

# Drug use in Ireland and Northern Ireland

## Bulletin 2

### Drug Prevalence Survey 2010/11: Regional Drug Task Force (Ireland) and Health & Social Care Trust (Northern Ireland) Results



This bulletin presents key findings at a local level from the third drug prevalence survey of households in both Ireland and Northern Ireland. The survey sampled a representative number of people aged between 15 and 64 during late 2010 and early 2011. The survey was carried out according to standards set by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug

Addiction (EMCDDA). This bulletin presents results relating to drug prevalence on a lifetime, last year (recent) and last month (current) basis for illegal and other drugs including alcohol and tobacco for each Regional Drug Task Force Area (former Health Board areas) in Ireland, and Health and Social Care Trust (HSCT) in Northern Ireland.

### Key findings: RDTF and HSCT areas

- Cannabis was the most commonly used illegal drug in all RDTF and HSCT areas. Generally, prevalence rates for other illegal drugs were considerably lower than the rates for cannabis use in all RDTF and HSCT areas.
- The profile of illegal drug users was similar across RDTF and HSCT areas: in general, men were more likely than women, and young adults were more likely than older adults, to use any illegal drugs.
- Compared to the survey reports of changes over time in 2006/7, in this survey there is less evidence of increases in the use of any illegal drugs in many of RDTF and HSCT areas. Examining the results over time shows that in many areas the use of any illegal drugs has stabilised or declined.
- The regional variation in the prevalence of recent use of any illegal drugs was greater in Ireland. Recent use of an illegal drug in Ireland was highest in the Northern RDTF (11%) and lowest in the North West RDTF (3%). In Northern Ireland recent use of any illegal drugs was highest in BHSCT (11%) and lowest in SHSCT and NHSCT (both 5%).
- The regional variation in the prevalence of last year sedatives/tranquillisers was greater in Ireland. The region with the highest rate (10%; NERDTF) was almost 2.5 times larger than the lowest (4%; NWRDTF). In the North the highest rate (13%; BHSCT) was about 1.5 times larger than the lowest (9% WHSCT) rate.
- The regional variation for last year Anti-depressants use was greater in Ireland. The highest (7%; NERDTF) was about 2.5 times the lowest (3%; NRDTF) rate. In the North of Ireland, the highest rate (13%; BHSCT) was marginally greater than the lowest (11% WHSCT and 11% SHSCT).
- The regional variation for last year other opiates was greater in Northern Ireland. The ratio between highest (10%; BHSCT) and lowest (3%; WHSCT) was over 3 times. In the RDTFs the highest (38%; WRDTF) is almost two times greater than the lowest (19%; NWRDTF).

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- In 2010/11 use of any illegal drug was highest in the BHSCT. Adults (15-64 yrs) in the BHSCT reported lifetime (41%), recent (11%) and current (6%) use of an illegal drug.
- The highest last year prevalence rate for any illegal drugs (BHSCT – 11%) was more than double that of the lowest rate (SHSCT and NHSCT – both 5%) among all adults.
- Prevalence rates tended to be higher across all time periods in the BHSCT area than in other HSCTs.
- Cannabis was the drug most frequently used in all HSCTs for all time periods.
- In relation to recent use, the highest prevalence of cocaine powder was in the BHSCT while the lowest prevalence was in the SHSCT.
- Generally, prevalence rates for other illegal drugs were considerably lower than the rates for cannabis use in all HSCTs.
- The profile of illegal drug users was similar across HSCT areas: in general, men were more likely than women, and young adults were more likely than older adults, to use any illegal drugs.
- A higher proportion of respondents in the BHSCT (27%) reported lifetime usage of sedatives and/or tranquillisers than any other HSCT; the lowest proportion being found in the WHSCT (15%).
- The highest proportions of respondents who had ever used anti-depressants were in the SEHSCT and BHSCT (both 24%); the highest proportions for recent use of these drugs were in the same HSCTs (both 13%).
- Significant differences are not available for the BHSCT or the SEHSCT due to restructuring in the HSCTs in Northern Ireland.
- With regards to all adults (15-64 yrs) and all prevalence periods, there were no significant differences for the all illegal drugs category between 2006/7 and 2010/11 in the NHSCT, SHSCT or the WHSCT.
- Since the last survey, there was a significant decrease in last month cannabis usage for all adults (15-64 yrs) in the SHSCT (-2.5 percentage points) and a significant increase in the WHSCT (+2.3 percentage points). There was not a significant difference for use of this drug in the NHSCT for this time period.
- No significant changes in lifetime, last year or last month use of cocaine were recorded in the NHSCT, SHSCT and the WHSCT between 2006/7 and 2010/11.
- Since 2006/7, there was an increase of 3.9 percentage points for last year prevalence for sedatives and/or tranquillisers in the SHSCT. There were no significance differences for all adults (15-64 yrs) in the NHSCT or the WHSCT.
- With regards to anti-depressants, there was a significant difference (+5.7 percentage points) between 2006/7 and 2010/11 in the NHSCT for older adults (35-64 yrs) for last year prevalence. In the WHSCT, for last year prevalence, there was no significant difference for this time period. In relation to last year usage, in the SHSCT, there was a significant increase (+7.8 percentage points) for older adults (35-64 yrs) and a significant decrease (-6.1 percentage points) for young adults (15-34 yrs) in this time period.
- In the NHSCT, there was a significant lifetime change in relation to other opiates between 2006/7 and 2010/11 (-6.8 percentage points) for all adults (15-64 yrs). This trend was also true in the WHSCT (-4.3 percentage points). There were no significant lifetime changes in the SHSCT for all adults (15-64 yrs).
- Between 2006/7 and 2010/11, there were significant differences for lifetime prevalence for all adults (15-64 yrs) in relation to methadone (15-64 yrs) in the NHSCT (+1.2 percentage points) and the WHSCT (+1.5 percentage points).

## Ireland Key Findings by Regional Drug Task Force (RDTF) Areas

- The results from 2010/11 survey show that the prevalence of illegal drugs varies across RDFT areas. Lifetime use of any illegal drug in Ireland was highest in the East Coast RDTF area (38%) and lowest in North West (17%). Recent use of an illegal drug was highest in the South West RDTF (11%) and lowest in the North West RDTF (3%). Current use of an illegal drug was also highest in the South West (6%) and lowest in the North West (1%).
- In all RDTF areas cannabis was the most frequently used illegal drug in the year prior to the survey. After cannabis, new psychoactive substances and cocaine (including crack) were the most frequently reported illegal drugs for recent use across all areas.
- Recent use of other opiates was highest in the Western (38%) and Southern (35%) areas and lowest in the North Western (19%) area. Of the other prescription/over-the-counter medicines surveyed, recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers and recent use of anti-depressants was highest in the North East (10% and 7%) and lowest in the North West (4% and 3%).
- Recent tobacco use was highest in the Northern RDTF area (39%) followed by the South West (37%) and lowest in the Mid-Western and Western areas (28% in both). In the remaining areas last year tobacco prevalence was between 29% (EC) and 33%(SE).
- Compared to illegal drugs, there is little variation in the level of last year alcohol prevalence between regions, ranging from 82% in the North West and Mid-West to 88% in the East Coast. Last month alcohol prevalence ranges from 66% (NE and SE) to 77% (EC).
- The 2010/11 results show that the gender pattern of recent drug use is similar in all RDTF regions. Men are more likely to consume illegal drugs, alcohol and tobacco while women are more likely than men to consume prescription/over-the-counter medicines.
- With regard to the difference in use of illegal drugs between men and women there is no evidence of a narrowing of the gap in any of the regional drug task force areas.
- The profile of illegal drug users was similar across RDTF areas: in general young adults (15-34 yrs) were more likely than older adults (34-65 yrs), to use an illegal drug.
- Younger adults are more likely than older adults to use tobacco in all regions except the South East where the recent use for younger and older adults is very similar.
- Last year alcohol prevalence was higher among younger than older adults in many regions (MRDFT, NERDFT, NWRDFT, SWRDFT and WRDFT). Levels were very similar in the other regions. The one exception was the Northern RDTF where prevalence was higher among older adults. Last month alcohol prevalence was higher among younger adults in many regions. The exceptions were the East Coast, Northern and South East RDTF areas where prevalence is slightly higher for older adults.
- Comparing 2010/11 results with earlier surveys shows an overall decline in recent cannabis use in many areas. This has occurred in two ways: The first is a gradual and steady decline of last year cannabis prevalence in the North East and the South East areas in each of the earlier surveys. The second pattern in the East Coast and Northern areas entails an increase in prevalence between 2002/3 and 2006/7 followed by a reduction in 2010/11. This suggests last year cannabis use may have peaked around 2006/7 in these two regions.
- Comparisons over time also show increases in recent cannabis use found in some regions. For example a gradual and steady increase in last year cannabis prevalence was found in each survey for the Western RDTF area. While increases were also found in the Midlands and Mid-Western regions between 2002/3 and 2006/7, these were followed by little change in 2010/11 rates indicating a possible stabilisation in recent cannabis use in these two regions.
- Taken together the former two points show that the difference in recent cannabis use between RDTF areas has narrowed over time.
- The results show that over time recent cocaine (including crack) increased in most RDFTs between 2002/3 and 2006/7, followed by a decline in 2010/11. This suggests recent cocaine use may have peaked around 2006/7 in these areas. There are two exceptions to this. One is in the South West RDTF where the decline recorded between 2002/3 and 2006/7 was followed by an increase in the 2010/11 results. The other exception is in the North West where there has been little change since the last survey.
- Since the 2006/7 survey there has been a small increase in last year alcohol prevalence in the East Coast and Midlands areas and a small decrease in the Northern area. Relatively larger increases in last year alcohol prevalence were found for the South East, Western, North West and Southern areas. There was hardly any change in last year alcohol prevalence in the remaining areas.
- Since earlier surveys regional differences in last year alcohol prevalence has narrowed.

## Introduction

The survey was commissioned by the National Advisory Committee on Drugs (NACD) in Ireland and the Public Health Information & Research Branch (PHIRB) within the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) in Northern Ireland.

The main focus of the survey was to obtain prevalence rates for key illegal drugs, such as cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine and heroin on a lifetime (ever used), last year (recent use), and last month (current use) basis. Similar prevalence questions were also asked of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (e.g. tranquillisers); attitudinal and demographic information was also sought from respondents.

## Methodology

The questionnaire and methodology for this general population survey were based on best practice guidelines drawn up by the EMCDDA. The questionnaires were administered through face-to-face interviews with respondents aged between 15 and 64 years and who are normally resident in households in Ireland and Northern Ireland. Thus persons outside these age ranges, or who do not normally live in private households, have not been included in the survey (for example prisons, nursing homes etc.).

Fieldwork for the survey was carried out between October 2010 and May 2011 and the final achieved sample comprised 7,669 respondents (5,134 in Ireland and 2,535 in Northern Ireland). The response rate for the survey was 60% in Ireland and 67% in Northern Ireland. Areas based sampling was applied in Ireland. The first stage involved stratifying by Health Board in Ireland<sup>1</sup>. The achieved sample was weighted by gender, age and region<sup>2</sup> in Ireland and by gender, age and Health and Social Care Trust area in Northern Ireland<sup>3</sup> to maximise its representativeness of the general population. The effects of stratification, clustering and weighing have been incorporated in the interval estimates (i.e. intervals are design effect adjusted). Details of the methodology have been summarised in a paper published on the websites of the NACD (<http://www.nacd.ie/>) and the DHSSPS (<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/>) and a comprehensive technical report containing copies of the questionnaires used in both jurisdictions will be published separately.

Interviews were conducted using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). These techniques allow interviews to be conducted more efficiently and more accurately than other techniques such as pen-and-paper completion.

### Please note:

- Prevalence rates for 'any illegal drugs' refers to the reported use of one or more of the following: amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers or solvents.
- In terms of comparisons between the surveys, tests of statistical significance for differences between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes between 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other Opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal®, Napps, MSTs®, Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), Buprenorphine and Morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other Opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine, Feminax, Kapake, Diffis, Dikes, Peach, Fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and Buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other Opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief, Migraleve, Nurofen Plus, Codeine Phosp, Panadeine, Paracetamol/Caffeine/Codeine and Doxylamine, Paracodin, Paramol, Solpadeine, Solpadol, Syndol, Tylex, Uniflu Plus, Veganin Plus.
- In the Republic of Ireland the measurement of New Psychoactive Substances included herbal smoking mixtures/incense, Party Pills or Herbal Highs, Bath salts, Plant feeders or Other Powders, Kratom (Krypton), Salvia, Magic mint, Divine mint or Sally D and Other New Psychoactive substances mentioned by the respondent.
- In Northern Ireland, the category Legal Highs includes Party Pills, Herbal Highs, Party Powders, Kratom and Salvia Divinorum, it does not include Mephedrone as it is asked about separately. Questions on legal highs were first asked in 2010/11.

1 Since January 2005 the Health Boards in Ireland have been restructured and merged under one authority, the Health Service Executive. For the purpose of facilitating comparisons between the 2002/3, 2006/7 and the current survey, it was decided to continue to weight the data by the former Health Board areas as these correspond with the Regional Drug Task Force structures.

2 The composition of the population in Ireland has changed substantially since Census 2006. Given that Census 2011 information was not available when weights were calculated, it was decided to weight the data using 2010 population estimates. For the purpose of constructing post-stratification weights, Regional Authority areas were used to define regions instead of Health Board/RDTF.

3 Since the 2006/7 Survey the Health and Social Services Boards have been restructured into Health and Social Care Trusts. In the 2010/11 survey the data have been weighted by the 5 Health and Social Care Trust areas, while in the previous two surveys the data were weighted by the 4 Health and Social Services Boards that existed at the time.



## What is Prevalence?

The term **prevalence** refers to the proportion of a population who have used a drug over a particular time period. In general population surveys, prevalence is measured by asking respondents in a representative sample drawn from the population to recall their use of drugs. The three most widely used recall periods are: lifetime (ever used a drug), last year (used a drug in the last twelve months), and last month (used a drug in the last 30 days). Provided that a sample is representative of the total population, prevalence information obtained from a sample can be used to infer prevalence in the population.

**Lifetime prevalence** refers to the proportion of the sample that reported ever having used the named drug at the time they were surveyed. A person who records lifetime prevalence may or may not be currently using the drug. Lifetime prevalence should not be interpreted as meaning that people have necessarily used a drug over a long period of time or that they will use the drug in future.

**Last year prevalence** refers to the proportion of the sample that reported using a named drug in the year prior to the survey. Last year prevalence is often referred to as recent use.

**Last month prevalence** refers to the proportion of the sample that reported using a named drug in the 30 day period prior to the survey. Last month prevalence is often referred to as current use. A proportion of those reporting current use may be occasional (or first-time) users who happen to have used in the period leading up to the survey – it should therefore be appreciated that current use is not synonymous with regular use.

As with other European surveys, people over the age of 64 are excluded from this survey, as they grew up in an era when both the use and availability of illegal drugs were very limited. Therefore surveys with older people have, to date, shown very low rates of use even on a lifetime basis. This situation will change over time as the younger population grows older. Hence lifetime prevalence rates are likely to increase for a considerable period of time. When examining the data and comparing results over time, last year use is the best reflection of changes as it refers to recent use. Last month use is equally valuable as it refers to current use.

in the accompanying text.

The figures for Ireland in 2002/3 and 2006/7 reported in this bulletin may differ slightly from figures report in earlier publications. These differences are due to applying new estimation procedures which were necessary to ensure the comparability between 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11 drug prevalence survey data.

All prevalence rates presented in the accompanying tables are rounded to one decimal place and are rounded to whole numbers in the text. Where it provides for a better understanding of the situation figures in the text are sometimes reported at one decimal place (e.g. small/low figures).

As in all sample surveys, the greater the sample size the more statistically reliable are the results. Some of the differences in prevalence rates in the tables will be attributable to natural sample variations. Details confidence intervals for all of the figures contained in this bulletin can be found on the websites of the NACD and DHSSPS.

Invalid responses have been excluded from all analyses. Percentages may not always sum to 100 due to either the effect of rounding or where respondents could give more than one answer.

When the figure 0.0% appears it does not mean that no-one in the population has used the drug, rather it means that in this category no respondent reported use. The confidence intervals will provide a range of likely prevalence rates for all categories of drug use.

The Island of Ireland data was derived from the combined data from Northern Ireland and Ireland.

Statistical significance tests (Newcombe-Wilson Hybrid) have been used for this bulletin and changes that are found to be statistically significant are reported. When considering the results it should be borne in mind that statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance. This importance is reflected in an evaluation of effect size, which is a substantive issue.

The tests of statistical significance are used to establish the degree of confidence with which we can infer that the observed changes in drug prevalence between 2010/11 and 2006/7 and between 2010/11 and 2002/3 are not due to sampling error. A significance level of 5% has been specified which means that the likelihood that sampling error accounts for the observed change is less than 5%.

A general population drug prevalence survey has some limitations. As mentioned above, some groups with high drug use prevalence are not covered by this type of survey (for example the homeless, those in prison). Drug prevalence questions are considered to be sensitive and therefore people may refuse to participate or under-report their drug use. Moreover, for some groups the numbers included in the sample are too small for reliable prevalence estimations. General population prevalence estimates are therefore supplemented by other methods (e.g. capture-recapture for problem drug use and surveys targeting special populations (e.g. prisoners, students, early school leavers).

## Understanding the Results of this Bulletin

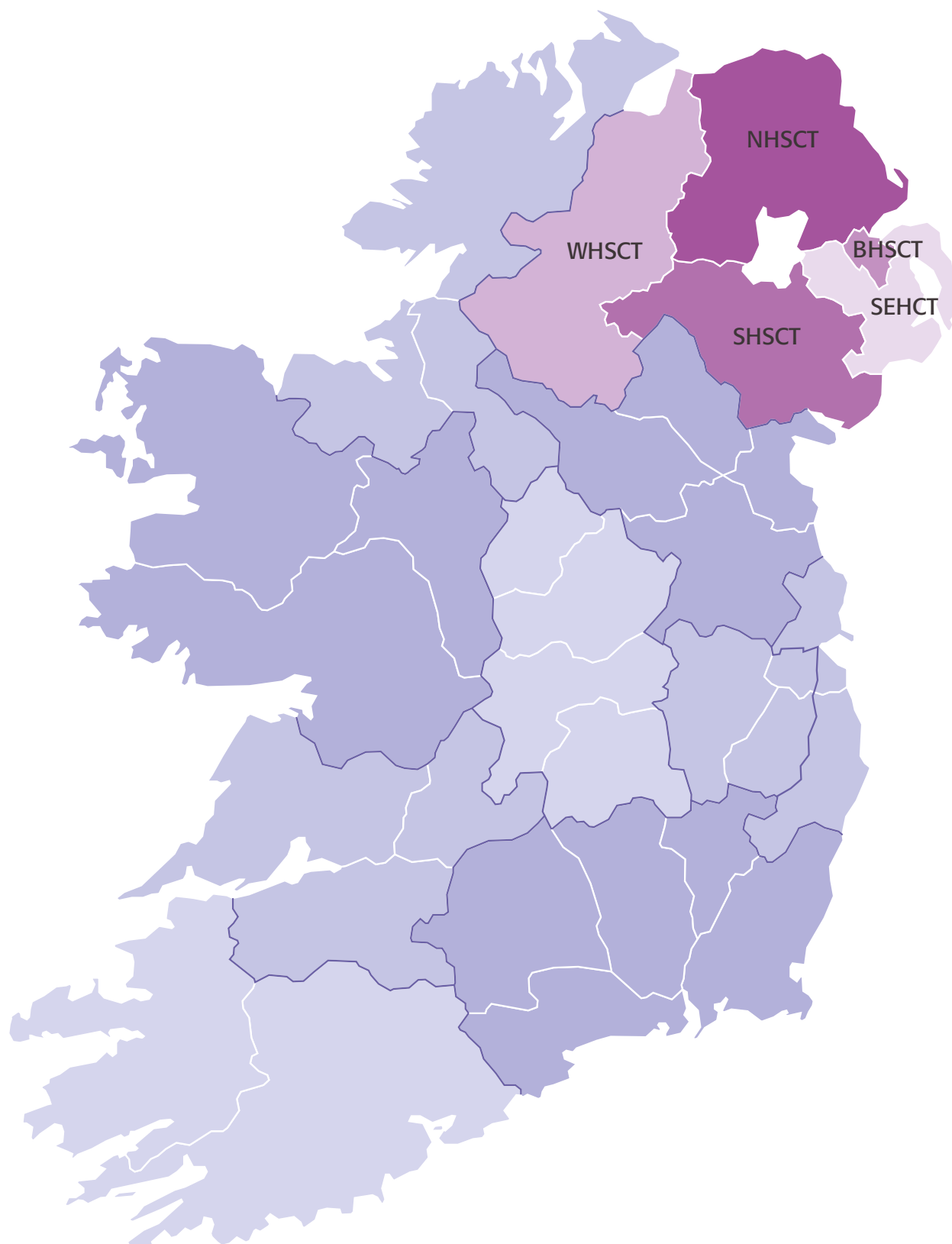
Results (revised) from the first (October 2003, revised June 2005) and second Drug Prevalence Surveys (January 2008) were published in Bulletin 1 and gave lifetime, last year, and last month prevalence rates for key drugs for the Island of Ireland, Ireland and Northern Ireland.

The tables for this bulletin report drug prevalence rates for 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11. Results are given for all respondents, and are also presented by gender and age. The results from comparing 2010/11 survey results with the 2006/7 and 2002/3 survey results are presented in the tables in this bulletin. Only 2010/11 and 2006/7 comparisons are discussed

## Northern Ireland – Results by Health and Social Care Trust

Prevalence rates for Northern Ireland are given in Tables 1–7.

Map 1: Northern Ireland – Health and Social Care Trust Areas



## Belfast Health and Social Care Trust (BHSCT) – Lifetime Prevalence (*Ever Used*)

Results from the 2010/11 survey are presented in Table 2.1 and show that more than two fifths (41%) of respondents reported having taken illegal drugs at least once.

### Drug Type

Cannabis was the most commonly used illegal drug, with approximately one third (34%) of respondents reporting ever having taken it. Among other illegal drugs, lifetime prevalence was highest for poppers (17%), ecstasy (16%), cocaine powder (14%), amphetamines (12%), magic mushrooms (10%), LSD (9%) and solvents (8%). Smaller proportions of respondents reported having taken crack and mephedrone (each 3%), heroin and methadone (each 1%).

Over one quarter (27%) of all adult respondents reported lifetime use of sedative and/or tranquillisers while 24% of respondents reported lifetime use of anti-depressants and 23% of respondents reported other opiates. Four percent of respondents reported using legal highs and 2% of respondents reported using anabolic steroids.

Ninety percent of adults reported lifetime prevalence of alcohol and 55% of respondents reported lifetime prevalence of tobacco.

### Gender

Lifetime use of any illegal drug was higher among men (46%) than women (35%). Comparing men and women for each of the illegal drugs separately, the largest difference was for cannabis (40% vs 28%). Other main distinctions between male and female respondents were for the following drugs: cocaine (20% vs 9%), magic mushrooms (14% vs 5%), amphetamines (17% vs 8%), ecstasy (20% vs 12%) and LSD (12% vs 6%).

Women were more likely than men to report lifetime usage of sedatives and/or tranquillisers (31% vs 23%), anti-depressants (28% vs 19%) and other opiates (24% vs 22%).

### Age

Lifetime prevalence of any illegal drug was 49% for young adults compared with 33% for older adults.

Forty percent of young adults (15-34 yrs) had lifetime prevalence of cannabis compared with 29% of older adults (35-64 yrs).

Of the other drugs asked in the survey, the most commonly reported substances that young adults (15-34 yrs) used were: poppers (22%), ecstasy (21%), cocaine powder (19%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (18%), anti-depressants (15%), amphetamines (14%), solvents (9%), and mephedrone and legal highs (each 6%).

In relation to older adults (35-64 yrs), the most commonly reported drugs used were: sedatives and/or tranquillisers (34%) and anti-depressants (31%). Other drugs that were reported for this age category were: poppers (13%), ecstasy (12%), amphetamines (11%), LSD (10%), and cocaine powder and magic mushrooms (each 9%).

## Belfast Health and Social Care Trust (BHSCT) – Last Year Prevalence (*Recent Use*)

Table 2.2 shows that the overall prevalence rates for last year use of any illegal drugs was 11% for BHSCT.

### Drug Type

In the year prior to the survey, cannabis was the most reported illegal drug (9%). This was followed by cocaine (3%), amphetamines, mephedrone, poppers and ecstasy (each 2%).

The same proportion of respondents reported using sedatives and/or tranquillisers and anti-depressants (each 13%) the previous year. A tenth of respondents (10%) had used other opiates.

There was no reported use of magic mushrooms or solvents.

### Gender

The proportion of males who used illegal drugs was higher than females (15% vs 8%). Males were more than twice as likely as females to use cannabis (12% vs 5%).

There was a higher prevalence among males compared with females for the all illegal drugs category; however, the proportion of males and females who used illegal drugs was similar for most illegal drug categories. In relation to the most commonly reported drugs these were: cocaine powder (4% vs 2%), mephedrone (3% vs 1%), and amphetamines (3% vs 1%). While 1% of males reported using heroin, no females reported doing so.

A higher proportion of females compared with males reported using anti-depressants (15% vs 12%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (15% vs 12%). Similar proportions of males (11%) and females (10%) reported using other opiates.

### Age

In the year prior to the survey, the proportion of young adults (15-34 yrs) who used illegal drugs was over three times (18% vs 5%) that of older adults (35-64 yrs). In particular, this was true for cannabis (14% vs 4%).

While the proportion of respondents was similar for many of the other illegal drug categories, there was a higher proportion of young adults (15-34 yrs) who used some drugs compared with older adults (35-64 yrs). In particular, these were: poppers (3% vs 0.4%), mephedrone (3% vs 1%) and cocaine (4% vs 2%).



Conversely, older adults were over three times more likely to use sedatives and/or tranquillisers than younger adults (19% vs 6%) and over two times more likely to use anti-depressants (18% vs 8%). Similar proportions of young adults and older adults had taken other opiates during the past year (11% vs 10%).

## **Belfast Health and Social Care Trust (BHSCT) – Last Month Prevalence (*Current Use*)**

Table 2.3 shows that the overall prevalence rates for last month use of any illegal drugs was 6% for BHSCT.

### **Drug Type**

In the month prior to the survey, cannabis (5%) was the most reported illegal drug. After cannabis, the most frequently reported illegal drugs used were: cocaine, anabolic steroids, ecstasy and amphetamines (each 1%).

Over one tenth (11%) of respondents reported use of anti-depressants in the last month, while 9% of respondents reported use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 5% reported use of other opiates.

There was no reported use of heroin, magic mushrooms, solvents, mephedrone or legal highs.

### **Gender**

The last month prevalence rate for any illegal drugs was 9% among men and 4% among women. Males were over three times more likely to use cannabis compared with females (7% vs 2%). Larger proportions of male respondents compared with female respondents reported use of most other drugs, for instance, cocaine powder (2% vs 0.6%) and anabolic steroids (1% vs 0.3%). While 1% of males reported using amphetamines, no females reported using these drugs.

However, while females reported using poppers (0.6%) and crack (0.3%), no male respondents reported using these drugs.

Last month use was higher for women than men for anti-depressants (12% vs 9%), and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (10% vs 8%).

### **Age**

Young adults (15-34 yrs) were more likely than older adults (35-64 yrs) to have taken any illegal drug (10% vs 3%) during the last month. In particular, 7% of young adults had taken cannabis compared with 2% of older adults. However, this pattern was not true for all categories of illegal drugs. Older adults were more likely than young adults to have taken cocaine powder (2% vs 0.7%), amphetamines (0.8% vs 0.4%), ecstasy (0.8% vs 0.7%), LSD (0.4 vs 0%) and crack (0.3% vs 0%).

Older adults (35-64 yrs) were over seven times more likely than young adults (15-34 yrs) to have used sedatives and/or tranquillisers (15% vs 2%) and over four times more likely to have used anti-depressants (17% vs 4%).

## **Belfast Health and Social Care Trust (BHSCT) – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11**

The BHSCT was established since the last survey and therefore it is not possible to make statistical comparisons for this time period.

## **Northern Health and Social Care Trust (NHSCT) – Lifetime Prevalence (*Ever Used*)**

Results from the 2010/11 survey are presented in Table 3.1 and show that over one fifth (22%) of respondents had used an illegal drug at least once.

### **Drug type**

Cannabis was the most reported illegal drug with almost one fifth of respondents (19%) reporting having ever used this drug. This was followed by amphetamines, ecstasy and poppers (each 6%), cocaine and LSD (each 5%), magic mushrooms (4%), solvents (3%), mephedrone, anabolic steroids and legal highs (each 2%), and methadone (1%). Less than 1% of respondents reported lifetime prevalence of crack (0.7%) and heroin (0.2%).

Over one fifth (23%) of respondents had used anti-depressants, 20% of respondents had used sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 13% had used other opiates, at least once.

### **Gender**

Males were more likely than females to report lifetime prevalence of illegal drugs (25% vs 19%). Comparing male and female use for each of the illegal drugs separately, a higher proportion of males compared with females had taken cannabis at least once (23% vs 15%). Males were over three times more likely to have taken LSD than females (7% vs 2%). The prevalence rates for the majority of other illegal drugs were similar for males and females.

In contrast, more females than males stated lifetime prevalence for the following drugs: anti-depressants (32% vs 13%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (25% vs 14%), and other opiates (16% vs 11%).

### **Age**

Young adults (15-34 yrs) were twice as likely as older adults (35-64 yrs) to have used illegal drugs at least once (32% vs 16%). This was also true for cannabis use (28% vs 13%). Young adults were also more likely than older adults to have used the following drugs: poppers (12% vs 3%), ecstasy (11% vs 3%), amphetamines (10% vs 4%), cocaine powder (9% vs 1%) and magic mushrooms (7% vs 2%).

Older adults (35-64 yrs) were more likely than younger adults (15-34 yrs) to have taken anti-depressants (28% vs 15%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (25% vs 12%) and other opiates (16% vs 10%).

No young adults (15-34 yrs) reported lifetime use of heroin compared with 0.3% of older adults (35-64 yrs). On the other hand, no older adults reported use of legal highs compared with 5% of young adults.

## Northern Health and Social Care Trust (NHSCT) – Last Year Prevalence (*Recent Use*)

Table 3.2 shows the overall prevalence rate for last year for illegal drugs was 5% in the NHSCT.

### Drug type

Cannabis was the most frequently used drug in the past year (3%). This was followed by cocaine powder, amphetamines and ecstasy (each 1%).

No respondents reported having used heroin, crack, LSD, or solvents in the year prior to the survey being carried out.

Twelve percent of respondents reported using anti-depressants, 10% reported use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 5% reported use of other opiates.

### Gender

Males were twice as likely as females to have used illegal drugs recently (6% vs 3%). In relation to individual drugs, the proportions taken by males and females were similar. However, while there was last year prevalence reported by males for the following drugs there was no female prevalence – mephedrone (2%), methadone (1%), magic mushrooms and poppers (each 0.3%).

Females were over three times more likely than males to have used anti-depressants (19% vs 6%) and twice as likely to have used sedatives and/or tranquillisers (14% vs 7%) in the past year. There were similar last year prevalence rates for other opiates for females and males (6% vs 4%).

### Age

Young adults (15-34 yrs) were over twice as likely as older adults (35-64 yrs) to have used an illegal drug in the past year (7% vs 3%). In relation to cannabis, young adults were five times more likely to have used this drug compared with older adults (5% vs 1%). Although there was low usage recorded for cocaine and ecstasy, younger adults were more likely to have used these drugs than older adults (each 2% vs 0.3%). Over 1% of younger adults reported taking mephedrone compared with 0.3% of older adults.

While no young adults reported having taken magic mushrooms and poppers, a small proportion of older adults reported having taken these drugs (each 0.3%). Conversely, while no older adults had taken legal highs, 1% of younger adults reported having taken these drugs.

Older adults compared with young adults reported higher last year prevalence for anti-depressants (15% vs 7%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (14% vs 5%). The same proportions of young and older adults had used other opiates (5%).

