



Prevalence of substance use in lifetime, past year and past 30 days in British Columbia and other provinces of Canada from 2008 to 2012 (2)

Jinhui Zhao, Kate Vallance, Gina Martin, Scott Macdonald and Tim Stockwell
Centre for Addictions Research of British Columbia, University of Victoria

1. Objective

The previous report presented changes in the prevalence of alcohol, cannabis, pharmaceutical, pain reliever, sedatives, stimulants and cigarettes use during the period from 2008 to 2012 in British Columbia (BC) and other provinces of Canada (<http://carbc.ca/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=6unqCw7BXHw%3d&tabid=88&mid=765>). In this report, we examine the prevalence of cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin and inhalants use. Breakdowns are provided by sex.

2. Methods

The analyses were based on the Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey (CADUMS) from 2008 to 2012. The CADUMS is an on-going survey on alcohol and other substance use among Canadians. The survey covers population aged 15 years and older in ten provinces and excludes residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, permanent residents of institutions, people living in households without a telephone and people with cell phones only. Details on the survey can be found elsewhere [1].

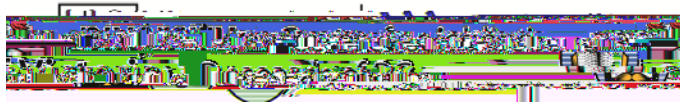
2.1. Survey sampling

The CADUMS was a virtually continuous survey of alcohol and other substance use among Canadians initiated in April 2008 by the Controlled Substances and Tobacco Directorate, Health Canada [1-3]. The survey was derived from the Canadian Addiction Survey administered in 2004 and contained questions on alcohol and illicit drug use (including prescription drug misuse) and associated harms [1]. The CADUMS used random digit dialing to obtain a stratified sample across all 10 provinces with equal representation of subjects each month. It is based on a two-stage (telephone household, respondent) random sample stratified by province. The CADUMS survey covers population aged 15 years and older in ten provinces and excludes residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, permanent residents of institutions, people living in households without a telephone and people with cell phones only. The sample size was 16,674 in 2008, 13,082 in 2009, 13,615 in 2010, 10,076 in 2011 and 11,090 in 2012. Each sample represents an estimated 25,957,435 Canadians aged 15 years and older to order to ensure an even monthly distribution of data.



2.1. Prevalence of substance use

Measures of substance use can be found in Appendix A. The percent of adults aged 15+ who used cocaine, ecstasy, hallucinogens, heroin and inhalants in lifetime, past year and past 30 days was estimated. Lifetime users were defined as those who have ever used or tried cocaine or crack, ecstasy, hallucinogens, heroin or inhalants. Past year users were defined as those who have used cocaine or crack, ecstasy, hallucinogens, heroin or inhalants during the past 12 months. Past 30 day users were defined as those who have used cocaine or crack, ecstasy, hallucinogens, heroin or inhalants during the past 30 days.



Canada (95% CI of the rate difference: -0.05 to 0.09 , $P > 0.05$). There was also no statistical difference between BC and other provinces by sex. The prevalence of cocaine in lifetime and past year remained unchanged over years in both BC and other provinces.

The prevalence of past 30-day cocaine use in BC (0.51%) was not significantly different than that (0.45%) in other provinces (95% CI of the rate difference: -0.10 to 0.22 , $P > 0.05$). The prevalence of past 30-day cocaine use remained unchanged over years in both BC and other provinces.

3.2 Ecstasy use

Table 2A, 2B and 3C present the prevalence of ecstasy in BC and other provinces from 2008 to 2012. The prevalence of ecstasy in lifetime was significantly higher in BC than that in other provinces during the period 2008-2012 overall and by gender (Table 2A). The rates for both BC and other provinces did not change significantly over years overall and by gender (Table 2A).

The past year prevalence of ecstasy use overall, and by gender in BC in 2008-2012 was significantly different than that in other provinces (Table 2B). The prevalence tended to decrease significantly among males in BC (Wald test: $P < 0.05$) and among females in other provinces (Wald test: $P < 0.05$).

No significant difference in the prevalence of ecstasy use in the past 30 days 2008-2012 was found among males and females combined, and males in BC and other provinces (Table 2C).

