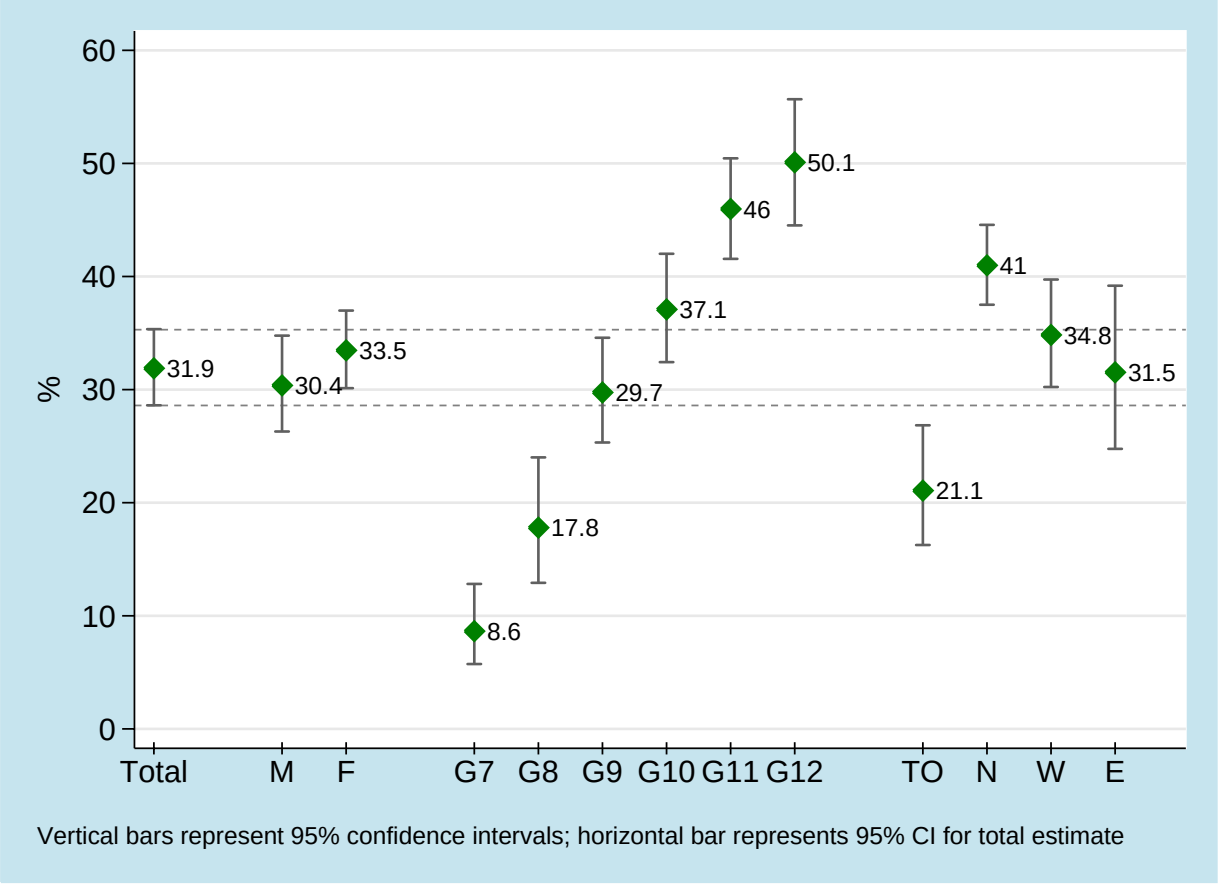


Table 3.4.10: Percentage of the *Total Sample* Reporting 1 or More (of 7) AUDIT Symptoms, 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

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

Notes: (1) based on a random half sample in each year; (2) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (3) no significant differences between 1999 and 2005.
Source: *OSDUS*, 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)

	Cannabis Use in 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Cannabis Use
Total Sample	■ Overall, 26.5% of students report using cannabis at least once during the 12 months before the survey. With the sampling error, we estimate that between 24.5% and 28.7% of Ontario students in grades 7 to 12 have used cannabis. The percentage of 26.5% represents about 257,900 students.	☐ The prevalence of cannabis use in 2005 (26.5%) among grades 7 to 12 is similar to that found in 2003 (29.6%), 2001 (28.6%), and 1999 (28.0%). ☐ Over the long-term (grades 7, 9, 11 only) the 2005 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 are significantly more likely to use cannabis compared to females (27.9% vs 25.1%).	☐ There was no significant change in cannabis use for either males or females between 1999 and 2005. ☐ Over the long-term, for both males and females, cannabis use is significantly higher in 2005 than in the late 1980s and early 1990s, resembling rates of the late 1970s.
Grade	■ Cannabis use shows large increases with each grade, increasing from 3.0% among 7th-graders to 46.2% among 12th-graders.	☐ Cannabis use among grade 7 students significantly declined between 2003 (6.2%) and 2005 (3.0%). 11th-graders showed a significant decrease in use between 1999 (48.1%) and 2005 (4.01%). No other grade showed a significant change over the short-term. ☐ However, use remains at a significantly higher level in each grade, except grade 7, compared to the early 1990s.

Region	■ There is significant variation by region, with Toronto students (20.1%) least likely to use cannabis compared to students in the North (33.0%) and West (29.3%). Students in the East fall in between at 25.3%.	☐ Over the short-term, only the East region showed a significant change in cannabis use, declining from 30.9% in 2003 to 25.3% in 2005. ☐ Over the long-term, cannabis use in each region is currently higher compared to the early 1990s.

Figure 3.5.1
Past Year Cannabis Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005

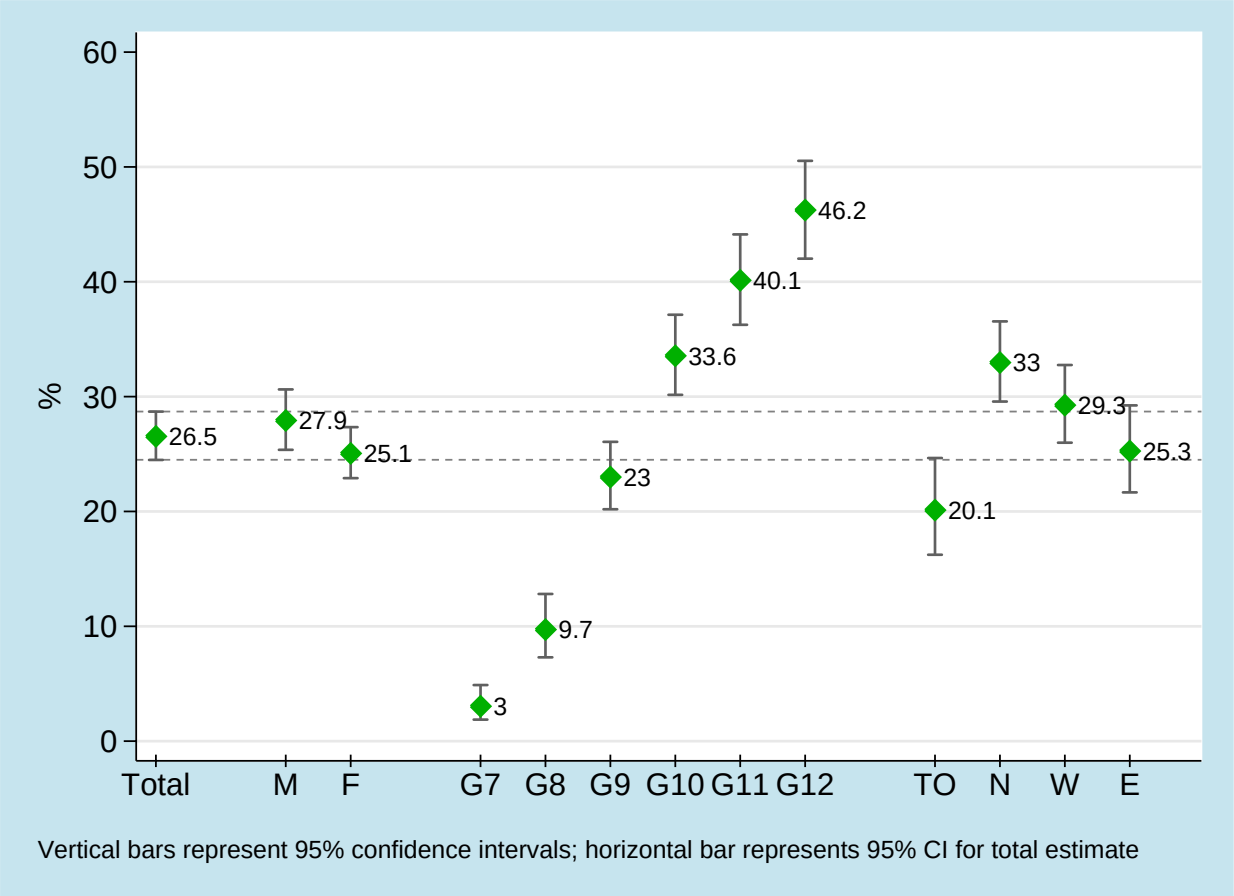


Table 3.5.1: Percentage Reporting *Cannabis Use* During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	
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)	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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	a
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	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)	

Continued…

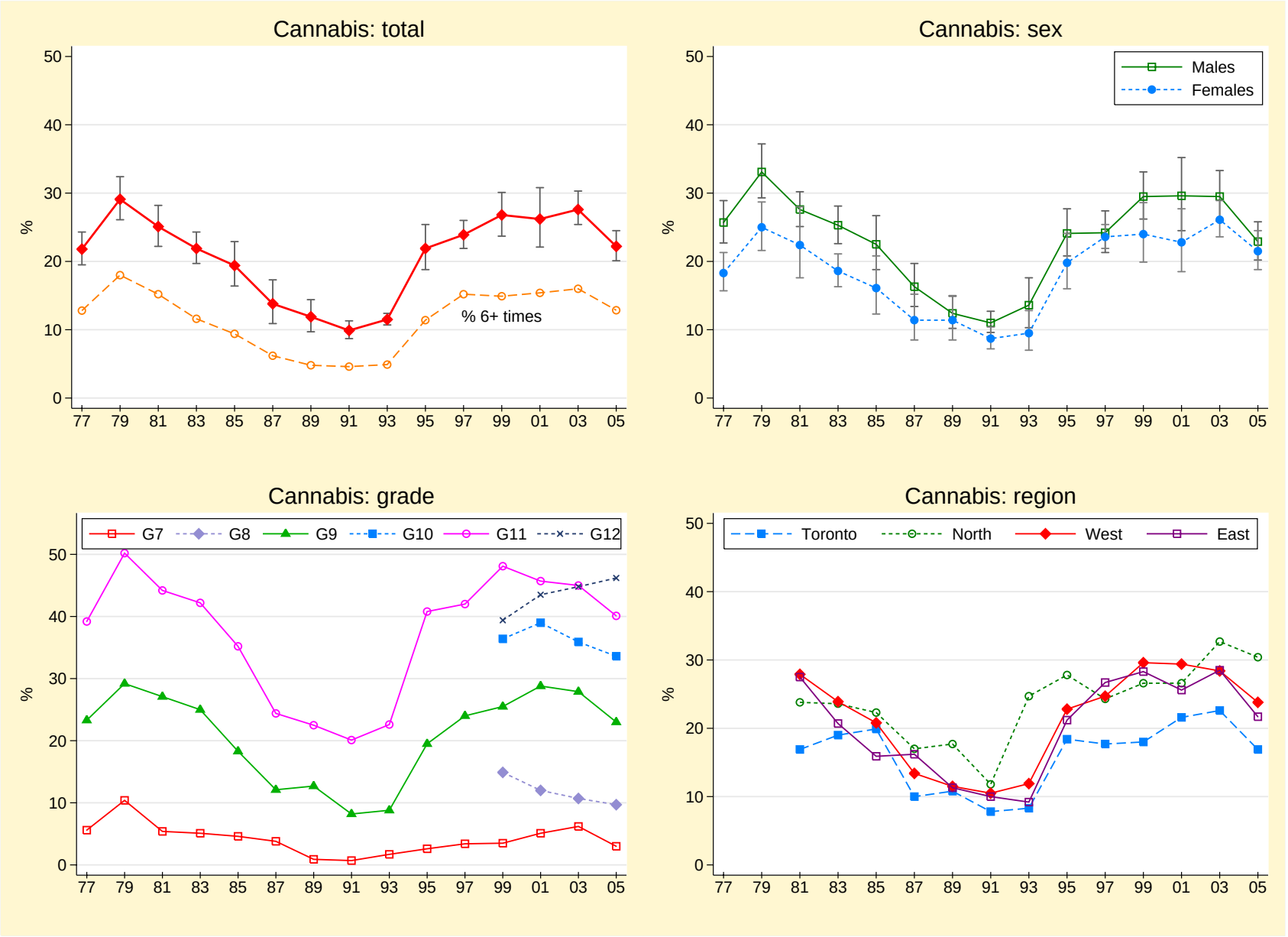
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)
Region															
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**19.2** (16.2-22.6)	**20.8** (13.2-31.3)	**24.7** (20.3-29.8)	**20.1** (16.2-24.6)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**27.6** (24.1-31.4)	**28.4** (24.1-33.1)	**30.9** (28.2-33.8)	**25.3** [a] (21.7-29.2)
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)

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] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.5.2
Past Year Cannabis Use, *OSDUS* 1977–2005 (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)

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- Among all students, 14.9% report using cannabis six times or more during the past year (see Tables 3.2.3a and 3.2.3b for trends). About 11.6% of students in use cannabis between 1 to 5 times.

- During the 4 weeks before the survey, 5.1% of all students used cannabis weekly, and 3.2% used on a daily basis – representing about 33,200 Ontario students.

- Males use cannabis more frequently than do females. For example, 4.8% of all male students use cannabis daily compared to 1.6% of female students.

1999 – 2005: Grades 7 to 12

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

1979 – 2005: Grades 7, 9, 11

☐ Among all students, frequent use of cannabis is currently higher relative to the early 1990s. For example, using cannabis six times or more over the past year is currently at an elevated level (12.8%) – 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).

☐ Daily cannabis use is also more prevalent now (about 3%) compared to the early 1990s (about 0.5%).

☐ If we consider the ratio of daily use among the total sample to past year use (i.e., daily rate/past 12 month rate) as an indicator of the relative intensity of cannabis use, then this rate is higher in 2005 (.13) compared to earlier surveys from the 1990s (.07 - .08) and especially compared to 1987 (.04).

Table 3.5.2a: Frequency of Cannabis Use During the Past Year among the *Total Sample*, 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

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

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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.5.2b: Frequency of Cannabis Use During the Past Year among the *Total Sample*, 1981 – 2005, Grades 7, 9, 11 only

	Percentage of Total Sample												
	1981	**1983**	**1985**	**1987**	**1989**	**1991**	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**
(N=)	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.5.3a: Frequency of Cannabis Use *During the Past 4 Weeks* among the *Total Sample,* 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

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

Note: Estimates from 2001 to 2005 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.5.3b: Frequency of Cannabis Use *During the Past 4 Weeks* among the *Total Sample*, 1987 – 2005, Grades 7, 9, 11 only

		Percentage of Total Sample									
		1987	**1989**	**1991**	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**
	(N)	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(2544)**	**(2421)**	**(953)**	**(1618)**	**(2107)**
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**
Sex	Males	88.6	92.1	92.1	89.0	80.1	77.0	76.8	76.2	74.7	84.5
	Females	92.4	92.9	94.4	94.1	85.0	80.1	82.4	84.6	83.8	88.2
1-2 Times											
Total		**4.6**	**4.1**	**3.1**	**4.5**	**7.9**	**9.2**	**10.3**	**8.8**	**8.6**	**6.2**
Sex	Males	4.9	3.9	3.2	5.2	8.2	8.0	10.3	9.6	8.9	6.1
	Females	4.3	4.4	3.0	3.9	7.7	10.2	10.3	7.8	8.3	6.4
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**
Sex	Males	3.2	2.6	2.3	3.3	6.1	7.0	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.4
	Females	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.3	4.3	6.4	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.1
3-4 Times Each Week											
Total		**1.1**	†	**0.6**	**0.6**	**1.9**	**2.1**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.3**	**1.6**
Sex	Males	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.9	2.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	1.9
	Females	0.6	†	†	†	1.5	0.9	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.2
5-6 Times Each Week											
Total		†	†	†	**0.6**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**0.8**
Sex	Males	0.6	†	†	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	0.8
	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**
Sex	Males	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.6	2.1	2.8	3.3	4.8	6.3	4.2
	Females	†	†	†	†	0.7	†	1.6	0.6	2.4	1.4

Notes: (1) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (2) Estimates from 2001 to 2005 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Frequency of Cannabis Use among Users

(Tables 3.5.4a, 3.5.4b; Figure 3.5.3)

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- Among users, almost half (46%) 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 4 weeks among cannabis users. About one-fifth (19.3%) of users consume cannabis on a weekly basis. Another 12.2% use on a daily basis.

- Male users consume cannabis more frequently than female users. For example, 17.1% of male cannabis users use the drug daily compared to 6.6% of female users.

1999 – 2005: Grades 7 to 12

- In the short-term, daily cannabis use among users was significantly higher in 2003 (13.6%) compared to 1999 (8.1%), and remains stable in 2005 at 12.2%.

1979 – 2005: Grades 7, 9, 11

- As seen in Figure 3.5.3, between 1979 and 1989 the frequency of past year cannabis use declined steadily among users (grades 7, 9, 11 only). For example, the percentage of users who used 40 or more times 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 27% in 2005.

- Table 3.5.4b shows past-4-week frequency of use among cannabis users, between 1987 and 2005. Daily cannabis use among users has increased significantly over the long-term, from 3.5% in 1987 to 13.1% in 2005.

Figure 3.5.3
Frequency of Cannabis Use Among Past-Year Users (Grades 7, 9, 11 only), *OSDUS* 1979–2005

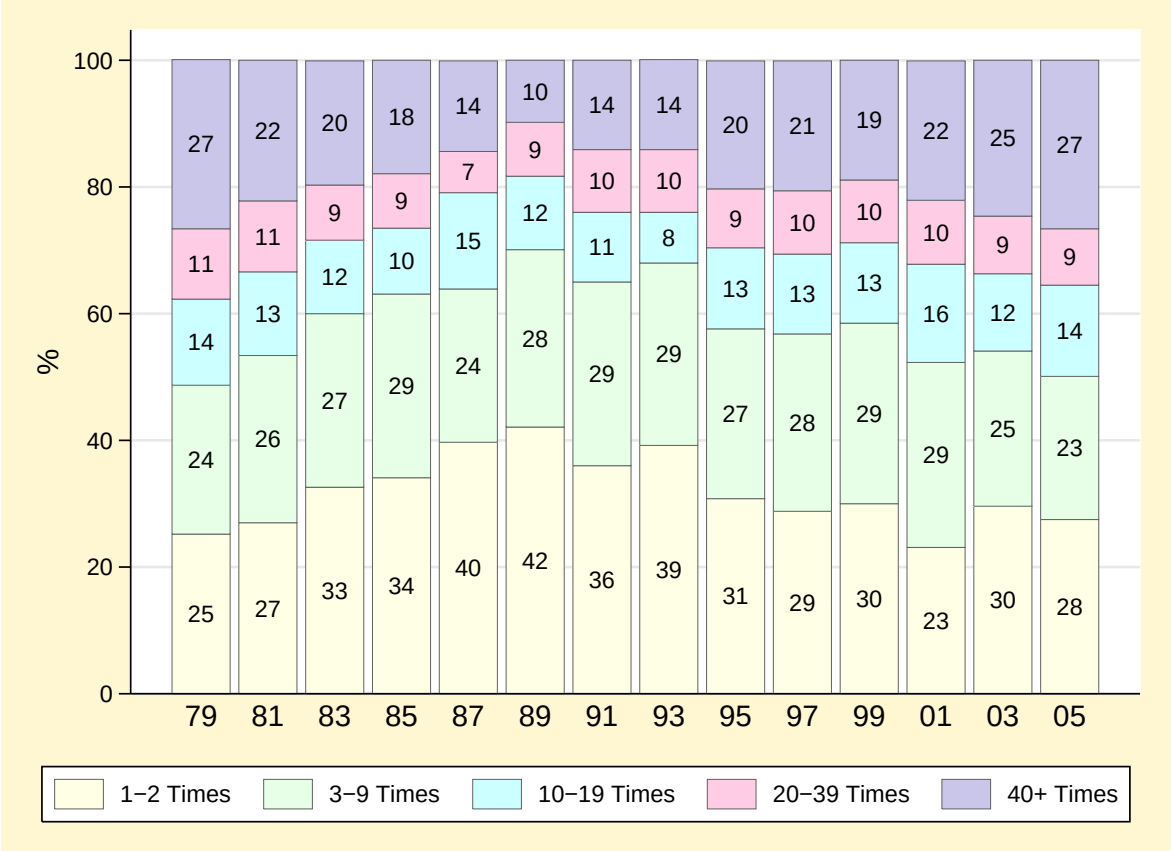


Table 3.5.4a: Frequency of Cannabis Use *During the Past 4 Weeks* among *Cannabis Users*, 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

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

Note: (1) Estimates from 2001 to 2005 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.5.4b: Frequency of Cannabis Use *During the Past 4 Weeks* among *Cannabis Users*, 1987 – 2005, Grades 7, 9, 11 only

		Percentage of Past-Year Cannabis Users									
		1987	**1989**	**1991**	**1993**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**
	(N)	**(424)**	**(333)**	**(299)**	**(249)**	**(592)**	**(722)**	**(597)**	**(248)**	**(459)**	**(532)**
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**
Sex	Males	36.1	41.6	38.8	26.6	23.9	24.7	29.8	25.4	23.8	32.2
	Females	40.3	39.2	40.6	43.7	30.0	34.8	33.0	39.3	38.5	43.2
1-2 Times											
Total		**29.7**	**32.9**	**27.2**	**34.6**	**32.3**	**30.3**	**34.5**	**29.8**	**28.3**	**28.2**
Sex	Males	27.9	27.8	23.2	33.1	30.2	25.9	30.6	29.3	25.9	26.3
	Females	32.1	38.2	32.8	36.7	34.7	34.2	39.4	30.5	31.1	30.4
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**
Sex	Males	17.9	18.3	19.6	23.2	23.7	23.6	12.8	13.2	13.9	10.7
	Females	19.8	20.3	20.4	12.8	20.3	21.8	13.0	10.9	11.7	10.0
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**
Sex	Males	9.4	4.0	7.5	5.1	9.3	11.3	10.3	11.1	11.2	8.4
	Females	5.6	1.0	2.3	4.1	7.4	3.2	7.6	8.1	4.4	6.1
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**
Sex	Males	3.5	3.9	2.9	7.7	4.2	5.4	6.3	5.6	6.1	3.8
	Females	1.0	0.6	1.7	1.8	4.3	4.3	1.6	8.8	4.9	3.6
Used Daily											
Total		**3.5**	**2.5**	**5.6**	**2.9**	**6.2**	**5.2**	**8.1**	**9.6**	**14.6**	**13.1**
Sex	Males	5.2	4.3	8.0	4.4	8.7	9.2	10.2	15.4	19.1	18.6
	Females	1.2	0.6	2.2	0.9	3.3	1.6	5.5	2.4	9.4	6.8

Note: (1) Estimates from 2001 to 2005 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Quantity of Marijuana Consumed

(Table 3.5.5)

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- In 2005, about 16% of cannabis users in grades 7 to 12 smoked less than one joint per occasion during the past 4 weeks; 22.2% smoked about one joint; 18.3% smoked two to three joints; and 11.1% smoked four or more joints. One-third (32.8%) of past year users did not use marijuana during the 4 weeks before the survey.

1999 – 2005: Grades 7 to 12

- The typical quantity of marijuana consumed per occasion has not increased over the short-term.

Table 3.5.5: Number of Marijuana Joints Smoked Per Occasion During the *Past 4 Weeks* among *Cannabis Users*, 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

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

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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Indicators of Cannabis Problems and Dependence

(Tables 3.5.6, 3.5.7)

Starting in 1999, the *OSDUS* 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.

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- Among all students, 9% report attempting to reduce their use of cannabis during the past 12 months; 2.5% report uncontrolled use (could not stop); and 6.5% have used cannabis on a daily basis for at least one month.

- Overall, a majority (87.8%) of students report none of the three cannabis dependence indicators; 12.2% report one or more indicators.

- Among cannabis users, the most commonly cited indicator is attempts to reduce use (33.7%), followed by sustained daily use (24.9%), and uncontrolled use (8.8%).

- Overall, 55.1% of cannabis users report experiencing none of the three problem indicators, while 4.5% experienced all three problems.

1999 – 2005: Grades 7 to 12

- As seen in Table 3.5.7, between 2003 and 2005, the percentage of cannabis users attempting to cut down on use declined significantly, from 40% 33.7%. The 2005 percentage is also significantly lower than that found in 1999 (41.5%).

Table 3.5.6: Percentage of Total Sample, and of Cannabis Users, Reporting *Indicators of Cannabis Problems*, 2005, Grades 7 to 12

	Total Sample (N=4078)	**Past-Year Cannabis Users** (N=1180)
In the last 12 months, have you tried to cut down your use of marijuana or hashish?	9.0	33.7
In the last 12 months, have you tried to stop using marijuana or hashish, but found that you couldn't stop?	2.5	8.8
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?	6.5	24.9
Summary:		
0 positive	87.8	55.1
1 positive	7.7	27.8
2 positive	3.3	12.6
3 positive	1.2	4.5

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are the 95% confidence intervals; (2) based on a random half sample.
Source: *OSDUS*, 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 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

		Percentage of Past-Year Cannabis Users				
		1999	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	
	(N)	**(1158)**	**(496)**	**(930)**	**(1180)**	
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**	[ab]
(95% CI)		(37.2-46.0)	(36.6-47.5)	(36.2-43.8)	(30.6-36.8)	
Sex						
	Males	**45.0**	**47.0**	**44.1**	**37.0**	
		(39.4-50.7)	(39.8-54.4)	(38.4-49.9)	(32.5-41.6)	
	Females	**36.8**	**35.6**	**35.6**	**29.9**	
		(31.1-43.0)	(27.5-44.6)	(31.5-39.7)	(25.8-34.4)	
Grade						
	7	†	†	†	†	
	8	†	†	†	†	
	9	**43.2**	**45.2**	**36.8**	**37.1**	
		(37.2-49.4)	(34.4-56.4)	(28.2-46.3)	(30.6-44.1)	
	10	**37.3**	**47.5**	**44.4**	**39.3**	
		(30.2-45.0)	(35.9-59.4)	(36.0-53.2)	(33.1-45.8)	
	11	**45.9**	**37.8**	**39.4**	**33.6**	[b]
		(37.4-54.6)	(30.0-46.3)	(32.6-46.5)	(28.7-38.9)	
	12	**38.7**	**41.0**	**41.9**	**30.5**	[a]
		(31.0-47.0)	(36.6-47.5)	(34.9-49.3)	(25.2-36.5)	
Region						
	Toronto	**40.3**	**36.3**	**40.7**	**25.2**	[a]
		(29.2-52.4)	(21.0-55.0)	(31.8-50.3)	(19.9-31.2)	
	North	**32.6**	**36.1**	**34.9**	**37.4**	
		(25.2-41.0)	(25.5-48.3)	(28.2-42.2)	(31.2-44.0)	
	West	**45.9**	**45.1**	**37.8**	**34.7**	
		(38.9-53.1)	(37.2-53.2)	(32.4-43.6)	(29.6-40.2)	
	East	**38.0**	**41.2**	**44.5**	**34.4**	
		(31.0-45.6)	(32.4-50.7)	(37.0-52.3)	(29.4-39.6)	

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) [a] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01.

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

Cannabis Dependence among Users

(Figure 3.5.4)

To estimate the percentage of past year cannabis users who may have a dependence problem, we present the percentage reporting uncontrolled use *and* sustained daily use or attempts to reduce use, during the past 12 months.

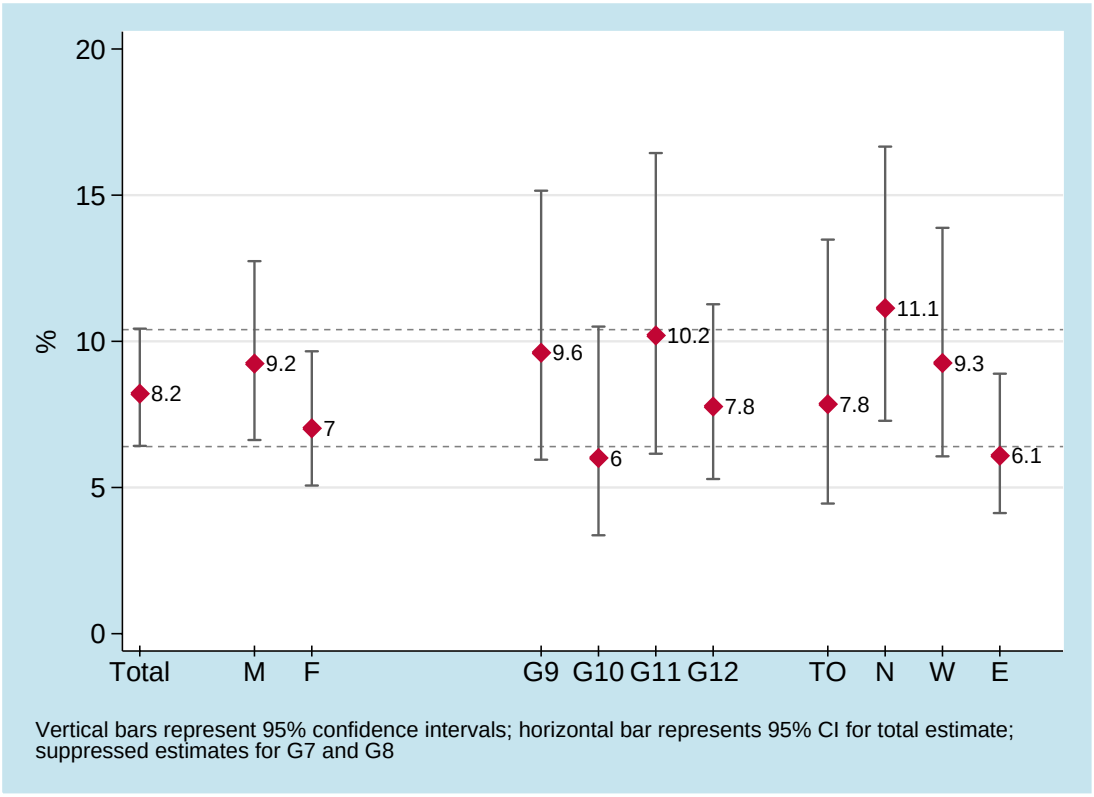
2005: Grades 7 to 12

- About one-in-twelve (8.2%) cannabis users in grades 7 to 12 may have a dependence problem.
- Despite some variation, there are no significant differences by sex, grade, or region.

2005 vs. 2003: Grades 7 to 12

- The percentage of cannabis users who may have a dependence problem in 2005 (8.2%) does not significantly differ from that found in 2003 (10.5%).

Figure 3.5.4
Percentage of Past Year Cannabis Users Reporting a Potential Dependence Problem by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



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

3.6 Other Illicit Drug Use

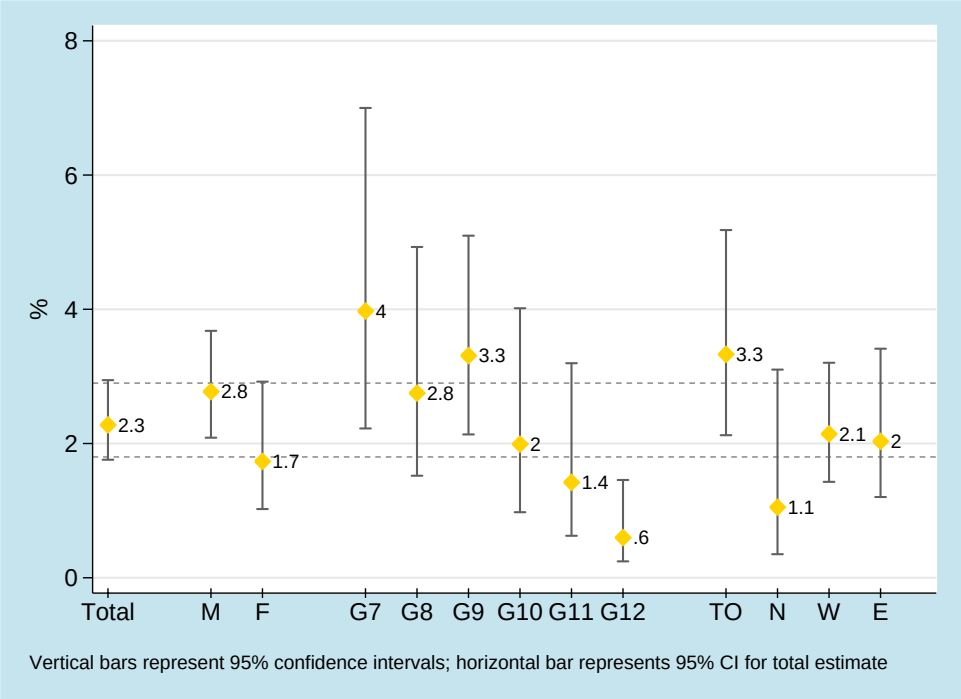
Past Year Use of Inhalants: Glue and Other Solvents

(Tables 3.6.1, 3.6.2; Figures 3.6.1 - 3.6.3)

	Inhalant Use in 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Inhalant Use
Total Sample	■ Overall, 2.3% of Ontario students report inhaling glue and 5.3% 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 2.9% of students inhaled glue, and that between 4.4% and 6.4% inhaled solvents. The estimated number of students in grades 7 to 12 inhaling glue is 20,800, and the number for other solvents is 48,400.	☐ 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 2003. However, the rates for glue and solvent use in 2005 are significantly lower compared to those found in 1999: sniffing glue declined from 3.8% in 1999 down to 2.3% in 2005; and sniffing other solvents declined from 7.6% in 1999 down to 5.3% in 2005. ☐ Over the long-term, inhalant use in 2005 is higher than the rates found in the 1980s and early 1990s, and comparable to those found during the late 1970s. ☐ The most dominant long-term change occurred for solvent use, which declined during the 1980s, from 7.4% in 1977 to 1.8% in 1991. Use increased noticeably between 1997 and 1999, from 2.8% to 8.3%, 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 females show a significant change in inhalant use: both glue and other solvent use are significantly lower in 2005 compared to 1999 (glue, from 3.8% down to 1.7%; solvents, from 8.8% down to 5.9%). Use among males has not significantly changed over the short-term. ☐ Over the long-term, solvent use is higher in 2005 compared to the

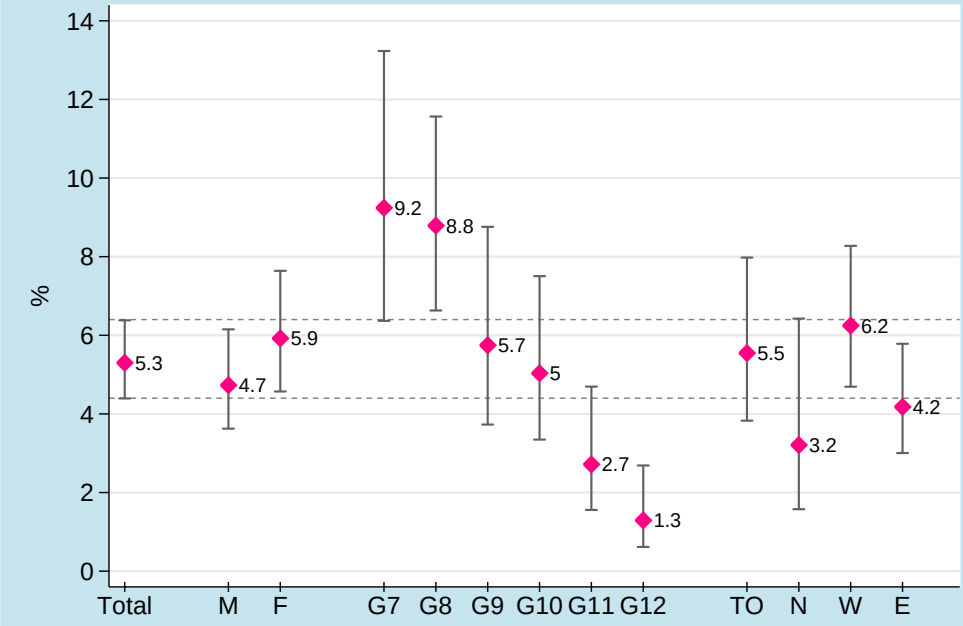
		early 1990s for both males and females. Glue use remains elevated compared to the early 1990s for males only.
Grade	■ Inhaling glue significantly declines with grade, from about 4% of 7th-graders down to less than 1% of 12th-graders. The same pattern holds true for sniffing solvents, from about 9% of 7th-graders down to about 1% of 12th-graders.	☐ Between 1999 and 2005, only 8th-graders showed a significant change in glue use, declining from 6.3% down to 2.8%. Grade 12 students showed a significant decline in other solvent use between 2003 (3.9%) and 2005 (1.3%). No other grade showed any significant change in inhalant use over the short-term. ☐ The long-term trend of decreases during the 1980s and increases during the 1990s is especially prominent among 7th-graders and 9th-graders. Most noticeably, solvent use declined among 7th-graders from 12.9% in 1977 to 2.1% in 1991, then peaked again in 1999 (12.1%) and still remains elevated in 2005 (9.2%).
Region	■ Although rates of inhaling glue and other solvents regionally vary, these differences are not statistically significant.	☐ Between 1999 and 2005, only students in the East region showed a significant change in the use of inhalants: solvent use declined from 7.8% in 1999 to 4.2% in 2005. ☐ Students in all four regions show increases in inhalant use during the late 1990s.
Frequency of Use	■ Less than 1% of the total sample report sniffing glue at least 6 times during the past 12 months. Inhaling other solvents at least 6 times was reported by 1% 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 (69% of glue users, 69% of solvent users; see Figure 3.1.2).	

Figure 3.6.1
Past Year Glue Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



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, *OSDUS* 2005



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 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(3648)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(1862)	
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)	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)	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)	
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)	
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)	b
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)	
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)	
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)	b
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	

Continued…

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N^1)												**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(3648)**
(N^2)	**(3927)**	**(3920)**	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(1862)**
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)

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 2003 and 2005; [b] 2005 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.6.2: Percentage Reporting *Other Solvent Use* During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(3648)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(1862)	
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)	b
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)	cd
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)	
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)	
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)	b
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	a

Continued….