## Northern Health and Social Care Trust (NHSCT) – Last Month Prevalence (*Current Use*)

Table 3.3 shows that the overall prevalence rates for last month usage of any illegal drugs was 2% for NHSCT.

### Drug use

With the exception of cannabis which had a prevalence rate of 1%, all other illegal drug categories had a prevalence rate of less than 1%. No respondents reported having taken heroin, methadone, crack, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents, poppers, mephedrone or legal highs during the last month.

A tenth of respondents (10%) reported current use of anti-depressants and 7% of respondents reported current use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers. Two percent of respondents reported using other opiates during the last month.

### Gender

Males were three times more likely to take any illegal drug than females (3% vs 1%). Two percent of males reported taking cannabis compared with 0.3% of females. Less than 1% of male respondents had taken ecstasy or cocaine (0.7% each) compared with no females. The proportions of males and females were similar for all other illegal drug categories for last month drug prevalence.

Females were three times more likely to take anti-depressants (15% vs 5%) than males during the last month. A higher proportion of females than males had also taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers (9% vs 5%) and other opiates (4% vs 1%).

### Age

Young adults were three times as likely as older adults to have taken drugs in the month prior to the survey being completed (3% vs 1%).

While there was no recorded use by older adults (35-64 yrs), there was recorded use by younger adults (15-34 yrs) for the following drugs in the last month – cocaine powder and ecstasy (each 0.9%). In contrast, older adults reported using anabolic steroids (0.6%) while there was no reported use by young adults.

Similar proportions of young adults compared with older adults had taken amphetamines during the past month (0.8% vs 0.6%).

A higher proportion of older adults than young adults reported current use of anti-depressants (12% vs 6%). This was also true in relation to sedatives and/or tranquillisers (10% vs 3%).

## Northern Health and Social Care Trust (NHSCT) – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11

### Any illegal drugs

There were no significant changes recorded in relation to lifetime, last year or last month use of any illegal drugs among adults between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

There were also no significant changes in relation to gender or age for any of the time periods.

### Cannabis

In relation to last year prevalence, there was a significant decrease with regards to cannabis use for all adults (-3.5 percentage points) from 2006/7 to 2010/11.

There were no significant changes in relation to lifetime or last month usage.

### Cocaine

No significant changes in lifetime, last year or last month use of cocaine since 2006/7 were recorded.

### Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

With regards to anti-depressants, there was a significant increase of 5.7 percentage points for last year prevalence between 2006/7 and 2010/11 for older adults (35-64 yrs). There were no significant changes for all adults in relation to lifetime or last month prevalence for anti-depressants for this time period. However, there was a significant increase (+7.6 percentage points) for last year usage for females (15-64 yrs).

Since 2006/7, there were no significant changes in lifetime, last year or last month use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers.

### Other opiates

There were significant lifetime changes in relation to other opiates between 2006/7 and 2010/11. For lifetime prevalence for all adults (15-64 yrs) there was a decrease of 6.8 percentage points. This trend was also true for older adults (35-64 yrs) for lifetime prevalence for this time period (-7.3 percentage points).

In relation to all females (15-64 yrs) for lifetime usage, there was a significant decrease of -9.4 percentage points.

There were no significant changes in relation to last year or last month usage for other opiates.

### Other significant changes

There was a statistically significant change of +1.2 percentage points in lifetime use of methadone for all adults (15-64 yrs).

For older adults (35-64), there was a significant increase in the lifetime use of solvents (+2.2 percentage points).

## South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust (SEHSCT) – Lifetime Prevalence (*Ever Used*)

Results from the 2010/11 survey are presented in Table 4.1 and show that almost one third (31%) of respondents had used an illegal drug at least once.

### Drug use

The main drug which respondents had used at least once was cannabis (27%). Other illegal drugs used were: poppers (12%), ecstasy (11%), magic mushrooms (8%), LSD and cocaine (each 7%), amphetamines (6%), solvents (4%), legal highs (3%), mephedrone (2%), crack (0.8%) and methadone (0.5%). No respondents reported taking heroin.

Almost one quarter of respondents reported using anti-depressants (24%) and the same proportion reported using sedatives and/or tranquillisers (24%). The proportion of respondents who had lifetime prevalence for other opiates was 22%.

### Gender

Males were more likely than females to have lifetime prevalence of any illegal drug (36% vs 27%). Cannabis was the drug that was used most frequently and a higher proportion of males than females reported having used this drug (32% vs 23%). Males were also over four times more likely than females to have taken magic mushrooms (13% vs 3%) at least once.

A higher proportion of males than females were more likely to have taken the following drugs – poppers (15% vs 9%), LSD (10% vs 5%), cocaine powder (9% vs 5%), amphetamines (8% vs 4%) and legal highs (5% vs 2%). While males reported the use of mephedrone (5%), no females reported the use of this drug.

A similar proportion of females and males reported having taken solvents (5% vs 4%).

Females were more likely than males to have used the following drugs at least once – anti-depressants (32% vs 16%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (26% vs 22%). The same proportion of males and females (22%) reported lifetime prevalence of other opiates.

## Age

A higher proportion of young adults (15-34 yrs) than older adults (35-64 yrs) had lifetime prevalence of illegal drugs (42% vs 24%). This was true for a high proportion of drug categories – cannabis (37% vs 21%), poppers (19% vs 7%), ecstasy (19% vs 6%), cocaine (12% vs 4%), magic mushrooms (11% vs 6%), amphetamines (9% vs 4%) and solvents (6% vs 3%).

In particular, young adults (15-34 yrs) were seven times more likely than older adults (35-64 yrs) to have taken legal highs (7% vs 1%). While young adults had taken mephedrone (6%) and methadone (1%), older adults did not report having taken these drugs.

The same proportion of young (15-34 yrs) and older adults (35-64 yrs) had taken LSD (7%).

In terms of lifetime prevalence, older adults were more likely than young adults to have taken anti-depressants (29% vs 17%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (27% vs 19%), and other opiates (26% vs 17%).

## South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust (SEHSCT) – Last Year Prevalence (Recent Use)

Table 4.2 shows the overall prevalence rate for last year for illegal drugs was 6% in the SEHSCT.

### Drug Use

In the year prior to the survey being carried out, cannabis was the main drug that people reported using (5%). A smaller proportion of respondents reported using the following drugs – cocaine powder (2%), and amphetamines and anabolic steroids (each 1%). The remaining illegal drugs had a prevalence rate of less than 1% – mephedrone (0.7%), LSD, magic mushrooms and poppers (each 0.6%), crack (0.5%), methadone (0.3%) and solvents (0.2%).

Thirteen percent of respondents had taken anti-depressants, while 11% had taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 9% had taken other opiates during the last year.

### Gender

Males were over three times more likely to take illegal drugs than females (10% vs 3%). This was true in the vast majority of illegal drug categories. In relation to cannabis, when males were compared with females they were four times more likely to have taken the drug (8% vs 2%).

It was noted that while there was male drug prevalence in relation to several of the illegal drug categories, there was no female drug prevalence. These drugs were: ecstasy, LSD, poppers, solvents and mephedrone. Conversely, there was female prevalence and no male prevalence for methadone.

Females were more likely than males to report recent use of anti-depressants (16% vs 10%), while the proportion of females and males taking other opiates was similar (9% vs 8%). The same proportion of males and females had used sedatives and/or tranquillisers (11%).

## Age

Young adults (15-34 yrs) were seven times more likely (14% vs 2%) to have taken illegal drugs than older adults (35-64 yrs). A higher proportion of young respondents had used illegal drugs than older adults in all illegal drug categories. In particular, young adults were eleven times more likely than older adults to have used cannabis (11% vs 1%).

In a high proportion of drug categories, while there was reported use by young adults (15-34 yrs) there was no reported use by older adults (35-64 yrs) – methadone, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents, poppers, mephedrone and legal highs.

A higher proportion of older adults (15-34 yrs) compared with young adults (35-64 yrs) had taken anti-depressants (15% vs 9%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (12% vs 9%) and other opiates (10% vs 7%).

## South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust (SEHSCT) – Last Month Prevalence (Current Use)

Table 4.3 shows that the overall prevalence rates for last month use of any illegal drugs was 4% for SEHSCT.

### Drug Use

Four percent of respondents had used cannabis in the month prior to the survey being carried out. There was a prevalence rate of less than 1% for all other illegal drug categories, of which cocaine powder (0.8%) had the highest rate.

Over one in ten respondents (11%) had used anti-depressants, 9% had used sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 5% had used other opiates during the last month.

There was no reported use for the following drugs in the month preceding the survey – heroin, methadone, crack, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers or mephedrone.

### Gender

Males were seven times more likely than females to have used an illegal drug (7% vs 1%). In all illegal drug categories, the proportion of males having used the drug was higher than for females.

While there was reported drug use for males in relation to cocaine powder, amphetamines and solvents, there was no reported use for females.



More females than males reported current use of anti-depressants (14% vs 9%), while similar proportions of males and females reported current use of sedatives and anti-depressants (9% vs 8%). The same proportion of males and females (5%) used other opiates during the previous month.

### Age

Young adults (15-34 yrs) were eight times more likely than older adults (35-64 yrs) to have used illegal drugs (8% vs 1%). This was also true of cannabis (8% vs 1%). While there were lesser prevalence levels of the following drugs, young adults were also more likely to have used these drugs than older adults – cocaine powder, solvents, anabolic steroids and legal highs. On the other hand, while there was reported older adult usage of amphetamines (0.3%), there was no reported young adult usage.

In terms of lifetime prevalence, older adults (35-64 yrs) were more likely than young adults (15-34 yrs) to have taken anti-depressants (14% vs 8%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (10% vs 7%) and other opiates (7% vs 3%).

## South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust (SEHSCT) – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11

The SEHSCT was established since the last survey and therefore it is not possible to make statistical comparisons for this time period.

## Southern Health and Social Care Trust (SHSCT) – Lifetime Prevalence (*Ever Used*)

Results from the 2010/11 survey are presented in Table 5.1 and show that almost one quarter (23%) of respondents had used an illegal drug at least once.

### Drug use

Over one fifth (21%) of those surveyed had used cannabis at least once. This was followed by ecstasy (5%), poppers (4%), magic mushrooms, amphetamines, and cocaine powder (each 3%), LSD and solvents (each 2%). The remaining illegal drug categories had a prevalence rate of 1% or less.

Lifetime prevalence was 20% for anti-depressants, 17% for sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 11% for other opiates.

### Gender

Over one quarter of males (29%) had lifetime prevalence for illegal drugs compared with 17% of females. More males than females reported lifetime prevalence of most illegal drug categories. In particular, 26% of males and 16% of females reported lifetime use of cannabis.

There were also variations between the proportion of males and females in relation to drugs where there were lesser prevalence levels. These were for: magic mushrooms (6% vs 1%), ecstasy (8% vs 3%) and cocaine powder (4% vs 1%). While there was a lifetime drug prevalence rate of 0.4% for crack for males, no females had used the drug.

More female respondents than male respondents had used anti-depressants (24% vs 16%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (20% vs 15%), and other opiates (13% vs 9%).

### Age

Young adults (15-34 yrs) were almost twice as likely (31% vs 17%) to report the usage of illegal drugs than older adults (35-64 yrs). This was true for all almost all illegal drug categories, the exception being magic mushrooms, where 4% of older adults reported lifetime usage compared with 3% of young adults.

Young adults (15-34 yrs) who reported lifetime prevalence of cocaine were five times more likely (5% vs 1%) to have used the drug than older adults (35-64 yrs). Similarly, young adults were over four times as likely to have used ecstasy as older adults (9% vs 2%).

While 2% of young adults (15-34 yrs) had used methadone at least once, no older adults (35-64 yrs) had used this drug.

A higher proportion of older adults (15-34 yrs) than young adults (35-64 yrs) had used anti-depressants (29% vs 8%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (24% vs 9%), and other opiates (13% vs 8%).

## Southern Health and Social Care Trust (SHSCT) – Last Year Prevalence (*Recent Use*)

Table 5.2 shows the overall prevalence rate for last year for illegal drugs was 5% in the SHSCT.

### Any drugs

Four percent of respondents reported recent use of cannabis. In all the remaining drug categories, the prevalence rate was under 1%. In particular, there was no reported use of the following drugs – heroin, crack, LSD, magic mushrooms or solvents.

Lifetime prevalence was 11% for anti-depressants, 11% for sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 5% for other opiates.

### Gender

Seven percent of males reported last year prevalence for illegal drugs compared with 3% of females. In relation to cannabis, this represented 5% of males compared with 2% of females. In relation to other illegal drug categories, there was a higher proportion of male respondents who had used illegal drugs within the last year compared with female respondents. In particular, while male respondents had used cocaine powder (0.4%) and ecstasy (0.6%), no female respondents had used these drugs in the past year.



A higher proportion of females had used anabolic steroids within the past year than males (1% vs 0.4%).

There were similar levels of use for males and females for anti-depressants (10% vs 12%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (10% vs 12%) and other opiates (4% vs 6%).

### Age

Young adults (15-34 yrs) were over four times more likely (9% vs 2%) to have taken illegal drugs compared with older adults (35-64 yrs). In relation to cannabis, young adults were six times more likely to use this drug than older adults (6% vs 1%). Young respondents had used legal highs (2%) and methadone (1%); no older adults reported using these drugs. Conversely, older adults reported using cocaine (0.4%) in the past year, while no younger adults reported using these drugs. The proportions of young and older adults who used other illegal drugs were similar for this timeframe.

Older adults (35-64 yrs) were more likely than young adults (15-34 yrs) to have used anti-depressants (17% vs 4%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (15% vs 5%) and other opiates (7% vs 2%).

## Southern Health and Social Care Trust (SHSCT) – Last Month Prevalence (Current Use)

Last month prevalence for illegal drugs was 1% in the SHSCT (Table 5.3).

### Any drugs

Cannabis (1%) was the main illegal drug that respondents reported using. This was followed by mephedrone and legal highs (each 0.3%), and poppers (0.2%). There was no other reported drug usage for any of the other illegal drug categories.

Less than 1% of respondents had used anabolic steroids (0.3%).

One in ten respondents (10%) had used anti-depressants, while 8% of respondents had used sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 3% had used other opiates during the last month.

### Gender

Over twice as many males compared with females had used illegal drugs during the previous month (2% vs 0.7%). Similar proportions of males and females had used cannabis (1% vs 0.7%). While there was reported usage by males of mephedrone and legal highs (each 0.6%), and poppers (0.4%), there was no reported female usage.

A similar proportion of males and females had used anabolic steroids (0.4% vs 0.3%).

The same proportion of males and females had used sedatives and/or tranquillisers (each 8%), while a similar proportion of males and females had used anti-depressants (10% vs 11%). Females were twice as likely as males to have used other opiates (4% vs 2%).

### Age

Young adults (15-34 yrs) were more likely than older adults (35-64 yrs) to have used an illegal drug (2% vs 1%). A similar proportion of males and females used cannabis during the previous month (each 1%). Young adults reported use of poppers (0.5%), and mephedrone and legal highs (each 0.7%), while older adult respondents did not.

Older adults (35-64 yrs) reported usage of anabolic steroids (0.6%) while young adults (15-34 yrs) did not.

In the past month, older adults (35-64 yrs) were over eight times more likely (17% vs 2%) to have taken anti-depressants than younger adults (15-34 yrs) and six times more likely to have used sedatives and/or tranquillisers (12% vs 2%). A higher proportion of older adults (35-64 yrs) than young adults (15-34 yrs) had also used other opiates (4% vs 2%).

## Southern Health and Social Care Trust (SHSCT) – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11

### Any illegal drugs

There were no significant changes recorded for lifetime, last year or last month use of illegal drugs among adults (15-64 yrs) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. However, there was a significant change in relation to last month usage of illegal drugs for all adults (-2.6 percentage points). This trend was also true for young adults (15-34 yrs) where there was a change of -6.9 percentage points between these years.

The proportion of males (15-64 yrs) who had used illegal drugs during the past month decreased by 4.0 percentage points between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

### Cannabis

There were no significant changes in relation to lifetime prevalence of cannabis between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

In relation to last year prevalence, there was a significant change when all adults were compared between 2006/7 and 2010/11 (-3.6 percentage points). When all male respondents of this age group were compared for these years, there was also a significant change for recent drug use (-5.1 percentage points).

There was a significant decrease in relation to last year use of cannabis for young respondents (15-34 yrs) between 2006/7 and 2010/11 (-6.6 percentage points).

With regards to last month usage of cannabis, there was a significant decrease of 2.5 percentage points for all adults (15-64 yrs), between 2006/07 and 2010/11. There was also a significant decrease (-3.8 percentage points) for males of this age group for last month prevalence.

Current usage for young adults (15-34 yrs) decreased 6.7 percentage points between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

### Cocaine

No significant changes in lifetime, last year or last month use of cocaine since 2006/7 were recorded.

### Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

With regards to sedatives and/or tranquillisers, there were no significant changes in relation to lifetime prevalence of these drugs between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

There were significant changes in relation to last year prevalence for sedatives and/or tranquillisers. For all adults (15-64 yrs), there was an increase of 3.9 percentage points between 2006/7 and 2010/11. In particular, this was true of older adults (35-64 yrs), where there was an increase of 5.6 percentage points between these time frames.

In relation to males (15-64 yrs) and last year usage of sedatives and/or tranquillisers, the difference in proportions between 2006/7 and 2010/11 was +5.0 percentage points. This trend was also found in relation to last month prevalence for males (15-64 yrs) and usage of sedatives and/or tranquillisers where there was an increase of 5.1 percentage points.

There was a significant increase (+5.1 percentage points) for older adults (35-64 yrs) in relation to an increase in last month prevalence rates for sedatives and/or tranquillisers.

Between 2006/7 and 2010/11, there was a significant change (+7.5 percentage points) for older adults (35-64 yrs) who had lifetime prevalence for anti-depressant usage. This was also found for last year usage (+7.8 percentage points) and last month usage (+9.5 percentage points) for this age group and time period.

Conversely, the proportion of young adults (15-34 yrs) who had used anti-depressants showed a decrease for last year usage (-6.1 percentage points) and last month usage (-6.0 percentage points) between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

In relation to last month anti-depressant usage by all adult males (15-64 yrs), there was a significant increase of 6.0 percentage points between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

### Other opiates

There were no significant changes in relation to lifetime, last year or last month prevalence of other opiates between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

### Other significant changes

There were no significant changes for lifetime, last year or last month usage for any of the other drug categories between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

## Western Health and Social Care Trust (WHSCT) – Lifetime Prevalence (*Ever Used*)

Results from the 2010/11 survey are presented in Table 6.1 and show that over one fifth (21%) of respondents had used an illegal drug at least once.

### Any drugs

A fifth of respondents (20%) reported taking cannabis. This was followed by ecstasy (6%), poppers and cocaine powder (each 5%), magic mushrooms and amphetamines (each 4%), solvents 3%, LSD, legal highs, mephedrone and methadone (each 2%). Less than 1% of respondents had used heroin (0.3%) and no respondents had used crack.

Almost one fifth of respondents (19%) had used anti-depressants, while 15% of respondents had used sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 9% of respondents had used other opiates.

### Gender

Twice as many males as females had used an illegal drug at least once (28% vs 14%). Over one quarter of male respondents (27%) had used cannabis compared with 14% of female respondents. Females were twice as likely as males to have taken solvents (4% vs 2%). With the exception of these, there was a higher prevalence of males than females for the remaining drug categories. While 5% of males had used legal highs, there was no reported use by females of these drugs.

Less than 1% of males had used anabolic steroids (0.7%); there were no female respondents who had used these drugs.

Females were more likely than males to have used anti-depressants (24% vs 14%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (18% vs 13%) and other opiates (11% vs 7%).

### Age

Young adults (15-34 yrs) were more than twice as likely as older adults (35-64 yrs) to have lifetime prevalence of illegal drugs (31% vs 13%). In the majority of drug categories, young males were more likely than older adults to have used illegal drugs. Twenty nine percent of young adults had used cannabis compared with 13% of older adults.

The most common illegal drugs used by young adults (15-34 yrs) were ecstasy (12%), cocaine powder and poppers (each 9%), magic mushrooms (8%), and amphetamines (7%). These drugs also represented the highest proportions for older adults (35-64 yrs), each of these drugs representing 2% of respondents. Six percent of young respondents had taken solvents compared with 1% of older adults.

No young adults (15-34 yrs) had taken heroin while 0.5% of older adults (35-64 yrs) reported doing so. Older adults also reported the use of anabolic steroids (0.6%), whereas no young adults reported using these drugs.

A higher proportion of older respondents (15-34 yrs) than young respondents (35-64 yrs) took anti-depressants (23% vs 13%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (19% vs 10%). Similar proportions of young adult respondents and older adult respondents had taken other opiates (10% vs 8%).

## Western Health and Social Care Trust (WHSCT) – Last Year Prevalence (*Recent Use*)

Table 6.2 shows that the last year prevalence rate for illegal drugs was 7% in the WHSCT.

### Any drugs

Six percent of respondents reported recent use of cannabis. Smaller proportions of adults had taken other illegal drugs. Respondents reported using ecstasy (2%) and mephedrone and cocaine powder (each 1%).

Less than 1% of those surveyed had taken poppers (0.8%) and solvents and methadone (each 0.3%).

No respondents had used the following drugs in the past year – heroin, crack, LSD or magic mushrooms.

Less than 1% of respondents had used anabolic steroids (0.4%).

Over one tenth (11%) of respondents had taken anti-depressants and 9% had taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers. A smaller proportion of respondents had taken other opiates (3%).

### Gender

Males were over three times more likely to have taken an illegal drug in the past year than females (10% vs 3%). In relation to cannabis, males were more than five times more likely to use this drug than females (10% vs 2%). Ecstasy and solvents were the only other illegal drugs that females had used in the past year.

Less than 1% of male respondents (0.7%) had used anabolic steroids whereas no females had used these drugs.

Thirteen percent of female respondents had used anti-depressants compared with 8% of male respondents and 11% of females and 8% of males had taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers. The proportions of males and females who had taken other opiates were similar (2% vs 3%).

### Age

Young adults (15-34 yrs) were six times more likely than older adults (35-64 yrs) to have taken an illegal drug in the past year (12% vs 2%). Regarding all illegal drugs categories, young adults were more likely than older adults to have used drugs.

While young adults (15-34 yrs) had taken mephedrone and legal highs (each 3%), amphetamines (1%) and methadone (0.8%), older adults (35-64 yrs) did not report the use of these drugs.

Conversely, older adults (35-64 yrs) reported having taken anabolic steroids (0.6%), while young adults (15-34 yrs) did not report last year prevalence for these drugs.

A higher proportion of older adults (35-64 yrs) compared with young adults (15-34 yrs) reported taking anti-depressants (13% vs 8%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (12% vs 7%). The same proportion of young and older adults had used other opiates (3%).

## Western Health and Social Care Trust (WHSCT) – Last Month Prevalence (*Current Use*)

Last month prevalence for illegal drugs was 3% in the WHSCT (Table 6.3).

### Any drugs

Three percent of respondents reported use of cannabis in the last month. Usage of other illegal drug categories was less than 1% – ecstasy (0.5%) and cocaine powder (0.2%). No respondents had used the following drugs: heroin, crack, methadone, amphetamines, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents, poppers, mephedrone or legal highs.

A small proportion of respondents had used anabolic steroids (0.2%).

Nine percent of respondents had used anti-depressants and 8% of respondents had used sedatives and/or tranquillisers. A smaller proportion of respondents had used other opiates (2%).

### Gender

Males were approximately six times more likely than females to have used illegal drugs in the last month (6% vs 1%). The same proportion of males to females had used cannabis (6% vs 1%). No female respondents had used any other illegal drug type. The remaining usage for males was under 1% – ecstasy (0.9%) and cocaine (0.5%).

A similar proportion of males had used anabolic steroids (0.4%). No females had used these drugs.

Higher proportions of females than males had used anti-depressants (12% vs 7%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (9% vs 6%). More males than females had used other opiates (2% vs 1%).

### Age

Young adults (15-34 yrs) were more likely than older adults (35-64 yrs) to have used any illegal drugs (6% vs 1%); the same proportions having used cannabis.

Young adults (15-34 yrs) had used ecstasy (1%) and cocaine powder (0.5%), while older adults (35-64 yrs) had not.

Older adults (35-64 yrs) had used anabolic steroids (0.4%) while young adults (15-34 yrs) had not.

Higher proportions of older adults (35-64 yrs) than young adults (15-34 yrs) had used anti-depressants (12% vs 5%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (9% vs 6%). The same proportion of young and older adults had used other opiates (2%).

## **Western Health and Social Care Trust (WHSCT) – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11**

### **Any illegal drugs**

There were no significant changes recorded for lifetime, last year or last month usage of any illegal drugs among adults between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

There were also no significant changes in relation to gender or age for any of the time periods.

### **Cannabis**

There were no significant changes for lifetime or last year prevalence of cannabis between 2006/7 and 2010/11. However, there was a significant change in last month prevalence for this drug. In relation to all adults (15-64 yrs), there was an increase of 2.3 percentage points for current use of cannabis. For those adults aged 15-34 years, there was an increase of 5.2 percentage points in relation to usage of this drug.

Adult males (15-64 yrs) were significantly more likely to have taken cannabis during the last month in 2010/11 compared with 2006/7 (+4.2 percentage points).

### **Cocaine**

No significant changes in lifetime, last year or last month use of cocaine was recorded between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

### **Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants**

There was a significant change (-6.3 percentage points) for older adults aged 35-64 years, in relation to lifetime usage of sedatives and/or tranquillisers between 2006/7 and 2010/11. There were no gender differences for this period.

There were no significant changes for last year prevalence for sedatives and/or tranquillisers between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

In relation to last month prevalence, there was a significant change (+4.2 percentage points) for young adults (15-34 yrs) since 2006/7. There were no gender differences for this period.

There were no significant changes recorded for lifetime, last year or last month use of anti-depressants among adults (15-64 yrs) between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

### **Other opiates**

There was a significant change (-4.3 percentage points) for adults aged 15-64 years, in relation to lifetime usage of other opiates since 2006/7. In particular, this related to older adults (35-64 yrs) where there was a significant change of -9.4 percentage points.

Similarly, in relation to usage of other opiates and last year prevalence of this drug category, there was a significant decrease of 2.9 percentage points for all adults, between 2006/7 and 2010/11. For adults aged 35-64 years, the significant change was -5.1 percentage points.

In relation to last month prevalence, there was a significant change (-3.1 percentage points) for adults aged 35-64 years between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

There were no significant changes in relation to gender for lifetime, last year or last month prevalence of other opiates between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

### **Other significant changes**

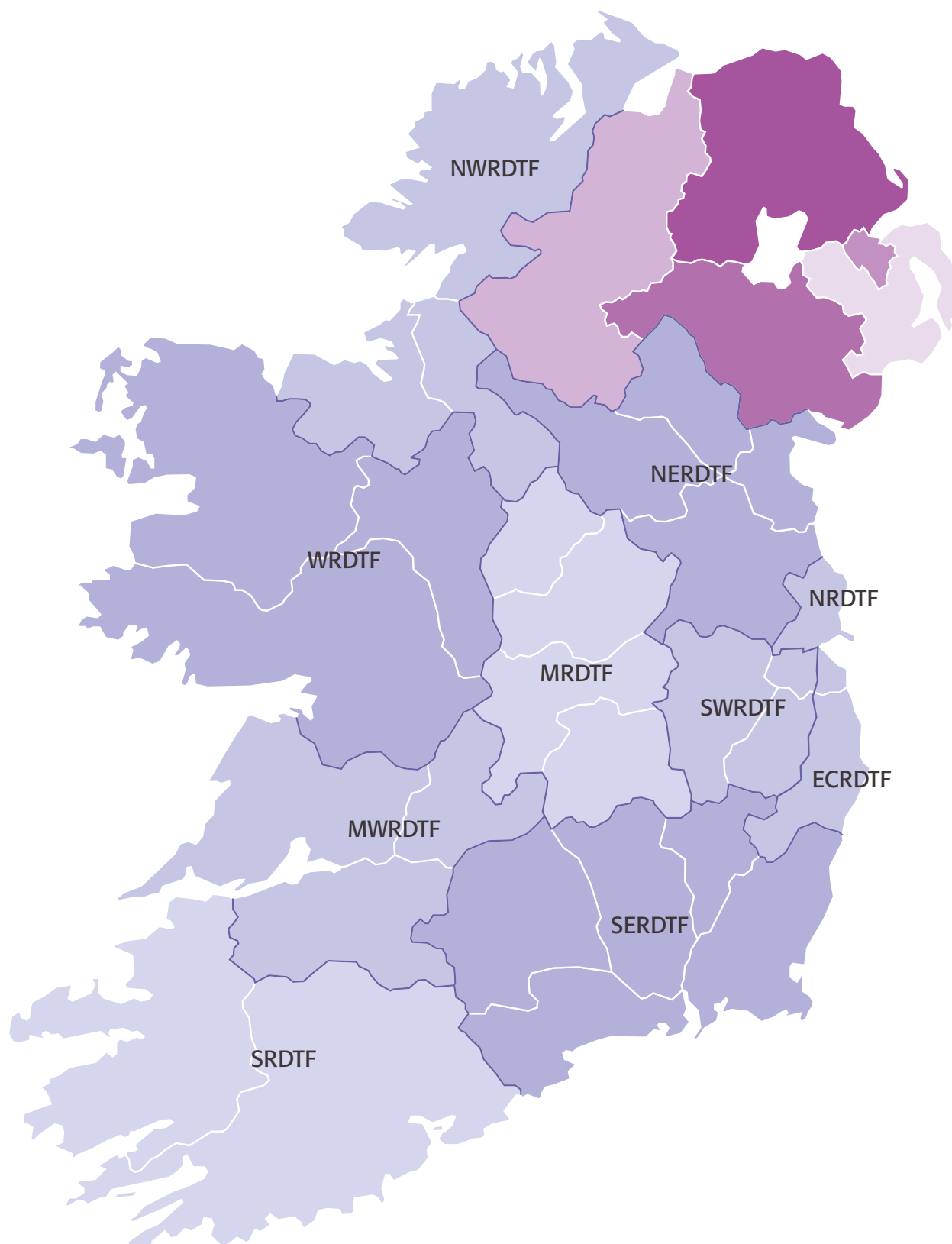
There was a significant change (+1.5 percentage points) in relation to lifetime usage of methadone for all adults (15-64 yrs) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. This was also true for males during this time period (+3.0 percentage points).

There were no significant changes in last year or last month use of other adults since 2006/7.

## Ireland – Results by Regional Drug Task Force Area (RDTF)

Prevalence rates for Ireland are given in Tables 8–18.

Map 2: Ireland – Regional Drug Task Force Areas





## East Coast Regional Drug Task Force – Lifetime Prevalence (*Ever Used*)

Results from the 2010/11 survey show that 38% of the population aged 15-64 years in the East Regional Drug Task Force region have used an illegal drug in their lifetime.

### Drug Type

Cannabis use was the most common illegal drug ever used and 36% reported using the drug in their lifetime. Among other illegal drugs, lifetime prevalence was highest for magic mushrooms (11%), cocaine (including crack) (10%), ecstasy (9%), LSD and amphetamines (each 7%), poppers (5%), solvents (3%) and heroin (2%). Less than 1% reported having ever used methadone and crack.

Just over one third of all adult respondents reported ever using other opiates (34%). Of all adults 13% of respondents said they had used sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 10% of respondents said they had used anti-depressants at some point in their lives. A total of 56% reported smoking tobacco and 92% reported consuming alcohol during their lifetime.

### Gender

Lifetime use of any illegal drug was substantially higher among men (44%) than women (31%). Comparing men and women's lifetime use for each of the illegal drugs separately, the largest difference in the ratio of use between men and women is recorded for solvents (6% vs 0.2%). In this region men were at least twice as likely as women to report ever using amphetamines and LSD (both 9% vs 4%). Lifetime use was also higher for men's use of cocaine powder (11% vs 8%) and cannabis (42% vs 29%).

Men were slightly more likely than women to report lifetime use of anti-depressants (10% vs 9%).

Women were more likely to report ever using other opiates (36% vs 33%) as well as ever using sedatives and/or tranquillisers (16% vs 10%).