3.3. Hallucinogen use

Table 3A presents the prevalence of hallucinogen use in lifetime in BC and other provinces from 2009 to 2012. The prevalence for males and females combined was 17.03% in BC in 2009 which was significantly higher than that (10.88%) in other provinces (95% CI of the rate difference: 5.8 to 7.12 , Z -test: $P < 0.001$). As can be seen in Table 3A, the prevalence for both males and females was significantly higher in BC than that in other provinces. However, the rates did not change significantly over years.

Table 3B presents the prevalence of hallucinogen use in past year in BC and other provinces from 2008 to 2012. The prevalence in past year was significantly higher among males and females combined (95% CI of the rate difference: 0.02 to 0.54 , Z -test: $P < 0.05$) and females (0.27 to -0.07 , significantly higher).



3.4 Heroin use

The prevalence of heroin use in past year was very lower in both BC and other provinces and the estimates are unstable (CV>33.3%) years and have been suppressed. Table 4A presents the prevalence of heroin use in past year in BC in 2008–



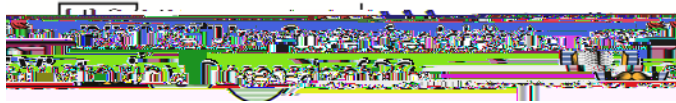
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Appendix A. Questions about substance use in the 2008-2012 CADUMS

Substance	Lifetime use	Past year use	Past 30 days use
Cocaine	Have you ever used or tried cocaine or crack? (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)	Have you used or tried cocaine or crack during the past 12 months? (Freebase, powder, snow) (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)	Have you used it in the past 30 days? (cocaine or crack) (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)
Ecstasy	Have you ever used or tried Ecstasy? (MDMA, E, XTC, Adam, X) (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)	Have you used or tried Ecstasy during the past 12 months? (MDMA, E, XTC, Adam, X) (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)	Have you used it in the past 30 days? (Ecstasy-MDMA) (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)
Hallucinogens	Have you ever used or tried hallucinogens such as PCP, LSD(acid), salvia(Divinorum) or magic mushrooms, but this does not include salvia? INCLUDE (Mescaline, mesc, mess, angel dust, peyote, psilocybin) DON NOT INCLUDE (Epival, Salvia) (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)	Have you used or tried hallucinogens such as PCP, LSD(acid), salvia(Divinorum) or magic mushrooms during the past 12 months? INCLUDE (Mescaline, mesc, mess, angel dust, peyote, psilocybin) DON NOT INCLUDE (Epival) (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)	Have you used it in the past 30 days? (PCP, LSD(acid), salvia or magic mushrooms) (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)
Heroin	Have you ever used or tried heroin? (H, horse, junk, smack) (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)	Have you used or tried heroin during the past 12 months? (H, horse, junk, smack) (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)	
Inhalants	Have you ever used or tried inhalants? (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)	Have you used or tried inhalant during the past 12 months? (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)	
Caffeine			
Steroids			

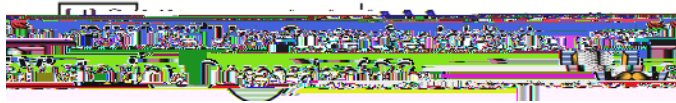


Cocaine use in past year

Table 1B. Prevalence (%) of cocaine use in past year overall and by gender in British Columbia and other provinces of Canada, 2008-2012

Gender	Year						Wald Test for Trend
	2008-2012 †	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Total							

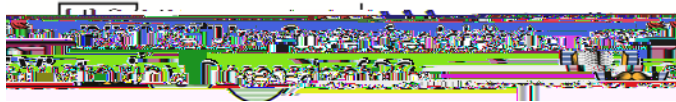
BC



Cocaine use in past 30 days

Table 1C. Prevalence (%) of cocaine use in past 30 days overall and by gender in British Columbia and other provinces of Canada, 2008

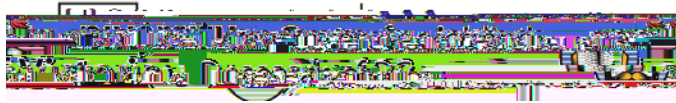
Gender	Year						Wald Test for Trend
	2008-2012 ‡	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Total							
BC	0.51						



