

# Australian School Student Alcohol and Drug Survey: Illicit Drug Report 2011 – Western Australian results

Surveillance Report Number 9



Government of **Western Australia**  
Drug and Alcohol Office

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The Drug and Alcohol Office is the business name of the Western Australian Alcohol and Drug Authority, which is an independent statutory authority. Its functions are set out in the *Alcohol and Drug Authority Act 1974*.

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## Definitions

<b>Lifetime</b>	Use at least once during the students lifetime.
<b>Last year</b>	Use within the last 12 months.
<b>Last month</b>	Use within the last 4 weeks.
<b>Last week</b>	Use within the last 7 days.

These categories are not mutually exclusive. Therefore a student who reported use in the last week was included in the estimates of use in all other time periods.

<b>At least one illicit drug</b>	At least one of cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine, amphetamine, opiates and hallucinogens.
<b>Non-medical use</b>	Use of drugs either alone or with other drugs to induce or enhance a drug experience, for performance enhancement or for cosmetic purposes.
<b>Weight</b>	Changes the survey results to adjust for demographic differences that survey respondents have when compared to the entire WA school population. Age, gender and school type are taken into account.

## Executive Summary

Every three years, school students in Western Australia are surveyed to find out about their drug and alcohol use in the Australian School Students Alcohol and Drug (ASSAD) survey. The ASSAD survey is the leading national survey on alcohol and other drug use amongst secondary school students. In 2011, 3,771 students in years 7 to 12 from 45 government, Catholic and independent schools in Western Australia completed the survey.

### Cannabis, tranquilisers and inhalants were most commonly used

- Cannabis was the most commonly used illicit drug among all students in the last year (15.4%), followed by tranquilisers (13.5%) and inhalants (10.6%).
- While 16–17 year old students are more likely to have used cannabis and tranquilisers in the last year compared to 12–15 year olds (30.4% vs. 10.2% and 15.7% vs. 12.7%, respectively); use of inhalants is more prevalent among 12–15 year olds (12.3%), compared to 16–17 year olds (5.9%).
- Fewer than 1 in 20 students aged 12–17 years reported use of other illicit drugs in the last year.

### Decrease in past year use of ecstasy, amphetamine and cocaine

- There were significant decreases in the proportion of students reporting use of at least one illicit drug (excluding cannabis), ecstasy, amphetamine and cocaine in the last year in 2011, compared to 2008.

**Table 1: Illicit drug use in the last year, 2011**

	Age						
	12–15			16–17			12–17
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Persons
	(%)			(%)			(%)
<b>At least one illicit drug*</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>At least one illicit drug* (excluding cannabis)</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>▼ 9.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>▼ 7.6</b>	<b>▼ 5.9</b>
Cannabis	11.1	9.2	10.2	▲ 34.2	26.8	▲ 30.4	15.4
Amphetamine <sup>^</sup>	2.4	3.5	2.9	▼ 6.6	▼ 2.8	▼ 4.7	▼ 3.4
Ecstasy	▼ 1.5	1.8	▼ 1.7	3.9	▼ 1.8	▼ 2.8	▼ 2.0
Cocaine	▼ 1.1	0.9	▼ 1.0	▼ 1.4	1.5	▼ 1.4	▼ 1.1
Opioids <sup>^</sup>	▲ 3.6	1.1	▲ 2.3	1.7	1.2	1.4	2.1
Hallucinogens	2.0	1.4	▼ 1.7	5.6	5.1	5.3	2.6
Tranquillisers <sup>^</sup>	11.2	14.2	12.7	▲ 16.8	14.5	15.7	13.5
Steroids <sup>^</sup>	▼ 1.0	2.7	1.9	▼ 1.6	1.4	1.5	1.8
Inhalants	9.1	15.5	12.3	5.8	6.0	5.9	10.6

\* At least one of cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine, amphetamine, opiates and hallucinogens.

▲ Significantly higher than 2008 at  $p < 0.05$ .

▼ Significantly lower than 2008 at  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>^</sup> Non-medical use.



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose

The objectives of the ASSAD survey are to:

- provide data on the level, patterns and trends in the use of tobacco, alcohol and other substances among secondary school students;
- identify groups with a high risk for drug abuse; and
- measure awareness and knowledge of licit and illicit drugs.

The purpose of this report is to provide analysis of Western Australian data. Raw data used in this report are also available for research. Contact details for accessing data are provided on the inside cover of this report.

## 1.2 Background

### Why is this survey important?

Each year, drug use is responsible for around 80 deaths in Western Australia<sup>1</sup>. In 2010, Western Australian residents were hospitalised a total of 5,644 times for conditions related to drug use costing approximately \$30 million<sup>2</sup>. The main drugs responsible for hospitalisations were combination/unspecified drugs, analgesics/antipyretics/antirheumatics, opioids and benzodiazepines.

Due to the harms associated with drug use, it is important to monitor consumption and understand patterns of use. Evidence demonstrates that children and young people experience greater harms from drug use than others and therefore require additional support. Accurate information on drug use among young people is essential to plan and implement appropriate interventions and education campaigns. This information identifies the groups of young people these campaigns and interventions need to reach to be effective.

The ASSAD survey is the leading national survey on alcohol and other drug use amongst secondary school students. This information helps prevent and reduce harms from alcohol and other drug use in the Western Australian secondary school-aged population.

### How are the results used in Western Australia?

The Drug and Alcohol Office (DAO) analyses and communicates information from the ASSAD survey to help provide an evidence-base for strategic directions across a variety of agencies, as well as increase knowledge in the general community. DAO is the lead State Government agency for drug and alcohol strategy, policy and service provision in Western Australia.

The Western Australian ASSAD survey results help inform strategy development and monitor progress against particular plans and frameworks, such as:

- The *Drug and Alcohol Interagency Strategic Framework for Western Australia 2011-2015*. This encompasses alcohol and other drugs (that are illegally supplied or inappropriately used). The framework provides a guide for government and non-government sector strategy, development and implementation of alcohol and other drug best practice.
- The *Western Australian Health Promotion Strategic Framework 2012-2016*. The WA HPSF addresses health promotion and illness prevention, by encouraging individuals to make healthy choices to maximise their health and wellbeing. The focus of the WA HPSF is on overweight and obesity, nutrition, physical activity, smoking, alcohol use and injury prevention.

## 1.3 Method

### How is the ASSAD survey conducted?

The ASSAD survey is coordinated nationally by the Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer of The Cancer Council Victoria. The Drug and Alcohol Office and the Tobacco Policy, Chronic Disease Prevention Directorate, Department of Health coordinate the Western Australian component.

This report provides alcohol related results from the Western Australian component of the 2011 survey. The 2011 ASSAD survey was the tenth in a series on alcohol and other drug use behaviours among Australian secondary school students. The survey was first administered in 1984 and has been repeated at three-yearly intervals. Drug-use questions, other than tobacco and alcohol, were first included in the 1996 survey to provide prevalence estimates of drug usage.

### Sampling

The target population for the survey was all students enrolled in school years 7 to 12 in government, Catholic and independent schools in Western Australia. Within each of the government, Catholic and independent school systems, each student in each year level had the same chance of being surveyed.

Secondary schools were selected through stratified random sampling from the total Western Australian school population. Principals of these schools were contacted inviting them to participate, and if they agreed, they were sent a confirmation letter and information sheet.

The 2011 survey adopted an intact class-sampling framework, meaning that whole classes, rather than individual students were randomly selected for participation. This approach was used to substantially reduce disruption to teachers and students by allowing the survey to be scheduled with specific classes at times that were more appropriate. In 2008, the intact class-sampling framework was used in some schools and a random selection of students (from each year level) was used in others.

Letters were sent to parents of the selected students (in addition to information being sent home with the student) informing them of the survey, and means by which they could opt out their child.

Participation was voluntary and confidential. In 2011, each student was required to provide signed consent indicating that they wished to participate before commencing the survey (this was not a requirement in the 2008 survey). Students were asked to place their unnamed questionnaire in a sealed envelope before handing it back to the external research staff.

### Sample characteristics

In 2011, 110 secondary schools were approached to take part in the survey. Of these, 65 schools declined to participate and 45 schools agreed to participate (Table 2). This resulted in a response rate of 41.0%, the same as that achieved in 2008.

From these schools, 3,799 students completed the questionnaires. Of these, 3,771 provided valid responses for age and gender (an increase of 1,052 students from 2008) and were included in the final sample.

**Table 2: Number of schools and students surveyed, 2011**

	Lower schools (Years 7-10)		Upper schools (Years 11-12)		Total	
	Number of schools	Number of students	Number of schools	Number of students	Number of schools	Number of students
<b>Government</b>	19	1,579	7	419	26	1,998
<b>Catholic</b>	7	602	3	293	10	895
<b>Independent</b>	4	466	5	408	9	874
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3,767</b>

Note: Four students had missing year level information; this table includes the final sample and therefore excludes students who gave an invalid response for age and/or gender

The number of students by age group and gender is shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Number of students surveyed by age and gender, 2011**

Age	Male	Female	All Persons
12	123	75	198
13	390	266	656
14	591	411	1,002
15	502	404	906
16	415	422	837
17	88	84	172
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>3,771</b>

Note: This table includes the four students with missing year level information.

### Weighting

The report presents estimates derived from the survey responses weighted to the appropriate Western Australian population group by age, gender and school type. This helps to address any over or under sampling with respect to age, gender and school type.

### Interpreting results

Changes in the prevalence of illicit drug use and attitudes between survey years were assessed through logistic regression analyses. Age, gender and school type were included as covariates to control for their effects. Probability levels below 0.05 are reported as significant.


Please note that due to rounding, the totals of some tables may not add to 100% - they may equal 99.9 or 100.1. In other tables, where multiple responses are allowed, totals will exceed 100% by more than 0.1%.

### Presentation

Throughout the report, graphs illustrate key differences and trends. Tables containing the raw data are available in the appendix to enable further analysis.

### Some limitations of self-reported survey data

There are some inherent limitations of self-reported data due to a range of 'non-sampling' errors that can be made when recording responses. For example, failure of respondents' memories, incorrect completion of the survey form, the unwillingness of respondents to reveal their true responses and the higher levels of non-response from certain subgroups of the population.



Although most of the drug terms would have been relatively familiar to most respondents, it is likely that in some cases answers were given to the wrong drug. For example, if the respondent was unable to identify the drug used or if the respondent was deceived by a drug supplier. Ecstasy and related drugs are particularly susceptible to this.

Results should be interpreted with an understanding of the limitations of self-reported data, which cannot be empirically verified by blood tests or other screening measures.

## 2. Results

### 2.1 Illicit drug use

#### Use of at least one illicit drug

Refer to Table 4 in Appendix

##### What proportion of students used at least one illicit drug?

- For all students (aged 12 to 17 years), 18.4% reported using at least one illicit drug in their lifetime, 16.3% in the last year, 9.5% in the last month and 5.2% in the last week.

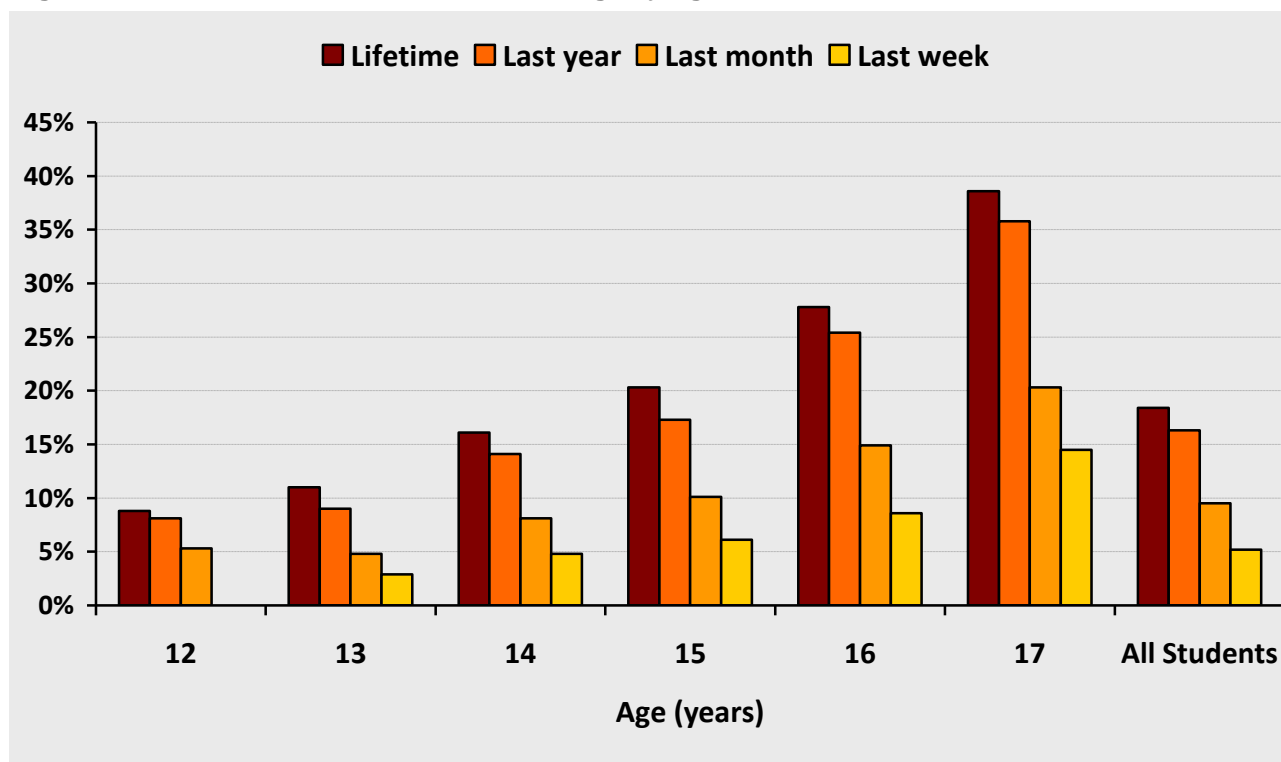
##### How does use change with age?

- Use of at least one illicit drug increases with age. Fewer than one-tenth of 12 year olds (8.1%) report using at least one illicit drug in the last year, compared to more than one-third (35.8%) of 17 year olds.

##### How do males compare to females?

- Overall, a larger proportion of males report using at least one illicit drug compared to females in their lifetime (20.2% vs. 16.5%), in the last year (17.8% vs. 14.7%), in the last month (11.5% vs. 7.4%) and in the last week (6.2% vs. 4.2%).

Figure 1: Use of at least one illicit drug\* by age, 2011



\* At least one of cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine, amphetamine, opiates and hallucinogens.

## Trends in the use of at least one illicit drug 1996–2011

Refer to Table 5 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used at least one illicit drug?

- In 2011, 18.4% of Western Australian school students reported using at least one illicit drug in their lifetime.

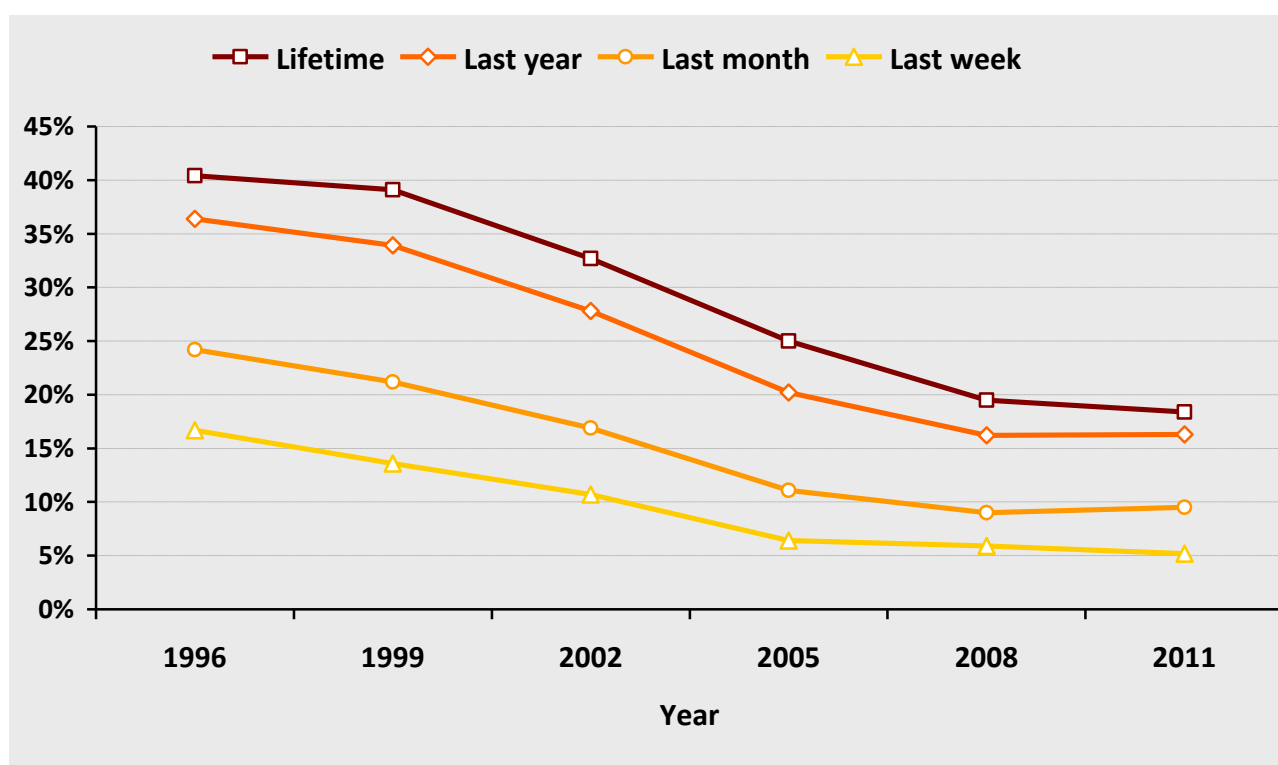
### How does this compare to previous years?

- Use of at least one illicit drug has steadily declined from a peak of 40.4% of students reporting use in their lifetime in 1996.

### How does this compare to 2008?

- There was no significant change in the use of at least one illicit drug from 2008 to 2011.

Figure 2: Trends in the use of at least one illicit drug\*, 1996–2011



\* At least one of cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine, amphetamine, opiates and hallucinogens.

## Use of at least one illicit drug excluding cannabis

Refer to Table 6 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used at least one illicit drug excluding cannabis?

- For all students (aged 12 to 17 years), 7.1% reported using at least one illicit drug, excluding cannabis, in their lifetime, 5.9% in the last year, 3.6% in the last month and 1.6% in the last week.

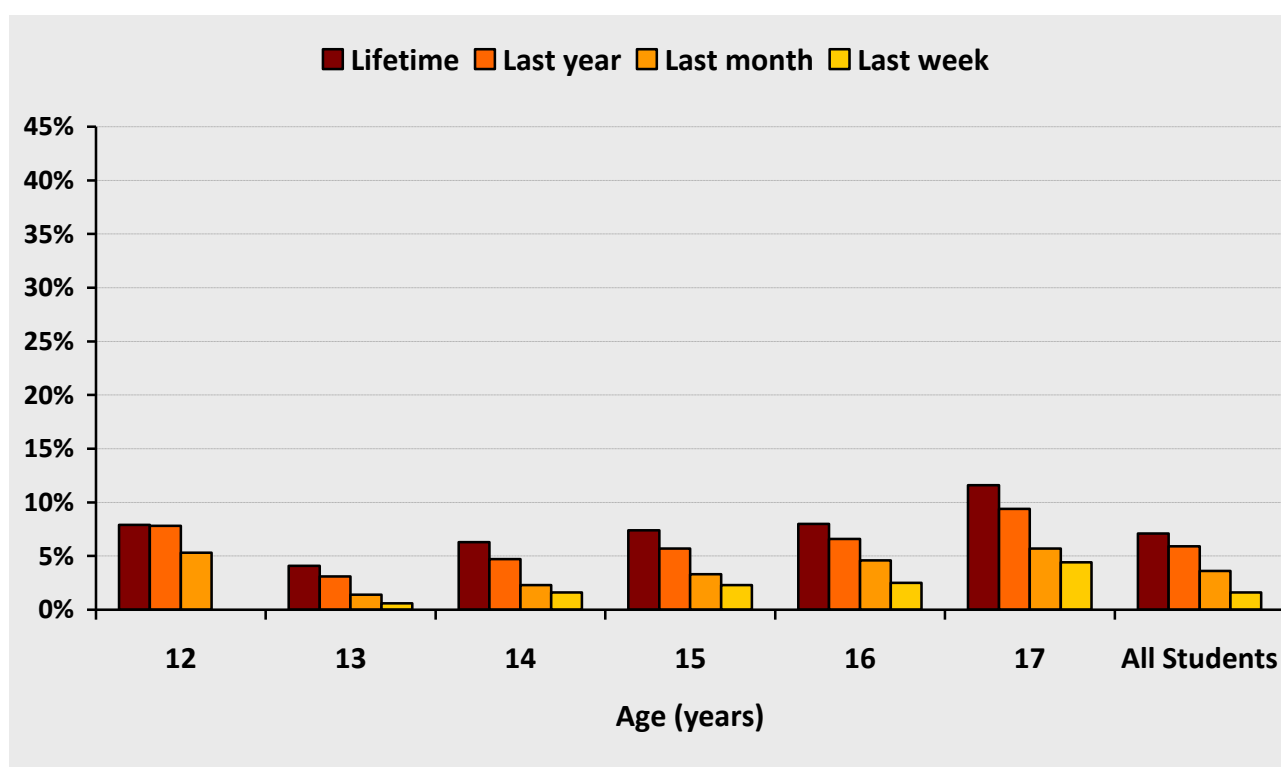
### How does use change with age

- Use generally increases with age. By age 17, 9.4% of students had used at least one illicit drug, excluding cannabis, in the last year.