Slightly higher lifetime rates were recorded among men for alcohol (93% vs 91%) and for tobacco (57% vs 54%).

### Age

Lifetime prevalence of any illegal drug among young adults (aged 15-34 yrs) was higher than among older (35-64 yrs) adults at (43% vs 35%).

Of the illegal drugs surveyed the illegal drugs most commonly used on a lifetime basis by young adults (15-34 yrs) were cannabis (39%), ecstasy (13%), cocaine (including crack) and magic mushrooms (each 11%), poppers (8%), amphetamines (6%), LSD (5%) and solvents (4%).

Among older adults (35-64 yrs) the most common illegal drugs ever used were cannabis (34%), magic mushrooms (12%), cocaine (including crack) (10%), LSD, ecstasy and amphetamines (each 7%) poppers and heroin (each 3%) and solvents (2%).

Lifetime use was higher among older adults (35-64 yrs) than younger adults (15-34 yrs) for other opiates (37% vs 31%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (16% vs 8%) and anti-depressants (14% vs 4%).

Lifetime tobacco use among older adults (35-64) was 60% while the corresponding figure was 49% for younger adults (15-34). Lifetime consumption of alcohol was slightly higher among the older than the younger age group (94% vs 89%).

## East Coast Regional Drug Task Force – Last Year Prevalence (*Recent Use*)

The overall prevalence rate for last year use of any illegal drugs was 9% in the East Coast Regional Drug Task Force area.

### Drug Type

With regard to recent illicit drug use, cannabis (8%) was the most frequently reported of the illegal drugs surveyed. This is followed by new psychoactive substances (6%) and cocaine (including crack) (3%). Less than one percent of those surveyed reported recent use of magic mushrooms, amphetamines, poppers, ecstasy, LSD, solvents, heroin and methadone.

Last year prevalence of other opiates was 26%, for sedatives and/or tranquillisers the rate for last year use was 6% and this was 5% for anti-depressants. A total of 29% of those surveyed reported smoking tobacco in the year prior to the survey and 88% said they had consumed alcohol in the 12 months prior to the survey.

### Gender

Use of any illegal drug in the 12 months prior to the survey was higher among men (12%) than women (6%). Men were almost four times more likely than women to report recent use of cannabis (11% vs 4%), more than three times more likely to report use of new psychoactive substances (9% vs 3%) and twice as likely to report recent use of magic mushrooms (1% vs 0.3%). In relation to other illegal drugs, men and women in this region were equally likely to report recent use of cocaine (including crack) (each 3%).

Women (29%) were more likely than men (23%) to report recent use of other opiates and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (6% vs 5%). More men (6%) than women (4%) reported recent use of anti-depressants.

Men's tobacco use in the last year was substantially higher than women's (33% vs 25%) and men were also more likely than women to report alcohol consumption in the last year (90% vs 86%).

## Age

Last year prevalence of any illegal drug among young adults (aged 15-34 years) was almost twice that of older adults (13% vs 7%). Among young adults the most frequently reported of the illegal drugs was cannabis (10%) followed by new psychoactive substances (11%). Among older adults (35-64 years) the illegal drugs used most in the year prior to the survey were cannabis (7%) followed by new psychoactive substances (3%), magic mushrooms, poppers and cocaine (including crack) (each 1%). Less than one per cent of the younger and older adults reported recent use of the remaining illegal drugs covered by the survey.

Last year prevalence was higher among older than younger adults for other opiates (27% vs 23%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (8% vs 2%) and anti-depressants (7% vs 2%).

Tobacco use in the last year was higher among younger (34%) than older (26%) adults. There was no difference between the two age groups regarding recent consumption of alcohol (both 88%).

## East Coast Regional Drug Task Force – Last Month Prevalence (*Current Use*)

Table 8.1 show that 4% of those surveyed had used an illegal drug in the four weeks prior to the survey.

## Drug Type

In this region the most commonly used illegal drug in the month preceding the survey was cannabis (4%). Less than one per cent of respondents reported current use of the remaining illegal drugs covered by the survey.

Current use of other opiates was reported by 15% of respondents and the corresponding figure for current use of anti-depressants was 4% and for sedatives and/or tranquillisers 2%

A total of 25% reported smoking tobacco in the last month and 77% said they had consumed alcohol in last month.

## Gender

Last month prevalence for any illegal drugs was 6% among men and 2% among women. Men were substantially more likely than women to report current use of cannabis (5% vs 1%) and men also reported more current use of anti-depressants (5% vs 3%).

Current use of other opiates was higher among women (18%) when compared to men (12%). Currently use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was also higher among women than men (4% vs 1%).

Slightly more men (28%) smoked tobacco in the month prior to the survey than women (22%). Current alcohol consumption was considerably higher among men (80%) than women (73%).

## Age

Last month prevalence of using any illegal drug among younger adults (15-34 yrs) was 5% and greater than that of older adults (35-64) at 3%. Cannabis and cocaine (including crack) were the illegal drugs most frequently reported by both age groups. Among young adults cannabis the most common illegal drug recorded was used by 5% in the last month and 1% reported current use of cocaine (including crack). Fewer than 3% of older adults (34-65 yrs) reported cannabis use in the last month and cocaine (including crack) use was reported by less than 1%.

Current use was higher among older than younger adults for other opiates (17% vs 11%), anti-depressants (6% vs 2%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (3% vs 1%).

Tobacco use in the last month was higher among younger (29%) than older (23%) adults. Alcohol use in the last month was also higher among older (80%) than younger adults (72%).

## East Coast Regional Drug Task Force – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11

### Any illegal drugs

There were no statistically significant changes in the use of any illegal drug for lifetime, last year or last month prevalence measures since 2006/7.

### Cannabis

Recent use of cannabis decreased among women since the last survey, dropping from 9% in 2006/7 to 4% in 2010/11 (-5.3 percentage points). There were no other statistically significant changes for cannabis recorded since the last survey.

### Alcohol and Tobacco

In relation to tobacco, there was a statistically significant change in recent use among all adults (15-64 yrs). Use of tobacco in the last year dropped from 39% in 2006/7 to 29% in 2010/11 (-9.3 percentage points). The results for men and women examined separately shows that recent tobacco use dropped substantially among women in this region, falling from 36% in 2006/7 to 25% in 2010/11 (-11.7 percentage points).

No other significant changes were recorded for use of alcohol or tobacco since the last survey.

### Other significant changes

Since the survey in 2006/7 there has been a decrease in the share of adults (15-64 yrs) reporting recent use of solvents which was 2% in 2006/7 falling to less than 1% in 2010/11 (-2 percentage points). This primarily reflects changes in recent use of ecstasy among young adults, falling from 4% in 2006/7 to less than 1% in 2010/11 (-3.6 percentage points) and among men, which fell from 5% in 2006/7 to less than 1% in 2010/11 (-4.6 percentage points).

No other statistically significant changes were found in drug prevalence since the last survey.

## Midlands Regional Drug Task force – Lifetime Prevalence (*Ever Used*)

Results from the 2010/11 survey show that 19% of respondents had used an illegal drug in their lifetime.

### Drug Type

Cannabis was the illegal drug most frequently reported for lifetime use; 17% said they had ever used cannabis. Nearly 5% reported ever using magic mushrooms, 4% cocaine (including crack), 3% said they had used poppers, ecstasy and LSD and 1% reported using solvents at some point in their lives. Less than 1% said they had used heroin, methadone and crack in their lifetime.

With regard to lifetime use of prescription and over-the-counter medicines, 37% reported using other opiates, 12% used sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 9% had used anti-depressants in their lives. Nearly 53% had ever smoked tobacco and 90% had consumed alcohol at some point in their lives.

### Gender

Lifetime use of illegal drugs was higher among males with 25% of men and 14% of women reporting use of any of the illegal drugs in their lifetime. Men were three times as likely to use cocaine (including crack) (6% vs 2%) and at least twice as likely to use magic mushrooms (7% vs 3%), LSD (4% vs 2%), solvents (2% vs 0.3%) and poppers (4% vs 2%). Men (22%) were also more likely to report use of cannabis than women (13%) while use of amphetamines was equally likely to be reported by men and women at 2%.

Women's lifetime use of drugs was higher than men's for other opiates (46% vs 27%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (14% vs 10%) and anti-depressants (14% vs 5%).

In this region men were more likely to report lifetime use of tobacco (62% vs 43%) and alcohol (92% vs 86%).

### Age

Lifetime prevalence of any illegal drug was 25% among young adults (15-34 yrs) and 15% among older adults (35-64 yrs). The illegal drugs most commonly used by young adults were cannabis (23%), poppers, ecstasy and cocaine (including crack) (each 5%), LSD (4%) and amphetamines (3%). Less than one per cent of young adults reported use of crack, heroin or methadone.

Among older adults cannabis was the most frequently reported illegal drug (14%) for lifetime use followed by magic mushrooms and cocaine (including crack) (each 4%), LSD and poppers (each 2%), heroin and ecstasy (each 1%). Less than one per cent of older adults said they had used crack, methadone or solvents.

Older adults were more likely than younger adults to report use of other opiates (40% vs 32%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (17% vs 6%) and anti-depressants (13% vs 8%). Lifetime use of tobacco was also higher among older (54%) than younger (51%) adults while lifetime alcohol was higher among younger adults (91% vs 88%).

## Midlands Regional Drug Task force – Last Year Prevalence (*Recent Use*)

Results from the 2010/11 survey show that 5% of respondents in the Midlands Regional Drug Task Force area reported use of an illegal drug in the year prior to the survey.

### Drug Type

In relation to recent use the most commonly reported illegal drug was cannabis (4%), followed by new psychoactive substances (3%). Less than 1% of respondents reported recent use of the remaining illegal drugs surveyed.

In this region 25% reported recent use of other opiates. Recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers and Anti-depressants were very close at 5%, respectively.

In relation to recent tobacco 29% reported smoking tobacco and 85% reported consuming alcohol in the last year.

### Gender

Recent use of illegal drugs was higher among males with 7% of men and 2% of women reporting use of any of the illegal drugs in the last year. Men were much more likely than women to use cannabis (7% vs 2%). There are hardly any differences between men and women in relation to recent use of ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents, amphetamines, cocaine powder, methadone and poppers, use of which are all close to zero for men and women alike.

Last year prevalence for women was higher than for men for other opiates (31% vs 20%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (7% vs 4%) and anti-depressants (6% vs 3%).

Men were more likely to report recent use of tobacco (34% vs 25%) and alcohol (87% vs 84%).

### Age

Use of any illegal drug in the year prior to the survey was reported by 9% of young adults (15-34 yrs) and almost 2% of older adults (35-64 yrs). Among younger adults the most commonly used illegal drugs in the last year were cannabis (8%) and new psychoactive substances (6%). Among older adults cannabis was also the most frequently reported drug used in the last year (2%) and again this was followed by new psychoactive substances (3%) for older adults' last year use. In both age groups less than one percent of respondents reported last year use of the other illegal drugs surveyed.

Older adults were more likely than younger adults to report recent use of other opiates (27% vs 23%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (7% vs 3%) and anti-depressants (6% vs 3%). Recent use of tobacco was higher among younger adults (36%) than older adults (24%) and alcohol consumption in the last year was also higher among younger adults (90% vs 82%).

## Midlands Regional Drug Task force – Last Month Prevalence (*Current Use*)

Just over 2% of respondents had used an illegal drug in the last month.

### Drug Type

Cannabis (2%) was the most frequently reported of the illegal drugs in the month prior to the survey. Less than 1% of respondents reported current use of the other illegal drugs surveyed.

In Midlands RDTF, 11% reported current use of other opiates, 4% reported current use of anti-depressants and 3% reported current use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers.

In relation to smoking tobacco, 25% had done so in the last month and 70% reported drinking alcohol in the last month.

### Gender

Current use of illegal drugs was higher among men (3%) than women (1%). Last month prevalence of cannabis was higher for men than women (3% vs 1%). For the prevalence of the remaining illegal drugs, men and women differed little in terms of their current use, with rates of last month use close to zero for each of the illegal drugs.

Last month prevalence was higher for women for other opiates (18% vs 5%), anti-depressants (6% vs 3%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (4% vs 2%).

In this region men were more likely to report last month use of tobacco (30% vs 19%) and alcohol (74% vs 65%).

### Age

Last month prevalence of any illegal drug was 5% among young adults (15-34 yrs) and less than 1% among older adults (35-64 yrs). The most commonly illegal drug among younger adults was cannabis (4%) followed by cocaine (including crack) (1%). Among older adults, cannabis was marginally the most commonly reported illegal drug used in the last month (0.4%). Use of each of the remaining illegal drugs among younger and older adults, was less than 1%.

Older adults were more likely than younger adults to report current use of other opiates (13% vs 10%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (4% vs 2%) and anti-depressants (5% vs 3%). Use of tobacco in the last month was higher among younger (30%) than older adults (21%). Alcohol consumption in the last month was also higher among younger (71%) than older adults (69%).

## Midlands Regional Drug Task Force – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11

### Any illegal drugs

Since the last survey in 2006/7 no statistically significant changes were recorded in lifetime, last year or last month prevalence of any of the illegal drugs surveyed. Changes were also not recorded in any of the prevalence measures for sedatives and/or tranquillisers or anti-depressants in this region.

### Alcohol and Tobacco

The prevalence of tobacco decreased among women since the last survey and this applies to lifetime (-13.2 percentage points), last year (-13.9 percentage points) and last month (-16.3 percentage points). Last month tobacco use also decreased among older adults (-13.6 percentage points).

No other statistically significant changes were found in drug prevalence since the last survey.

## Mid-Western Regional Drug Task force – Lifetime Prevalence (*Ever Used*)

Results from the 2010/11 survey show that among all adults (15-64 yrs) almost 19% reported having ever used an illegal drug.

### Drug Type

Cannabis was drug most commonly used by all adults (15-64 yrs); 18% said they had ever used cannabis and nearly 5% said they had ever used cocaine (including crack) and 5% also reported ever using ecstasy. Just under 4% reported ever using amphetamines, followed by 3% for LSD and magic mushrooms, respectively. Among all adults, 2% reported ever using poppers or solvents, respectively. Less than 1% reported lifetime use of heroin, methadone and crack.

A total of 33% said they had used other opiates at some point in their life, 13% reported ever using sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 10% did so for anti-depressants. Just over 52% reported ever smoking tobacco and 88% reported consuming alcohol in their lifetime.

### Gender

Lifetime use of illegal drugs was higher among men (26%) than women (11%). Men were more likely to report lifetime use of ecstasy (8% vs 2%), cocaine (including crack) (7% vs 2%), amphetamines (5% vs 2%), LSD (5% vs 1%), magic mushrooms (4% vs 2%), solvents (2% vs 0.5%) and poppers (3% vs 1%). Men were also more likely to report lifetime use of heroin (2% vs 0.0%) and crack (1% vs 0.0%).

Women's lifetime use was higher for other opiates (37% vs 30%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (13% vs 12%) and anti-depressants (12% vs 8%).



Men were more likely to report lifetime use of tobacco (56% vs 48%) and alcohol (89% vs 88%).

### Age

Lifetime prevalence of any illegal drug was 27% for young adults (aged 15-34 years) and 12% for older adults (35-64).

Of the illegal drugs surveyed the most the drugs most frequently reported as ever used by young adults (15-34 yrs) were cannabis (27%), ecstasy (7%), cocaine (including crack) (6%), amphetamines (5%), LSD and magic mushrooms (each 3%). Among older adults (35-64 yrs) the most commonly reported for lifetime use were cannabis (11%), cocaine (including crack), ecstasy and magic mushrooms (each 3%), poppers and LSD (each 2%).

The lifetime rate for other drugs was higher among older (35-64 yrs) than younger adults (15-34 yrs) for other opiates (39% vs 25%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (17% vs 7%) and for anti-depressants (12% vs 6%).

Lifetime tobacco use among older adults (35-64 yrs) was 57% while the corresponding figure for younger adults (15-34 yrs) was 46%. The lifetime rate for ever consuming alcohol was higher among the older than younger age group (90% vs 87%).

## Mid-Western Regional Drug Task force – Last Year Prevalence (*Recent Use*)

Last year prevalence for use of any illegal drugs was 5% in the Mid-Western Regional Drug Task Force area.

### Drug Type

Cannabis (5%) was the illegal drug most frequently reported for use in the last year, followed by new psychoactive substance (3%). Less than one percent of respondents reported recent use of the other illegal drugs surveyed.

Last year prevalence of other opiates was 21%, of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was 6% and the rate of recent use of anti-depressants was 5%. A total of 28% of those people surveyed reported smoking tobacco and 82% reported consuming alcohol in the year prior to the survey.

### Gender

Recent use of any illegal drug was higher among men (7%) than women (3%). Men were more likely than women to report recent year use of cannabis (7% vs 3%), new psychoactive substances (5% vs 1%) and ecstasy (0.6% vs 0.3%). Among men recent use of anti-depressants was slightly higher than women (83% vs 82%) and men's use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was also higher than women's recent use (32% vs 23%). Women were more likely than men to report recent use of other opiates (25% vs 18%). Last year prevalence of poppers was the same for men and women at 0.3%.

Men were more likely than women to report smoking tobacco in the last year (33% vs 23%) and to report consuming alcohol (83% vs 82%) in the last year.

### Age (*see Tables 1.3 and 1.4*)

Last year prevalence of any illegal drug use was higher among younger than older adults (10% vs 1%). Among young adults (15-34 yrs) cannabis was the most frequently used illegal drug (10%) followed by new psychoactive substances (7%). Approximately 1% of respondents said they had used ecstasy, cocaine, (including crack), LSD and magic mushrooms in the year prior to the survey. Among older adults (35-64 years) the illegal drugs most commonly used in the year prior to the survey were cannabis (1%) and new psychoactive substances (1%).

Last year prevalence of other opiates was higher among older adults (24% vs 18%) while last year rate of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was higher among younger adults (32% vs 25%). Recent use of anti-depressants however was similar in the age groups (83% vs 82%).

Last year prevalence of tobacco smoking was higher among younger adults (15-34 yrs) at 32%, than the rate for older adults (35-64 yrs) at 25%. With regard to recent alcohol consumption there was little difference between younger (83%) and older adults (82%).

## Mid-Western Regional Drug Task force – Last Month Prevalence (*Current Use*)

Of those surveyed, 2% reported the use of any illegal drugs in the month prior to the survey.

### Drug Type

In this region the most frequently reported illegal drug used in the last month was cannabis (2%). Less than one per cent of respondents reported current use of the remaining illegal drugs surveyed.

Last month prevalence of other opiates was 11%, for anti-depressants the rate was 4% and for sedatives and/or tranquillisers it was 3%.

A total of 26% of those surveyed in the Mid-Western RDFT region reported smoking tobacco and 66% reported consuming alcohol in the month prior to the survey.

### Gender

Last month prevalence of any illegal drugs was 3% among men and 1% among women. Men were more likely than women to report current use of cannabis (3% vs 0.3%).

Among women last month prevalence was higher than men's for other opiates (15% vs 7%), Anti-depressants (6% vs 3%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (4% vs 2%).



More men (30%) smoked tobacco in the last month than women (20%). The prevalence of alcohol consumption was also higher among men (73%) than women (60%).

### Age

Last month prevalence of any illegal drug was higher among younger adults (15-34 yrs) than older adults (35-64) (5% vs 0.0%). Younger adults were most likely to report current use of cannabis (4%) than any of the other illegal drugs (all of which was reported by less than 1%). Among older adults (35-64 yrs), current use of all illegal drugs surveyed was very close to zero.

Among older adults, last month prevalence was higher than younger adults for other opiates (11% vs 10%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (5% vs 1%), and anti-depressants (5% vs 2%).

Use of tobacco in the last month was more likely to be reported by younger adults (28%) than older (24%) adults. Consumption of alcohol in the month prior to the survey was also more likely to be reported by younger (68%) than older adults (65%).

## Mid-Western Regional Drug Task force – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11

### Any illegal drugs

No statistically significant changes between 2006/7 and 2010/11 was recorded in lifetime, last year or last month prevalence for any of the illegal drugs.

### Cannabis, cocaine

Since 2006/7 no statistically significant changes were recorded in lifetime, last year or last month prevalence of either cannabis or cocaine (including crack).

### Sedatives, Tranquillisers and Anti-depressants

Men's use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers increased since the last survey. Lifetime prevalence of sedatives and/or tranquillisers increased from 5% in 2006/7 to almost 12% in 2010/11 (+6.7 percentage points).

### Alcohol and Tobacco

Tobacco use also decreased since the last survey. Among all adults of tobacco lifetime use of tobacco was 60% in 2006/7, decreasing to 52% in 2010/11 (-7.9 percentage points). Changes were also found for recent tobacco use which was 39% in 2006/7 and 28% in 2010/11 (-10.9 percentage points). For women recent tobacco use went from 38% in 2006/7 to 23% in 2010 (-15.3 percentage points). Among older adults recent tobacco use also fell, from almost 38% in 2006/7 to 25% in 2010/11 (-12.3 percentage points).

### Other significant changes

No other statistically significant changes were found in drug prevalence since the last survey for this region.

## North Eastern Regional Drug Task force – Lifetime Prevalence (*Ever Used*)

Results from the 2010/11 survey show that among all adults (15-64 yrs) 24% said they had used an illegal drug at some stage in their lifetime.

### Drug Type

Cannabis was the illegal drug most common reported by all adults (15-64 yrs); 21% said they had ever used cannabis in their life. Just over 5% said they had ever used cocaine (including crack) and 5% also said they had ever used ecstasy in their life. Just over 4% reported ever using magic mushrooms, 4% solvents and just under 4% reported ever using LSD. A total of 3% said they had used poppers and 3% had used amphetamines at some point in their life. The lifetime prevalence for heroin, methadone and crack in this region was less than 1% for each.

A total of 35% reported ever using other opiates, 23% said they had ever used sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 14% Anti-depressants. Just over 54% smoked tobacco and 87% had consumed alcohol in their lifetime.

### Gender

In this region use of illegal drugs was higher among men (34%) than women (16%). Men were more likely to report ever using cannabis (31% vs 12%), cocaine (including crack) (8% vs 3%) and ecstasy (also 8% vs 3%), magic mushrooms (7% vs 2%), LSD (6% vs 2%), poppers (5% vs 1%) and solvents (5% vs 3%). Men were more likely than women to report ever using heroin (1% vs 0.0%) and methadone (1% vs 0.6%).

Lifetime prevalence was higher for women than men in relation to other opiates (37% vs 33%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (27% vs 19%) and anti-depressants (16% vs 11%).

Men were more likely to report lifetime use of tobacco (56% vs 53%) and alcohol (89% vs 85%).

### Age

Lifetime prevalence of any illegal drug was 27% among young adults (15-34 yrs) and 22% among older adults (35-64 yrs).

The most commonly reported illegal drug ever used by young adults (15-34 yrs) was cannabis (25%) followed by ecstasy (8%), cocaine (including crack) (7%), solvents and poppers (each 5%) amphetamines, LSD and magic mushrooms (each 4%). Among older adults (35-64 yrs) the illegal drug most frequently reported as ever used was cannabis (17%) followed by cocaine (including crack), magic mushrooms (each 4%), LSD (3%) and poppers and ecstasy (each 2%).

In relation to other opiates, sedatives and/or tranquillisers and anti-depressants, lifetime prevalence of each of these substances was higher among older (37%, 24%, 15%) than younger adults (33%, 21%, 12%).

Lifetime prevalence of tobacco was higher among older adults (35-64 yrs) at 61% when compared to younger adults (15-34 yrs) (45%). Lifetime prevalence of alcohol was the same for younger and older age groups (87% for both age groups).

## North Eastern Regional Drug Task force – Last Year Prevalence (*Recent Use*)

The last year prevalence of any illegal drugs was 4% in the North Eastern RDTF area.

### Drug Type

Cannabis (3%) was the most frequently reported of the illegal drugs followed by new psychoactive substances (2%). Less than one percent of respondents reported recent use of the other illegal drugs covered by the survey.

25% of respondents reported recent use of other opiates in the last year, 10% reported recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 7% did so for anti-depressants. A total of 31% of those surveyed reported smoking tobacco and 83% reported consuming alcohol in the year prior to the survey.

### Gender

Use of any illegal drug in the 12 months prior to the survey was higher among men (7%) than women (1%). In terms of the individual drugs, men were more likely than women to report last year use of cannabis (7% vs 0.2%) and new psychoactive substances (3% vs 0.6%). Women were more likely than men to report recent use of other opiates (29% vs 20%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (10% vs 9%) and anti-depressants (9% vs 6%).

Men were more likely to report using tobacco (33% vs 29%) and alcohol (86% vs 81%) in the year prior to the survey.

### Age

Last year prevalence of any illegal drugs was higher among younger than older adults (8% vs 1%). Among young adults (15-34 yrs) cannabis (6%) was the most frequently reported illegal drug in the last year followed by new psychoactive substances (4%) and solvents (2%). Approximately 1% of respondents said they had used, cocaine, (including crack), amphetamines, heroin and methadone in the year prior to the survey. Among older adults (35-64 years) the illegal drug most commonly used in the year prior to the survey was cannabis (1%).

Last year prevalence of other opiates was the same for older and younger adults (both 25%). Recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was higher among younger than older adults (13% vs 7%) as was recent use of anti-depressants (8% vs 7%).

Last year prevalence of tobacco was higher among younger (15-34 yrs) than older (35-64 yrs) adults (33% vs 30%) and last year prevalence of alcohol was also higher among younger adults (84% vs 82%).

## North Eastern Regional Drug Task force – Last Month Prevalence (*Current Use*)

2% reported current use of any illegal drugs in the North Eastern Regional Drug Task Force area.

### Drug Type

In this region the illegal drug most used in the month preceding the survey was cannabis (2%). Less than one per cent reported having used the remaining illegal drugs in the month prior to the survey.

Last month prevalence of other opiates was 10%, the rate for anti-depressants was 6% and for sedatives and/or tranquillisers last month prevalence was 3%.

A total of 29% of those surveyed in the region reported smoking tobacco and 66% reported consuming alcohol in the month prior to the survey.

### Gender

Last month prevalence for any illegal drugs was 4% among men and 0.2% among women. Men were more likely than women to report use of cannabis in the last month (3% vs 0.2%).

Last month prevalence was higher for women than men for other opiates (13% vs 8%), anti-depressants (7% vs 4%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (4% vs 1%).

More men (31%) smoked tobacco in the month prior to the survey than women (28%) and more men (72%) reported consuming alcohol than women (61%).

### Age

Last month prevalence of any illegal drug was higher among younger adults (3%) than older adults (1%). The illegal drugs most frequently used by younger adults were cannabis (3%) and cocaine (including crack) (1%). Among older adults, less than 1% reported using cannabis, and the rates of use of the remaining illegal drugs were close to zero.

Last month prevalence was higher among older (35-64 yrs) than younger adults (15-34 yrs) for other opiates (11% vs 9%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (3% vs 2%) and anti-depressants (6% vs 5%).

Younger adults (30%) were more likely to report current use of tobacco than older adults (28%). Consumption of alcohol in the month prior to the survey was marginally more likely to be reported by younger adults (67% vs 66%).

## North Eastern Regional Drug Task force – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11

### Any illegal drugs

No significant changes in lifetime, last year or last month prevalence of any illegal drugs were recorded for the period between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

### Sedatives, Tranquillisers and Anti-depressants

Since 2006/7 the prevalence of sedatives and/or tranquillisers changed. Lifetime prevalence for sedatives and/or tranquillisers increased from 11% in 2006 to 23% in 2010/11 (+12.6 percentage points). Last year prevalence also changed since the last survey increasing from 5% in 2006/7 to 10% in 2010/11 (+4.3 percentage points). Statistically significant changes were found for women's lifetime use (+12.2 percentage points) and men's lifetime use (+12.2 percentage points). In this region there was a substantial change in the use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers by younger adults since the last survey for both lifetime (+18.1 percentage points) and last year (+11.7 percentage points) measures.

Since the last survey recent use of anti-depressants among young adults increased (+7.1 percentage points).

### Alcohol and Tobacco

There were no significant changes in the use of alcohol or tobacco in this region since the last survey.

### Other significant changes

No other statistically significant changes were found in drug prevalence since the last survey.

## North Western Regional Drug Task force – Lifetime Prevalence (*Ever Used*)

Among all adults (15-64 yrs) 17% had used an illegal drug at some stage in their lifetime.

### Drug Type

Cannabis was the most commonly used illegal drug among and 16% reported ever using the drug. Just over 4% reported ever using magic mushrooms and almost 4% reported ever using ecstasy. After this, 3% reported use of cocaine (including crack) LSD or amphetamines in their life. Less than 1% reported ever using heroin, methadone and crack.

Lifetime prevalence is 25% for other opiates, 11% for sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 7% for anti-depressants. Just over 53% reported smoking tobacco and 91% said they had consumed alcohol at some stage in their lifetime.

### Gender

In this region lifetime prevalence for any illegal drugs was higher among men (18%) than women (15%). In relation to specific illegal drugs, men were more likely to report lifetime use of cocaine (including crack) (5% vs 1%), magic mushrooms (6% vs 2%), ecstasy (5% vs 2%), amphetamines (4% vs 2%) and cannabis (18% vs 15%).

Women's lifetime use was higher for other opiates (26% vs 25%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (14% vs 8%), Anti-depressants (11% vs 4%).

Men were also more likely to report lifetime use of tobacco (56% vs 49%) and alcohol (93% vs 90%).

### Age

Lifetime prevalence of any illegal drug was 24% among young adults (15-34 yrs) and 11% among older adults (35-64 yrs).

Of the illegal drugs surveyed those most reported as ever used by young adults (15-34 yrs) were cannabis (23%), ecstasy (8%), magic mushrooms (6%), amphetamines (5%), cocaine (including crack) (4%) and LSD (3%). Among older adults (35-64 yrs) the most commonly reported lifetime illegal drug use was for cannabis (11%), magic mushrooms (3%), LSD (2%), cocaine (including crack) (2%) and amphetamines (1%).

Lifetime prevalence for other drugs was marginally higher among older than young adults for other opiates (26% vs 25%) and considerably higher among older adults for sedatives and/or tranquillisers (17% vs 3%) and Anti-depressants (10% vs 4%).

There was little difference between lifetime rates of tobacco reported by older adults and younger adults (53% vs 52%). Older adults were also only marginally more likely to report lifetime alcohol use than younger adults (92% vs 91%).

## North Western Regional Drug Task force – Last Year Prevalence (*Recent Use*)

Last year prevalence for any illegal drugs was 3% in the North Western RDTF area.

### Drug Type

Cannabis was the illegal drug (3%) most likely to be reported for recent use, followed by new psychoactive substances (2%). Less than one percent of respondents reported recent use of the other illegal drugs covered by the survey.

Last year prevalence was 19% for other opiates, 4% for sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 3% for Anti-depressants. A total of 32% of those surveyed reported smoking tobacco and 82% reported consuming alcohol in the year prior to the survey.

## Gender

Use of any illegal drug in the 12 months prior to the survey was higher among men (4%) than women (1%). Men were more likely than women to report recent use of cannabis (4% vs 1%) as well as recent use of new psychoactive substances (3% vs 0.4%). Men (20%) were also more likely than women (19%) to report use of other opiates in the year prior to the survey.

Women were more likely than men to report recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers (6% vs 2%) and recent use of Anti-depressants (5% vs 1%).

Men were more likely to report use of tobacco (33% vs 31%) and alcohol (83% vs 81%) in the 12 months prior to the survey.

## Age

Last year prevalence of any illegal drug use was higher among younger (6%) than older adults (1%). Among young adults (15-34 yrs) cannabis (6%) was the most frequently used illegal drug followed by new psychoactive substances (3%). Among older adults (35-64 years) the illegal drug most commonly used in the year prior to the survey was cannabis (1%). Less than 1% of respondents said they had used the remaining illegal drugs surveyed.

Last year use of other opiates was higher among younger (21%) than older adults (18%). Among older adults last year use was higher for sedatives and/or tranquillisers (6% vs 1%) and there was little difference between the age groups in relation to last year use of Anti-depressants (both 3%).

Last year prevalence of tobacco among younger adults (15-34 yrs) was higher than older adults (41% vs 26%). Last year prevalence of alcohol was also higher among younger adults (86% vs 79%).