Ecstasy use in lifetime

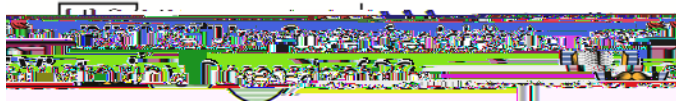
Table 2A. Prevalence (%) of ecstasy use in lifetime overall and by gender in British Columbia and other provinces Canada, 2009-2012							Wald Test for Trend
Gender	Year					2012	
	2009-2012 ‡	2009	2010	2011	2012		
Total							
BC	5.93 [5.13-6.72]	6.11 [5.13-7.09]	6.03 [4.31-7.75]	5.15 [3.14-7.15]	6.29 [4.69-7.88]	P=0.9810(+)	
Other provinces	3.68 [3.29-4.08]	3.58 [2.78-4.39]	3.55 [2.96-4.13]	3.54 [2.73-4.36]	4.10 [3.16-5.05]	P=0.2376(+)	
Rate difference †	2.25 [1.64-2.86]	2.53 [1.35-3.71]	2.48 [1.33-3.63]	1.61 [0.36-2.86]	2.19 [0.89-3.49]		
Z-test, Pvalue	***	***	***	*	**		
Male							
BC	6.97 [5.72-8.22]	7.51 [5.93-9.09]	7.35 [4.45-10.25]	5.39 [2.52-8.26]	7.30 [4.81-9.80]	P=0.7179(-)	
Other provinces	4.56 [3.91-5.21]	3.96 [2.69-5.24]	4.36 [3.40-5.32]		5.37 [3.72-7.03]	P=0.0686(+)	

Rate difference



Ecstasy use in past year

Gender	Year						Wald Test for Trend
	2008-2012 ‡	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Total							
BC	1.08 [0.83-1.34]	1.63 [1.10-2.15]	1.32 [0.82-1.82]	0.81 [0.38-1.23]			P=0.0582(-)
Other provinces	0.89 [0.71-1.07]	1.36 [0.90-1.81]	0.85 [0.41-1.30]	0.72 [0.52-0.92]	0.74 [0.40-1.08]		P=0.0077(-)
Rate difference †	0.19 [-0.04-0.42]	0.19 [-0.29-0.83]	0.47 [-0.09-1.03]	0.09 [-0.35-0.53]			
Z-test, Pvalue	ns	ns	ns	ns			
Male							
BC	1.26 [0.91-1.60]	2.08 [1.25-2.90]	1.56 [0.78-2.35]				

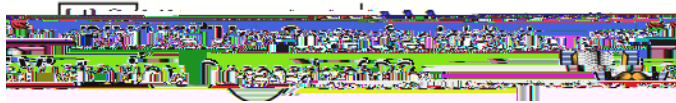


Hallucinogen use in lifetime

Table 3A. Prevalence (%) of hallucinogen use in lifetime overall and by gender in British Columbia and other provinces of Canada, 2008-2012							
Gender	Year						Wald Test for Trend
	2010-2012 ‡	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Total							
BC	17.03 [15.85-18.22]		16.31 [14.96-17.65]	18.75 [15.89-21.6]	15.30 [12.50-18.1]	17.36 [15.24-19.50]	P=0.6950(+)
Other provinces	10.88 [10.28-11.49]		11.11 [9.88-12.34]	10.89 [9.76-12.02]	9.69 [8.58-10.80]	11.70 [10.37-13.03]	P=0.3077
Rate difference †	6.15 [5.18-7.12]		5.20 [3.36-7.04]	7.86 [5.97-9.75]	5.61 [3.85-7.64]	5.66	
Z-test, Pvalue	***		***	***	***		
Male							
BC	20.61 [18.74-22.50]		19.59 [17.42-21.76]	23.08 [18.49-27.67]	18.17 [13.84-22.51]	20.99 [17.42-24.55]	P=0.8193(+)
Other provinces	14.52 [13.48-15.55]		14.26 [12.24-16.3]	14.82 [12.87-16.78]	12.92	15.88 [13.57-18.20]	



Hallucinogen use in past year
Table 3B



Hallucinogen use in past 30 days

Table 3C. Prevalence (%) of hallucinogen use in past 30 days overall and by age in British Columbia and other provinces of Canada, 2008-2012

Gender	Year						Wald Test for Trend
	2010-2012 ‡	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Total							
BC	0.25 [0.15-0.36]	0.51					



Heroin use in past year

Table 4A. Prevalence (%) of heroin use in past year overall and by gender in British Columbia and other provinces of Canada, 2008							
Gender	Year						Wald Test for Trend
	2010-2012 ‡	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Total							