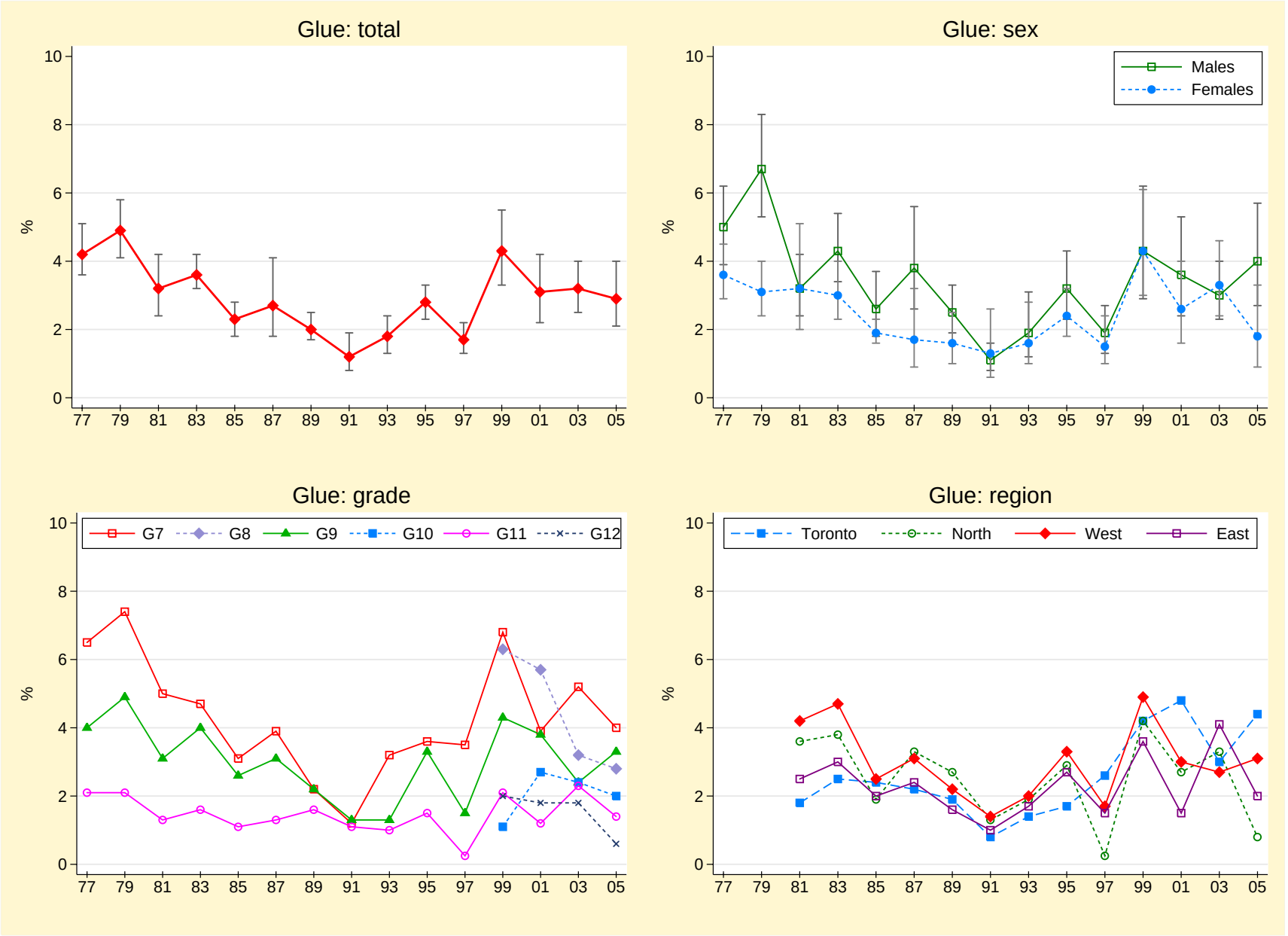
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(3648)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(1862)
Region															
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**9.4** (6.8-12.8)	**9.6** (6.4-14.0)	**7.7** (5.2-11.2)	**5.5** (3.8-8.0)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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) [b]
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)

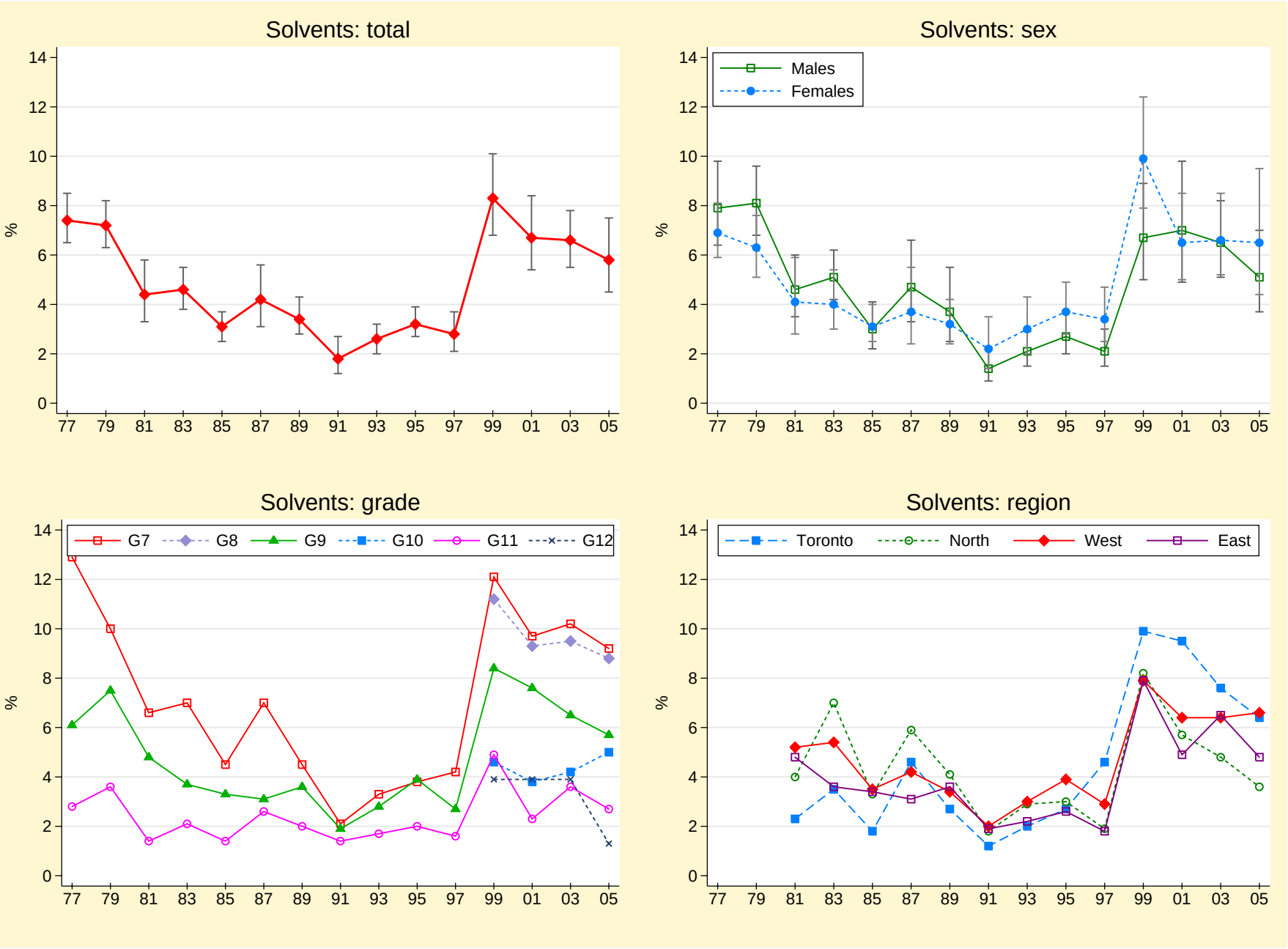
Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (4) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (5) [a] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.6.3
Past Year Inhalant Use, *OSDUS* 1977–2005 (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
Solvents: sex
Males
Females
Solvents: grade
G7
G8
G9
G10
G11
G12
Solvents: region
Toronto
North
West
East

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

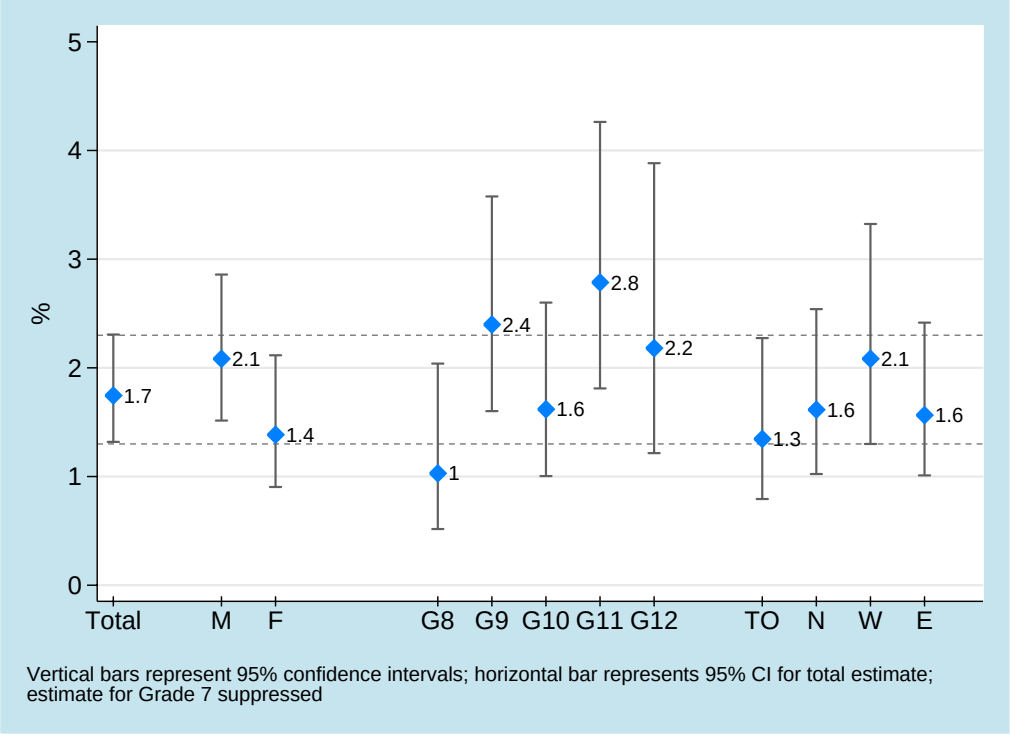
(Tables 3.6.3 – 3.6.5; Figures 3.6.4 – 3.6.7)

	Hallucinogen Use in 2005 (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 6.7% of students. LSD use is reported by 1.7% of students, and 1.1% reported using PCP during the past year. These percentages represent about 64,900, 16,900 and 10,300 Ontario students in grades 7 through 12, respectively.	☐ Between 1999 and 2005, all three hallucinogenic drug types declined among all students. LSD use significantly declined in each survey, from 6.8% in 1999 down to the current rate of 1.7%. PCP use is significantly lower in 2005 (1.1%) compared to 2003 (2.2%) and 1999 (3.0%). Other hallucinogen use is significantly lower in 2005 (6.7%) compared to 2003 (10.0%) and 1999 (12.8%). ☐ 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 current estimate is the lowest on record since 1977 (among grades 7, 9, 11). ☐ Use of PCP increased somewhat in the early 1990s, but has since decreased again. ☐ After a steady rate of use during the 1980s, other hallucinogen use increased in the 1990s, reaching an all-time peak in 1999 at about 12%. The current estimate still remains at a relatively high level compared to the early 1990s.
Sex	■ Males (2.1%) and females (1.4%) are equally likely to use LSD. However, PCP, and other hallucinogen use each significantly differs by sex, with males more likely to use than females: 1.4% vs 0.7% for PCP, and 7.6% vs 5.6% for other hallucinogens.	☐ Among males, LSD use in 2005 (2.1%) is significantly lower than estimates from 1999 (7.8%), 2001 (6.3%) and 2003 (3.5%). Use of PCP among males in 2005 (1.4%) is significantly lower than in 2003 (2.9%) and 1999 (3.2%). Use of other hallucinogens among males is significantly lower in 2005 (7.6%) than in 2003 (12.1%) and 1999 (14.9%).

		☐ Females' use of LSD in 2005 (1.4%) is significantly lower than it was in 1999 (5.7%). Use of PCP among females in 2005 (0.7%) is significantly lower than in 2003 (1.6%) and 1999 (2.9%). Use of other hallucinogens among females is significantly lower in 2005 (5.6%) than in 2003 (8.0%) and 1999 (10.6%). ☐ 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 and PCP over the past decade, and reduced other hallucinogen use since 2003.
Grade	■ Use of LSD and other hallucinogens significantly differs by grade. Rates of LSD use vary from less than 1% of 7th-graders to 2.8% of 11th- graders; other hallucinogen use varies from less than 1% of 7th-graders to 11% of 11th- and 12th-graders. PCP use does not significantly vary by grade, as most grades hover around 1%.	☐ All grades, except 7th-graders, show a significant decline in LSD use between 1999 and 2005. Students in grades 10, 11, and 12 show a significant drop in PCP use over the short-term. Other hallucinogen use significantly declined among all grades, except 7th-graders, between 1999 and 2005. ☐ 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 11.1% in 2005. In contrast, LSD use declined from 18.5% in 1995 to 2.8% in 2003.
Region	■ Of these three substances, only other hallucinogen use significantly differs by region: use among Toronto students (4.0%) is lower than among the North (8.6%) and West (7.9%) regions. Students in the East fall in between at 6.2%.	☐ LSD use significantly declined between 1999 and 2005 among students in all four regions. There were short-term declines in PCP use among students in the North, West and East. Similarly, other hallucinogen use in 2005 is significantly lower in the North, West, and East compared to 1999. ☐ Current use of LSD among students in the North, West, and East is significantly lower than estimates reported a decade ago in 1995.

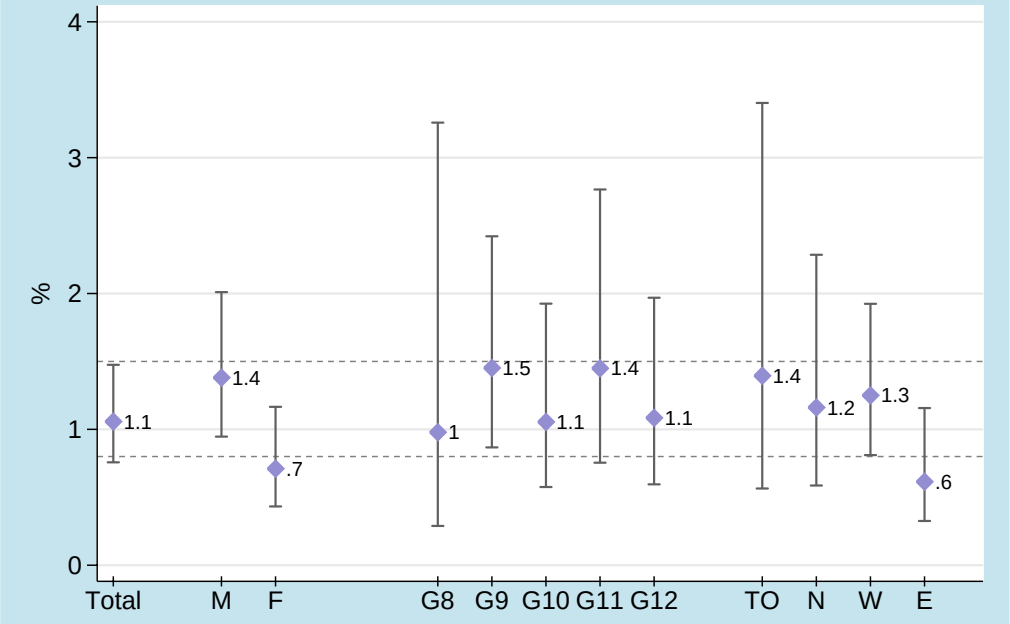
		☐ Between 1993 and 2003 the use of other hallucinogens significantly increased among students from the North, West and the East, but has subsequently declined.
Frequency of Use	■ Less than 0.5% of all students used LSD or PCP at least 6 times during the past year. About 1.4% of students used other hallucinogens at this frequency (see Table 3.2.3a). ■ The majority of users report using these substances only once or twice during the past year: 64% for LSD, 67% for PCP, and 57% for other hallucinogens (see Figure 3.1.2).	☐ 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, *OSDUS* 2005



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimate for Grade 7 suppressed

Figure 3.6.5
Past Year PCP Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimate for Grade 7 suppressed

Figure 3.6.6
Past Year Other Hallucinogen Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005

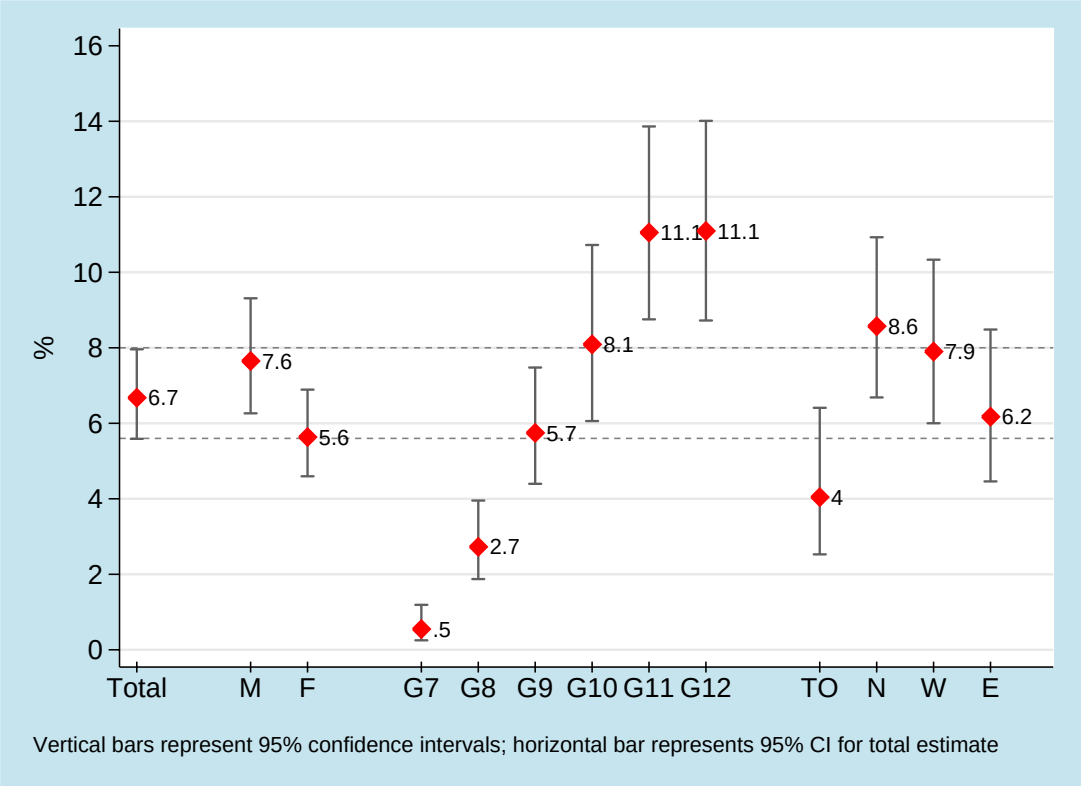


Table 3.6.3: Percentage Reporting *LSD Use* During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	ab
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)	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)	ab
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)	
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)	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)	
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)	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)	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)	ab
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)	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)	b

Continued…

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	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)	
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)	ab
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)	
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)	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)	
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)	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)	

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] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.6.4: Percentage Reporting *PCP Use* During the Past Year, 1981 – 2005

	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])										(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N[2])	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	ab
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)	cd
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)	ab
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)	
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)	ab
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)	
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)	
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)	ab
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)	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)	a

Continued…

	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])										(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N[2])	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	
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)	
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)	[a]
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)	[b]
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)	
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)	[ab]
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)	

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] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 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 the drug **PCP** (also known as “angel dust”, “dust”, “horse tranquillizer”, etc.)?

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

Table 3.6.5: **Percentage Reporting *Other Hallucinogen Use* During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005**

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N^1)												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N^2)	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	ab
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)	cd
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)	ab
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)	
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)	ab
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)	
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)	
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)	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)	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)	ab
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)	ab
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)	b

Continued…

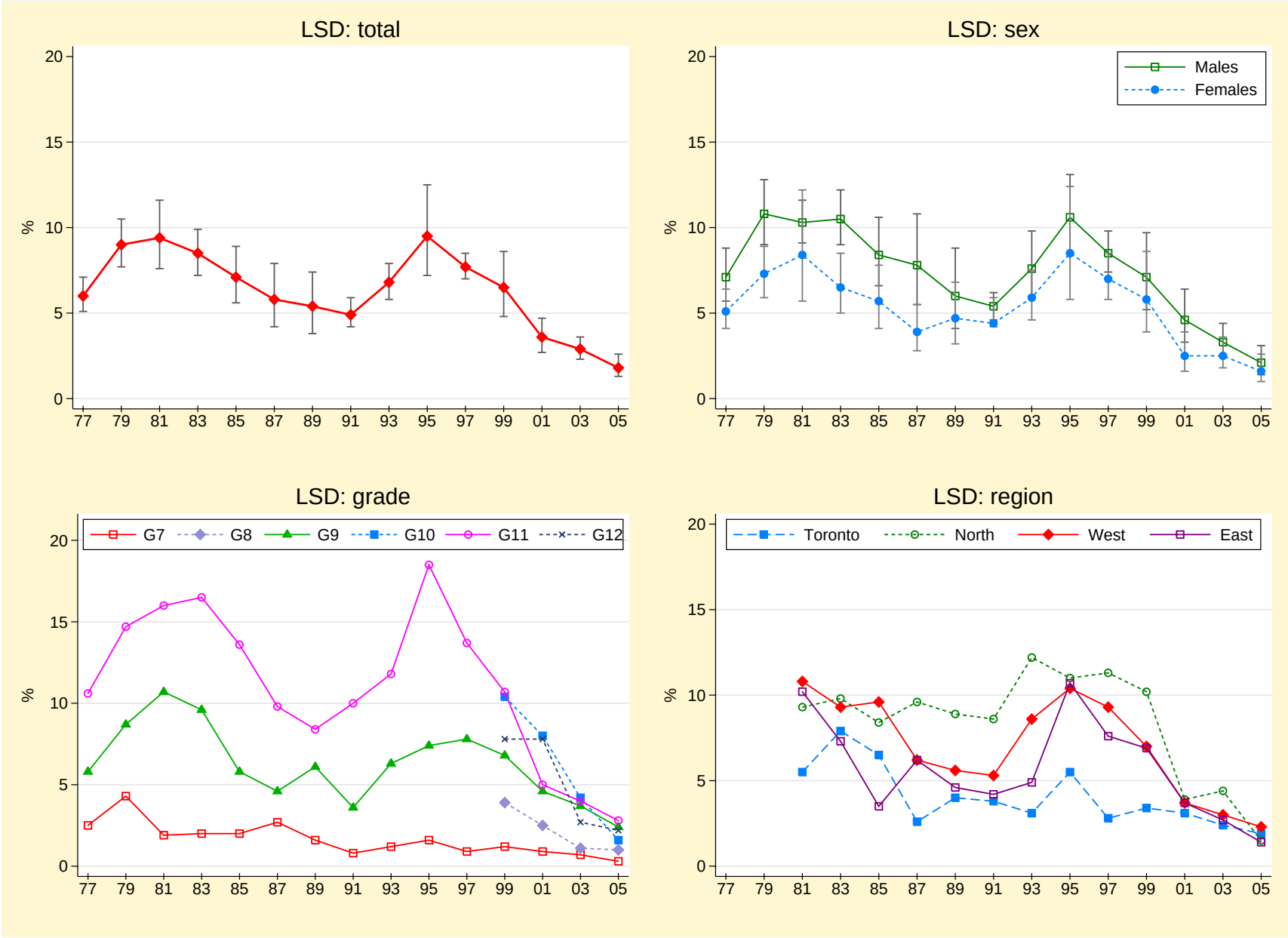
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N^1)												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)
(N^2)	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)
Region															
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**7.4** (5.4-10.0)	**5.3** (2.3-11.7)	**6.3** (4.6-8.5)	**4.0** (2.5-6.4)
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)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**14.4** (11.4-18.0)	**12.3** (9.4-16.0)	**12.2** (9.3-15.8)	**8.6** [b] (6.7-10.9)
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)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**15.2** (12.6-18.1)	**14.3** (11.8-17.2)	**11.2** (9.2-13.5)	**7.9** [b] (6.0-10.3)
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)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**12.3** (10.0-15.0)	**10.0** (7.7-12.8)	**10.0** (7.6-13.0)	**6.2** [b] (4.5-8.5)
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)

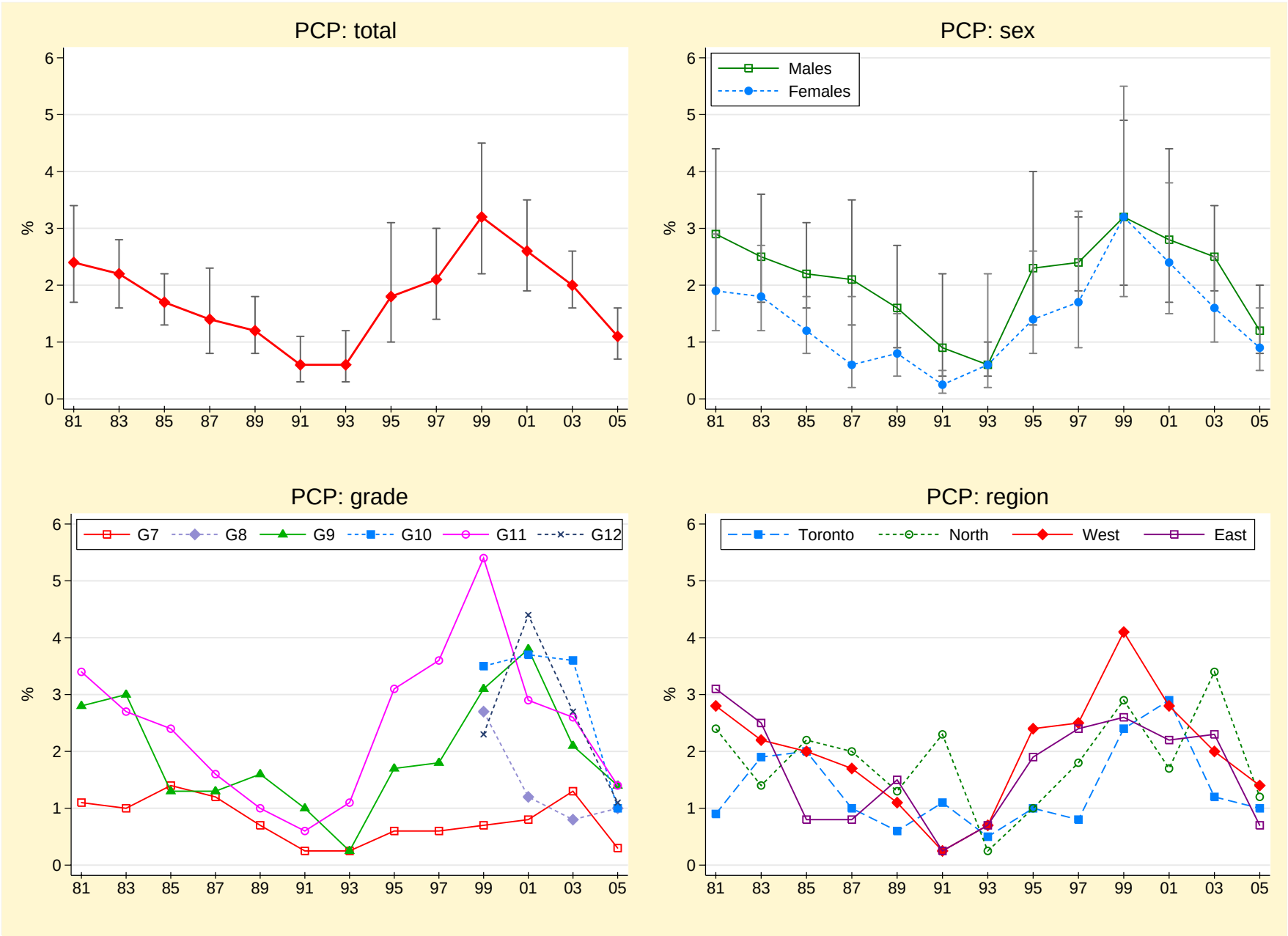
Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (4) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (5)† estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (6) [a] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 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 **hallucinogens,** other than LSD or PCP (such as Mescalin or Psilocybin, also known as "magic mushrooms", "mesc", etc.)?

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

Figure 3.6.7
Past Year Use of Hallucinogenic Drugs, *OSDUS* 1977–2005 (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
PCP: sex
Males
Females
PCP: grade
G7
G8
G9
G10
G11
G12
PCP: region
Toronto
North
West
East


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
0
5
10
15
20
25
77
79
81
83
85
87
89
91
93
95
97
99
01
03
05

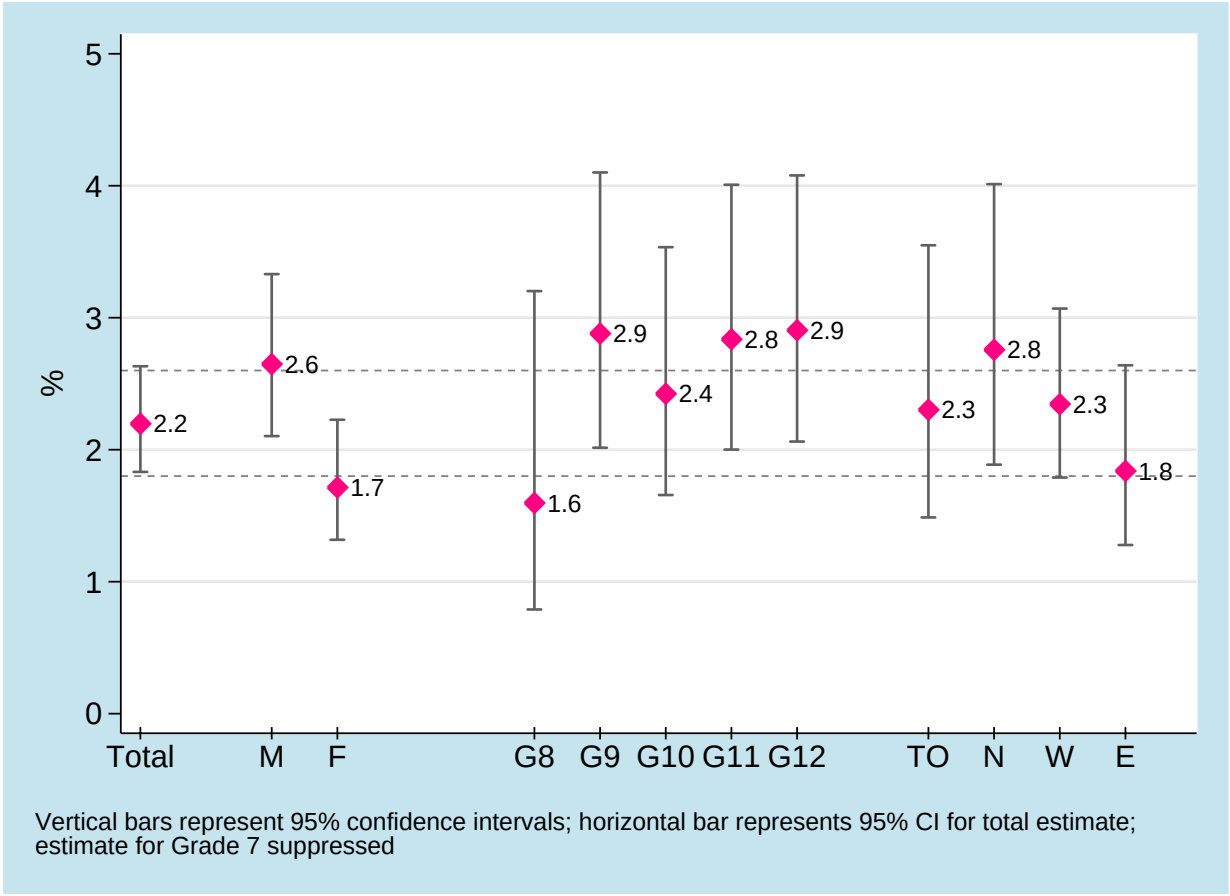
Past Year Use of Methamphetamine ("Speed")

(Table 3.6.6; Figures 3.6.8, 3.6.9)

	Methamphetamine Use in 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Methamphetamine Use
Total Sample	■ Overall, 2.2% of students report using methamphetamine at least once during the 12 months before the survey. We estimate that between 1.8% and 2.6% of Ontario students use methamphetamine. The percentage of 2.2% represents about 21,300 students in grades 7 through 12.	☐ Methamphetamine use is significantly lower in 2005 (2.2%) compared to 2003 (3.3%) and 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 (2.6%) are significantly more likely than females (1.7%) to report methamphetamine use.	☐ Methamphetamine use among males is lower in 2005 (2.6%) compared to use in 2003 (3.8%) and 1999 (6.2%). Females show the same pattern of decline, from 3.9% in 1999, to 2.9% in 2003, down to 1.7% in 2005.
Grade	■ Methamphetamine use significantly differs by grade. Use is lowest among 7th-graders (less than 1%) and hovers around 2% among 9th- to 12th- graders.	☐ Methamphetamine use significantly declined between 1999 and 2005 among students in grades 10, 11, and 12. No other grade showed significant changes in the short-term.
Region	■ Although there is slight variation in use by region, with the North being the highest (2.9%) and the East being the lowest (1.8%), these differences are not statistically significant.	☐ Although all regions showed declines in use between 1999 and 2005, only those among students in the West and East regions are significant.

Frequency of Use	■ Use of methamphetamine six or more times in the past year was reported by less than 1% of all students. ■ The majority (57%) of methamphetamine users report using once or twice in the past year (see Figure 3.1.2).

Figure 3.6.8
Past Year Methamphetamine ("Speed") Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimate for Grade 7 suppressed

Table 3.6.6: Percentage Reporting *Methamphetamine ("Speed") Use* During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N^1)												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N^2)	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	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)	
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)	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)	
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)	ab
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	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)	ab
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)	ab

Continued…

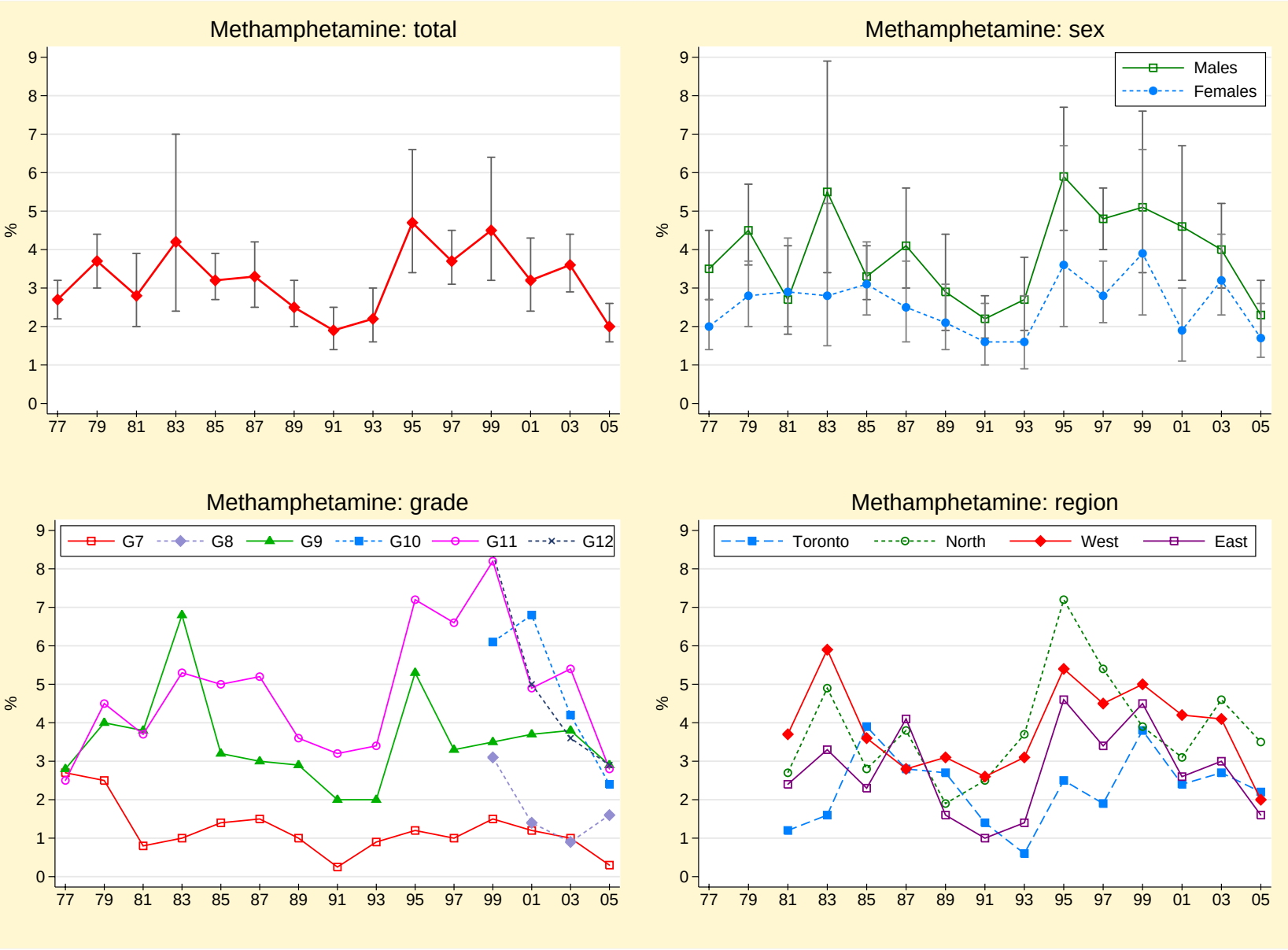
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N^1)												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)
(N^2)	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)
Region															
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4.0** (2.8-5.7)	**2.0** (0.8-4.6)	**2.3** (1.4-3.8)	**2.3** (1.5-3.5)
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)
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)
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)
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) [b]
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)
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) [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)

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] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, $p<.01$; [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, $p<.01$.

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

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

Figure 3.6.9
Past Year Methamphetamine ("Speed") Use, *OSDUS* 1977–2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Past Year Use of Ice

(Table 3.6.7; Figure 3.6.10)

"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 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Ice Use
Total Sample	■ In 2005, 0.9% of students in grades 7 to 12 report using Ice at least once during the past year. This represents about 8,100 students in Ontario.	☐ Ice use did not significantly change between 1999 (1.4%) and 2005 (0.9%). ☐ Since 1991, use of Ice has not changed, consistently remaining under 2% (among grades 7, 9, 11).
Sex	■ Males are significantly more likely than females to use Ice (1.2% vs. 0.5%, respectively).	☐ 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.	☐ There is no significant change in Ice use over time among any of the regions.

Table 3.6.7: Percentage Reporting *Ice Use* During the Past Year, 1991 – 2005

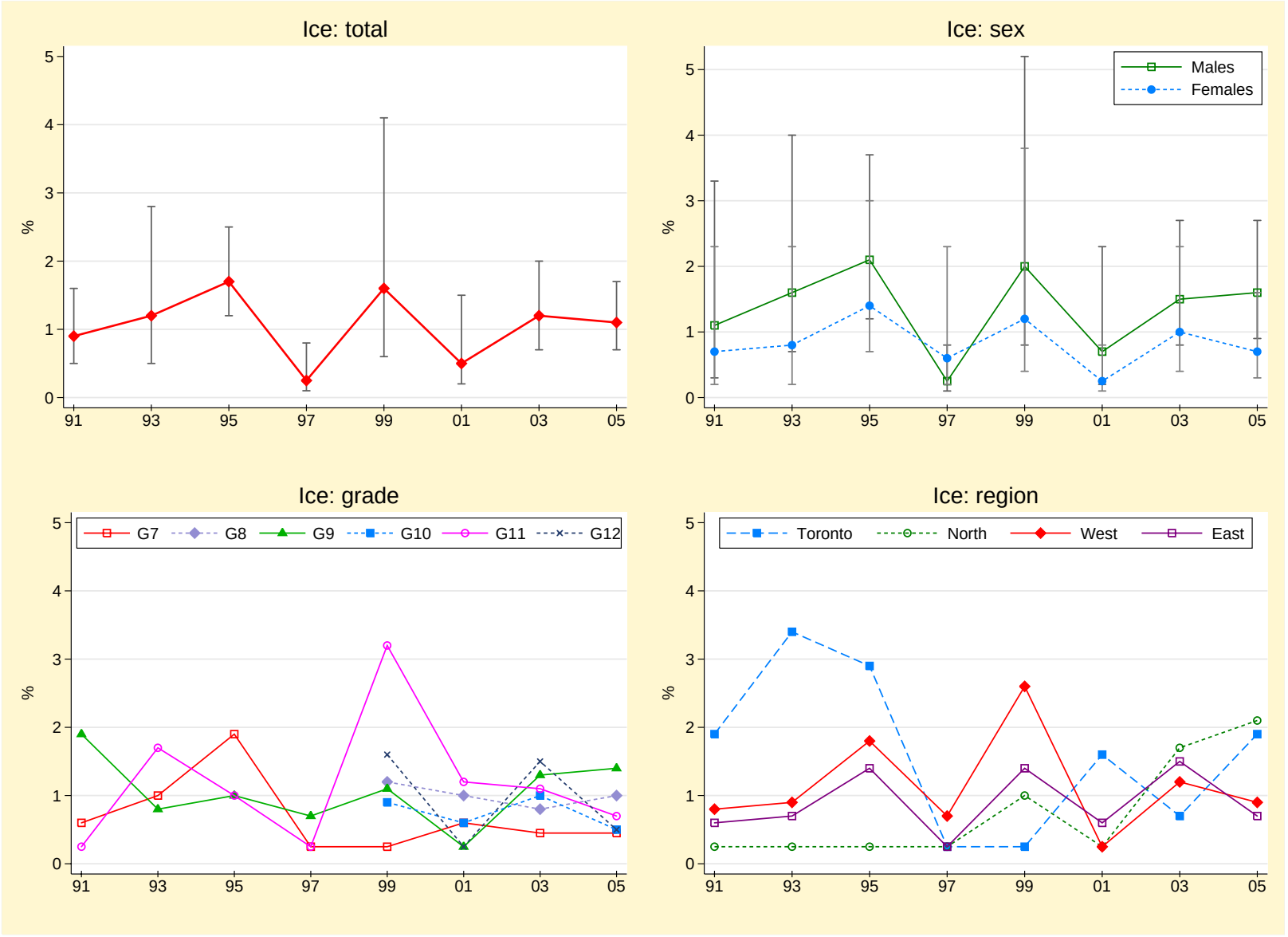
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])					(2299)	(2061)	(3152)	(3648)
(N[2])	(1405)	(1376)	(1454)	(1545)	(1253)	(1060)	(1618)	(1862)
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	**1.4** (0.8-2.7)	**0.6** (0.3-1.1)	**1.2** (0.8-1.7)	**0.9** (0.6-1.3)
Total[2]	**0.9** (0.5-1.6)	**1.2** (0.5-2.8)	**1.7** (1.2-2.5)	†	**1.6** (0.6-4.1)	**0.5** (0.2-1.5)	**1.2** (0.7-2.0)	**1.1** (0.7-1.7)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
12	—	—	—	—	**1.6** (0.6-4.1)	†	**1.5** (0.7-3.2)	**0.5** (0.2-1.8)
Region								
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	†	**1.1** (0.3-3.8)	**0.8** (0.2-2.7)	**1.6** (0.8-3.2)
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)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	**1.1** (0.4-2.6)	†	**1.2** (0.6-2.2)	**1.2** (0.5-2.8)
North[2]	†	†	†	†	**1.0** (0.3-3.9)	†	**1.7** (0.7-4.0)	**2.1** (0.8-5.4)
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)
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)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	**1.2** (0.4-3.2)	**0.6** (0.1-2.2)	**1.2** (0.6-2.4)	†
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)

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; (5) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (6) no significant differences between 1999 and 2005.

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

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

Figure 3.6.10
Past Year “Ice” Use, *OSDUS* 1991–2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Past Year Use of Cocaine

(Table 3.6.8; Figures 3.6.11, 3.6.12)

	Cocaine Use in 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Cocaine Use
Total Sample	■ Overall, 4.4% of students report using cocaine at least once during the 12 months before the survey. We project that between 3.7% and 5.2% of all Ontario students use cocaine. The 4.4% estimate represents about 42,900 students in grades 7 to 12.	☐ Among all students in grades 7 to 12, cocaine use significantly increased between 1999 (3.4%) and 2003 (4.8%) and has stabilized in 2005 at 4.4%. ☐ Over the long-term, cocaine use was highest in 1979, but gradually decreased over the 1980s and early 1990s. However, use has been on a significant upswing since 1993, increasing from 1.5% to 4.2% in 2005 (grades 7, 9, 11 only). The current estimate is similar to that found in 1979.
Sex	■ Cocaine use does not significantly differ between males (4.5%) and females (4.3%).	☐ Although both sexes show nominal increases in cocaine use between 1999 and 2005, these increases are not statistically significant. ☐ However, since 1993, cocaine use has increased significantly for both males (from 1.4% to 4.0%) and females (from 1.6% to 4.5%).
Grade	■ Cocaine use significantly varies by grade. Use is lowest among 7th- and 8th-graders (about 2%), and highest among 11th- and 12th-graders (about 7%).	☐ Although certain grades show nominal increases in cocaine use over the short-term, only the 12th-graders show a significant increase between 1999 (3.6%) and 2005 (7.1%). ☐ The most striking long-term trend occurs for 11th-graders, whose use increased from 2.5% in 1993 to 7.2% in 2005. The recent levels of cocaine use among 11th-graders are the highest on record. Another

		noticeable increase occurs for 9th-graders, from 0.6% in 1993 to 3.8% in 2005.
Region	■ There is significant variation by region, with the West showing the highest prevalence (6.2%), compared to the other three regions.	☐ Regionally, cocaine use significantly increased in the West between 1999 and 2005, from 3.6% to 6.2%. Use in the other three regions remained stable over the short-term. ☐ Since 1991, cocaine use among Western students has significantly increased, from 1.4% to 5.8%.
Frequency of Use	■ Use of cocaine at six times or more over the past year is reported by 1.6% of all students in grades 7 to 12 (see Table 3.2.3a). ■ About half (48%) of cocaine users report using once or twice during the past year, while one-in-five (25%) report using ten or more times (see Figure 3.1.2).	