## North Western Regional Drug Task force – Last Month Prevalence (*Current Use*)

1% of respondents reported current use of any illegal drug in the North Western RDTF area.

### Drug Type

The most commonly used illegal drug in the month preceding the survey was cannabis (1%) and less than one per cent reported current use of the remaining illegal drugs surveyed.

In this region 9% reported current use of other opiates, 3% reported use of Anti-depressants and 3% reported use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers in the last month.

A total of 29% of those surveyed in the region reported smoking tobacco in the last month and 67% consumed alcohol in the month prior to the survey.

## Gender

Last month prevalence rate for any illegal drugs was equally 1% among women and men.

Last month use was higher among women for other opiates (11% vs 7%), Anti-depressants (5% vs 1%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (4% vs 1%).

More men (31%) smoked tobacco in the last month than women (27%) and men (74%) were also more likely to report consuming alcohol in the last month than women (60%).

## Age

In this region last month prevalence of any illegal drug was higher among younger (3%) than older adults (0.0%). Cannabis (3%) was the illegal drug most frequently reported by younger adults. Among older adults (35-64 yrs) levels of use of the remaining illegal drugs surveyed were close to zero.

Last month use was higher among older than younger adults for other opiates (10% vs 8%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (4% vs 0.0%) and the rates were the same between the two age groups for last month use of Anti-depressants (each 3%).

Tobacco use in the last month was higher among younger (35%) than older (25%) adults. Consumption of alcohol in the month prior to the survey was also higher among younger than older adults (71% vs 65%).

## North Western Regional Drug Task force – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11

No changes in lifetime, last year or last month use of any of the illegal drugs.

There were no statistically significant changes recorded in relation to the use of prescription/over-the counter medicines between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

There were also no statistically significant changes recorded for the use of alcohol or tobacco in this region since the last survey.

There were no other statistically significant changes in drug prevalence rates since the last survey.

## Northern Regional Drug Task force – Lifetime Prevalence (*Ever Used*)

Results from the 2010/11 survey show that 35% of all adults (15-64 yrs) surveyed reported ever using an illegal drug in their life.



## Drug Type

Cannabis was the most commonly used illegal drug (30%) among all adults (15-64 yrs). This was followed by 12% of respondents who reported ever using cocaine (including crack), 11% ecstasy, 9% magic mushrooms, 7% LSD, 6% each for poppers and amphetamines, 3% for solvents and 2% of respondents said they had used heroin in their life. Approximately 1% reported lifetime use each for methadone and crack.

A total of 40% had used other opiates, 14% sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 10% Anti-depressants at some point in their life. Just over 60% had ever smoked tobacco and 89% had consumed alcohol in their lifetime.

## Gender

In the Northern RDTF area, use of an illegal drug was higher among men (46%) than women (25%). In terms of specific drugs, men were more than three times likely than women to have ever used amphetamines (10% vs 3%), magic mushrooms (15% vs 4%) and solvents (5% vs 1%). Men were between two and three times more likely to have ever used cocaine (including crack) (18% vs 7%), ecstasy (17% vs 6%) and poppers (9% vs 4%). Men's lifetime use was also higher than women's for cannabis (41% vs 22%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (16% vs 13%).

Women were more likely than men to report lifetime use of other opiates (45% vs 35%). Men and women were equally likely to report lifetime use of Anti-depressants (each 10%).

Men were more likely than women to report ever using tobacco (62% vs 59%) and ever drinking alcohol (92% vs 87%).

## Age

Lifetime prevalence of any illegal drug was 40% among young adults (aged 15-34 years) and 29% among older adults (35-64).

Of the illegal drugs surveyed the most commonly used substance among young adults was cannabis (35%). Lifetime prevalence of the other illicit drugs among young adults was 18% each for ecstasy and cocaine (including crack), 12% for magic mushrooms, 10% for LSD, 9% poppers, 8% amphetamines and 4% for solvents. Among older adults the illegal drugs most frequently reported as ever used were cannabis (26%) followed by cocaine (including crack) (7%), magic mushrooms (6%), LSD (5%), and heroin (2%).

Among older adults the lifetime use was higher for other opiates (42% vs 38%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (18% vs 10%) and for anti-depressants (14% vs 6%).

Lifetime tobacco use among older adults was 64% compared to 57% among younger adults. Lifetime consumption of alcohol was also higher among the older age group (94% vs 85%).

## Northern Regional Drug Task force – Last Year Prevalence (*Recent Use*)

Among all adults (15-64 yrs) 11% had used an illegal drug in the 12 months prior to the survey.

## Drug Type

In terms of recent use, cannabis was the most frequently reported illegal drug (9%) followed by cocaine (including crack) (3%), new psychoactive substance (2%) and ecstasy (1%). Less than one percent of respondents reported recent use of the other illegal drugs covered by the survey.

Among all adults, 28% reported recent use of other opiates, 8% reported recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 3% did so for anti-depressants. A total of 39% of those surveyed reported smoking tobacco and 86% had consumed alcohol in the year prior to the survey.

## Gender

The use of any illegal drug in the year prior to the survey was higher among men (18%) than women (5%). Men were almost four times more likely than women to report last year use of cannabis (16% vs 4%). Recent use was also higher for men for cocaine (including crack) (5% vs 0.3%), magic mushrooms (2% vs 0.4%), ecstasy (2% vs 1%).

Recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was higher among men than women (9% vs 7%). Women were more likely than men to report recent use of other opiates (32% vs 23%). Recent use of anti-depressants was similar among men and women (each 3%).

Men were more likely to report use of tobacco (40% vs 37%) and alcohol (88% vs 84%) in the 12 months prior to the survey.

## Age

Last year prevalence of any illegal drug use was higher among younger than older adults (17% vs 5%). Among young adults (15-34 yrs) the most commonly used illegal drug in the 12 months prior to the survey was cannabis (16%), cocaine (including crack) (4%), ecstasy and magic mushrooms (each 2%). Among older adults (35-64 years) the illegal drug most commonly used in the year prior to the survey was cannabis (4%) followed by new psychoactive substances cocaine (including crack) and ecstasy (each 1%). Less than 1% of respondents reported use of the remaining illegal drugs.

Last year use of other opiates was the same for older and younger adults (both 28%). Recent use of for older adults was higher for sedatives and/or tranquillisers (11% vs 4%) and anti-depressants (4% vs 2%).

Tobacco use in the last year was higher among younger than older adults (43% vs 35%) and the rate of alcohol consumption was higher among older adults (89% vs 83%).



## Northern Regional Drug Task force – Last Month Prevalence (*Current Use*)

In the Northern Regional Drug Task Force area 5% reported using any illegal drug in the month preceding the survey.

### Drug Type

The illegal drug most frequently reported for current use was cannabis (5%). Less than one per cent reported current use for each of the remaining illegal drugs covered by the survey.

Last month prevalence was 15% for other opiates, 3% for anti-depressants and 2% for sedatives and/or tranquillisers.

A total of 33% of those surveyed in the region reported smoking tobacco and 76% said they had consumed alcohol in the month prior to the survey.

### Gender

Current use of any illegal drugs was reported by 9% of men and 1% of women. Men were more likely than women to report current use of cannabis (9% vs 1%). Use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was also more likely to be reported by men (4%) than women (2%) in the region.

Current use was higher among women for other opiates (16% vs 12%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (3% vs 2%) and anti-depressants (3% vs 2%).

Slightly more men (34%) smoked tobacco in the last month than women (32%) and men were also more likely to report consuming alcohol in month prior to the survey than women (81% vs 72%).

### Age

Last month prevalence of any illegal drug was higher among younger (7%) than older adults (2%). Younger adults were most likely to report current use of cannabis (7%) and cocaine (including crack) (2%) than any other illegal drug. Among older adults, cannabis (2%) was also the most frequently reported drug for current use. The rates of current use for each of the remaining illegal drugs were very close to zero.

Younger adults (15-34 yrs) were more likely than older adults (35-64 yrs) to report current use of other opiates (15% vs 14%) but older adults were more likely to report current use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers (4% vs 0.3%) and anti-depressants (3% vs 2%).

Tobacco use in the last month was higher among younger (34%) than older (32%) adults. Consumption of alcohol in the month prior to the survey was also higher among older (80% vs 73%) adults.

## Northern Regional Drug Task force – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11

### Any illegal drugs

No statistically significant changes in lifetime, last year or last month prevalence of any illegal drugs among all adults were recorded between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

### Sedatives, Tranquillisers and Anti-depressants

Among all adults (15-64 yrs) recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers increased from 4% in 2006/7 to 8% in 2010/11 (+3.6 percentage points). This is most likely reflecting the increase found in recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers among older adults since the last survey: last year prevalence went from 5% in 2006/7 to almost 11% in 2010/11 (+6.5 percentage points). No changes were recorded for anti-depressants.

### Alcohol and Tobacco

There were no changes in alcohol or tobacco use since the last survey in this region.

### Other significant changes

Among men, lifetime use of solvents in the Northern RDTF area increased sharply from 0.5% in 2006/7 to 5% in 2010/11 (+4.5 percentage points).

Among all adults (15-64 yrs) recent use of poppers declined since the survey from 1% in 2006/07 to 0.1% in 2010/11 (-0.9 percentage points). Recent use of amphetamines by young adults also declined in this region from 2% in 2006/7 to 0.3% in 2010/11 (-1.8 percentage points). Finally recent use of methadone by women declined from 2% in 2006/7 to close to zero in 2010/11 (-1.5 percentage points).

Current use of ecstasy declined among all adults in this region, from 1% in 2006/7 to close to zero in 2010/11 (-1 percentage point).

## South Eastern Regional Drug Task force – Lifetime Prevalence (*Ever Used*)

Results from the 2010/11 survey show that 25% of all adults (15-64 yrs) surveyed had used an illegal drug at some stage in their lifetime.

### Drug Type

Cannabis was the most commonly used illegal drug and 24% of all adults (15-64 yrs) said they had used cannabis at some point in their lives in this region. After cannabis, 7% of respondents said they had ever used magic mushrooms, 6% had ever used ecstasy, amphetamines, cocaine (including crack) or poppers. 4% of respondents had used LSD and 2% reported ever using solvents. Less than 1% reported lifetime use of heroin, methadone and crack.

A total of 38% had used other opiates, 13% sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 8% anti-depressants at some point in their life. Just over 57% had ever smoked tobacco and 91% had consumed alcohol in their lifetime.

## Gender

In the South Eastern RDTF region, use of illegal drugs was higher among men (36%) than women (15%). Lifetime use was higher for men than women in relation to poppers (10% vs 1%), ecstasy (11% vs 2%), LSD (7% vs 1%) and magic mushrooms (12% vs 2%). Men were also more likely to report lifetime use of amphetamines (10% vs 2%) and cocaine (including crack) (9% vs 2%).

Women were more likely than men to report lifetime use of other opiates (40% vs 36%) and anti-depressants (10% vs 5%). Men and women were equally likely to report ever using sedatives and/or tranquillisers (13%).

Men were more likely than women to report ever using tobacco (65% vs 49%) or alcohol (96% vs 87%).

## Age

Lifetime prevalence of any illegal drug was 35% among young adults (aged 15-34 years) and 18% among older adults (35-64).

Of the illegal drugs surveyed the most commonly used substances among young adults were cannabis (33%) followed by ecstasy (12%), poppers, magic mushrooms and amphetamines (each 10%), cocaine (including crack) (9%) and LSD (5%). Among older adults (35-64 yrs) the most commonly used illegal drugs ever used were cannabis (18%) followed by magic mushrooms (5%), and amphetamines and cocaine (including crack) (each 3%).

Among older adults the lifetime use was higher for other opiates (39% vs 37%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (14% vs 12%) and for anti-depressants (11% vs 4%).

Lifetime tobacco use among older adults (35-64) was 58% compared to 54% among younger adults (15-34). Lifetime consumption of alcohol was also higher among the older age group (93% vs 89%).

## South Eastern Regional Drug Task force – Last Year Prevalence (*Recent Use*)

Among all adults 6% had used an illegal drug in the 12 months prior to the survey.

### Drug Type

Cannabis was the most frequently reported illegal drug (4%) followed by new psychoactive substance (4%) and cocaine (including crack) (2%). Less than one percent of respondents reported recent use of the other illegal drugs covered by the survey.

28% of respondents reported using other opiates in year prior to the survey, 6% reported using sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 4% did so for anti-depressants. A total of 33% of those surveyed reported smoking tobacco and 87% had consumed alcohol in the year prior to the survey.

## Gender

The use of any illegal drug in the 12 months prior to the survey was higher among men (10%) than women (2%). Men were more likely than women to report last year use of cannabis (7% vs 1%), new psychoactive substances (6% vs 2%), cocaine (including crack) (3% vs 0.4%), amphetamines (2% vs 0.2%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (7% vs 4%). Women were more likely than men to report recent use of other opiates (30% vs 27%) and anti-depressants (5% vs 3%).

Men were more likely to report use of tobacco (38% vs 28%) and alcohol (92% vs 83%) in the 12 months prior to the survey.

## Age

Last year prevalence of any illegal drug use was higher among younger than older adults (10% vs 3%). Among young adults (15-34 yrs) new psychoactive substances (9%) were most commonly used followed by cannabis (7%), cocaine (including crack) (4%) and amphetamines (2%). Approximately 1% of young adults reported last year use of ecstasy, LSD or magic mushrooms. Among older adults (35-64 years) the illegal drug most commonly used in the year prior to the survey was cannabis (2%).

Last year use of other opiates was the same for older and younger adults (both 28%). The rate for last year use of Anti-depressants was higher for older adults (6% vs 1%) and this group also had slightly higher rates recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers (6% vs 5%).

Tobacco use in the last year was similar for younger and older adults (33% for both age groups) as was the rate of alcohol consumption in the last year (87% for both age groups).

## South Eastern Regional Drug Task force – Last Month Prevalence (*Current Use*)

In the South Eastern Regional Drug Task Force area 3% reported using any illegal drug in the month preceding the survey.

### Drug Type

The illegal drug most frequently reported for current use was cannabis (2%). Less than one per cent reported current use for each of the remaining illegal drugs covered by the survey.

Last month prevalence was 13% for other opiates, 4% for anti-depressants and 3% for sedatives and/or tranquillisers.

A total of 28% of those surveyed in the region reported smoking tobacco and 66% consuming alcohol in the month prior to the survey.

### Gender

Current use of any illegal drugs was reported by 6% of men 0.4% of women. Men were more likely than women to report current use of cannabis (4% vs 0.4%). Use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was also more likely to be reported by men (4%) than women (2%) in the region.

Current use was higher among women for other opiates (14% vs 11%) and also for Anti-depressants (5% vs 3%).

More men (33%) smoked tobacco in the last month than women (24%) and the level of reports of consuming alcohol in month prior to the survey was also higher among men (73%) than women (59%).

### Age

Last month prevalence of any illegal drug was higher among younger (5%) than older adults (1%). Younger adults were most likely to report current use of cannabis (4%) and cocaine (including crack) (1%) than any other illegal drug. Among older adults, less than 1% reported using cannabis, and rates of current use for each of the remaining illegal drugs were very close to zero.

Older adults (35-64 yrs) were more likely than younger adults (15-34 yrs) to report use of anti-depressants (6% vs 1%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (4% vs 2%) and other opiates (14% vs 11%).

Tobacco use in the last month was higher among older (29%) than younger (27%). Consumption of alcohol in the month prior to the survey was also higher among older (67% vs 65%) adults.

## South Eastern Regional Drug Task force – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11

### Any illegal drugs

No statistically significant changes in lifetime, last year or last month prevalence of any illegal drugs were recorded between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

### Sedatives, Tranquillisers and Anti-depressants

There were no changes recorded in this region for lifetime, last year or last month use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers since the last survey. There were also no changes in any of the prevalence measures recorded for anti-depressants since the last survey.

### Alcohol and Tobacco

Alcohol consumption among older adults (35-64 yrs) changed since the last survey. The share that had ever consumed alcohol

increased from 79% in 2006/7 to 87% in 2010/11 (+8 percentage points). There were no other statistically significant changes in alcohol and no statistically significant changes in tobacco use since the last survey in this region.

### Other significant changes

No other statistically significant changes were found in drug prevalence since the last survey.

## South Western Regional Drug Task Force – Lifetime Prevalence (Ever Used)

Results from the 2010/11 survey show that 36% of those aged between 15-64 years in the South Western RDTF area have used an illegal drug in their lifetime.

### Drug Type

Cannabis (33%) use was the most common illegal drug used on a lifetime basis. Among the other illegal drugs, lifetime prevalence was highest for ecstasy and magic mushrooms (each 10%), cocaine powder (9%), amphetamines and LSD (each 7%), poppers (6%), solvents (5%), crack (2%) and heroin (1%). 1% reported lifetime use of methadone.

Of all adults 38% reported ever using other opiates, 18% said they had used sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 14% had used anti-depressants at some point in their lives. 61% reported smoking tobacco and 92% had consumed alcohol during their lifetime.

### Gender

Lifetime use of any illegal drug was substantially higher among men (47%) than women (25%). Men were almost five times more likely to report lifetime use of poppers (10% vs 2%) and between three and four times likely to report lifetime use of solvents (9% vs 2%), ecstasy (15% vs 5%) and LSD (11% vs 3%). Lifetime rates were also higher for men than women in relation to use of cocaine powder (13% vs 6%), amphetamines (10% vs 5%), magic mushrooms (13% vs 6%) and cannabis (43% vs 23%).

While women were more likely than men to report lifetime use of other opiates (39% vs 37%) and anti-depressants (16% vs 11%), lifetime use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was marginally higher for men in this region (18% vs 17%).

Lifetime prevalence of tobacco was higher among men than women (66% vs 55%) as was consumption of alcohol on a lifetime basis (94% vs 90%).

### Age

Lifetime prevalence of any illegal drug among young adults (aged 15-34 yrs) was higher than among older (35-64 yrs) adults at (46% vs 26%).

Of the illegal drugs surveyed the illegal drugs most commonly used on a lifetime basis by young adults were cannabis (43%), ecstasy (15%), cocaine powder (14%), magic mushrooms (13%), amphetamines (10%), LSD and poppers (each 9%), solvents (7%) and heroin and crack (each 2%).

Among older adults the most common illegal drugs ever used were cannabis (24%), magic mushrooms and ecstasy (each 6%), cocaine, LSD and amphetamines (each 5%), solvents and poppers, (each 3%) and heroin and crack (each 1%).

Lifetime use was higher among older adults in relation to other opiates (40% vs 37%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (23% vs 13%) and anti-depressants (19% vs 8%).

Lifetime tobacco use among older adults was 63% while the corresponding figure was 58% for younger adults. Lifetime consumption of alcohol was higher among the younger age group (93% vs 91%).

### South Western Regional Drug Task Force – Last Year Prevalence (*Recent Use*)

Last year prevalence of any illegal drugs was 11% in the South Western Regional Drug Task Force area.

#### Drug Type

With regard to recent illicit drug use, cannabis (9%) was the most frequently reported of the illegal drugs surveyed, followed by new psychoactive substances (6%), cocaine (including crack) (3%) and magic mushrooms (1%). Less than one percent of those surveyed reported recent use of the remaining illegal drugs (including use of methadone).

Last year prevalence of other opiates was 26%, for sedatives and/or tranquillisers the rate for last year use was 9% and was 7% for Anti-depressants. Of those surveyed 37% reported smoking tobacco in the year prior to the survey and 87% said they had consumed alcohol in the last year.

#### Gender

Use of any illegal drug in the 12 months prior to the survey was higher among men (14%) than women (8%). Men were almost twice as likely to report recent use of cannabis (12% vs 6%), cocaine (including crack) (4% vs 2%) and magic mushrooms (2% vs 1%). There were few differences between men and women's recent use of the remaining illegal drugs.

Men and women were equally like to report recent use of other opiates (26%), but women were more likely than men to report recent use of anti-depressants (8% vs 5%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (10% vs 8%).

Men's tobacco use in the last year was higher than women's (38% vs 35%) and men were also more likely than women to report alcohol consumption in the last year (89% vs 85%).

#### Age

Last year prevalence of any illegal drug among young adults (aged 15-34 years) was just over six times that of older adults (19% vs 3%). Among young adults, the most frequently reported of the illegal drugs was cannabis (15%) followed by new psychoactive substances (10%), cocaine (including crack) (5%), magic mushrooms (2%) and amphetamines, ecstasy and LSD (each 1%). Among older adults (35-64 years) the illegal drugs used most in the year prior to the survey were cannabis (3%) followed by new psychoactive substances and cocaine (including crack) (each 1%).

Last year prevalence was higher among younger adults for other opiates (27% vs 25%) and higher among older adults for sedatives and/or tranquillisers (11% vs 6%) and anti-depressants (10% vs 3%).

Recent use of tobacco was higher among younger adults (42% vs 32%) as was consumption of alcohol (89% vs 84%).

### South West Regional Drug Task Force – Last Month Prevalence (*Current Use*)

The results show that 6% of those surveyed had used an illegal drug in the four weeks prior to the survey.

#### Drug Type

In this region the most commonly used illegal drug in the month preceding the survey was cannabis (5%) followed by cocaine (including crack) (1%). Less than one per cent of respondents reported current use of the remaining illegal drugs covered by the survey.

Current use of other opiates was reported by 15% of respondents and the corresponding figure for current use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was 4% and for anti-depressants 6%.

A total of 33% reported smoking tobacco in the last month and 71% said they had consumed alcohol in last month.

#### Gender

Last month prevalence for any illegal drugs was 9% among men and 2% among women. Men were substantially more likely than women to report current use of cannabis (8% vs 1%), more men also reported current use of cocaine (including crack) (2% vs 1%).

More women than men reported current use of other opiates (17% vs 14%) and current use of anti-depressants by women was almost twice that of men's (8% vs 4%). Current use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was similar between women and men (each 4%).

Slightly more men (35%) reported current tobacco use than women (30%). Current alcohol consumption was higher among men (78%) than women (65%).



## Age

Last month prevalence of using any illegal drug among younger adults (15-34 yrs) was 9% and greater than that of older adults (35-64) at 2%. Cannabis was the illegal drug most frequently reported by younger (7%) as well as older (2%) adults and this was followed by cocaine (including crack) for both groups (younger 2% and older 0.6%). Current use of the remaining illegal drugs was reported by less than 1% of both age groups.

Current use was higher among younger adults for other opiates (18% vs 13%) while current use was higher among older for Anti-depressants (9% vs 2%) and for sedatives and/or tranquillisers (7% vs 1%).

Tobacco use in the last month was higher among younger (37%) than older (29%) adults. Alcohol use in the last month was higher among younger adults (72%) than older adults (71%).

## South West Regional Drug Task Force – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11

### Any illegal drugs

Lifetime use of any illegal drug increased in this region from 26% in 2006/7 to 36% in 2010/11 (+10.7 percentage points). Statistically significant changes were found in relation to lifetime use of any illegal drug for men (+15.4 percentage points) and for younger adults (+15.5 percentage points). Use of any illegal drug by young adults also increased for last year (+9.2 percentage points) and last month (+6.6 percentage points).

### Cannabis

Since the last survey lifetime use of cannabis increased among all adults (15-64 yrs) (+9.4 percentage points). Lifetime increases were found specifically for males (+13.6 percentage points) as well as young adults (+15.3 percentage points). Statistically significant changes were also found for current use of cannabis by men (+5 percentage points) and by young adults (+4.8 percentage points).

### Alcohol and Tobacco

In relation to tobacco, there was an increase in lifetime use by males in this region from 54% in 2006/7 to 66% in 2010/11 (+12.1 percentage points). Last month prevalence of alcohol decreased among women from 74% in 2006/7 to 65% in 2010/11 (-8.7 percentage points) and among older adults from 79% in 2006/7 to 71% in 2010/11 (-7.8 percentage points).

### Sedatives, Tranquillisers and Anti-depressants

Changes were recorded in this region for lifetime use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers in relation to use by all adults (15-64 yrs) (+8.8 percentage points). This change reflects the increases that took place in lifetime use by men (+11.3 percentage points) and women (+6.2 percentage points) and among younger adults (+5.8 percentage points) as well as older adults (+11.6

percentage points). Since the last survey, there have also been changes in recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers among all adults (+5 percentage points), capturing change in men's recent use (+5.8 percentage points) and women's recent use (+ 4.1 percentage points). Statistically significant increases in recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers were also found for older adults (+6 percentage points).

In relation to anti-depressants, since the last survey there have been increases in men's lifetime use (+ 5.7 percentage points) as well as in lifetime use by older adults (+8.5 percentage points).

An increase was also found for older adults in their use of anti-depressants in terms of last year (+4.7 percentage points) and last month (+5.7 percentage points).

### Other significant changes

Among all adults (15-64 yrs) there has been an increase in lifetime use of various substances since the last survey in 2006/7: there have been statistically significant changes in ecstasy (+6.3 percentage points), cocaine (including crack) (+5.8 percentage points), amphetamines and LSD (each +5.3 percentage points), magic mushrooms (+4.1 percentage points), poppers (+4 percentage points), and solvents (+3.3 percentage points). Increases were also found in recent use among all adults were found for cocaine powder (+2.1 percentage points), amphetamines (+ 0.8 percentage points).

Since the last survey increases took place in men's lifetime use of ecstasy (+10.6 percentage points), cocaine (including crack) (+8.2 percentage points), LSD (+7.9 percentage points), poppers (+ 7.8 percentage points), amphetamines (+6.8 percentage points) and solvents (+5.8 percentage points). Changes were also found in lifetime use by women of amphetamines (+3.8 percentage points) and LSD (+ 2.5 percentage points). In terms of recent use, men's drug use increased in relation to cocaine (including crack) (+ 3.2 percentage points) and for current use there was an increase in men's use of cocaine powder (+1.8 percentage points).

There have also been increases in lifetime use among young adults (15-34 yrs) since the last survey in relation to ecstasy (+ 8.8 percentage points), amphetamines (+8.5 percentage points), cocaine (including crack) (+ 7.3 percentage points), LSD (+ 7.5 percentage points) and poppers (+ 5.4 percentage points). Corresponding changes in lifetime use were found for older adults in relation to cocaine (including crack) (+ 4.3 percentage points), ecstasy (+4.1 percentage points), solvents (+ 2.7 percentage points) and poppers (+ 2.8 percentage points).

## Southern Regional Drug Task force – Lifetime Prevalence (Ever Used)

Results from the 2010/11 survey show that among all adults (15-64 yrs) 24% reported using an illegal drug at some stage in their life.

## Drug Type

Cannabis (23%) was the most likely the illegal drug to be reported for lifetime use by adults (15-64 yrs) in this region. 6% reported ever using ecstasy and a similar share reported using cocaine (including crack) or magic mushrooms (each 5%). A total of 3% reported ever using amphetamines and 2% said they had used poppers at some stage in their lifetime. Less than 1% reported lifetime use of heroin, methadone and crack.

A total of 46% reported they had used other opiates, 12% sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 10% anti-depressants in their lifetime. Just over 57% said they had smoked tobacco and 90% had consumed alcohol in their lifetime.

## Gender

In the Southern RDTF region, use of illegal drugs was higher among men (32%) than women (17%). Men were at least four times more likely than women to report use of cocaine (including crack) (8% vs 2%), LSD (5% vs 1%) and poppers (4% vs 1%); men were approximately three times more likely to report lifetime use of ecstasy (9% vs 3%) and magic mushrooms (7% vs 3%). Use among men was higher than women also for amphetamines (4% vs 2%) and solvents (2% vs 1%).

Women were more likely than men to report ever using other opiates (49% vs 43%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (15% vs 8%) and anti-depressants (12% vs 8%).

Men were more likely than women to report ever smoking tobacco (61% vs 53%) and alcohol (93% vs 87%).

## Age

Lifetime prevalence of any illegal drug in the Southern RDTF was 36% among young adults (aged 15-34 years) and 15% among older adults (35-64).

Among young adults (15-34 yrs) the most frequently mentioned substances used on a lifetime basis were cannabis (35%), ecstasy (9%), magic mushrooms (7%), cocaine (including crack) (6%), amphetamines (4%), LSD and poppers (each 3%) and solvents (2%).

Lifetime use of other opiates was higher among younger adults (50% vs 43%). Older adults (34-65 yrs) were more likely to report lifetime use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers than younger adults (13% vs 5%) and to report lifetime use of anti-depressants (13% vs 8%).

Lifetime tobacco use among younger and older adults was equally 57% for the two age groups. Lifetime consumption of alcohol was also the same for the two age groups, at 90%.

## Southern Regional Drug Task force – Last Year Prevalence (*Recent Use*)

The overall prevalence rate of any illegal drug was 6% in the South Eastern RDTF area.

## Drug Type

Cannabis (6%) was the most frequently reported illegal drug, followed by new psychoactive substance (4%) and cocaine (1%). Less than one percent of respondents reported recent use of the other illegal drugs covered by the survey.

In this region 35% of respondents reported recent use of other opiates, 5% reported recent use of anti-depressants and 5% also reported use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers in the last year. A total of 32% of those surveyed reported smoking tobacco and 85% said they had consumed alcohol in the year prior to the survey.

## Gender

Use of any illegal drug in the 12 months prior to the survey was higher among men (9%) than women (3%). Men were more likely to report last year use of cannabis (8% vs 3%), new psychoactive substances (5% vs 2%), cocaine (including crack) (2% vs 0.4%), LSD (0.6% vs 0.0%) and magic mushrooms (0.9% vs 0.0%). Women were more likely than men to report recent use of other opiates (40% vs 30%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (7% vs 3%) and anti-depressants (6% vs 4%).

Men were more likely to report recent use of tobacco (37% vs 27%) and alcohol (87% vs 82%).

## Age

Last year prevalence of any illegal drug use was higher among younger (11%) than older adults (2%). Among young adults (15-34 yrs) cannabis was the most commonly used illegal drug (10%) followed by new psychoactive substances (7%) and cocaine (including crack) (2%). Less than 1% of young adults reported recent use of amphetamines, LSD or magic mushrooms. Among older adults (35-64 years) the illegal drug most commonly used in the year prior to the survey was cannabis (2%). Less than 1% of young adults reported recent use of each of the remaining illegal drugs surveyed.

Last year use of other opiates was higher among younger (40%) than older adults (32%). Recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was higher for older than younger adults (7% vs 3%) and the same pattern was found for recent use of anti-depressants (also 7% vs 3%).

Recent tobacco use was higher among younger adults (41% vs 25%) and recent alcohol was also slightly higher among younger adults (85% vs 84%).

## Southern Regional Drug Task force – Last Month Prevalence (*Current Use*)

Last month prevalence of any illegal drugs is 3% in the Southern Regional Drug Task Force area.

### Drug Type

In this region the most commonly used illegal drug in the month preceding the survey was cannabis (3%). Less than one per cent of respondents reported last month use of the remaining illegal drugs.

Last month prevalence of other opiates was 19%, for Anti-depressants it was 4% and for sedatives and/or tranquillisers the rate was 3%.

A total of 27% of those surveyed in the region reported smoking tobacco and 73% reported consuming alcohol in the month prior to the survey.

### Gender

Last month prevalence for any illegal drug was 4% among men and 2% among women. Men were more likely than women to report current use of cannabis (4% vs 2%). There are no other notable differences between men and women's current use of illegal drugs.

Last month prevalence was higher among women for other opiates (24% vs 14%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (4% vs 2%) and for anti-depressants (6% vs 3%).

More men (32%) smoked tobacco in the last month than women (23%) and the rate for consuming alcohol in the last month was also higher among men (77%) than women (68%).

### Age

Last month prevalence of any illegal drug was higher among younger (15-34 yrs) adults (4%) than older (35-64 yrs) adults (2%). Younger adults were most likely to report last month use of cannabis (4%). Among older adults cannabis (2%) was also most commonly reported for current use of illegal drugs; current use of the other illegal drugs were all very close to zero among older adults.

Younger adults (15-34 yrs) were more likely to report current use of other opiates (20% vs 18%) while older adults (35-64 yrs) were more likely to report current use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers (4% vs 1%) and current use of anti-depressants (6% vs 2%).

Tobacco use in the last month was higher among younger (34%) than older (22%) adults. Consumption of alcohol in the month prior to the survey was marginally higher among younger adults (73% vs 72%).