### How do males compare to females?

- The proportion of males using at least one illicit drug, excluding cannabis is higher for lifetime use (8.3% vs. 5.9%), use in the last year (6.9% vs. 4.9%) and last month (4.7% vs. 2.4%). However, use in the last week is higher among females (1.8%), compared to males (1.4%).

**Figure 3: Use of at least one illicit drug excluding cannabis\* by age, 2011**



\* At least one of ecstasy, cocaine, amphetamine, opiates and hallucinogens.

Note: Fewer than five 12 year old students reported using at least one illicit drug excluding cannabis; however due to weighting applied to the data overall prevalence is over-estimated in this age-group.

## Trends in the use of at least one illicit drug excluding cannabis 1996–2011

Refer to Table 7 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used at least one illicit drug excluding cannabis?

- In 2011, 7.1% of Western Australian school students reported using at least one illicit drug, excluding cannabis, in their lifetime.

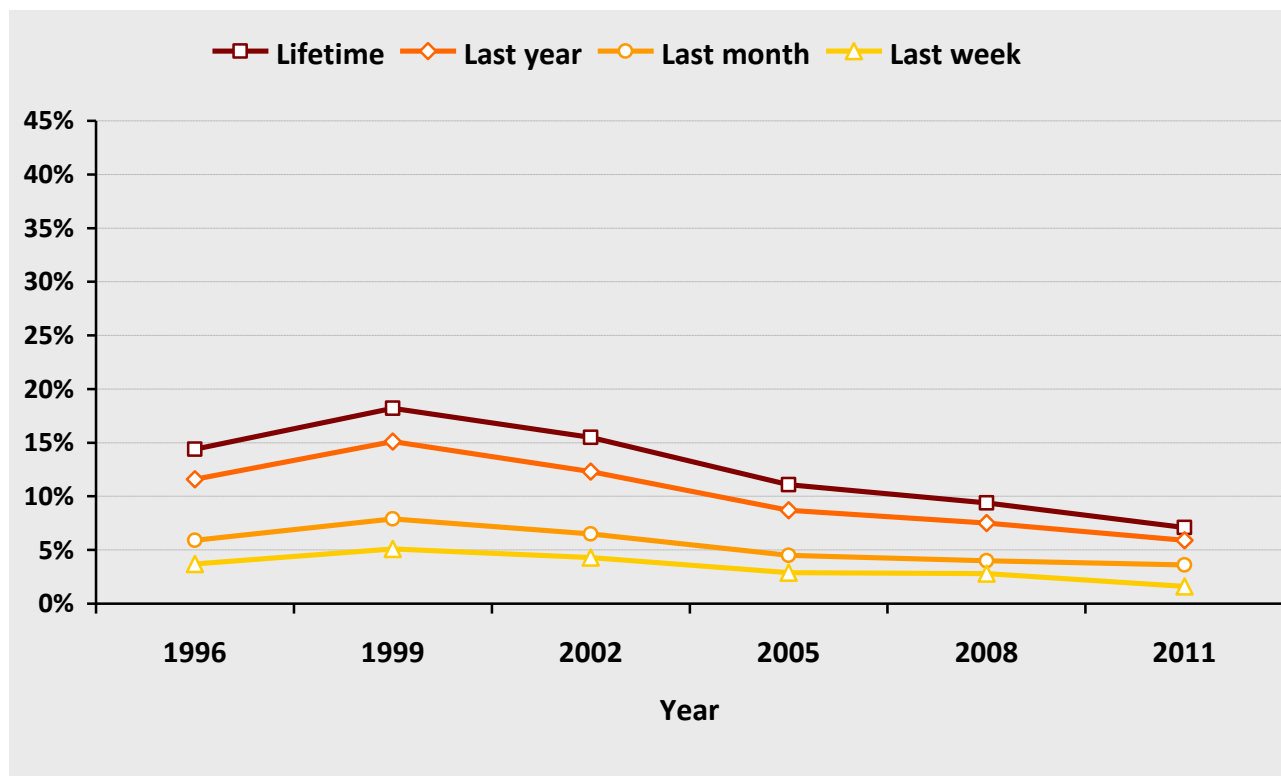
### How does this compare to previous years?

- Use of at least one illicit drug, excluding cannabis, has significantly declined since 1999, when 18.2% of students reported use in their lifetime.

### How does this compare to 2008?

- The proportion of students using at least one illicit drug, excluding cannabis, was significantly lower in 2011 compared to 2008 for lifetime use (7.1% vs. 9.4%), use in the last year (5.9% vs. 7.5%) and in the last week (1.6% vs. 2.8%).

**Figure 4: Trends in the use of at least one illicit drug excluding cannabis\*, 1996–2011**



\* At least one of ecstasy, cocaine, amphetamine, opiates and hallucinogens.



## 2.2 Tranquiliser use (other than for medical reasons)

Have you used or taken sleeping tablets, tranquilisers, sedatives or benzodiazepines, such as Valium, Mogadon, Diazepam, Temazepam, Serepax or Rohypnol **other than for medical reasons**:

In the **last week** ☐  
 In the **last four weeks** ☐  
 In the **last year** ☐  
 In your **lifetime** ☐

Refer to Table 8 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used tranquilisers other than for medical reasons?

- For all students (aged 12 to 17 years), 19.2% had used tranquilisers in their lifetime, 13.5% in the last year, 5.2% in the last month and 2.9% in the last week.

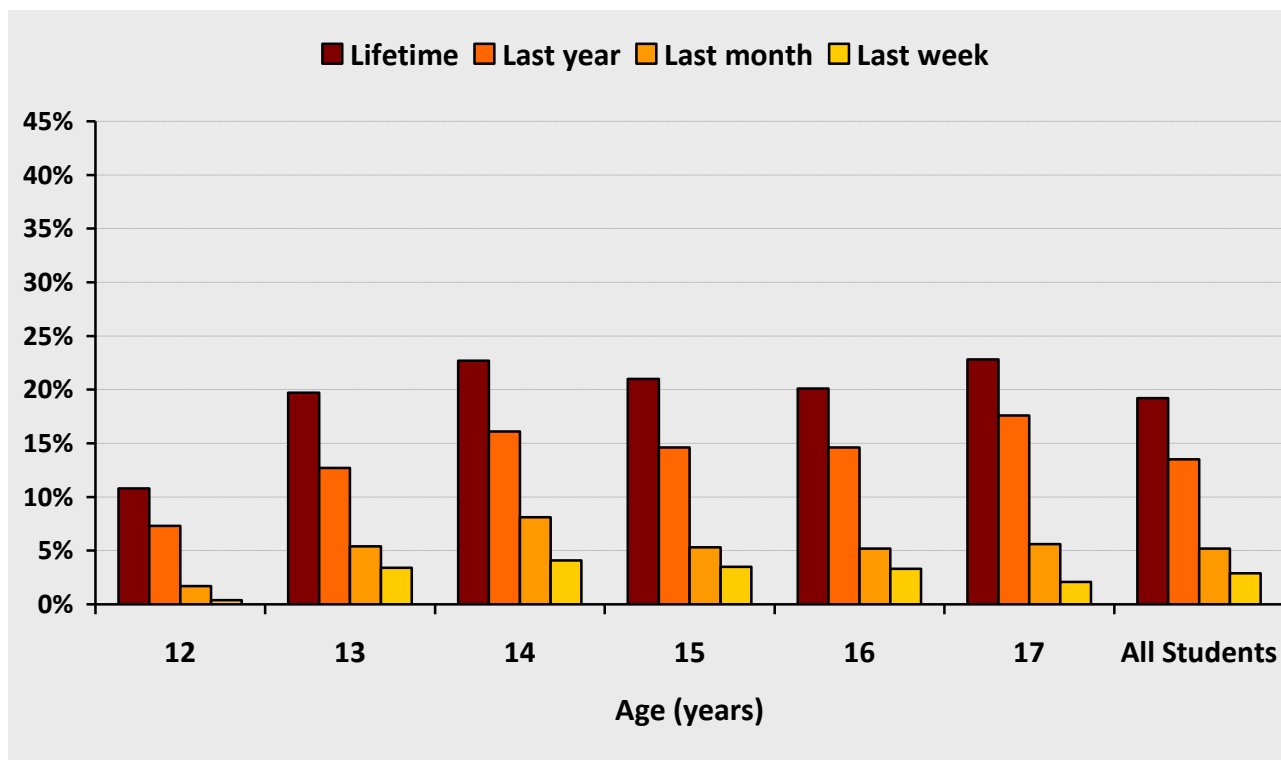
### How does use change with age?

- Lifetime use and use in the last year were highest among 17 year olds (22.8% and 17.6%, respectively); however use in the last month and last week was highest among 14 year olds (8.1% and 4.1%, respectively).

### How do males compare to females?

- Fewer males had used tranquilisers among the younger age groups, however a greater proportion of 17 year old males used tranquilisers compared to females, particularly in the last year (21.0% vs. 14.3%).

Figure 5: Tranquiliser use by age, 2011



Survey questions for this page: 32(a).

## Trends in tranquiliser use, 1996–2011

Have you used or taken sleeping tablets, tranquilisers, sedatives or benzodiazepines, such as Valium, Mogadon, Diazepam, Temazepam, Serepax or Rohypnol **other than for medical reasons**:

- In the **last week** ☐
- In the **last four weeks** ☐
- In the **last year** ☐
- In your **lifetime** ☐

Refer to Table 9 in Appendix

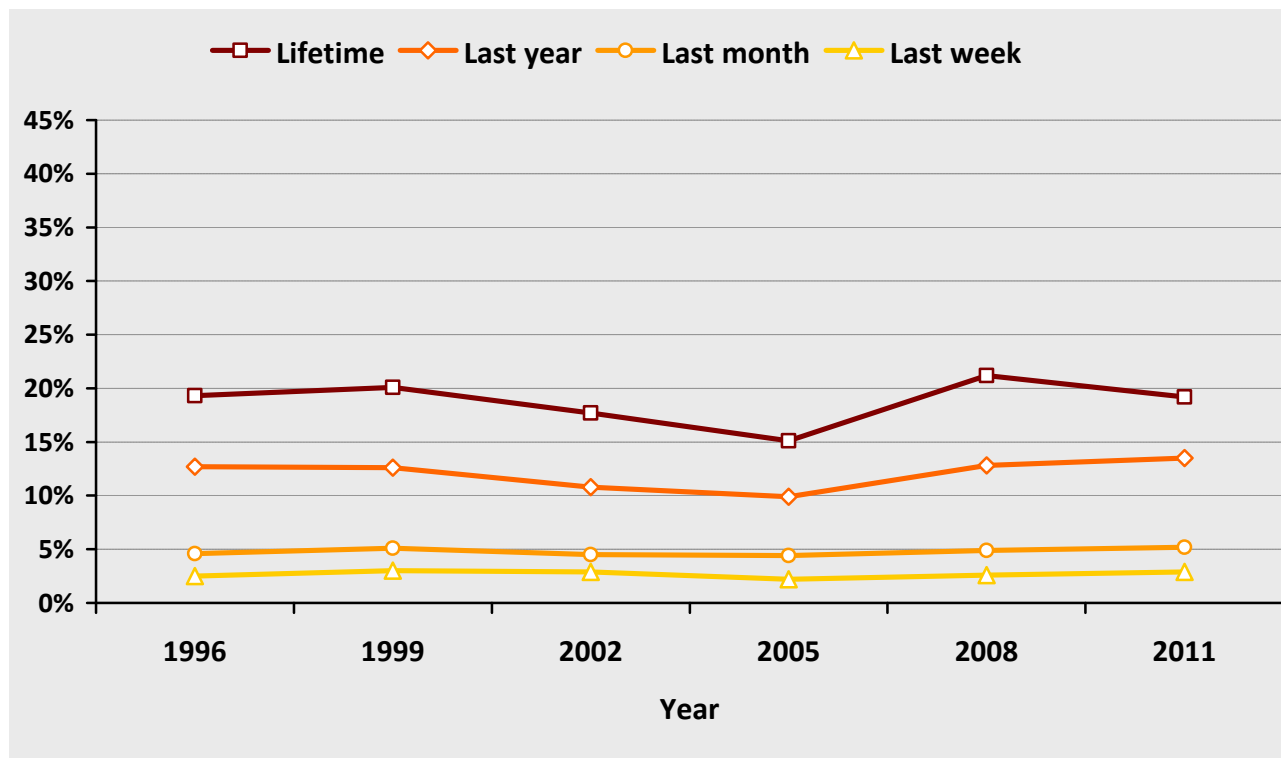
### What proportion of students used tranquilisers other than for medical reasons?

- In 2011, 19.2% of all students (aged 12 to 17 years) had used tranquilisers in their lifetime and 13.5% in the last year.

### How does this compare to previous years?

- The proportion of students that had used tranquilisers in their lifetime was significantly lower in 2011 compared to 2008 (21.2%), however this is still significantly higher than in 2005 (15.1%).
- The proportion of students using tranquilisers in the last year was significantly higher in 2011 compared to 2005 (9.9%) and 2002 (10.8%).
- There were no significant changes in tranquiliser use in the last month or last week.

Figure 6: Trends in tranquiliser use, 1996–2011



## 2.3 Cannabis use

Have you smoked or used marijuana / cannabis (grass, hash, dope, weed, mull, yarndi, ganga, pot, a bong, a joint):

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| In the <b>last week</b>       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In the <b>last four weeks</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In the <b>last year</b>       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In your <b>lifetime</b>       | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Refer to Table 10 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used cannabis?

- For all students (aged 12 to 17 years), 17.6% had used cannabis in their lifetime, 15.4% in the last year, 8.5% in the last month and 4.9% in the last week.

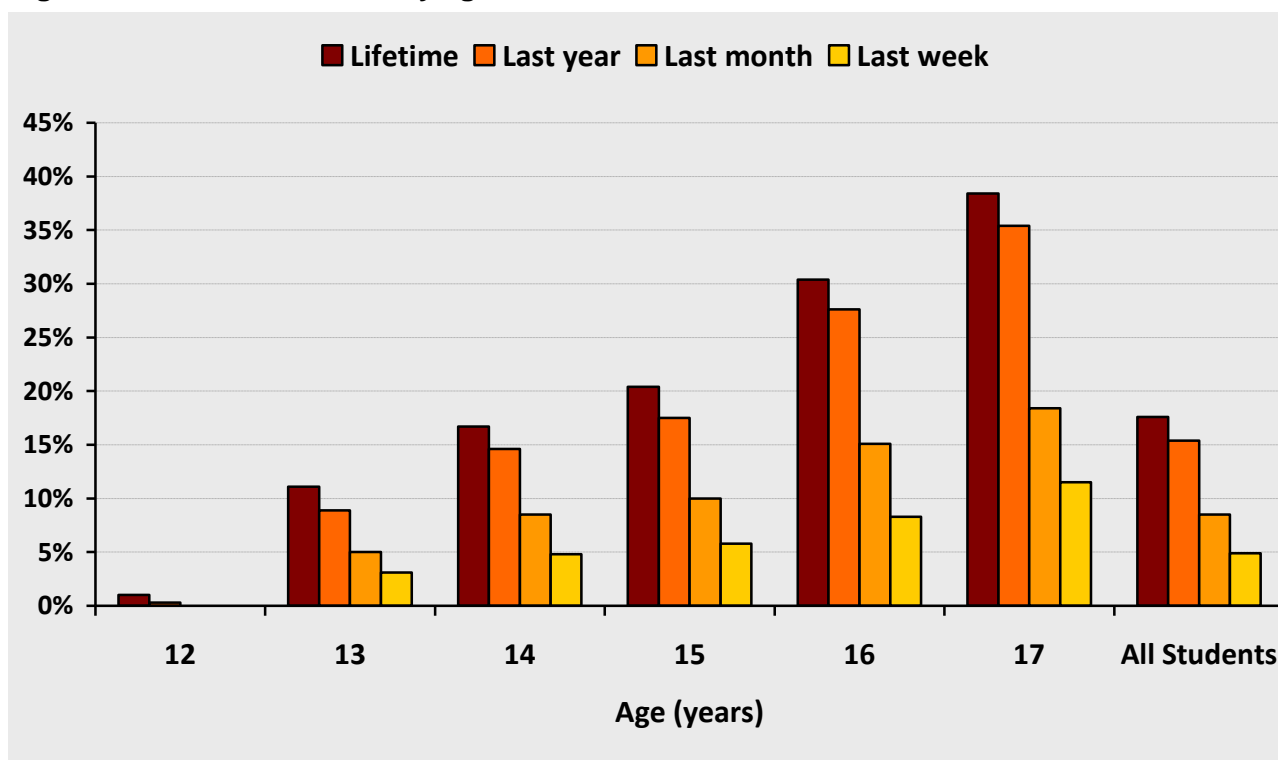
### How does use change with age?

- Only 1.0% of 12 year old students had used cannabis in their lifetime and none had used in the last week or month.
- Use increases with age across each frequency of use. By age 17, 38.4% of students had used cannabis in their lifetime and 11.5% had used in the last week.

### How do males compare to females?

- Overall, males were more likely to have used cannabis at all frequencies than females.
- This difference is most evident at age 17 when male use in the last week is almost seven times that of females (20.9% vs. 3.0%).

Figure 7: Cannabis use by age, 2011



Survey questions for this page: 33(a).

## Context of cannabis use

Refer to Table 11 in Appendix

### How did students use cannabis?

- The majority of students who had used cannabis in the last year usually smoked it from a bong or a pipe (66.9%), followed by smoking it as a joint (29.8%).
- The majority usually used with others (83.7%), followed by those who used by themselves and with others about equally as often (13.7%).
- More than two-fifths of students (45.1%) reported that they last used cannabis at their friend's home, while 20.0% last used it at a party, 11.7% at their own home and 9.8% in a park.

## Attitudes towards cannabis use

Refer to Table 12 in Appendix

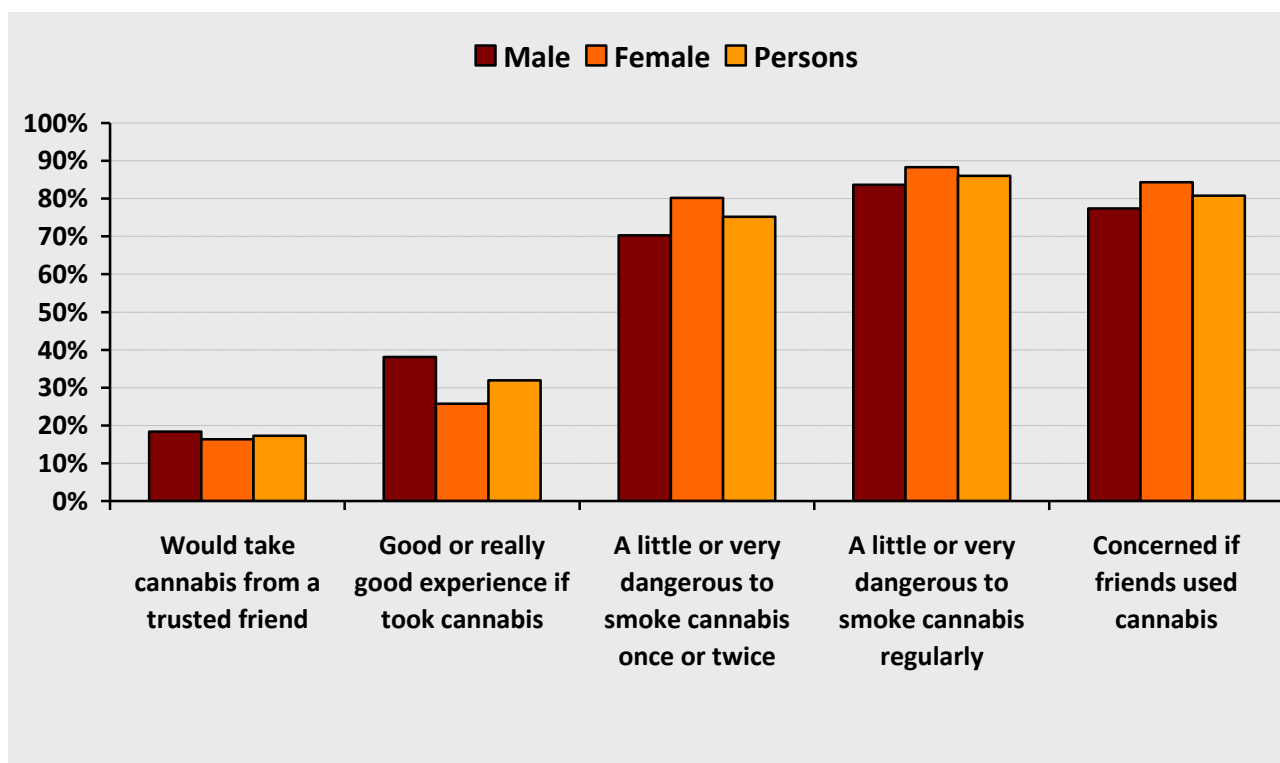
### What were students' expectations of cannabis use?