Figure 3.6.11
Past Year Cocaine Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005

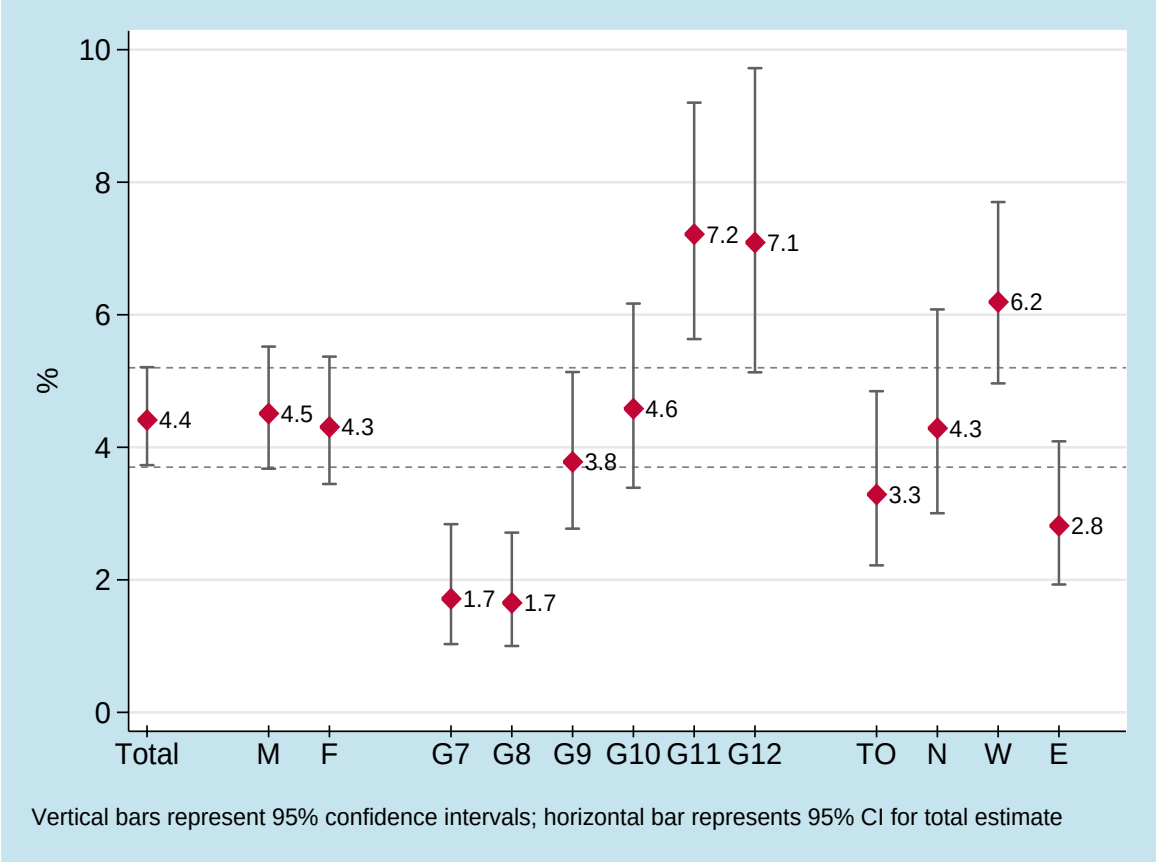


Table 3.6.8: **Percentage Reporting *Cocaine Use* During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005**

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	
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)	cd
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	b

Continued…

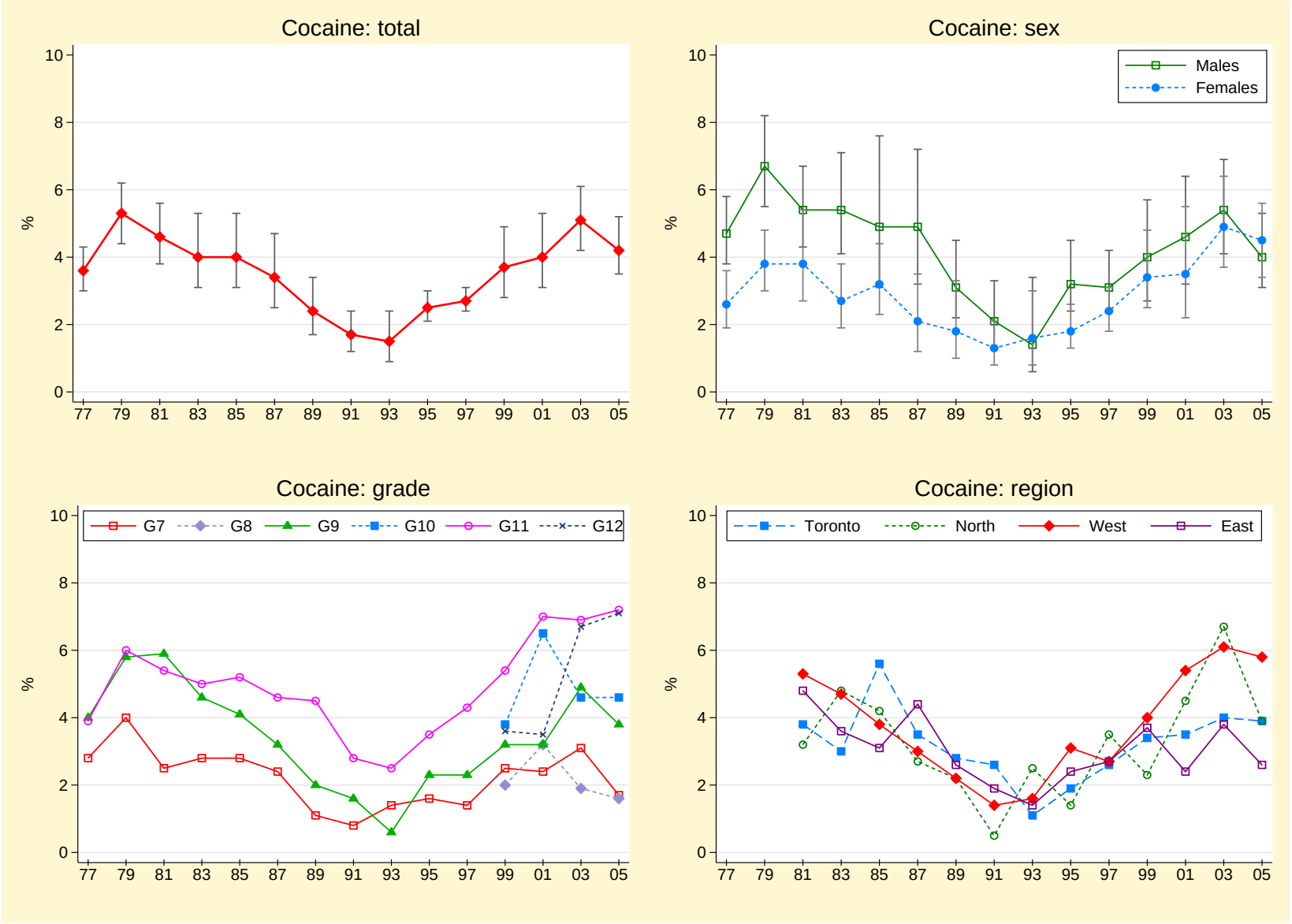
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)
Region															
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.5** (2.1-5.6)	**2.6** (1.4-4.8)	**4.6** (3.2-6.7)	**3.3** (2.2-4.8)
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)
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)
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)
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) [b]
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)
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)
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)

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) no significant differences between 2003 and 2005; [b] 2005 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 **cocaine** (also known as “coke”, “snow”, “snort”, “blow”, etc.)?

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

Figure 3.6.12
Past Year Cocaine Use, *OSDUS* 1977–2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

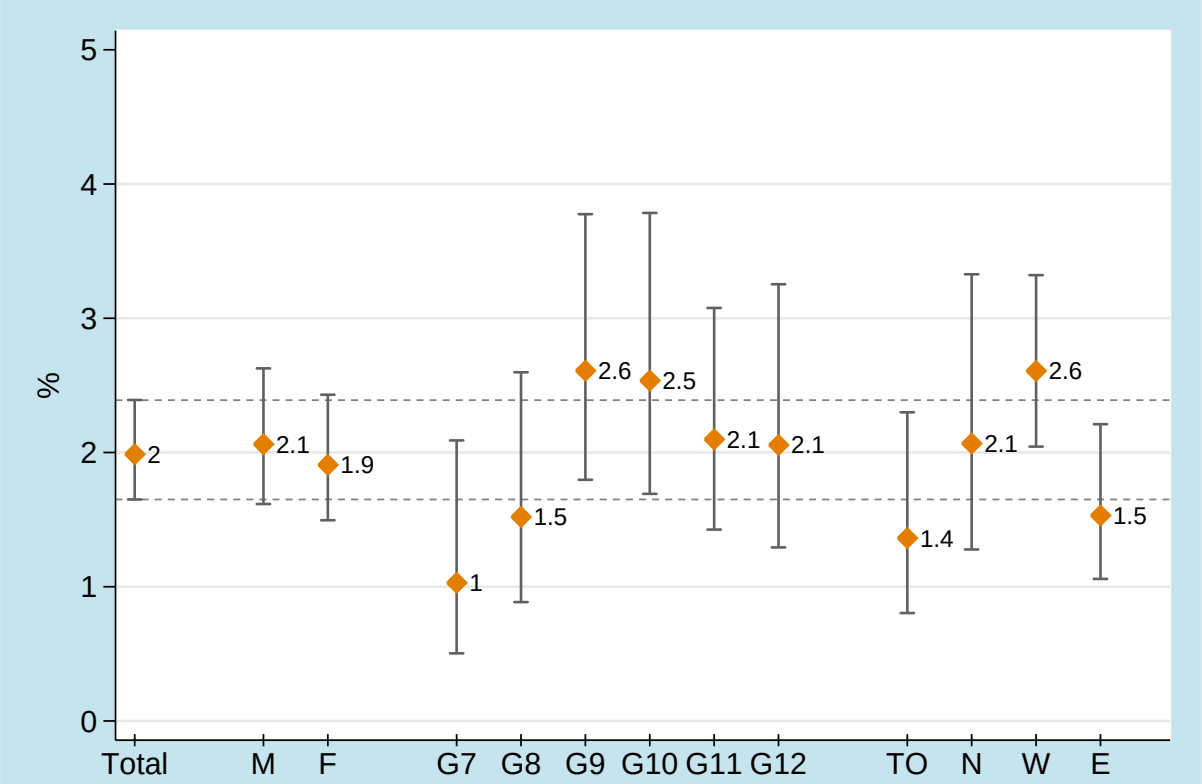


Past Year Use of Crack Cocaine

(Table 3.6.9; Figures 3.6.13, 3.6.14)

	Crack Cocaine Use in 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Crack Cocaine Use
Total Sample	■ Among all students, 2.0% used crack during the past year. With the sampling error, we estimate that between 1.6% and 2.4% of students in grades 7 to 12 use crack. The percentage 2.0% represents about 19,300 students in Ontario.	☐ Among all students, crack use remained stable between 1999 and 2005 (under 3%). ☐ There was a small, but significant, increase in crack use, from 1.1% in 1991 to 2.9% in 2003 (among grades 7, 9, and 11 only), but use in 2005 has declined somewhat.
Sex	■ Use of crack does not differ between males (2.1%) and females (1.9%).	☐ Between 1999 and 2005, crack use did not change for males or females.
Grade	■ Although there is some variation in crack use among the grades, this is not significantly significant.	☐ Between 1999 and 2005, crack use shows no significant change in any of the grades.
Region	■ There is significant regional variation in crack use, with students in the West (2.6%) most likely to use, whereas students in Toronto (1.4%) and the East (1.5%) are least likely.	☐ Only students in the North show a significant change in crack use in the short-term, increasing between 2001 (1.0%) and 2003 (4.6%), but then decreasing to 2.1% in 2005. ☐ Crack use among students in the North (grades 7, 9, 11 only) spiked in 2003 (5.1%), but has declined in 2005.
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 (69%) used only once or twice in the past year (see Figure 3.1.2).	

Figure 3.6.13
Past Year Crack Cocaine Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



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 – 2005

	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])							**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(7726)**
(N[2])	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**
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)
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) [c]
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)

Continued…

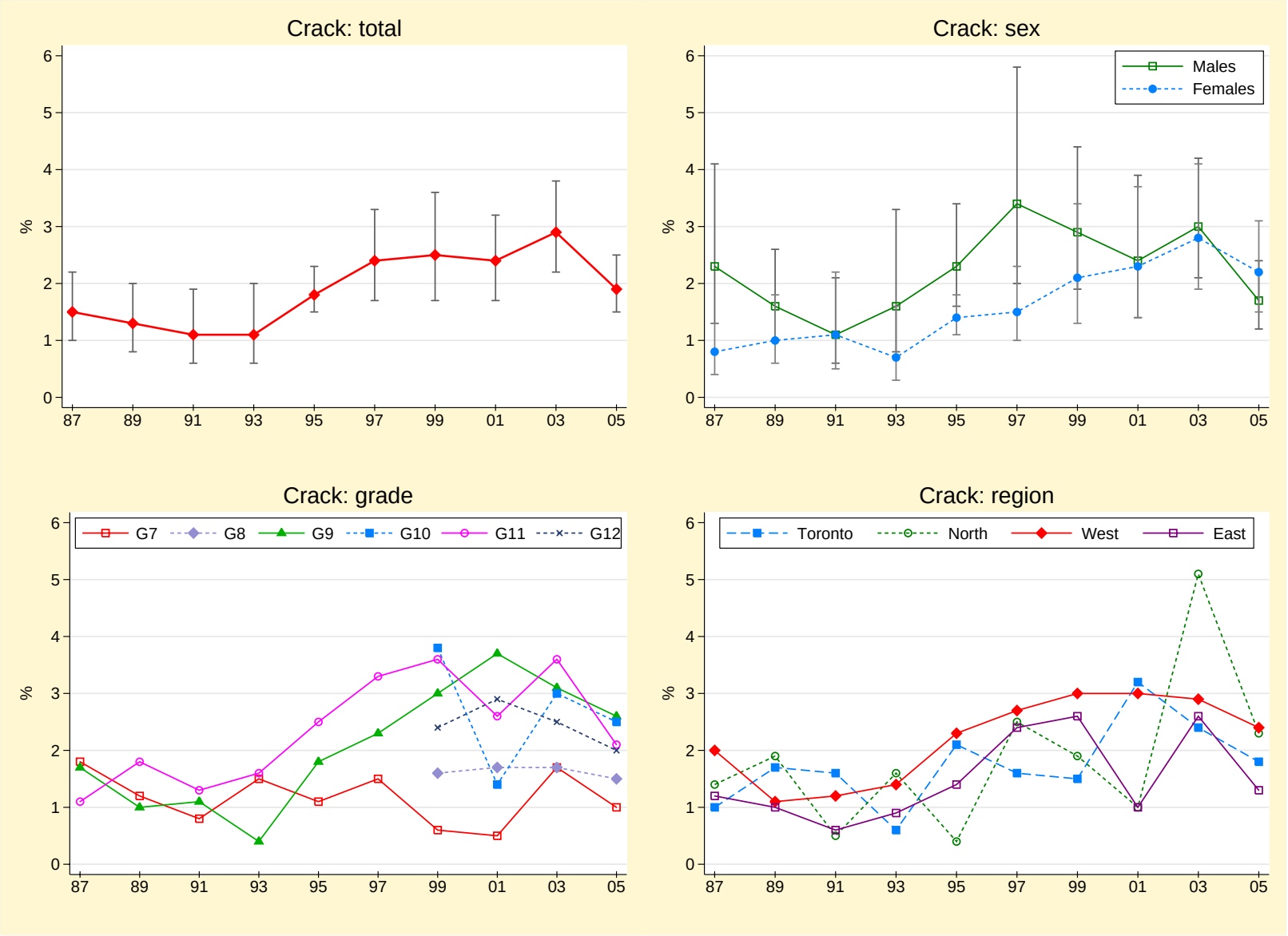
	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])							**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(7726)**
(N[2])	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**
Region										
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.8** (0.9-3.6)	**2.7** (2.0-3.6)	**2.2** (1.2-4.0)	**1.4** (0.8-2.3)
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)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.8** (1.6-4.8)	**1.0** (0.5-2.0)	**4.6** (3.3-6.2)	**2.1** [a] (1.3-3.3)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)

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] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; no significant differences between 1999 and 2005, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect, p<.01.

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

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

Figure 3.6.14
Past Year Crack Cocaine Use, *OSDUS* 1987–2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

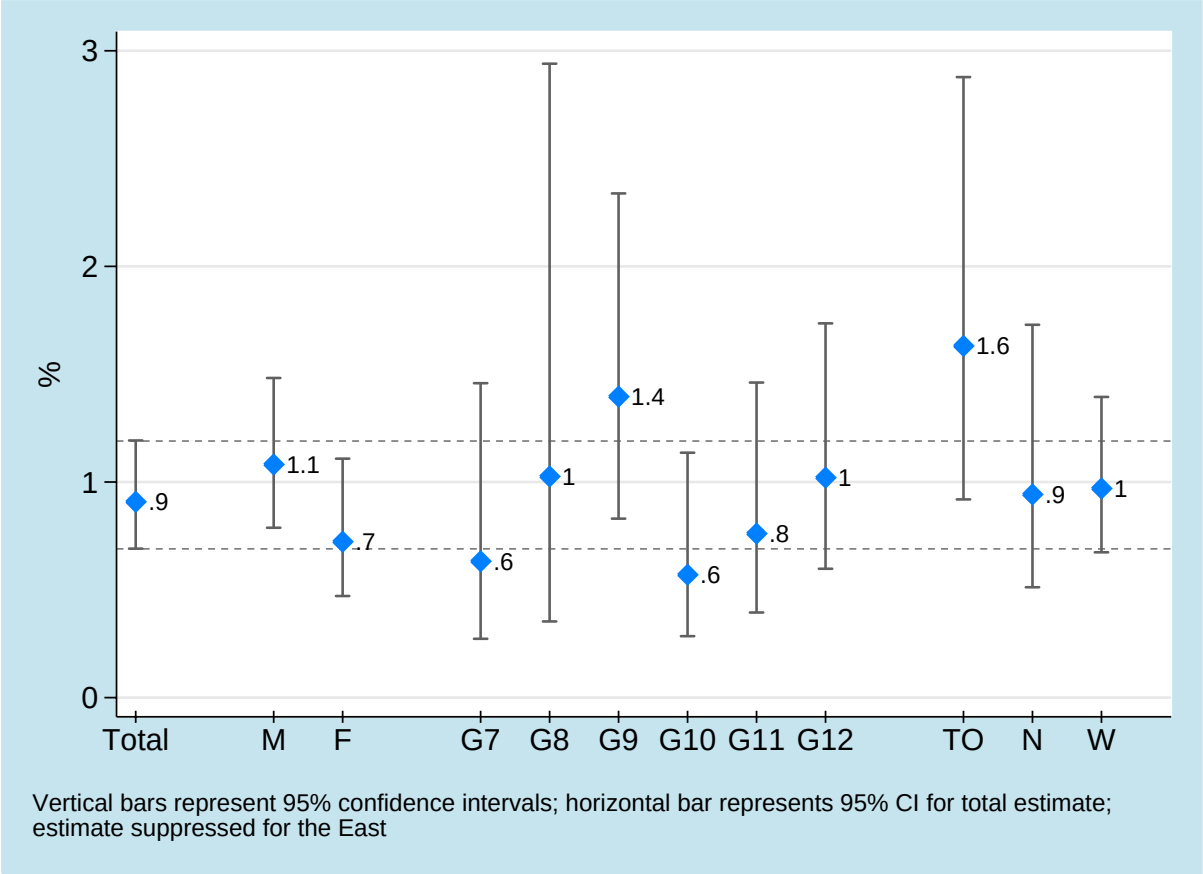


Past Year Use of Heroin

(Table 3.6.10; Figures 3.6.15, 3.6.16)

	Heroin Use in 2005 (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 1.2% of all Ontario students use heroin. The percentage of 0.9% represents 8,800 students in grades 7 through 12.	☐ Heroin use in 2005 (0.9%) among students in grades 7 to 12 is significantly lower than in 2003 (1.4%), and 1999 (1.9%). ☐ Between 1977 and 2005, the use of heroin varied minimally, remaining under 2.5%. The 2005 rate is significantly lower than the peak in use found in 1979.
Sex	■ Use of heroin does not significantly differ between males (1.1%) and females (0.7%).	☐ Only males show a significant change in heroin use over the short-term, declining from 2.5% in 1999 to 1.1% in 2005. ☐ 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 10th-graders show a significant decline in use over the short-term, from 2% in 2003 to 0.6% in 2005.
Region	■ There is significant regional variation for heroin use, with Toronto students (1.6%) most likely to use, and students in the East (less than 0.5%) least likely.	☐ Only students in the East show a significant decline in use over the short-term: from 2.5% in 1999, 1.4% in 2003, and down to under 0.5% in 2005.
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 (61%) reported using once or twice during the past year (see Figure 3.1.2).	

Figure 3.6.15
Past Year Heroin Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



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

Table 3.6.10: Percentage Reporting *Heroin Use* During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	ab
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)	
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)	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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	a
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)	
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.2** (1.2-4.0)	†	**1.1** (0.6-2.0)	**1.0** (0.6-1.7)	

Continued…

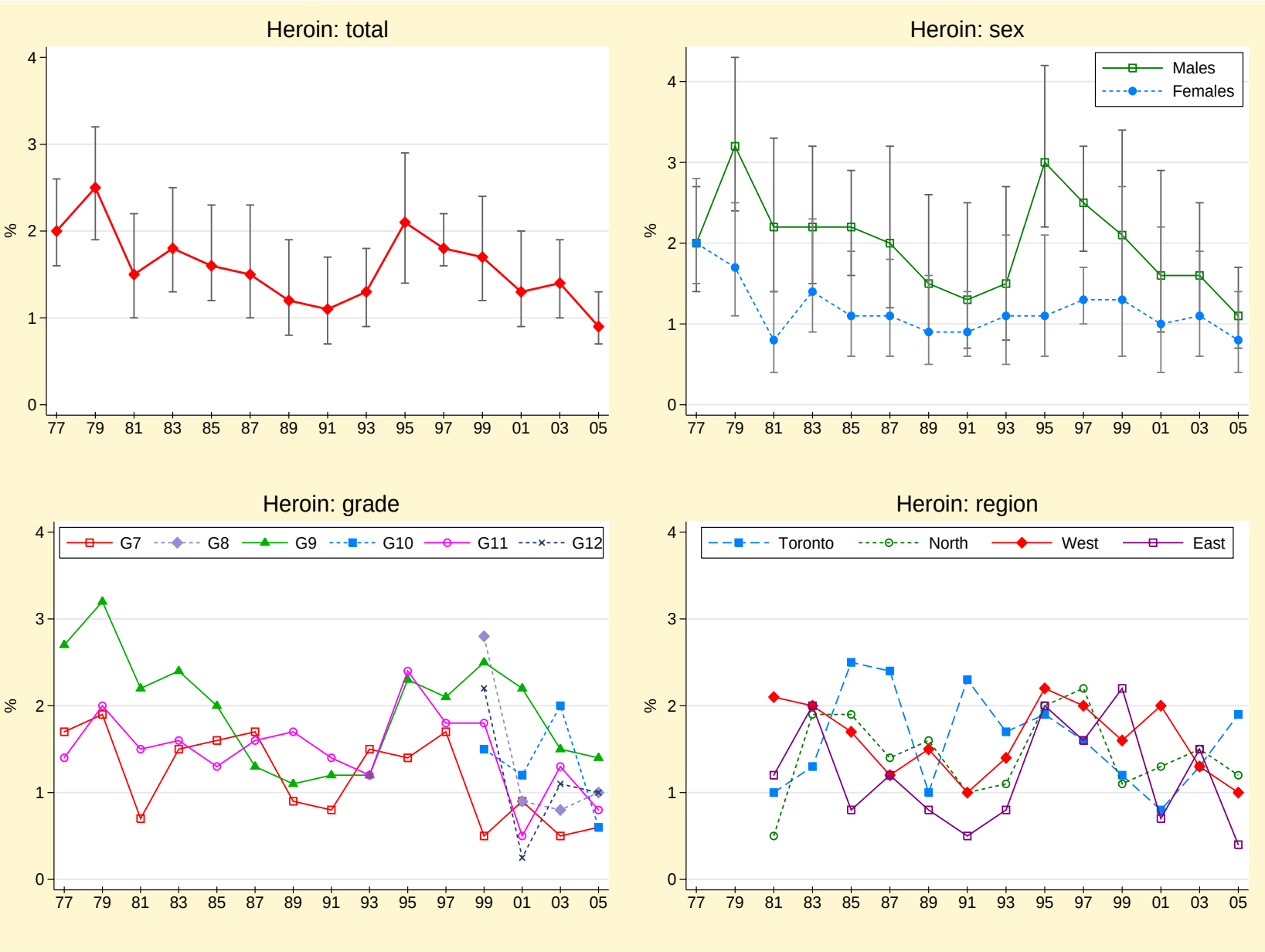
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N^1)												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)
(N^2)	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)
Region															
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.4** (0.7-2.7)	**0.6** (0.2-1.9)	**1.1** (0.6-2.1)	**1.6** (0.9-2.9)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.5** (1.8-3.5)	**0.6** (0.2-1.3)	**1.4** (1.0-2.2)	† [ab]
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)	†

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] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, $p<.01$; [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, $p<.01$.

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

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

Figure 3.6.16
Past Year Heroin Use, *OSDUS* 1977–2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Past Year Use of OxyContin

(Figure 3.6.17)

OxyContin is a brand name for a highly addictive prescription painkiller containing the opiod, oxycodone. OxyContin is an analgesic, 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.

For the first time in 2005, the *OSDUS* 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")?"*

2005: Grades 7 to 12

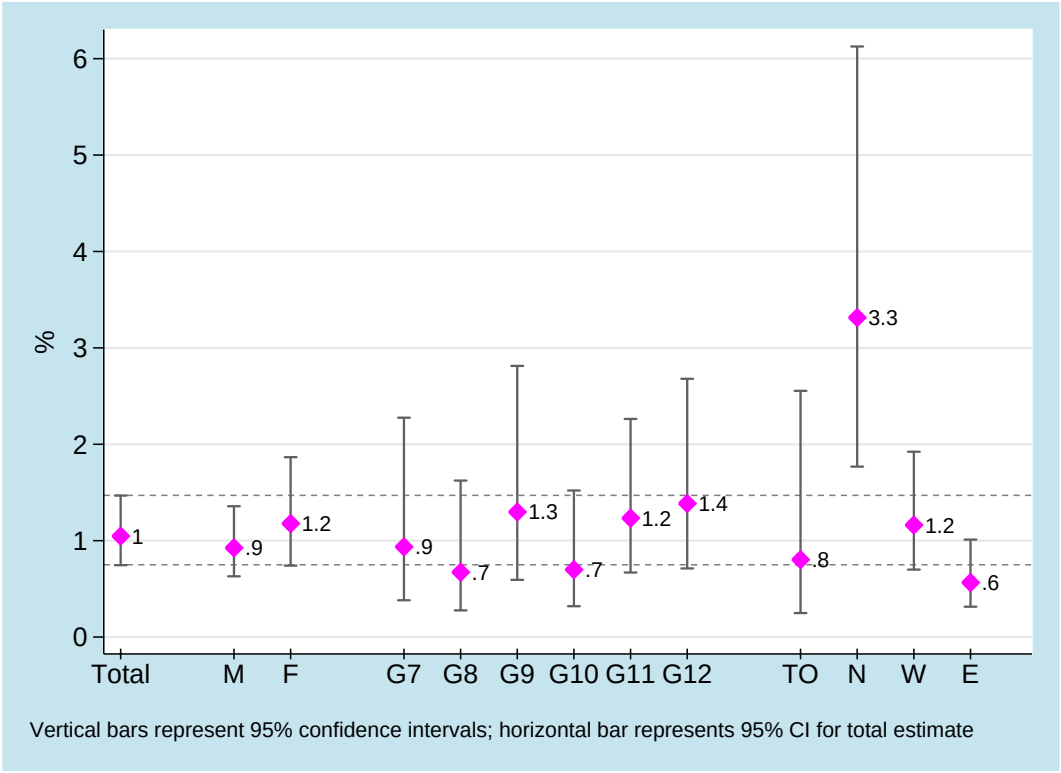
- Among all students, 1.0% report using OxyContin during the past year. This estimate represents about 10,200 students in Ontario. With the sampling error, we estimate that between 0.7% and 1.5% of students in grades 7 to 12 use OxyContin.

- No significant difference in OxyContin use is evident between males (0.9%) and females (1.2%).

- Although OxyContin use varies among the grades (ranging from less than 1% to 1.4%), these differences are not statistically significant.

- There is significant regional variation in OxyContin use, with Northern students (3.3%) most likely to report use.

Figure 3.6.17
Past Year OxyContin Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



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

Club Drugs

The *OSDUS* has been monitoring certain so-called "club drugs" since the early 1990s. Club drugs are used by adolescents and young adults, usually at nightclubs and raves. The most popular is "ecstasy" (MDMA, methylenedioxymethamphetamine), which first appeared in Canada in 1989. **Ecstasy** is a synthetic substance with both stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. The *OSDUS* began to monitor ecstasy use in 1991.

Questions about the use of GHB, and Rohypnol were first included in the 2001 *OSDUS.* **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 *OSDUS* 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.

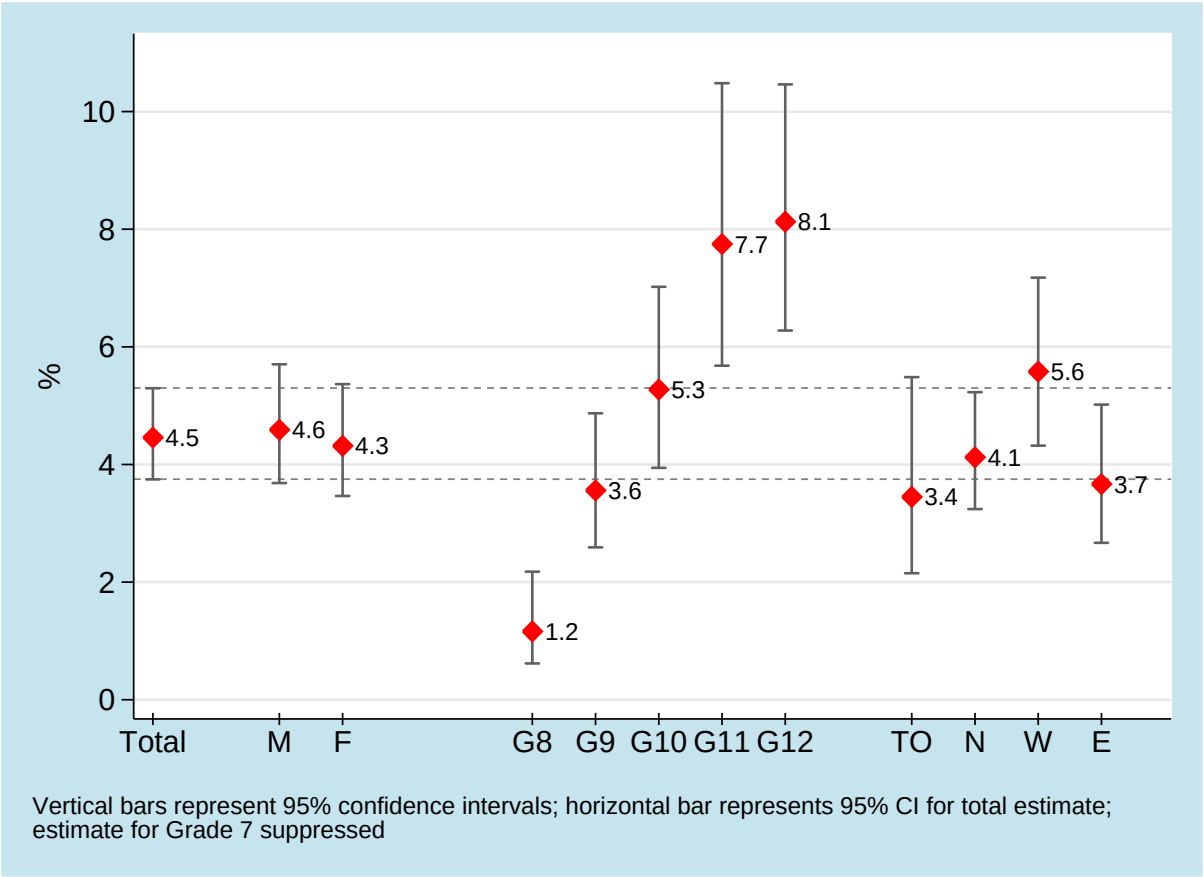
Past Year Use of "Ecstasy"

(Table 3.6.11; Figures 3.6.18, 3.6.19)

	Ecstasy Use in 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Ecstasy Use
Total Sample	■ In 2005, 4.5% 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 3.7% and 5.3% of students use ecstasy. The estimated number of students in Ontario who use ecstasy is about 43,300.	☐ The 2005 estimate (4.5%) for ecstasy use among students in grades 7 to 12 is not significantly different from that found in 2003 (4.1%), 2001 (6.0%), or 1999 (4.0%). ☐ Since monitoring began in 1991, ecstasy use steadily increased from under 0.5% to 5.8% in 2001. Since then, there has been a small but significant decline to 3.9% in 2005 (grades 7, 9 11 only).
Sex	■ No significant sex difference exists regarding ecstasy use (4.6% of males, 4.3% of females).	☐ Neither males' nor females' use of ecstasy has changed since 1999.
Grade	■ 11th-graders (7.7%) and 12th-graders (8.1%) are most likely to report ecstasy use, compared to the other grades.	☐ No grade shows a significant change in use over the short-term.

Region	■ Ecstasy use does not significantly vary by region.	☐ Among the four regions, students in the North show a significant increase between 1999 and 2005 (1.9% vs. 4.1%). No other region shows a significant change over this short-term period.
Frequency of Use	■ About 1.5% of all students report using ecstasy 6 times or more in the last year (see Table 3.2.3a). ■ Most (49%) ecstasy users report using once or twice in the past year (see Figure 3.1.2). About one-quarter (23%) used 10 or more times.	

Figure 3.6.18
Past Year Ecstasy Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimate for Grade 7 suppressed

Table 3.6.11: Percentage Reporting *Ecstasy Use* During the Past Year, 1991 – 2005

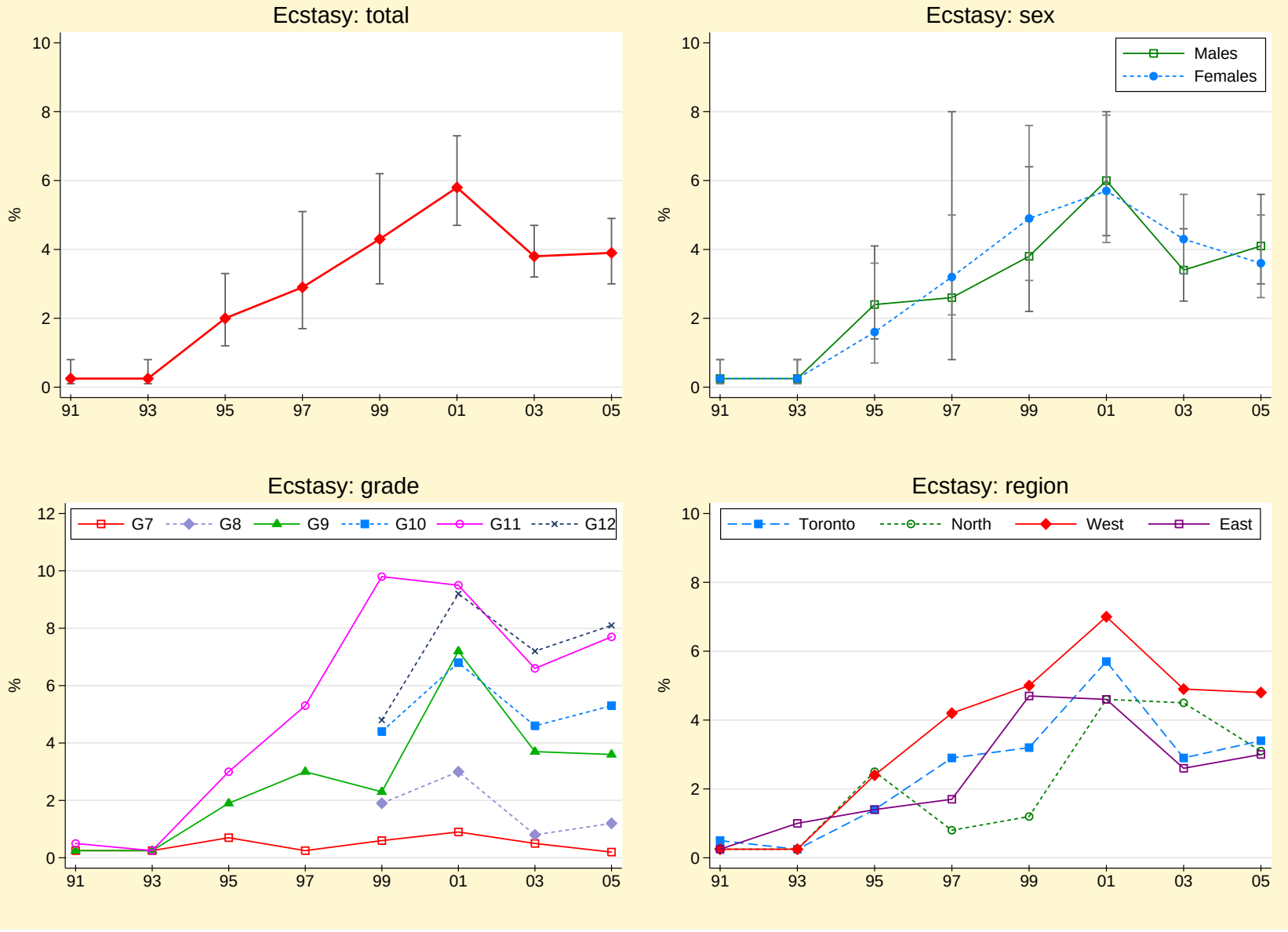
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])					(2299)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N[2])	(1405)	(1376)	(1454)	(1545)	(1253)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	**4.0** (3.1-5.2)	**6.0** (5.0-7.1)	**4.1** (3.5-4.8)	**4.5** (3.7-5.3)	
Total[2]	†	†	**2.0** (1.2-3.3)	**2.9** (1.7-5.1)	**4.3** (3.0-6.2)	**5.8** (4.7-7.3)	**3.8** (3.2-4.7)	**3.9** (3.0-4.9)	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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	

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) no significant differences between 2003 and 2005; [b] 2005 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.6.19
Past Year Ecstasy Use, *OSDUS* 1991–2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Past Year Use of GHB

(Table 3.6.12)

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- Among all students, 0.5% report using GHB during the past year. This estimate represents about 5,000 students in Ontario.

- No significant difference in GHB use is evident between males (0.6%) and females (0.5%).

- There is little variation in GHB use according to grade level, as most grades hover at less than 1%.

- There are no significant regional differences in GHB use.

2001 – 2005: Grades 7 to 12

- Between 2001 and 2005, GHB use remained stable among the total sample of students (1.3% vs 0.5%).

Past Year Use of Rohypnol

(Table 3.6.12; Figure 3.6.20)

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- 1.0% of students report using Rohypnol during the past 12 months. This represents about 8,800 Ontario students.

- There is no significant sex difference in Rohypnol use (1.2% of males, 0.7% of females).

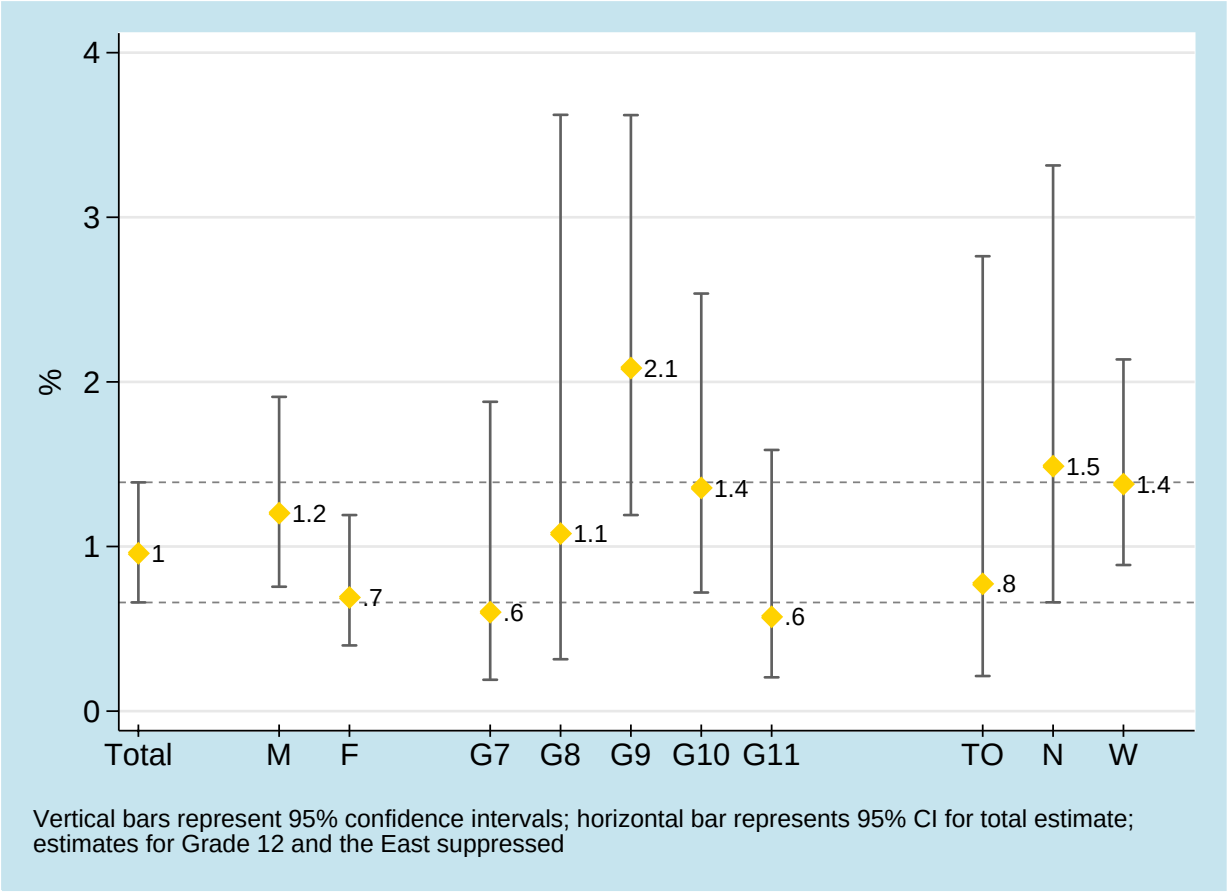
- Rohypnol use significantly varies by grade, with 9th-graders (2.1%) and 10th-graders (1.4%) most likely to report use.

- There is no significant regional difference, although there is a range from under 0.5% (East) to 1.5% (North).

2001— 2005: Grades 7 to 12

- Between 2001 and 2005, Rohypnol use significantly declined among all students (3.1% vs 1.0%).

Figure 3.6.20
Past Year Rohypnol Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimates for Grade 12 and the East suppressed

Table 3.6.12: Percentage Reporting *GHB Use* and *Rohypnol Use* During the Past Year, 2001 – 2005

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

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (3) based on a random half sample in each year; (4) [a] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01;[b] 2005 vs. 2001 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")?

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

Past Year Use of Ketamine

(Table 3.6.13; Figure 3.6.21)

The *OSDUS* first began asking about Ketamine use in 2003.

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- Among all students surveyed in 2005, 1.3% reported using Ketamine in the past 12 months. This represents about 11,700 Ontario students.

- Significantly more males use Ketamine than females (1.6% vs 0.9%).

- Although Ketamine use ranges according to grade (from 0.6% to 1.9%), these differences are not statistically significant.

- There is significant variation by region, with students in the West (1.8%) and North (1.5%) most likely to use Ketamine.

2005 vs. 2003: Grades 7 to 12

- Between 2003 and 2005, the use of Ketamine significantly declined among all students, from 2.2% to 1.3%.

- Among the subgroups, significant declines were found for males (from 3% in 2003 to 1.6% in 2005) and for 11th-graders (from 4.7% in 2003 to 1.9% in 2005).

Past Year Non-Medical Use of Ritalin (Methylphenidate)

(Table 3.6.13; Figure 3.6.22)

Ritalin (methylphenidate) is a stimulant, similar to amphetamines, that is primarily used to treat Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). However, some people use Ritalin recreationally for its stimulant effects: appetite suppression, wakefulness, increased focus, and euphoria. Students were asked about non-medical use of Ritalin for the first time in 2003.

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- Among all students surveyed in 2005, 2.4% reported using Ritalin without a prescription in the past 12 months. This represents about 23,600 Ontario students.

- There is no significant difference between males (2.8%) and females (2.0%).