## Southern Regional Drug Task force – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11

### Any illegal drugs

Since the last survey there was an increase in use of cannabis in the Southern RDTF area. Since 2006/7 the share reporting lifetime use of cannabis increased from 15% to 23% (+8 percentage points). Lifetime cannabis used increased among men (+13.1 percentage points) and women (+3.8 percentage points). An increase in lifetime prevalence for cannabis was recorded for younger adults (+15 percentage points). Among older adults, there was an increase in lifetime prevalence for ecstasy (+2.2 percentage points), LSD (+2 percentage points) and cocaine (including crack) (+2.8 percentage points).

Since 2006/7 no statistically significant changes were found for recent or current measures of use of the illegal drugs surveyed.

### Sedatives, Tranquillisers and Anti-depressants

In this region lifetime prevalence for anti-depressants increased among older adults (+8 percentage points) since the last survey while last month prevalence increased among women (+3 percentage points) in this survey. No statistically significant changes for lifetime, last year or last month use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers were recorded since the last survey.

### Alcohol and Tobacco

Since the last survey there were some changes in alcohol and tobacco use in this region. While recent tobacco use increased among men (+10 percentage points), current use of tobacco had declined among women (-7 percentage points) since the last survey. Alcohol consumption increased among older adults (35-64 yrs) (+4.6 percentage points). There were no other statistically significant changes in tobacco or alcohol use since the last survey.

### Other significant changes

No other statistically significant changes were found in drug prevalence since the last survey.

## Western Regional Drug Task force – Lifetime Prevalence (*Ever Used*)

Results from the 2010/11 survey show that among all adults (15-64 yrs) 24% reported using an illegal drug at some stage in their life.

### Drug Type

The most likely the illegal drug to be reported for lifetime use among adults (15-64 yrs) in this region was cannabis (23%), followed by cocaine (including crack) (6%) and an equal share of 4% reported ever using ecstasy or magic mushrooms in their lifetime. 3% reported ever using LSD and 2% poppers in their lifetime. Less than 1% reported lifetime use of heroin, methadone and crack.

A total of 51% reported they had used other opiates, 9% sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 11% anti-depressants in their lifetime. Just over 57% said they had smoked tobacco and 91% had consumed alcohol in their lifetime.

## Gender

In the Western RDFT region, use of illegal drugs was higher among men (31%) than women (17%). Men were at least three times more likely than women to report use of magic mushrooms (7% vs 2%), amphetamines (4% vs 1%), LSD (4% vs 0.1%), and at least twice as likely to have ever used cocaine (including crack) (8% vs 3%), ecstasy (5% vs 2%) and cannabis (30% vs 17%). Lifetime popper use was marginally higher among men (2% vs 3%). Men and women were equally likely to have reported lifetime use of solvents (2%).

Women were more likely than men to report ever using other opiates (61% vs 41%), sedatives and/or tranquillisers (12% vs 6%) and anti-depressants (13% vs 8%).

Men and women were equally likely to report having smoked tobacco (57%) or consumed alcohol (91%) in their lifetime.

## Age

Lifetime prevalence of any illegal drug in the Western RDFT was 33% among young adults (aged 15-34 years) and 17% among older adults (35-64).

Among young adults the most frequently mentioned illegal drugs for lifetime use were cannabis (31%), cocaine (including crack) (7%), ecstasy and poppers (each 6%), magic mushrooms (4%) and LSD (2%). Among older adults, the most frequently mentioned illegal drugs were cannabis (17%), cocaine (including crack) (5%), magic mushrooms (4%), LSD (3%), ecstasy and amphetamines (each 2%) and solvents (1%).

Lifetime use of other opiates was higher among older adults (53% vs 48%). Lifetime prevalence of anti-depressants was similar for the two age groups (11% vs 10%) and rates were almost equal for lifetime use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers (each 9%).

Lifetime tobacco use was higher among older than younger adults (63% vs 48%). Lifetime consumption of alcohol was the same for the two age groups, at 91%.

## Western Regional Drug Task force – Last Year Prevalence (*Recent Use*)

Last year prevalence any illegal drug was 5% in the Western RDFT area.

## Drug Type

Cannabis (5%) was the most frequently reported illegal drug, followed by new psychoactive substance (3%). Less than one percent of respondents reported recent use of the other illegal drugs covered by the survey.

In the Western RDFT region 38% reported recent use of other opiates, 5% reported recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers and 3% reported recent use of anti-depressants. A total of 28% of those surveyed reported smoking tobacco and 85% had consumed alcohol in the year prior to the survey.

## Gender

Use of any illegal drug in the 12 months prior to the survey was higher among men (8%) than women (2%). Men were more likely to report last year use of cannabis (7% vs 2%) and new psychoactive substances (4% vs 1%). There are few differences between men and women in relation to recent use of the other illegal drugs surveyed. Lifetime use of anti-depressants was higher among men (4%) than women (3%) in this region.

Women were more likely than men to report recent use of other opiates (49% vs 26%) and sedatives and/or tranquillisers (7% vs 3%).

Men were more likely to report recent use of tobacco (37% vs 25%) and alcohol (87% vs 84%).

## Age

Last year prevalence of any illegal drug use was higher among younger (8%) than older adults (3%). Among young adults (15-34 yrs) cannabis (8%) was the most commonly used illegal drug followed by new psychoactive substances (4%), cocaine (including crack) and amphetamines (each 1%). Less than 1% of young adults reported recent use of the remaining illegal drugs surveyed. Among older adults (35-64 years) the illegal drug most commonly used in the year prior to the survey was cannabis (3%). Less than 1% of young adults reported recent use of each of the remaining illegal drugs surveyed.

Last year use of other opiates was slightly higher among older (38%) than young (37%) adults. Recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was reported equally by the two age groups (5%) and recent use of anti-depressants was higher for older than younger adults (4% vs 2%).

Young adults (15-34 yrs) were more likely than older adults (35-64 yrs) to report recent tobacco use (31% vs 26%) and to report drinking alcohol in the last month (88% vs 83%).

## Western Regional Drug Task force – Last Month Prevalence (*Current Use*)

Last month prevalence of any illegal drugs was 2% in the Western Regional Drug Task Force area.

## Drug Type

In this region the most commonly used illegal drug in the month preceding the survey was cannabis (2%). Less than one per cent of respondents reported last month use of the remaining illegal drugs.



Current use of other opiates was 18%, while current use for anti-depressants and sedatives and/or tranquillisers was 2% each.

A total of 23% of those surveyed in the region reported smoking tobacco and 70% reported consuming alcohol in the month prior to the survey.

### Gender

Last month prevalence for any illegal drug was 3% among men and less than 1% for women. Men were more likely than women to report current use of cannabis (3% vs 0.3%) and to report current use of anti-depressants (3% vs 2%). There are no other notable differences between men and women's current use of illegal drugs.

Last month prevalence was higher among women for other opiates (22% vs 13%) and recent use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was almost equally reported by men and women (2%).

More men (26%) smoked tobacco in the last month than women (20%) and the rate for consuming alcohol in the last month was also higher among men (77%) than women (64%).

### Age

There was little difference between last month prevalence of any illegal drug for younger (15-34 yrs) and older (35-64 yrs) adults (each 2%). Older adults were slightly more likely to report current use of cannabis (2%) and current use of the other illegal drugs were all very close to zero for both age groups in this region.

Younger adults (15-34 yrs) were more likely to report current use of other opiates (20% vs 16%) while older adults (35-64 yrs) were more likely to report current use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers (3% vs 1%) and current use of anti-depressants (also 3% vs 1%).

Tobacco use in the last month was slightly higher among younger (24%) than older (22%) adults. Consumption of alcohol in the month prior to the survey was higher among younger than older adults (74% vs 68%).

## Western Regional Drug Task force – Comparison 2006/7–2010/11

### Any illegal drugs

In the Western RDTF area, the only illegal drug for which a statistically significant difference is recorded since 2006/7 is cocaine (including crack). Lifetime use of cocaine (including crack) increased from 3% in 2006/7 to 8% in 2010/11 (+5 percentage points). This appears to reflect a change in lifetime cocaine use by men (+5.6 percentage points) and by older adults (+3.9 percentage points).

Since 2006/7 no statistically significant results were found in relation to changes in recent or current use of any of the illegal drugs surveyed.

### Sedatives, Tranquillisers and Anti-depressants

In this region last month prevalence for Anti-depressants had decreased from 5% in 2006/7 to 2% in 2010/11 (-2.7 percentage points). No statistically significant changes for lifetime, last year or last month use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers were recorded since the last survey.

### Alcohol and Tobacco

While no decrease in lifetime tobacco use was found among all adults, there was a change recorded for young adults (-12 percentage points). Last year prevalence among all adults for tobacco did decline from 38% in 2006/7 to 28% (35-64yrs) (-9.4 percentage points). A decrease in recent use was found for women (-14.4 percentage points), young adults (-9.8 percentage points) as well as older adults (-9.3 percentage points). Last month prevalence for tobacco fell among women (-12.4 percentage points), young adults (-9.9 percentage points) and older adults (-8.9 percentage points).

There were no other statistically significant changes in use of tobacco or alcohol since the last survey.

### Other significant changes

No other statistically significant changes were found in drug prevalence since the last survey.

## Prevalence Table 1 – Northern Ireland Prevalence Rates

Table 1.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in Northern Ireland, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	3,516	2,002	2,535	1,575	893	1,163	1,941	1,109	1,372	1,397	714	855	2,119	1,280	1,678
Any illegal drug*	20.0	28.0	27.3 <sup>b</sup>	26.7	33.9	32.3 <sup>b</sup>	13.5	22.1	22.4 <sup>b</sup>	30.9	40.2	36.9 <sup>b</sup>	11.5	19.3	20.4 <sup>b</sup>
Cannabis	16.8	24.7	24.0 <sup>b</sup>	23.3	30.1	29.2 <sup>b</sup>	10.5	19.3	18.8 <sup>b</sup>	25.1	35.0	32.2 <sup>b</sup>	10.3	17.3	18.0 <sup>b</sup>
Heroin	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5
Methadone	0.1	0.1	1.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.2	0.1	1.5 <sup>a</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other opiates <sup>†</sup>	18.0	20.2	15.6	16.4	17.4	13.9	19.5	23.0	17.4 <sup>ab</sup>	17.9	14.4	13.0	18.0	24.7	17.6 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	1.6	5.2	6.7 <sup>b</sup>	2.8	7.4	8.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.5	2.9	4.5 <sup>b</sup>	2.9	9.1	11.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.6	2.3	3.4 <sup>b</sup>
Crack	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.2 <sup>a</sup>	0.1	0.4	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.7
Cocaine powder	1.6	5.1	6.5 <sup>b</sup>	2.7	7.3	8.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.5	2.9	4.3 <sup>b</sup>	2.9	9.1	10.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.6	2.2	3.3 <sup>b</sup>
Amphetamines	4.0	5.8	6.3 <sup>b</sup>	6.3	7.3	8.1	1.8	4.4	4.6 <sup>b</sup>	7.2	9.1	8.9	1.5	3.4	4.4 <sup>b</sup>
Ecstasy	5.8	7.7	8.8 <sup>b</sup>	8.3	9.9	11.1	3.3	5.5	6.5 <sup>b</sup>	11.3	14.3	14.2	1.4	2.9	4.8 <sup>ab</sup>
LSD	4.5	6.6	5.1 <sup>b</sup>	7.0	9.7	6.9 <sup>b</sup>	2.0	3.5	3.3 <sup>b</sup>	7.8	9.4	5.7 <sup>a</sup>	1.9	4.5	4.6 <sup>b</sup>
Magic mushrooms	4.3	6.7	5.8 <sup>b</sup>	6.3	11.2	8.6 <sup>b</sup>	2.4	2.4	3.0	6.4	8.3	7.7	2.7	5.6	4.4 <sup>b</sup>
Solvents	2.9	3.5	3.9	4.1	5.1	4.2	1.7	2.0	3.7 <sup>a</sup>	5.4	5.5	5.2	1.0	2.1	3.1 <sup>b</sup>
Poppers	5.5	7.8	8.8 <sup>b</sup>	7.3	10.9	10.0 <sup>b</sup>	3.8	4.9	7.6 <sup>a</sup>	10.9	14.0	13.6	1.3	3.4	5.2 <sup>ab</sup>
Anabolic steroids	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.8
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	20.2	20.7	–	18.1	17.2	–	22.3	24.1	–	11.7	13.6	–	26.5	25.8
Anti-depressants	–	21.0	21.9	–	13.4	15.3	–	28.4	28.4	–	13.6	13.6	–	26.6	28.0
Mephedrone	–	–	2.0	–	–	3.1	–	–	0.9	–	–	4.3	–	–	0.4
Legal highs	–	–	2.4	–	–	3.0	–	–	1.8	–	–	4.8	–	–	0.6
Alcohol	88.2	87.3	88.9	90.3	89.4	91.5	86.0	85.2	86.3	89.1	87.9	88.9	87.4	87.2	89.1
Tobacco	58.6	55.3	54.9 <sup>b</sup>	61.4	59.7	59.5	55.8	51.1	50.3 <sup>b</sup>	56.8	54.6	50.8	59.9	56.1	58.0 <sup>b</sup>

a significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

b significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- Comparative figures are not available. In 2002/3 respondents were asked about their use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together and thus prevalence rates are not available for the separate categories. From 2006/7 onwards respondents were asked about their use of sedatives and tranquillisers and anti-depressants separately. Mephedrone and Legal highs were asked in the survey for the first-time in 2010/11 and thus no comparisons are available.

Table 1.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in Northern Ireland, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>3,516</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,678</b>
Any illegal drug*	6.4	9.4	6.6 <sup>ab</sup>	9.7	13.7	9.2 <sup>ab</sup>	3.1	5.2	3.9 <sup>b</sup>	11.6	17.3	11.8 <sup>ab</sup>	2.2	3.7	2.7 <sup>b</sup>
Cannabis	5.4	7.2	5.1 <sup>ab</sup>	8.7	10.3	7.4	2.2	4.1	2.7 <sup>b</sup>	9.8	12.4	9.4	2.0	3.3	1.9 <sup>ab</sup>
Heroin	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.4 <sup>a</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.6 <sup>a</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8 <sup>a</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other opiates†	8.0	8.4	6.4 <sup>a</sup>	6.9	8.0	5.8	9.0	8.7	7.0	7.5	7.1	5.6	8.3	9.3	6.9 <sup>a</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.5	1.9	1.5 <sup>b</sup>	1.0	2.8	2.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.1	0.9	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	1.0	3.5	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.1	0.7	0.8 <sup>b</sup>
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Cocaine powder	0.5	1.9	1.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.9	2.8	2.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.1	0.9	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.9	3.5	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.1	0.7	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
Amphetamines	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.9
Ecstasy	1.6	1.8	1.1	2.7	2.4	1.9	0.6	1.2	0.4	3.3	3.4	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.4
LSD	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Magic mushrooms	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Solvents	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Poppers	0.5	1.3	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.7	2.3	1.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.7	1.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.2	0.2
Anabolic steroids	0.3	0.2	0.8 <sup>a</sup>	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.9
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	9.2	11.0	–	8.2	9.3	–	10.2	12.7	–	4.6	6.4	–	12.6	14.3
Anti-depressants	–	9.1	12.0 <sup>a</sup>	–	5.8	8.9 <sup>a</sup>	–	12.4	15.2	–	5.8	7.1	–	11.7	15.7 <sup>a</sup>
Mephedrone	–	–	1.1	–	–	1.9	–	–	0.3	–	–	2.2	–	–	0.3
Legal highs	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.6	–	–	0.3	–	–	2.0	–	–	0.2
Alcohol	79.3	79.0	79.1	82.2	79.0	82.5	76.5	75.9	75.8	83.4	82.0	82.4	76.1	77.1	76.9
Tobacco	40.2	33.5	33.2 <sup>b</sup>	40.9	33.5	35.5 <sup>b</sup>	39.6	31.2	31.0 <sup>b</sup>	43.2	39.1	36.7 <sup>b</sup>	37.9	29.5	30.7 <sup>b</sup>

a significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

b significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- Comparative figures are not available. In 2002/3 respondents were asked about their use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together and thus prevalence rates are not available for the separate categories. From 2006/7 onwards respondents were asked about their use of sedatives and tranquillisers and anti-depressants separately. Mephedrone and Legal highs were asked in the survey for the first-time in 2010/11 and thus no comparisons are available.

Table 1.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in Northern Ireland, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>3,516</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,678</b>
Any illegal drug*	3.4	3.6	3.3	5.7	4.9	5.1	1.1	2.4	1.6 <sup>b</sup>	6.1	5.9	5.7	1.2	2.0	1.7 <sup>b</sup>
Cannabis	2.9	2.6	2.7	5.1	3.7	4.4	0.8	1.6	1.1 <sup>b</sup>	5.4	3.7	4.6	1.0	1.8	1.3 <sup>b</sup>
Heroin	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other opiates†	4.1	4.9	3.6	3.1	5.1	3.3 <sup>b</sup>	5.2	4.7	3.8	3.3	3.6	2.9	4.8	5.8	4.0 <sup>a</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cocaine powder	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4
Amphetamines	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4
Ecstasy	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anabolic steroids	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7 <sup>a</sup>
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	7.1	8.0	–	5.7	7.3	–	8.4	8.7	–	2.3	3.6	–	10.7	11.2
Anti-depressants	–	7.5	10.2 <sup>a</sup>	–	4.2	7.6 <sup>a</sup>	–	10.7	12.8	–	4.2	5.0	–	10.0	14.0 <sup>a</sup>
Mephedrone	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.0
Legal highs	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.3	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.0
Alcohol	67.6	69.5	67.5	72.7	69.5	72.4	62.5	64.5	62.6	70.1	71.0	70.2	65.5	68.6	65.6
Tobacco	37.0	29.5	30.0 <sup>b</sup>	37.0	29.5	31.7 <sup>b</sup>	37.1	28.1	28.3 <sup>b</sup>	39.3	32.8	32.2 <sup>b</sup>	35.2	27.1	28.4

a significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

b significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- Comparative figures are not available. In 2002/3 respondents were asked about their use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together and thus prevalence rates are not available for the separate categories. From 2006/7 onwards respondents were asked about their use of sedatives and tranquillisers and anti-depressants separately. Mephedrone and Legal highs were asked in the survey for the first-time in 2010/11 and thus no comparisons are available.



## Prevalence Table 2 – Belfast HSCT Prevalence Rates

Table 2.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in BHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	–	–	<b>462</b>	–	–	<b>194</b>	–	–	<b>268</b>	–	–	<b>187</b>	–	–	<b>274</b>
Any illegal drug*	–	–	40.6	–	–	46.4	–	–	35.2	–	–	49.3	–	–	33.2
Cannabis	–	–	33.8	–	–	39.9	–	–	28.0	–	–	39.6	–	–	28.8
Heroin	–	–	1.4	–	–	2.9	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.9	–	–	1.9
Methadone	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.3	–	–	0.6	–	–	1.6	–	–	0.4
Other opiates†	–	–	22.7	–	–	21.7	–	–	23.7	–	–	21.4	–	–	23.9
Cocaine (including crack)	–	–	14.3	–	–	20.1	–	–	8.8	–	–	19.8	–	–	9.6
Crack	–	–	2.8	–	–	4.4	–	–	1.3	–	–	2.9	–	–	2.7
Cocaine powder	–	–	13.8	–	–	19.3	–	–	8.5	–	–	19.0	–	–	9.2
Amphetamines	–	–	12.3	–	–	16.5	–	–	8.2	–	–	14.3	–	–	10.6
Ecstasy	–	–	16.2	–	–	20.4	–	–	12.3	–	–	20.8	–	–	12.3
LSD	–	–	9.1	–	–	12.2	–	–	6.1	–	–	7.8	–	–	10.2
Magic mushrooms	–	–	9.6	–	–	14.0	–	–	5.4	–	–	10.1	–	–	9.2
Solvents	–	–	7.8	–	–	9.7	–	–	6.0	–	–	8.5	–	–	7.2
Poppers	–	–	17.1	–	–	19.1	–	–	15.2	–	–	22.1	–	–	12.7
Anabolic steroids	–	–	2.4	–	–	3.9	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.6	–	–	3.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	–	27.0	–	–	23.0	–	–	30.9	–	–	18.4	–	–	34.5
Anti-depressants	–	–	23.5	–	–	19.3	–	–	27.5	–	–	15.2	–	–	30.7
Mephedrone	–	–	3.3	–	–	4.8	–	–	1.9	–	–	6.2	–	–	0.9
Legal highs	–	–	3.6	–	–	4.8	–	–	2.5	–	–	5.9	–	–	1.6
Alcohol	–	–	90.4	–	–	90.4	–	–	90.3	–	–	87.8	–	–	92.6
Tobacco	–	–	55.1	–	–	59.4	–	–	50.9	–	–	46.9	–	–	62.1

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

– The BHSCT was established since the last survey and therefore it is not possible to make statistical comparisons between 2006/7 and 2010/11 or between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

Table 2.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in BHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	–	–	<b>462</b>	–	–	<b>194</b>	–	–	<b>268</b>	–	–	<b>187</b>	–	–	<b>274</b>
Any illegal drug*	–	–	11.3	–	–	14.9	–	–	7.9	–	–	18.1	–	–	5.4
Cannabis	–	–	8.5	–	–	12.1	–	–	5.0	–	–	14.0	–	–	3.8
Heroin	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.8	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.4
Methadone	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.3	–	–	0.3	–	–	0.4
Other opiates†	–	–	10.4	–	–	10.8	–	–	10.0	–	–	11.0	–	–	9.9
Cocaine (including crack)	–	–	3.2	–	–	4.0	–	–	2.5	–	–	4.2	–	–	2.3
Crack	–	–	0.7	–	–	0.4	–	–	1.0	–	–	0.7	–	–	0.7
Cocaine powder	–	–	3.1	–	–	4.0	–	–	2.2	–	–	4.2	–	–	2.0
Amphetamines	–	–	2.0	–	–	2.7	–	–	1.2	–	–	2.3	–	–	1.7
Ecstasy	–	–	1.6	–	–	2.2	–	–	0.9	–	–	2.0	–	–	1.2
LSD	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.6	–	–	0.7	–	–	0.4
Magic mushrooms	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Solvents	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Poppers	–	–	1.8	–	–	1.8	–	–	1.9	–	–	3.5	–	–	0.4
Anabolic steroids	–	–	1.2	–	–	1.5	–	–	1.0	–	–	0.7	–	–	1.6
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	–	13.3	–	–	11.6	–	–	14.8	–	–	6.3	–	–	19.3
Anti-depressants	–	–	13.5	–	–	11.8	–	–	15.1	–	–	7.9	–	–	18.3
Mephedrone	–	–	2.0	–	–	3.1	–	–	0.9	–	–	3.3	–	–	0.9
Legal highs	–	–	1.4	–	–	2.2	–	–	0.6	–	–	1.6	–	–	1.2
Alcohol	–	–	80.5	–	–	81.0	–	–	80.0	–	–	81.2	–	–	79.8
Tobacco	–	–	36.7	–	–	39.6	–	–	33.9	–	–	35.9	–	–	37.3

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- The BHSCT was established since the last survey and therefore it is not possible to make statistical comparisons between 2006/7 and 2010/11 or between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

Table 2.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in BHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	–	–	<b>462</b>	–	–	<b>194</b>	–	–	<b>268</b>	–	–	<b>187</b>	–	–	<b>274</b>
Any illegal drug*	–	–	6.3	–	–	8.7	–	–	4.1	–	–	9.7	–	–	3.5
Cannabis	–	–	4.7	–	–	7.3	–	–	2.2	–	–	7.5	–	–	2.3
Heroin	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Methadone	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.4
Other opiates†	–	–	5.5	–	–	6.5	–	–	4.5	–	–	5.3	–	–	5.7
Cocaine (including crack)	–	–	1.4	–	–	1.9	–	–	0.9	–	–	0.7	–	–	2.0
Crack	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.3	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.3
Cocaine powder	–	–	1.2	–	–	1.9	–	–	0.6	–	–	0.7	–	–	1.7
Amphetamines	–	–	0.6	–	–	1.3	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.8
Ecstasy	–	–	0.8	–	–	0.9	–	–	0.6	–	–	0.7	–	–	0.8
LSD	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.4
Magic mushrooms	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Solvents	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Poppers	–	–	0.3	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.6	–	–	0.7	–	–	0.0
Anabolic steroids	–	–	0.9	–	–	1.5	–	–	0.3	–	–	0.0	–	–	1.6
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	–	8.9	–	–	8.1	–	–	9.6	–	–	1.6	–	–	15.3
Anti-depressants	–	–	10.8	–	–	9.2	–	–	12.2	–	–	3.9	–	–	16.7
Mephedrone	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Legal highs	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Alcohol	–	–	70.8	–	–	73.5	–	–	68.2	–	–	70.4	–	–	71.1
Tobacco	–	–	33.4	–	–	36.9	–	–	30.1	–	–	32.9	–	–	33.8

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- The BHSCT was established since the last survey and therefore it is not possible to make statistical comparisons between 2006/7 and 2010/11 or between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

## Prevalence Table 3 – Northern HSCT Prevalence Rates

Table 3.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in NHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>877</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>333</b>
Any illegal drug*	17.8	24.8	22.1	22.9	28.7	25.1	12.7	21.0	19.1	29.3	38.0	31.6	9.1	15.9	15.6 <sup>b</sup>
Cannabis	14.4	22.2	18.9	19.5	26.2	23.3	9.3	18.3	14.6	22.8	33.8	27.9	8.1	14.4	12.8 <sup>b</sup>
Heroin	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Methadone	0.0	0.0	1.2 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.0	1.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other opiates†	18.0	20.3	13.4 <sup>a</sup>	15.3	14.7	10.5	20.7	25.8	16.4 <sup>a</sup>	20.8	16.5	10.1 <sup>b</sup>	15.9	22.9	15.7 <sup>a</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	1.0	3.8	4.9 <sup>b</sup>	2.1	5.6	5.3	0.0	1.9	4.5 <sup>b</sup>	1.3	6.7	10.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.9	1.8	1.5
Crack	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.6
Cocaine powder	1.0	3.8	4.6 <sup>b</sup>	2.1	5.6	5.3	0.0	1.9	3.9 <sup>b</sup>	1.3	6.7	9.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.9	1.8	1.5
Amphetamines	4.1	5.5	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.4	1.8	4.4	6.1 <sup>b</sup>	6.4	7.0	10.3	2.3	4.5	3.5
Ecstasy	5.9	5.6	6.1	8.7	6.6	6.6	3.2	4.6	5.6	11.3	10.7	11.3	1.9	2.2	2.6
LSD	4.7	6.3	4.6	7.9	8.2	6.8	1.4	4.4	2.3	7.3	8.5	6.6	2.7	4.9	3.2
Magic mushrooms	5.2	5.6	4.4	7.8	8.6	5.0	2.5	2.6	3.8	7.7	7.1	7.3	3.2	4.6	2.4
Solvents	2.9	2.3	3.1	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.7	3.3	5.6	4.8	3.5	0.8	0.6	2.9 <sup>ab</sup>
Poppers	6.7	8.1	6.2	8.8	10.1	5.9	4.5	6.1	6.5	12.4	14.8	11.5	2.3	3.6	2.6
Anabolic steroids	0.2	1.0	1.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.5	1.1	2.1	0.0	1.0	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.2	2.5 <sup>b</sup>
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	20.4	19.7	–	19.4	14.1	–	21.4	25.3	–	10.9	11.8	–	27.0	25.0
Anti-depressants	–	20.7	22.6	–	12.9	12.8	–	28.4	32.4	–	13.5	14.9	–	25.7	27.9
Mephedrone	–	–	1.8	–	–	2.0	–	–	1.6	–	–	4.0	–	–	0.3
Legal highs	–	–	1.8	–	–	0.7	–	–	2.9	–	–	4.5	–	–	0.0
Alcohol	86.1	88.0	88.1	87.7	90.8	93.0	84.5	85.1	83.1	85.8	89.2	90.4	86.3	87.4	86.5
Tobacco	54.9	55.1	54.9	57.3	61.1	61.2	52.6	49.1	48.6	55.9	60.2	48.2	54.2	51.7	59.4

a significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

b significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- Comparative figures are not available. In 2002/3 respondents were asked about their use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together and thus prevalence rates are not available for the separate categories. From 2006/7 onwards respondents were asked about their use of sedatives and tranquillisers and anti-depressants separately. Mephedrone and Legal Highs were asked in the survey for the first-time in 2010/11 and thus no comparisons are available.



Table 3.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in NHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>877</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>333</b>
Any illegal drug*	6.2	7.2	4.6	9.8	10.2	5.9	2.7	4.3	3.2	11.7	13.4	7.5	2.1	3.0	2.6
Cannabis	5.4	6.5	3.0 <sup>a</sup>	9.1	9.7	3.8 <sup>b</sup>	1.7	3.4	2.3	9.8	11.8	5.3	2.1	3.0	1.5
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other opiates†	9.5	8.4	5.3 <sup>b</sup>	8.4	6.9	4.5	10.6	9.8	6.1 <sup>b</sup>	10.2	9.0	4.9 <sup>b</sup>	9.0	8.0	5.5
Cocaine (including crack)	0.0	1.1	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.9	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.6	0.3
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.0	1.1	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.9	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.6	0.3
Amphetamines	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.9
Ecstasy	1.5	0.9	1.1	3.1	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	3.0	1.2	2.3	0.4	0.6	0.3
LSD	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Solvents	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Poppers	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Anabolic steroids	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	9.3	10.3	–	8.4	6.6	–	10.1	14.0	–	4.0	5.4	–	12.9	13.7
Anti-depressants	–	8.6	12.1	–	6.2	5.6	–	10.9	18.5 <sup>a</sup>	–	7.0	7.2	–	9.7	15.3 <sup>a</sup>
Mephedrone	–	–	0.8	–	–	1.6	–	–	0.0	–	–	1.5	–	–	0.3
Legal highs	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.7	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.9	–	–	0.0
Alcohol	77.1	79.5	76.4	78.3	82.8	83.0	75.9	76.2	69.7	79.1	82.3	83.3	75.6	77.9	71.6
Tobacco	38.3	34.7	31.8	38.7	37.0	35.1	38.0	32.3	28.4 <sup>b</sup>	41.9	41.3	33.7	35.7	30.3	30.4

a significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

b significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- Comparative figures are not available. In 2002/3 respondents were asked about their use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together and thus prevalence rates are not available for the separate categories. From 2006/7 onwards respondents were asked about their use of sedatives and tranquillisers and anti-depressants separately. Mephedrone and Legal Highs were asked in the survey for the first-time in 2010/11 and thus no comparisons are available.

Table 3.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in NHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	877	498	495	401	211	246	476	287	249	331	175	161	546	322	333
Any illegal drug*	3.8	1.6	2.1	6.5	2.0	3.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	6.8	2.5	3.2	1.5	0.9	1.4
Cannabis	3.5	1.6	1.3 <sup>b</sup>	6.2	2.0	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	6.1	2.5	1.5 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	0.9	1.2
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	5.2	5.1	2.4 <sup>b</sup>	3.8	5.2	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	6.6	4.9	3.7	5.2	5.2	2.1	5.3	5.0	2.7 <sup>b</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.6
Ecstasy	1.1	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anabolic steroids	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	7.4	7.1	–	6.1	5.2	–	8.7	8.9	–	1.7	2.5	–	11.3	10.1
Anti-depressants	–	6.8	9.5	–	4.6	4.6	–	8.9	14.5	–	4.0	6.0	–	8.6	11.9
Mephedrone	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Legal highs	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Alcohol	64.5	66.6	65.4	67.8	73.0	71.6	61.3	60.1	59.2	65.0	68.5	70.9	64.2	65.5	61.7
Tobacco	35.4	30.0	28.4 <sup>b</sup>	35.6	32.7	30.3	35.3	27.3	26.5 <sup>b</sup>	37.6	31.8	28.6	33.8	28.8	28.2

a significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

b significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- Comparative figures are not available. In 2002/3 respondents were asked about their use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together and thus prevalence rates are not available for the separate categories. From 2006/7 onwards respondents were asked about their use of sedatives and tranquillisers and anti-depressants separately. Mephedrone and Legal Highs were asked in the survey for the first-time in 2010/11 and thus no comparisons are available.