- Around one-third of all students (31.9%) had a positive expectation of the type of experience they'd have if they used cannabis.

### What were students' perceptions of the dangers of using cannabis?

- Three-quarters of students (75.2%) perceived that it is dangerous to smoke cannabis once or twice.
- The majority of students (86.0%) perceived that it is a dangerous to smoke cannabis regularly.

**Figure 8: Attitudes towards cannabis use by gender, 2011**



Survey questions for this page: 33(c), 33(d), 33(e), 51(i), 52(i), 53(vi), 54(iv) and 55(i).

## Trends in cannabis use, 1996–2011

Have you smoked or used marijuana / cannabis (grass, hash, dope, weed, mull, yarndi, ganga, pot, a bong, a joint):

- In the **last week** ☐  
 In the **last four weeks** ☐  
 In the **last year** ☐  
 In your **lifetime** ☐

Refer to Table 13 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used cannabis?

- In 2011, less than one-fifth of Western Australian school students (17.6%) had used cannabis in their lifetime.

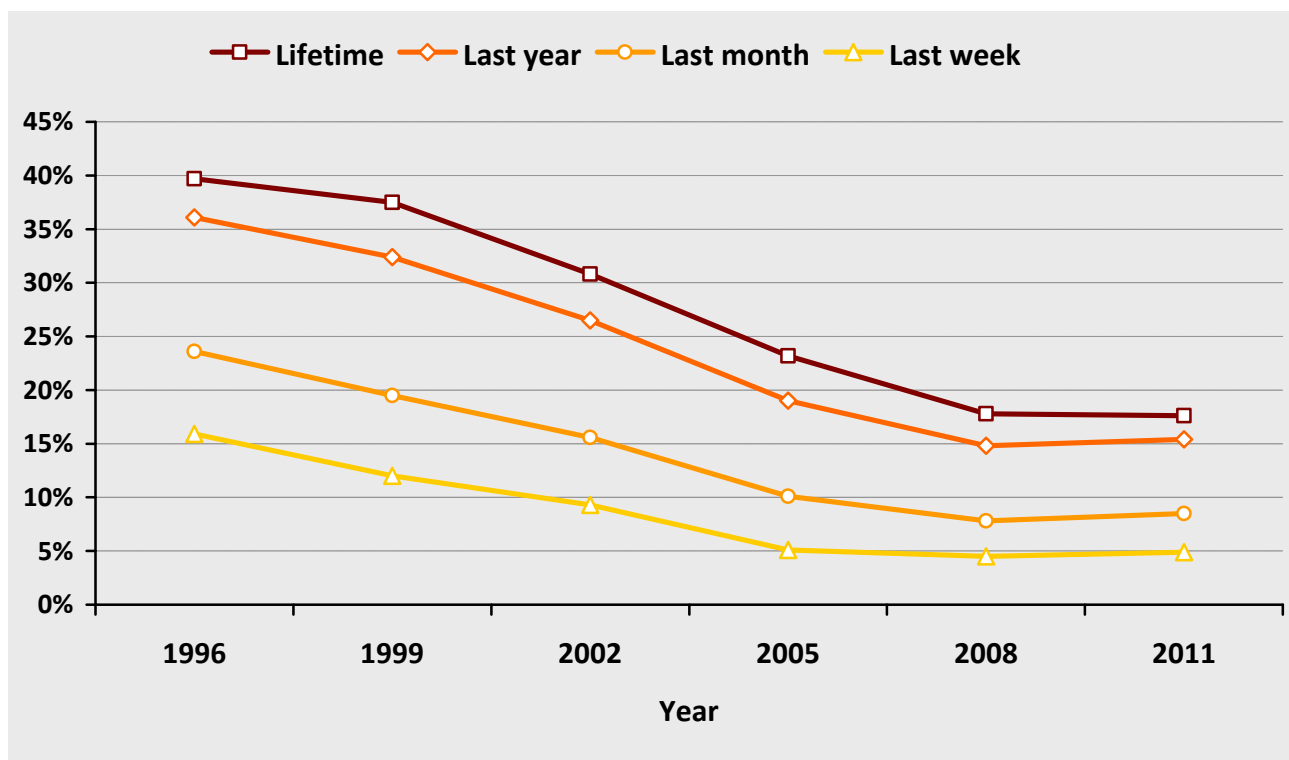
### How does this compare to previous years?

- The proportion of students using cannabis in their lifetime has significantly declined from almost two-fifths (39.7%) in 1996.
- This downward trend since 1996 can also be seen across all other frequencies of use, with significant declines in use in the last year (15.4% vs. 36.1%), last month (8.5% vs. 23.6%) and last week (4.9% vs. 15.9%).

### How does this compare to 2008?

- There was no significant change in the use of cannabis between 2008 and 2011.

**Figure 9: Trends in cannabis use, 1996–2011**



Survey questions for this page: 33(a).

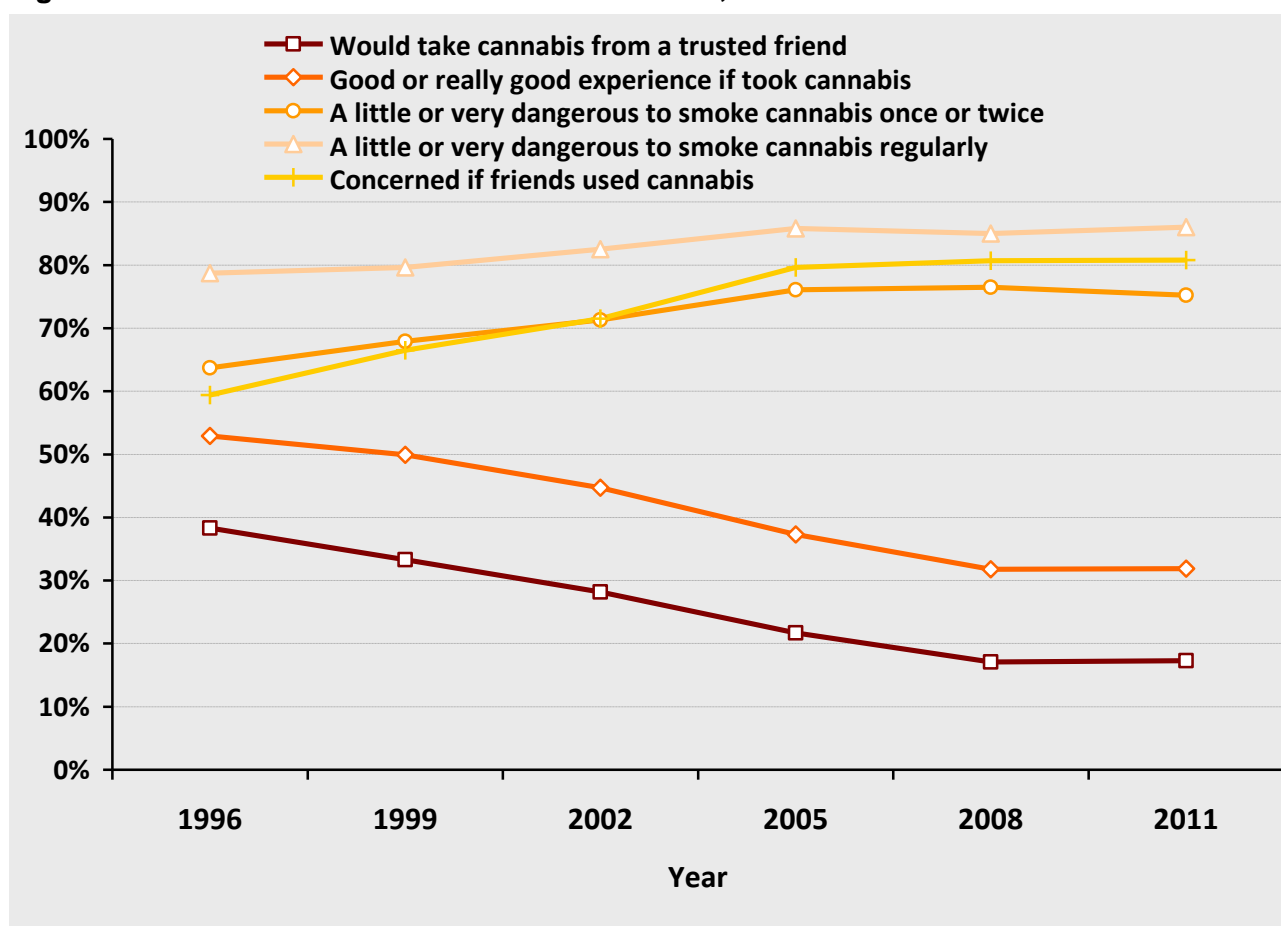
## Trends in attitudes towards cannabis 1996–2011

Refer to Table 14 in Appendix

### What was the overall trend?

- The proportion of students who would take cannabis from a trusted friend has declined from 38.3% in 1996 to 17.3% in 2011.
- The proportion of students expecting a good or really good experience if they took cannabis has also declined, from 52.9% in 1996 to 31.9% in 2011.
- Students' perceptions of the dangers of using cannabis have increased over time. In 1996, 63.7% of students perceived that it was dangerous to smoke cannabis once or twice, compared to 75.2% in 2011. The proportion of students perceiving regular use as dangerous has increased from 78.7% in 1996 to 86.0% in 2011.
- In 2011, 80.8% of students would be concerned if their friends were using cannabis, compared to 59.4% in 1996.

**Figure 10: Trends in attitudes towards cannabis, 1996–2011**



Survey questions for this page: 51(i), 52(i), 53(vi), 54(iv) and 55(i).

## 2.4 Inhalant use

Have you deliberately sniffed (inhaled) from spray cans or deliberately sniffed things like glue, paint, petrol or thinners in order to get high or for the way it makes you feel:

In the <b>last week</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the <b>last four weeks</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the <b>last year</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In your <b>lifetime</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Refer to Table 15 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used inhalants?

- For all students (aged 12 to 17 years), 15.9% had used inhalants in their lifetime, 10.6% in the last year, 5.1% in the last month and 3.3% in the last week.

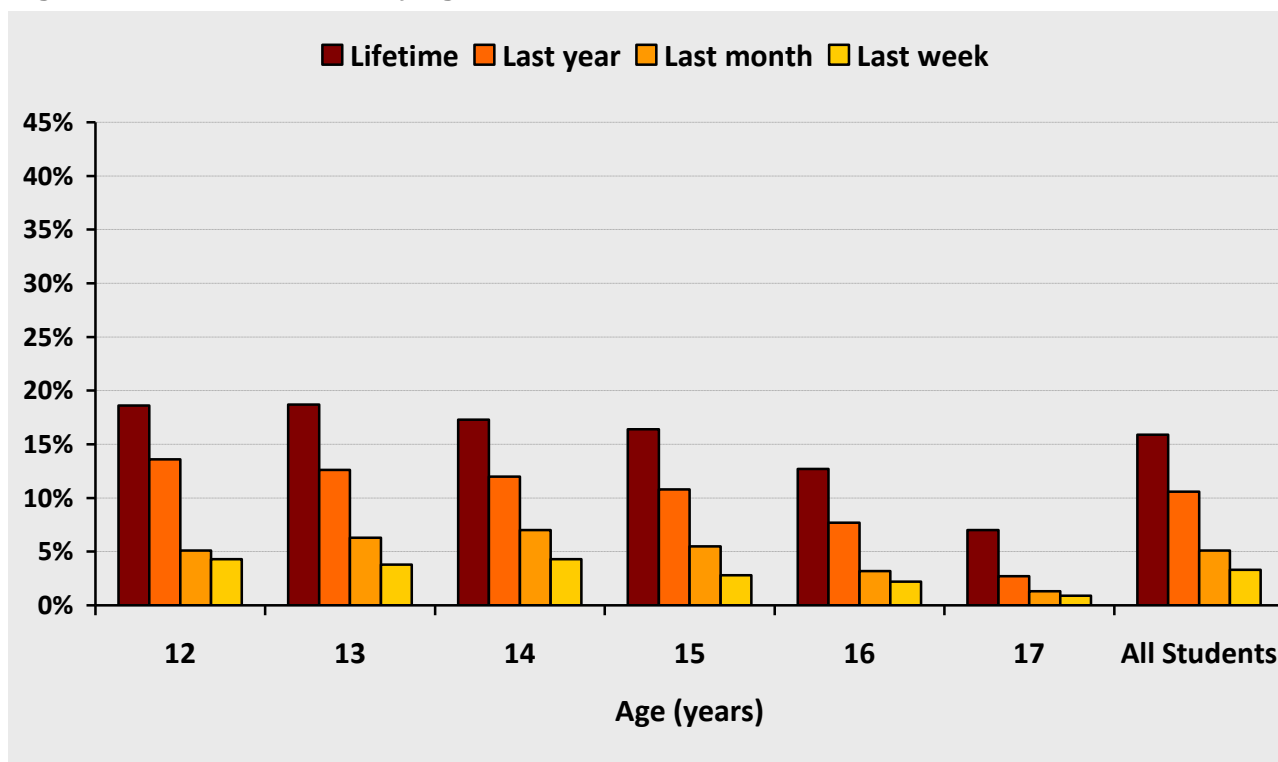
### How does use change with age?

- Use in all time periods is highest among those aged 12 to 15 years.
- Use is lowest among 17 year olds.

### How do males compare to females?

- Overall, males were less likely to have used inhalants at all frequencies than females.
- This difference is most evident at age 12 when female use in the last week is almost six times that of males (7.3% vs. 1.3%).

Figure 11: Inhalant use by age, 2011



## Context of inhalant use

Refer to Table 16 and Table 17 in Appendix

### What substances did students inhale?

- Students who had used inhalants in the last year most commonly inhaled petrol (56.1%), glue (41.0%) and paint (35.9%).

### How did students use inhalants?

- Around half of students who had used inhalants in the last year usually used with others (49.5%), followed by those who used by themselves (31.6%).
- Around one-quarter of students reported that they last used inhalants 'on school grounds during school hours' (25.1%) and at their own home (24.5%).
- Students most commonly obtained inhalants from a friend (21.2%), from their parents (16.3%) or from a supermarket (12.4%).

## Attitudes towards inhalants

Refer to Table 18 in Appendix

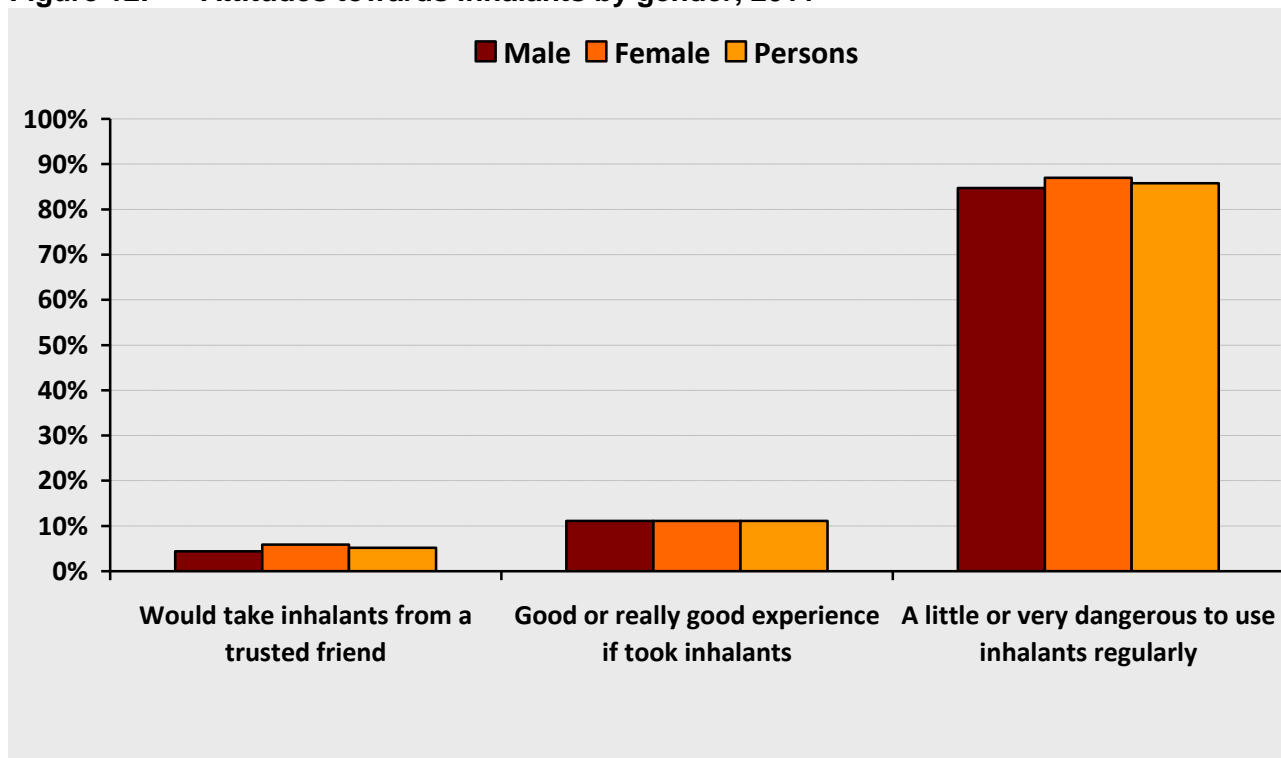
### What were students' expectations of inhalant use?

- Around one-tenth of students (11.1%) had a positive expectation of the type of experience they'd have if they used inhalants.

### What were students' perceptions of the dangers of using inhalants?

- The majority of students (85.8%) perceived that it is a dangerous to use inhalants regularly.

**Figure 12: Attitudes towards inhalants by gender, 2011**



Survey questions for this page: 49, 51(v), 52(v) and 54(vii).



## Trends in inhalant use, 1996–2011

Have you deliberately sniffed (inhaled) from spray cans or deliberately sniffed things like glue, paint, petrol or thinners in order to get high or for the way it makes you feel:

In the **last week** ☐  
 In the **last four weeks** ☐  
 In the **last year** ☐  
 In your **lifetime** ☐

Refer to Table 19 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used inhalants?

- In 2011, 15.9% of Western Australian school students reported using inhalants in their lifetime.

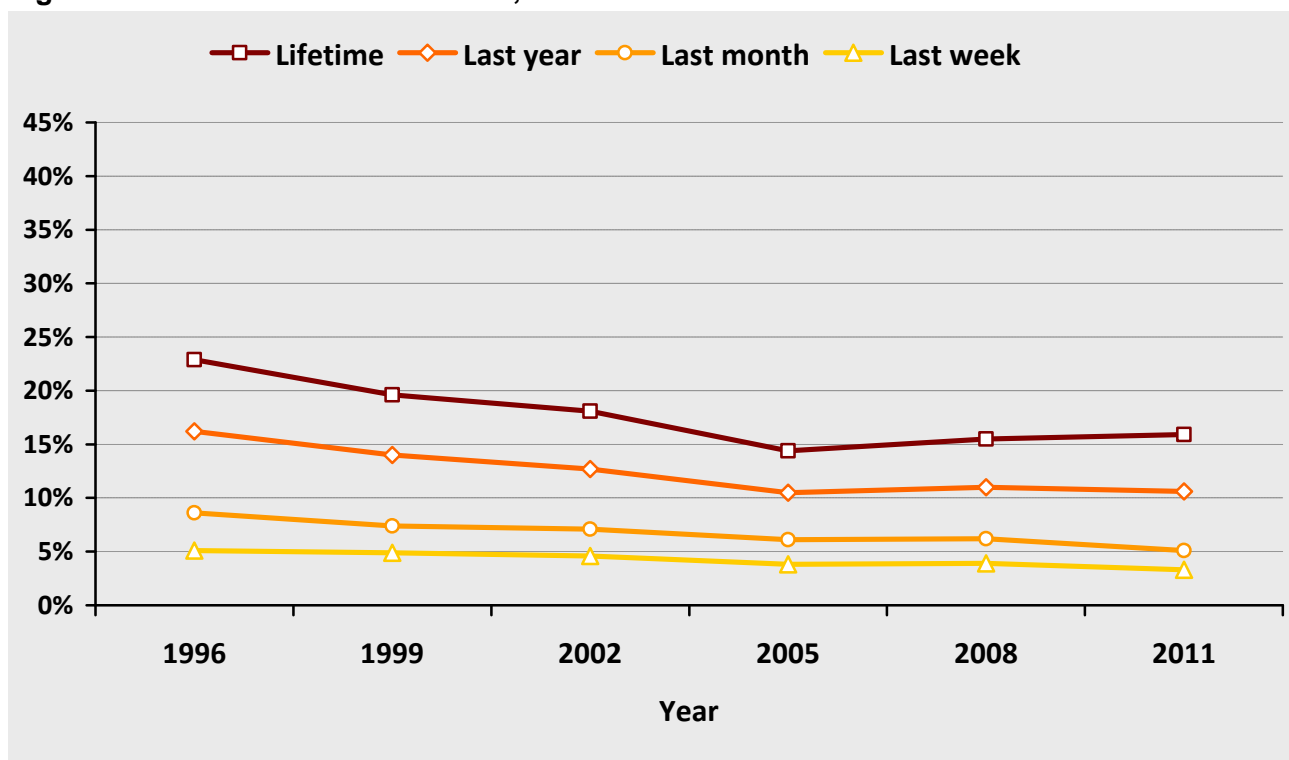
### How does this compare to previous years?