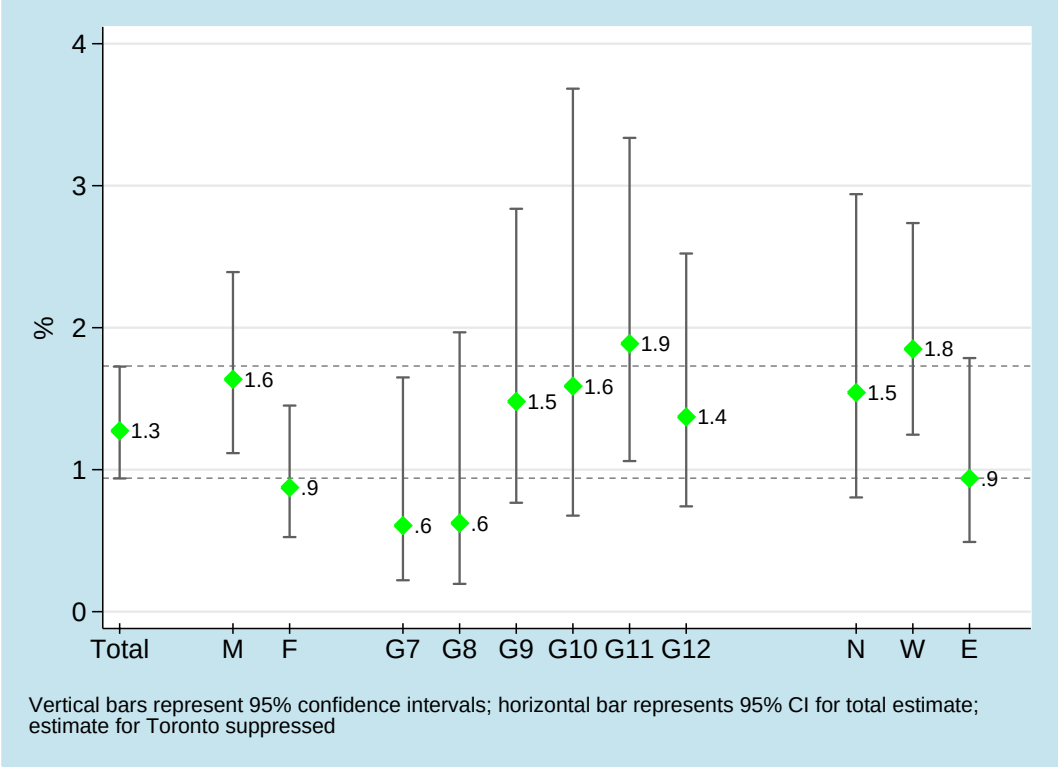
- Non-medical Ritalin use significantly increases with grade, from about 0.7% of 7th-graders up to 3.3% of 11th-graders.

- Regional estimates significantly differ, with students in the North (4.8%) showing the highest rate of Ritalin use and Toronto (1.4%) showing the lowest.

2005 vs. 2003: Grades 7 to 12

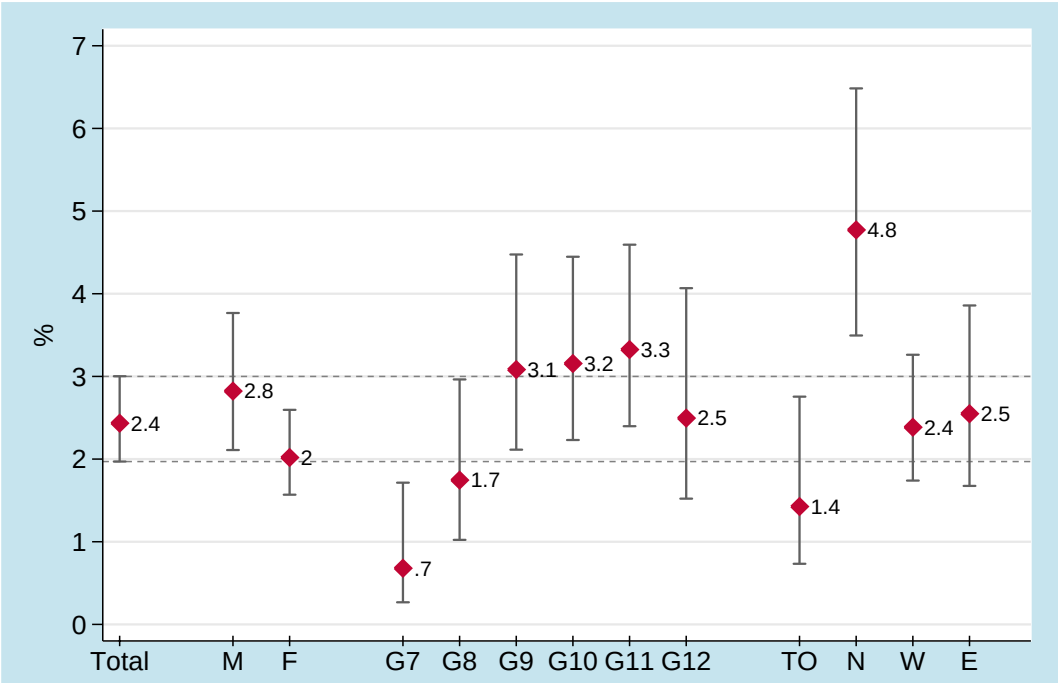
- Between 2003 and 2005, non-medical Ritalin use did not significantly change (2.9% vs 2.4%).

Figure 3.6.21
Past Year Ketamine Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



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

Figure 3.6.22
Past Year Non-Medical Ritalin Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



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

Table 3.6.13: Percentage Reporting *Ketamine Use* and *Non-Medical Ritalin Use* During the Past Year, 2003 – 2005

		Ketamine		Non-Medical Ritalin	
		2003	2005	2003	2005
	(N)	(3152)	(3648)	(6616)	(7726)
Total (95% CI)		**2.2** (1.8-2.9)	**1.3** [a] (0.9-1.7)	**2.9** (2.5-3.5)	**2.4** (2.0-3.0)
Sex	Males	**3.0** (2.1-4.1)	**1.6** [a] (1.1-2.4)	**3.4** (2.6-4.3)	**2.8** (2.1-3.8)
	Females	**1.6** (1.0-2.4)	**0.9** (0.5-1.4)	**2.5** (2.0-3.2)	**2.0** (1.6-2.6)
Grade	7	**1.0** (0.3-3.3)	**0.6** (0.2-1.6)	**1.2** (0.7-2.2)	**0.7** (0.3-1.7)
	8	†	**0.6** (0.2-2.0)	**1.2** (0.6-2.4)	**1.7** (1.0-3.0)
	9	**1.7** (0.8-3.2)	**1.5** (0.8-2.8)	**3.0** (2.1-4.4)	**3.1** (2.1-4.5)
	10	**1.6** (0.8-3.2)	**1.6** (0.7-3.7)	**3.3** (2.2-5.0)	**3.2** (2.2-4.4)
	11	**4.7** (3.1-6.9)	**1.9** [a] (1.1-3.3)	**5.0** (3.7-6.7)	**3.3** (2.4-4.6)
	12	**3.7** (2.1-6.5)	**1.4** (0.7-2.5)	**3.1** (2.0-4.6)	**2.5** (1.5-4.1)
Region	Toronto	**1.2** (0.5-3.1)	†	**1.2** (0.7-2.1)	**1.4** (0.7-2.8)
	North	**3.5** (1.8-6.9)	**1.5** (0.8-2.9)	**5.7** (4.1-7.7)	**4.8** (3.5-6.5)
	West	**2.7** (2.0-3.8)	**1.8** (1.2-2.7)	**3.0** (2.3-4.0)	**2.4** (1.7-3.3)
	East	**1.8** (1.1-2.8)	**0.9** (0.5-1.8)	**3.1** (2.3-4.1)	**2.5** (1.7-3.8)

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%.; (3) Ketamine estimates are based on a random half sample in each year; (4) [a] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01.

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

Q: In the **last 12 months**, how often did you use **Ritalin without a prescription** or without a doctor telling you to take it?

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

Past Year *Non-Medical Use* of Barbiturates, Stimulants, and Tranquillizers

(Tables 3.6.14 – 3.6.16; Figures 3.6.23 - 3.6.26)

	Non-medical Substance Use in 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)	Trends in Non-medical Substance Use
Total Sample	■ Of these three substances, the most widely used is stimulants (used by 4.8% of students) followed by barbiturates (1.7%), and tranquillizers (1.6%). These percentages represent about 46,400, 16,500, and 15,800 students in grades 7 through 12, respectively.	☐ The 2005 rate of barbiturate use (1.7%) is significantly lower than that found in 2003 (2.5%) and 1999 (4.4%). Stimulant use is also lower in 2005 (4.8%) than in 1999 (7.3%). There has been no change in tranquillizer use over the short-term. ☐ Over the long-term, rates of use for all three substances are significantly lower in 2005 than they were in the late 1970s and 1980s (grades 7, 9, 11 only).
Sex	■ None of these three substances significantly differs by sex.	☐ Barbiturate use among males has significantly declined in 2005 (2.0%) compared to 1999 (3.8%). Males' use of tranquillizers also declined in 2005 (1.5%) compared to 2003 (2.7%). Among females, barbiturate use significantly declined in 2005 (1.4%) compared to 2003 (2.5%) and 1999 (4.9%). Females' stimulant use also declined in 2005 (5.4%) compared to 1999 (9.4%). ☐ For both males and females, current rates of use of these three substances are significantly lower compared to the early 1980s.
Grade	■ Stimulant use is significantly associated with grade, increasing from 1.1% of 7th-graders to about 6% of 11th- and 12th-graders. Tranquillizer use also varies by grade, with 7th- and 8th-graders least likely to use (less than 1% each) and 12th-graders most likely (2.5%). Barbiturate use does not significantly vary by grade.	☐ Between 1999 and 2005, barbiturate use declined among grades 8, 10 and 11. Stimulant use among 12th-graders declined between 1999 and 2005. No grade showed a significant change in tranquillizer use over the short-term. ☐ For both 9th- and 11th-graders, current use of all three drugs is significantly lower compared to levels found in the early 1980s.

Region	■ Stimulant use varies significantly by region, with students in the North (7.5%) most likely to use and Toronto students (2.9%) least likely. Tranquillizer use also varies by region, again showing Northern students (3.4%) most likely to use and Eastern students least likely (0.9%). Barbiturate use does not significantly vary by region.	☐ Barbiturate use among students in the West and the East is significantly lower in 2005 than in 1999. Stimulant use declined during this period among students in Toronto and the West. Tranquillizer use among students in the East is significantly lower in 2005 than in 2003 and 1999. ☐ Over the long-term, all four regions show steep declines in use of the three drugs during the 1980s, and a levelling-off since then.
Frequency of Use	■ Frequent use (at least 6 times during the past year) of these substances is under 2% among all students (see Table 3.2.3a). Most users report using these substances only once or twice during the year before the survey (55% of barbiturate users, 48% of stimulant users, and 62% of tranquillizer users). However, one-quarter (25%) of stimulant users report using at least 10 times over the past year (Figure 3.1.2).	

Figure 3.6.23
Past Year Non-Medical Barbiturate Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005

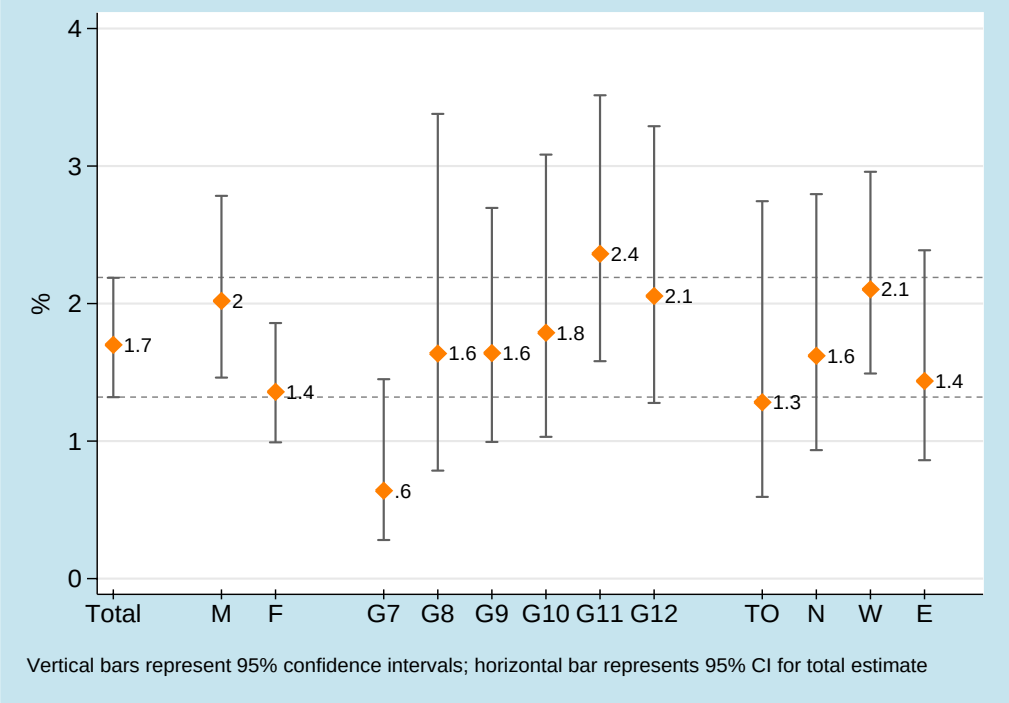
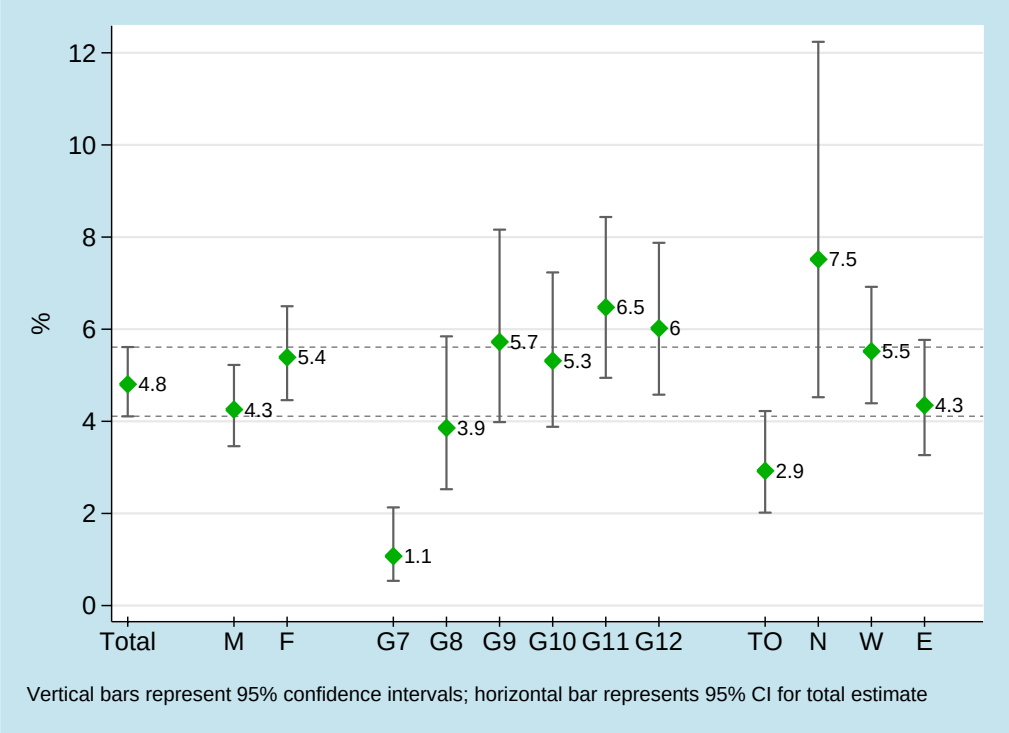
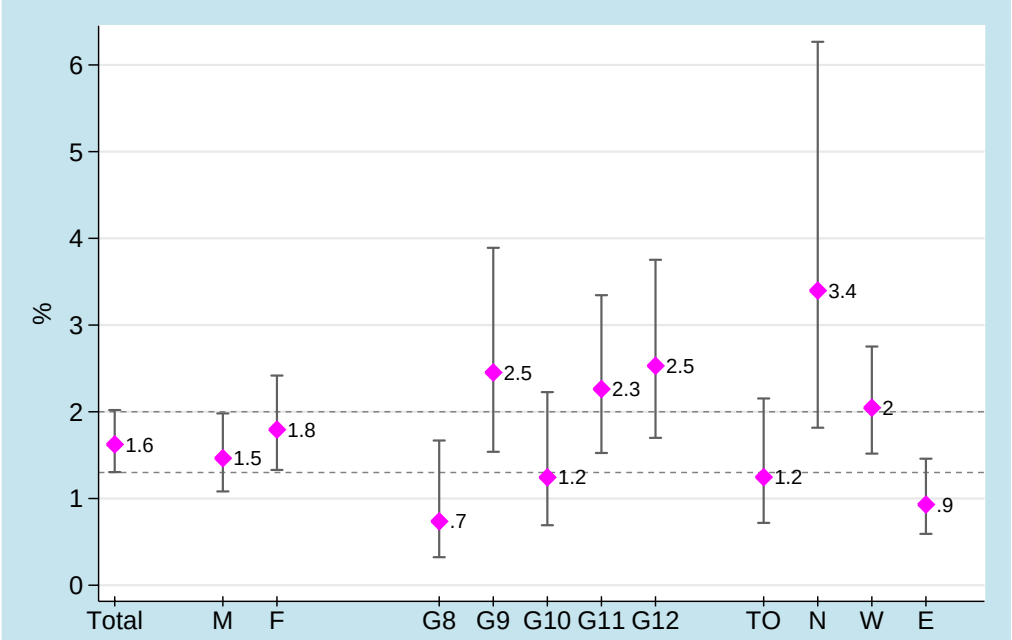


Figure 3.6.24
Past Year Non-Medical Stimulant Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



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

Figure 3.6.25
Past Year Non-Medical Tranquillizer Use by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals; horizontal bar represents 95% CI for total estimate; estimate for Grade 7 suppressed

Table 3.6.14: Percentage Reporting *Barbiturate Use* for Non-Medical Purposes During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])												**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(7726)**	
(N[2])	**(3927)**	**(3920)**	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4.4** (3.5-5.5)	**4.0** (3.2-5.0)	**2.5** (2.1-3.0)	**1.7** (1.3-2.2)	ab
Total[2]	**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)	cd
Sex																
Males[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.8** (2.7-5.4)	**3.5** (2.6-4.9)	**2.6** (2.0-3.3)	**2.0** (1.5-2.8)	b
Males[2]	**6.8** (5.5-8.4)	**8.7** (7.4-10.3)	**7.8** (6.2-9.8)	**6.8** (5.6-8.2)	**4.4** (3.4-5.6)	**4.0** (2.8-5.6)	**2.2** (1.5-.3.2)	**1.9** (1.1-3.0)	**3.2** (1.9-5.5)	**2.6** (1.7-4.0)	**1.9** (1.3-2.9)	**3.7** (2.3-5.7)	**1.9** (1.1-3.3)	**3.1** (2.3-4.3)	**2.0** (1.3-2.9)	
Females[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4.9** (3.8-6.4)	**4.5** (3.4-5.9)	**2.5** (1.9-3.2)	**1.4** (1.0-1.8)	ab
Females[2]	**5.5** (4.4-7.0)	**5.9** (4.6-7.5)	**7.5** (4.9-11.3)	**5.1** (3.8-7.0)	**4.1** (3.0-5.5)	**2.5** (1.9-3.3)	**2.0** (1.3-3.0)	**2.6** (1.9-3.6)	**3.2** (2.2-4.6)	**3.1** (1.8-5.4)	**3.4** (2.6-4.5)	**4.9** (3.3-7.1)	**3.4** (2.3-5.1)	**2.3** (1.6-3.3)	**1.1** (0.7-1.8)	
Grade																
7	**2.6** (1.7-3.8)	**3.0** (2.1-4.3)	**1.0** (0.7-1.5)	**1.5** (0.7-3.1)	**1.1** (0.7-1.7)	**0.9** (0.6-1.4)	**0.7** (0.3-1.4)	**0.7** (0.4-1.2)	**0.9** (0.6-1.3)	**1.1** (0.6-2.0)	**1.3** (0.5-3.5)	**2.5** (1.3-5.0)	**2.3** (1.5-3.5)	**1.8** (1.0-3.4)	**0.6** (0.3-1.4)	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4.4** (3.1-6.2)	**3.0** (1.8-4.9)	**2.2** (1.3-3.8)	**1.6** (0.8-3.4)	b
9	**7.0** (5.3-9.2)	**7.3** (5.7-9.2)	**9.8** (7.3-13.0)	**6.4** (5.4-7.6)	**4.3** (3.7-5.1)	**3.2** (1.9-5.6)	**2.8** (1.9-4.1)	**2.4** (1.7-3.3)	**3.4** (2.8-4.1)	**2.5** (1.7-3.7)	**3.5** (2.6-4.7)	**3.2** (2.1-5.0)	**2.9** (1.8-4.7)	**3.0** (2.1-4.4)	**1.6** (1.0-2.7)	
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**5.2** (3.6-7.3)	**8.1** (6.0-10.8)	**2.8** (1.7-4.6)	**1.8** (1.0-3.1)	b
11	**9.0** (7.1-11.4)	**12.4** (10.1-15.1)	**12.3** (8.2-18.1)	**12.0** (8.6-16.4)	**7.3** (6.4-8.4)	**5.4** (3.6-8.0)	**2.8** (2.0-3.9)	**3.5** (2.6-4.8)	**5.0** (3.2-7.7)	**4.7** (3.4-6.6)	**3.2** (2.3-4.4)	**7.0** (4.2-11.3)	**2.9** (1.5-5.4)	**3.1** (2.1-4.5)	**2.4** (1.6-3.5)	b
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.9** (2.3-6.6)	**4.0** (2.1-7.3)	**1.8** (1.0-3.2)	**2.1** (1.3-3.3)	

Continued…

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)
Region															
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3.0** (1.7-5.0)	**2.5** (1.6-4.1)	**1.3** (0.7-2.4)	**1.3** (0.6-2.7)
Toronto[2]	—	—	**4.8** (1.9-11.8)	**4.0** (2.2-7.2)	**4.1** (3.2-5.1)	**2.7** (1.3-5.5)	**2.0** (0.6-6.6)	**1.6** (0.7-3.5)	**1.3** (0.4-3.8)	**1.7** (1.4-2.0)	**0.9** (0.3-2.4)	**2.7** (1.3-5.6)	**1.8** (0.9-3.7)	**1.7** (0.8-3.8)	**1.0** (0.5-2.2)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**5.9** (3.0-11.5)	**4.3** (3.1-5.8)	**2.7** (1.7-4.3)	**1.6** (0.9-2.8)
North[2]	—	—	**5.0** (3.3-7.6)	**8.0** (7.1-9.1)	**5.0** (3.7-6.8)	**5.2** (3.4-8.0)	**2.5** (0.9-6.6)	**4.4** (1.9-9.6)	**2.6** (0.3-18.4)	**6.0** (2.0-16.4)	**3.9** (2.6-5.9)	**6.9** (2.4-18.2)	**2.9** (1.8-4.6)	**2.8** (1.5-5.2)	**1.4** (0.6-3.1)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4.6** (3.1-6.7)	**4.8** (3.5-6.6)	**2.8** (2.1-3.7)	**2.1** (1.5-3.0)
West[2]	—	—	**9.9** (6.6-14.6)	**6.4** (4.9-8.1)	**4.3** (3.7-5.1)	**3.0** (1.9-4.7)	**2.2** (1.8-2.5)	**2.1** (1.4-3.0)	**5.0** (4.0-6.4)	**3.2** (2.6-3.9)	**3.3** (2.2-4.7)	**4.2** (2.2-7.7)	**3.7** (2.3-5.9)	**3.2** (2.3-4.4)	**2.0** (1.3-3.0)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4.4** (3.2-6.1)	**3.8** (2.4-5.9)	**2.8** (2.0-3.7)	**1.4** (0.9-2.4) [ab]
East[2]	—	—	**6.8** (5.9-7.7)	**6.3** (3.8-10.2)	**4.0** (3.0-5.3)	**3.4** (2.1-5.6)	**2.0** (1.7-2.4)	**2.3** (2.1-2.5)	**1.9** (1.0-3.5)	**2.3** (2.2-3.6)	**2.8** (1.9-4.0)	**4.8** (3.1-7.4)	**1.9** (0.9-4.1)	**2.6** (1.7-3.8)	**1.4** (0.7-2.6)

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] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect.

Q: In the **last 12 months,** how often did you use **barbiturates** (such as Seconal, also known as "barbs", "rainbows", etc) **without a prescription** or without a doctor telling you to take them?

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

Table 3.6.15: Percentage Reporting *Stimulant Use* for Non-Medical Purposes During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N^1)												**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(7726)**	
(N^2)	**(3927)**	**(3920)**	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**	
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)	[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)	[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)	
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)	
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)	[b]
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	[b]

Continued…

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N^1)												**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(7726)**
(N^2)	**(3927)**	**(3920)**	**(3010)**	**(3614)**	**(3146)**	**(3376)**	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(2013)**	**(3389)**	**(3969)**
Region															
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**5.3** (3.9-7.2)	**5.0** (4.0-6.3)	**3.8** (2.8-5.2)	**2.9** [b] (2.0-4.2)
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)
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)
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)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**8.6** (6.8-10.9)	**7.2** (5.5-9.3)	**6.3** (5.1-7.6)	**5.5** [b] (4.4-6.9)
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)
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)
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)

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 2003 and 2005; [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, $p<.01$; [c] significant long-term linear effect.

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

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

Table 3.6.16: Percentage Reporting *Tranquillizer Use* for Non-Medical Purposes During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	
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)	cd
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)	a
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	

Continued…

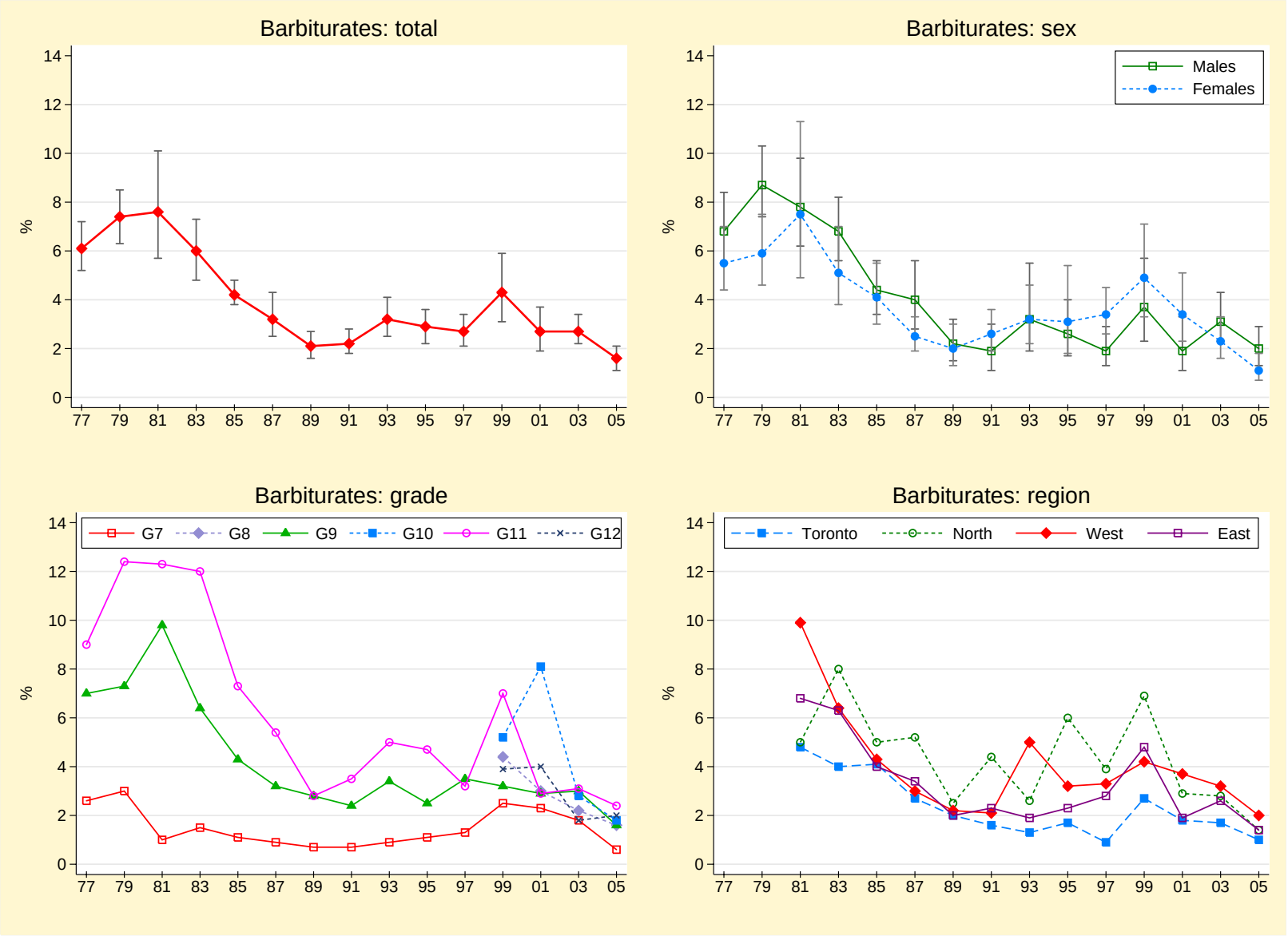
	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])												(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(7726)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)
Region															
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.0** (1.1-3.5)	**1.0** (0.2-5.5)	**1.4** (0.8-2.5)	**1.2** (0.7-2.2)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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) [ab]
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)

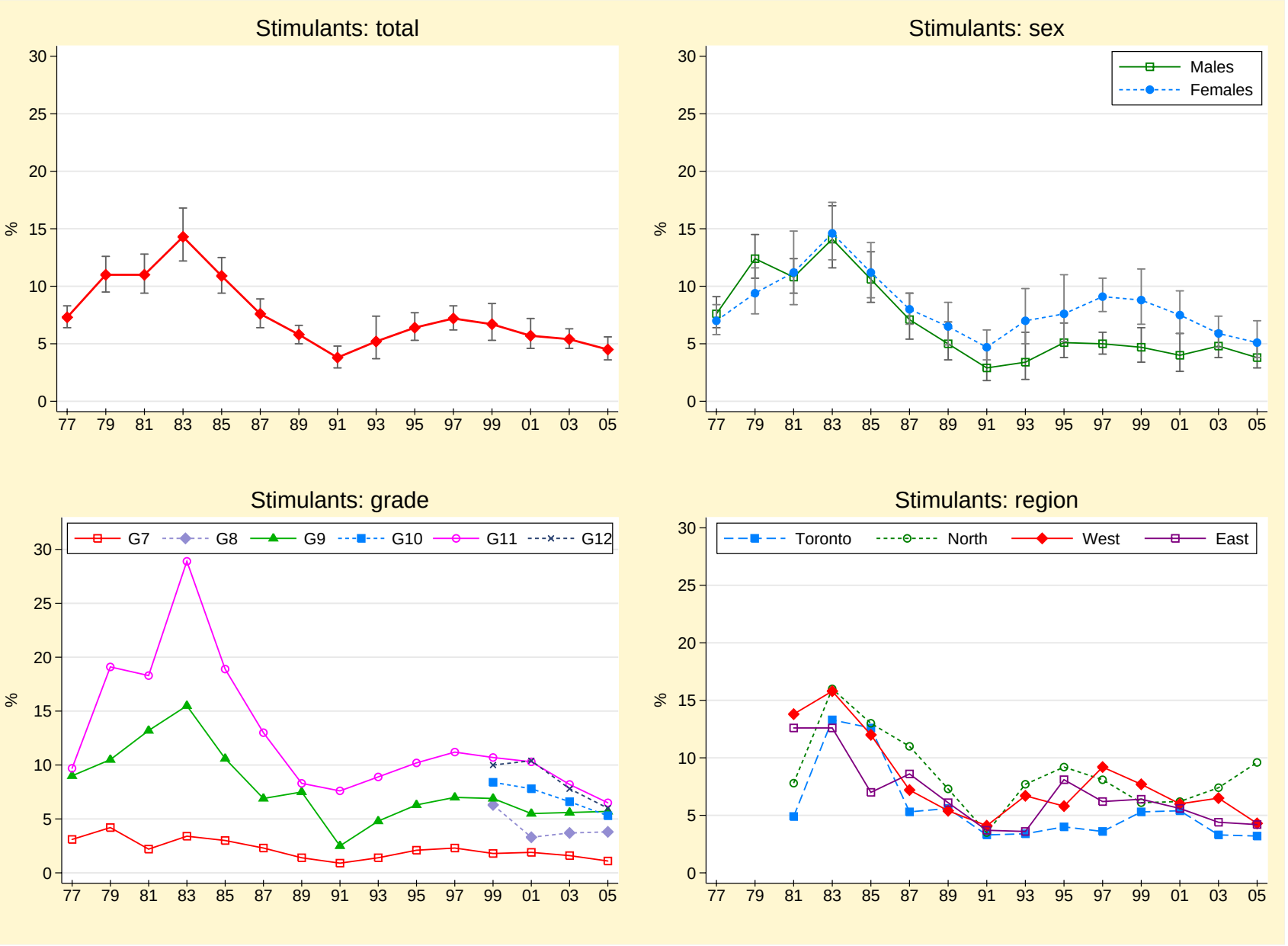
Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) regional stratification differed in 1977 and 1979 and therefore regions are not presented; (4) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (5) † estimate suppressed or less than 0.5%; (6) [a] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect.

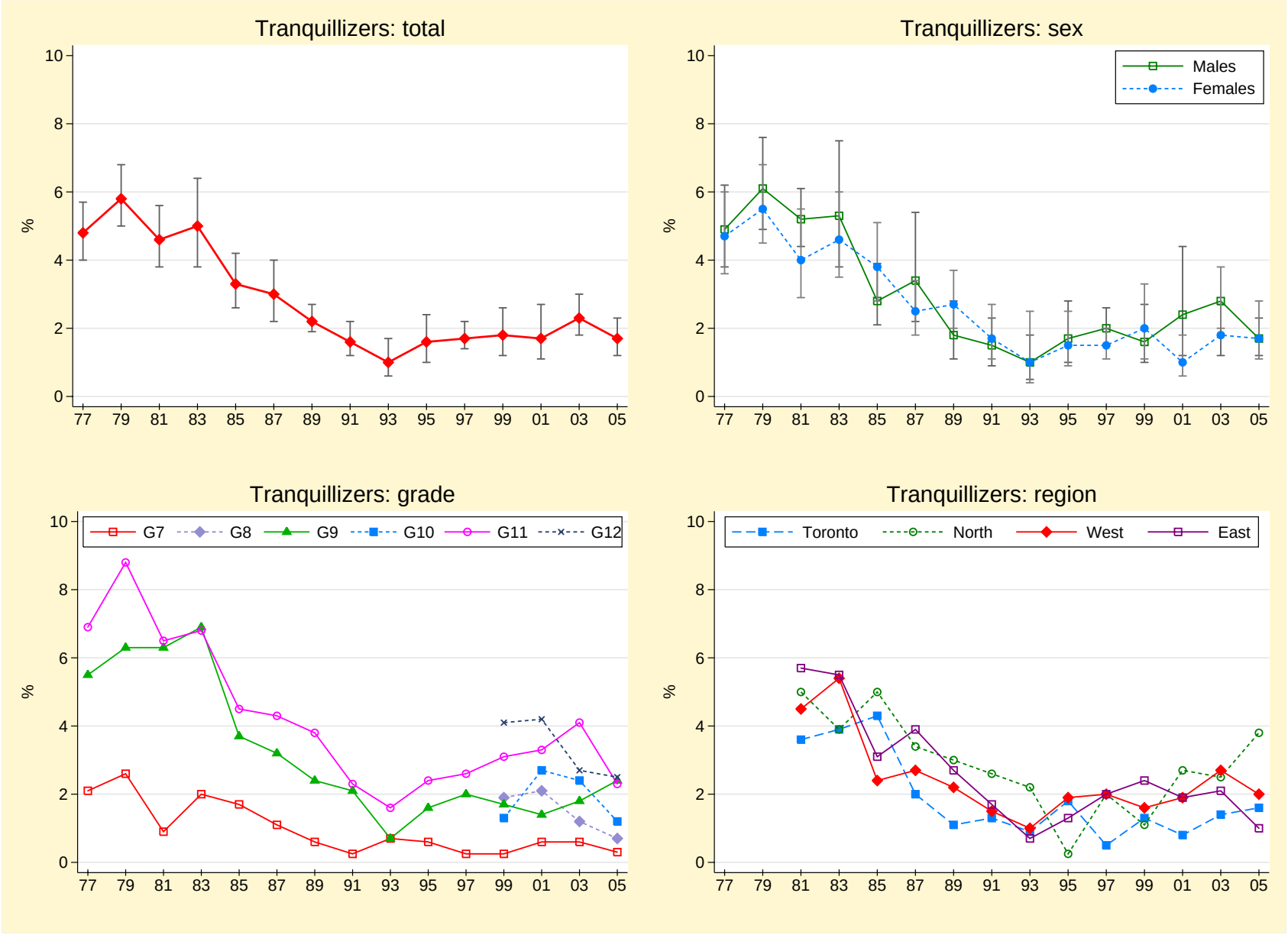
Q: In the **last 12 months**, how often did you use **tranquillizers** (such as Valium, Librium, also known as "tranqs", "downers", etc.) **without a prescription** or without a doctor telling you to take them?

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

Figure 3.6.26
Past Year Non-Medical Substance Use, *OSDUS* 1977–2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)




Stimulants: total
%
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
77 79 81 83 85 87 89 91 93 95 97 99 01 03 05
Stimulants: sex
Males
Females
Stimulants: grade
G7
G8
G9
G10
G11
G12
Stimulants: region
Toronto
North
West
East


Tranquillizers: total
%
0
2
4
6
8
10
77 79 81 83 85 87 89 91 93 95 97 99 01 03 05
Tranquillizers: sex
Males
Females
Tranquillizers: grade
G7
G8
G9
G10
G11
G12
Tranquillizers: region
Toronto
North
West
East

Lifetime Use of Steroids

(Table 3.6.17; Figure 3.6.27)

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

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- In 2005, 2.3% of students in grades 7 to 12 report ever using steroids to increase performance or change their physical appearance. This represents about 21,200 students in Ontario.

- As in previous surveys, males are significantly more likely than females to use steroids (3.2% vs 1.4%).

- Steroid use significantly increases with grade, from less than 0.5% of 7th-graders up to 3.7% of 12th-graders.

- There are no significant differences in steroid use by region.

1999 – 2005: Grades 7 to 12

- There was a significant decline in steroid use between 1999 (3.4%) and 2005 (2.3%) among the total sample of students.

- The use of steroids among males declined between 1999 (5.4%) and 2005 (3.2%). There was no change among females over the short-term.

- Among the grades, only 11th-graders show a significant decline in 2005 (2.6%) compared to 1999 (6.2%).

- Among the regions, only Northern students show a change in steroid use over the short-term, declining between 2003 (3.8%) and 2005 (1.4%).

1989 – 2005: Grades 7, 9, 11

- For most of the past decade, rates of steroid use have remained under 3% among the total sample of students in grades 7, 9, and 11.

Table 3.6.17: Percentage Reporting *Steroid Use* in Lifetime, 1989 – 2005

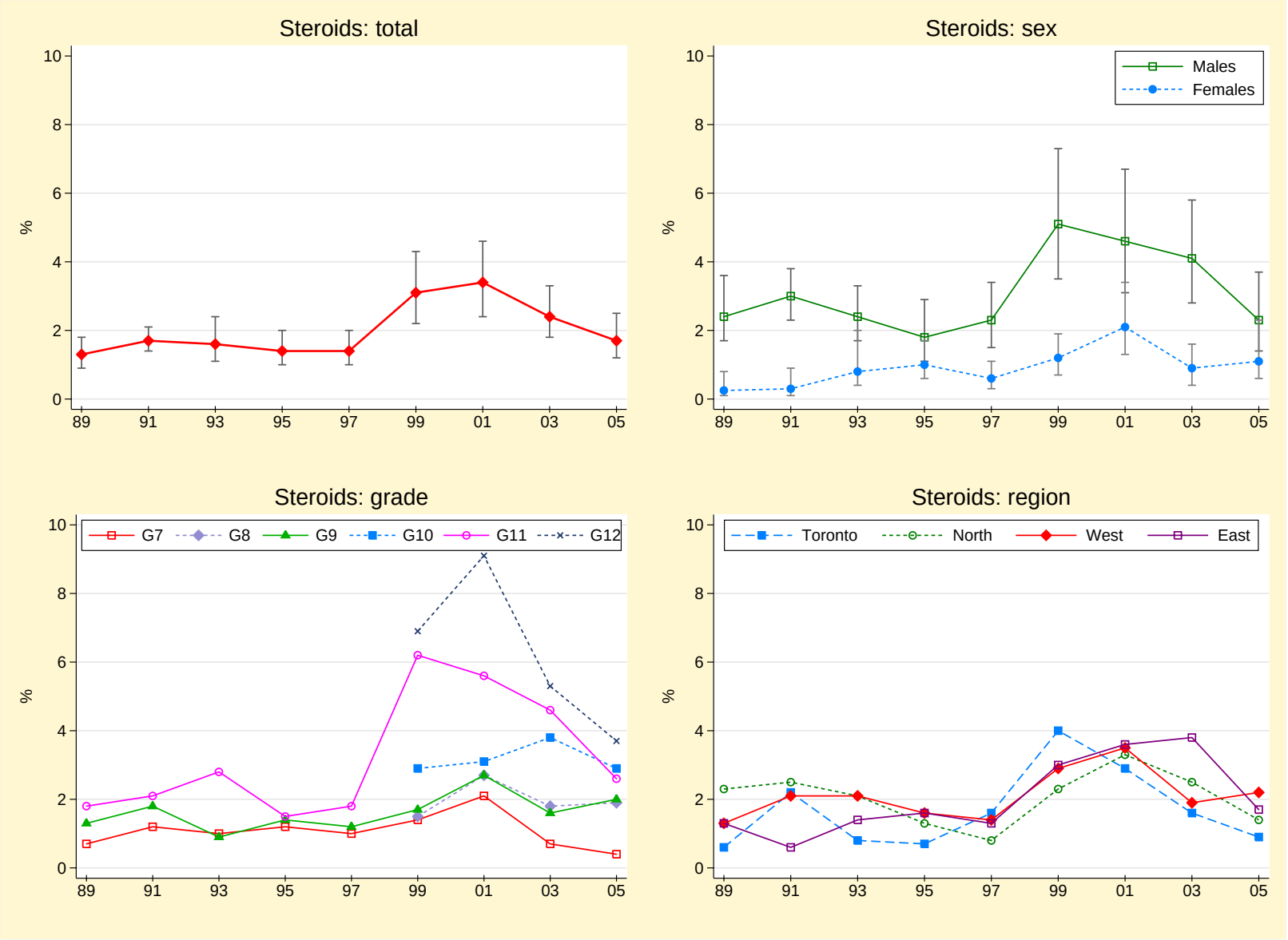
	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])						(4447)	(3898)	(3152)	(3648)	
(N[2])	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(1618)	(1862)	
Total[1] (95% CI)	—	—	—	—	—	**3.4** (2.7-4.2)	**3.8** (3.0-4.8)	**3.0** (2.4-3.7)	**2.3** (1.9-2.9)	[b]
Total[2]	**1.3** (0.9-1.8)	**1.7** (1.4-2.1)	**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)	
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)	[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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	†	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	[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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	[a]
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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)	

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 2003 and 2005; (6) [a] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.6.27
Lifetime Steroid Use, *OSDUS* 1989–2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Any Illicit Drug Use

(Tables 3.6.18, 3.6.19; Figures 3.6.28 - 3.6.31)

Two global estimates of any illicit drug use in the past year are reported. The first measures use of any drug out of 11 drugs that are common to all *OSDUS* surveys: cannabis, barbiturates, 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 for all years are: glue, solvents, prescription drugs, Ice, ecstasy, GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamine, Ritalin, and OxyContin.

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

2005: 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 279,600 Ontario students. When cannabis is excluded from the analysis, this estimate becomes 12.1% (118,300 students).