## Prevalence Table 4 – South Eastern HSCT Prevalence Rates

Table 4.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in SEHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	–	–	<b>517</b>	–	–	<b>242</b>	–	–	<b>275</b>	–	–	<b>145</b>	–	–	<b>372</b>
Any illegal drug*	–	–	31.2	–	–	35.8	–	–	26.7	–	–	42.4	–	–	24.0
Cannabis	–	–	27.4	–	–	32.3	–	–	22.6	–	–	37.1	–	–	21.2
Heroin	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Methadone	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.5	–	–	1.2	–	–	0.0
Other opiates†	–	–	22.4	–	–	22.3	–	–	22.4	–	–	17.3	–	–	25.7
Cocaine (including crack)	–	–	7.0	–	–	9.3	–	–	4.8	–	–	11.7	–	–	4.1
Crack	–	–	0.8	–	–	0.8	–	–	0.9	–	–	1.2	–	–	0.6
Cocaine powder	–	–	7.0	–	–	9.3	–	–	4.8	–	–	11.7	–	–	4.1
Amphetamines	–	–	6.1	–	–	8.2	–	–	4.0	–	–	9.5	–	–	3.8
Ecstasy	–	–	11.0	–	–	14.4	–	–	7.6	–	–	19.0	–	–	5.8
LSD	–	–	7.2	–	–	9.6	–	–	4.8	–	–	7.3	–	–	7.1
Magic mushrooms	–	–	7.9	–	–	12.7	–	–	3.2	–	–	10.7	–	–	6.1
Solvents	–	–	4.1	–	–	3.8	–	–	4.5	–	–	6.1	–	–	2.8
Poppers	–	–	11.7	–	–	14.9	–	–	8.6	–	–	18.8	–	–	7.1
Anabolic steroids	–	–	1.4	–	–	1.8	–	–	0.9	–	–	1.9	–	–	1.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	–	23.9	–	–	21.7	–	–	26.0	–	–	18.6	–	–	27.2
Anti-depressants	–	–	24.1	–	–	15.9	–	–	32.3	–	–	16.7	–	–	28.9
Mephedrone	–	–	2.3	–	–	4.7	–	–	0.0	–	–	5.9	–	–	0.0
Legal highs	–	–	3.2	–	–	4.7	–	–	1.7	–	–	6.8	–	–	0.9
Alcohol	–	–	90.3	–	–	92.7	–	–	87.9	–	–	88.1	–	–	91.8
Tobacco	–	–	54.7	–	–	58.6	–	–	51.0	–	–	55.0	–	–	54.6

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

– The SEHSCT was established since the last survey and therefore it is not possible to make statistical comparisons between 2006/7 and 2010/11 or between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

Table 4.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in SEHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	–	–	517	–	–	242	–	–	275	–	–	145	–	–	372
Any illegal drug*	–	–	6.4	–	–	10.3	–	–	2.7	–	–	13.5	–	–	1.8
Cannabis	–	–	5.2	–	–	8.2	–	–	2.1	–	–	11.2	–	–	1.2
Heroin	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Methadone	–	–	0.3	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.7	–	–	0.0
Other opiates†	–	–	8.5	–	–	7.6	–	–	9.4	–	–	6.8	–	–	9.6
Cocaine (including crack)	–	–	1.8	–	–	3.1	–	–	0.5	–	–	3.1	–	–	0.9
Crack	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.7	–	–	0.3
Cocaine powder	–	–	1.8	–	–	3.1	–	–	0.5	–	–	3.1	–	–	0.9
Amphetamines	–	–	1.2	–	–	1.9	–	–	0.5	–	–	1.6	–	–	0.9
Ecstasy	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.9	–	–	0.0	–	–	2.4	–	–	0.0
LSD	–	–	0.6	–	–	1.2	–	–	0.0	–	–	1.5	–	–	0.0
Magic mushrooms	–	–	0.6	–	–	0.7	–	–	0.5	–	–	1.6	–	–	0.0
Solvents	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.0
Poppers	–	–	0.6	–	–	1.2	–	–	0.0	–	–	1.5	–	–	0.0
Anabolic steroids	–	–	1.2	–	–	1.8	–	–	0.7	–	–	1.9	–	–	0.8
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	–	11.2	–	–	11.4	–	–	11.1	–	–	9.2	–	–	12.5
Anti-depressants	–	–	12.9	–	–	10.3	–	–	15.6	–	–	9.1	–	–	15.4
Mephedrone	–	–	0.7	–	–	1.5	–	–	0.0	–	–	1.9	–	–	0.0
Legal highs	–	–	1.4	–	–	2.2	–	–	0.5	–	–	3.5	–	–	0.0
Alcohol	–	–	82.6	–	–	86.4	–	–	78.8	–	–	80.2	–	–	84.1
Tobacco	–	–	30.2	–	–	31.7	–	–	28.7	–	–	36.1	–	–	26.3

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- The SEHSCT was established since the last survey and therefore it is not possible to make statistical comparisons between 2006/7 and 2010/11 or between 2002/3 and 2010/11.



Table 4.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in SEHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	–	–	517	–	–	242	–	–	275	–	–	145	–	–	372
Any illegal drug*	–	–	4.0	–	–	7.1	–	–	1.1	–	–	8.4	–	–	1.2
Cannabis	–	–	3.6	–	–	6.3	–	–	1.1	–	–	7.8	–	–	0.9
Heroin	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Methadone	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Other opiates†	–	–	5.3	–	–	5.3	–	–	5.3	–	–	3.3	–	–	6.6
Cocaine (including crack)	–	–	0.8	–	–	1.5	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.9	–	–	0.6
Crack	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Cocaine powder	–	–	0.8	–	–	1.5	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.9	–	–	0.6
Amphetamines	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.3
Ecstasy	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
LSD	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Magic mushrooms	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Solvents	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.0
Poppers	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Anabolic steroids	–	–	0.7	–	–	1.0	–	–	0.3	–	–	0.9	–	–	0.5
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	–	9.0	–	–	9.4	–	–	8.5	–	–	6.9	–	–	10.3
Anti-depressants	–	–	11.5	–	–	8.7	–	–	14.2	–	–	7.9	–	–	13.8
Mephedrone	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Legal highs	–	–	0.6	–	–	0.7	–	–	0.5	–	–	1.6	–	–	0.0
Alcohol	–	–	71.2	–	–	78.0	–	–	64.6	–	–	68.9	–	–	72.8
Tobacco	–	–	26.3	–	–	26.3	–	–	26.2	–	–	30.2	–	–	23.8

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- The SEHSCT was established since the last survey and therefore it is not possible to make statistical comparisons between 2006/7 and 2010/11 or between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

## Prevalence Table 5 – Southern HSCT Prevalence Rates

Table 5.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in SHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>655</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>343</b>
Any illegal drug*	19.1	21.6	23.1	26.4	25.5	29.3	11.8	17.8	16.8	28.8	28.6	30.5	11.4	16.5	17.4 <sup>b</sup>
Cannabis	16.3	18.7	21.1 <sup>b</sup>	23.0	23.1	26.4	9.5	14.3	15.6 <sup>b</sup>	23.9	25.6	27.8	10.2	13.6	15.8 <sup>b</sup>
Heroin	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Methadone	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	13.1	10.8	10.9	11.2	9.9	9.1	15.0	11.7	12.8	9.9	8.6	8.4	15.6	12.5	12.8
Cocaine (including crack)	0.8	3.5	2.7 <sup>b</sup>	1.4	5.6	4.3	0.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	6.3	4.8	0.2	1.3	1.0
Crack	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.8	3.3	2.7 <sup>b</sup>	1.4	5.2	4.3	0.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	6.3	4.8	0.2	1.0	1.0
Amphetamines	2.3	3.7	2.8	4.1	4.7	3.8	0.5	2.8	1.8	3.4	4.7	3.1	1.4	3.0	2.6
Ecstasy	3.2	5.4	5.3	4.9	7.2	7.6	1.5	3.7	2.9	6.1	10.4	9.1	0.9	1.6	2.4
LSD	3.4	2.9	2.2	4.4	4.3	2.5	2.4	1.5	2.0	6.5	3.3	2.6	0.9	2.6	2.0
Magic mushrooms	2.9	3.2	3.3	4.1	5.3	5.6	1.8	1.1	1.0	4.3	3.2	2.8	1.9	3.2	3.6
Solvents	3.2	3.2	1.7	3.7	5.4	2.4	2.7	1.0	1.0	6.1	5.0	2.1	0.9	1.9	1.4
Poppers	3.4	4.9	4.2	5.1	8.0	5.2	1.8	1.8	3.2	7.1	7.2	6.7	0.5	3.2	2.3 <sup>b</sup>
Anabolic steroids	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.3	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.4
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	15.0	17.3	–	12.0	14.9	–	18.1	19.7	–	8.0	9.0	–	20.1	23.7
Anti-depressants	–	17.8	19.8	–	11.7	15.6	–	23.9	24.2	–	13.2	8.2	–	21.4	28.8 <sup>a</sup>
Mephedrone	–	–	1.1	–	–	1.6	–	–	0.5	–	–	2.0	–	–	0.4
Legal highs	–	–	1.3	–	–	1.4	–	–	1.2	–	–	2.1	–	–	0.7
Alcohol	85.7	80.9	88.4 <sup>a</sup>	88.9	84.4	90.5 <sup>a</sup>	82.5	77.5	86.3 <sup>a</sup>	89.3	81.6	88.2	82.9	80.6	88.6 <sup>ab</sup>
Tobacco	57.3	50.3	54.8	61.8	54.8	59.2	52.8	45.9	50.2	54.4	47.7	52.0	59.7	52.0	56.9

a significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

b significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- Comparative figures are not available. In 2002/3 respondents were asked about their use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together and thus prevalence rates are not available for the separate categories. From 2006/7 onwards respondents were asked about their use of sedatives and tranquillisers and anti-depressants separately. Mephedrone and Legal Highs were asked in the survey for the first-time in 2010/11 and thus no comparisons are available.

Table 5.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in SHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>655</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>343</b>
Any illegal drug*	5.1	7.4	4.7	8.2	10.8	6.5	1.8	4.0	2.8	9.6	13.7	8.6	1.5	2.7	1.7
Cannabis	4.3	7.1	3.5 <sup>a</sup>	7.9	10.2	5.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.7	4.0	2.0	7.9	13.0	6.5 <sup>a</sup>	1.5	2.7	1.3
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	5.5	5.7	4.9	4.1	4.9	4.0	6.9	6.5	5.8	4.0	4.9	2.5	6.7	6.4	6.7
Cocaine (including crack)	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Crack	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Amphetamines	0.0	0.7	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Ecstasy	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
Anabolic steroids	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	6.8	10.7 <sup>a</sup>	–	4.5	9.5 <sup>a</sup>	–	9.1	12.0	–	3.4	5.2	–	9.5	15.0 <sup>a</sup>
Anti-depressants	–	9.3	11.0	–	5.6	9.8	–	13.0	12.3	–	9.7	3.6 <sup>a</sup>	–	9.0	16.8 <sup>a</sup>
Mephedrone	–	–	0.8	–	–	1.0	–	–	0.5	–	–	1.3	–	–	0.4
Legal highs	–	–	0.8	–	–	1.0	–	–	0.5	–	–	1.7	–	–	0.0
Alcohol	76.5	73.6	78.3	79.9	76.1	79.3	73.1	71.1	77.3	85.0	75.3	83.3	69.7	72.4	74.4
Tobacco	38.6	29.6	34.3	41.9	33.3	35.1	35.3	25.9	33.3	41.2	36.2	38.2	36.5	24.4	31.2

a significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

b significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- Comparative figures are not available. In 2002/3 respondents were asked about their use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together and thus prevalence rates are not available for the separate categories. From 2006/7 onwards respondents were asked about their use of sedatives and tranquillisers and anti-depressants separately. Mephedrone and Legal Highs were asked in the survey for the first-time in 2010/11 and thus no comparisons are available.

Table 5.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in SHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	655	511	538	306	249	245	349	262	293	267	193	195	388	316	343
Any illegal drug*	2.1	3.8	1.3 <sup>a</sup>	3.5	5.8	1.8 <sup>a</sup>	0.8	1.8	0.7	4.3	8.5	1.6 <sup>a</sup>	0.5	0.3	1.0
Cannabis	1.5	3.5	1.1 <sup>a</sup>	3.1	5.2	1.4 <sup>a</sup>	0.0	1.8	0.7	2.9	7.8	1.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.5	0.3	1.0
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	2.8	3.2	3.1	1.2	3.9	2.1	4.5	2.5	4.0	1.8	2.4	2.5	3.7	3.8	3.5
Cocaine (including crack)	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anabolic steroids	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	5.2	7.8	–	2.7	7.8 <sup>a</sup>	–	7.6	7.7	–	2.6	2.0	–	7.2	12.3 <sup>a</sup>
Anti-depressants	–	7.4	10.2	–	3.9	9.8 <sup>a</sup>	–	11.0	10.6	–	8.0	2.1 <sup>a</sup>	–	7.1	16.5 <sup>a</sup>
Mephedrone	–	–	0.3	–	–	0.6	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.7	–	–	0.0
Legal highs	–	–	0.3	–	–	0.6	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.7	–	–	0.0
Alcohol	64.5	63.2	65.0	70.3	67.6	70.1	58.5	58.8	59.9	71.6	66.0	71.7	58.8	61.2	59.9
Tobacco	35.2	26.4	31.7	37.4	28.3	32.9	33.0	24.6	30.6	37.3	32.5	34.6	33.5	21.6	29.5 <sup>a</sup>

a significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

b significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

– Comparative figures are not available. In 2002/3 respondents were asked about their use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together and thus prevalence rates are not available for the separate categories. From 2006/7 onwards respondents were asked about their use of sedatives and tranquillisers and anti-depressants separately. Mephedrone and Legal Highs were asked in the survey for the first-time in 2010/11 and thus no comparisons are available.



## Prevalence Table 6 – Western HSCT Prevalence Rates

Table 6.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in WHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>591</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>356</b>
Any illegal drug*	18.7	20.3	21.0	25.5	23.7	27.6	11.8	16.8	14.3	28.9	25.5	31.3	9.9	16.5	13.4
Cannabis	16.3	18.1	20.2	22.5	21.5	26.5	9.9	14.6	13.8	24.5	22.6	29.3	9.2	14.8	13.4
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5
Methadone	0.2	0.2	1.7 <sup>ab</sup>	0.4	0.0	3.0 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.4	1.0
Other opiates†	11.4	13.2	8.9 <sup>a</sup>	9.6	11.0	6.5	13.3	15.5	11.3	11.8	5.8	7.6	11.1	19.2	9.8 <sup>a</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	1.6	4.6	4.9 <sup>b</sup>	2.5	5.0	6.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.8	4.2	3.3 <sup>b</sup>	3.3	7.6	9.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.2	2.3	1.8
Crack	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	1.5	4.6	4.9 <sup>b</sup>	2.1	5.0	6.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.8	4.2	3.3 <sup>b</sup>	2.9	7.6	9.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.2	2.3	1.8
Amphetamines	3.8	5.2	4.1	6.1	5.6	6.3	1.4	4.8	1.9	7.5	8.0	6.8	0.6	3.0	2.1
Ecstasy	5.2	7.0	6.1	7.4	7.6	8.3	3.1	6.3	3.9	10.9	11.4	11.6	0.3	3.6	2.1
LSD	4.1	4.4	2.4	6.2	6.6	3.4	2.1	2.1	1.3	7.9	5.6	3.9	0.9	3.5	1.2
Magic mushrooms	4.7	4.0	4.3	7.5	6.5	7.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	8.2	4.7	7.9	1.6	3.5	1.6
Solvents	3.7	3.0	3.2	6.1	3.8	2.4	1.3	2.1	4.1 <sup>b</sup>	7.3	5.0	6.0	0.6	1.4	1.2
Poppers	4.3	7.1	5.3	5.4	8.5	6.3	3.3	5.7	4.2	8.8	11.3	9.2	0.6	3.9	2.3
Anabolic steroids	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.6
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	17.0	15.2	–	15.1	12.8	–	19.0	17.6	–	6.8	10.3	–	25.1	18.8 <sup>a</sup>
Anti-depressants	–	17.5	18.9	–	11.8	13.8	–	23.3	24.0	–	8.3	12.9	–	24.8	23.3
Mephedrone	–	–	1.8	–	–	3.1	–	–	0.4	–	–	3.6	–	–	0.4
Legal highs	–	–	2.3	–	–	4.7	–	–	0.0	–	–	5.0	–	–	0.4
Alcohol	87.4	87.1	88.0	90.4	88.8	91.3	84.3	85.4	84.6	91.6	85.4	89.8	83.7	88.6	86.6
Tobacco	63.4	53.9	55.4 <sup>b</sup>	66.2	55.2	59.1	60.4	52.6	51.6 <sup>b</sup>	60.8	50.2	53.2	65.6	57.0	56.9 <sup>b</sup>

a significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

b significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- Comparative figures are not available. In 2002/3 respondents were asked about their use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together and thus prevalence rates are not available for the separate categories. From 2006/7 onwards respondents were asked about their use of sedatives and tranquillisers and anti-depressants separately. Mephedrone and Legal Highs were asked in the survey for the first-time in 2010/11 and thus no comparisons are available.

Table 6.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in WHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>591</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>356</b>
Any illegal drug*	5.8	7.6	6.6	8.1	11.9	10.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	10.2	13.3	12.5	2.1	3.3	2.3
Cannabis	5.3	4.7	5.9	7.4	7.5	9.6	3.2	1.8	2.2	9.4	8.3	11.3	1.8	1.9	2.0
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	4.9	5.7	2.9 <sup>a</sup>	4.0	5.7	2.3	5.9	5.8	3.4	5.0	2.8	2.7	4.9	8.1	3.0 <sup>a</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.4	1.7	1.4	0.9	2.3	2.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	0.8	0.4
Crack	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.2	1.7	1.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.4	2.3	2.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	3.0	2.7	0.0	0.8	0.4
Amphetamines	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
Ecstasy	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.5	1.0	2.9	0.3	1.6	0.6	3.0	2.1	3.0	0.0	0.8	0.9
LSD	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.4	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0
Anabolic steroids	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.6
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	8.4	9.4	–	7.6	8.1	–	9.2	10.8	–	3.1	6.6	–	12.6	11.5
Anti-depressants	–	9.9	10.7	–	7.1	7.9	–	12.7	13.4	–	4.5	8.0	–	14.1	12.6
Mephedrone	–	–	1.3	–	–	2.7	–	–	0.0	–	–	3.2	–	–	0.0
Legal highs	–	–	1.1	–	–	2.2	–	–	0.0	–	–	2.6	–	–	0.0
Alcohol	78.4	78.5	79.3	82.6	81.1	83.3	74.2	75.7	75.3	85.3	81.7	83.7	72.5	76.1	76.1
Tobacco	44.7	32.6	34.1 <sup>b</sup>	44.6	31.7	37.0	44.8	33.4	31.2 <sup>b</sup>	48.7	32.3	40.9	41.3	32.8	29.1 <sup>b</sup>

a significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

b significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- Comparative figures are not available. In 2002/3 respondents were asked about their use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together and thus prevalence rates are not available for the separate categories. From 2006/7 onwards respondents were asked about their use of sedatives and tranquillisers and anti-depressants separately. Mephedrone and Legal Highs were asked in the survey for the first-time in 2010/11 and thus no comparisons are available.

Table 6.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in WHSCT, 2002/3, 2006/7 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>591</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>356</b>
Any illegal drug*	3.0	2.1	3.5	4.7	2.8	5.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	4.9	3.3	6.4	1.3	1.2	1.4
Cannabis	2.6	1.2	3.5 <sup>a</sup>	4.1	1.5	5.7 <sup>a</sup>	1.2	0.9	1.3	4.5	1.2	6.4 <sup>a</sup>	1.0	1.2	1.4
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	2.8	3.3	1.6	1.8	3.4	1.9	3.9	3.2	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	3.7	4.8	1.7 <sup>a</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Ecstasy	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anabolic steroids	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4
Sedatives and tranquillisers	–	6.5	7.5	–	6.2	6.1	–	6.8	9.0	–	1.8	6.0 <sup>a</sup>	–	10.3	8.6
Anti-depressants	–	7.7	9.2	–	4.4	6.7	–	11.1	11.8	–	3.2	5.3	–	11.3	12.1
Mephedrone	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Legal highs	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Alcohol	65.3	66.1	65.9	69.2	70.1	69.5	61.4	61.9	62.2	72.5	66.4	68.5	59.1	65.8	63.9
Tobacco	40.7	30.2	31.0 <sup>b</sup>	40.1	31.3	32.9	41.4	29.0	29.0 <sup>b</sup>	43.3	29.3	35.9	38.5	30.8	27.3 <sup>b</sup>

a significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

b significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11.

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

- Comparative figures are not available. In 2002/3 respondents were asked about their use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together and thus prevalence rates are not available for the separate categories. From 2006/7 onwards respondents were asked about their use of sedatives and tranquillisers and anti-depressants separately. Mephedrone and Legal Highs were asked in the survey for the first-time in 2010/11 and thus no comparisons are available.

Table 7 – Prevalence by HSCT Area by age and gender

Table 7.1 Prevalence of drug use in Northern Ireland by age and gender (2010/11)

	Lifetime prevalence				Last year prevalence				Last month prevalence			
	Young Adults		Older Adults		Young Adults		Older Adults		Young Adults		Older Adults	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>395</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>912</b>
Any illegal drug*	41.1	32.6	25.8	15.2	15.7	7.9	4.4	1.1	8.5	2.8	2.6	0.7
Cannabis	37.5	26.8	23.1	13.1	13.5	5.2	2.9	0.9	7.5	1.7	2.1	0.6
Heroin	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	2.8	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other opiates†	10.7	15.3	16.3	18.9	5.1	6.2	6.3	7.5	3.1	2.8	3.4	4.6
Cocaine (including crack)	13.5	8.7	5.3	1.5	2.9	2.0	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.1
Crack	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cocaine powder	13.3	8.2	5.2	1.5	2.9	2.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.0
Amphetamines	9.7	8.1	6.9	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0
Ecstasy	16.9	11.5	6.8	2.9	3.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0
LSD	6.8	4.6	7.0	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Magic mushrooms	11.0	4.3	6.8	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	3.6	6.7	4.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	13.2	14.0	7.5	2.9	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Anabolic steroids	1.0	0.7	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.4
Sedatives and tranquillisers	10.8	16.5	22.0	29.6	5.2	7.6	12.3	16.2	3.5	3.7	10.0	12.3
Anti-depressants	8.4	18.9	20.6	35.2	5.7	8.5	11.2	20.0	4.1	5.9	10.3	17.7
Mephedrone	6.3	2.2	0.7	0.0	3.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Legal highs	5.8	3.8	1.0	0.3	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Alcohol	89.9	87.9	93.1	85.2	83.5	81.2	81.9	72.0	73.3	67.0	71.9	59.5
Tobacco	53.1	48.3	64.5	51.8	37.7	35.7	34.0	27.6	32.2	32.2	31.3	25.6

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.



Table 7.2 Prevalence of drug use in BHSCT by age and gender (2010/11)

	Lifetime prevalence				Last year prevalence				Last month prevalence			
	Young Adults		Older Adults		Young Adults		Older Adults		Young Adults		Older Adults	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total sample (unweighted)	81	106	112	162	81	106	112	162	81	106	112	162
Any illegal drug*	51.4	47.2	41.9	25.3	21.7	14.6	8.7	2.4	11.7	7.6	6.0	1.2
Cannabis	43.3	36.0	36.9	21.5	19.0	9.0	6.0	1.8	10.8	4.1	4.1	0.6
Heroin	1.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Other opiates†	19.8	22.9	23.4	24.3	10.8	11.2	10.8	9.0	6.3	4.2	6.6	4.8
Cocaine (including crack)	24.3	15.3	16.2	3.5	3.6	4.9	4.3	0.6	0.0	1.3	3.5	0.6
Crack	3.6	2.1	5.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Cocaine powder	23.4	14.6	15.5	3.5	3.6	4.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.5	0.0
Amphetamines	15.3	13.2	17.7	4.1	1.8	2.8	3.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.0
Ecstasy	21.6	20.1	19.3	5.8	1.8	2.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.0
LSD	7.2	8.3	16.7	4.2	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Magic mushrooms	12.6	7.5	15.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	8.1	9.0	11.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	19.8	24.4	18.4	7.6	2.7	4.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Anabolic steroids	1.8	1.4	5.7	0.6	0.0	1.4	2.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.6
Sedatives and tranquillisers	15.3	21.5	30.0	38.6	6.3	6.2	16.4	21.9	1.8	1.3	14.0	16.4
Anti-depressants	11.7	18.7	26.3	34.8	8.1	7.6	15.1	21.2	3.6	4.1	14.3	18.8
Mephedrone	8.1	4.2	1.8	0.0	4.5	2.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Legal highs	6.3	5.5	3.4	0.0	1.8	1.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alcohol	84.7	90.9	95.5	89.8	79.3	83.2	82.6	77.3	72.1	68.7	74.7	67.9
Tobacco	48.7	45.1	69.1	55.7	35.1	36.7	43.7	31.6	32.4	33.3	40.9	27.4

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

Table 7.3 Prevalence of drug use in NHSCT by age and gender (2010/11)

	Lifetime prevalence				Last year prevalence				Last month prevalence			
	Young Adults		Older Adults		Young Adults		Older Adults		Young Adults		Older Adults	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>72</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>160</b>
Any illegal drug*	31.8	31.4	20.4	11.0	7.6	7.3	4.7	0.5	4.7	1.6	2.3	0.5
Cannabis	31.8	23.9	17.4	8.4	5.8	4.8	2.4	0.5	2.9	0.0	1.8	0.5
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	3.6	1.6	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	6.2	14.2	13.5	17.8	3.3	6.6	5.3	5.7	1.1	3.1	1.2	4.1
Cocaine (including crack)	8.7	11.4	3.0	0.0	1.8	3.1	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	8.7	9.9	3.0	0.0	1.8	3.1	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	6.9	13.7	6.0	1.1	0.0	3.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0
Ecstasy	11.0	11.6	3.6	1.6	3.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	8.0	5.0	5.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	8.7	5.9	2.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	1.1	5.9	4.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	8.4	14.7	4.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anabolic steroids	0.0	0.9	3.5	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
Sedatives and tranquillisers	6.5	17.2	19.3	30.6	1.8	9.0	9.9	17.3	1.8	3.3	7.6	12.6
Anti-depressants	6.2	23.7	17.4	38.1	2.9	11.6	7.4	23.1	2.9	9.2	5.7	18.0
Mephedrone	4.0	4.0	0.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Legal highs	1.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alcohol	96.0	84.6	91.0	82.2	87.2	79.4	80.1	63.3	74.5	67.2	69.6	53.9
Tobacco	51.1	45.3	68.2	50.9	33.2	34.3	36.4	24.6	25.5	31.7	33.6	23.0

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

Table 7.4 Prevalence of drug use in SEHSCT by age and gender (2010/11)

	Lifetime prevalence				Last year prevalence				Last month prevalence			
	Young Adults		Older Adults		Young Adults		Older Adults		Young Adults		Older Adults	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>73</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>72</b>
Any illegal drug*	47.1	37.5	28.3	20.0	20.0	6.9	3.7	0.0	13.8	2.8	2.5	0.0
Cannabis	42.0	32.0	25.8	16.8	16.8	5.6	2.5	0.0	12.8	2.8	1.9	0.0
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	17.8	16.7	25.4	26.0	8.0	5.6	7.3	11.8	5.1	1.4	5.5	7.7
Cocaine (including crack)	14.9	8.3	5.6	2.6	4.8	1.4	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.0
Crack	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	14.9	8.3	5.6	2.6	4.8	1.4	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.0
Amphetamines	12.0	6.9	5.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Ecstasy	23.9	13.9	8.0	3.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	10.4	4.2	9.1	5.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	17.0	4.2	9.8	2.5	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	4.0	8.3	3.7	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	19.4	18.1	11.8	2.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anabolic steroids	3.7	0.0	0.5	1.5	3.7	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.5
Sedatives and tranquillisers	17.8	19.5	24.3	30.1	8.8	9.7	13.1	11.9	6.9	7.0	11.1	9.4
Anti-depressants	12.8	20.8	17.9	39.4	9.8	8.3	10.5	20.1	8.8	7.0	8.7	18.7
Mephedrone	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Legal highs	10.6	2.8	0.7	1.0	5.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.0
Alcohol	88.6	87.5	95.5	88.2	79.8	80.6	90.7	77.7	71.0	66.7	82.6	63.3
Tobacco	58.5	51.4	58.6	50.7	38.8	33.3	26.9	25.8	31.1	29.2	23.1	24.4

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

Table 7.5 Prevalence of drug use in SHSCT by age and gender (2010/11)

	Lifetime prevalence				Last year prevalence				Last month prevalence			
	Young Adults		Older Adults		Young Adults		Older Adults		Young Adults		Older Adults	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total sample (unweighted)	90	105	155	188	90	105	155	188	90	105	155	188
Any illegal drug*	37.2	23.5	23.1	11.8	12.0	5.1	2.2	1.1	2.3	0.8	1.5	0.6
Cannabis	34.0	21.5	20.4	11.2	9.7	3.1	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.6
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	5.1	11.9	12.3	13.4	1.4	3.6	6.0	7.5	1.4	3.6	2.7	4.4
Cocaine (including crack)	7.8	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	7.8	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	4.1	2.0	3.6	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	12.8	5.2	3.6	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	5.6	0.0	5.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	1.9	2.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	7.4	5.9	3.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anabolic steroids	0.0	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4
Sedatives and tranquillisers	5.5	12.7	22.3	25.0	3.7	6.7	14.1	15.9	2.3	1.6	12.2	12.3
Anti-depressants	1.9	14.8	26.4	31.3	0.9	6.4	16.9	16.7	0.9	3.2	16.9	16.2
Mephedrone	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Legal highs	2.3	2.0	0.7	0.6	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alcohol	88.6	87.8	92.0	85.2	85.3	81.1	74.5	74.3	77.5	65.7	64.3	55.5
Tobacco	52.8	51.0	64.2	49.6	40.0	36.3	31.4	31.1	36.3	32.9	30.1	28.9

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.



Table 7.6 Prevalence of drug use in WHSCT by age and gender (2010/11)

	Lifetime prevalence				Last year prevalence				Last month prevalence			
	Young Adults		Older Adults		Young Adults		Older Adults		Young Adults		Older Adults	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total sample (unweighted)	79	88	157	199	79	88	157	199	79	88	157	199
Any illegal drug*	40.6	21.8	17.9	8.9	20.1	4.7	2.6	2.0	11.7	1.0	1.3	1.5
Cannabis	38.0	20.4	17.9	8.9	19.0	3.3	2.6	1.5	11.7	1.0	1.3	1.5
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	5.2	0.0	1.4	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	5.4	9.9	7.3	12.2	2.2	3.3	2.5	3.5	2.2	1.0	1.7	1.7
Cocaine (including crack)	12.8	5.6	2.0	1.6	5.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	12.8	5.6	2.0	1.6	5.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	11.3	2.3	2.6	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	17.5	5.6	1.4	2.7	5.8	0.0	0.7	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	5.4	2.3	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	12.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	3.7	8.4	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	12.8	5.6	1.4	3.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anabolic steroids	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	10.2	10.5	14.8	22.8	6.9	6.2	9.0	14.0	5.8	6.2	6.2	11.0
Anti-depressants	10.6	15.2	16.2	30.5	8.4	7.6	7.6	17.6	5.4	5.3	7.6	16.5
Mephedrone	6.3	1.0	0.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Legal highs	9.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alcohol	90.3	89.3	92.1	81.1	85.1	82.3	81.9	70.3	70.6	66.3	68.6	59.2
Tobacco	56.2	50.2	61.3	52.6	43.4	38.3	32.2	26.1	37.6	34.2	29.4	25.3

\* For this study 'any illegal drug' refers to cannabis, heroin, crack, cocaine powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, magic mushrooms, solvents and poppers.