- The proportion of students using inhalants in their lifetime has significantly declined from more than one-fifth (22.9%) in 1996.
- This downward trend since 1996 can also be seen across all other frequencies of use, with significant declines in use in the last year (10.6% vs. 16.2%), last month (5.1% vs. 8.6%) and last week (3.3% vs. 5.1%).

### How does this compare to 2008?

- There was no significant change in the use of inhalants between 2008 and 2011.

**Figure 13: Trends in inhalant use, 1996–2011**



Survey questions for this page: 35.

## 2.5 Hallucinogen use

Have you used or taken hallucinogens (LSD, acid, trips, magic mushrooms, datura, angel's trumpet):

In the **last week** ☐  
 In the **last four weeks** ☐  
 In the **last year** ☐  
 In your **lifetime** ☐

Refer to Table 20 in Appendix

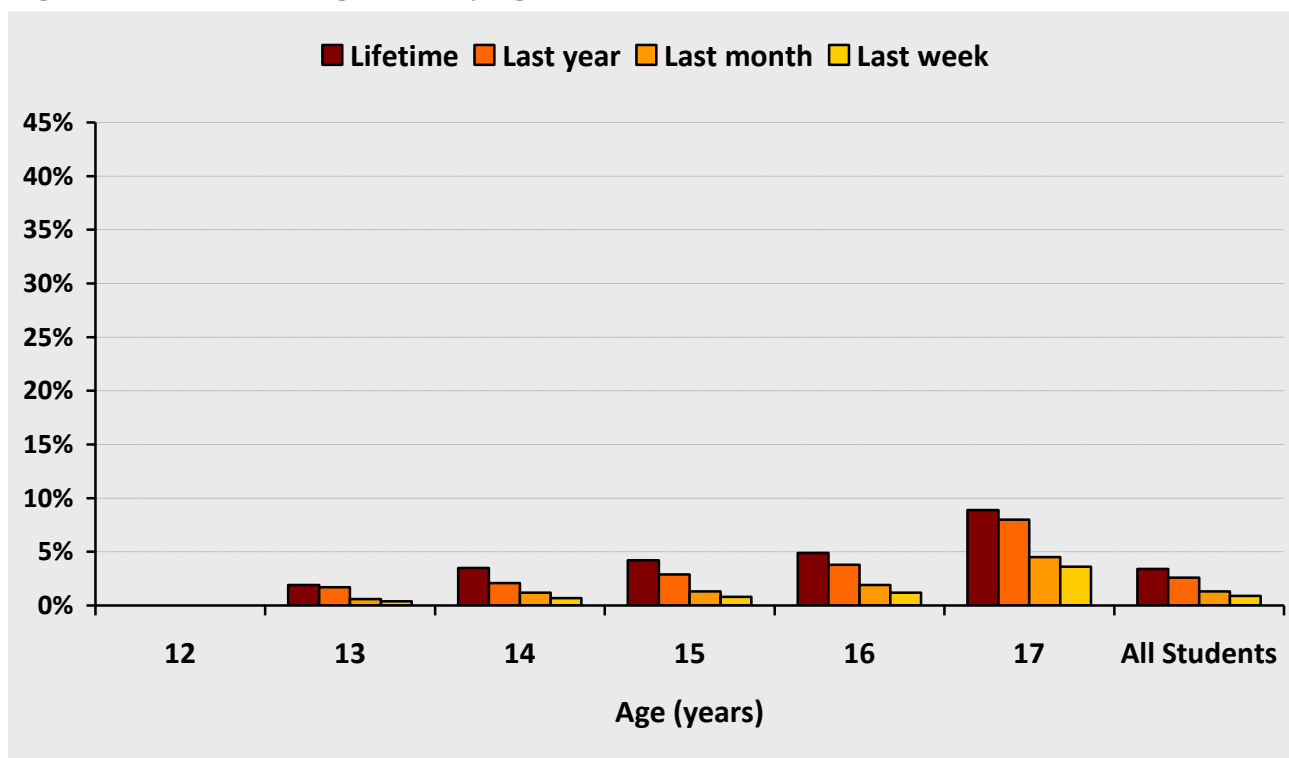
### What proportion of students used hallucinogens?

- For all students (aged 12 to 17 years), 3.4% reported using hallucinogens in their lifetime, 2.6% in the last year, 1.3% in the last month and 0.9% in the last week.

### How does use change with age?

- Use increases with age across all time periods.
- No 12 year old students reported using hallucinogens in their lifetime, compared to 8.9% of 17 year old students.

Figure 14: Hallucinogen use by age, 2011



## Attitudes towards hallucinogens

Refer to Table 21 in Appendix

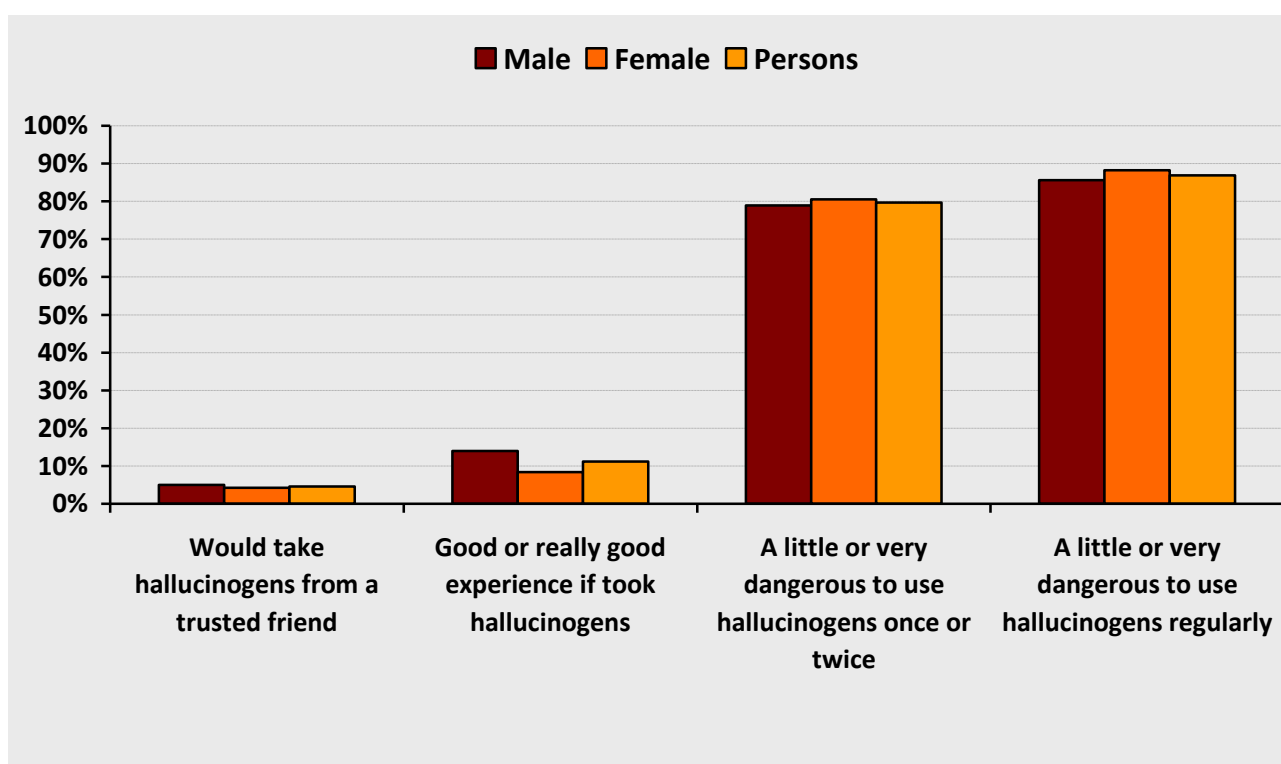
### What were students' expectations of hallucinogen use?

- Around one-tenth of students (11.2%) had a positive expectation of the type of experience they'd have if they used hallucinogens.

### What were students' perceptions of the dangers of using hallucinogens?

- The majority of students perceived that it is a dangerous to use hallucinogens once or twice (79.7%) and regularly (86.9%).

**Figure 15: Attitudes towards hallucinogens by gender, 2011**



## Trends in hallucinogen use, 1996–2011

Have you used or taken hallucinogens (LSD, acid, trips, magic mushrooms, datura, angel's trumpet):

- In the **last week** ☐
- In the **last four weeks** ☐
- In the **last year** ☐
- In your **lifetime** ☐

Refer to Table 22 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used hallucinogens?

- In 2011, 3.4% of Western Australian school students reported using hallucinogens in their lifetime.

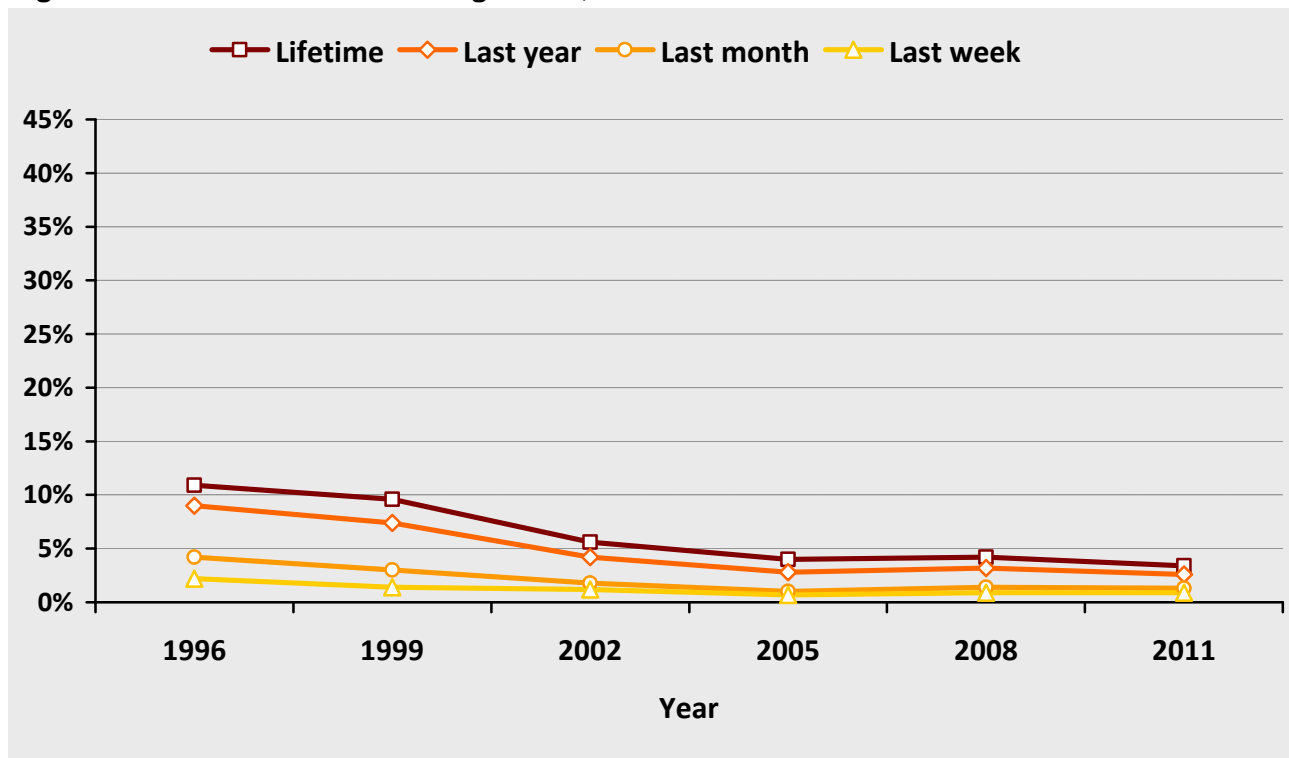
### How does this compare to previous years?

- The proportion of students using hallucinogens in their lifetime has significantly declined from more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) in 1996.
- This downward trend since 1996 can also be seen across all other frequencies of use, with significant declines in use in the last year (2.6% vs. 9.0%), last month (1.3% vs. 4.2%) and last week (0.9% vs. 2.2%).

### How does this compare to 2008?

- There was no significant change in the use of hallucinogens between 2008 and 2011.

**Figure 16: Trends in hallucinogen use, 1996–2011**



Survey questions for this page: 40(a).

## 2.6 Amphetamine use (other than for medical reasons)

Have you used or taken amphetamine (e.g. speed, uppers, goey, crystal meth, base, dex, dexies, dexamphetamine, ox blood, methamphetamine, ice) **other than for medical reasons**:

In the <b>last week</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the <b>last four weeks</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the <b>last year</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In your <b>lifetime</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Refer Table 23 to in Appendix

### What proportion of students used amphetamine other than for medical reasons?

- For all students (aged 12 to 17 years), 3.9% reported using amphetamine in their lifetime, 3.4% in the last year, 1.6% in the last month and 0.9% in the last week.

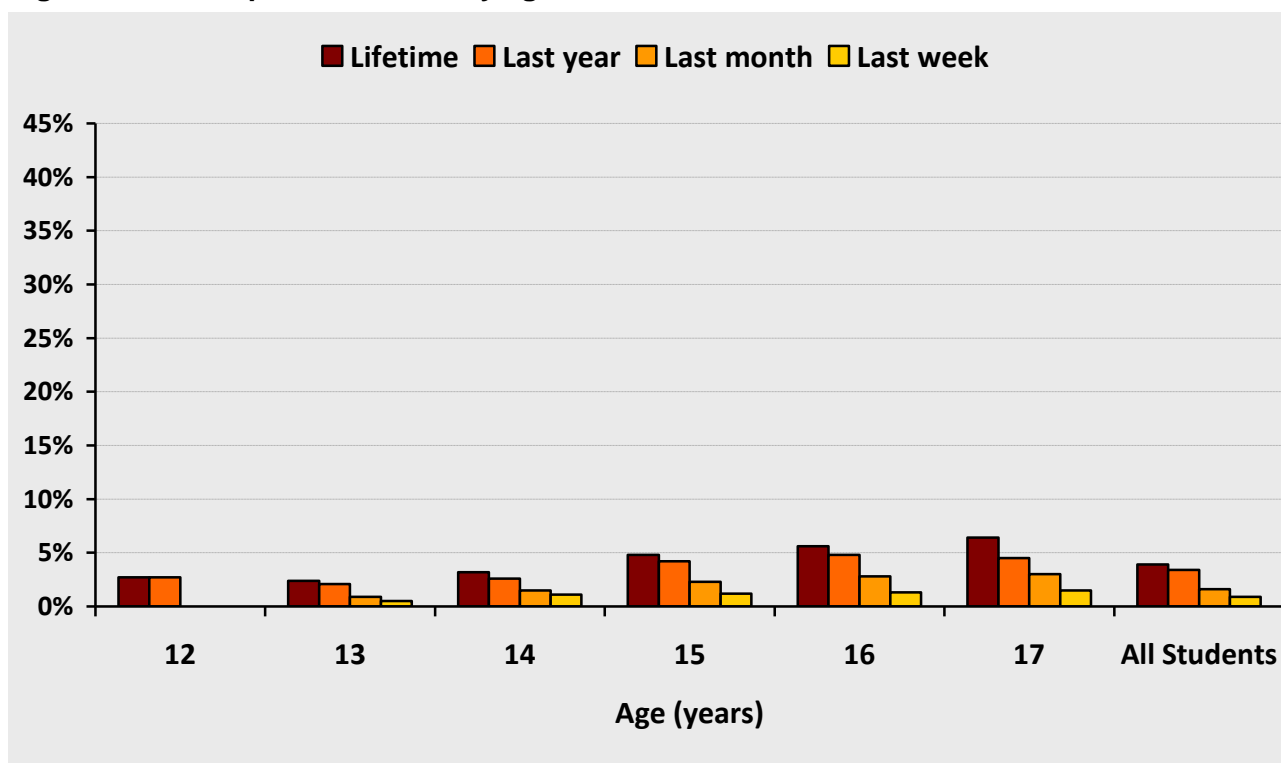
### How does use change with age?

- Use generally increases with age; however use in the last year was highest among 16 year olds (4.8%).

### How do males compare to females?

- Overall, a higher proportion of males report using amphetamine in all time periods compared to females.

Figure 17: Amphetamine use by age, 2011



## Attitudes towards amphetamine

Refer to Table 24 in Appendix

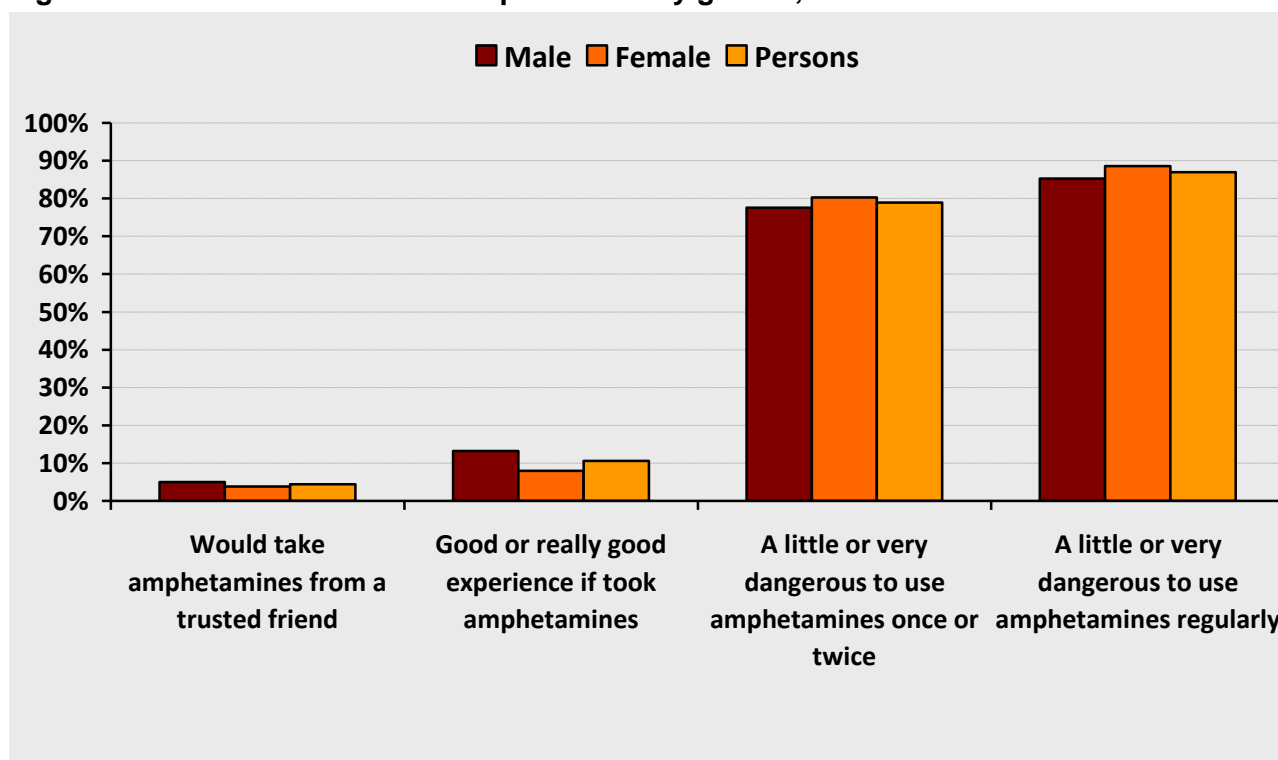
### What were students' expectations of amphetamine use?

- Around one-tenth of students (10.6%) had a positive expectation of the type of experience they'd have if they used amphetamine.

### What were students' perceptions of the dangers of using amphetamine?

- The majority of students perceived that it is a dangerous to use amphetamine once or twice (78.9%) and regularly (87.0%).

**Figure 18: Attitudes towards amphetamine by gender, 2011**



## Trends in amphetamine use, 1996–2011

Have you used or taken amphetamine (e.g. speed, uppers, goey, crystal meth, base, dex, dexies, dexamphetamine, ox blood, methamphetamine, ice) **other than for medical reasons**:

- In the **last week** ☐  
 In the **last four weeks** ☐  
 In the **last year** ☐  
 In your **lifetime** ☐

Refer to Table 26 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used amphetamine other than for medical reasons?

- In 2011, 3.9% of all students reported using amphetamine in their lifetime.