- There are no significant sex differences 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 5.5% among 7th-graders, peaking to 48.2% among 12th-graders. When cannabis is excluded from the estimate, the range is from 3.8% among 7th-graders to a high of 18.2% among 11th-graders.

- There are significant regional differences for both estimates. The likelihood of any illicit drug use including cannabis is highest among students in the North (34.7%) and lowest among Toronto students (22.9%). Similarly, the likelihood of any drug use excluding cannabis is highest among Northern and Western students (about 14% each) and lowest among Toronto students (8.3%)

1999 – 2005: Grades 7 to 12

- Significant short-term changes are evident for both estimates. Among all students, the 2005 estimate (28.7%) for any illicit drug use including cannabis is significantly lower than in 2003 (32.2%) and 1999 (32.3%). Similarly, the any drug use excluding cannabis among all students is significantly lower in 2005 (12.1%) than in 2003 (15.3%) and 1999 (20.5%).

- Over the short-term, any illicit drug use including cannabis significantly declined in 2005 among the following subgroups:
  - males (29.9% in 2005 vs 35.4% in 1999),
  - females (27.4% in 2005 vs 31.3% in 2003),
  - 7th-graders (5.5% vs 10.1% in 2003),
  - 8th-graders (12.4% vs 19.8% in 1999),
  - 11th-graders (42.0% vs 51.0% in 1999),
  - the East (27.1% vs 33.5% in 2003).

- Regarding any illicit drug use excluding cannabis, all subgroups show significant declines in 2005, compared to their 1999 estimates.

1977 – 2005: 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, when the rate reached an all-time low. After the high rates found in the late 1990s and early 2000s, the current level has once again declined. 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 3.6.28
Past Year Use of Any Illicit Drug *Including Cannabis* by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005

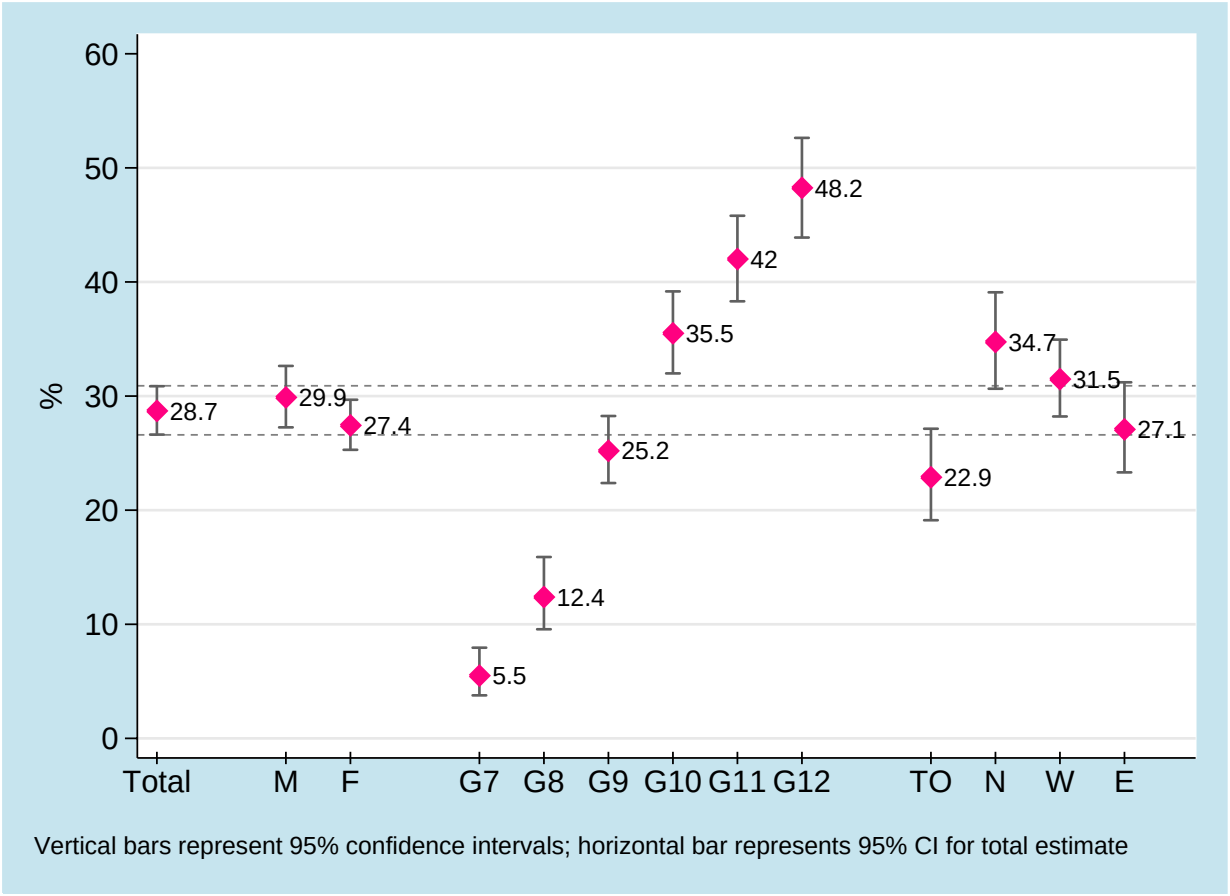
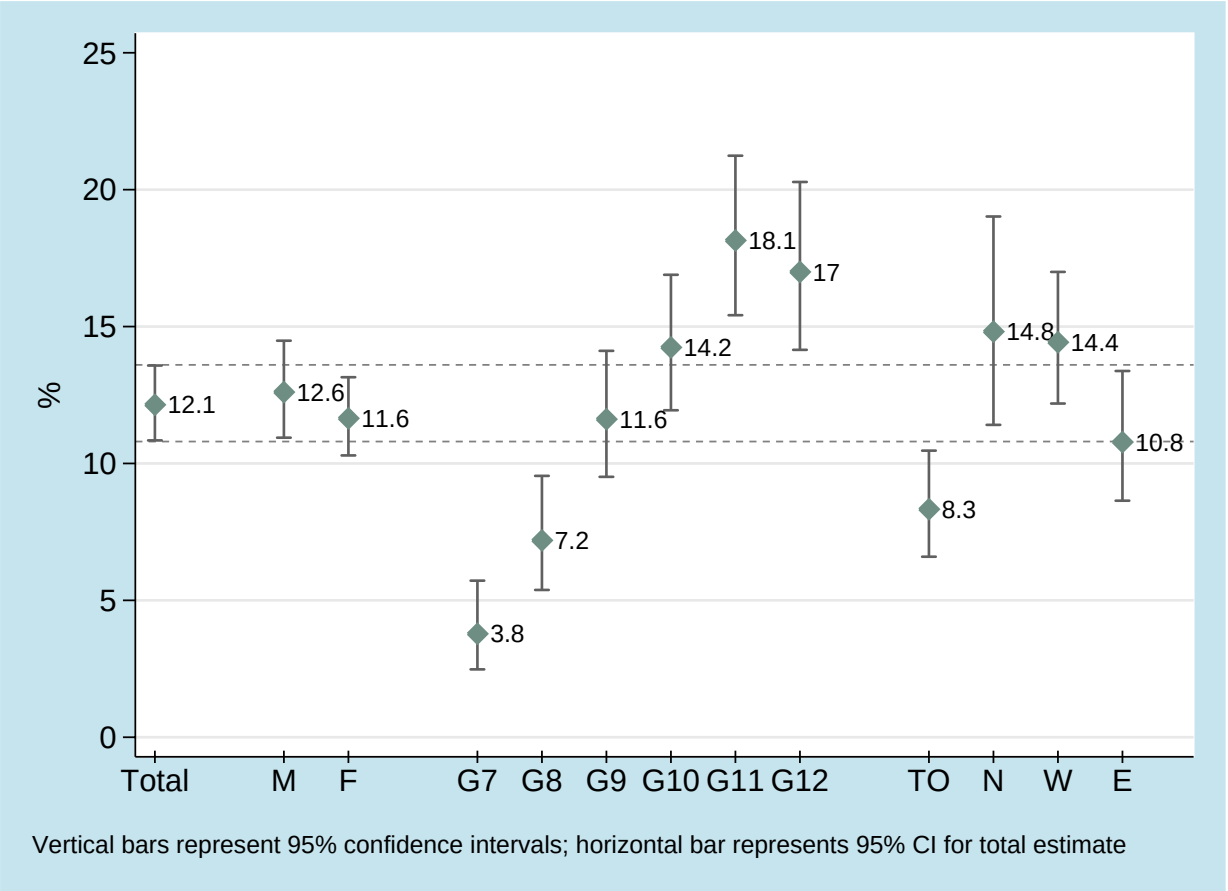


Figure 3.6.29
Past Year Use of Any Illicit Drug *Excluding Cannabis* by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



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

Table 3.6.18: Percentage Reporting *Any Illicit Drug Use Including Cannabis* (excludes inhalants, club drugs, prescription drugs) During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])												(2299)	(2061)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	ab
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)	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)	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)	
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)	a
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)	
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)	a
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)	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)	
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)	
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)	b
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)	

Continued…

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])												(2299)	(2061)	(6616)	(7726)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**31.9** (28.5-35.6)	**32.3** (28.3-36.5)	**33.5** (30.7-36.4)	**27.1** [a] (23.3-31.2)
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)

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) 11 drugs included in all years are: cannabis, barbiturates, heroin, methamphetamine, stimulants, tranquillizers, LSD, PCP (except 1977 and 1979), hallucinogens, cocaine, and crack (except before 1987); excluded in all years are glue, solvents, Ice, ecstasy, GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamine, non-medical Ritalin, and OxyContin; (5) [a] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect.

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

Table 3.6.19: **Percentage Reporting *Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Cannabis* (excludes cannabis, inhalants, club drugs, prescription drugs) During the Past Year, 1977 – 2005**

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])												(2299)	(2061)	(6616)	(7726)	
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)	
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)	ab
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)	cd
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)	ab
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)	
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)	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)	
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)	b
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)	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)	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)	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)	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)	b

Continued…

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])												(2299)	(2061)	(6616)	(7726)
(N[2])	(3927)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)
Region															
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**14.7** (12.2-17.6)	**12.2** (10.0-14.8)	**12.0** (9.2-15.5)	**8.3** [b] (6.6-10.5)
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)
North[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**24.7** (20.1-30.0)	**19.2** (15.3-23.8)	**17.8** (14.6-21.5)	**14.8** [b] (11.4-19.0)
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)
West[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**22.5** (19.3-26.0)	**21.1** (18.6-23.9)	**16.2** (13.8-19.0)	**14.4** [b] (12.2-17.0)
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)
East[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**20.0** (17.4-22.9)	**17.3** (14.6-20.4)	**15.4** (13.0-18.3)	**12.1** [b] (10.8-13.6)
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)

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 in all years are: barbiturates, heroin, methamphetamine, stimulants, tranquillizers, LSD, PCP (except 1977 and 1979), hallucinogens, cocaine, and crack (except before 1987); excluded in all years are cannabis, glue, solvents, Ice, ecstasy, GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamine, non-medical Ritalin, and OxyContin; (5) [a] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01; [c] significant long-term linear effect; [d] significant long-term quadratic effect.

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

Figure 3.6.30
Past Year Use of Any Illicit Drug *Including Cannabis* (excludes inhalants, club drugs, prescription drugs), *OSDUS* 1977–2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)

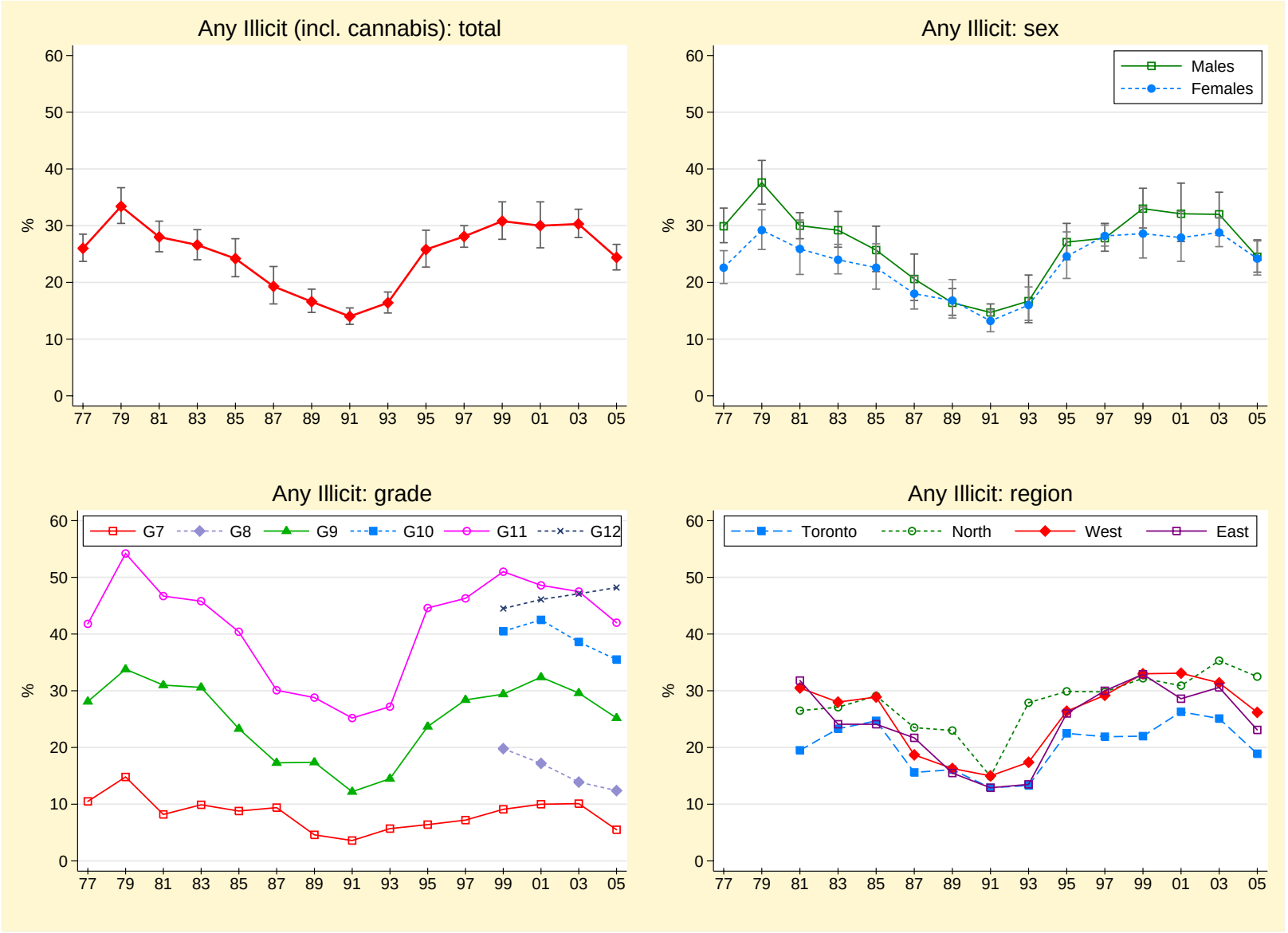
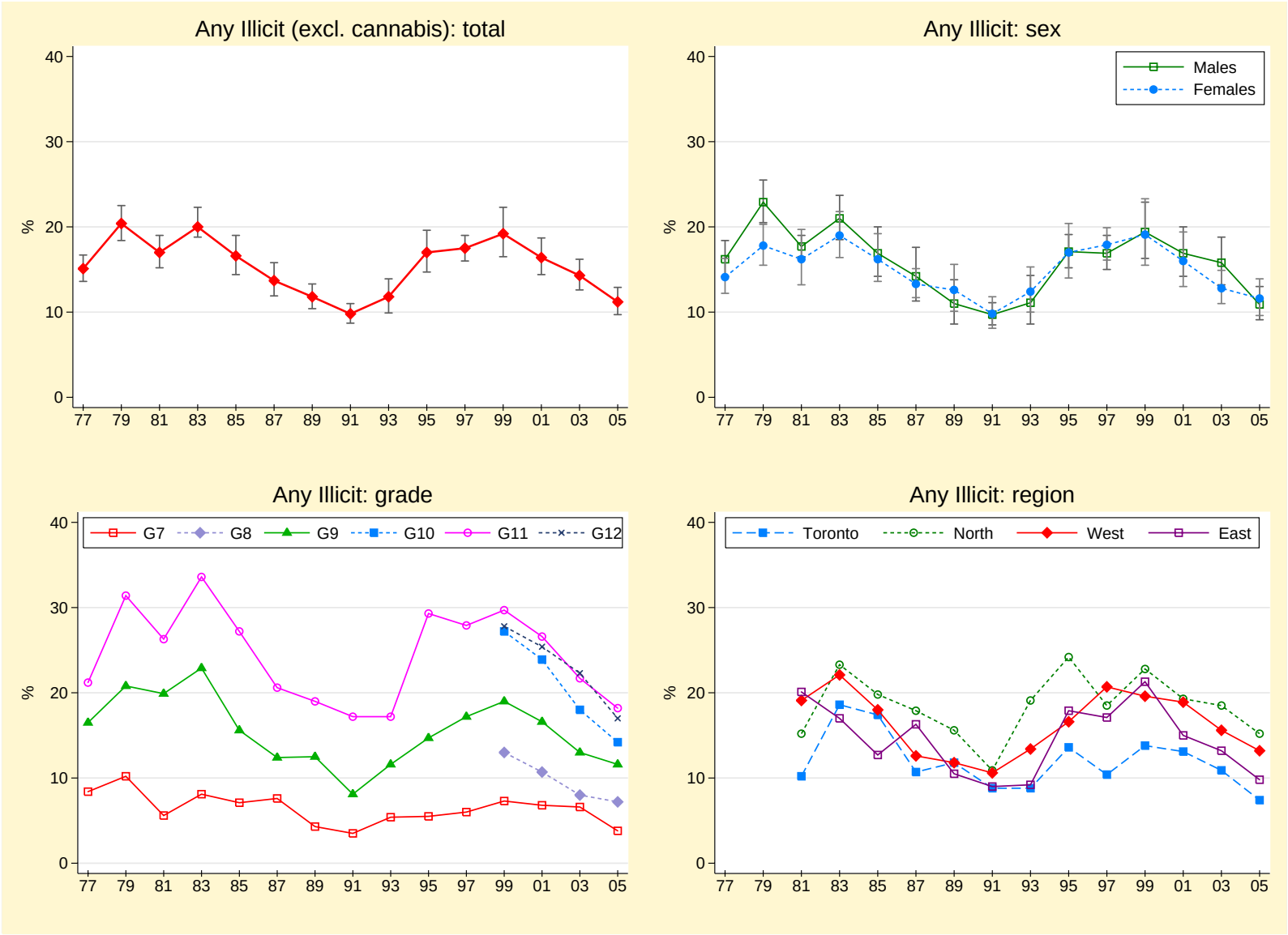


Figure 3.6.31
Past Year Use of Any Illicit Drug *Excluding Cannabis* (excludes cannabis, inhalants, club drugs, prescription drugs), *OSDUS* 1977–2005 (Grades 7, 9, 11 only)



Multiple Drug Use in 2005: Alcohol, Tobacco, Cannabis, and Other Drugs

(Figure 3.6.32)

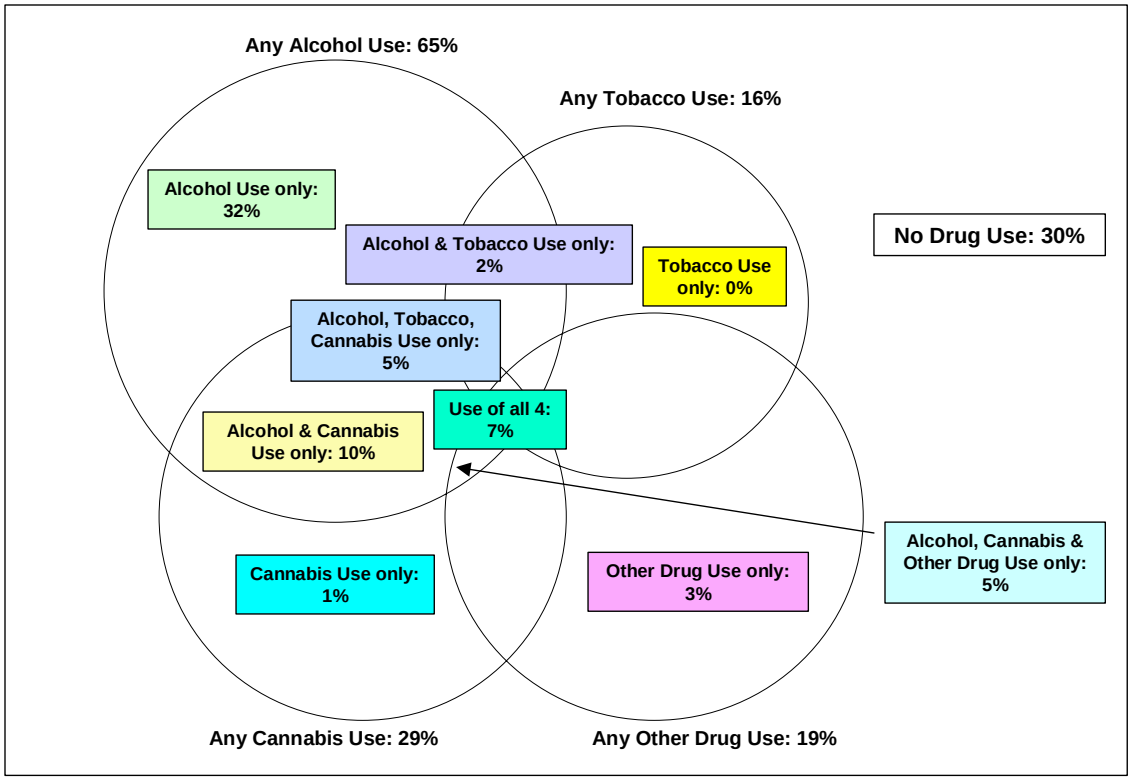
2005: Grades 7 to 12

- In 2005, just under one-third (30%) of students in grades 7 through 12 report *no drug use* during the past year. About the same proportion (32%) report using only alcohol. A very small proportion uses cannabis exclusively (about 1%), virtually no students smoke cigarettes exclusively, and 3% use any other drug exclusively.

- From the diagram below, it appears that alcohol use is a common element of other substance use. This is not surprising, given the ubiquity of alcohol use among students.

- About 7% of students use alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, *and* at least one other drug.

Figure 3.6.32
The Overlap of Alcohol, Tobacco, Cannabis, and Other Drug Use in the Past Year, OSDUS 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)



Notes: (1) based on a random half sample (N=3648); (2) "Other Drug Use" refers to use of at least one of 19 drugs: glue, solvents, LSD, PCP, hallucinogens, heroin, barbiturates, stimulants, tranquillizers, cocaine, crack, methamphetamine, Ice, ecstasy, GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamin, Ritalin, OxyContin.

Drug Use Patterns

(Tables 3.6.20a, 3.6.20b, 3.6.21; Figure 3.6.33)

In this section, we report on the past year use of six drug categories: alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, stimulants (cocaine, crack, and stimulant pills), hallucinogenic drugs (LSD, PCP, magic mushrooms, ecstasy), and depressant drugs (heroin, barbiturates, tranquillizers). Excluded from this analysis are: inhalants, prescription drugs, Ice, Ketamine, GHB, Rohypnol, Ritalin, and OxyContin.

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- In 2005, 35.9% of all students in grades 7 through 12 report using *non*e of the six drug categories during the past year. Almost the same proportion (33.0%) use only alcohol, and 10.4% use alcohol and cannabis only. About 4.6% use only alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis.

1999 – 2005: Grades 7 to 12

- The 2005 estimate (35.9%) of the proportion of students reporting *no use* of any of the six drug types is significantly higher than that found in 2003 (31.6%) and 1999 (31.0%).

- There has been an increase in the percentage using alcohol and cannabis only (from 4.3% in 1999 to 10.4% in 2005).

1979 – 2005: Grades 7, 9, 11

- The peak period of drug use was in the late 1970s, as only 23.6% of students in grade 7, 9, and 11 reported no drug use, while 4.2% reported use of all six drug types (vs. only 1.5% in 2005).

- Figure 3.6.33 shows the long-term changes in the number of drug types (out of 6) used in the past year since 1979 for students in grades 7, 9, and 11 only. The number of drug types 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 3.6.20a: Drug Use Patterns* in the Past Year, 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

	(N)	1999 (4447)	2001 (3898)	2003 (6616)	2005 (7726)
None Used **		31.0	33.4	31.6	35.9
Alcohol only		29.4	29.8	32.5	33.0
Tobacco only		1.5	0.8	†	†
Alcohol + Tobacco only		6.3	3.6	3.4	2.2
Cannabis only		0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7
Alcohol + Cannabis only		4.3	6.7	9.4	10.4
Tobacco + Cannabis only		†	†	†	†
Alcohol + Tobacco + Cannabis only		6.4	6.2	5.9	4.6
Stimulant use only		0.6	0.6	†	0.5
Alcohol + Stimulant only		0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
Alcohol + Tobacco + Cannabis + Stimulant only		0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7
Hallucinogen use only		--	--	--	--
Alcohol + Tobacco + Cannabis + Hallucinogen only		4.7	3.6	2.8	1.4
Alcohol + Tobacco + Cannabis + Stimulant + Hallucinogen only		2.9	3.4	2.4	2.0
Depressant use only		†	†	†	†
All 6 Categories		2.8	1.8	1.7	1.5
Other combinations not listed		7.6	7.2	6.5	5.7

Notes: * Not necessarily use on the same occasion
** Excluded are: inhalants, prescription drugs, Ice, Ketamine, GHB, Rohypnol, Ritalin, and OxyContin.
(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 any one of the following: heroin, barbiturates, tranquillizers; (4) † estimate suppressed, less than 0.5%.

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

Table 3.6.20b: Drug Use Patterns* in the Past Year, 1979 – 2005, Grades 7, 9, 11 only

(N)	1979 (3920)		1991 (2961)	1993 (2617)	1995 (2907)	1997 (3072)	1999 (2421)	2001 (2013)	2003 (3389)	2005 (3969)
None Used **	23.6		43.7	42.1	39.9	38.8	34.5	38.4	34.9	40.2
Alcohol only	32.3		32.0	29.8	25.8	25.4	28.0	27.4	31.7	33.5
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
Cannabis only	†		†	--	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5
Alcohol + Cannabis only	3.9		1.0	1.1	2.2	3.4	4.3	6.1	9.2	7.9
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
Stimulant use only	†		†	†	0.7	†	0.7	0.7	†	0.5
Alcohol + Stimulant only	0.7		0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	†
Alc + Tob + Can + Stimulant only	2.1		0.6	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
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
Alc + Tob + Can + Stimulant + Hallucinogen only	1.5		1.0	1.0	2.9	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.1	1.7
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
Other combinations not listed	9.8		4.0	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.8	7.0	5.7	5.5

Notes: * not necessarily use on the same occasion
** Excluded are: inhalants, prescription drugs, Ice, Ketamine, GHB, Rohypnol, Ritalin, and OxyContin
(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 any one of the following: heroin, barbiturates, tranquillizers; (4) † estimate suppressed, less than 0.5%.

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

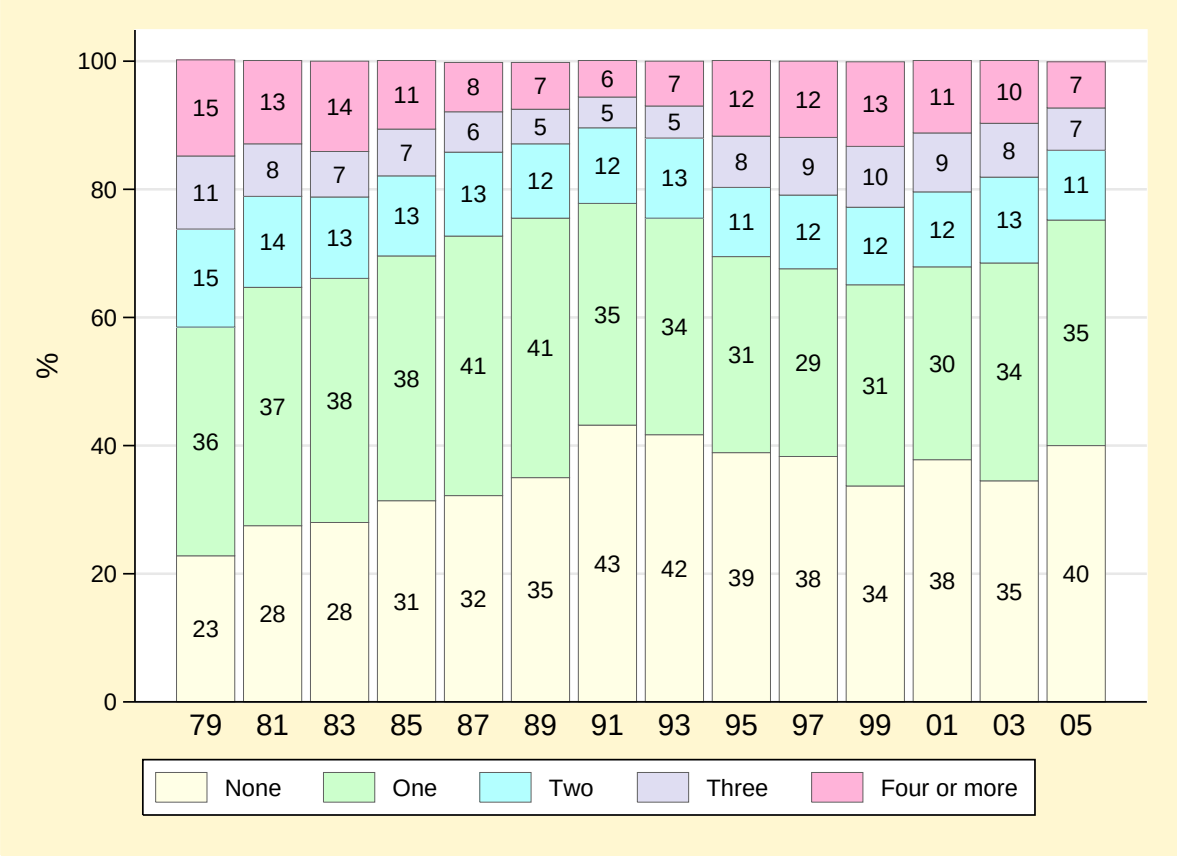
Table 3.6.21: Percentage Reporting the Number of Drug Types (of 6) Used in the Past Year, 1979 – 2005

	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N^1)											(2299)	(2061)	(6616)	(7726)
(N^2)	(3920)	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(3969)
None[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.3	32.8	31.2	35.6
None[2]	22.8	27.5	28.0	31.4	32.2	35.0	43.2	41.7	38.9	38.3	33.7	37.8	34.5	40.0
One[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.7	32.5	34.6	34.8
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
Two[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.9	12.5	14.6	14.0
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
Three[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	9.4	9.1	7.7
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
Four[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	6.3	5.2	3.6
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
Five[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	4.8	3.6	2.8
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
Six[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.5
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

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) the 6 drug types are: Alcohol, Tobacco, Cannabis, Stimulants (cocaine, crack, methamphetamine, stimulant pills), Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, magic mushrooms, ecstasy), and Depressants (heroin, barbiturates, tranquillizers).

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

Figure 3.6.33
Number of Drug Types Used in the Past Year (Grades 7, 9, 11 only), *OSDUS* 1979–2005



6 Drug Types: Alcohol, Tobacco, Cannabis, Stimulants (cocaine, crack, methamphetamine, stimulant pills), Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, magic mushrooms, ecstasy), and Depressants (heroin, barbiturates, tranquillizers)

3.7 New Users and Early Onset

Incidence: New Users

(Tables 3.7.1, 3.7.2)

2005: Grades 7 to 12

The 2005 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, 7.3% smoked cigarettes for the first time during the last 12 months; 17.7% drank alcohol for the first time; 8.8% used cannabis; and 4.5% used another illicit drug for the first time (data not tabled).

- Among smokers, 27.6% smoked for the first time during the past 12 months; among drinkers, 18.7% drank for the first time; and among cannabis users, 29.4% used the drug for the first time in the past year.

- First use does not vary significantly by sex or region; however, grade level is significantly associated. The likelihood of cigarette smoking onset increases steadily with grade, and peaks in 10th-grade (10.3% initiation rate). The initiation of cannabis use jumps drastically between 8th- and 9th-grades, from 4.2% to 11.8%.

1999 – 2005: Grades 7 to 12

- Between 1999 and 2005, there was a significant decline in the incidence of cigarette smoking, dropping from 10.9% to 7.3% of all students. This drop is especially evident for students in the younger grades – that is, grades 7, 8, and 9.

- There was no significant change in the percentage of new users of alcohol, or in new users of cannabis over this time period.

Table 3.7.1: Percentage Reporting *First Drug Use* During the Past 12 Months by Sex, Grade and Region, Grades 7 to 12, 2005

	Percentage of Total Sample			Percentage of Past Year Users		
	Tobacco	Alcohol	Cannabis	Tobacco	Alcohol	Cannabis
	7.3	**17.7**	**8.8**	**27.6**	**18.7**	**29.4**
(95% CI)	**(6.4-8.3)**	**(16.2-19.3)**	**(7.6-10.2)**	**(23.6-32.1)**	**(17.2-20.4)**	**(26.0-33.1)**
Sex						
Males	6.9	17.5	8.8	27.4	18.6	27.6
Females	7.8	17.8	8.8	27.9	18.8	31.6
Grade						
7	2.9	17.9	2.9	†	24.7	†
8	5.3	20.2	4.2	†	24.4	43.4
9	7.7	20.1	11.8	34.5	23.6	42.1
10	10.3	19.9	12.8	31.9	20.7	6.8
11	8.8	16.5	9.1	21.8	15.5	20.0
12	8.1	12.2	11.1	22.9	12.1	21.8
Region						
Toronto	6.4	16.6	9.1	28.9	22.5	39.3
North	9.6	19.2	10.4	29.4	22.2	28.5
West	7.2	18.8	7.7	23.1	18.4	24.2
East	7.6	16.4	9.9	36.1	16.6	33.1

Notes: (1) † estimate suppressed; (2) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (3) all questions asked of a random half sample in 2005.

Q: 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.7.2: Percentage of Total Sample Reporting *First Drug Use* During the Past 12 Months, 1999 – 2005, Grades 7 to 12

	Tobacco				Alcohol				Cannabis			
	1999	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**1999**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**
(N)	**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(3648)**	**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(3648)**	**(4447)**	**(3898)**	**(6616)**	**(3648)**
	10.9	**10.1**	**9.3**	**7.3**	**20.0**	**21.1**	**19.4**	**17.7**	**10.0**	**10.3**	**10.4**	**8.8**
(95% CI)	(9.7-12.4)	(9.0-11.4)	(8.4-10.3)	(6.4-8.3)	(18.3-21.8)	(19.1-23.3)	(18.1-20.8)	(16.2-19.3)	(9.1-11.1)	(9.2-11.4)	(9.6-11.2)	(7.6-10.2)
Sex												
Males	11.0	10.0	8.1	6.9	20.1	21.9	20.4	17.5	10.7	11.2	10.8	8.8
Females	10.8	10.3	10.5	7.8	19.8	20.3	18.4	17.8	9.4	9.3	10.0	8.8
Grade												
7	7.9	7.8	5.8	2.9	20.3	21.5	21.4	17.9	2.0	4.2	3.2	2.9
8	11.2	8.6	8.1	5.3	23.4	24.7	21.7	20.2	7.6	6.0	5.4	4.2
9	14.6	14.2	12.3	7.7	25.6	25.6	23.4	20.1	15.3	14.9	13.1	11.8
10	12.2	11.0	9.8	10.3	20.7	22.5	20.4	19.9	11.2	12.6	14.8	12.8
11	9.2	9.2	10.6	8.8	13.5	15.1	16.1	16.5	13.5	11.4	12.8	9.1
12	9.6	7.5	8.2	8.1	15.0	12.4	13.5	12.2	8.2	10.7	10.4	11.1
Region												
Toronto	10.3	9.2	7.3	6.4	23.4	20.8	19.7	16.6	7.8	9.5	8.5	9.1
North	12.1	12.5	9.8	9.6	18.5	19.4	22.2	19.2	11.5	9.2	13.2	10.4
West	11.5	10.3	9.2	7.2	19.4	19.6	18.4	18.8	10.1	10.9	9.8	7.7
East	10.1	9.7	10.6	7.6	19.2	24.2	19.9	16.4	10.9	10.2	11.6	9.9

Note: All questions asked of a random half sample in 2005.
Q. 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Early Onset among 7th-Graders, 1981 – 2005

(Figures 3.7.1 - 3.7.3)

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 are more likely to develop dependence and other problems later on in life (DeWit, Adlaf, Offord, & Ogborne, 2000; Fergusson & Horwood, 1997; Hingson, Heeren, Jamanka, & Howland, 2000).

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 3.7.1 to 3.7.3 for the years 2005, 2003, 2001, 1997, 1993 and 1981.

Tobacco

- There is an evident trend of decreasing early onset of cigarette use, with fewer 7th-graders smoking at an early age. Most notably, less than 2% of 7th-graders in 2005 (and 2003) reported smoking their first whole cigarette by grade 4, compared to 5% in 2001, 7% in 1997, 8% in 1993, and 16% in 1981.

Alcohol

- Early onset of alcohol use is decreasing over time. For example, fewer 7th-graders in 2005 used alcohol by grade 6 compared to past years (29% in 2005 vs. 42% in 2003, and 50% in 1981).

Cannabis

- The 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 in 2005. 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.

Drug Use Trends among 7th-Graders, 1977 – 2005

(Figures 3.7.4 – 3.7.6)

Another means of assessing potential future trends on adolescent drug use is to closely monitor trends among the 7th-graders (12-13 year olds), 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. Declines in 2005 are evident for alcohol, cannabis, and use of any illicit drug (including cannabis).

- Over the long-term, the prevalence of most drugs is generally lower in 2005 compared to the late 1970s (the peak years of use). The exception may be cocaine, which increased in the late 1990s, reaching the level of the late 1970s, and stabilized in recent years.