Table 8 – Prevalence of drug use in Ireland

Table 8.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in Ireland, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	4198	4967	5128	2147	2027	2239	2771	2940	2889	1195	1989	1960	2923	2987	3168
Any illegal drug*	18.5	24.0	27.2	23.8	29.4	35.5	13.1	18.5	19.0	25.9	31.4	35.7	11.8	17.6	20.6
Cannabis	17.3	21.9	25.3	22.2	27.0	33.2	12.3	16.6	17.5	23.8	28.6	33.4	11.4	16.1	19.0
Heroin	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8
Methadone	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5
Other opiates†	3.0	6.2	38.8	2.0	4.7	35.2	3.9	7.8	42.4	2.9	4.6	37.0	3.0	7.6	40.2
Cocaine (including crack)	3.0	5.3	6.8	4.3	7.0	9.9	1.6	3.5	3.8	4.7	8.2	9.4	1.4	2.7	4.8
Crack	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5
Cocaine powder	2.9	5.1	6.7	4.1	6.7	9.7	1.6	3.3	3.8	4.5	7.8	9.3	1.4	2.6	4.7
Amphetamines	2.9	3.5	4.5	4.0	4.6	6.6	1.9	2.5	2.5	4.8	5.1	6.4	1.3	2.1	3.0
Ecstasy	3.7	5.4	6.9	4.9	7.2	10.1	2.6	3.6	3.7	7.1	9.0	10.9	0.7	2.3	3.7
LSD	2.9	2.9	4.4	4.3	4.0	6.7	1.4	1.7	2.2	4.5	3.6	5.4	1.4	2.2	3.7
Magic mushrooms	3.8	5.8	6.5	5.6	7.7	9.5	2.0	3.8	3.6	5.9	8.4	8.2	2.0	3.5	5.2
Solvents	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.3	3.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	3.3	3.2	3.8	0.2	0.8	1.5
Poppers	2.6	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.2	6.0	1.3	2.4	1.9	4.7	5.5	6.2	0.7	1.4	2.2
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	10.5	13.9	**	8.0	12.4	**	13.2	15.5	**	5.9	10.1	**	14.6	16.9
Anti-depressants	**	9.2	10.4	**	5.9	8.3	**	12.5	12.4	**	7.1	6.8	**	11.0	13.2
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	60.0	57.9	56.7	61.6	59.1	60.6	58.4	56.8	52.7	57.4	56.3	53.0	62.3	59.4	59.5
Alcohol	90.1	90.2	90.3	92.5	91.8	92.5	87.7	88.8	88.1	92.0	90.4	89.4	88.3	90.1	91.0

a Significant change ( $p < .05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < .05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migravele®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/caffeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylenol®, Uniflu Plus®, Voganin Plus®.

Table 8.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in Ireland, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	4198	4967	5128	2147	2027	2239	2771	2940	2889	1195	1989	1960	2923	2987	3168
Any illegal drug*	5.6	7.2	7.0	7.8	9.6	10.4	3.4	4.7	3.6	9.8	12.1	12.3	1.9	2.9	2.9
Cannabis	5.1	6.3	6.0	7.2	8.6	9.1	2.9	3.9	2.9	8.7	10.4	10.3	1.8	2.6	2.6
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Methadone	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other opiates†	0.5	2.1	27.9	0.4	1.5	24.0	0.5	2.8	31.7	0.6	1.8	28.3	0.4	2.5	27.6
Cocaine (including crack)	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	2.0	3.1	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.5
Crack	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cocaine powder	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	2.0	2.9	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.5
Amphetamines	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ecstasy	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.3	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2
LSD	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Magic mushrooms	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
Solvents	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Poppers	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	4.7	6.5	**	3.7	5.7	**	5.7	7.3	**	2.6	4.8	**	6.5	7.8
Anti-depressants	**	4.3	4.8	**	3.0	4.0	**	5.6	5.6	**	3.2	3.0	**	5.2	6.2
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	3.5	***	***	5.4	***	***	1.6	***	***	6.7	***	***	1.0
Tobacco	38.0	36.3	32.5	38.2	36.8	35.7	37.8	35.8	29.4	43.1	40.8	37.3	33.4	32.3	28.8
Alcohol	83.3	84.0	85.3	86.0	86.4	87.5	81.5	81.7	83.2	86.5	86.3	86.3	81.3	82.0	84.5

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 8.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in Ireland, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	4198	4967	5128	2147	2027	2239	2771	2940	2889	1195	1989	1960	2923	2987	3168
Any illegal drug*	3.0	2.9	3.2	4.1	4.3	5.3	1.8	1.4	1.1	5.2	4.8	5.3	0.9	1.2	1.6
Cannabis	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.4	4.0	4.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	4.3	4.2	4.5	0.9	1.2	1.4
Heroin	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Methadone	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other opiates†	0.2	1.0	14.2	0.2	0.9	11.1	0.1	1.1	17.1	0.1	0.8	14.2	0.2	1.1	14.1
Cocaine (including crack)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Amphetamines	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ecstasy	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Poppers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	3.0	2.8	**	2.4	2.3	**	3.5	3.3	**	1.3	1.0	**	4.4	4.1
Anti-depressants	**	3.1	4.1	**	2.3	3.2	**	3.9	5.0	**	2.2	2.3	**	3.9	5.5
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	33.2	32.6	28.3	33.4	33.6	31.3	33.0	31.6	25.3	36.9	36.0	31.3	29.8	29.7	25.9
Alcohol	73.9	73.2	70.6	78.3	78.1	76.3	69.4	68.4	65.1	74.6	73.8	70.9	73.3	73.0	70.4

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 9.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in ECRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	455	360	1646	205	139	728	250	221	918	167	150	644	288	210	1002
Any illegal drug*	25.9	38.4	38.0 <sup>b</sup>	34.0	45.4	44.1	17.6	31.9	30.8 <sup>b</sup>	35.9	42.5	42.5	18.0	34.4	35.1 <sup>b</sup>
Cannabis	24.5	35.9	36.2 <sup>b</sup>	32.4	42.9	42.4	16.4	29.5	28.7 <sup>b</sup>	33.4	38.1	38.9	17.4	33.7	34.4 <sup>b</sup>
Heroin	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.9	0.7	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	2.5 <sup>b</sup>
Methadone	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
Other opiates†	3.9	12.8	34.1	2.6	6.7	32.6	5.1	18.4	35.9	3.2	10.7	30.5	4.4	14.8	36.5
Cocaine (including crack)	6.3	9.1	10.1	10.5	11.4	11.5	2.0	6.9	8.3 <sup>b</sup>	10.5	11.0	10.9	3.0	7.2	9.5 <sup>b</sup>
Crack	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6
Cocaine powder	6.3	9.1	9.8	10.5	11.4	11.1	2.0	6.9	8.3 <sup>b</sup>	10.5	11.0	10.9	3.0	7.2	9.1 <sup>b</sup>
Amphetamines	4.8	4.0	6.7	6.6	4.8	8.7	3.0	3.2	4.2	8.0	4.2	6.1	2.3	3.7	7.0 <sup>b</sup>
Ecstasy	5.4	7.6	9.4 <sup>b</sup>	7.8	11.0	10.0	3.0	4.5	8.7 <sup>b</sup>	9.8	10.5	12.6	2.0	4.8	7.3 <sup>b</sup>
LSD	4.9	4.1	6.5	8.0	4.1	8.6	1.7	4.1	3.9	8.0	4.5	5.0	2.4	3.7	7.4 <sup>b</sup>
Magic mushrooms	5.9	10.6	11.4 <sup>b</sup>	8.6	10.9	13.4	3.2	10.3	9.1 <sup>b</sup>	9.7	13.9	10.9	2.9	7.3	11.8 <sup>b</sup>
Solvents	2.5	2.1	3.1	3.0	1.6	5.5	1.9	2.6	0.2 <sup>ab</sup>	4.7	3.3	4.3	0.7	1.0	2.4
Poppers	3.6	5.4	5.0	5.9	6.9	5.9	1.3	4.1	3.8	7.4	7.7	8.0	0.7	3.2	3.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	12.3	13.0	**	7.1	10.4	**	17.2	16.1	**	8.3	8.4	**	16.3	16.0
Anti-depressants	**	7.8	9.8	**	4.6	10.2	**	10.9	9.4	**	5.3	4.1	**	10.3	13.6
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	**	59.8	55.7	61.3	61.2	57.0	63.0	58.5	54.1	58.5	56.0	48.5	65.0	63.6	60.4
Alcohol	94.1	92.8	92.1	95.3	95.2	92.8	92.8	90.7	91.1	96.3	91.1	89.1	92.3	94.5	93.9

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.



Table 9.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in ECRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	455	360	1646	205	139	728	250	221	918	167	150	644	288	210	1002
Any illegal drug*	6.3	12.4	9.2	10.0	13.8	11.9	2.5	11.1	6.0	11.4	17.9	13.1	2.3	7.0	6.7 <sup>b</sup>
Cannabis	6.1	11.3	7.7	9.6	13.8	11.1	2.5	9.0	3.7 <sup>a</sup>	11.4	16.2	9.6	1.9	6.5	6.5 <sup>b</sup>
Heroin	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Methadone	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other opiates†	0.4	4.6	25.7	0.0	0.7	22.7	0.8	8.2	29.4	0.5	3.8	23.4 <sup>a</sup>	0.3	5.3	27.3
Cocaine (including crack)	2.3	3.1	2.7	4.2	3.7	2.9	0.4	2.6	2.6	4.4	4.6	5.0	0.7	1.6	1.2
Crack	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Cocaine powder	2.3	3.1	2.7	4.2	3.7	2.9	0.4	2.6	2.6	4.4	4.6	5.0	0.7	1.6	1.2
Amphetamines	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	2.5	2.3	0.3 <sup>ab</sup>	4.0	4.9	0.3 <sup>ab</sup>	0.9	0.0	0.3	5.6	4.1	0.5 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.6	0.2
LSD	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2
Solvents	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	1.0	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	5.3	5.8	**	3.6	5.3	**	6.8	6.2	**	3.1	2.2	**	7.4	8.1
Anti-depressants	**	3.6	4.9	**	2.5	5.7	**	4.6	4.0	**	1.5	2.0	**	5.7	6.9
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	6.1	***	***	9.0	***	***	2.6	***	***	10.8	***	***	3.0
Tobacco	39.2	38.7	29.4 <sup>ab</sup>	39.9	41.3	33.3	38.6	36.3	24.6 <sup>ab</sup>	42.8	44.5	33.9	36.4	33.1	26.4 <sup>b</sup>
Alcohol	89.2	86.1	88.0	91.8	87.2	90.1	86.5	85.1	85.5	93.4	87.8	88.3	85.8	84.4	87.9

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 9.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in ECRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	455	360	1646	205	139	728	250	221	918	167	150	644	288	210	1002
Any illegal drug*	4.1	5.3	4.1	6.0	7.2	6.25	2.2	3.7	1.6	8.1	7.8	5.2	1.0	2.9	3.4
Cannabis	3.8	4.2	3.5	5.4	5.5	5.3	2.2	3.0	1.4	7.5	5.5	4.7	1.0	2.9	2.8
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other opiates†	0.0	1.9	14.6	0.0	0.7	11.6	0.0	3.1	18.3	0.0	1.7	11.0	0.0	2.2	17.0
Cocaine (including crack)	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4
Amphetamines	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	2.3	2.4	**	0.7	1.3	**	3.8	3.6	**	0.5	1.0	**	4.1	3.3
Anti-depressants	**	2.9	4.1	**	1.9	5.0	**	3.8	3.0	**	1.5	1.6	**	4.3	5.7
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	32.0	32.4	25.2	33.4	35.5	27.6	30.5	29.5	22.4b	34.6	37.2	29.0	29.9	27.7	23.1
Alcohol	81.2	77.2	76.6	86.6	79.8	80.0	75.6	74.9	72.5	80.1	78.4	72.2	82.1	76.1	79.5

a Significant change ( $p < .05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < .05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 10.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in MRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>315</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>275</b>
Any illegal drug*	11.0	19.6	19.1 <sup>b</sup>	13.3	23.9	24.6 <sup>b</sup>	8.5	14.9	13.6	15.2	27.7	25.0	7.4	12.9	14.7
Cannabis	10.7	17.0	17.4	13.3	19.7	21.9	7.9	14.1	13.0	14.6	23.6	22.6	7.4	11.6	13.7
Heroin	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	1.3	5.1	36.6 <sup>ab</sup>	1.5	1.7	26.6 <sup>ab</sup>	1.2	8.8	46.4 <sup>ab</sup>	1.3	1.8	31.8 <sup>ab</sup>	1.3	7.8	40.0 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	1.3	4.4	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	2.0	5.2	6.0	0.6	3.5	2.1	1.9	6.7	4.7	0.8	2.4	3.5
Crack	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
Cocaine powder	1.3	4.0	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	2.0	4.5	6.0	0.6	3.5	2.1	1.9	6.0	4.7	0.8	2.4	3.5
Amphetamines	0.6	3.6	2.3	1.2	4.9	2.2	0.0	2.1	2.3	1.3	4.7	2.6	0.0	2.7	2.0
Ecstasy	2.0	5.8	3.0	2.6	8.7	3.9	1.3	2.7	2.2	3.4	10.5	5.2	0.8	2.0	1.4 <sup>ab</sup>
LSD	1.6	2.4	2.9	2.6	3.7	4.1	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.3	3.8	0.8	1.8	2.3
Magic mushrooms	1.8	5.5	4.8 <sup>b</sup>	2.8	9.6	6.9	0.7	1.1	2.7	2.9	10.5	5.7	0.8	1.4	4.1
Solvents	1.2	2.7	1.2	1.7	3.7	2.1	0.6	1.6	0.3	2.6	3.7	2.8	0.0	1.9	0.0 <sup>a</sup>
Poppers	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.6	0.7	2.5	2.3	3.5	4.2	4.9	0.0	1.4	1.5
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	12.1	12.3	**	9.2	10.2	**	15.3	14.4	**	4.2	6.3	**	18.6	16.7
Anti-depressants	**	10.0	8.9	**	6.6	5.4	**	13.7	13.7	**	6.5	7.7	**	13.0	13.0
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	60.4	60.2	52.5	61.5	60.6	62.2	59.2	59.8	43.0 <sup>ab</sup>	55.5	63.3	50.9	64.6	57.6	53.7
Alcohol	87.1	90.9	89.2	92.6	91.0	92.2	81.3	90.8	86.2	89.5	89.8	91.0	85.1	91.8	87.8

a Significant change ( $p < .05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < .05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 10.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in MRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>315</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>275</b>
Any illegal drug*	2.8	4.4	4.8 <sup>b</sup>	3.6	6.0	7.2	1.9	2.7	2.4	5.1	9.2	9.1	0.8	0.5	1.6
Cannabis	2.8	4.1	4.3	3.6	5.4	6.7	1.9	2.7	1.9	5.1	8.5	8.1	0.8	0.5	1.5
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	0.0	1.4	25.4 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	1.2	19.5 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	1.5	31.3 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.4	23.2 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	2.1	27.0 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.3	1.7	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.7	3.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Crack	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.3	1.3	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.7	3.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Amphetamines	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.3	0.3	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sedatives or tranquillisers	**	5.1	5.4	**	2.0	3.6	**	8.4	7.1	**	1.4	3.2	**	8.1	6.9
Anti-depressants	**	3.3	4.5	**	0.7	2.7	**	6.0	6.3	**	3.5	3.2	**	3.1	5.5
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	3.0	***	***	3.6	***	***	2.4	***	***	6.3	***	***	0.5
Tobacco	36.5	39.5	29.2	35.5	37.5	34.0	37.6	41.5	24.5 <sup>ab</sup>	44.6	46.6	35.9	29.7	33.7	24.2
Alcohol	78.6	83.5	85.4 <sup>b</sup>	83.5	85.9	86.6	73.5	81.0	84.3 <sup>b</sup>	82.1	86.0	89.9	75.7	81.5	82.2

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 10.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in MRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	315	401	454	138	160	190	177	241	264	141	164	179	174	237	275
Any illegal drug*	1.0	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	3.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.8	4.9	0.8	0.0	0.4
Cannabis	1.0	1.1	2.1	2.0	1.4	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.4	4.4	0.8	0.0	0.4
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	0.0	0.7	11.3 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.7	5.0 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.8	17.6 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.0	9.5 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	1.3	12.7 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	3.2	2.8	**	1.3	2.0	**	5.1	3.6	**	0.0	1.6	**	5.7	3.7
Anti-depressants	**	2.6	4.2	**	0.7	2.7	**	4.7	5.7	**	2.1	2.8	**	3.1	5.2
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	31.4	36.2	24.5 <sup>a</sup>	30.8	35.9	30.3	32.1	36.4	18.9 <sup>ab</sup>	38.8	42.0	29.9	25.3	31.4	20.6 <sup>a</sup>
Alcohol	69.0	70.3	69.4	73.9	73.8	73.8	63.8	66.6	65.1	71.0	71.2	70.5	67.3	69.5	68.6

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.



Table 11.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in MWRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11 (MWHB)

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	424	537	438	184	214	193	240	323	245	157	208	156	267	329	282
Any illegal drug*	12.0	18.0	18.7	15.3	21.6	25.8	8.5	14.2	11.4	17.8	26.0	27.2	7.0	11.4	12.4
Cannabis	10.9	17.0	17.9 <sup>b</sup>	13.7	20.6	24.7	8.1	13.3	10.9	16.5	24.6	26.6	6.1	10.8	11.4
Heroin	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Methadone	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other opiates†	1.8	6.1	33.2 <sup>ab</sup>	1.2	3.9	29.8 <sup>ab</sup>	2.5	8.4	36.6 <sup>ab</sup>	2.2	6.0	25.2 <sup>ab</sup>	1.5	6.2	39.1 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	1.1	2.9	4.5 <sup>b</sup>	1.2	4.2	6.6	1.1	1.7	2.3	1.9	4.9	6.0	0.5	1.4	3.3 <sup>b</sup>
Crack	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6
Cocaine powder	1.1	2.9	4.5 <sup>b</sup>	1.2	4.2	6.6	1.1	1.7	2.3	1.9	4.9	6.0	0.5	1.4	3.3 <sup>b</sup>
Amphetamines	1.3	2.6	3.6 <sup>b</sup>	1.2	3.6	5.2 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.3	4.6	5.0	0.5	1.0	2.6
Ecstasy	1.7	2.9	4.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.7	3.8	7.9 <sup>b</sup>	2.7	2.1	1.8	3.7	6.0	7.3	0.0	0.4	3.2 <sup>ab</sup>
LSD	1.4	2.3	2.7	2.3	3.6	4.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	2.0	4.3	3.2	0.9	0.7	2.4
Magic mushrooms	1.7	3.1	2.9	2.3	4.4	3.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.6	4.4	2.7	0.9	1.9	3.0
Solvents	0.9	2.2	1.5	1.4	3.0	2.4	0.5	1.3	0.5	2.0	4.4	1.7	0.0	0.4	1.3
Poppers	0.8	1.8	2.0	1.2	2.2	3.1	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.2	3.7	2.2	0.5	0.3	1.8
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	8.8	12.5	**	5.2	11.9 <sup>a</sup>	**	12.6	13.2	**	5.3	6.8	**	11.7	16.8
Anti-depressants	**	10.0	9.7	**	5.6	7.6	**	14.6	11.8	**	9.0	6.0	**	10.8	12.4
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	58.5	60.0	52.1 <sup>a</sup>	61.2	63.5	56.2	55.7	56.2	47.9	59.5	57.7	45.8 <sup>b</sup>	57.6	61.8	56.9
Alcohol	87.5	90.0	88.4	91.4	92.7	89.3	83.5	87.2	87.5	88.6	90.9	86.9	86.6	89.3	89.6

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 11.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in MWRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	424	537	438	184	214	193	240	323	245	157	208	156	267	329	282
Any illegal drug*	3.2	5.8	5.1	3.9	7.9	7.2	2.5	3.5	3.0	6.0	11.4	10.4	0.8	1.2	1.2
Cannabis	3.0	4.7	5.0	3.9	6.6	3.0	2.0	2.8	2.7	5.5	9.3	10.0	0.8	1.0	1.2
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	0.0	3.1	21.4 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	2.3	18.4 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	4.0	24.5 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	5.5	18.3 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	1.2	23.7 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	4.3	5.9	**	2.9	4.7	**	5.7	7.2	**	2.8	3.0	**	5.5	8.1
Anti-depressants	**	4.3	4.5	**	3.5	3.4	**	5.2	5.7	**	2.7	2.6	**	5.6	6.0
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	3.4	***	***	5.2	***	***	1.4	***	***	6.7	***	***	0.9
Tobacco	35.6	38.9	28.0 <sup>a</sup>	35.0	39.4	32.7	36.3	38.4	23.1 <sup>ab</sup>	41.1	40.4	31.5	30.9	37.7	25.4 <sup>a</sup>
Alcohol	81.2	82.7	82.4	82.6	85.4	82.9	79.7	79.9	81.9	83.8	86.0	82.8	78.9	80.0	82.1

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 11.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in MWRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	424	537	438	184	214	193	240	323	245	157	208	156	267	329	282
Any illegal drug*	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.8	3.3	1.4	0.0	0.6	2.6	2.7	4.6	0.8	0.4	0.0
Cannabis	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.8	2.7	1.4	0.0	0.3	2.6	2.7	3.6	0.8	0.4	0.0
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	0.0	1.3	10.9 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	1.4	7.3 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	1.1	14.6 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	2.5	10.1 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.3	11.4 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	2.0	3.2	**	2.0	2.1	**	2.1	4.4	**	0.5	1.3	**	3.3	4.6
Anti-depressants	**	2.5	4.0	**	1.8	2.5	**	3.2	5.6	**	1.5	2.2	**	3.3	5.3
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	29.8	35.9	25.7 <sup>a</sup>	30.3	36.5	30.3	29.2	35.2	20.9 <sup>a</sup>	32.6	38.0	28.2	27.3	34.2	23.8 <sup>a</sup>
Alcohol	71.8	72.2	66.5	74.0	76.2	73.1	69.6	67.9	59.7	72.7	73.8	68.4	71.1	70.9	65.2

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 12.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in NERDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>433</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>290</b>
Any illegal drug*	18.9	22.1	23.9	24.7	29.0	33.5	12.9	15.7	15.6	32.5	28.1	27.1	7.2	17.4	21.5
Cannabis	17.8	19.2	20.5	24.2	25.3	30.6	11.0	13.5	11.8	30.4	24.5	25.3	6.7	15.0	16.9
Heroin	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
Other opiates†	1.3	4.1	35.2 <sup>ab</sup>	0.5	3.2	33.4 <sup>ab</sup>	2.1	4.8	36.8 <sup>ab</sup>	0.8	4.8	32.5 <sup>ab</sup>	1.7	3.5	37.3 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	1.2	5.4	5.3 <sup>b</sup>	2.4	8.4	8.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	2.6	3.1 <sup>b</sup>	2.1	9.9	6.8	0.5	1.9	4.2 <sup>b</sup>
Crack	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.9	4.8	5.3 <sup>b</sup>	1.8	7.7	8.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	2.1	3.1 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	8.6	6.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.5	1.9	4.2 <sup>b</sup>
Amphetamines	2.6	3.1	2.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	1.4	2.1	0.9	4.1	5.7	4.4	1.4	1.0	1.1
Ecstasy	2.6	5.2	4.9	3.2	7.1	7.8	1.9	3.5	2.5	4.9	9.7	8.8	0.5	1.8	2.1
LSD	2.0	2.8	3.5	2.8	4.8	5.6	1.2	0.9	1.7	3.5	4.1	4.1	0.7	1.8	3.1
Magic mushrooms	3.2	4.6	4.2	4.7	7.6	6.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	5.6	8.0	4.0	1.1	1.9	4.3 <sup>b</sup>
Solvents	3.3	2.2	4.0	4.6	3.8	5.0	2.0	0.7	3.1	7.1	4.0	4.7	0.0	0.8	3.4 <sup>b</sup>
Poppers	5.0	3.0	2.8	6.8	4.0	4.8	3.2	2.1	1.1	9.2	5.0	4.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	10.5	23.1 <sup>a</sup>	**	6.9	19.1 <sup>a</sup>	**	13.9	26.5 <sup>a</sup>	**	3.3	21.4 <sup>a</sup>	**	16.2	24.3
Anti-depressants	**	9.0	13.6	**	5.1	11.2	**	12.6	15.6	**	3.5	12.0	**	13.2	14.8
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	57.6	58.4	54.1	59.4	62.1	55.5	55.6	54.8	52.9	58.9	58.4	45.3 <sup>ab</sup>	56.4	58.4	60.7
Alcohol	87.6	90.4	86.9	91.0	90.9	88.8	84.2	90.0	85.4	90.6	88.3	86.8	85.1	92.1	87.0

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 12.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in NERDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>433</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>290</b>
Any illegal drug*	6.4	5.4	4.0	8.3	8.3	7.2	4.3	2.8	1.2	13.2	9.1	7.7	0.4	2.6	1.2
Cannabis	5.2	4.3	3.3	7.8	6.4	7.0	2.4	2.5	0.2	10.6	7.6	6.1	0.4	1.8	1.2
Heroin	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other opiates†	0.2	1.0	24.9 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.0	20.4 <sup>ab</sup>	0.4	2.0	28.8 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	1.2	25.3 <sup>ab</sup>	0.4	0.9	24.6 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Crack	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	2.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Amphetamines	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Ecstasy	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Poppers	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	5.3	9.6 <sup>a</sup>	**	2.8	8.7 <sup>a</sup>	**	7.6	10.4	**	1.7	13.4 <sup>a</sup>	**	8.0	6.8
Anti-depressants	**	4.1	7.3	**	2.3	5.5	**	5.9	8.8	**	0.8	7.9 <sup>a</sup>	**	6.7	6.9
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	1.8	***	***	3.3	***	***	0.6	***	***	4.3	***	***	0.00
Tobacco	34.6	36.8	30.9	37.1	43.3	33.1	31.9	30.8	29.0	43.0	43.6	32.5	27.3	31.6	29.6
Alcohol	82.3	83.9	83.1	84.5	84.9	85.6	80.0	83.0	80.9	85.1	83.7	84.3	79.9	84.1	82.2

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.



Table 12.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in NERDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	433	446	451	181	171	193	252	275	258	177	170	161	256	276	290
Any illegal drug*	2.4	1.2	1.8	3.4	2.1	3.7	1.4	0.3	0.2	4.8	1.7	3.2	0.4	0.8	0.7
Cannabis	1.9	0.9	1.5	2.9	1.6	3.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	3.6	1.7	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.7
Heroin	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	0.0	0.3	10.4 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.0	7.5 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.6	12.9 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.0	9.2 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.6	11.4 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers		3.1	2.6		1.7	1.4		4.4	3.7		0.8	1.8		4.9	3.2
Anti-depressants		2.8	5.7		1.3	4.2		4.1	7.0		0.8	5.4 <sup>a</sup>		4.3	5.9
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	31.1	34.6	29.0	33.7	41.6	30.7	28.3	28.1	27.5	36.9	40.4	30.0	26.0	30.1	28.2
Alcohol	71.2	73.1	66.2	77.7	79.7	72.3	64.4	67.0	61.1	72.2	71.8	66.7	70.3	74.1	65.9

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 13.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in NWRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	322	386	438	152	170	205	180	216	233	126	145	159	206	241	279
Any illegal drug*	10.6	14.6	16.6 <sup>b</sup>	12.7	17.4	18.0	8.5	11.5	15.2	13.3	21.1	24.3 <sup>b</sup>	8.6	9.6	11.3
Cannabis	9.3	13.0	16.1 <sup>b</sup>	11.9	16.7	17.6	6.6	9.0	14.6 <sup>b</sup>	10.7	18.9	23.2 <sup>b</sup>	8.2	8.5	11.3
Heroin	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
Other opiates†	1.2	7.9	25.2 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	7.2	24.5 <sup>ab</sup>	2.4	8.8	26.0 <sup>ab</sup>	1.7	4.8	24.7 <sup>ab</sup>	0.8	10.3	25.6 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.0	1.6	2.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1.6	4.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	3.2	4.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.4	1.6
Crack	0.0	1.3	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.0	1.6	2.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1.6	4.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	3.2	4.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.4	1.6
Amphetamines	0.3	2.1	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.6	3.1	3.5	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	2.6	4.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.5	1.8	1.1
Ecstasy	0.3	2.3	3.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	2.9	5.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.6	1.6	1.9	0.6	4.7	7.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.5	0.9
LSD	0.3	1.3	2.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.6	2.1	4.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.9	3.2	0.5	0.8	2.3
Magic mushrooms	1.5	3.0	4.2	2.0	3.9	6.4	1.1	2.0	1.8	2.2	3.6	5.9	1.0	2.6	2.9
Solvents	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.0	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.0	4.1	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.0
Poppers	0.9	2.7	1.3	1.2	3.6	2.2	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.3	5.5	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.7
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	11.6	11.1	**	9.4	8.3	**	14.0	14.1	**	5.3	2.8	**	16.4	16.9
Anti-depressants	**	9.9	7.4	**	7.4	4.1	**	12.7	10.9	**	7.1	4.3	**	12.0	9.6
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	58.2	56.1	52.6	61.1	58.0	55.9	55.3	53.9	49.1	48.3	54.8	52.3	66.0	57.1	52.7 <sup>b</sup>
Alcohol	86.0	90.0	91.4 <sup>b</sup>	90.8	89.9	93.3	81.0	90.1	89.5 <sup>b</sup>	88.3	89.3	91.0	84.2	90.6	91.7 <sup>b</sup>

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 13.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in NWRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	322	386	438	152	170	205	180	216	233	126	145	159	206	241	279
Any illegal drug*	2.6	3.0	2.8	4.2	3.8	4.4	0.9	2.1	1.1	4.8	6.8	5.8	0.8	0.0	0.7
Cannabis	2.2	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.4	0.9	2.1	1.1	3.9	6.8	5.8	0.8	0.0	0.7
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	0.0	2.6	19.1 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	2.5	19.6 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	2.7	18.5 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	1.6	20.6 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	3.4	18.0 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Crack	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Amphetamines	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	6.1	4.0	**	5.9	2.4	**	6.3	5.7	**	3.0	0.7	**	8.5	6.3
Anti-depressants	**	5.3	3.1	**	4.3	1.3	**	6.4	4.9	**	4.1	2.9	**	6.2	3.2
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	1.5	***	***	2.6	***	***	0.4	***	***	3.0	***	***	0.50
Tobacco	32.8	32.4	32.2	33.6	34.9	33.3	32.0	29.6	31.1	34.1	39.7	40.7	31.8	26.7	26.4
Alcohol	77.0	78.8	82.2	82.0	80.0	83.4	71.9	77.4	80.9	78.1	80.5	86.3	76.2	77.4	79.4

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118® (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 13.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in NWRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	322	386	438	152	170	205	180	216	233	126	145	159	206	241	279
Any illegal drug*	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.7	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Cannabis	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.7	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	0.0	0.4	8.7 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.5	6.9 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.4	10.6 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.0	7.6 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.8	9.5 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	4.5	2.6	**	3.6	1.4	**	5.5	3.8	**	1.6	0.0	**	6.7	4.4
Anti-depressants	**	3.6	3.1	**	3.8	1.3	**	3.4	4.9	**	1.8	2.9	**	5.0	3.2
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	28.5	28.1	28.9	28.9	30.0	31.1	28.1	26.0	26.7	29.2	34.9	35.0	28.0	22.8	24.7
Alcohol	67.6	65.1	67.0	74.8	68.8	74.0	60.3	61.1	59.7	70.1	70.6	70.8	65.7	60.9	64.4

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 14.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in NRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>521</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>327</b>
Any illegal drug*	29.5	32.2	34.6	40.3	40.1	45.8	19.6	24.3	24.9	39.1	44.3	40.4	20.4	21.2	29.0 <sup>b</sup>
Cannabis	26.9	28.8	30.2	35.2	37.1	40.5	19.1	20.7	21.6	34.1	40.3	35.3	19.9	18.4	25.6
Heroin	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.2	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7
Methadone	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8
Other opiates†	8.4	3.9	40.3	6.7	4.8	34.9	10.0	3.0	44.8	7.8	1.4	38.0	9.0	6.1	42.3
Cocaine (including crack)	5.2	11.0	11.9	8.1	15.1	18.1 <sup>b</sup>	2.5	6.9	6.8	7.6	15.9	17.5 <sup>b</sup>	2.9	6.4	6.9 <sup>b</sup>
Crack	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7
Cocaine powder	5.0	10.7	11.6	7.7	15.1	17.5 <sup>b</sup>	2.5	6.4	6.8	7.6	15.4	16.8 <sup>b</sup>	2.6	6.4	6.9 <sup>b</sup>
Amphetamines	3.8	5.5	5.8	6.0	7.1	9.7	1.7	4.0	2.7	5.5	8.1	7.7	2.2	3.2	4.27
Ecstasy	6.5	11.2	11.3	10.0	16.6	17.2	3.2	5.9	6.4	12.0	18.2	17.7	1.2	4.8	5.6 <sup>b</sup>
LSD	4.2	6.3	7.4	6.0	9.3	9.6	2.5	3.3	5.5	6.3	8.1	9.9	2.3	4.6	5.25
Magic mushrooms	5.2	11.4	9.1	8.2	17.0	14.9	2.3	5.9	4.3	6.8	16.3	12.3	3.5	6.9	6.2
Solvents	3.5	1.0	2.8	4.5	0.5	4.5 <sup>a</sup>	2.5	1.4	1.3	6.7	1.5	4.4	0.3	0.5	1.3
Poppers	4.0	5.7	6.3	6.1	8.0	9.1	2.0	3.5	3.9	6.8	8.6	9.3	1.3	3.1	3.6
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	11.3	14.2	**	8.6	15.9	**	14.0	12.8	**	6.6	10.0	**	15.6	18.0
Anti-depressants	**	9.6	10.1	**	5.3	10.3	**	14.0	9.9	**	7.8	6.3	**	10.3	13.5
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	62.5	55.4	60.3	61.8	61.1	62.1	63.1	49.8	58.8	56.6	49.6	56.8	68.1	60.7	63.5
Alcohol	93.5	91.0	89.4	94.8	93.8	92.0	92.3	88.2	87.2	96.5	89.4	84.5 <sup>b</sup>	90.7	92.4	93.7

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.