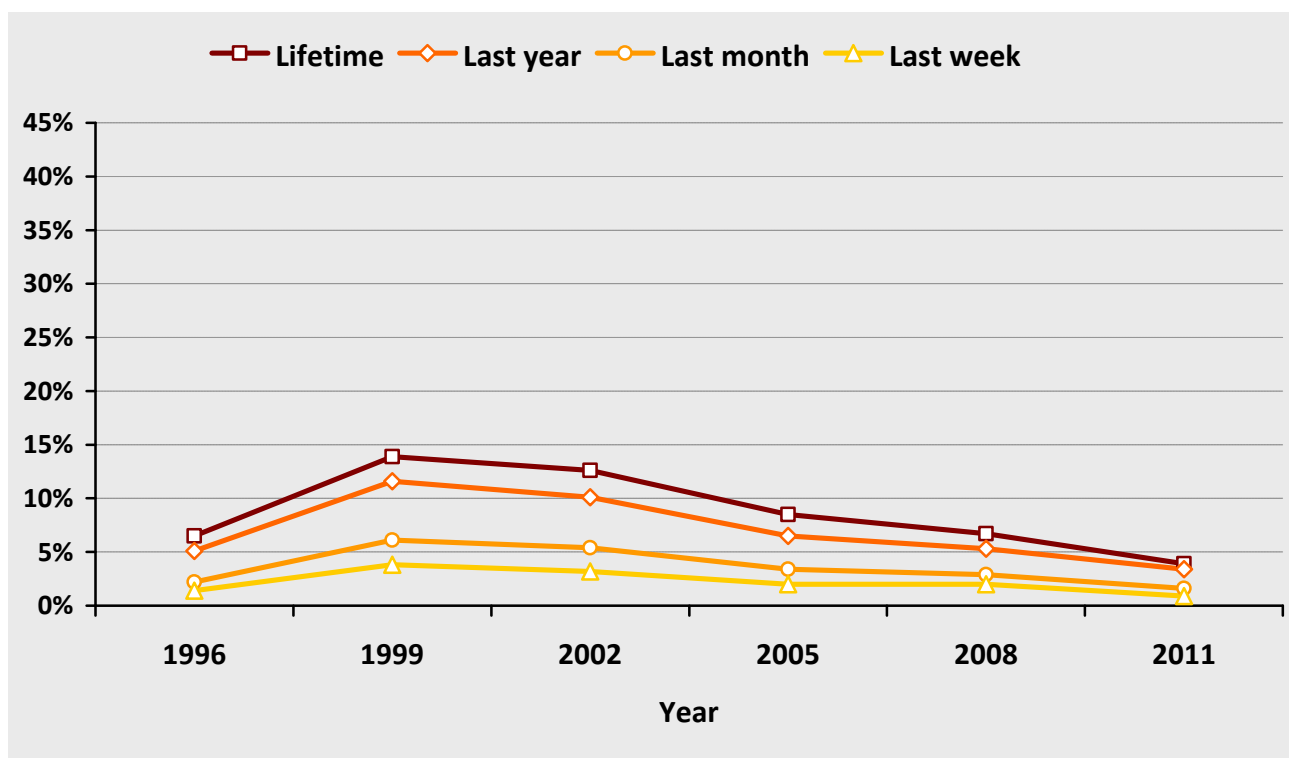
### How does this compare to previous years?

- Use of amphetamine among school students peaked in 1999, with 13.9% reporting use in their lifetime. Since then, there has been a significant decline in use.

### How does this compare to 2008?

- The proportion of students using amphetamine in all time periods was significantly lower in 2011 compared to 2008.

Figure 19: Trends in amphetamine use, 1996–2011



Survey questions for this page: 36(a).

## 2.7 Steroid use (without a doctor's prescription)

Have you used or taken steroids (muscle, roids, or gear) **without a doctor's prescription** in an attempt to make you better at sport, to increase muscle size or to improve your general appearance:

In the <b>last week</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the <b>last four weeks</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the <b>last year</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In your <b>lifetime</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Refer to Table 27 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used steroids without a doctor's prescription?

- For all students (aged 12 to 17 years), 2.6% reported using steroids in their lifetime, 1.8% in the last year, 0.9% in the last month and 0.5% in the last week.

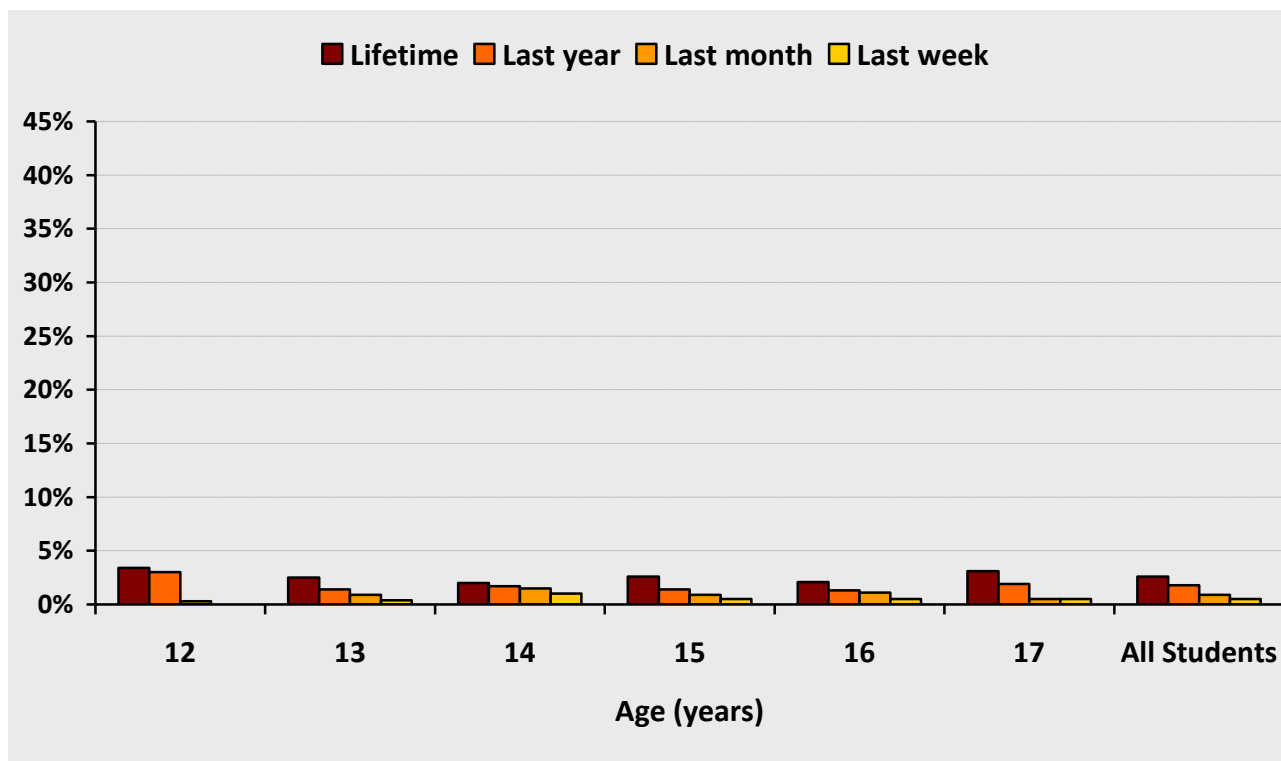
### How does use change with age?

- Use of steroids fluctuates across the age groups for each time period.

### How do males compare to females?

- Overall, a smaller proportion of males report using steroids compared to females in their lifetime (2.2% vs. 3.0%), in the last year (1.2% vs. 2.4%) and in the last month (0.8% vs. 1.0%).

Figure 20: Steroid use by age, 2011





## Trends in steroid use, 1996–2011

Have you used or taken steroids (muscle, roids, or gear) **without a doctor's prescription** in an attempt to make you better at sport, to increase muscle size or to improve your general appearance:

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| In the <b>last week</b>       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In the <b>last four weeks</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In the <b>last year</b>       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In your <b>lifetime</b>       | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Refer to Table 28 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used steroids without a doctor's prescription?

- In 2011, 2.6% of Western Australian school students reported using steroids in their lifetime.

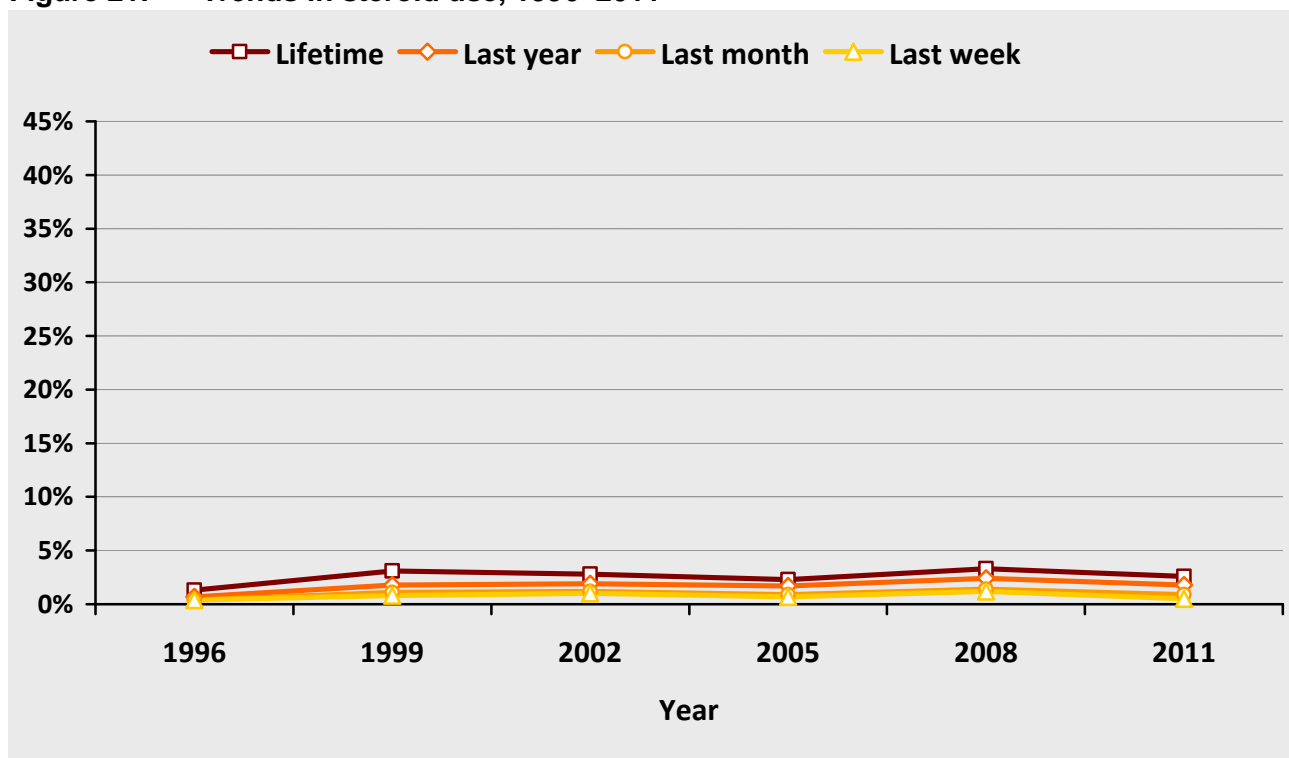
### How does this compare to previous years?

- The proportion of students reporting steroid use in their lifetime has fluctuated from a low of 1.3% in 1996 to a peak of 3.3% in 2008.

### How does this compare to 2008?

- The proportion of students using steroids in the last week was significantly lower in 2011 compared to 2008 (0.5% and 1.2%, respectively).
- There was no significant change for use in the last month, last year or lifetime use.

**Figure 21: Trends in steroid use, 1996–2011**



## 2.8 Heroin and other opioid use (other than for medical reasons)

Have you used or taken heroin (smack, horse, skag, hammer, H), or other opiates (narcotics) such as methadone, morphine or pethidine **other than for medical reasons**:

In the <b>last week</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the <b>last four weeks</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the <b>last year</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In your <b>lifetime</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Refer to Table 29 in Appendix

**What proportion of students used heroin and other opioids other than for medical reasons?**

- For all students (aged 12 to 17 years), 2.5% reported using heroin and other opioids in their lifetime, 2.1% in the last year, 1.5% in the last month and 0.2% in the last week.

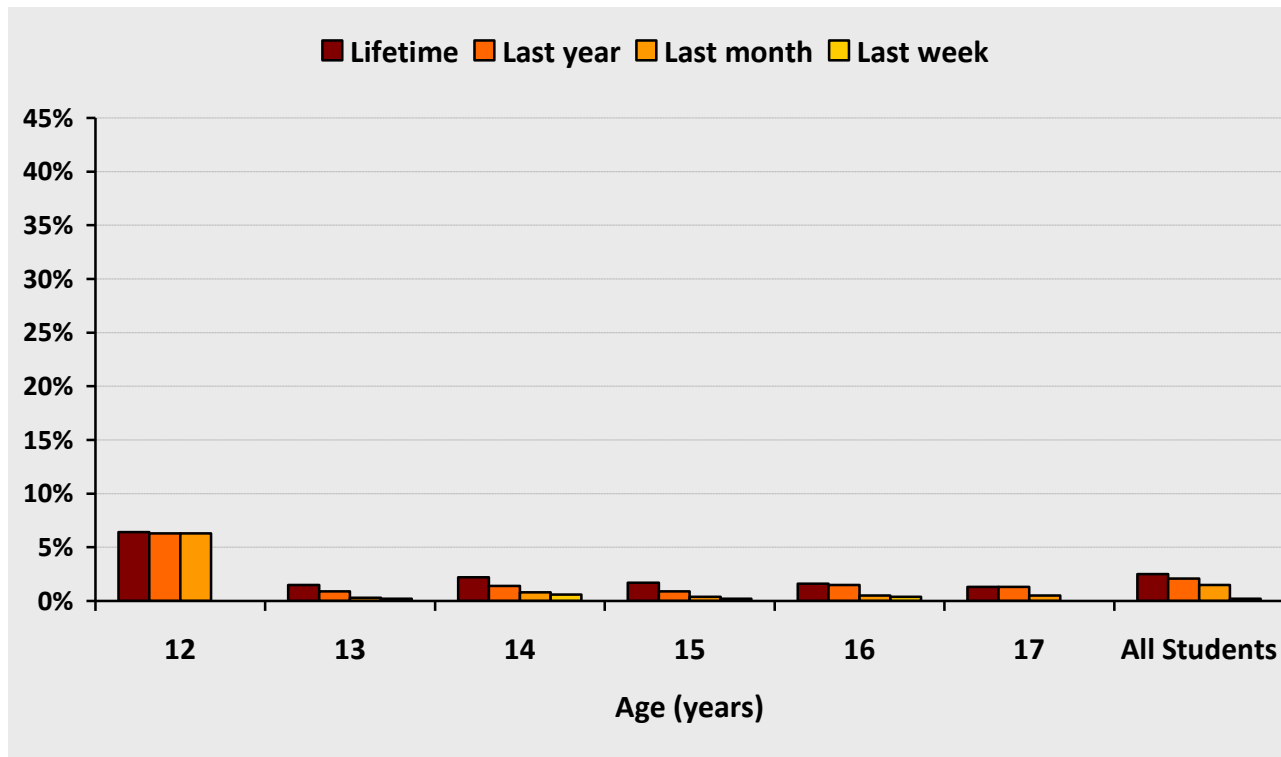
**How does use change with age?**

- Use of heroin and other opioids fluctuates across the age groups for each time period.

**How do males compare to females?**

- Overall, a higher proportion of males report using heroin and other opioids compared to females.

**Figure 22: Heroin and other opioid use by age, 2011**



Note: Fewer than five 12 year old students reported using heroin and other opioids; however due to weighting applied to the data overall prevalence is over-estimated in this age-group.

## Attitudes towards heroin

Refer to Table 30 in Appendix

### What were students' expectations of heroin use?

- Less than one-tenth of students (7.9%) had a positive expectation of the type of experience they'd have if they used heroin.

### What were students' perceptions of the dangers of using heroin?

- The majority of students perceived that it is a dangerous to use heroin once or twice (82.8%) and regularly (87.8%).

**Figure 23: Attitudes towards heroin by gender, 2011**



## Trends in heroin and other opioid use, 1996–2011

Have you used or taken heroin (smack, horse, skag, hammer, H), or other opiates (narcotics) such as methadone, morphine or pethidine **other than for medical reasons**:

- In the **last week** ☐
- In the **last four weeks** ☐
- In the **last year** ☐
- In your **lifetime** ☐

Refer to Table 31 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used heroin and other opioids other than for medical reasons?

- In 2011, 2.5% of Western Australian school students reported using heroin and other opioids in their lifetime.

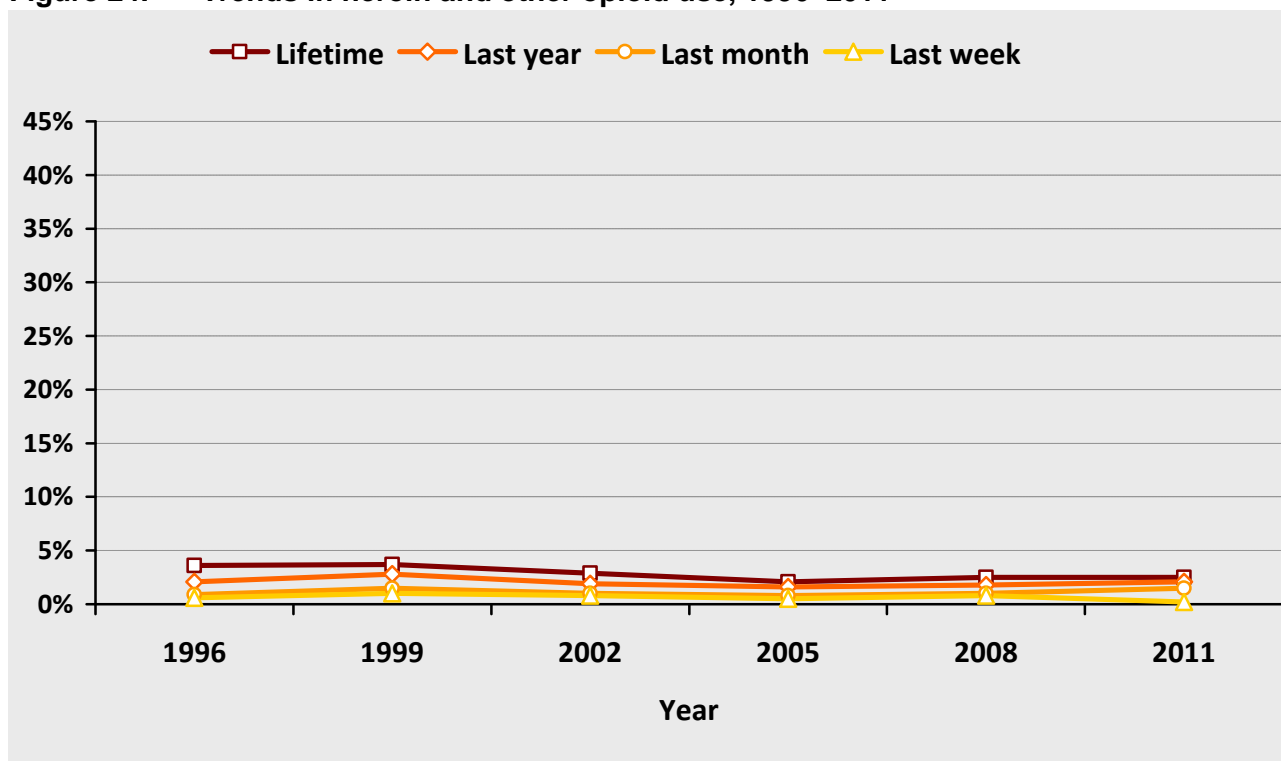
### How does this compare to previous years?

- The proportion of students reporting heroin and other opioid use in their lifetime has fluctuated from a peak of 3.7% in 1999 to a low of 2.1% in 2005.

### How does this compare to 2008?

- While the proportion of students using heroin and other opioids in the last month was significantly higher in 2011 compared to 2008 (1.5% and 1.0%, respectively), use in the last week was significantly lower (0.2% and 0.8%, respectively).
- There was no significant change for use in the last year or lifetime use.

**Figure 24: Trends in heroin and other opioid use, 1996–2011**



## 2.9 Cocaine use

Have you used or taken cocaine:

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| In the <b>last week</b>       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In the <b>last four weeks</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In the <b>last year</b>       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In your <b>lifetime</b>       | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Refer to Table 32 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used cocaine?

- For all students (aged 12 to 17 years), 1.6% reported using cocaine in their lifetime, 1.1% in the last year, 0.5% in the last month and 0.3% in the last week.

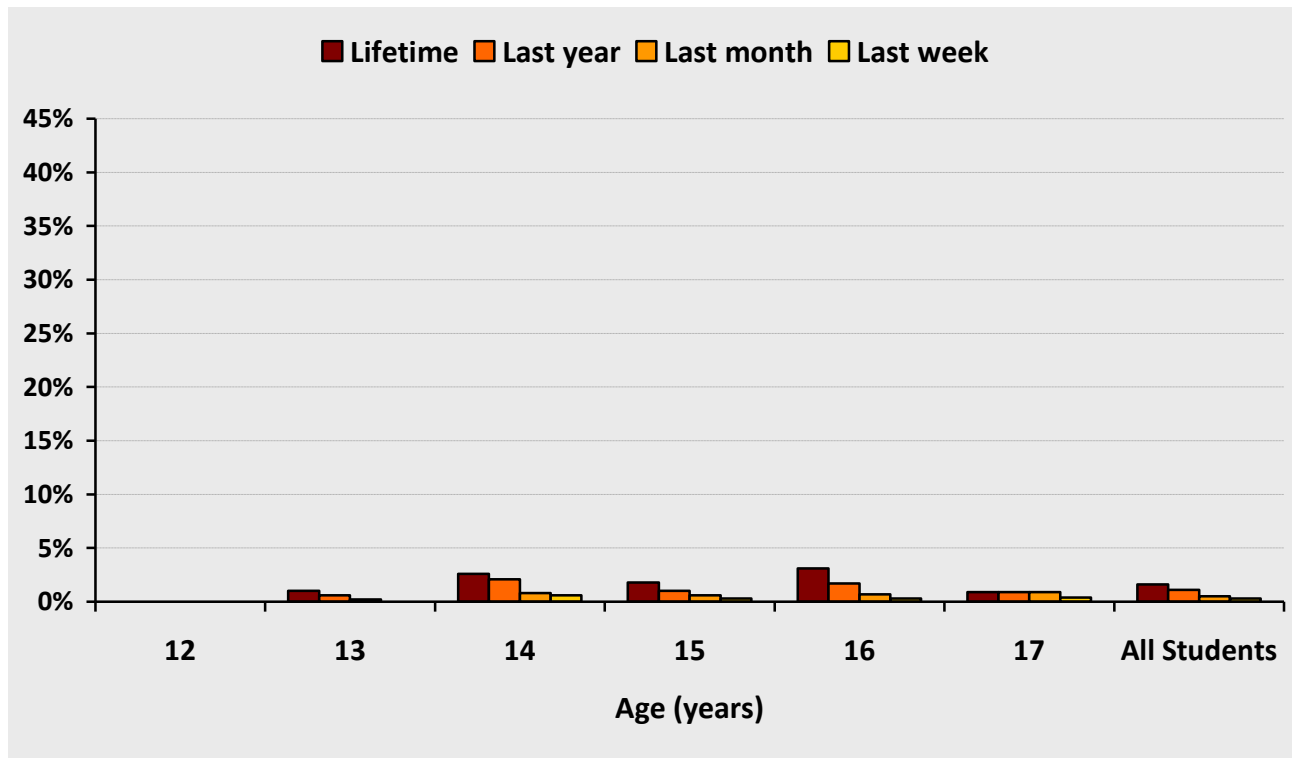
### How does use change with age?