Figure 3.7.1
Grade of First Whole Cigarette Smoked Among All 7th-Graders, by Year of Survey, *OSDUS* 1981–2005

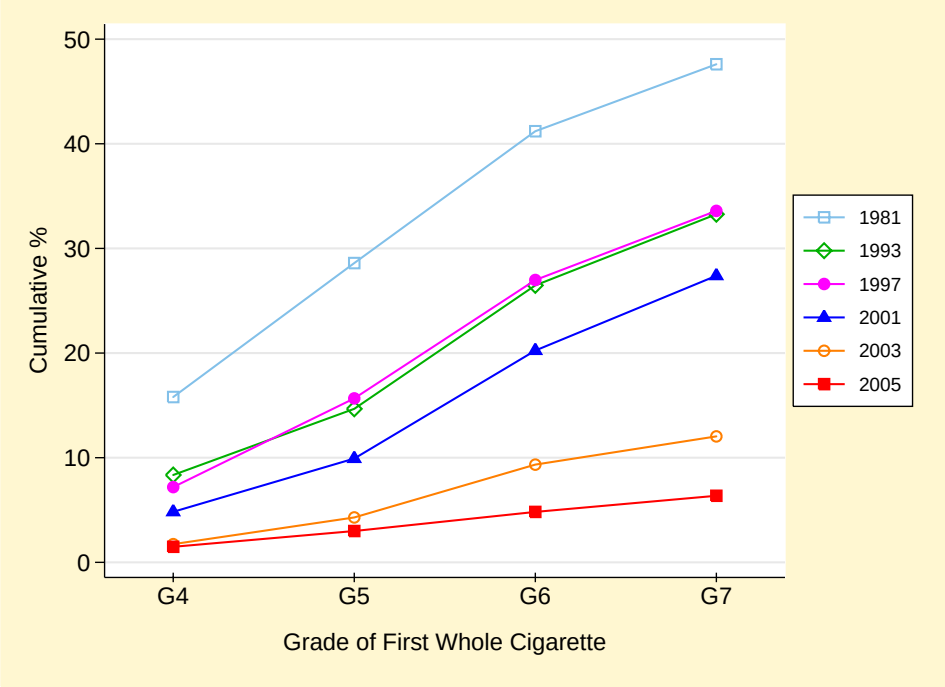


Figure 3.7.2
Grade of First Alcohol Use Among All 7th-Graders, by Year of Survey, *OSDUS* 1981–2005

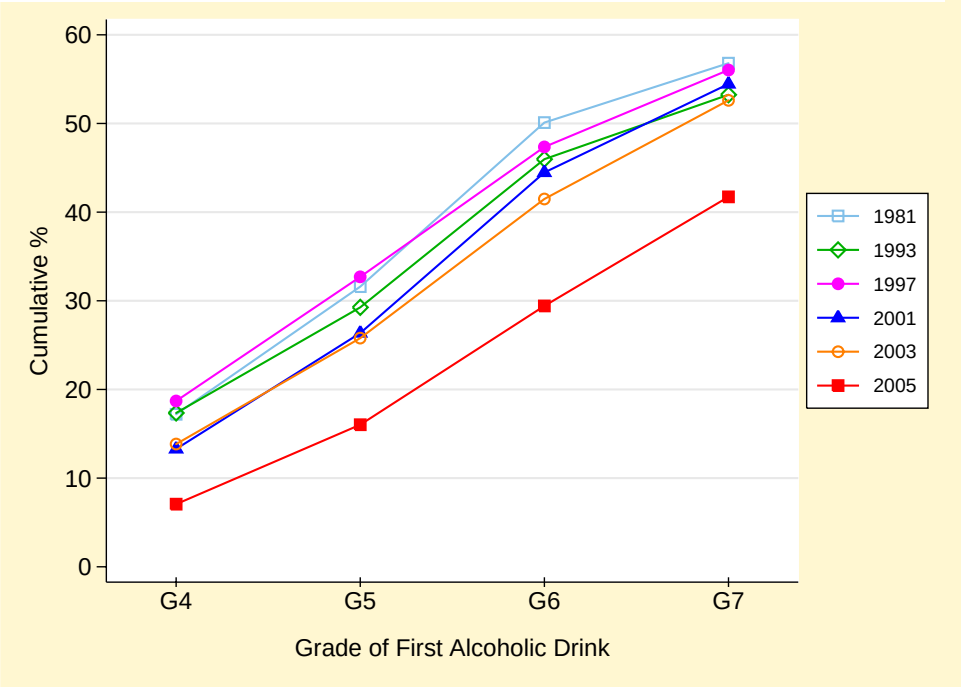


Figure 3.7.3
Grade of First Cannabis Use Among All 7th-Graders, by Year of Survey, *OSDUS* 1981–2005

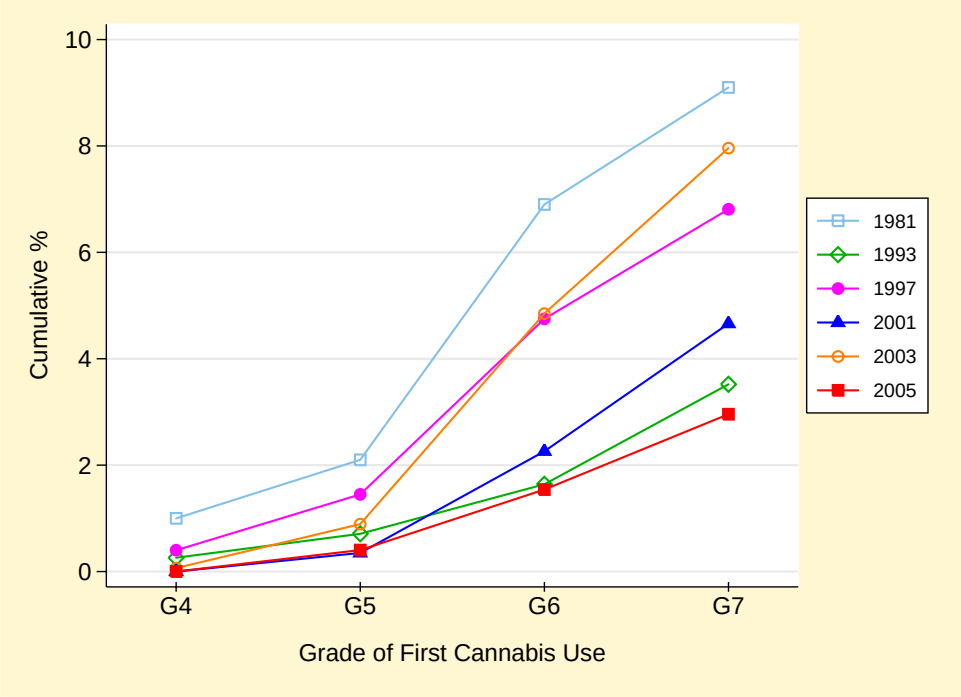


Figure 3.7.4
Percentage of 7th-Graders Reporting Smoking, Alcohol Use, and Cannabis Use During the Past Year, *OSDUS* 1977–2005

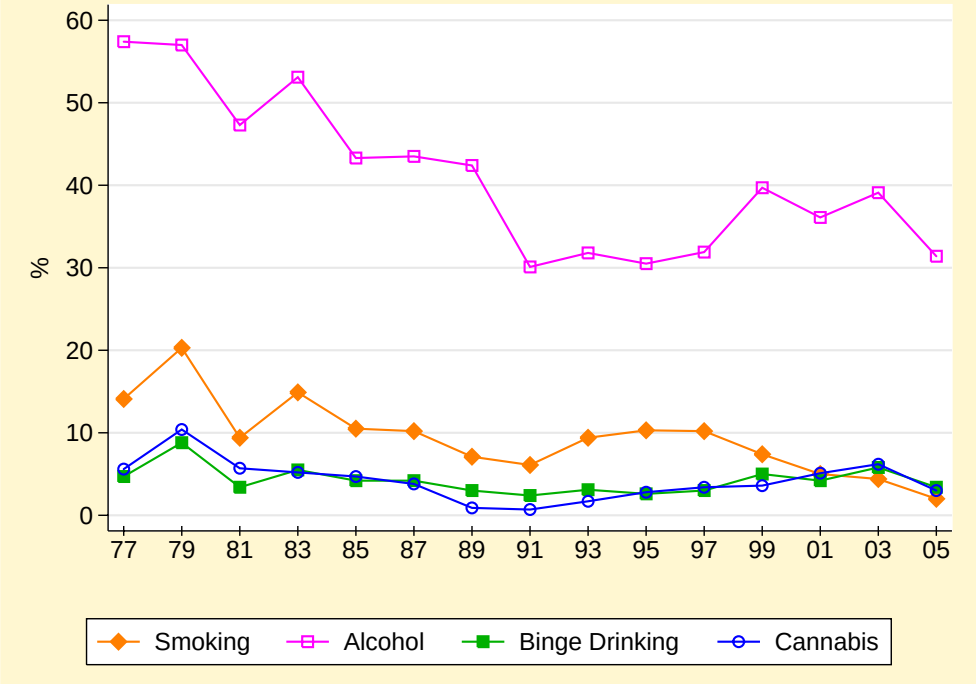


Figure 3.7.5
Percentage of 7th-Graders Reporting Inhalant Use During the Past Year, *OSDUS* 1977–2005

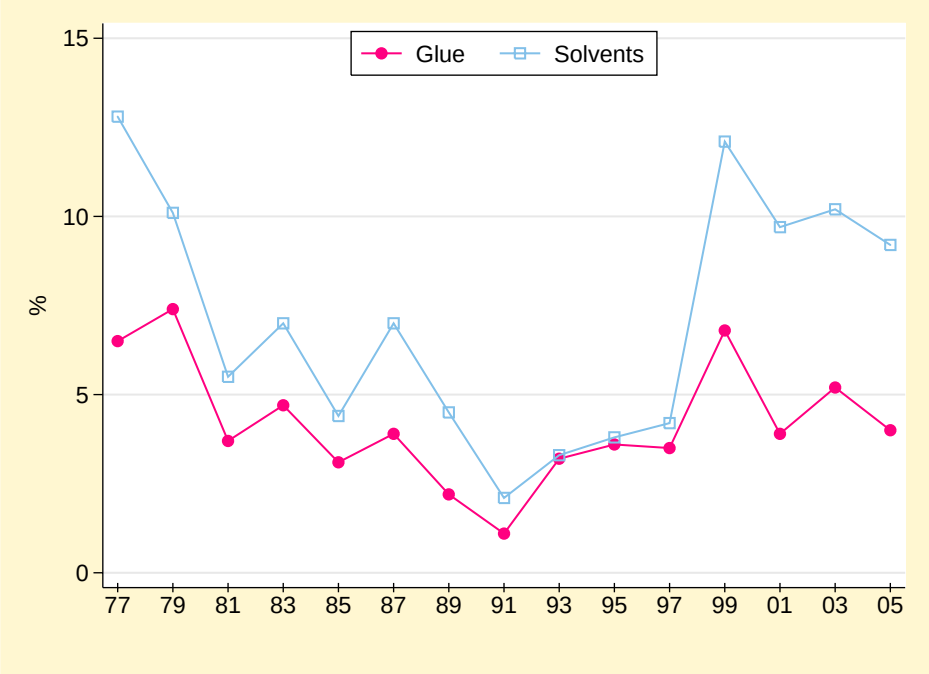
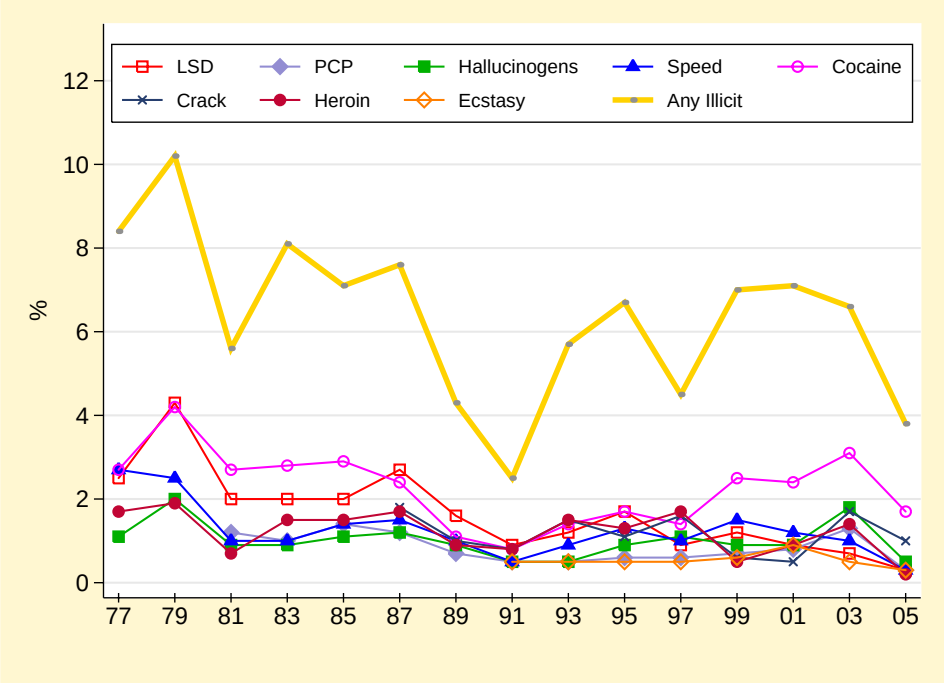


Figure 3.7.6
Percentage of 7th-Graders Reporting Illicit Drug Use During the Past Year, *OSDUS* 1977–2005



Age of Onset for Smoking, Alcohol Use and Cannabis Use, 1981 – 2005

(Figures 3.7.7 – 3.7.10)

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 2005. We selected grade 11 for two reasons: (1) it was the oldest grade for which we had data that spanned back the furthest, and (2) grade 11 is typically the peak grade of most drug use.

- In 2005, the average age of first use of cigarettes (smoking one whole cigarette) among grade 11 smokers was 13.5 years. The average age of first use of alcohol among grade 11 drinkers was 13.2 years, and the average age of first cannabis use among grade 11 users was 13.7 years.

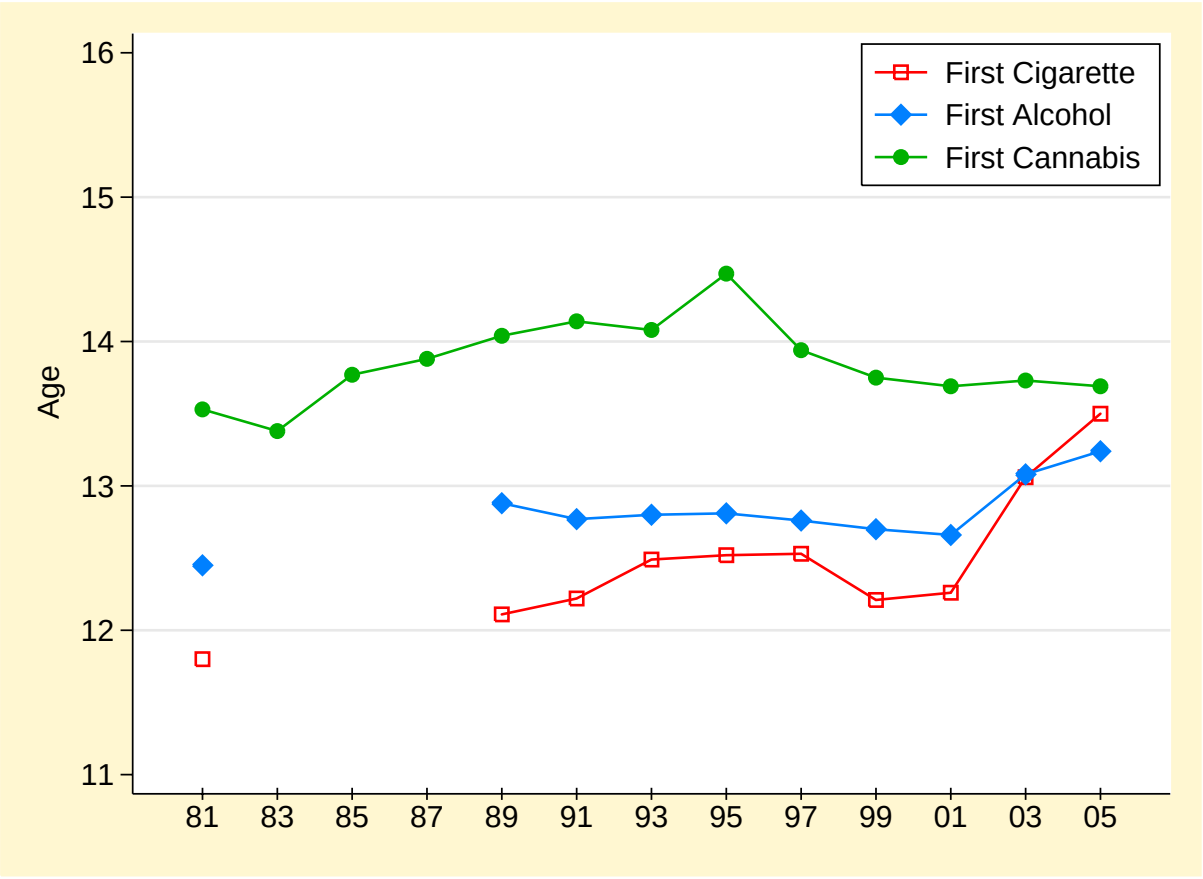
- As seen in Figures 3.7.7 and 3.7.8, the average onset age for smoking increased between 1981 and 1995, decreased between 1997 and 2001, and has increased again in recent years.

- As seen in Figures 3.7.7 and 3.7.9, the average onset age for drinking has increased somewhat since 2001.

- On the other hand, the average age of onset for cannabis use increased between 1983 and 1995, decreased until 1999, and subsequently stabilized (see Figures 3.7.7 and 3.7.10).

- Also notable in Figure 3.7.7, is that the pattern of use of these three substances had been constant since the beginning of the survey up until recent years. That is, smoking a cigarette typically occurred first, followed by drinking alcohol, and then cannabis use. However, in 2005 the onset age for alcohol use comes slightly before smoking onset. What has not changed is that cannabis use onset occurs after alcohol and cigarette use.

Figure 3.7.7
Mean Age of First Cigarette among 11th-Grade Smokers, First Alcoholic Drink among 11th-Grade Drinkers, and First Cannabis Use among 11th-Grade Users. *OSDUS* 1981–2005



	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
Cigarettes	11.85	--	--	--	12.11	12.22	12.49	12.52	12.53	12.21	12.26	13.06	13.5
Alcohol	12.45	--	--	--	12.88	12.77	12.80	12.81	12.76	12.70	12.66	13.08	13.24
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

Note: age of first cigarette and of first alcoholic drink were not asked between 1983 and 1987.

Figure 3.7.8
Grade of First Cigarette among 11th-Grade Smokers, by Year of Survey, *OSDUS* 1981–2005

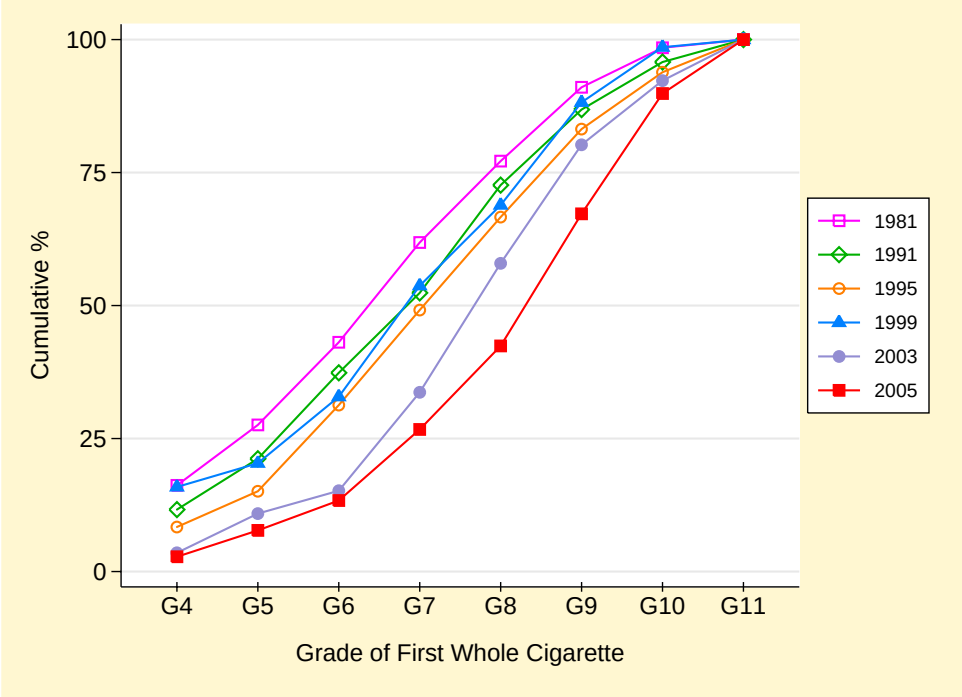


Figure 3.7.9
Grade of First Alcoholic Drink among 11th-Grade Drinkers, by Year of Survey, *OSDUS* 1981–2005

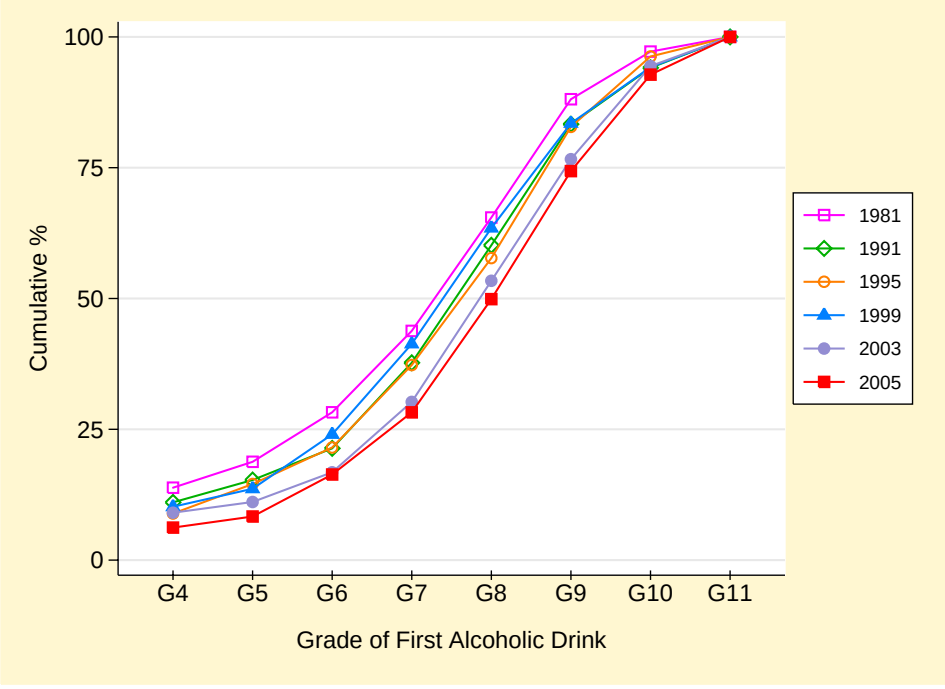
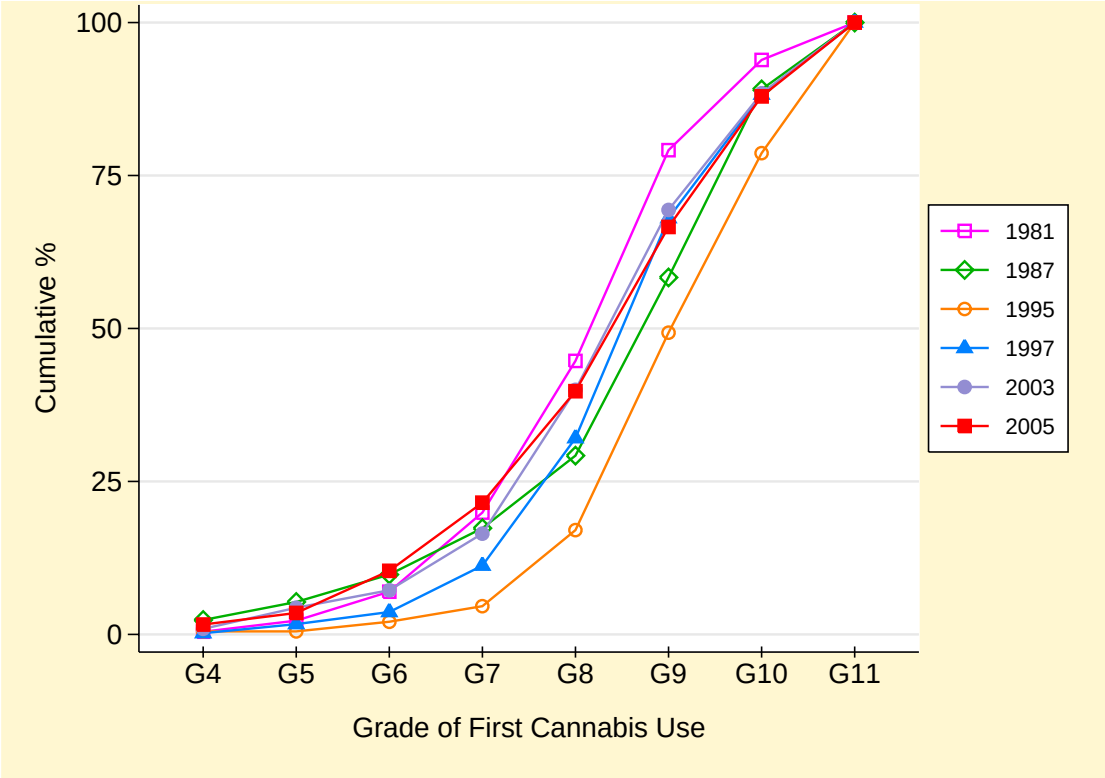


Figure 3.7.10
Grade of First Cannabis Use among 11th-Grade Users, by Year of Survey, *OSDUS* 1981–2005



3.8 Consequences and Problems Related to Substance Use

Drinking and Driving

(Table 3.8.1; Figures 3.8.1, 3.8.2)

2005: Grades 10 to 12

- In 2005, 13.6% of all drivers in grades 10 to 12 drove within an hour after consuming two or more drinks of alcohol during the 12 months before the survey.

- Male drivers are more likely than females to drink and drive (17.7% vs 8.5%).

- There is significant variation by grade, ranging from 7.6% of 10th-graders to 17.4% of 12th-graders.

- There is no significant regional variation in drinking and driving rates.

1999 – 2005: Grade 10 to 12

- As seen in Table 3.8.1, there is no significant change in the rate of drinking and driving among adolescent drivers between 1999 and 2005.

1977 – 2005: Grade 11 only

- Figure 3.8.1 shows trends in the prevalence and frequency of drinking and driving among grade 11 licensed drivers (including graduated licences). From this figure it can be seen that the rate of drinking and driving among drivers decreased non-significantly between 2003 and 2005 (12.7% vs 9.5%). Over the long-term, drinking and driving among 11th-graders has significantly declined since 1977, when it was at an all-time high.

Figure 3.8.1
Percentage of Drivers in Grades 10 to 12 Reporting Drinking and Driving at Least Once in the Past Year, by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005

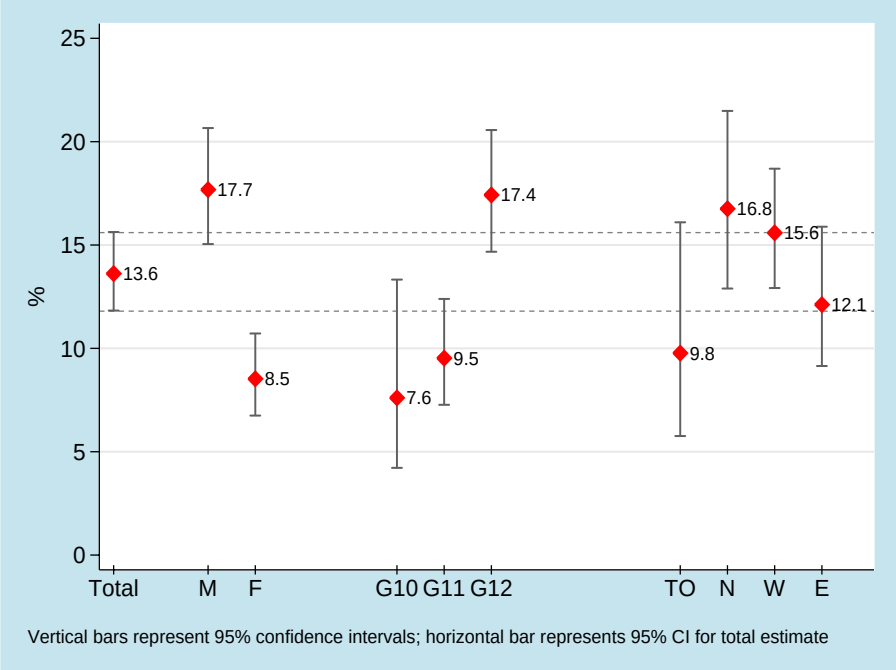
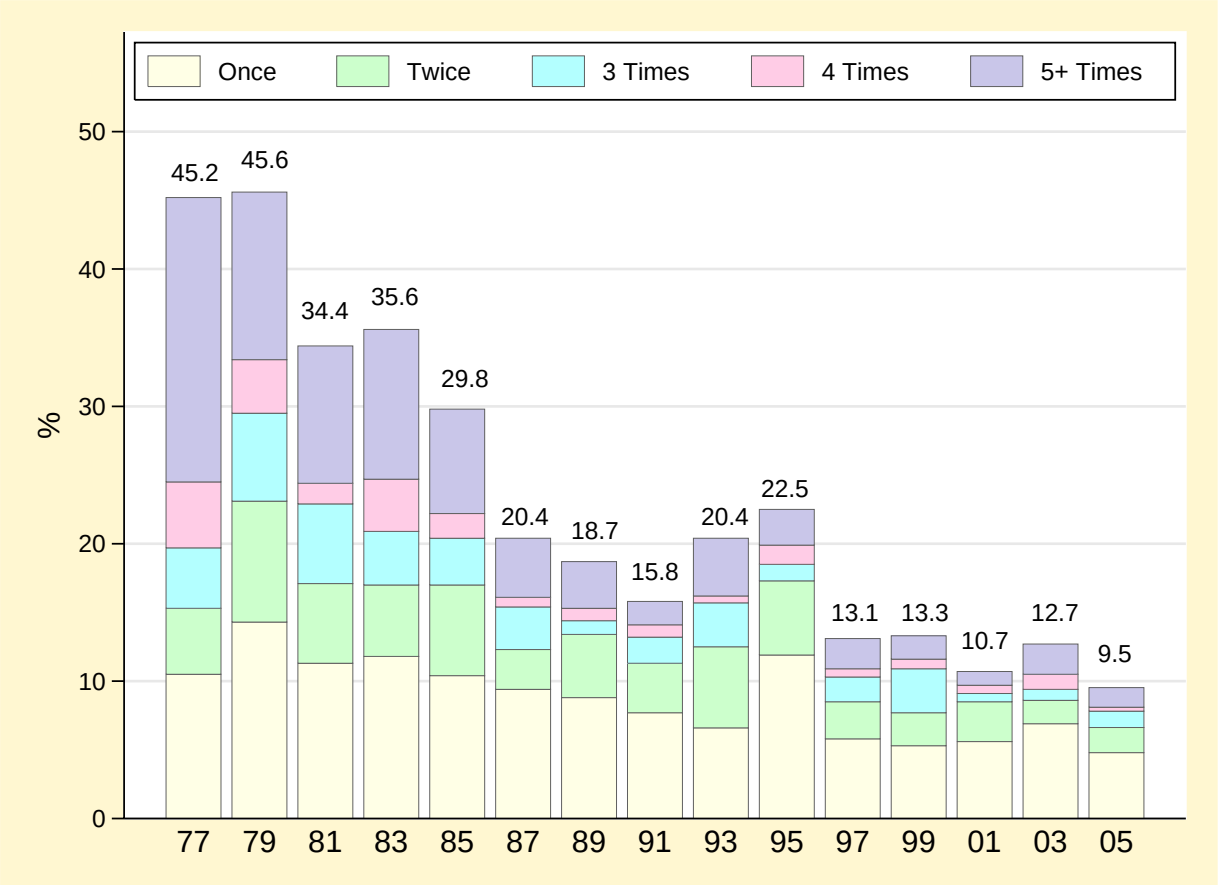


Figure 3.8.2
Driven within an Hour of Drinking Two or More Drinks (11th-Grade Licensed Drivers only), *OSDUS* 1977–2005



	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
Sample N	314	558	436	556	563	638	578	646	401	560	614	451	374	824	965
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

Table 3.8.1: Percentage Reporting *Drinking and Driving* During the Past Year, 1999 – 2005, Grades 10 to 12 with a Driver's Licence

		1999	2001	2003	2005
	(N)	**(1009)**	**(847)**	**(1973)**	**(2280)**
Total		**14.0**	**14.2**	**13.8**	**13.6**
(95% CI)		(11.1-17.6)	(11.1-17.9)	(11.9-16.0)	(11.8-15.6)
Sex					
	Males	**17.6**	**19.0**	**19.5**	**17.7**
		(14.0-21.8)	(14.2-25.1)	(16.5-22.9)	(15.0-20.7)
	Females	**9.8**	**7.4**	**7.8**	**8.5**
		(6.4-14.7)	(4.6-11.8)	(6.0-10.0)	(6.7-10.7)
Grade					
	10	**8.1**	**9.8**	**9.8**	**7.6**
		(4.0-15.5)	(4.4-20.6)	(6.1-15.4)	(4.2-13.3)
	11	**13.3**	**10.7**	**12.7**	**9.5**
		(9.1-19.4)	(8.0-14.2)	(10.3-15.6)	(7.3-12.4)
	12	**16.3**	**20.9**	**16.2**	**17.4**
		(11.4-22.8)	(15.4-27.7)	(13.1-19.8)	(14.7-20.6)
Region					
	Toronto	**7.3**	**13.2**	**12.4**	**9.8**
		(3.0-16.9)	(10.7-16.2)	(8.5-17.9)	(5.7-16.1)
	North	**26.0**	**12.5**	**16.8**	**16.8**
		(17.3-37.2)	(9.0-17.0)	(12.0-23.0)	(12.9-21.5)
	West	**13.6**	**18.5**	**13.9**	**15.6**
		(9.8-18.6)	(13.1-25.6)	(10.6-18.0)	(12.9-18.7)
	East	**12.9**	**8.2**	**13.6**	**12.1**
		(7.7-21.0)	(4.8-13.5)	(11.0-16.7)	(9.1-15.9)

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) no significant differences between 1999 and 2005.
Q: How often in the **last 12 months,** have you driven within **an hour of drinking two or more drinks** of alcohol?
Source: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Cannabis Use and Driving

(Table 3.8.2; Figure 3.8.3)

Beginning in 2001, the *OSDUS* asks students whether they had driven a vehicle within one hour of using cannabis during the past 12 months.

2005: Grades 10 to 12

- In 2005, about one-in-five (20.0%) drivers in grades 10 to 12 report driving after consuming cannabis.

- Male drivers are significantly more likely than females to use cannabis and drive (25.2% vs 13.4%).

- Drivers in 12th-grade (23.9%) are more likely to use cannabis and drive compared to 10th- and 11th-graders (about 15%).

- There is significant regional variation, with drivers in the West (24.1%) and North (21.6%) most likely to use cannabis and drive.

2001 – 2005: Grades 10 to 12

☐ As seen in Table 3.8.2, there is no significant change in the rate of using cannabis and driving among adolescent drivers between 2001 and 2005, as estimates hover at 20%.

Been a Passenger with an Intoxicated Driver

(Table 3.8.2)

Students were asked how often they had been a passenger in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, and how often they had been a passenger in a car driven by someone who had been using drugs. Both questions refer to the past 12 months before the survey.

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- The 2005 survey showed that 28.8% of students had been a passenger in a car at least once in the past year with a driver who was drinking, and 21.5% with a driver who was using drugs.

- Females (31.2%) are significantly more likely than males to be a passenger with a drinking driver (26.7%). No significant sex difference exists with respect to being a passenger with a driver who was using drugs.

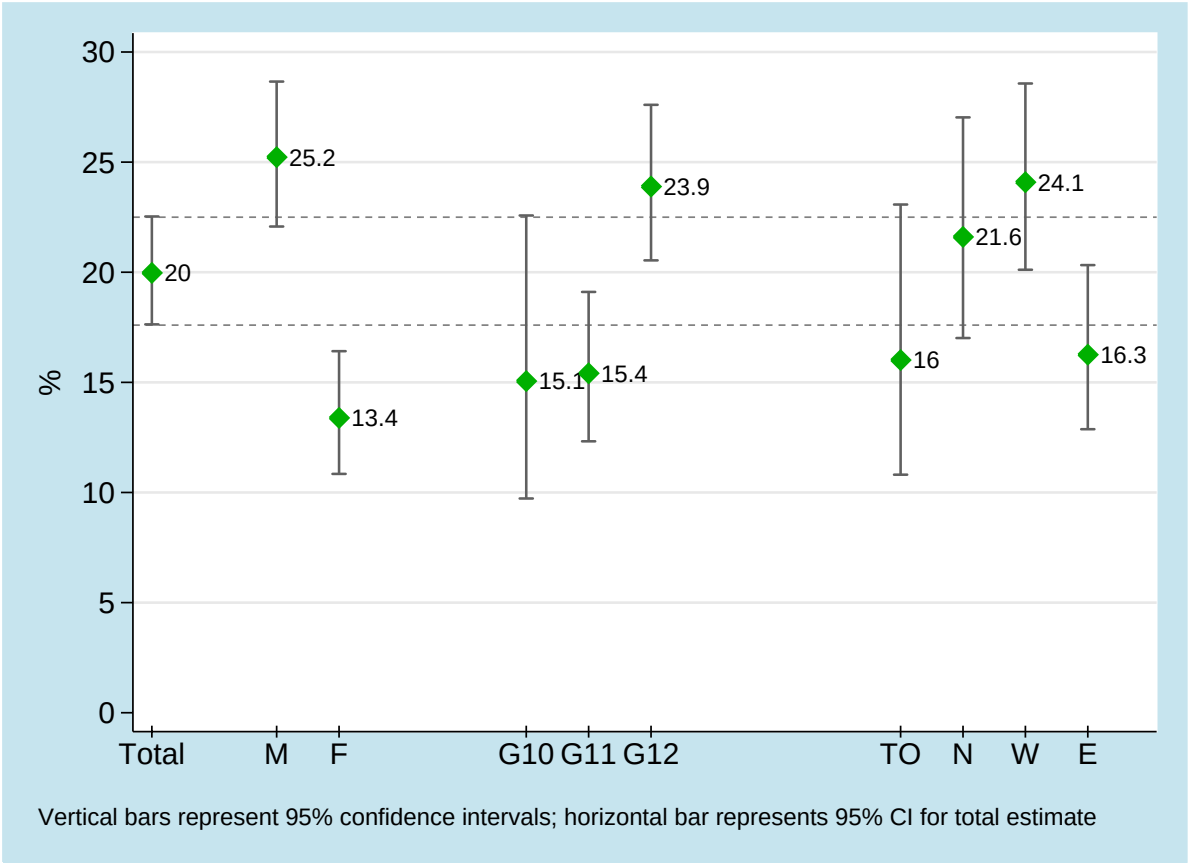
- Being a passenger with an intoxicated driver (either by alcohol or drugs) increases significantly with grade level.

- There are significant regional differences for these two estimates, with students in Toronto least likely to report both events.

2001 – 2005: Grades 7 to 12

☐ The percentage of students who report being a passenger with a driver who was drinking did not significantly change between 2001 (30.9%) and 2005 (28.8%).

Figure 3.8.3
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, *OSDUS* 2005



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

Table 3.8.2: Percentage Reporting Using Cannabis and Driving, Riding with a Driver who was Drinking, and Riding with a Driver who was using Drugs (During the Past Year), 2001 – 2005

	% *Drivers* Using Cannabis and Driving			% *All Students* Riding with a Driver who was Drinking			% *All Students* Riding with a Driver who was using Drugs	
	2001	2003	2005	2001	2003	2005	2003	2005
(N)	(400)	(1973)	(2280)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	(3464)	(4078)
Total	**19.9**	**20.1**	**20.0**	**30.9**	**29.2**	**28.8**	**22.9**	**21.5**
(95% CI)	(14.9-26.0)	(17.3-23.1)	(17.6-22.5)	(28.5-33.5)	(27.1-31.3)	(26.9-30.8)	(20.8-25.0)	(19.3-24.0)
Sex								
Males	**25.3**	**25.6**	**25.2**	**31.5**	**27.6**	**26.7**	**21.1**	**21.2**
	(17.3-35.5)	(21.4-30.2)	(22.1-28.7)	(28.2-34.9)	(25.0-30.5)	(24.3-29.2)	(18.3-24.1)	(18.3-24.5)
Females	**12.6**	**14.1**	**13.4**	**30.4**	**30.6**	**31.2**	**24.5**	**21.9**
	(8.5-18.4)	(11.3-17.6)	(10.8-16.4)	(26.7-34.3)	(27.7-33.6)	(28.5-33.9)	(21.8-27.3)	(19.3-24.7)
Grade								
7	—	—	—	**17.5**	**21.2**	**17.7**	**9.4**	**6.1**
				(12.9-23.4)	(16.6-26.8)	(14.1-22.0)	(6.1-14.1)	(3.6-10.0)
8	—	—	—	**23.2**	**25.2**	**19.9**	**11.1**	**9.2**
				(16.5-31.5)	(21.1-29.8)	(16.7-23.5)	(8.0-15.3)	(6.3-13.2)
9	—	—	—	**31.5**	**24.0**	**27.3**	**17.4**	**15.2**
				(25.1-38.6)	(20.1-28.4)	(23.2-31.9)	(14.0-21.3)	(11.8-19.2)
10	**18.9**	**15.9**	**15.1**	**36.0**	**30.2**	**28.9**	**23.3**	**23.6**
	(9.6-33.9)	(11.3-21.9)	(9.7-22.6)	(30.8-41.7)	(25.5-35.4)	(24.5-33.7)	(19.0-28.3)	(20.0-27.7)
11	**18.9**	**18.0**	**15.4**	**40.0**	**38.3**	**36.5**	**33.8**	**34.7**
	(12.7-27.3)	(14.4-22.3)	(12.3-19.1)	(33.4-46.9)	(33.9-42.8)	(31.9-41.2)	(28.7-39.3)	(31.2-38.3)
12	**21.6**	**23.3**	**23.9**	**36.2**	**34.1**	**39.4**	**37.0**	**38.0**
	(14.1-31.7)	(18.9-28.3)	(20.5-27.6)	(28.9-44.1)	(30.1-38.2)	(34.8-44.3)	(31.4-43.0)	(33.7-42.5)
Region								
Toronto	**13.7**	**13.8**	**16.0**	**26.1**	**27.1**	**21.3**	**20.7**	**15.3**
	(6.1-28.0)	(10.0-19.4)	(10.8-23.1)	(19.0-34.6)	(21.6-33.4)	(18.6-24.3)	(17.0-25.0)	(11.6-20.0)
North	**17.5**	**24.7**	**21.6**	**34.7**	**29.8**	**31.7**	**27.0**	**27.2**
	(10.9-27.1)	(16.3-35.6)	(17.0-27.0)	(30.9-38.8)	(26.0-33.8)	(26.7-37.2)	(21.7-33.2)	(23.6-31.3)
West	**23.9**	**21.0**	**24.1**	**32.8**	**32.5**	**30.0**	**22.7**	**23.6**
	(17.2-32.2)	(17.0-25.7)	(20.1-28.6)	(29.2-36.5)	(29.4-35.6)	(26.9-33.3)	(19.9-25.8)	(20.5-27.0)
East	**16.7**	**20.3**	**16.3**	**30.2**	**25.1**	**31.2**	**23.2**	**20.9**
	(7.8-32.1)	(15.2-26.6)	(12.9-20.3)	(26.5-34.2)	(21.6-28.9)	(27.6-35.1)	(18.9-28.0)	(16.6-26.1)

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) all items are based on a random half sample in each year, except for cannabis and driving in 2003 and 2005.

Q: How often in the **last 12 months** have you **driven within an hour of using marijuana or hashish**? 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Drug Use Problem

(Table 3.8.3; Figure 3.8.4)

The 2003 and 2005 surveys included the six-item "CRAFFT" screener in order to gauge drug use problems experienced by students (Knight et al., 1999). The six items (outlined in Table 3.8.3) pertain to problems experienced during the past 12 months. A total of two or more problems identifies adolescents who may have a drug use problem – that is, those who may be in need of treatment.

2005: 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 22%), followed by using drugs to relax or feel better (about 16%).

- 16.4% of students report at least two of the six CRAFFT symptoms.

- There is no sex difference with respect to experiencing a drug use problem: 17.3% of males and 15.5% of females.

- There is significant grade variation: reports of drug problems are lowest among 7th-graders (2.4%) and highest among 12th-graders (28.3%).

- Although Toronto students are least likely to report a drug use problem, the regional differences are not statistically significant.

2005 vs 2003: Grades 7 to 12

- The proportion of students in 2005 (16.4%) that report at least two symptoms is not significantly different from that found in 2003 (17.5%).

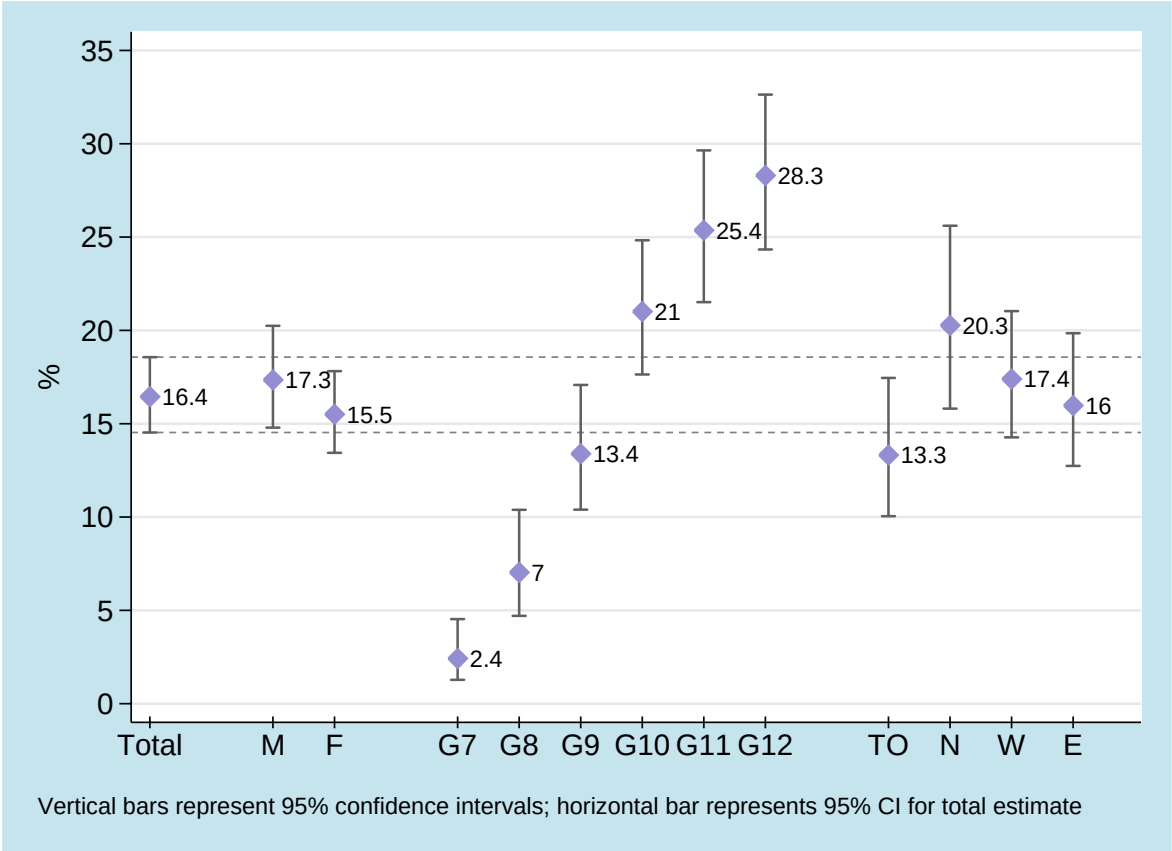
Table 3.8.3: Percentage of the *Total Sample* Reporting a Drug Use Problem ("CRAFFT") During the Past Year, Grades 7 to 12, 2005

CRAFFT Item	% "yes" among the Total Sample (N=4,078)
"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)?	21.5
2. did you use drugs to **r**elax, feel better about yourself, or fit in?	16.0
3. did you use drugs while you were by yourself (**a**lone)?	9.5
4. did you **f**orget things you did while using drugs?	8.3
5. did your **f**amily or friends tell you that you should cut down on your use of drugs?	4.7
6. did you get into **t**rouble while using drugs?	5.4
CRAFFT 2+ Score	**16.4**
(95% CI)	**(14.5-18.6)**

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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Figure 3.8.4
Percentage Reporting a Drug Use Problem (CRAFFT 2+) by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



Problematic Consequences Due to Substance Use

(Table 3.8.4)

2005: Grades 7 to 12

Table 3.8.4 shows the percentage of 7th- to 12th-graders reporting problematic consequences from alcohol and drug use, experienced during their lifetime.