Table 14.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in NRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	521	438	543	226	198	218	295	285	325	216	198	216	305	285	327
Any illegal drug*	8.4	12.8	10.5	13.3	17.6	17.9	3.9	8.0	4.5	14.2	20.8	16.8	2.9	5.5	4.8
Cannabis	7.7	11.9	9.4	12.2	17.6	15.9	3.4	6.3	4.2	12.6	18.9	15.6	2.9	5.5	3.9
Heroin	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.27
Methadone	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.5	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6
Other opiates†	0.7	1.2	27.9	1.1	1.4	22.8	0.3	0.9	32.1	1.1	0.4	27.6 <sup>a</sup>	0.3	1.9	28.2
Cocaine (including crack)	1.7	3.3	2.6	2.8	5.8	5.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	3.6	5.7	4.4	0.0	1.1	1.0
Crack	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	1.7	3.0	2.4	2.7	5.8	4.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	3.6	5.1	3.9	0.0	1.1	1.0
Amphetamines	0.3	1.2	0.2 <sup>a</sup>	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.3 <sup>a</sup>	0.0	0.2	0.2
Ecstasy	1.6	2.9	1.3	2.7	4.7	2.1	0.5	1.1	0.7	3.2	5.3	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.9
LSD	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.5	0.3	0.46	0.4	1.6	2.3	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.3	1.0	0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	4.1	7.7 <sup>a</sup>	**	3.3	8.7	**	4.9	6.9	**	3.1	4.3	**	4.9	10.8 <sup>a</sup>
Anti-depressants	**	3.8	2.9	**	2.3	2.7	**	5.3	3.0	**	3.3	2.1	**	4.3	3.6
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	1.6	***	***	2.6	***	***	0.95	***	***	2.3	***	***	1.1
Tobacco	42.9	37.2	38.7	40.8	41.2	40.4	44.9	33.2	37.3	47.7	36.0	42.6	38.4	38.2	35.2
Alcohol	88.8	87.9	86.0	92.0	91.9	88.1	85.9	84.0	84.3	91.8	87.5	83.3 <sup>b</sup>	85.9	88.3	88.5

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 14.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in NRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>521</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>327</b>
Any illegal drug*	5.3	8.2	4.6	8.5	13.2	8.6	2.4	3.3	1.3	9.1	13.7	7.3	1.7	3.2	2.2
Cannabis	4.5	7.9	4.5	6.9	12.5	8.6	2.4	3.3	1.1	7.5	13.0	7.3	1.7	3.2	2.1
Heroin	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Methadone	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
O.3	0.7	0.6	27.9	1.1	1.4	22.8	0.3	0.9	32.1	1.1	0.4	27.6 <sup>a</sup>	0.3	1.9	28.2
Other opiates†	0.3	0.2	14.5	0.6	0.5	12.2	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.5	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.5	13.9
Cocaine (including crack)	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	2.5	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	2.5	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Amphetamines	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.3	1.0	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	2.4	2.1	**	1.4	1.6	**	3.3	2.5	**	1.3	0.3	**	3.3	3.7
Anti-depressants	**	3.0	2.5	**	2.3	2.0	**	3.78	2.8	**	1.8	2.1	**	4.1	2.8
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	38.3	34.8	32.8	37.7	38.1	33.5	38.9	31.6	32.3	41.5	33.3	33.8	35.3	36.2	32.0
Alcohol	80.8	78.3	76.1	86.9	85.3	80.7	75.0	71.3	72.4	82.8	76.4	73.4 <sup>b</sup>	78.8	79.9	79.6

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migravele®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 15.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in SERDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>604</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>304</b>
Any illegal drug*	18.5	25.5	25.3 <sup>b</sup>	24.8	32.4	35.8 <sup>b</sup>	12.0	18.2	14.7	27.2	33.7	34.9	11.4	19.1	18.2 <sup>b</sup>
Cannabis	16.8	23.3	24.2 <sup>b</sup>	22.0	29.7	34.2 <sup>b</sup>	11.4	16.6	14.1	25.4	32.3	33.4	9.8	16.3	17.5 <sup>b</sup>
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other opiates†	1.0	11.9	37.9 <sup>ab</sup>	1.4	11.9	36.0 <sup>ab</sup>	0.6	11.9	39.8 <sup>ab</sup>	1.2	8.6	36.8 <sup>ab</sup>	0.9	14.5	38.7 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	2.5	6.7	5.5 <sup>b</sup>	3.5	10.1	9.2 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	3.3	1.9	4.2	10.1	9.1	1.1	4.2	2.9
Crack	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4
Cocaine powder	2.3	6.5	5.5 <sup>b</sup>	3.1	9.5	9.2 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	3.3	1.9	4.2	10.1	9.1	0.8	3.7	2.9
Amphetamines	4.4	6.9	5.8	5.6	8.0	9.6	3.2	5.7	2.0	7.4	10.8	9.6	2.0	3.9	3.0
Ecstasy	4.3	6.5	6.4	6.5	8.7	11.1	2.1	4.2	1.6	9.3	10.7	11.7	0.2	3.2	2.5 <sup>b</sup>
LSD	4.6	4.1	3.9	7.2	6.0	6.7	1.9	2.2	1.2	8.5	3.8	5.0	1.4	4.4	3.1
Magic mushrooms	5.7	6.3	6.8	9.5	8.9	11.5	1.8	3.6	2.0	9.3	7.8	9.5	2.7	5.1	4.8
Solvents	1.1	3.1	1.6	1.9	2.7	1.9	0.3	3.5	1.3	2.0	5.7	2.3	0.4	1.0	1.1
Poppers	3.3	4.5	5.5	4.8	6.4	9.8	1.7	2.5	1.2	6.6	7.6	9.9	0.5	2.1	2.3 <sup>b</sup>
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	13.3	12.7	**	9.8	12.7	**	16.9	12.6	**	6.6	11.6	**	18.5	13.5
Anti-depressants	**	10.3	7.5	**	6.9	4.7	**	13.9	10.4	**	8.8	3.5	**	11.5	10.5
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	60.6	59.4	56.6	65.7	60.2	64.6	55.2	58.5	48.6	64.5	61.2	54.2	57.4	57.9	58.3
Alcohol	89.5	90.5	91.1	89.8	91.4	95.8 <sup>b</sup>	89.1	89.6	86.4	90.0	91.1	88.5	89.0	90.1	93.0

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 15.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in SERDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	604	440	476	258	169	191	346	271	285	215	184	172	389	256	304
Any illegal drug*	6.9	7.9	5.9	9.4	11.1	10.3	4.3	4.5	1.6	13.8	14.9	9.9	1.3	2.4	3.1
Cannabis	5.8	5.1	4.1	7.9	7.4	7.1	3.6	2.6	1.0	11.2	9.9	6.5	1.3	1.4	2.3
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	0.4	4.4	27.8 <sup>ab</sup>	0.3	3.9	26.0 <sup>ab</sup>	0.6	4.9	29.7 <sup>ab</sup>	0.6	3.4	27.8 <sup>ab</sup>	0.3	5.1	27.9 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	1.7	2.4	1.5	2.5	3.4	2.7	1.0	1.4	0.4	3.9	4.2	3.7	0.0	1.1	0.0
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	1.7	2.4	1.5	2.5	3.4	2.7	1.0	1.4	0.4	3.9	4.2	3.7	0.0	1.1	0.0
Amphetamines	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	2.0	1.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	1.3	1.9	0.6	2.5	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.3	2.8	4.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
LSD	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	5.6	5.4	**	5.0	6.8	**	6.3	4.1	**	3.3	4.7	**	7.4	6.0
Anti-depressants	**	3.9	4.0	**	2.3	3.0	**	5.5	5.0	**	2.5	1.1	**	4.9	6.1
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	3.9	***	***	6.1	***	***	1.7	***	***	8.6	***	***	0.0
Tobacco	38.1	35.0	32.8	38.8	34.9	37.7	37.4	35.1	27.8 <sup>b</sup>	49.0	44.7	32.9 <sup>b</sup>	29.2	27.5	32.7
Alcohol	83.7	83.2	87.3	84.7	84.6	91.9 <sup>b</sup>	82.6	81.8	82.7	85.6	88.1	87.1	82.1	79.4	87.4 <sup>a</sup>

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 15.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in SERDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>604</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>304</b>
Any illegal drug*	3.1	3.6	3.0	4.5	5.0	5.6	1.8	2.2	0.4	7.0	6.9	5.3	0.0	1.1	1.3
Cannabis	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.5	4.3	4.0	1.8	1.2	0.4	4.7	5.0	4.3	0.0	1.1	0.7
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	0.1	2.8	12.5 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	3.3	11.2 <sup>ab</sup>	0.3	2.4	13.9 <sup>ab</sup>	0.3	2.1	10.5 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	3.4	14.0 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	1.3	0.3	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	2.5	0.7	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.8	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	4.1	3.0	**	4.0	3.9	**	4.2	2.1	**	1.8	1.9	**	5.9	3.8
Anti-depressants	**	2.4	3.9	**	1.4	3.0	**	3.6	4.8	**	0.8	0.9	**	3.7	6.1
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	32.4	31.7	28.2	33.4	32.3	32.5	31.3	31.0	23.9	39.8	39.2	26.7	26.3	25.8	29.2
Alcohol	74.1	72.6	66.4 <sup>b</sup>	77.4	76.9	73.4	70.6	68.1	59.3 <sup>b</sup>	73.1	75.8	65.1	74.8	70.1	67.3

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.



Table 16.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in SWRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>604</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>429</b>
Any illegal drug*	24.0	25.6	36.3 <sup>ab</sup>	31.5	31.3	46.7 <sup>ab</sup>	16.9	19.7	25.2 <sup>b</sup>	29.8	30.9	46.4 <sup>ab</sup>	16.5	19.9	26.2 <sup>b</sup>
Cannabis	23.2	24.0	33.4 <sup>ab</sup>	30.2	29.6	43.2 <sup>ab</sup>	16.5	18.2	22.9	28.3	28.1	43.4 <sup>ab</sup>	16.5	19.5	23.5
Heroin	1.8	0.4	1.3	2.4	0.6	2.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	2.6	0.2	1.5	0.78	0.7	1.2
Methadone	1.2	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.2
Other opiates†	6.0	4.1	37.8	3.4	1.7	36.9	8.4	6.5	38.8	5.4	3.8	37.0	6.8	4.3	39.7
Cocaine (including crack)	5.0	3.8	9.6 <sup>ab</sup>	6.7	4.7	12.9 <sup>ab</sup>	3.3	3.0	6.1	7.3	6.2	13.5 <sup>ab</sup>	1.9	1.4	5.7 <sup>a</sup>
Crack	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.8	2.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.3	1.2
Cocaine powder	4.7	3.6	9.4 <sup>ab</sup>	6.4	4.2	12.6 <sup>ab</sup>	3.3	3.0	6.1	6.9	5.7	13.5 <sup>ab</sup>	1.9	1.4	5.4 <sup>a</sup>
Amphetamines	5.1	2.1	7.4 <sup>a</sup>	6.7	2.9	9.7 <sup>a</sup>	3.7	1.2	5.0 <sup>a</sup>	8.2	1.8	10.3 <sup>a</sup>	1.2	2.3	4.5 <sup>b</sup>
Ecstasy	5.9	4.1	10.4 <sup>ab</sup>	6.8	4.5	15.1 <sup>ab</sup>	5.1	3.6	5.4	10.2	6.0	14.8 <sup>a</sup>	0.3	2.0	6.1 <sup>ab</sup>
LSD	4.9	1.7	7.0 <sup>a</sup>	7.6	2.7	10.6 <sup>a</sup>	2.3	0.8	3.3 <sup>a</sup>	6.9	1.8	9.3 <sup>a</sup>	2.3	1.6	4.8
Magic mushrooms	5.6	5.5	9.6 <sup>b</sup>	8.8	6.7	12.6	2.5	4.2	6.4	8.0	7.3	12.9	2.5	3.4	6.3 <sup>b</sup>
Solvents	1.6	1.9	5.2 <sup>ab</sup>	1.8	2.6	8.4 <sup>ab</sup>	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.8	3.1	7.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.7	3.4 <sup>ab</sup>
Poppers	3.0	1.9	5.9 <sup>ab</sup>	4.5	1.8	9.6 <sup>ab</sup>	1.5	1.9	2.0	4.5	3.1	8.5 <sup>a</sup>	1.0	0.5	3.3 <sup>a</sup>
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	8.8	17.6 <sup>a</sup>	**	6.5	17.8 <sup>a</sup>	**	11.2	17.4 <sup>a</sup>	**	6.8	12.6 <sup>a</sup>	**	11.0	22.6 <sup>a</sup>
Anti-depressants	**	9.8	13.6	**	5.3	11.0 <sup>a</sup>	**	14.5	16.4	**	8.9	7.9	**	10.8	19.3 <sup>a</sup>
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	63.8	56.3	60.7	66.8	54.2	66.3 <sup>a</sup>	60.9	58.5	54.7	62.0	56.4	58.0	66.0	56.2	63.3
Alcohol	91.2	90.9	92.0	93.9	92.9	94.1	88.6	88.9	89.8	92.5	92.5	93.2	89.5	89.2	90.8

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 16.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in SWRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	604	689	732	264	290	329	340	399	403	297	315	303	307	374	429
Any illegal drug*	7.5	7.4	11.1	11.0	10.1	14.4	4.2	4.6	7.7	10.4	10.1	19.3 <sup>ab</sup>	3.8	4.4	3.0
Cannabis	7.3	6.7	8.7	10.7	8.9	11.6	4.2	4.4	5.6	10.	8.8	14.9	3.8	4.4	2.6
Heroin	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.00	0.6
Methadone	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7
Other opiates†	1.5	1.4	25.9	1.3	1.1	25.7	1.7	1.8	26.1	1.4	1.5	27.4 <sup>a</sup>	1.6	1.4	24.5
Cocaine (including crack)	1.5	0.8	2.9 <sup>a</sup>	2.1	1.0	4.2 <sup>a</sup>	0.8	0.6	1.5	2.1	1.3	4.7	0.7	0.3	1.0
Crack	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Cocaine powder	1.5	0.8	2.9 <sup>a</sup>	2.1	1.0	4.2 <sup>a</sup>	0.8	0.6	1.5	2.1	1.3	4.7	0.7	0.3	1.0
Amphetamines	0.6	0.0	0.8 <sup>a</sup>	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Ecstasy	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.6	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Magic mushrooms	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.5
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Poppers	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	3.9	8.9 <sup>a</sup>	**	2.3	8.1 <sup>a</sup>	**	5.6	9.7 <sup>a</sup>	**	2.5	6.3	**	5.4	11.4 <sup>a</sup>
Anti-depressants	**	5.2	6.6	**	2.3	5.2	**	8.1	8.2	**	5.3	3.4	**	5.1	9.8 <sup>a</sup>
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	5.8	***	***	8.8	***	***	2.7	***	***	10.4	***	***	1.4
Tobacco	43.8	38.0	36.9 <sup>b</sup>	47.6	37.1	38.3 <sup>b</sup>	40.1	38.8	35.4	45.5	43.6	42.3	41.6	31.9	31.6 <sup>b</sup>
Alcohol	86.0	87.2	86.8	88.0	89.3	88.6	84.0	84.9	84.8	88.2	90.3	89.2	83.1	83.8	84.4

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 16.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in SWRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	604	689	732	264	290	329	340	399	403	297	315	303	307	374	429
Any illegal drug*	4.3	2.0	5.6 <sup>a</sup>	6.9	2.5	8.8 <sup>a</sup>	1.8	1.4	2.1	6.4	2.3	8.9 <sup>a</sup>	1.7	1.6	2.3
Cannabis	3.9	1.8	4.5 <sup>a</sup>	6.1	2.5	7.5 <sup>a</sup>	1.8	1.0	1.3	5.6	2.0	6.8 <sup>a</sup>	1.7	1.6	2.3
Heroin	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
Methadone	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7
Other opiates†	0.6	0.9	15.4	0.4	0.6	14.2	0.8	1.3	16.6	0.0	1.1	17.5	1.3	0.8	13.3
Cocaine (including crack)	0.6	0.3	1.4	1.3	0.0	1.8 <sup>a</sup>	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.6	0.3	1.4	1.3	0.0	1.8 <sup>a</sup>	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Amphetamines	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Ecstasy	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Magic mushrooms	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Poppers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	2.5	3.8	**	1.7	3.7	**	3.5	3.8	**	1.9	1.0	**	3.2	6.4
Anti-depressants	**	3.6	5.8	**	2.0	4.1	**	5.1	7.5	**	3.5	2.2	**	3.6	9.3 <sup>a</sup>
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	39.4	33.6	32.7 <sup>b</sup>	42.1	32.4	34.9	36.8	34.8	30.4	41.3	36.3	36.5	36.9	30.6	28.9
Alcohol	73.5	77.4	71.4	77.1	81.2	77.7	70.0	73.5	64.8 <sup>a</sup>	72.2	76.0	71.8	75.1	78.9	71.1 <sup>a</sup>

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 17.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in SRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>746</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>444</b>
Any illegal drug*	12.1	16.3	24.2 <sup>ab</sup>	14.2	19.8	32.1 <sup>ab</sup>	10.1	12.7	16.6 <sup>b</sup>	18.2	22.1	36.1 <sup>ab</sup>	7.1	11.6	15.3 <sup>b</sup>
Cannabis	11.6	15.0	23.3 <sup>ab</sup>	13.6	17.9	31.0 <sup>ab</sup>	9.5	12.0	15.8 <sup>b</sup>	17.1	20.1	35.1 <sup>ab</sup>	6.9	10.8	14.5 <sup>b</sup>
Heroin	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Methadone	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	0.8	5.2	46.0 <sup>ab</sup>	0.6	4.2	42.8 <sup>ab</sup>	1.0	6.2	49.3 <sup>ab</sup>	1.2	2.5	50.2 <sup>ab</sup>	0.4	7.3	42.9 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	1.9	3.1	4.9 <sup>b</sup>	2.2	4.9	7.6 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.8	5.3	5.8	1.0	1.3	4.1 <sup>ab</sup>
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Cocaine powder	1.9	3.1	4.9 <sup>b</sup>	2.2	4.9	7.6 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.8	5.3	5.8	1.0	1.3	4.1 <sup>ab</sup>
Amphetamines	1.8	2.6	2.9	2.3	4.2	4.2	1.3	1.0	1.7	3.0	4.6	3.9	0.8	1.0	2.2
Ecstasy	2.8	3.5	5.7 <sup>b</sup>	3.9	4.9	9.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.7	2.0	2.5	5.6	5.9	8.5	0.4	1.4	3.6 <sup>ab</sup>
LSD	1.2	1.2	2.8	1.2	1.6	4.5 <sup>b</sup>	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.7	3.0	0.6	0.7	2.7 <sup>ab</sup>
Magic mushrooms	2.9	3.5	4.9	3.1	4.9	7.2 <sup>b</sup>	2.6	2.0	2.7	4.6	5.6	6.8	1.4	1.7	3.5
Solvents	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.2	2.0	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.6
Poppers	1.3	2.8	2.3	1.9	3.9	3.8	0.7	1.7	0.9	2.9	4.9	2.5	0.0	1.1	2.2 <sup>b</sup>
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	9.7	11.5	**	8.5	7.8	**	10.9	15.2	**	3.7	7.5	**	14.6	14.6
Anti-depressants	**	6.8	9.9	**	6.0	7.5	**	7.7	12.1	**	4.9	5.2	**	8.4	13.4 <sup>a</sup>
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	54.7	54.7	57.1	53.2	51.8	61.0	56.2	57.7	53.2	51.9	51.9	57.4	57.0	56.9	56.8
Alcohol	91.2	87.2	90.2	93.3	88.6	92.9	89.1	85.7	87.4	93.2	89.1	90.0	89.5	85.7	90.3 <sup>a</sup>

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/caffeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 17.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in SRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>746</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>444</b>
Any illegal drug*	4.7	4.9	6.1	5.5	7.4	8.9	4.0	2.4	3.2	8.7	9.5	10.8	1.4	1.3	2.4
Cannabis	4.4	4.6	5.5	4.8	6.9	7.9	4.0	2.2	3.2	7.9	8.7	10.0	1.4	1.3	2.1
Heroin	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	0.3	1.7	35.2 <sup>ab</sup>	0.6	1.1	29.9 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	2.3	40.4 <sup>ab</sup>	0.3	0.0	39.8 <sup>ab</sup>	0.3	3.1	31.6 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.5
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.5
Amphetamines	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
LSD	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Magic mushrooms	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	4.2	4.9	**	4.0	2.9	**	4.4	6.9	**	1.8	2.8	**	6.2	6.5
Anti-depressants	**	3.7	5.3	**	4.1	4.4	**	3.2	6.3	**	2.4	3.1	**	4.7	7.1
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	3.6	***	***	5.4	***	***	1.9	***	***	7.3	***	***	0.9
Tobacco	34.7	30.1	31.9	32.0	26.6	36.6 <sup>a</sup>	37.5	33.7	27.3 <sup>b</sup>	40.0	32.8	40.6	30.2	27.9	25.3
Alcohol	85.1	81.4	84.5	88.0	84.8	87.1	82.1	77.8	82.0	88.2	82.3	84.9	82.5	80.6	84.2

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 17.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in SRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>746</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>444</b>
Any illegal drug*	2.1	2.0	2.9	1.9	3.7	4.4	2.3	0.2	1.6	4.1	3.5	4.3	0.4	0.7	1.9 <sup>b</sup>
Cannabis	2.1	2.0	2.9	1.9	3.7	4.2	2.3	0.2	1.6	4.1	3.5	4.1	0.4	0.7	1.9 <sup>b</sup>
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	0.2	0.5	18.9 <sup>ab</sup>	0.3	0.3	13.7 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.7	24.0 <sup>ab</sup>	0.3	0.0	19.5 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.9	18.4 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	2.8	2.8	**	2.6	1.9	**	3.0	3.6	**	1.0	1.2	**	4.3	4.0
Anti-depressants	**	2.8	4.4	**	3.1	3.2	**	2.5	5.5 <sup>a</sup>	**	2.0	2.3	**	3.5	6.0
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	31.4	27.2	27.2	28.3	25.0	31.9	34.6	29.5	22.5 <sup>ab</sup>	35.4	29.7	33.6	28.0	25.2	22.3
Alcohol	75.3	69.7	72.6	79.0	76.6	76.9	71.6	62.6	68.3	78.3	68.7	73.4	72.8	70.6	72.0

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.



Table 18.1 Lifetime prevalence of drug use in WRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	484	543	492	204	214	211	280	329	281	200	216	200	284	327	292
Any illegal drug*	12.5	20.4	23.8 <sup>b</sup>	16.3	25.2	30.9 <sup>b</sup>	8.6	17.3	16.6 <sup>b</sup>	15.6	28.7	32.7 <sup>b</sup>	9.9	15.0	17.1
Cannabis	12.0	18.4	23.0 <sup>b</sup>	15.8	22.9	29.2 <sup>b</sup>	8.1	15.5	16.6 <sup>b</sup>	14.6	25.9	30.8 <sup>b</sup>	9.9	13.5	17.1
Heroin	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	1.1	4.1	50.9 <sup>ab</sup>	0.4	3.3	41.1 <sup>ab</sup>	1.8	4.6	60.9 <sup>ab</sup>	0.9	3.2	48.4 <sup>ab</sup>	1.3	4.6	52.8 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	1.7	3.1	5.5 <sup>b</sup>	2.1	2.8	8.4 <sup>ab</sup>	1.2	3.3	2.6	2.2	6.5	6.5	1.2	0.9	4.8 <sup>ab</sup>
Crack	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Cocaine powder	1.5	3.0	5.5 <sup>b</sup>	2.1	2.3	8.4	0.9	3.3	2.6	1.9	6.0	6.5 <sup>b</sup>	1.2	0.9	4.8 <sup>ab</sup>
Amphetamines	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.8	3.9	0.5	2.4	1.3	2.0	4.6	4.0	0.9	1.2	1.6
Ecstasy	1.8	3.9	3.7	2.2	3.7	5.1	1.4	4.0	2.3	2.5	7.9	5.7	1.2	1.2	2.2
LSD	1.2	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.3	4.3	0.7	1.8	0.1	1.3	3.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.6
Magic mushrooms	2.0	3.1	4.1	2.8	2.8	6.7	1.2	3.3	1.5	2.0	5.6	3.8	2.0	1.5	4.3
Solvents	0.4	1.5	1.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.8	2.8	2.3	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.9	3.1	0.0	1.2	1.0
Poppers	1.3	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.4	0.5	2.4	2.6	1.9	5.6	5.7	0.9	0.6	0.2
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	10.1	9.0	**	10.8	6.1	**	9.7	12.0	**	6.9	8.7	**	12.2	9.2
Anti-depressants	**	10.7	10.5	**	8.4	8.0	**	12.2	13.1	**	9.3	10.3	**	11.6	10.6
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	60.8	62.6	56.9	64.7	66.4	57.3	56.7	60.2	56.6	53.5	60.2	48.2 <sup>a</sup>	66.9	64.2	63.4
Alcohol	88.1	89.7	91.1	90.1	91.6	91.2	86.0	88.5	91.1	89.3	91.2	91.2	87.1	88.7	91.1

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 18.2 Last year prevalence of drug use in WRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	<b>484</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>292</b>
Any illegal drug*	2.9	4.2	5.1	3.5	5.1	7.9	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.4	7.9	8.0	2.4	1.8	3.0
Cannabis	2.0	3.9	4.9 <sup>b</sup>	2.8	4.7	7.4 <sup>b</sup>	1.2	3.3	2.3	1.5	6.9	7.6 <sup>b</sup>	2.4	1.8	2.8
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	0.4	1.1	37.5 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.9	26.4 <sup>ab</sup>	0.9	1.2	48.7 <sup>ab</sup>	0.6	0.9	36.8 <sup>ab</sup>	0.3	1.2	38.0 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.8	3.2	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.8	3.2	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Amphetamines	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.0
Ecstasy	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
LSD	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	4.8	5.2	**	6.5	3.2	**	3.7	7.1	**	2.3	5.3	**	6.4	5.1
Anti-depressants	**	5.9	3.3	**	6.1	4.0	**	5.8	2.7	**	5.1	2.3	**	6.4	4.1
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	2.6	***	***	3.7	***	***	1.4	***	***	4.1	***	***	1.4
Tobacco	35.9	37.6	28.2 <sup>ab</sup>	36.5	35.5	31.9	35.2	38.9	24.5 <sup>ab</sup>	37.7	40.7	30.9 <sup>a</sup>	34.4	35.5	26.2 <sup>a</sup>
Alcohol	77.1	81.2	85.2 <sup>b</sup>	76.5	84.1	86.8 <sup>b</sup>	77.8	79.3	83.6	78.2	85.7	87.7 <sup>b</sup>	76.3	78.3	83.3

a Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2006/7 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

b Significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ) between 2002/3 and 2010/11. Statistical significance does not imply that the change is of practical importance.

\* Any illegal drugs refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

\*\* In 2002/3 the survey asked about use of sedatives, tranquillisers or anti-depressants together. Since 2006/7 the survey has asked about Sedatives/tranquillisers and Anti-depressants separately.

\*\*\* In 2010/11 the survey asked respondents about their use of New Psychoactive Substances for the first time. The survey asked about use in the last 12 months only.

† Tests for statistical significance between the prevalence of Other Opiates are not reported. As a result of measurement changes in 2006/7 and 2010/11, the Other Opiates category is not comparable between the surveys. The measurement of Other opiates in Ireland in 2002/3 included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal® (diprane & cyclizine), Napps, MSTs® (morphine), Pethidine, DF118®, (Dihydrocodeine), buprenorphine and morphine. In 2006/7 the category 'Other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland and included: Codeine and dihydrocodeine (Feminax®, Kapake®, Diffs, Dikes, Peach), fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and buprenorphine (Subutex®). In 2010/11 the category 'Other opiates' also asked specifically about substances containing codeine such as Maxilief®, Migraleve®, Nurofen Plus®, codeine phosphate, Panadeine®, paracetamol/cafeine/codeine and doxylamine, Paracodin®, Paramol®, Solpadeine®, Solpadol®, Syndol®, Tylex®, Uniflu Plus®, Veganin Plus®.

Table 18.3 Last month prevalence of drug use in WRDTF, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2010/11

	All Adults			Males			Females			Young Adults (15-34yrs)			Older Adults (35-64yrs)		
	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11	02/3	06/7	10/11
Total sample (unweighted)	484	543	492	204	214	211	280	329	281	200	216	200	284	327	292
Any illegal drug*	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.8	1.7	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.8	1.5	1.9	0.3	1.8
Cannabis	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.8	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	2.8	1.2	1.9	0.3	1.8
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methadone	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates†	0.0	0.4	17.6 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.5	13.4 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.3	21.9 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.5	20.2 <sup>ab</sup>	0.0	0.3	15.7 <sup>ab</sup>
Cocaine (including crack)	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine powder	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magic mushrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poppers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives and tranquillisers	**	3.9	1.9	**	5.6	1.5	**	2.7	2.3	**	1.9	0.5	**	5.2	2.9
Anti-depressants	**	5.0	2.3 <sup>a</sup>	**	4.7	2.5	**	5.2	2.1	**	4.6	1.3	**	5.2	3.1
New Psychoactive Substances	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tobacco	31.5	32.2	23.0	30.5	32.2	26.2	32.5	32.2	19.8 <sup>ab</sup>	32.5	33.8	23.9 <sup>a</sup>	30.7	31.2	22.3 <sup>ab</sup>
Alcohol	67.0	69.4	70.3	70.2	75.2	76.8	63.7	65.7	63.6	66.7	70.4	73.8	67.3	68.8	67.6

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*The NACD and the Public Health Information & Research Branch (PHIRB) wish to extend sincere gratitude to all those who have contributed to the development and implementation of the Third Drug Prevalence Survey in Ireland and Northern Ireland.*

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ISBN 978-1-4064-2688-5



9 781406 426885

**ISSN: 2009-4388**

June 2012