- While lifetime use is highest among 16 year olds (3.1%), use in the last year is higher among 14 year olds (2.1%).

### How do males compare to females?

- Overall, a higher proportion of males report using cocaine compared to females in their lifetime (1.7% vs. 1.6%), in the last year (1.2% vs. 1.0%) and in the last week (0.3% vs. 0.2%).

Figure 25: Cocaine use by age, 2011



## Attitudes towards cocaine

Refer to Table 33 in Appendix

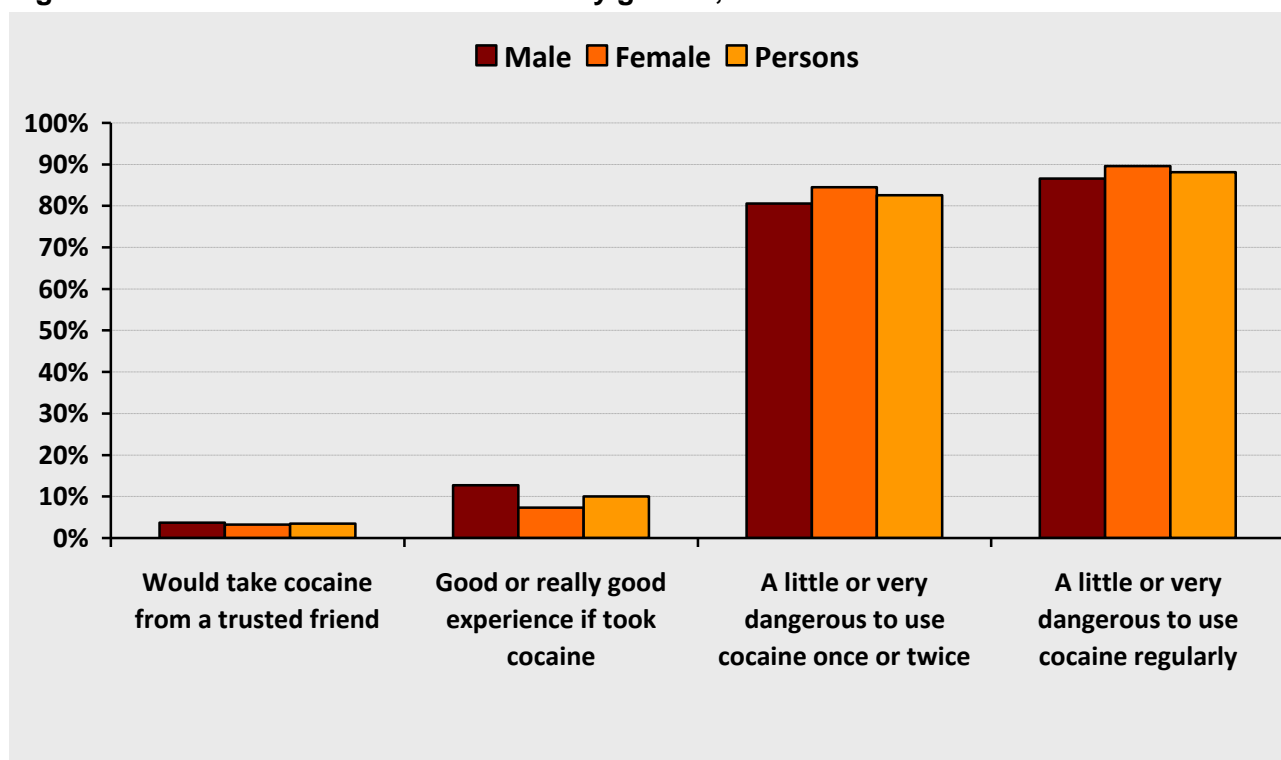
### What were students' expectations of cocaine use?

- One-tenth of students (10.0%) had a positive expectation of the type of experience they'd have if they used cocaine.

### What were students' perceptions of the dangers of using cocaine?

- The majority of students perceived that it is a dangerous to use cocaine once or twice (82.6%) and regularly (88.1%).

**Figure 26: Attitudes towards cocaine by gender, 2011**



## Trends in cocaine use, 1996–2011

Have you used or taken cocaine:

- In the **last week** ☐
- In the **last four weeks** ☐
- In the **last year** ☐
- In your **lifetime** ☐

Refer to Table 33 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used cocaine?

- In 2011, 1.6% of Western Australian school students reported using cocaine in their lifetime.

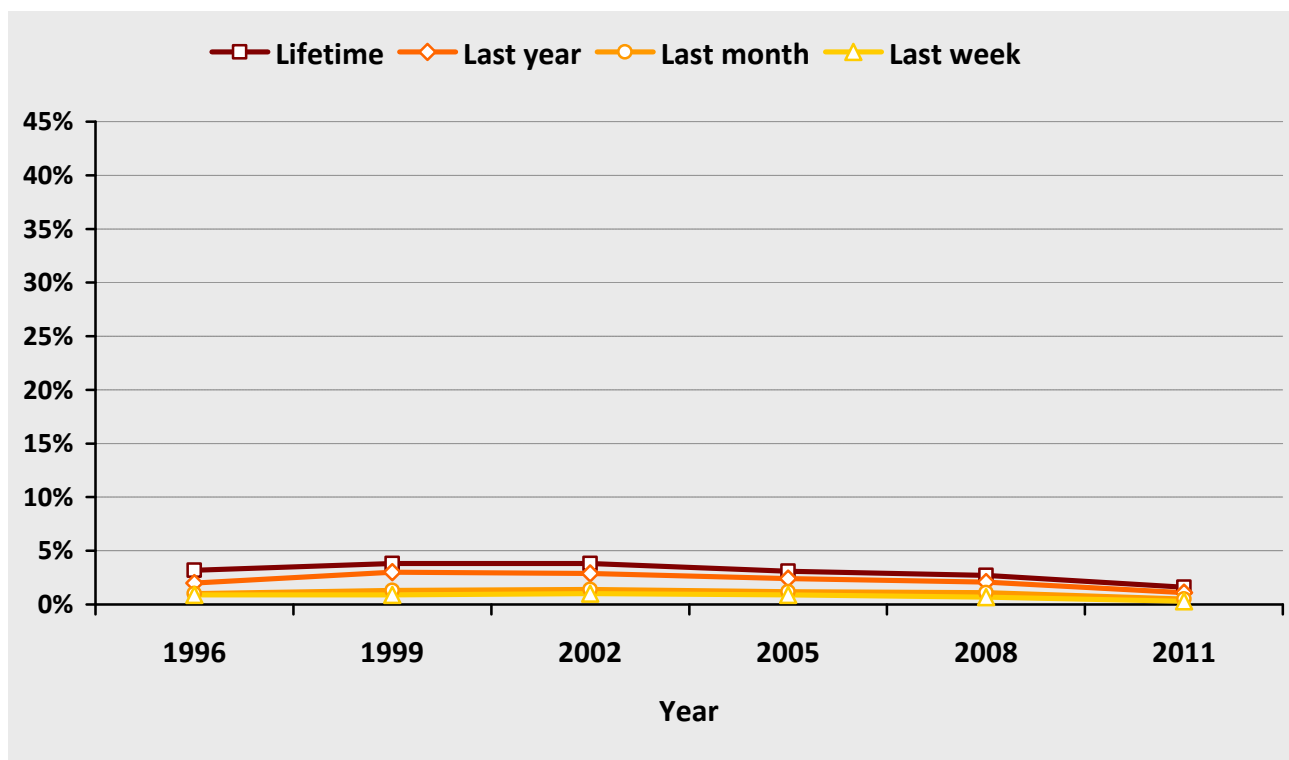
### How does this compare to previous years?

- Use of cocaine peaked between 1999 and 2002, with 3.8% of students reporting use in their lifetime.
- Use in 2011 was significantly lower than all previous years for all time periods.

### How does this compare to 2008?

- The proportion of students using cocaine was significantly lower in 2011 compared to 2008 for lifetime use (1.6% vs. 2.7%), use in the last year (1.1% vs. 2.1%), in the last month (0.5% vs. 1.1%) and in the last week (0.3% vs. 0.7%).

**Figure 27: Trends in cocaine use, 1996–2011**



## 2.10 Ecstasy use

Have you used or taken ecstasy or XTC (E, MDMA, eccy, X, bickies):

In the **last week** ☐  
 In the **last four weeks** ☐  
 In the **last year** ☐  
 In your **lifetime** ☐

Refer to Table 35 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used ecstasy?

- For all students (aged 12 to 17 years), 2.6% reported using ecstasy in their lifetime, 2.0% in the last year, 0.8% in the last month and 0.5% in the last week.

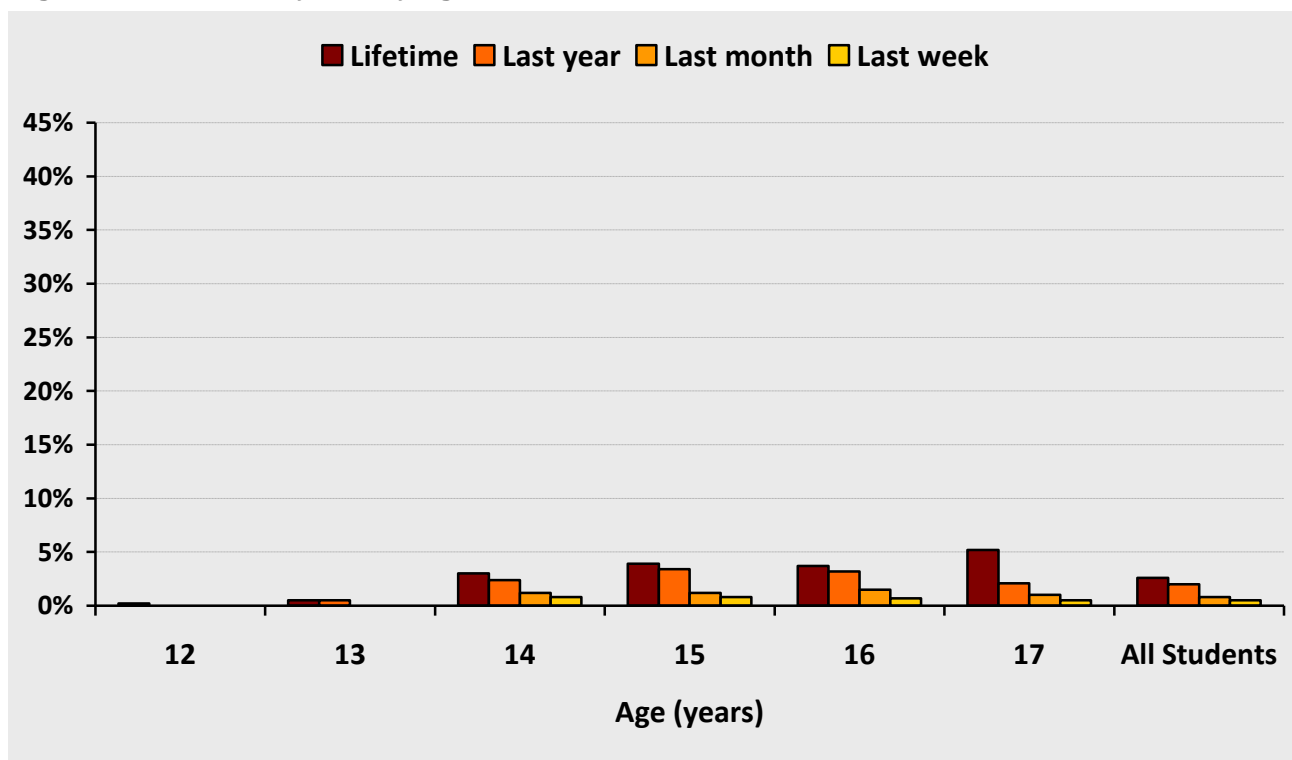
### How does use change with age?

- While the proportion of students reporting use of ecstasy in their lifetime is highest among 17 year olds (5.2%), reported use in the last year is highest for those aged 15 years (3.4%).

### How do males compare to females?

- Overall, the proportion of males reporting ecstasy use in their lifetime and in the last year is higher than for females (2.9% vs. 2.3% and 2.2% vs. 1.8%, respectively), however a higher proportion of females report use in the last week (0.6%) compared to males (0.4%).

Figure 28: Ecstasy use by age, 2011





## Attitudes towards ecstasy

Refer to Table 36 in Appendix

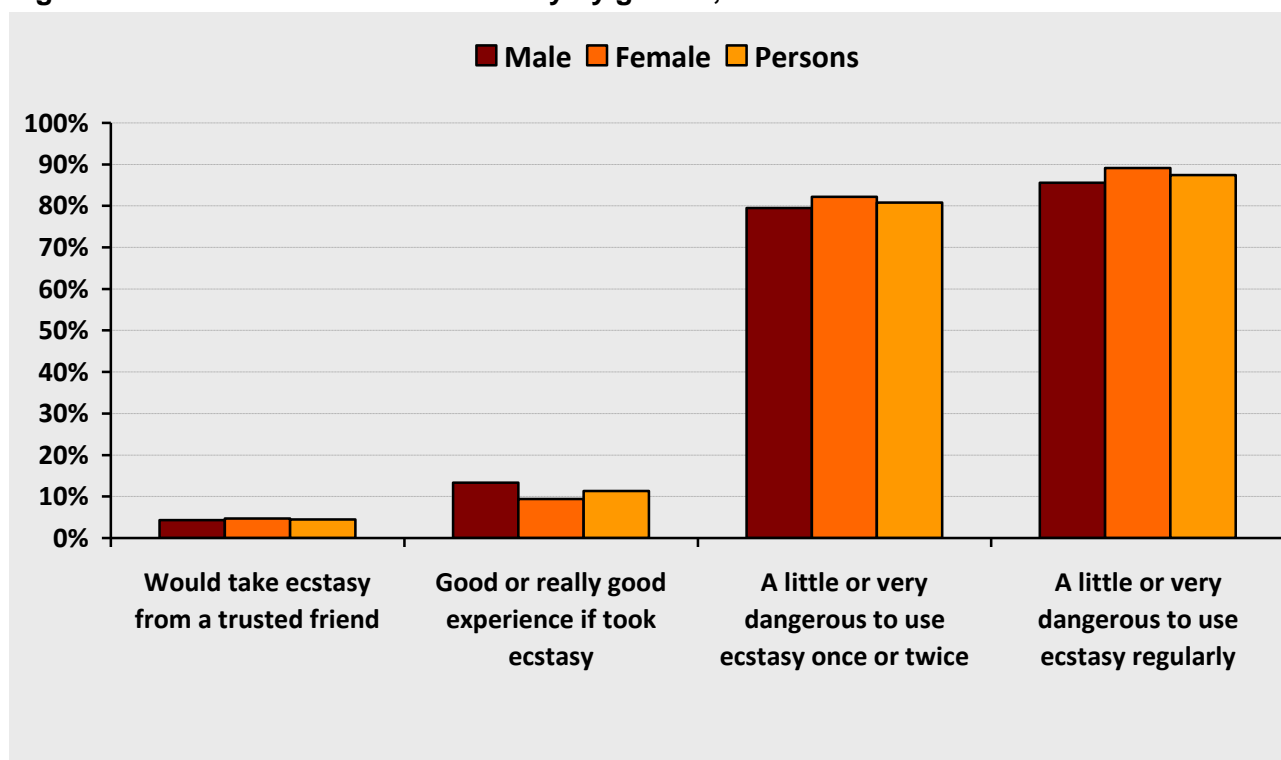
### What were students' expectations of ecstasy use?

- Around one-tenth of students (11.3%) had a positive expectation of the type of experience they'd have if they used ecstasy.

### What were students' perceptions of the dangers of using ecstasy?

- The majority of students perceived that it is a dangerous to use ecstasy once or twice (80.8%) and regularly (87.4%).

**Figure 29: Attitudes towards ecstasy by gender, 2011**



## Trends in ecstasy use, 1996–2011

Have you used or taken ecstasy or XTC (E, MDMA, eccy, X, bickies):

- In the **last week** ☐
- In the **last four weeks** ☐
- In the **last year** ☐
- In your **lifetime** ☐

Refer to Table 37 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used ecstasy?

- In 2011, 2.6% of Western Australian school students reported using ecstasy in their lifetime and 2.0% in the last year.

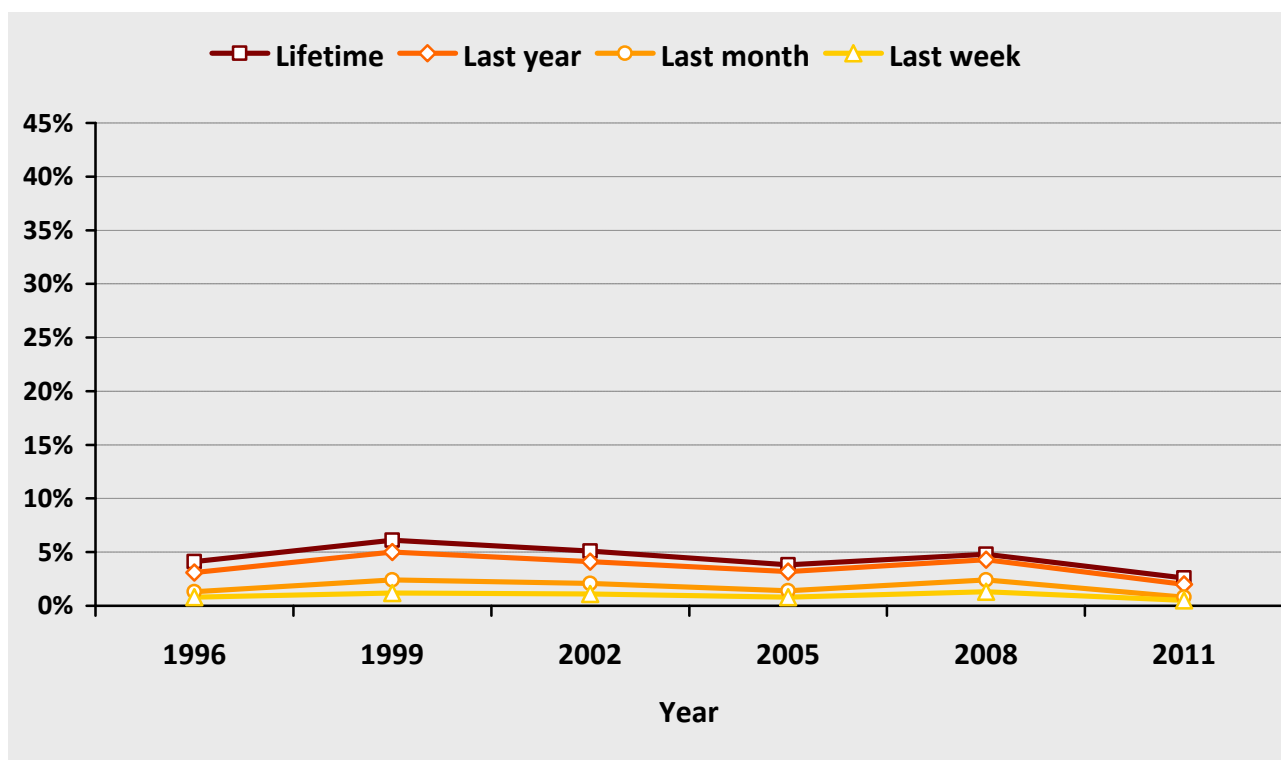
### How does this compare to previous years?

- Lifetime and last year use of ecstasy peaked in 1999 (6.1% and 5.0%, respectively).
- Use in 2011 was lower than for all previous years.

### How does this compare to 2008?

- The proportion of students using ecstasy was significantly lower in 2011 compared to 2008 for lifetime use (2.6% vs. 4.8%), use in the last year (2.0% vs. 4.3%), in the last month (0.8% vs. 2.4%) and in the last week (0.5% vs. 1.3%).

Figure 30: Trends in ecstasy use, 1996–2011



Survey questions for this page: 37.