- Among all students, 4.6% report being arrested or warned by the police about their drinking, and 3.1% report being arrested or warned about their drug use.

- A small percentage (0.7%) of all students report having seen a doctor or visited a hospital because of their drinking. A similar percentage (0.9%) reports seeing a doctor because of their drug use.

1999 – 2005: 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 – 2005: Grades 7, 9, 11

☐ No major long-term changes in alcohol- or drug-related consequences are evident.

Table 3.8.4: Percentage of Total Sample Reporting Lifetime Alcohol and Drug Use Problems, 1981 – 2005

	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])										(4447)	(3898)	(6616)	(3648)
(N[2])	(3010)	(3614)	(3146)	(3376)	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(2013)	(3389)	(1862)
Ever Arrested or Warned by Police Because of Your Use of Alcohol													
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.7	5.4	5.4	4.6
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
Ever Arrested or Warned by Police Because of Your Use of Drugs													
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	3.7	4.4	3.1
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
Ever Seen a Doctor or Been in Hospital Because of Your Use of Alcohol													
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.7
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
Ever Seen a Doctor or Been in Hospital Because of Your Use of Drugs													
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9
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
Ever Talked to a School Counsellor, Nurse or Teacher Because of Your Use of Alcohol													
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	0.6	0.7	--
Total[2]	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.6	--
Ever Talked to a School Counsellor, Nurse or Teacher Because of Your Use of Drugs													
Total[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.0	1.2	--
Total[2]	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	--

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; (6) the counsellor/nurse/teacher question was not in the 2005 survey.

Source: *OSDUS*, 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 2005, 0.7% (0.5%-1.0%, 95% CI) of students indicated that they had received either alcohol and/or drug treatment (data not tabled). This estimate represents about 6,400 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12.

- The 2005 percentage of students in grades 7 to 12 who sought treatment is significantly lower compared with the 2003 estimate (1.4%).

Coexisting Alcohol and Mental Health Problems

(Figures 3.8.5, 3.8.6)

In addition to substance problem indicators, the 2005 *OSDUS* also contains indicators of poor mental health. Specifically, the survey included 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 3.8.5 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.

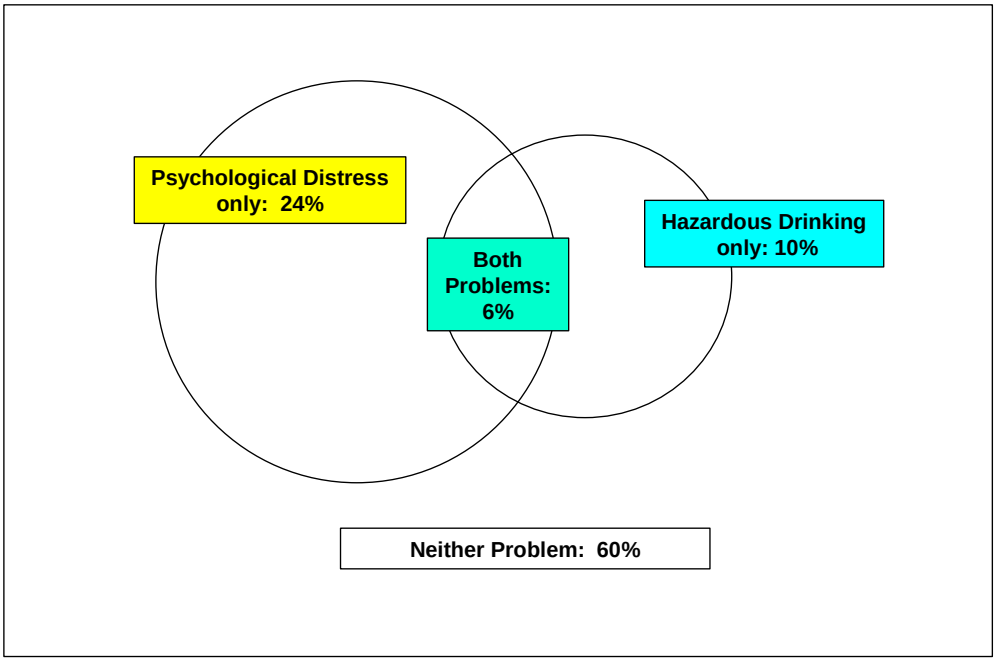
- In 2005, 6.2% of all students (62,000 Ontario students) report both alcohol problems and elevated psychological distress.

- Females are more likely than males to report coexisting problems (7.6% vs 4.8%).

- Coexisting problems increase with grade, from 1.5% of 7th-graders to 11.6% of 12th-graders.

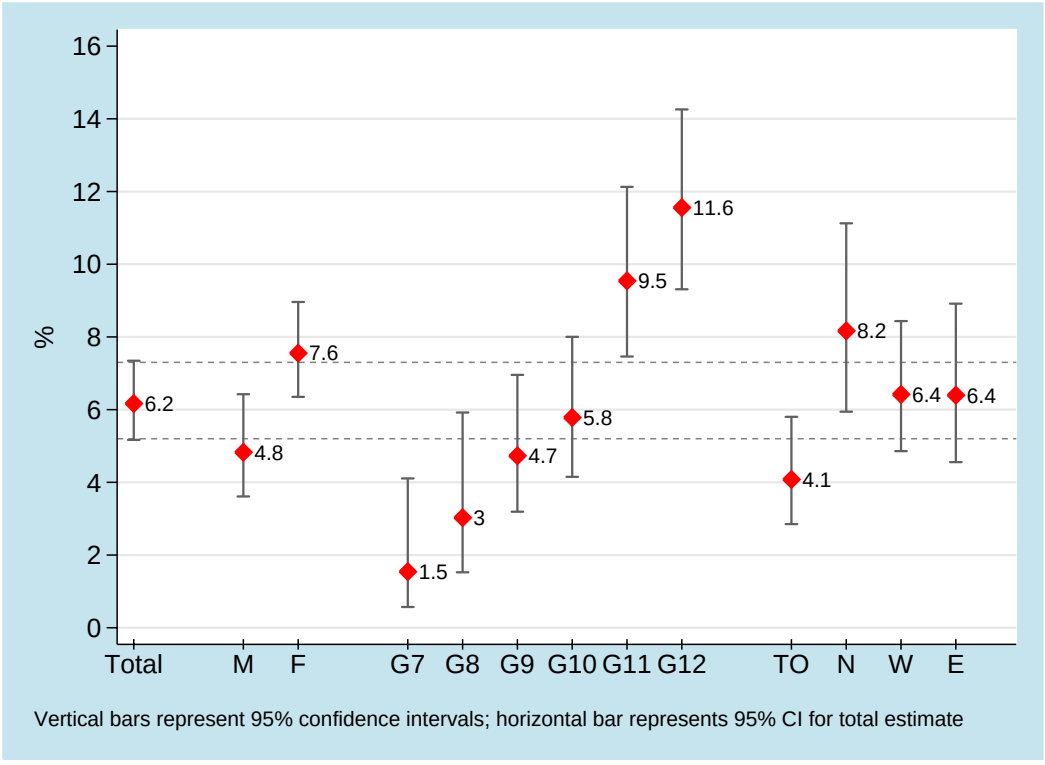
- There are no significant regional differences in experiencing coexisting problems.

Figure 3.8.5
Coexisting Problems: Hazardous Drinking and Elevated Psychological Distress, OSDUS 2005 (Grades 7 to 12)



Based on a random half sample, N=4078

Figure 3.8.6
Percentage Reporting Coexisting Hazardous Drinking and Elevated Psychological Distress by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



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

3.9 Attitudes and Perceptions

Perceptions of Risk and Disapproval

(Tables 3.9.1, 3.9.2)

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, 2005). Because the *OSDUS* 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 3.9.1, we display the percentage of students who perceive "**great risk"** that people will harm themselves if they used various drugs. In Table 3.9.2, we display the percentage of students who "**strongly disapprove"** of people aged 18 and older using particular drugs.

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- Among the drug behaviours surveyed, students feel that the greatest risk of harm is associated with regular marijuana use (53.4%), followed by trying ecstasy (39.5%), trying cocaine (35.9%), trying LSD (34.2%), daily drinking (31.7%), daily smoking (27.9%), and trying cannabis (20.6%).

- Perceptions of risk increase significantly with grade for daily drinking, trying cocaine, LSD, and ecstasy, but decrease with grade for cannabis (trying and regular use).

- Almost half of students strongly disapprove of trying ecstasy (49.7%), trying LSD (47.6%), smoking marijuana regularly (46.9%), and trying cocaine (45.3%). A smaller magnitude (less than one-third) of students strongly disapproves of daily drinking and trying cannabis.

1999 – 2005: Grades 7 to 12

- In 2003, there was a significant increase in the perception of great risk in trying ecstasy (32.2% in 2001 vs 39.5% in 2003) and this perception remains stable in 2005 (39.5%). There was also a parallel increase in the percentage who strongly disapprove of trying ecstasy (38.8% in 2001 vs 49.7% in 2005).

- Between 1999 and 2005, there was a significant increase in the percentage of students who believe there is great risk in trying LSD (from 28.9% to 34.2%) and a parallel increase in the disapproval of trying LSD (from 38.1% to 47.6%).

- Between 2003 and 2005, there was a significant increase in the percentage of students who believe there is great risk in smoking 1 or 2 cigarettes a day, from 24.0% to 27.9%.

- Between 1999 and 2005, there was also a significant increase in the disapproval of trying cannabis, from 26.3% up to 31.4% in 2005.

1989 – 2005: Grades 7, 9, 11

- Over the long-term, risk perceptions surrounding the use of most of the substances asked about declined somewhat in the late 1990s, but are now slowly increasing once again, with the exception of daily alcohol use – which has shown little movement over time.

- Disapproval of using cannabis declined in the late 1980s and early 1990s, but seems to be on a gradual increasing trend beginning after 1997. Disapproval of trying cocaine has declined only slightly since 1989. In contrast, since 1997, there has been a gradual increase the disapproval of trying LSD. Disapproval of daily drinking has not changed significantly since 1989.

Table 3.9.1: Percentage Reporting *Great Risk* in Using Drugs by Grade, 1989 – 2005

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])						**(4447)**	**(1837)**	**(3152)**	**(3648)**
(N[2])	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(953)**	**(1618)**	**(1862)**
Great Risk in Drinking 1 or 2 Drinks Daily									
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**32.4**	**29.0**	**31.4**	**31.7**
Total [2]	**36.2**	**31.8**	**30.5**	**27.8**	**30.0**	**32.5**	**28.0**	**30.9**	**30.0**
Grade 7	28.4	23.1	21.5	21.6	21.1	23.1	24.3	25.4	19.8
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	27.0	22.2	24.9	23.2
Grade 9	38.2	28.8	31.2	27.4	32.6	34.4	26.2	30.0	36.6
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	31.7	30.6	32.9	34.5
Grade 11	41.8	42.7	37.3	33.5	34.9	38.0	33.7	36.3	32.6
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	38.7	39.7	36.8	40.6
Great Risk in Trying Cannabis Once or Twice									
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**19.2**	**19.7**	**19.2**	**20.6**
Total [2]	**29.1**	**32.4**	**28.5**	**21.7**	**20.1**	**19.4**	**18.8**	**19.9**	**22.8**
Grade 7	39.3	37.0	35.3	34.1	33.4	28.4	27.0	30.8	32.7
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	27.7	30.5	29.4	24.7
Grade 9	29.4	35.4	29.6	21.4	17.6	16.6	18.5	18.8	21.8
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	13.9	16.6	13.3	18.9
Grade 11	18.0	25.2	21.8	11.6	11.6	15.2	11.1	12.4	14.9
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	13.8	16.0	14.6	12.9
Great Risk in Smoking Marijuana Regularly									
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**52.2**	**49.4**	**54.9**	**53.4**
Total [2]	**75.4**	**73.3**	**70.2**	**60.1**	**57.6**	**53.2**	**48.3**	**56.5**	**53.0**
Grade 7	72.3	72.0	69.9	67.6	65.9	63.6	61.1	69.4	59.2
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	60.2	58.7	66.8	59.5
Grade 9	78.8	74.0	73.7	64.1	59.4	53.1	47.8	55.4	53.6
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	45.5	48.2	48.4	54.9
Grade 11	74.6	73.8	66.9	50.0	49.2	44.9	36.8	47.4	46.8
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	45.2	44.4	46.8	47.8
Great Risk in Trying Cocaine Once or Twice									
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**33.3**	**31.8**	**33.7**	**35.9**
Total [2]	**36.7**	**42.1**	**38.2**	**35.6**	**35.3**	**32.5**	**30.2**	**31.6**	**33.4**
Grade 7	35.1	37.8	30.5	27.1	27.7	23.8	21.4	19.0	25.8
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	28.0	28.1	29.4	28.7
Grade 9	40.7	41.3	37.1	34.8	33.0	27.8	30.0	32.0	34.8
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	35.4	34.3	33.7	37.6
Grade 11	33.2	46.8	45.6	43.6	43.8	45.1	38.8	41.2	38.8
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	40.8	40.2	44.0	46.6
Great Risk in Trying LSD Once or Twice									
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**28.9**	**28.6**	**32.0**	**34.2** [b]
Total [2]	—	—	—	—	**36.8**	**28.8**	**27.1**	**30.5**	**31.9**
Grade 7	—	—	—	—	39.6	21.9	19.7	17.8	22.9
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	25.7	25.4	26.0	26.4
Grade 9	—	—	—	—	33.4	30.0	25.8	34.0	32.2
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	28.3	28.8	33.7	35.6
Grade 11	—	—	—	—	38.0	33.0	35.8	37.0	39.8
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	34.1	40.2	40.0	45.3

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N^1)						**(4447)**	**(1837)**	**(3152)**	**(3648)**	
(N^2)	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(953)**	**(1618)**	**(1862)**	
Great Risk in Trying Ecstasy Once or Twice										
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	**32.2**	**39.5**	**39.5**	[b]
Grade 7							25.5	23.3	27.6	
Grade 8							27.3	38.7	32.4	
Grade 9							31.7	38.7	39.7	
Grade 10							31.3	43.5	42.9	
Grade 11							39.4	43.4	42.8	
Grade 12							39.8	46.9	48.8	
Great Risk in Smoking 1 or 2 Cigarettes Daily										
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**24.0**	**27.9**	[a]
Grade 7								20.4	23.2	
Grade 8								21.4	19.6	
Grade 9								22.5	28.0	
Grade 10								23.8	31.4	
Grade 11								26.0	28.8	
Grade 12								29.2	34.6	

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) based on random half samples in 2001 to 2005; (4) [a] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01 (vs. 2001 for ecstasy).
Q: How much do you think **people risk harming themselves** (physically or in other ways) if they…[behaviour]?
Source: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.9.2: Percentage *Strongly Disapproving* of Drug Use by Grade, 1989 – 2005

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])						**(4447)**	**(1837)**	**(3152)**	**(3648)**
(N[2])	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(953)**	**(1618)**	**(1862)**
Strongly Disapprove of Drinking 1 or 2 Drinks Daily									
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**26.0**	**24.0**	**27.8**	**29.6**
Total [2]	**29.7**	**31.0**	**28.0**	**24.9**	**23.8**	**28.2**	**24.5**	**28.0**	**28.5**
Grade 7	35.9	33.9	30.6	28.8	30.4	32.4	29.8	34.0	34.0
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	25.8	23.6	30.6	30.2
Grade 9	27.2	29.0	29.5	24.2	22.3	28.7	23.6	27.8	26.8
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	21.2	22.6	27.0	31.2
Grade 11	26.3	30.2	24.6	22.3	19.7	24.2	20.4	23.4	25.4
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	24.8	25.5	30.1
Strongly Disapprove of Trying Cannabis Once or Twice									
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**26.3**	**28.0**	**28.8**	**31.4** [b]
Total [2]	**43.1**	**45.9**	**38.6**	**30.9**	**26.4**	**28.2**	**29.8**	**29.6**	**33.0**
Grade 7	59.1	57.9	48.7	47.6	44.0	44.3	48.2	47.3	49.1
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	35.0	38.6	38.6	43.2
Grade 9	37.9	48.4	39.0	30.5	22.3	25.7	23.7	26.4	28.8
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	18.4	19.0	27.5	31.0
Grade 11	32.8	32.5	30.1	17.7	15.5	18.2	19.4	18.9	22.8
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	16.1	22.5	19.0	18.0
Strongly Disapprove of Smoking Marijuana Regularly									
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**43.4**	**39.9**	**47.1**	**46.9**
Total [2]	**62.5**	**62.0**	**56.8**	**49.6**	**44.1**	**44.9**	**41.8**	**47.8**	**48.0**
Grade 7	73.7	72.1	66.8	65.0	61.3	63.6	64.0	66.6	63.7
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	53.5	53.5	62.3	57.8
Grade 9	59.5	62.5	54.6	50.5	40.8	43.6	34.3	47.7	45.7
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	35.7	30.6	42.4	44.4
Grade 11	54.6	52.4	50.8	36.4	32.8	31.2	29.8	33.0	36.4
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	33.2	30.1	36.8	37.1
Strongly Disapprove of Trying Cocaine Once or Twice									
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**40.1**	**38.7**	**44.9**	**45.3**
Total [2]	**50.6**	**55.6**	**48.3**	**46.1**	**41.2**	**41.1**	**39.1**	**43.7**	**43.2**
Grade 7	58.6	59.6	47.7	45.7	44.9	44.6	45.3	48.9	49.4
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	39.9	37.4	43.7	45.5
Grade 9	48.5	54.5	46.4	42.6	37.3	35.5	34.9	41.5	38.8
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	35.0	37.6	46.3	46.3
Grade 11	44.9	53.1	50.6	49.8	41.7	44.7	38.4	41.7	42.0
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	41.5	40.2	48.4	49.6
Strongly Disapprove of Trying LSD Once or Twice									
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**38.1**	**40.1**	**45.5**	**47.6** [b]
Total [2]	—	—	—	—	**37.9**	**39.8**	**40.5**	**44.1**	**47.1**
Grade 7	—	—	—	—	44.1	45.2	47.4	48.9	53.7
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	41.1	39.6	45.5	46.4
Grade 9	—	—	—	—	34.6	38.0	35.8	42.3	43.0
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	28.1	39.0	47.0	46.1
Grade 11	—	—	—	—	35.5	37.8	39.5	42.2	45.4
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	37.1	40.9	48.3	51.2

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N^1)						**(4447)**	**(1837)**	**(3152)**	**(3648)**
(N^2)	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(953)**	**(1618)**	**(1862)**
Strongly Disapprove of Trying Ecstasy Once or Twice									
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	**38.8**	**48.9**	**49.7** [b]
Grade 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.6	54.0	54.8
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.3	50.6	51.2
Grade 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.1	48.5	45.2
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.6	51.1	47.7
Grade 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.7	43.0	47.6
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.8	47.4	51.9

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) based on random half samples in 2001 to 2005; (4) no significant differences between 2003 and 2005; [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01 (vs. 2001 for ecstasy).

Q: Do you **disapprove of people (18 or older**) doing the following…[behaviour]?

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

Perceived Drug Availability

(Table 3.9.3)

In this section, we present the percentage reporting that it is "**easy"** or **"very easy"** to get alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, LSD, and ecstasy.

2005: Grades 7 to 12

- In 2005, the perception of easy availability was highest for cigarettes and alcohol (both 57%), followed by cannabis (45.8%), ecstasy (19.3%), cocaine (17.3%), and LSD (12.1%).

- Not surprisingly, as grade increases, students are more likely to report that these drugs are easy to get.

1999 – 2005: Grades 7 to 12

- Over the short-term, the perceived availability of alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, LSD, and ecstasy has significantly declined.

1989 – 2005: Grades 7, 9, 11

- 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.

Table 3.9.3: Percentage Reporting "Easy" or "Very Easy" to Obtain Alcohol, Cannabis, Cocaine, LSD, and Ecstasy, 1989 – 2005

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
(N[1])						(4447)	(1837)	(3152)	(3648)	
(N[2])	(3040)	(2961)	(2617)	(2907)	(3072)	(2421)	(953)	(1618)	(1862)	
ALCOHOL										
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**66.9**	**67.3**	**66.4**	**56.9**	ab
Total [2]	**59.4**	**62.3**	**63.4**	**68.1**	**64.3**	**64.4**	**62.1**	**63.0**	**51.2**	
Grade 7	38.1	40.1	42.8	43.7	40.8	33.8	31.9	33.8	24.6	
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	47.9	52.3	43.9	32.8	
Grade 9	60.1	62.6	64.8	69.1	63.8	66.6	68.8	66.2	53.0	
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	79.2	80.0	75.1	66.0	
Grade 11	80.8	81.7	78.4	87.2	84.5	87.2	85.1	82.6	74.5	
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	87.6	89.6	86.7	83.8	
CANNABIS										
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**51.6**	**53.4**	**51.4**	**45.8**	ab
Total [2]	**24.4**	**25.4**	**29.8**	**43.0**	**52.3**	**48.0**	**50.5**	**47.4**	**39.7**	
Grade 7	5.1	4.8	7.1	12.7	17.3	12.2	14.9	14.5	8.9	
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	30.9	27.6	28.4	21.4	
Grade 9	26.9	22.3	28.0	45.1	51.1	50.3	59.5	51.6	43.8	
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	66.7	68.6	63.5	58.1	
Grade 11	42.0	47.7	50.2	66.4	77.3	75.2	76.6	70.6	64.2	
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	76.2	73.6	70.9	71.3	
COCAINE										
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**19.6**	**21.6**	**21.1**	**17.3**	a
Total [2]	**13.7**	**12.7**	**13.7**	**15.0**	**15.0**	**19.2**	**21.8**	**19.7**	**15.8**	
Grade 7	5.2	4.5	5.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.9	7.1	4.6	
Grade 8	—	—	—	—	—	12.7	9.2	10.5	4.7	
Grade 9	14.4	12.5	12.9	15.7	15.1	19.6	26.3	21.2	15.8	
Grade 10	—	—	—	—	—	23.6	24.4	24.4	20.6	
Grade 11	21.9	20.6	21.6	21.5	22.1	29.5	31.4	28.8	26.3	
Grade 12	—	—	—	—	—	25.1	32.5	31.5	28.5	
LSD										
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	**25.2**	**20.0**	**15.6**	**12.1**	ab
Total [2]				**33.2**	**24.2**	**23.9**	**18.8**	**15.4**	**11.1**	
Grade 7				8.7	5.0	3.8	5.2	3.6	3.3	
Grade 8				—	—	13.6	7.1	6.2	3.2	
Grade 9				29.7	23.1	23.6	21.3	13.9	10.6	
Grade 10				—	—	33.3	24.9	19.3	17.4	
Grade 11				56.9	41.6	40.9	30.6	25.7	18.9	
Grade 12				—	—	35.2	34.3	20.1	17.6	
ECSTASY										
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	**27.1**	**19.9**	**19.3**	b
Grade 7							3.9	4.7	3.7	
Grade 8							12.2	6.2	5.3	
Grade 9							28.7	14.4	16.8	
Grade 10							37.4	22.3	23.8	
Grade 11							36.8	33.3	32.2	
Grade 12							46.0	34.7	30.9	

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N^1)						**(4447)**	**(1837)**	**(3152)**	**(3648)**
(N^2)	**(3040)**	**(2961)**	**(2617)**	**(2907)**	**(3072)**	**(2421)**	**(953)**	**(1618)**	**(1862)**
CIGARETTES									
Total [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**56.9**
Grade 7									18.5
Grade 8									29.4
Grade 9									58.1
Grade 10									67.8
Grade 11									76.1
Grade 12									83.6

Notes: (1) based on Grades 7-12 (full sample); (2) based on Grades 7, 9, and 11 only (long-term sample); (3) based on random half samples in each year (except for alcohol); (4) [a] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

The Association between Drug Use and Attitudes

(Figures 3.9.1 – 3.9.4)

This section presents the relationship between substance use, perceptions of great risk of harm, disapproval, and availability, between 1989 and 2005. 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 3.9.1 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 3.9.2 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 2001 covaries with a decline in perceived availability, increased perceived risk (although grade variation exists) and increased disapproval.

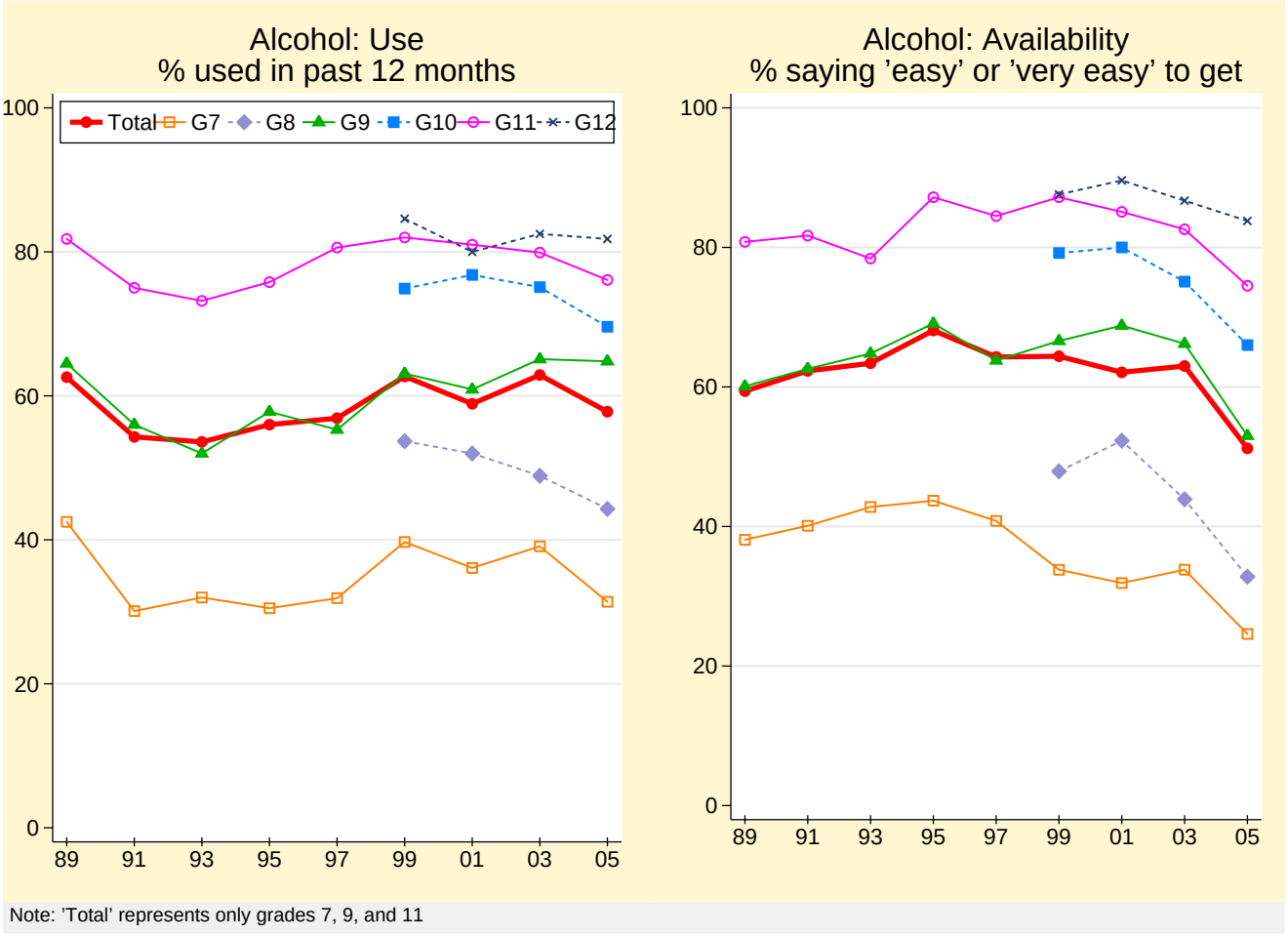
Cocaine

Figure 3.9.3 shows the association between cocaine use, perceived risk, disapproval, and availability. Up until 2003, rates of use increased as did perceived availability. However, while availability significantly declined in 2005, cocaine use remained stable. 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

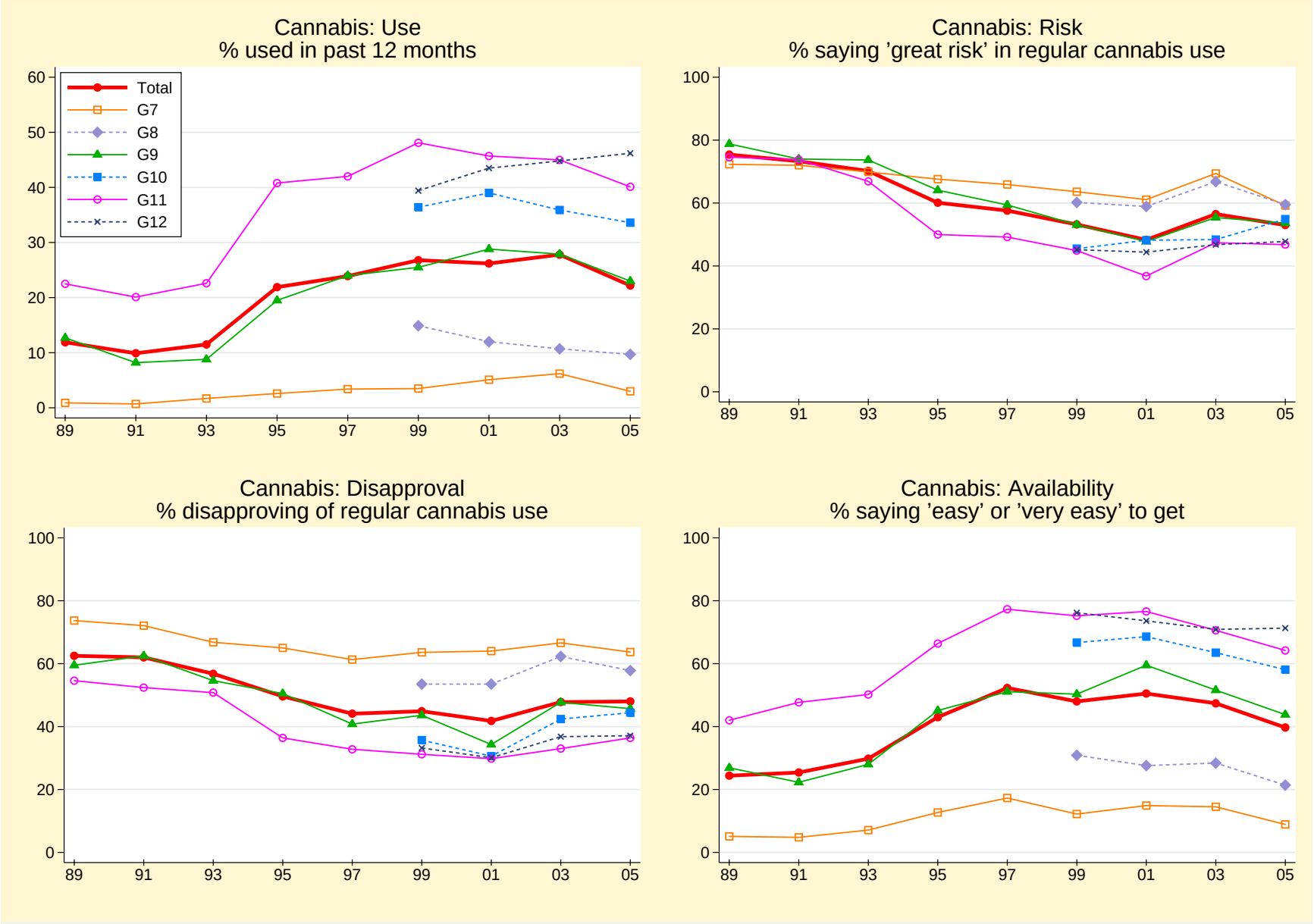
Figure 3.9.4 shows the association between LSD use, perceived risk, disapproval, and availability. The notable decline in LSD use between 1995 and 2005 occurred during a period of increasing perceptions of risk and disapproval in trying the drug, and a strong decline in perceived availability.

Figure 3.9.1
Alcohol: Trends in Use and Availability, by Grade, *OSDUS* 1989–2005



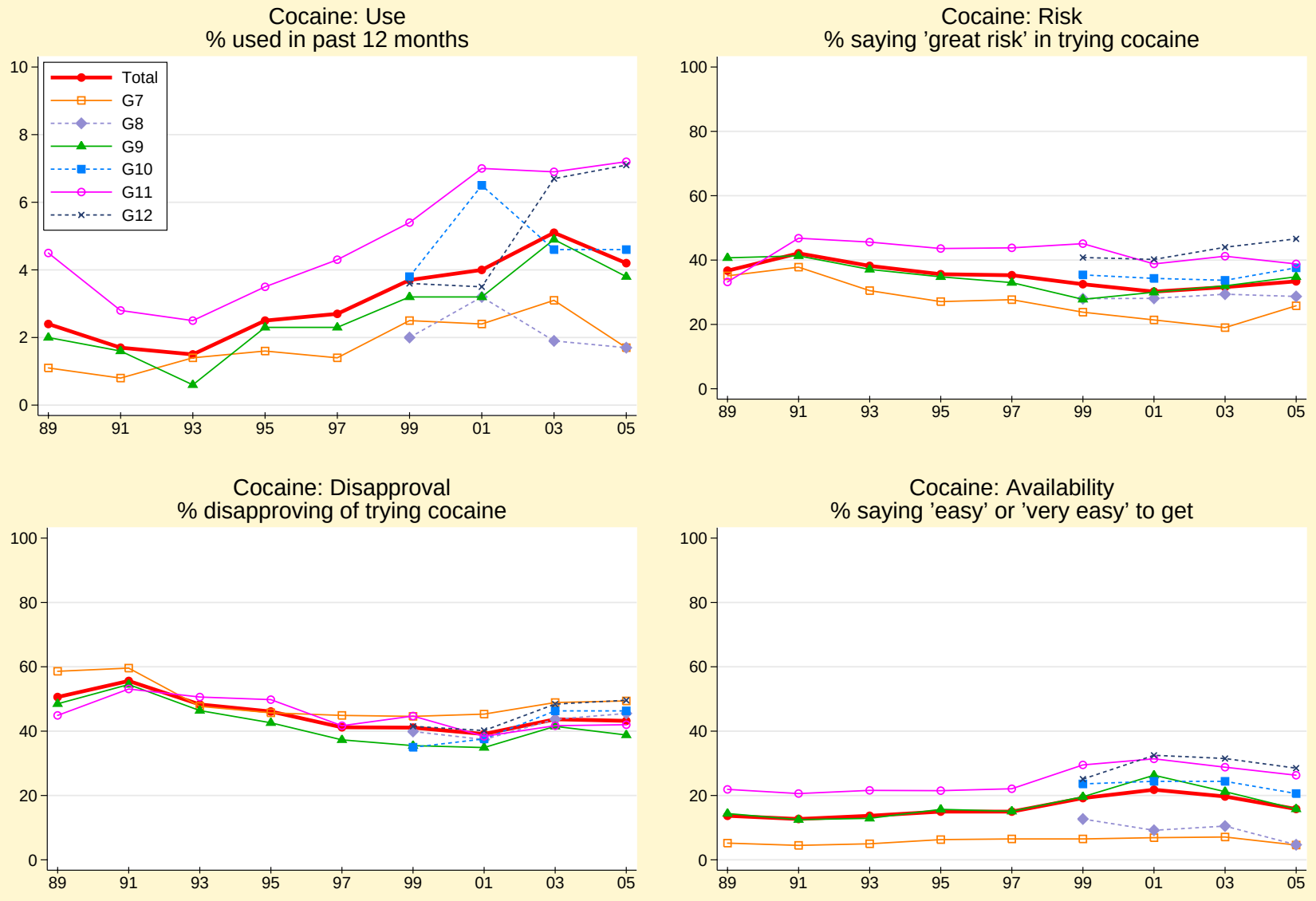
Note: 'Total' represents only grades 7, 9, and 11

Figure 3.9.2
Cannabis: Trends in Use, Risk Perceptions, Disapproval, and Availability, by Grade, *OSDUS* 1989–2005



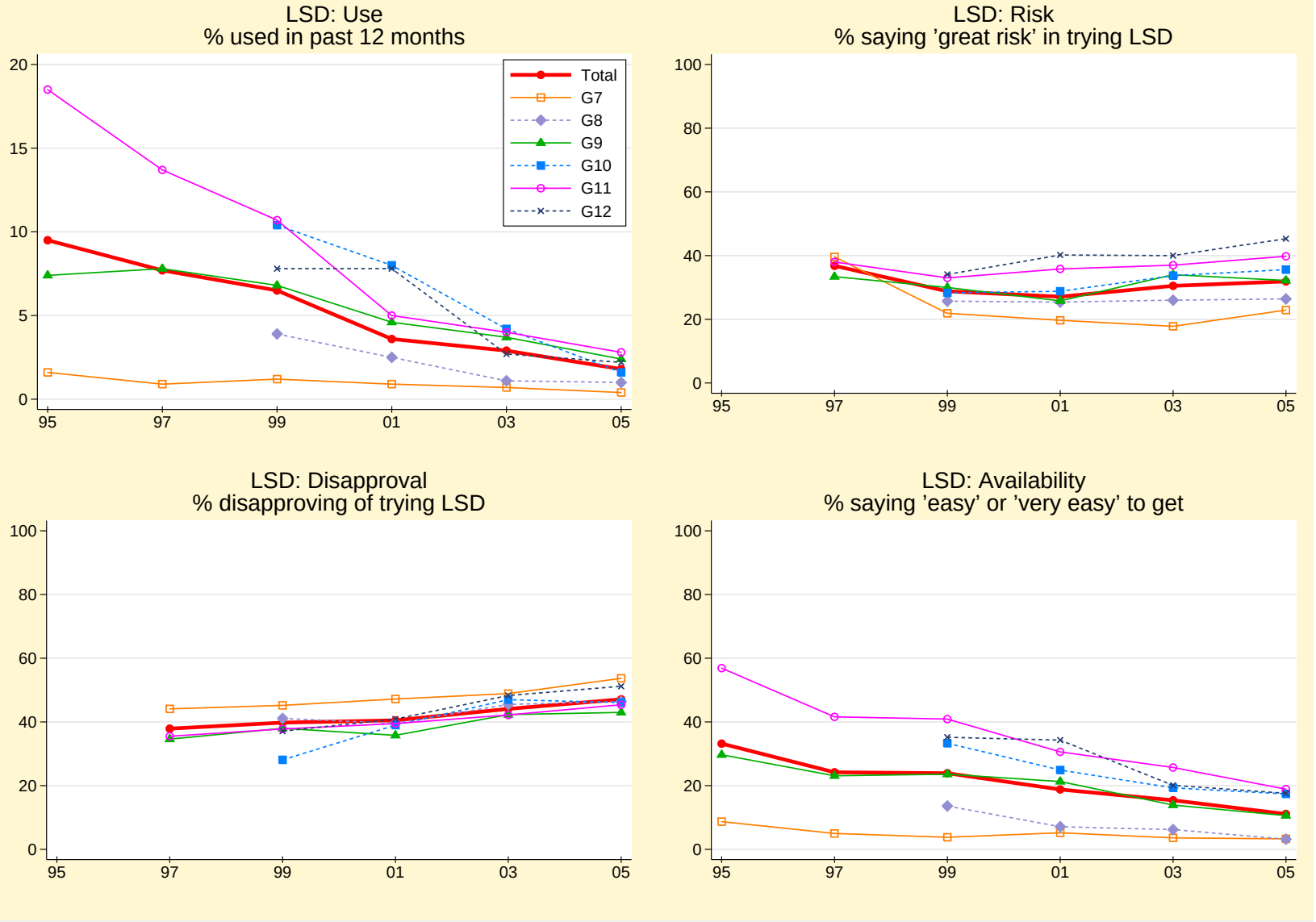
Note: 'Total' represents only grades 7, 9, and 11

Figure 3.9.3
Cocaine: Trends in Use, Risk Perceptions, Disapproval, and Availability, by Grade, *OSDUS* 1989–2005



Note: 'Total' represents only grades 7, 9, and 11

Figure 3.9.4
LSD: Trends in Use, Risk Perceptions, Disapproval, and Availability, by Grade, *OSDUS* 1995–2005



Note: 'Total' represents only grades 7, 9, and 11

3.10 School and Neighbourhood Factors

Drug Use at School

(Tables 3.10.1, 3.10.2)

Since 1993, the *OSDUS* has asked students their perceptions about the drug problem 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?"*

- Of all students surveyed in 2005, 54.9% said drug use is currently higher in their school, 28.8% said it was the same, and 16.3% 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 (45.7% vs 53%-59%).

☐ The percentage of students reporting that drug use is higher now than a few years ago in their school has not changed over the short-term or long-term (hovering at around 53%).

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 2005, 24.9% of all students indicated that drug use in their school is a big problem, 48.8% said it was a small problem, and 26.2% 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 to 2005), there has been no significant change in the perception that drug use is a big problem at school. However, this perception significantly increased between 1993 (14.8%) and 2003 (28.2%), and currently remains stable.

Table 3.10.1: Percentage Reporting Perception that *Drug Use in School Has Increased* Over Time, 1993 – 2005

	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N^1)				**(2148)**	**(1837)**	**(3152)**	**(3648)**
(N^2)	**(1241)**	**(1453)**	**(1527)**	**(1168)**	**(953)**	**(1618)**	**(1862)**
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)
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)
Grade							
7	47.0	45.3	38.9	41.0	33.8	29.4	34.1
8	—	—	—	43.9	34.2	35.1	36.7
9	57.8	71.0	63.9	60.3	69.0	61.3	66.7
10	—	—	—	59.1	68.6	66.6	65.2
11	54.2	71.5	63.2	61.4	63.1	63.2	61.5
12	—	—	—	57.3	61.7	55.1	60.2
Region							
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	43.6	49.6	46.8	45.7
Toronto[2]	52.6	57.6	50.9	44.6	50.7	43.2	48.3
North[1]	—	—	—	55.7	53.7	54.3	55.1
North[2]	56.4	61.9	60.6	58.5	53.9	54.8	56.6
West[1]	—	—	—	59.6	60.5	53.4	59.7
West[2]	53.5	67.0	57.0	60.4	61.5	55.3	60.2
East[1]	—	—	—	52.4	55.9	57.6	53.8
East[2]	53.4	63.7	57.2	54.4	55.3	55.7	51.2

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; (4) no significant differences between 1999 and 2005.

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: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 3.10.2: Percentage Reporting Perception that *Drug Use in School is a "Big Problem,"* 1993 – 2005

	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N^1)				**(2148)**	**(1837)**	**(3152)**	**(3648)**
(N^2)	**(1241)**	**(1453)**	**(1527)**	**(1168)**	**(953)**	**(1618)**	**(1862)**
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)
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)
Grade							
7	9.0	13.7	14.5	17.9	8.1	14.2	12.4
8	—	—	—	14.6	8.0	14.8	11.3
9	18.0	31.8	29.1	29.9	35.0	32.6	28.9
10	—	—	—	21.4	37.0	35.7	34.4
11	16.5	31.0	31.2	27.8	31.2	34.7	30.3
12	—	—	—	26.1	37.4	28.8	29.8
Region							
Toronto[1]	—	—	—	21.8	21.1	25.6	23.6
Toronto[2]	16.5	21.5	24.9	23.7	21.0	22.8	23.0
North[1]	—	—	—	26.6	30.7	31.4	30.8
North[2]	35.5	10.4	35.4	24.2	32.3	32.0	31.7
West[1]	—	—	—	25.5	29.4	29.0	28.1
West[2]	11.9	32.7	26.2	30.1	27.8	32.2	27.2
East[1]	—	—	—	20.6	25.0	26.3	20.3
East[2]	15.4	23.7	19.3	21.9	24.6	24.2	19.3

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) no significant differences between 1999 and 2005.
Q: In your school, is drug use a big problem, a small problem, or no problem at all?
Source: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Intoxication at School

(Figure 3.10.1)

For the first time in 2005, the *OSDUS* 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 who report doing so at least once.

- Among all students, 16.6% (14.9%-18.5%, 95% CI) indicated that they were intoxicated at school at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

- Males (18.5%) are more likely than females (14.5%) to get drunk or high at school.

- Among the grades, 7th- and 8th-grades are significantly less likely to get intoxicated at school, while the 11th- and 12th-graders are most likely.

- There is no significant variation by region.

Getting Drugs at School

(Figure 3.10.2)

For the first time in 2005, the *OSDUS* 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, 23.1% (21.0%-25.4%, 95% CI) indicated that they had been offered, sold, or given a drug at school in the 12 months before the survey.

- Males are more likely than females to have been offered, sold, or given a drug at school (26.1% vs 19.9%, respectively).

- Among the grades, 7th- and 8th-grades are significantly less likely to be offered, sold, or given a drug, compared to the older grades.

- There is no significant variation by region.

Figure 3.10.1
Percentage Reporting Being Drunk or High at School During the Past Year by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005

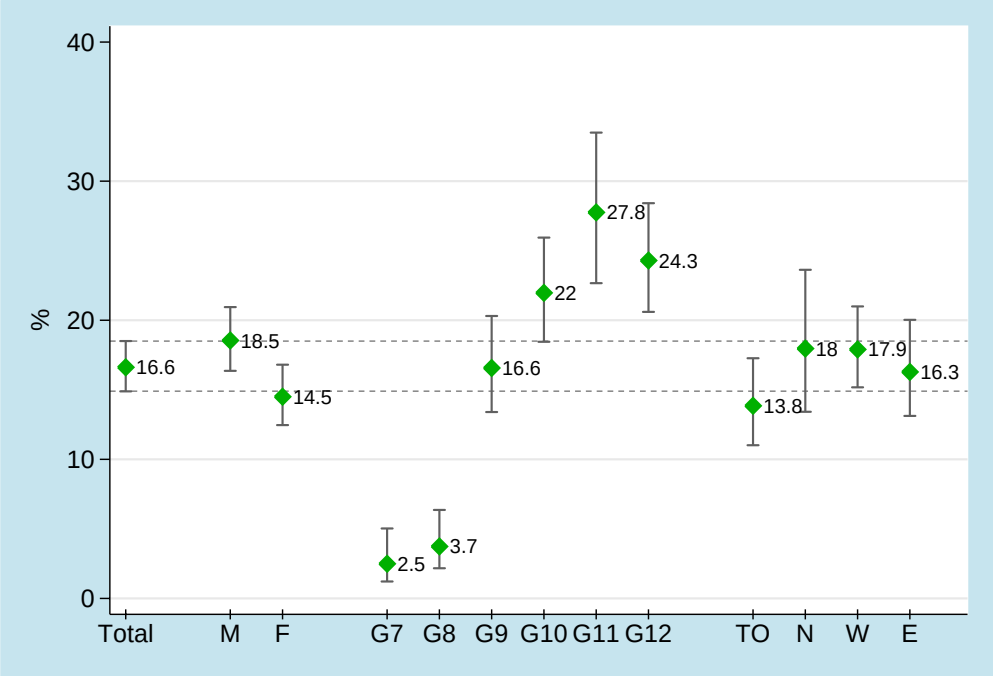
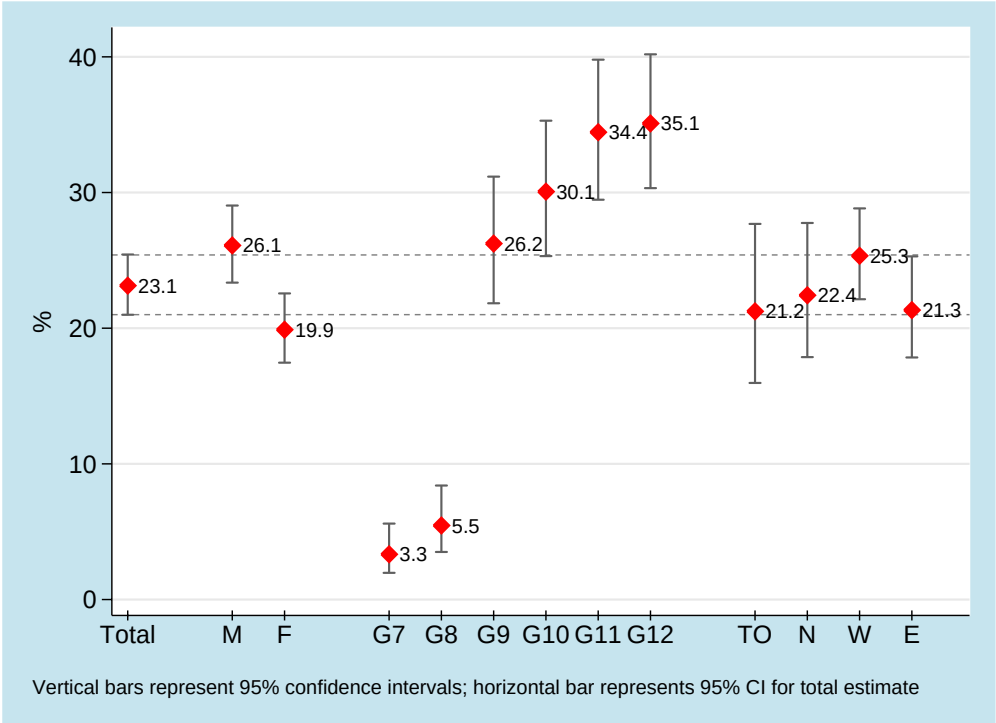


Figure 3.10.2
Percentage Reporting Having Been Offered, Given or Sold An Illegal Drug at School During the Past Year by Sex, Grade and Region, *OSDUS* 2005



Exposure to Drug Selling

(Tables 3.10.3, 3.10.4)

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 2005, one-third (33.0%) of students report that someone had tried to sell them drugs. Males and older students were more likely to report that someone tried to sell them drugs. Toronto students are least likely to report this compared to the other three regions.

- The proportion of students reporting that someone had tried to sell them drugs has significantly declined since 2001 (from 38.8% down to 33.0%).

- Just over one-quarter (27.0%) of students had seen someone selling drugs in their neighbourhood in the past year. Males and older students were more likely to indicate this. No significant regional differences were found

- The proportion of students in 2005 (27.0%) reporting observing drug selling in their neighbourhood is significantly lower than that found in 2003 (32.0%) and 1999 (31.4%). The 2005 estimate is similar to that found in 1995.

Table 3.10.3: Percentage Reporting that *Someone Tried to Sell them Drugs* in the Past Year, 1995 – 2005

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])			**(2148)**	**(1837)**	**(3152)**	**(3648)**
(N[2])	**(2907)**	**(1527)**	**(1168)**	**(953)**	**(1618)**	**(1862)**
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)
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)
Sex						
Males[1]	—	—	42.8	45.6	45.3	37.8
Males[2]	35.1	38.9	42.5	43.9	44.6	34.2
Females[1]	—	—	27.9	32.4	28.7	27.6
Females[2]	26.4	24.1	26.4	31.0	25.8	26.8
Grade						
7	11.3	11.7	11.5	13.1	11.9	8.5
8	—	—	23.1	20.2	21.0	16.2
9	30.4	33.5	36.8	46.6	36.8	35.1
10	—	—	45.2	53.7	47.2	43.7
11	46.9	45.3	51.2	50.8	51.2	46.4
12	—	—	44.9	42.0	44.8	43.6
Region						
Toronto[1]	—	—	27.8	29.3	32.6	24.4
Toronto[2]	27.8	26.7	29.7	32.0	30.5	23.6
North[1]	—	—	36.0	34.9	35.8	36.2
North[2]	31.4	35.6	32.4	31.1	39.2	33.0
West[1]	—	—	38.9	43.3	39.0	35.1
West[2]	32.4	32.5	37.6	43.5	37.2	30.7
East[1]	—	—	34.7	39.7	36.1	34.8
East[2]	29.5	30.2	33.6	34.5	32.7	34.0

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) no significant differences between 1999 and 2005.

Q: In the last 12 months, has anyone tried to sell you any illegal drug anywhere?

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

Table 3.10.4: Percentage Reporting Having *Observed Drug Selling in the Neighbourhood* in the Past Year, 1995 – 2005

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
(N[1])			**(2148)**	**(1837)**	**(3152)**	**(3648)**
(N[2])	**(2907)**	**(1527)**	**(1168)**	**(953)**	**(1618)**	**(1862)**
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) [ab]
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)
Sex						
Males[1]	—	—	36.2	37.6	37.7	29.9
Males[2]	26.7	30.6	35.2	36.9	38.5	27.0
Females[1]	—	—	26.5	26.8	26.7	23.9
Females[2]	22.6	21.0	23.2	27.0	25.0	22.3
Grade						
7	8.7	12.8	12.2	14.2	14.3	7.8
8	—	—	22.8	17.8	22.3	13.4
9	24.4	26.4	27.5	36.6	30.8	28.1
10	—	—	43.8	39.9	36.7	34.0
11	38.0	35.6	45.8	44.2	46.2	36.9
12	—	—	38.7	36.7	37.2	38.2
Region						
Toronto[1]	—	—	26.3	31.1	30.7	23.6
Toronto[2]	26.2	26.8	26.7	34.4	30.3	22.6
North[1]	—	—	33.0	26.0	27.6	27.8
North[2]	27.7	24.4	29.0	21.2	28.4	23.8
West[1]	—	—	32.5	33.0	33.7	27.5
West[2]	25.2	26.3	29.4	33.8	34.3	24.2
East[1]	—	—	32.3	33.0	31.5	28.4
East[2]	21.5	23.8	30.7	29.3	28.4	26.8

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) [a] 2005 vs. 2003 significant difference, p<.01; [b] 2005 vs. 1999 significant difference, p<.01.

Q: In the last 12 months, have you seen anyone selling illegal drugs in your neighbourhood?

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

3.11 Public Health Planning Regions

(Table 3.11)

This section provides the 2005 drug estimates for the Ontario Ministry of Health's seven public health planning regions (Ontario Ministry of Health, 1999). The seven regions are delineated as such:

Toronto

South West
• Essex
• Kent, Lambton
• Elgin, Oxford, Middlesex
• Bruce, Grey, Perth, Huron

Central South
• Niagara
• Hamilton-Wentworth
• Brant, Haldimand-Norfolk

Central West
• Halton
• Peel
• Wellington, Dufferin
• Waterloo

Central East
• Northumberland, Victoria, Haliburton, Peterborough
• Durham
• York
• Simcoe

East
• Ottawa-Carleton
• Renfrew, Prescott & Russell, Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry
• Lanark/Leeds/Grenville, Hastings, Prince Edward, Frontenac, Lennox, Addington

North
• Algoma, Cochrane
• Manitoulin, Sudbury (R.M.), Sudbury (T.D.)
• Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Timiskaming
• Thunder Bay, Kenora, Rainy River

Table 3.11: Percentage of Students (Grades 7 to 12) Reporting Drug Use During the Past Year by Ontario Public Health Planning Region, 2005

(N=)	Toronto (1,172)	South-West (821)	Central -South (373)	Central -West (1,671)	Central -East (1,215)	East (1,229)	North (1,245)	Ontario (7,726)
Alcohol	**51.3 **** (43.8-58.8)	**65.8** (55.9-74.5)	**74.6** (62.2-83.9)	**63.7** (57.8-69.3)	**68.8** (61.0-75.7)	**56.6** (46.6-66.1)	**69.0 *** (64.8-73.0)	**62.0** (59.3-64.7)
Binge Drinking	**14.8 **** (11.4-19.1)	**29.0** (20.8-38.8)	**32.6** (22.7-44.2)	**19.8** (15.7-24.7)	**25.9** (20.2-32.5)	**21.3** (13.6-31.6)	**32.8 *** (28.5-37.4)	**22.7** (20.4-25.2)
Cigarette Smoking	**12.6** (10.1-15.7)	**19.5** (13.6-27.2)	**22.0 *** (16.2-29.1)	**14.4** (11.5-18.0)	**15.1** (11.5-19.6)	**8.1 **** (5.7-11.2)	**19.9 **** (16.4-24.0)	**14.4** (13.0-15.9)
Daily Smoking	**7.4** (5.6-9.7)	**14.0 *** (8.8-21.7)	**12.8** (7.7-20.6)	**9.0** (6.7-11.9)	**8.1** (5.8-11.1)	**3.6 **** (2.2-6.0)	**12.1 *** (9.0-16.1)	**8.6** (7.4-9.9)
Cannabis	**20.1 **** (16.2-24.6)	**31.8** (24.0-40.8)	**35.9** (26.7-46.3)	**26.7** (21.4-32.7)	**29.8** (23.6-36.9)	**21.8** (16.1-28.9)	**33.0 **** (29.6-36.6)	**26.5** (24.5-28.7)
Glue	**3.3** (2.1-5.2)	**1.1** (0.4-2.8)	**4.0** (1.4-10.8)	**2.2** (1.5-3.4)	**2.4** (1.0-5.6)	**1.7** (0.9-3.2)	**1.0** (0.4-3.1)	**2.3** (1.8-2.9)
Solvents	**5.5** (3.8-8.0)	**3.0 *** (1.8-4.9)	**7.9** (4.2-14.3)	**7.5 *** (5.3-10.5)	**4.9** (2.9-8.1)	**3.6** (2.2-5.7)	**3.2** (1.6-6.4)	**5.3** (4.4-6.4)
LSD	**1.3** (0.8-2.3)	**3.4** (1.6-7.4)	**2.2** (1.3-3.6)	**1.4** (0.8-2.4)	**2.1** (1.1-3.9)	**1.2** (0.6-2.2)	**1.6** (1.0-2.5)	**1.7** (1.3-2.3)
PCP	**1.1** (0.6-3.4)	**1.2** (0.5-2.8)	**3.3 **** (1.7-6.2)	**0.8** (0.4-1.6)	**0.6** (0.3-1.4)	**0.6** (0.2-1.5)	**1.2** (0.6-2.3)	**1.1** (0.8-1.5)
Hallucinogens	**4.0 **** (2.5-6.4)	**10.4** (6.0-17.4)	**11.2 **** (8.3-15.0)	**6.0** (4.1-8.7)	**6.9** (4.5-10.4)	**5.6** (3.3-9.5)	**8.6 *** (6.7-10.9)	**6.7** (5.6-8.0)
Heroin	**1.6 **** (0.9-2.9)	**1.2** (0.7-2.0)	**2.2 **** (1.2-4.2)	**0.6** (0.3-1.0)	**0.5** (0.2-1.0)	†	**0.9** (0.5-1.7)	**0.9** (0.7-1.2)
Methamphetamine ("Speed")	**2.3** (1.5-3.5)	**2.9** (1.8-4.6)	**3.5 *** (2.5-4.9)	**1.8** (1.2-2.8)	**1.8** (1.0-3.2)	**1.8** (1.1-3.0)	**2.8** (1.9-4.0)	**2.2** (1.8-2.6)
Ice	**1.6** (0.8-3.2)	†	**0.8** (0.2-2.6)	**1.1** (0.6-2.3)	†	†	**1.2** (0.5-2.8)	**0.9** (0.6-1.3)
Cocaine	**3.3** (2.2-4.8)	**6.2** (3.4-11.1)	**9.1 **** (6.2-13.0)	**5.6** (4.3-7.3)	**3.6** (2.3-5.8)	**2.2 *** (1.2-4.1)	**4.3** (3.0-6.1)	**4.4** (3.7-5.2)
Crack	**1.4** (0.8-2.3)	**2.2** (1.1-4.3)	**4.7 **** (3.6-6.2)	**2.3** (1.7-3.2)	**1.6** (1.0-2.6)	**1.4** (0.8-2.5)	**2.1** (1.3-3.3)	**2.0** (1.6-2.4)
Ecstasy (MDMA)	**3.4** (2.2-5.5)	**7.2** (4.4-11.6)	**9.5 **** (6.2-14.3)	**4.0** (2.8-5.7)	**4.8** (3.2-7.1)	**2.8 *** (1.6-5.0)	**4.1** (3.2-5.2)	**4.5** (3.7-5.3)
GHB	**0.6** (0.1-2.9)	†	**1.5 **** (0.7-3.4)	**0.5** (0.2-1.2)	†	**0.5** (0.1-1.7)	**0.7** (0.3-1.5)	**0.5** (0.3-0.9)
Rohypnol	**0.8** (0.2-2.8)	**1.4** (0.6-3.2)	**1.3** (0.4-4.2)	**1.4** (0.8-2.5)	†	†	**1.5** (0.7-3.3)	**1.0** (0.7-1.4)
Ketamine	†	**1.1** (0.4-2.9)	**1.1** (0.2-6.8)	**2.3 **** (1.5-3.6)	**1.2** (0.5-3.0)	**0.7** (0.3-1.8)	**1.5** (0.8-2.9)	**1.3** (0.9-1.7)
Ritalin (non-medical)	**1.4** (0.7-2.8)	**3.2** (2.1-5.0)	**2.7** (1.7-4.4)	**1.9** (1.2-3.1)	**2.0** (1.3-3.0)	**3.0** (1.6-5.3)	**4.8 **** (3.5-6.5)	**2.4** (2.0-3.0)
OxyContin	**0.8** (0.2-2.6)	**1.8** (1.0-3.3)	**1.3** (.04-3.5)	**0.8** (0.3-2.0)	†	**0.7** (0.3-1.4)	**3.3 **** (1.8-6.1)	**1.0** (0.7-1.5)
Barbiturates	**1.3** (0.6-2.7)	**3.1 *** (1.7-5.4)	**2.8** (1.5-5.0)	**1.5** (1.0-2.3)	**1.1** (0.5-2.7)	**1.7** (0.9-3.1)	**1.6** (0.9-2.8)	**1.7** (1.3-2.2)
Stimulants	**2.9 *** (2.0-4.2)	**6.5** (4.0-10.6)	**7.7 **** (5.9-9.9)	**4.6** (3.4-6.2)	**3.7 *** (2.6-5.1)	**4.8** (3.2-7.2)	**7.5 *** (4.5-12.2)	**4.8** (4.1-5.6)
Tranquillizers	**1.2** (0.7-2.2)	**2.5** (1.4-4.5)	**3.2 **** (2.0-5.0)	**1.6** (1.0-2.4)	**0.9 *** (0.5-1.7)	**1.0 *** (0.5-1.8)	**3.4 *** (1.8-6.3)	**1.6** (1.3-2.0)

Notes: (1) entries in brackets are 95% confidence intervals; (2) † estimate suppressed or <0.5%; (3) binge drinking is defined as consuming 5 or more drinks on one occasion at least once during the 4 weeks before the survey; (4) solvents include nail polish remover, paint thinner, gasoline; (5) hallucinogens excludes LSD and PCP, includes mescaline and psilocybin; (6) Ice is a crystallized, smokeable form of methamphetamine; (7) *p<.05, **p<.01 significant difference, public health region versus Ontario.
Source: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

4. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

The Public Health Approach towards Drug Use

Smoking, drinking, and illicit drug use are leading causes of morbidity and mortality, both during adolescence and in adulthood. The *OSDUS* 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 *OSDUS* 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 (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, 1994; Smart, Adlaf, Walsh, & Zdanowicz, 1992).

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 10%, 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 975,200 students), we estimate that about 33,200 (3.2%) use cannabis daily; about 16,900 (1.7%) use LSD; and about 8,500 (0.9%) 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.

- **Cigarettes**: The majority of students do not smoke cigarettes. In fact, the prevalence of smoking in 2005 (14%) is at its lowest point on record since monitoring began in 1977. The prevalence has significantly declined since 2003 (19%) and dramatically declined since 1999 when the prevalence was 28%. Moreover, students today **begin smoking cigarettes at a later age** (about age 13), compared to students two decades ago (about age 11). Further, the perceived risk of harm from smoking 1 or 2 cigarettes daily has increased in 2005 relative to 2003.

- **Alcohol**: While the majority of students (62%) are considered to be current drinkers, the drinking prevalence among all students has significantly declined compared to 2003 (66%) and 1999 (66%). This is the first decline in alcohol use since 1989. In addition, the average **age of onset for alcohol use** has moved upward since 2001.

- **Binge drinking** is also lower in 2005 (23%) compared to 1999 (28%), and currently resembles the lower rates found in the mid-1980s.

- Despite recent media attention regarding the use of **methamphetamine** and crystal methamphetamine in various populations, there is no evidence that either drug has diffused into the student population.

- More students in 2005 report being **drug-free** (including alcohol and tobacco) during the past year compared to 2003 (36% vs 32%), and fewer students in 2005 reported using 4 or more drugs (8% vs 11%).

- Among all students, the use of **any illicit drug excluding cannabis** is currently lower in 2005 (12%) compared to surveys since 1999 (about 20%).

- Measures of initiation are considered leading indicators of emerging patterns of substance use. **Alcohol and cannabis use declined among 7th-graders** (the youngest group) in 2005 compared to 2003, suggesting that future prevalence rates may fall.

- After cannabis, **hallucinogens** other than LSD and PCP (e.g., magic mushrooms) are the second most commonly used illicit drug among Ontario students. Hallucinogen use has declined in 2005, continuing on a downward trend that began in 2001.

- Use of **LSD** also continued on the downward trend that began in 1995. The 2005 estimate is significantly lower than that found in 2003, 2001 and 1999. The decline in LSD use corresponds to increase in the **perceived risk** of trying LSD, as well as **disapproval.**

- The use of other illicit drugs also declined in 2005 compared to recent years: **PCP, heroin, methamphetamine, Rohypnol,** and **Ketamine**.

Non-medical use of **barbiturates** and **stimulants** also declined in 2005.

- **Drinking and driving** among licensed students remained stable at about 14%. This level is markedly lower than rates found in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

- The perceived **availability** of alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, LSD, and ecstasy has significantly declined in recent years.

- The **perceptions of risk of harm and the disapproval of trying ecstasy** are higher in 2005 compared to 2001. Thus, students today seem to be more aware of the potential physical harm caused by ecstasy.

- Although over one-quarter (27%) of students report exposure to **drug selling in their neighbourhood**, this proportion has declined since 2003 (32%).

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 2005, there is still a significant proportion (one-in-seven) that does smoke (about 139,700 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.

- **Drugs and Vehicles**: Despite long-term declines in drinking and driving, there are still about one-in-seven (14%) licensed students who drink and drive. A somewhat higher percentage (20%) of licensed students report driving after using cannabis. Moreover, over one-quarter (29%) of all students report being a passenger with a driver who had been drinking, and 22% 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., about 40% of 12th-graders report each). These behaviours increase the risk of unintentional injuries – a leading cause of death among youth.

- **Daily cannabis use** among cannabis users has increased significantly over the long-term. About 12% of users (3% of all students, a percentage representing about 33,200 of Ontario students in grades 7-12), report daily cannabis use. Moreover, two-thirds of these students also smoke cigarettes daily, thereby increasing the likelihood of respiratory illnesses (Taylor et al., 2003).

- **Cocaine**: Since 1993, cocaine use has been steadily increasing among all students, and among all demographic subgroups, except Toronto students. There was a significant increase in cocaine use among all students between 1999 and 2003, and the 2005 level remains steady at about 4%. Students in grade 12, and Western students, also show marked increases in cocaine use in 2005 compared to 2003. Cocaine use remains elevated among senior students, and use among 11th-graders is the highest recorded since 1977.

- About one-in-five (17%) students are likely to **get drunk or high at school**, and one-quarter (23%) are likely to be **offered, sold, or given a drug at school**.

- One-third (33%) of students report that **someone tried to sell drugs to them** during the past 12 months before the survey.

Substance Use and Mental Health

There is an overlap between alcohol and drug use problems and mental health problems among youth. The 2005 *OSDUS* shows that about 6% of all students (62,000 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, teen smoking should be reduced to 2% by 2020 (Cancer 2020 Steering Committee, 2003). The 2005 *OSDUS* found that about 14% of students in grades 7 to 12 smoke cigarettes, and 9% 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 30 days at 89% or higher. The 2005 *OSDUS* found that only 56% 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 7th- and 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 an increase in drug use between 10th-grade and 11th-grade.

Sex is also associated with drug use, with males showing significantly higher levels some of the drug measures shown in Table 4.2. However, it should be noted that due to the larger magnitude of the declines among males, fewer sex differences were found in 2005 compared to previous *OSDUS* cycles.

Region is associated with the use of about half of the drugs shown in Table 4.2.

Compared to the *provincial average*:

- **Toronto** students are less likely to: smoke, drink, binge drink, use cannabis, hallucinogens, Ketamine, Ritalin, and stimulants. However, Toronto students are above the provincial average on heroin use.

- **Northern** Ontario students are more likely to: smoke, drink, binge drink, use cannabis, hallucinogens, Ritalin, OxyContin, stimulants, and tranquillizers.

- **Western** students are more likely to use cocaine, crack, and Ketamine.

- **Eastern** students are less likely to smoke, drink, use heroin, cocaine, OxyContin, and tranquillizers. 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; Rosenbaum, 1999; Stockwell et al., 2005).

Our survey shows that problem use of alcohol and drugs, such as cannabis, 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 an intoxicated driver, 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, as this is the time most likely for initiation. As well, the jump between 10^{th}- to 11^{th}-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., 2005).

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 *OSDUS* 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 to Other Surveys

By comparing the 2005 *OSDUS* 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 the spring of 2002, the provinces of Nova Scotia (Poulin & Wilbur, 2002), New Brunswick (New Brunswick Department of Health and Wellness, 2003), and Prince Edward Island (PEI) (Van Til & Poulin, 2002) each conducted a standardized drug use survey of students in grades 7, 9, 10 and 12. A student survey was also conducted in Alberta in 2002 (Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission, 2003). For comparison purposes, Table 4.3 presents the past year prevalence for certain drugs in each of the five provincial surveys.

In general, compared to students in other Canadian provinces, Ontario students are *less likely* to: smoke cigarettes, use cannabis, tranquillizers, LSD, other hallucinogens, and non-medical Ritalin. On the other hand, Ontario students are *more likely* to: drink alcohol, use cocaine or crack, and ride in vehicle with a driver who was drinking alcohol. Ontario students *are similar* to other Canadian students with respect to: binge drinking, inhalant use, heroin use, ecstasy use, and drinking and driving (with the exception of New Brunswick, which is lower).

American School Surveys

Overall, the 2005 *OSDUS* drug estimates are similar to those recently found in American school surveys, such as the 2004 *Monitoring the Future* survey (Johnston et al., 2005) (see Table 4.4) and the 2003 *Youth Risk Behavior Survey* (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004). However, there are some exceptions:

Ontario students are *more likely* than American students (in the MTF survey) to use:
- alcohol (includes drunkenness);
- cannabis;
- hallucinogens other than LSD and PCP; and
- ecstasy.

Conversely, Ontario students (mainly 12th-graders) are *less likely* than American students to use:
- inhalants;
- Ice (crystal methamphetamine);
- OxyContin;
- Ritalin;
- barbiturates;
- stimulants; and
- tranquillizers.

American survey data mirror the *OSDUS* trends that show continual decreases found for cigarette smoking and LSD use. The recent decreases in alcohol use, any illicit drug use, stimulant, and methamphetamine use are also paralleled in the US (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004; Johnston et al., 2005). Further, the gradual increase in cocaine use since the mid-1990s among Ontario students has similarly been found among US students (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004).

Future *OSDUS* 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 on school property), education programs, and whether health objectives are achieved. Finally, scientific surveys such as the *OSDUS*, 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 *OSDUS* 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 2006.

Table 4.1: Significant Changes in Past Year Drug Use by Subgroup, 2005 vs. 2003 and 2005 vs. 1999, *OSDUS* (Grades 7 to 12)

	Cigarettes	*Alcohol*	*Binge Drinking*	*Cannabis*	*Glue*	*Other Solvents*	*LSD*	*PCP*	*Other Hallucinogens*	*Heroin*	*Meth ("Speed")*	*Ice*	*Cocaine*	*Crack*	*Ecstasy*	*GHB*	*Rohypnol*	*Ketamine*	*Barbiturates (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 decrease in 2005 vs. 2003, p<.01; (2)△▽ significant increase or decrease in 2005 vs. 1999, p<.01 (2005 GHB and Rohypnol rates are compared to 2001);
(3) NM = non-medical use; (4) table excludes Ritalin and OxyContin.
Source: *OSDUS*, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health

Table 4.2: Significant Subgroup Differences in the 2005 *OSDUS*

	Cigarettes	*Alcohol*	*Binge Drinking*	*Cannabis*	*Glue*	*Other Solvents*	*LSD*	*PCP*	*Other Hallucinogens*	*Heroin*	*Meth ("Speed")*	*Ice*	*Cocaine*	*Crack*	*Ecstasy*	*GHB*	*Rohypnol*	*Ketamine*	*Ritalin (NM)*	*OxyContin*	*Barbiturates (NM)*	*Stimulants (NM)*	*Tranquillizers (NM)*
Males vs Females	ns	ns	***	*	ns	ns	ns	*	**	ns	**	*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
			M ↑	M ↑				M ↑	M ↑		M ↑	M ↑											
Overall Grade Effect	***	***	***	***	**	***	**	ns	***	ns	**	ns	***	ns	***	ns	*	ns	**	ns	ns	***	**
(compared to previous grade)	8 ↑ 7	8 ↑ 7	8 ↑ 7	8 ↑ 7					8 ↑ 7		8 ↑ 7											8 ↑ 7	
	9 ↑ 8	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														
	11 ↑ 10	11 ↑ 10	11 ↑ 10	11 ↑ 10					11 ↑ 10				11 ↑ 10										
		12 ↑ 11	12 ↑ 11	12 ↑ 11																			
Overall Region Effect	***	**	**	**	ns	ns	ns	ns	*	**	ns	ns	***	*	ns	ns	ns	*	*	**	ns	*	**
(region compared to Ontario)	T ↓	T ↓	T ↓	T ↓					T ↓	T ↑								T ↓	T ↓			T ↓	
	N ↑	N ↑	N ↑	N ↑					N ↑										N ↑	N ↑		N ↑	N ↑
													W ↑	W ↑				W ↑					
	E ↓	E ↓								E ↓			E ↓							E ↓			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.

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

Table 4.3: Past Year Drug Use: 2005 *OSDUS* versus Findings from Other Canadian Provincial Student Surveys

	2005 *OSDUS*		2002 Nova Scotia		2002 New Brunswick		2002 P.E.I.		2002 Alberta
	Grades 7 to 12 N=7,726		Grades 7, 9, 10, 12 N=4,247		Grades 7, 9, 10, 12 N=3,854		Grades 7, 9, 10, 12 N=2,416		Grades 7 to 12 N=3,394
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%
Cigarettes	**14.4**	**(13.0-15.9)**	23.2	(21.4-25.0)	20.7	(18.9-22.5)	18.3	(16.8-19.9)	16.2
Alcohol	**62.0**	**(59.3-64.7)**	51.7	(49.8-53.6)	53.2	(51.1-55.3)	48.5	(46.8-50.1)	56.3
Binge Drinking (past month)	**22.7**	**(20.4-25.2**	29.0	n/a	27.4	n/a	26.0	n/a	n/a
Cannabis	**26.5**	**(24.5-28.7)**	36.5	(34.7-38.3)	34.9	(32.9-37.0)	24.1	(22.5-25.8)	27.6
Glue or other Solvents	**6.0**	**(5.0-7.0)**	4.9	(4.1-5.7)	5.3	(4.6-6.1)	6.1	(5.2-7.1)	5.6
Tranquillizers (NM)	**1.6**	**(1.3-2.0)**	4.7	(4.1-5.3)	5.0	(4.3-5.7)	4.1	(3.4-5.0)	n/a
LSD	**1.7**	**(1.3-2.3)**	5.5	(4.7-6.3)	5.2	(4.3-6.0)	4.0	(3.3-4.9)	n/a
PCP	**1.1**	**(0.8-1.5)**	3.2	(2.6-3.8)	3.9	(3.2-4.6)	2.2	(1.7-2.9)	n/a
Hallucinogens	**6.7**	**(5.6-8.0)**	12.2	(11.0-13.4)	11.6	(10.4-12.8)	6.7	(5.8-7.8)	10.4
Cocaine or Crack	**4.9**	**(4.2-5.7)**	3.9	(3.2-4.6)	3.6	(2.9-4.3)	2.8	(2.2-3.5)	2.8
Heroin	**0.9**	**(0.7-1.2)**	1.6	(1.2-2.0)	1.9	(1.5-2.3)	2.1	(1.6-2.8)	1.4
Ecstasy	**4.5**	**(3.7-5.3)**	4.4	(3.7-5.1)	4.0	(3.3-4.7)	3.9	(3.2-4.8)	5.3
Ritalin (NM)	**2.4**	**(2.0-3.0)**	7.5	(6.5-8.5)	5.8	(4.9-6.7)	6.8	(5.9-7.9)	n/a
Drinking & Driving (among Drivers)	**13.6**	**(11.8-15.6)**	14.8	n/a	8.5	n/a	19.0	n/a	n/a
Been a Passenger with a Driver who was Drinking	**28.8**	**(26.9-30.8)**	22.8	n/a	25.6	n/a	20.5	n/a	n/a

Notes: (1) CI = confidence interval; (2) NM = non-medical use; (3) n/a = not available; (4) confidence intervals not available for the Alberta survey.

Table 4.4: Past Year Drug Use: 2005 *OSDUS* versus 2004 Monitoring the Future (MTF) (USA), for Grades 8, 10, and 12

	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	2005 OSDUS % (95% CI)	*2004 MTF* %	*2005 OSDUS* % (95% CI)	*2004 MTF* %	*2005 OSDUS* % (95% CI)	*2004 MTF* %
Alcohol	44.3 (39.4-49.4)	36.7	69.6 (65.7-73.3)	58.2	81.8 (65.7-73.3)	70.6
Drunk (past month)	7.0 (5.0-9.7)	6.2	26.9 (22.8-31.4)	18.5	39.3 (33.9-44.9)	32.5
Cannabis	9.7 (7.3-12.8)	11.8	33.6 (30.2-37.1)	27.5	46.2 (42.0-50.5)	34.3
Glue or other Solvents	9.3 (7.0-12.3)	9.6	5.7 (3.9-8.2)	5.9	**1.6 (0.8-3.0)**	4.2
LSD	1.0 (0.5-2.0)	1.1	1.6 (1.0-2.6)	1.6	2.2 (1.2-3.9)	2.2
PCP	1.0 (0.3-3.2)	n/a	1.0 (0.6-1.9)	n/a	1.1 (0.6-2.0)	0.7
Other Hallucinogens	2.7 (1.9-4.0)	1.9	8.1 (6.0-10.7)	3.7	11.1 (8.7-14.0)	5.6
Methamphetamine	1.6 (0.8-3.2)	1.5	2.4 (1.6-3.5)	3.0	2.9 (2.1-4.1)	3.4
Ice	1.0 (0.3-3.6)	n/a	0.5 (0.2-1.6)	n/a	**0.5 (0.2-1.8)**	2.1
Cocaine	1.7 (1.0-2.7)	2.0	4.6 (3.4-6.2)	3.7	7.1 (5.1-9.7)	5.3
Crack	1.5 (0.9-2.6)	1.3	2.5 (1.7-3.8)	1.7	2.1 (1.3-3.2)	2.3
Heroin	1.0 (0.4-2.9)	1.0	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	0.9	1.0 (0.6-1.7)	0.9
OxyContin	**0.7 (0.3-1.6)**	1.7	**0.7 (0.3-1.5)**	3.5	**1.4 (0.7-2.7)**	5.0
Ecstasy	1.2 (0.6-2.2)	1.7	5.3 (3.9-7.0)	2.4	8.1 (6.3-10.5)	4.0
GHB	0.6 (0.1-4.1)	0.7	0.5 (0.2-1.2)	0.8	**0.5 (0.2-1.6)**	2.0
Rohypnol	1.1 (0.3-3.6)	0.6	1.4 (0.7-2.5)	0.7	s	1.6
Ketamine	0.6 (0.2-2.0)	0.9	1.6 (0.7-3.7)	1.3	1.4 (0.7-2.5)	1.9
Ritalin (NM)	1.7 (1.0-3.0)	2.5	3.2 (2.2-4.4)	3.4	**2.5 (1.5-4.1)**	5.1
Barbiturates (NM)	1.6 (0.8-3.4)	n/a	1.8 (1.0-3.1)	n/a	**2.1 (1.3-3.3)**	6.5
Stimulants (NM)	3.9 (2.5-5.8)	4.9	**5.3 (3.9-7.2)**	8.5	**6.0 (4.6-7.9)**	10.0
Tranquillizers (NM)	**0.7 (0.3-1.7)**	2.5	**1.2 (0.7-2.2)**	5.1	**2.5 (1.7-3.8)**	7.3
Steroids (lifetime)	1.9 (0.9-3.8)	1.9	2.9 (1.8-4.4)	2.4	3.7 (2.5-5.5)	3.4

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) NM = non-medical use; (5) 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
ENGLISH-LANGUAGE #38 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 2005 *OSDUS* 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
	352 [b]	1,257	1,609
North	20,856	49,159	70,015
	444	1,521	1,965
West	126,889	296,744	423,633
	1,137	2,915	4,052
East	102,246	228,307	330,553
	641	2,655	3,296
Total	302,013	700,370	**1,002,383**
	2,574	8,348	**10,922**

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
Total Sample	Selected (N)	(5077)	(5092)	(4832)	(4781)	(4640)	(5167)	(5231)	(6564)	(6094)	(9411)	(10922)
	Participated %	81.8	83.8	81.0	83.0	77.3	75.6	76.7	76	71	72	72
	Absent (%)	14.0	12.3	15.0	14.0	13.3	15.5	14.7	12	13	12	12
	No consent (%)	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.0	9.4	8.9	8.7	12	16	16	16
Grade 7	Selected (N)	(1257)	(1440)	(1340)	(1106)	(1083)	(1165)	(1054)	(1030)	(1016)	(1446)	(1273)
	Participated (%)	84.5	86.2	83.7	86.3	83.3	80.4	81.1	76	75	68	76
	Absent (%)	6.7	6.4	6.8	5.2	7.7	6.2	4.6	10	7	7	9
	No consent (%)	8.8	7.4	9.5	8.5	9.0	13.4	14.2	14	18	25	14
Grade 8	Selected (N)								(1061)	(1038)	(1449)	(1301)
	Participated (%)								76	68	68	75
	Absent (%)								10	8	9	7
	No consent (%)								14	24	23	18
Grade 9	Selected (N)	(1315)	(1206)	(1265)	(1029)	(1248)	(1366)	(1442)	(1201)	(1017)	(1671)	(2110)
	Participated (%)	82.3	84.4	82.5	87.9	81	77.9	80.4	77	70	75	71
	Absent (%)	13.2	10.5	13.3	10.3	8.7	10.9	12.1	9	12	12	9
	No consent (%)	4.5	5.1	4.2	1.8	10.3	11.2	7.4	14	18	13	20
Grade 10	Selected (N)								(855	(1177)	(1654)	(2120)
	Participated (%)								76	70	73	68
	Absent (%)								10	16	14	13
	No consent (%)								14	14	13	19
Grade 11	Selected (N)	(1280)	(1341)	(1115)	(1392)	(1068)	(1270)	(1075)	(1046)	(874)	(1672)	(2128)
	Participated (%)	79.5	83.6	78.8	81.3	67.6	74.2	75	73	68	72	73
	Absent (%)	17.6	14.4	19.9	16.4	17.5	18.4	14.9	17	18	14	14
	No consent (%)	3.0	2.0	1.3	2.3	14.9	7.4	10.3	10	14	14	13
Grade 12	Selected (N)								(789)	(584)	(1519)	(1990)
	Participated (%)								76	68	72	69
	Absent (%)								19	23	19	18
	No consent (%)								5	9	9	13
Toronto	Selected (N)	(1140)	(1187)	(856)	(1060)	(1117)	(1113)	(1273)	(1139)	(734)	(1617)	(1609)
	Participated (%)	75.1	78.4	77	81.1	80.2	69.7	77.5	74	76	69	74
	Absent (%)	17.7	14.2	18.6	15.7	12.8	23	15.8	15	12	15	12
	No consent (%)	7.2	7.3	4.4	3.2	7.0	7.3	6.8	11	12	16	14
West	Selected (N)	(1914)	(1917)	(2211)	(2054)	(2061)	(2261)	(1992)	(2321)	(2360)	(3628)	(4052)
	Participated (%)	83.9	85.3	81	81.9	74.4	76.8	77.5	73	66	71	72
	Absent (%)	12.2	11.6	14.3	9.6	13.8	12.9	15.4	13	14	11	12
	No consent (%)	3.9	3.1	4.7	3.6	11.8	10.3	7.1	13	20	18	16
East	Selected (N)	(1397)	(1404)	(1339)	(1340)	(1209)	(1407)	(1476)	(1881)	(1552)	(2298)	(3296)
	Participated (%)	83.5	85.1	81.6	85.3	78.7	78.2	74.3	79	70	76	75
	Absent (%)	14	11.1	14.5	11.8	12.7	13.4	13.4	10	12	12	12
	No consent (%)	2.5	3.8	4.0	2.4	8.6	8.4	12.4	11	17	12	13
North	Selected (N)	(626)	(584)	(426)	(327)	(253)	(386}	(490)	(1223)	(1448)	(1868)	(1965)
	Participated (%)	83.9	86.5	87.6	86.2	81	76.2	78.6	77	76	70	64
	Absent (%)	12.9	13.5	12.4	11.6	14.2	16.3	12.7	13	14	13	12
	No consent (%)	3.2	0	0	2.1	4.7	7.5	8.8	10	10	17	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 and 2005 included grades 7 to 12.

Source: *OSDUS*, 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	
	(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
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
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
8																							(798)	16.0	(691)	14.6	(976)	14.3	(971)	16.1
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
10																							(638)	13.7	(806)	21.6	(1181)	18.0	(1427)	16.4
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
12																							(590)	13.8	(388)	10.2	(1070)	16.1	(1359)	18.6
Mean 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	
(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)	
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
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
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
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
Total	3927		3920		3010		3614		3146		3376		3040		2961		2617		2907		3072		4447		3898		6616		7726	

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: *OSDUS*, 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
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**
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**
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**
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**
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**
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**
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**
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**
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**
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**
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**
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**
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**
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**
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**

Notes: 1981-1997 DEFFs are based on grades 7, 9, 11, & 13; 1999 and 2001 DEFFs are based on grades 7 to 13; 2003 and 2005 DEFFs are based on grades 7 to 12; (NM) Non-Medical Use; (M) Medical Use.

Source: *OSDUS*, 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 *2005 Ontario Student Drug Use Survey*

Parental Information and Consent Form

Dear Parents/Guardians:

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 will be asked to complete a pencil and paper questionnaire in the Spring of this year. Your child's class has been asked to participate. Both the class and school 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 to ensure complete confidentiality and the information cannot 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 2003 report and the 2005 questionnaire are available on our web site: http://www.camh.net/research/population_life_course.html.

A PAHO/WHO

Un Centre collaborateur OPS/OMS

Affiliated with the University of Toronto
Affilié à l'Université de Toronto

The results of the survey will be used to help Boards of Education 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: 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.

Thank you,

Edward M. Adlaf, Ph.D.
Study Director

.....✂

I have read the request for my son/daughter to participate in the study of the ***2005 Ontario Student Drug Use Survey***. I have discussed it with my son/daughter and...

☐ I give permission for my son/daughter to participate.

☐ I do **not** give permission for my son/daughter to participate.

Name of Student: (*please print*):_____

Signature of Parent/Guardian:_____

Date:_____

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