## 2.11 Injecting drug use (without a doctor's prescription)

How many times, if at all, have you used any drug by injection or needles **without a doctor's prescription**:

In the <b>last week</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the <b>last four weeks</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the <b>last year</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In your <b>lifetime</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Refer to Table 38 in Appendix

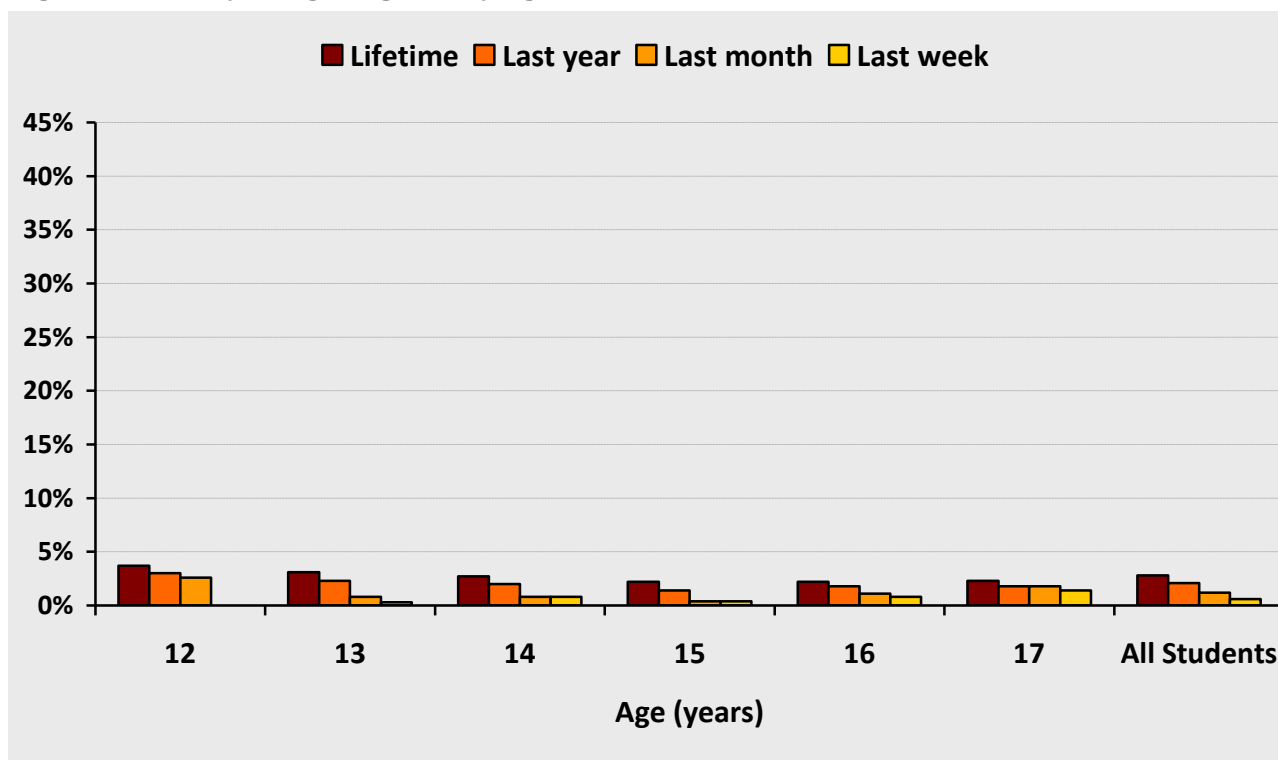
**What proportion of students used drugs by injection without a doctor's prescription?**

- For all students (aged 12 to 17 years), 2.8% reported using drugs by injection in their lifetime, 2.1% in the last year, 1.2% in the last month and 0.6% in the last week.

**How do males compare to females?**

- Overall, a smaller proportion of males report using drugs by injection compared to females in their lifetime (2.5% vs. 3.1%), in the last year (1.8% vs. 2.4%), in the last month (0.7% vs. 1.8%) and in the last week (0.5% vs. 0.6%).

**Figure 31: Injecting drug use by age, 2011**



## Trends in injecting drug use 1996–2011

How many times, if at all, have you used any drug by injection or needles **without a doctor's prescription**:

In the <b>last week</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the <b>last four weeks</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the <b>last year</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In your <b>lifetime</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Refer to Table 39 in Appendix

### What proportion of students used drugs by injection without a doctor's prescription?

- In 2011, 2.8% of Western Australian school students reported using drugs by injection in their lifetime.

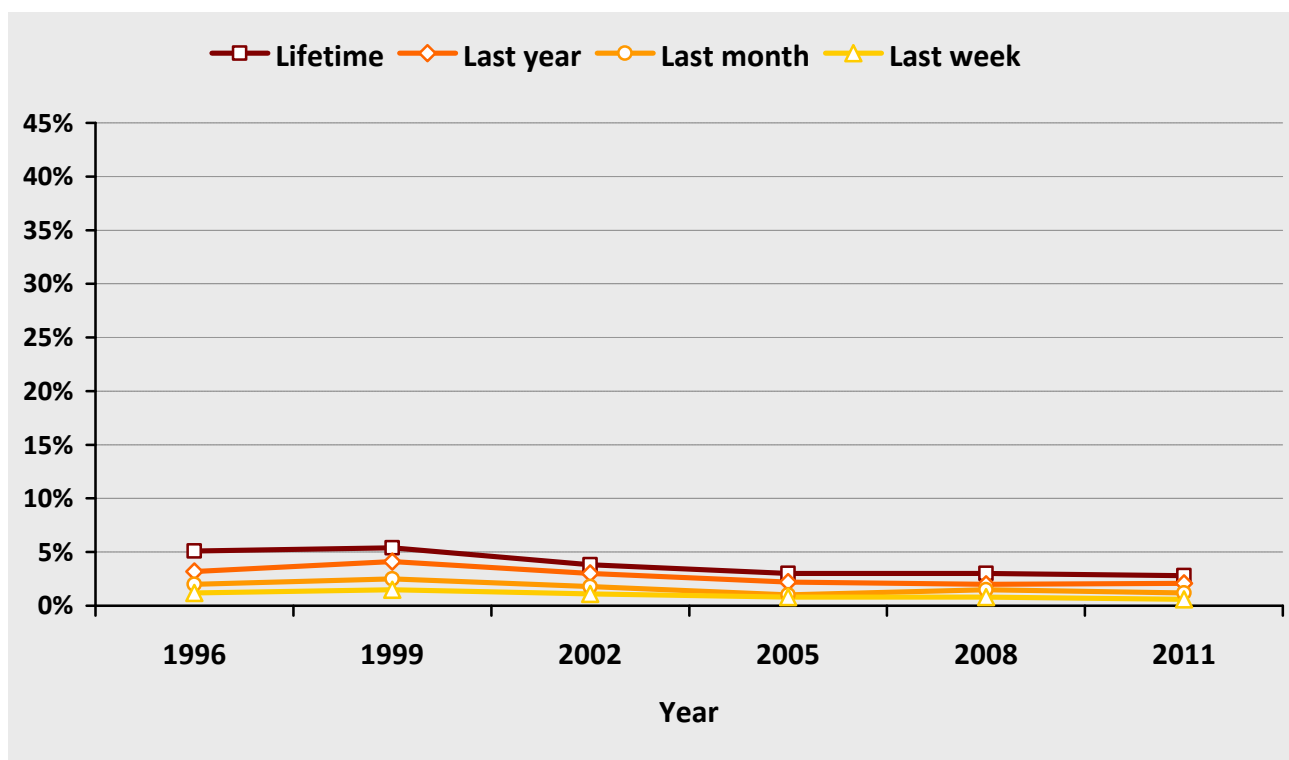
### How does this compare to previous years?

- Use of drugs by injection peaked in 1999 with 5.4% of students reporting use in their lifetime.

### How does this compare to 2008?

- There has been no significant change in the use of drugs by injection from 2008 to 2011.

Figure 32: Trends in injecting drug use, 1996–2011



### 3. References

- <sup>1</sup> Epidemiology Branch & Cooperative Research Centre for Spatial Information (CRC-SI). Generated using data from the WA Death Registrations which includes data from the WA Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths and Australian Bureau of Statistics. Overview of drug-related deaths due to other drugs among residents of the State identified by aetiological fractions. Accessed 24 August 2012.
- <sup>2</sup> Epidemiology Branch & Cooperative Research Centre for Spatial Information (CRC-SI). Generated using data from the WA Hospital Morbidity Data Collection. Overview of drug-related hospitalisations due to other drugs among residents of the State identified by aetiological fractions. Accessed 24 August 2012.

## 4. Appendix

**Table 4: Use of at least one illicit drug\* by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						12–17
	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	(%)						
<b>Males</b>							
Lifetime	10.6	11.2	19.0	21.1	29.7	44.5	<b>20.2</b>
Last Year	10.4	8.8	16.6	18.4	26.0	40.8	<b>17.8</b>
Last Month	10.4	4.5	9.7	11.4	16.8	23.8	<b>11.5</b>
Last Week	0.0	3.0	5.9	6.8	10.5	19.2	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Females</b>							
Lifetime	6.9	10.7	13.1	19.4	25.9	32.8	<b>16.5</b>
Last Year	5.6	9.1	11.3	16.1	24.8	30.9	<b>14.7</b>
Last Month	0.0	5.2	6.3	8.7	12.9	16.8	<b>7.4</b>
Last Week	0.0	2.8	3.6	5.4	6.8	9.8	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Lifetime	8.8	11.0	16.1	20.3	27.8	38.6	<b>18.4</b>
Last Year	8.1	9.0	14.1	17.3	25.4	35.8	<b>16.3</b>
Last Month	5.3	4.8	8.1	10.1	14.9	20.3	<b>9.5</b>
Last Week	0.0	2.9	4.8	6.1	8.6	14.5	<b>5.2</b>

\* At least one of cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine, amphetamine, opiates and hallucinogens.

**Table 5: Trends in the use of at least one illicit drug\*, 1996–2011**

	Age (years)																	
	12–15						16–17						12–17					
	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011
	(%)						(%)						(%)					
<b>Male</b>																		
Lifetime	37.7▲	34.6▲	29.5▲	23.2▲	16.4	<b>15.4</b>	65.1▲	63.0▲	51.2▲	39.8	32.9	<b>35.0</b>	43.4▲	40.9▲	35.0▲	27.0▲	20.2	<b>20.2</b>
Last Year	33.7▲	29.6▲	24.7▲	17.8▲	13.3	<b>13.5</b>	59.2▲	56.3▲	44.4▲	33.9	27.5	<b>31.2</b>	39.0▲	35.5▲	29.7▲	21.5▲	16.6	<b>17.8</b>
Last Month	24.0▲	19.7▲	16.8▲	9.7	8.0	<b>9.0</b>	40.6▲	35.8▲	24.4▲	19.0	15.7	<b>19.3</b>	27.5▲	23.2▲	18.8▲	11.8	9.8	<b>11.5</b>
Last Week	17.4▲	14.3▲	11.7▲	6.1▲	5.9▲	<b>3.9</b>	31.1▲	21.7▲	16.5	12.0	10.9	<b>13.6</b>	20.3▲	15.9▲	12.9▲	7.5	7.0	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Female</b>																		
Lifetime	30.2▲	31.9▲	23.1▲	17.8▲	13.6	<b>12.4</b>	62.0▲	54.7▲	49.1▲	38.8▲	34.1	<b>28.3</b>	37.4▲	37.2▲	30.0▲	22.9▲	18.7	<b>16.5</b>
Last Year	26.6▲	28.1▲	20.1▲	15.1▲	11.8	<b>10.5</b>	57.6▲	45.9▲	40.7▲	30.7	27.4	<b>27.0</b>	33.7▲	32.3▲	25.6▲	18.9▲	15.7	<b>14.7</b>
Last Month	16.2▲	17.2▲	11.8▲	9.0▲	6.6	<b>5.0</b>	36.2▲	25.4▲	22.8▲	14.9	12.8	<b>14.3</b>	20.8▲	19.1▲	14.7▲	10.4▲	8.2	<b>7.4</b>
Last Week	10.2▲	10.5▲	6.3▲	5.0▲	4.0	<b>2.9</b>	22.5▲	13.6▲	12.9▲	6.3	7.0	<b>7.8</b>	13.0▲	11.2▲	8.1▲	5.3	4.7	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Persons</b>																		
Lifetime	34.0▲	33.3▲	26.6▲	20.5▲	15.0	<b>14.0</b>	63.5▲	58.7▲	50.2▲	39.3▲	33.5	<b>31.6</b>	40.4▲	39.1▲	32.7▲	25.0▲	19.5	<b>18.4</b>
Last Year	30.2▲	28.9▲	22.6▲	16.5▲	12.6	<b>12.0</b>	58.4▲	50.9▲	42.6▲	32.2	27.5	<b>29.1</b>	36.4▲	33.9▲	27.8▲	20.2▲	16.2	<b>16.3</b>
Last Month	20.2▲	18.5▲	14.5▲	9.3▲	7.3	<b>7.0</b>	38.3▲	30.5▲	23.6▲	16.9	14.2	<b>16.8</b>	24.2▲	21.2▲	16.9▲	11.1▲	9.0	<b>9.5</b>
Last Week	13.9▲	12.4▲	9.3▲	5.6▲	5.0▲	<b>3.4</b>	26.7▲	17.6▲	14.8▲	9.1	8.9	<b>10.7</b>	16.7▲	13.6▲	10.7▲	6.4▲	5.9	<b>5.2</b>

\* At least one of cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine, amphetamine, opiates and hallucinogens.

▲ Significantly higher than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

▼ Significantly lower than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Table 6: Use of at least one illicit drug excluding cannabis\* by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
	(%)						
<b>Males</b>							
Lifetime	10.6	4.2	6.9	7.4	11.3	11.9	<b>8.3</b>
Last Year	10.4	3.1	4.6	5.6	9.5	10.1	<b>6.9</b>
Last Month	10.4	1.3	2.8	3.0	6.4	3.7	<b>4.7</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.6	1.8	2.0	3.3	1.0	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Females</b>							
Lifetime	5.0	4.0	5.7	7.5	4.7	11.4	<b>5.9</b>
Last Year	5.0	3.2	4.7	5.8	3.8	8.7	<b>4.9</b>
Last Month	0.0	1.5	1.8	3.6	2.7	7.7	<b>2.4</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.6	1.3	2.6	1.7	7.7	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Lifetime	7.9	4.1	6.3	7.4	8.0	11.6	<b>7.1</b>
Last Year	7.8	3.1	4.7	5.7	6.6	9.4	<b>5.9</b>
Last Month	5.3	1.4	2.3	3.3	4.6	5.7	<b>3.6</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.6	1.6	2.3	2.5	4.4	<b>1.6</b>

\* At least one of ecstasy, cocaine, amphetamine, opiates and hallucinogens.



**Table 7: Trends in the use of at least one illicit drug excluding cannabis\*, 1996–2011**

		Age (years)																	
		12–15						16–17						12–17					
		1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011
		(%)						(%)						(%)					
<b>Male</b>																			
Lifetime		13.0▲	16.2▲	14.5▲	9.9▲	7.4	<b>7.3</b>	25.0▲	31.4▲	20.3▲	16.5▲	16.8▲	<b>11.5</b>	15.5▲	19.5▲	16.0▲	11.4▲	9.6	<b>8.3</b>
Last Year		9.7▲	13.2▲	11.2▲	7.4	5.7	<b>5.9</b>	21.7▲	25.9▲	16.7▲	12.7	14.6▲	<b>9.7</b>	12.2▲	16.0▲	12.6▲	8.6▲	7.8	<b>6.9</b>
Last Month		5.7	7.8▲	6.2▲	3.8	3.4	<b>4.4</b>	11.5▲	13.8▲	8.1	7.7	8.2	<b>5.4</b>	6.9▲	9.1▲	6.7▲	4.7	4.5	<b>4.7</b>
Last Week		4.2▲	5.8▲	4.7▲	3.0▲	2.8▲	<b>1.1</b>	6.9▲	8.0▲	5.2▲	5.1▲	4.6	<b>2.5</b>	4.8▲	6.3▲	4.8▲	3.4▲	3.2▲	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Female</b>																			
Lifetime		10.4▲	14.2▲	12.2▲	8.5▲	6.5	<b>5.5</b>	23.2▲	25.4▲	22.2▲	18.1▲	17.2▲	<b>7.1</b>	13.3▲	16.8▲	14.8▲	10.9▲	9.1▲	<b>5.9</b>
Last Year		8.3▲	12.3▲	9.6▲	7.2▲	5.6	<b>4.7</b>	20.4▲	20.6▲	18.2▲	13.4▲	12.0▲	<b>5.5</b>	11.1▲	14.3▲	11.9▲	8.7▲	7.2▲	<b>4.9</b>
Last Month		4.1▲	6.0▲	5.2▲	4.0▲	2.4	<b>1.7</b>	7.9▲	9.0▲	9.4▲	4.9	6.5	<b>4.5</b>	5.0▲	6.7▲	6.3▲	4.2▲	3.4	<b>2.4</b>
Last Week		2.3▲	3.9▲	3.3▲	2.1	1.9	<b>1.1</b>	3.7	4.2	4.6	2.9	4.0	<b>3.8</b>	2.6	4.0▲	3.7▲	2.3	2.4	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Persons</b>																			
Lifetime		11.7▲	15.2▲	13.5▲	9.2▲	7.0	<b>6.4</b>	24.1▲	28.3▲	21.2▲	17.3▲	17.0▲	<b>9.3</b>	14.4▲	18.2▲	15.5▲	11.1▲	9.4▲	<b>7.1</b>
Last Year		9.0▲	12.8▲	10.5▲	7.3▲	5.6	<b>5.3</b>	21.0▲	23.2▲	17.4▲	13.0▲	13.3▲	<b>7.6</b>	11.6▲	15.1▲	12.3▲	8.7▲	7.5▲	<b>5.9</b>
Last Month		4.9▲	6.9▲	5.7▲	3.9	2.9	<b>3.1</b>	9.7▲	11.3▲	8.7▲	6.3	7.4▲	<b>5.0</b>	5.9▲	7.9▲	6.5▲	4.5▲	4.0	<b>3.6</b>
Last Week		3.3▲	4.9▲	4.1▲	2.6▲	2.4▲	<b>1.1</b>	5.2▲	6.1▲	4.9▲	4.0	4.3	<b>3.2</b>	3.7▲	5.1▲	4.3▲	2.9▲	2.8▲	<b>1.6</b>

\* At least one of ecstasy, cocaine, amphetamine, opiates and hallucinogens.

▲ Significantly higher than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

▼ Significantly lower than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Table 8:       Tranquilliser use for non-medical reasons by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12-17
	(%)						
<b>Males</b>							
Lifetime	9.5	19.1	21.0	21.4	19.5	24.0	<b>18.8</b>
Last Year	4.2	11.6	13.7	14.2	14.5	21.0	<b>12.6</b>
Last Month	1.3	4.1	5.8	4.8	5.3	7.3	<b>4.6</b>
Last Week	0.0	1.8	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.2	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Females</b>							
Lifetime	11.8	20.3	24.5	20.6	20.7	21.6	<b>19.6</b>
Last Year	9.8	13.9	18.6	15.1	14.6	14.3	<b>14.3</b>
Last Month	2.0	6.7	10.4	5.8	5.2	4.0	<b>5.8</b>
Last Week	0.7	4.9	4.6	4.1	3.2	1.1	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Lifetime	10.8	19.7	22.7	21.0	20.1	22.8	<b>19.2</b>
Last Year	7.3	12.7	16.1	14.6	14.6	17.6	<b>13.5</b>
Last Month	1.7	5.4	8.1	5.3	5.2	5.6	<b>5.2</b>
Last Week	0.4	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.3	2.1	<b>2.9</b>

**Table 9: Trends in tranquilliser use, 1996–2011**

	Age (years)																	
	12–15						16–17						12–17					
	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011
	(%)						(%)						(%)					
<b>Male</b>																		
Lifetime	18.1	19.2	16.8	15.4	18.1	<b>18.0</b>	18.0	24.2	17.4	15.2▼	24.8	<b>21.1</b>	18.1	20.3	17.0	15.4▼	19.7	<b>18.8</b>
Last Year	10.9	11.8	9.8	9.8	11.3	<b>11.2</b>	11.6▼	13.7	9.6▼	10.2▼	11.3▼	<b>16.8</b>	11.1	12.2	9.8▼	9.9▼	11.3	<b>12.6</b>
Last Month	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.6	3.9	<b>4.1</b>	4.7	6.5	3.4▼	4.9	5.1	<b>6.0</b>	4.4	4.9	3.8	4.7	4.2	<b>4.6</b>
Last Week	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	<b>2.2</b>	2.2	3.8	2.4	2.4	2.8	<b>3.3</b>	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Female</b>																		
Lifetime	19.1	18.9	17.8	13.9▼	21.9	<b>19.1</b>	25.8	23.3	20.6	18.0	24.8	<b>21.0</b>	20.6	19.9	18.5	14.9▼	22.7▲	<b>19.6</b>
Last Year	12.9	12.6	10.7▼	9.1▼	13.6	<b>14.2</b>	18.7	14.2	15.7	12.2	16.8	<b>14.5</b>	14.3	13.0	12.1▼	9.9▼	14.4	<b>14.3</b>
Last Month	4.4▼	5.4	4.8	3.9▼	5.4	<b>6.1</b>	6.3	5.3	6.4	4.8	6.0	<b>4.7</b>	4.9	5.4	5.2	4.1▼	5.6	<b>5.8</b>
Last Week	2.1▼	3.1	3.3	2.1▼	2.6	<b>3.5</b>	3.5	3.5	3.1	1.7	3.6	<b>2.5</b>	2.5	3.2	3.2	2.0▼	2.8	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Persons</b>																		
Lifetime	18.6	19.1	17.3	14.7▼	20.0	<b>18.6</b>	22.1	23.7	18.9	16.6▼	24.8	<b>21.1</b>	19.3	20.1	17.7	15.1▼	21.2▲	<b>19.2</b>
Last Year	11.9	12.2	10.2▼	9.4▼	12.4	<b>12.7</b>	15.3	14.0	12.5	11.2▼	14.1	<b>15.7</b>	12.7	12.6	10.8▼	9.9▼	12.8	<b>13.5</b>
Last Month	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.7	<b>5.1</b>	5.6	5.9	4.8	4.9	5.5	<b>5.4</b>	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.9	<b>5.2</b>
Last Week	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.4	<b>2.9</b>	2.9	3.6	2.7	2.0	3.2	<b>2.9</b>	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.6	<b>2.9</b>

▲ Significantly higher than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

▼ Significantly lower than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Table 10: Cannabis use by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12-17
	(%)						
<b>Males</b>							
Lifetime	0.0	11.9	20.5	21.5	32.7	49.5	<b>19.4</b>
Last Year	0.0	9.2	17.9	18.6	28.2	45.2	<b>16.8</b>
Last Month	0.0	4.8	10.0	11.6	16.9	27.0	<b>9.9</b>
Last Week	0.0	3.2	5.9	6.9	9.9	20.9	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Females</b>							
Lifetime	2.2	10.3	12.8	19.2	28.3	28.1	<b>15.7</b>
Last Year	0.7	8.7	11.3	16.3	27.1	26.2	<b>13.9</b>
Last Month	0.0	5.2	6.9	8.4	13.4	10.3	<b>7.0</b>
Last Week	0.0	2.9	3.8	4.6	6.9	3.0	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Lifetime	1.0	11.1	16.7	20.4	30.4	38.4	<b>17.6</b>
Last Year	0.3	8.9	14.6	17.5	27.6	35.4	<b>15.4</b>
Last Month	0.0	5.0	8.5	10.0	15.1	18.4	<b>8.5</b>
Last Week	0.0	3.1	4.8	5.8	8.3	11.5	<b>4.9</b>

**Table 11: Context of cannabis use by age, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
<b>Context of cannabis use <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>(%)</b>						
<b>Type / method of using cannabis</b>							
Bong/Pipe	0.0	54.4	71.0	69.1	66.9	67.3	<b>66.9</b>
Joint	0.0	36.2	24.1	29.6	30.3	31.0	<b>29.8</b>
Eat it	0.0	7.1	4.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	<b>2.6</b>
Other Specified	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Use by yourself or with others?</b>							
With others	0.0	77.5	79.8	77.7	86.7	91.1	<b>83.7</b>
By myself and with others	0.0	14.1	17.0	17.6	12.5	8.9	<b>13.7</b>
By myself	0.0	8.4	3.2	4.7	0.7	0.0	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Where did you last use cannabis? <sup>2</sup></b>							
At my friend's home	0.0	43.1	38.6	37.1	46.3	57.3	<b>45.1</b>
At a party	0.0	4.8	23.7	24.5	20.3	18.9	<b>20.0</b>
At my home	0.0	14.4	10.4	13.3	11.4	10.5	<b>11.7</b>
In a park	0.0	17.6	10.1	13.4	8.6	4.3	<b>9.8</b>
At a dance venue, dance party, rave, music festival	0.0	2.5	3.1	1.9	2.1	3.1	<b>2.5</b>
On school grounds during school time	0.0	2.5	3.0	1.4	2.0	1.6	<b>2.0</b>
At the beach	0.0	4.0	2.9	0.6	1.6	1.3	<b>1.8</b>
In a car	0.0	2.4	0.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	<b>1.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Only asked of students who had used cannabis in the last year

<sup>2</sup> Only the eight most common responses are presented

**Table 12: Attitudes towards cannabis use by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
(%)							
Would take cannabis from a trusted friend							
Male	0.8	9.7	20.8	23.5	27.0	41.8	18.4
Female	1.9	11.6	14.3	25.2	27.7	21.3	16.3
Persons	1.4	10.6	17.6	24.3	27.4	31.2	17.3
Good or really good experience if took cannabis							
Male	5.3	27.0	43.3	45.9	53.1	67.0	38.1
Female	2.7	16.7	24.0	39.5	42.7	35.5	25.7
Persons	3.9	22.0	33.8	42.8	47.9	50.8	31.9
A little or very dangerous to smoke cannabis once or twice							
Male	76.6	76.9	73.7	70.5	65.1	46.7	70.3
Female	92.5	79.5	80.8	73.6	72.2	83.1	80.2
Persons	85.0	78.2	77.2	72.0	68.7	64.9	75.2
A little or very dangerous to smoke cannabis regularly							
Male	91.4	83.6	84.2	81.2	80.1	81.0	83.7
Female	90.5	89.4	86.8	87.0	85.1	92.6	88.3
Persons	90.9	86.4	85.5	84.0	82.6	86.8	86.0
Concerned if friends used cannabis							
Male	94.5	82.2	78.5	73.9	68.2	58.5	77.4
Female	87.9	89.5	86.0	82.6	78.8	76.1	84.3
Persons	91.0	85.7	82.2	78.1	73.6	67.4	80.8

**Table 13: Trends in cannabis use, 1996–2011**

	Age (years)																	
	12–15						16–17						12–17					
	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011
	(%)						(%)						(%)					
<b>Male</b>																		
Lifetime	36.8▲	32.3▲	26.9▲	20.9▲	14.1	<b>13.1</b>	64.6▲	61.6▲	50.4▲	38.5	30.9▼	<b>38.6</b>	42.6▲	38.8▲	33.1▲	25.0▲	18.1	<b>19.4</b>
Last Year	33.4▲	27.7▲	23.3▲	16.2▲	11.9	<b>11.1</b>	59.7▲	54.5▲	42.9▲	33.3	24.9▼	<b>34.2</b>	38.9▲	33.6▲	28.4▲	20.2▲	15.0	<b>16.8</b>
Last Month	23.3▲	18.0▲	15.3▲	8.7▲	6.9	<b>6.4</b>	40.3▲	33.1▲	22.8	18.1	12.9▼	<b>20.5</b>	26.9▲	21.3▲	17.2▲	10.9	8.4	<b>9.9</b>
Last Week	16.6▲	12.5▲	10.1▲	4.9	4.7	<b>3.9</b>	30.9▲	19.1▲	15.2	10.1	8.7▼	<b>13.8</b>	19.5▲	13.9▲	11.5▲	6.1	5.7	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Female</b>																		
Lifetime	29.3▲	30.6▲	21.2▲	16.1▲	12.6	<b>11.0</b>	62.0▲	54.8▲	47.2▲	37.3▲	31.9	<b>28.2</b>	36.8▲	36.3▲	28.2▲	21.4▲	17.5	<b>15.7</b>
Last Year	26.1▲	27.0▲	18.9▲	13.9▲	10.8	<b>9.2</b>	57.3▲	45.1▲	38.7▲	29.6	25.6	<b>26.8</b>	33.3▲	31.2▲	24.2▲	17.7▲	14.6	<b>13.9</b>
Last Month	15.8▲	16.3▲	10.8▲	7.9▲	6.0	<b>5.1</b>	35.0▲	22.7▲	21.4▲	13.7	10.6	<b>12.3</b>	20.2▲	17.8▲	13.6▲	9.3▲	7.2	<b>7.0</b>
Last Week	9.5▲	9.4▲	5.4▲	4.1	3.1	<b>2.8</b>	21.6▲	12.2▲	10.4▲	4.0	4.1	<b>5.5</b>	12.3▲	10.0▲	6.7▲	4.1	3.3	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Persons</b>																		
Lifetime	33.1▲	31.5▲	24.2▲	18.5▲	13.4	<b>12.1</b>	63.2▲	58.1▲	48.9▲	37.9	31.4	<b>33.3</b>	39.7▲	37.5▲	30.8▲	23.2▲	17.8	<b>17.6</b>
Last Year	29.8▲	27.3▲	21.3▲	15.1▲	11.4	<b>10.2</b>	58.4▲	49.6▲	40.9▲	31.4	25.2▼	<b>30.4</b>	36.1▲	32.4▲	26.5▲	19.0▲	14.8	<b>15.4</b>
Last Month	19.7▲	17.2▲	13.2▲	8.3▲	6.5	<b>5.8</b>	37.5▲	27.7▲	22.1▲	15.9	11.7▼	<b>16.3</b>	23.6▲	19.5▲	15.6▲	10.1▲	7.8	<b>8.5</b>
Last Week	13.1▲	10.9▲	7.9▲	4.5	3.9	<b>3.4</b>	26.0▲	15.5▲	13.0▲	7.0	6.3▼	<b>9.5</b>	15.9▲	12.0▲	9.3▲	5.1	4.5	<b>4.9</b>

▲ Significantly higher than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

▼ Significantly lower than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Table 14: Trends in attitudes towards cannabis, 1996–2011**

	Age (years)																	
	12–15						16–17						12–17					
	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011
(%)							(%)						(%)					
Would take cannabis from a trusted friend																		
Male	36.4	28.5	23.9	17.8	14.3	13.9	55.2	49.9	40.7	34.6	24.0	32.1	40.3	33.3	28.3	21.7	16.6	18.4
Female	30.4	29.1	22.4	16.6	13.7	13.1	56.4	46.7	43.5	37.3	30.0	25.4	36.3	33.2	28.1	21.7	17.7	16.3
Persons	33.5	28.8	23.2	17.2	14.0	13.5	55.8	48.3	42.0	36.0	27.0	28.7	38.3	33.3	28.2	21.7	17.1	17.3
Good or really good experience if took cannabis																		
Male	50.7	46.8	44.1	35.7	32.3	31.2	75.0	72.4	64.9	<sup>a</sup> 58.1	48.7	58.0	55.9	52.7	49.6	40.8	36.1	38.1
Female	42.9	41.6	31.4	<sup>a</sup> 27.9	21.4	20.6	73.1	64.1	60.1	52.3	46.0	40.1	49.9	47.0	39.1	33.9	27.6	25.7
Persons	46.9	44.2	38.2	31.8	26.9	25.9	74.0	68.2	62.6	<sup>a</sup> 55.1	47.3	48.9	52.9	49.9	44.7	37.3	31.8	31.9
A little or very dangerous to smoke cannabis once or twice																		
Male	62.8	68.4	70.5	76.3	75.6	74.4	52.7	51.7	66.6	62.5	66.8	58.5	60.7	64.7	69.5	73.1	73.5	70.3
Female	69.5	72.3	76.8	80.3	80.8	81.6	58.0	67.1	64.3	<sup>a</sup> 75.5	75.4	76.0	66.8	71.1	73.5	79.1	79.5	80.2
Persons	66.1	70.3	73.4	78.3	78.2	78.0	55.4	59.5	65.5	69.2	71.2	67.4	63.7	67.9	71.3	76.1	76.5	75.2
A little or very dangerous to smoke cannabis regularly																		
Male	76.4	78.4	80.5	<sup>a</sup> 83.1	83.9	84.9	71.2	76.3	79.7	<sup>a</sup> 82.0	78.9	80.4	75.3	77.9	80.3	82.9	82.7	83.7
Female	83.0	79.9	84.7	88.4	87.1	88.4	78.6	85.6	85.8	90.2	88.2	87.8	82.0	81.2	85.0	88.8	87.4	88.3
Persons	79.7	79.1	82.4	<sup>a</sup> 85.7	85.5	86.6	75.0	81.1	82.5	86.2	83.6	84.1	78.7	79.6	82.5	85.8	85.0	86.0
Concerned if friends used cannabis																		
Male	56.8	63.6	68.4	76.5	78.3	81.8	39.2	44.7	58.0	<sup>a</sup> 65.4	66.6	64.8	53.1	59.3	65.7	73.9	75.5	77.4
Female	70.4	76.6	80.8	87.2	88.0	86.5	50.1	64.1	71.4	79.7	79.6	77.8	65.8	73.6	78.3	85.4	85.9	84.3
Persons	63.4	70.0	74.1	<sup>a</sup> 81.7	83.1	84.1	44.8	54.7	64.3	72.7	73.2	71.4	59.4	66.5	71.5	79.6	80.7	80.8

<sup>a</sup> Differs slightly from 2005 ASSAD report due to rounding.



**Table 15: Inhalant use by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12-17
	(%)						
<b>Males</b>							
Lifetime	7.8	18.5	15.8	15.3	13.1	7.6	<b>13.6</b>
Last Year	5.9	11.2	10.0	9.4	7.5	2.9	<b>8.3</b>
Last Month	2.1	4.9	5.7	6.3	2.7	0.9	<b>4.1</b>
Last Week	1.3	2.4	3.5	3.2	2.0	0.9	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Females</b>							
Lifetime	29.4	18.8	18.8	17.6	12.3	6.4	<b>18.3</b>
Last Year	21.2	14.1	14.1	12.3	8.0	2.4	<b>13.0</b>
Last Month	8.0	7.8	8.2	4.7	3.6	1.6	<b>6.1</b>
Last Week	7.3	5.3	5.1	2.4	2.5	0.8	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Lifetime	18.6	18.7	17.3	16.4	12.7	7.0	<b>15.9</b>
Last Year	13.6	12.6	12.0	10.8	7.7	2.7	<b>10.6</b>
Last Month	5.1	6.3	7.0	5.5	3.2	1.3	<b>5.1</b>
Last Week	4.3	3.8	4.3	2.8	2.2	0.9	<b>3.3</b>

**Table 16: Substances inhaled by gender, 2011**

	Gender		Persons
	Male	Female	
<b>Substance</b> <sup>1, 2</sup>		(%)	
Petrol	55.3	56.7	<b>56.1</b>
Glue	37.6	43.7	<b>41.0</b>
Paint	31.6	39.3	<b>35.9</b>
Thinners	13.8	5.8	<b>9.4</b>
Butane gas	9.7	4.7	<b>6.9</b>
Other	8.8	8.4	<b>8.6</b>
Deodorant	8.3	10.3	<b>9.4</b>
Texta	4.8	6.5	<b>5.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Only asked of students who had used inhalants in the last year

<sup>2</sup> Multiple responses allowed

**Table 17: Context of inhalant use by age, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
<b>Context of inhalant use <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>(%)</b>						
<b>Use by yourself or with others?</b>							
With others	65.6	46.9	43.8	47.8	41.3	81.8	<b>49.5</b>
By myself	19.0	30.7	35.6	33.0	41.1	18.2	<b>31.6</b>
By myself and with others	15.4	22.4	20.6	19.1	17.6	0.0	<b>18.9</b>
<b>Where did you last use inhalants <sup>2</sup></b>							
On school grounds during school hours	31.9	19.5	24.2	27.4	30.0	22.7	<b>25.1</b>
At my home	47.1	29.1	19.3	18.0	21.6	22.7	<b>24.5</b>
In a car	0.0	13.3	15.1	17.7	4.1	0.0	<b>11.8</b>
At my friend's home	0.0	5.2	13.9	18.0	7.5	29.3	<b>10.7</b>
At a party	11.7	11.4	3.0	6.5	10.4	0.0	<b>7.7</b>
At a beach, park or recreation area	4.7	7.1	7.9	2.7	9.8	25.2	<b>7.2</b>
At a petrol station	4.7	10.6	6.2	7.3	5.9	0.0	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Where did you last obtain inhalants? <sup>3</sup></b>							
Friends gave it to me	6.2	21.2	25.2	21.6	25.9	43.6	<b>21.2</b>
My parent(s) gave it to me	67.5	8.4	4.5	4.0	10.8	0.0	<b>16.3</b>
From a supermarket	0.0	11.1	15.3	21.4	11.6	18.2	<b>12.4</b>
I took it from home without my parent(s) permission	0.0	15.1	14.9	10.4	12.5	0.0	<b>11.0</b>
School/Teacher(s)	10.7	7.2	3.5	11.0	6.2	0.0	<b>7.2</b>
My brother or sister gave it to me	7.1	1.1	3.5	11.1	1.1	18.2	<b>4.9</b>
From a hardware store	0.0	1.8	6.6	0.0	14.1	0.0	<b>4.0</b>
I got someone to buy it for me	0.0	3.0	2.3	2.8	1.7	20.1	<b>2.7</b>
Petrol station (I didn't buy it)	0.0	3.0	1.2	4.2	1.5	0.0	<b>2.0</b>
From a discount retailer (e.g. \$2 shop)	0.0	4.8	2.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	<b>2.0</b>
Petrol station (I bought it)	0.0	1.1	0.0	5.1	3.2	0.0	<b>1.6</b>
Found it	0.0	1.8	3.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	<b>1.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Only asked of students who had used inhalants in the last year

<sup>2</sup> Only the seven most common locations are presented

<sup>3</sup> Only the twelve most common sources are presented

**Table 18: Attitudes towards inhalants by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
(%)							
Would take inhalants from a trusted friend							
Male	2.1	6.9	6.7	4.0	3.4	1.0	4.4
Female	3.9	9.8	8.7	5.3	3.9	1.6	5.9
Persons	3.0	8.3	7.7	4.7	3.7	1.3	5.2
Good or really good experience if took inhalants							
Male	5.6	15.5	12.9	11.5	11.4	6.4	11.1
Female	7.3	11.2	14.3	10.5	9.7	15.3	11.1
Persons	6.5	13.5	13.6	11.0	10.5	11.1	11.1
A little or very dangerous to use inhalants regularly							
Male	91.1	82.7	83.5	84.8	83.5	82.0	84.7
Female	82.4	85.4	86.8	87.1	88.3	97.1	87.0
Persons	86.5	84.1	85.1	85.9	85.9	89.6	85.8

**Table 19: Trends in inhalant use, 1996–2011**

		Age (years)																	
		12–15						16–17						12–17					
		1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011
		(%)						(%)						(%)					
<b>Male</b>																			
Lifetime		24.8▲	20.5▲	19.9▲	16.8	15.4	<b>14.4</b>	16.8▲	12.8	11.8	7.2	13.3	<b>11.1</b>	23.1▲	18.8▲	17.8▲	14.6	14.9	<b>13.6</b>
Last Year		17.6▲	14.6▲	14.0▲	12.0▲	11.3	<b>9.1</b>	9.2	7.5	6.9	5.5	8.4	<b>5.8</b>	15.8▲	13.0▲	12.2▲	10.5▲	10.6▲	<b>8.3</b>
Last Month		11.1▲	8.9▲	8.2▲	7.2▲	6.6	<b>4.8</b>	4.6▲	3.8	3.2	4.0	5.7▲	<b>2.1</b>	9.7▲	7.7▲	6.9▲	6.4▲	6.4▲	<b>4.1</b>
Last Week		6.7▲	5.7▲	5.3▲	5.2▲	4.6▲	<b>2.6</b>	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.9	<b>1.6</b>	6.0▲	4.9▲	4.5▲	4.6▲	4.4▲	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Female</b>																			
Lifetime		24.6	23.3	21.1	16.3▼	16.2▼	<b>21.2</b>	16.2▲	11.0	10.8	8.1	16.0▲	<b>10.2</b>	22.7▲	20.4	18.4	14.3▼	16.1	<b>18.3</b>
Last Year		18.0	17.8	15.6	12.3▼	12.4▼	<b>15.5</b>	11.8▲	6.0	6.9	4.9	8.5	<b>6.0</b>	16.6▲	15.0	13.3	10.5▼	11.4	<b>13.0</b>
Last Month		8.8	8.9	9.0	6.8	6.8	<b>7.2</b>	2.7	1.4	3.1	2.2	3.2	<b>2.9</b>	7.4	7.1	7.4	5.7	5.9	<b>6.1</b>
Last Week		4.7	6.3	5.7	3.6	4.2	<b>5.0</b>	2.6	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.1	<b>1.9</b>	4.2	5.0	4.7	3.0	3.4	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Persons</b>																			
Lifetime		24.7▲	21.9▲	20.5▲	16.6	15.8	<b>17.7</b>	16.5▲	11.9	11.3	7.7▼	14.7▲	<b>10.7</b>	22.9▲	19.6▲	18.1▲	14.4	15.5	<b>15.9</b>
Last Year		17.8▲	16.2▲	14.7▲	12.2	11.8	<b>12.3</b>	10.6▲	6.7	6.9	5.2	8.5	<b>5.9</b>	16.2▲	14.0▲	12.7▲	10.5	11.0	<b>10.6</b>
Last Month		10.0▲	8.9▲	8.6▲	7.0	6.7	<b>6.0</b>	3.6	2.5	3.1	3.1	4.5▲	<b>2.5</b>	8.6▲	7.4▲	7.1▲	6.1	6.2	<b>5.1</b>
Last Week		5.7▲	6.0▲	5.5▲	4.4	4.4	<b>3.8</b>	2.8	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.5	<b>1.7</b>	5.1▲	4.9▲	4.6▲	3.8	3.9	<b>3.3</b>

▲ Significantly higher than 2011 at p<0.05.

▼ Significantly lower than 2011 at p<0.05.

**Table 20: Hallucinogen use by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
	(%)						
<b>Males</b>							
Lifetime	0.0	3.0	4.1	4.3	7.2	6.7	<b>4.0</b>
Last Year	0.0	2.6	2.1	3.0	5.0	6.7	<b>2.9</b>
Last Month	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.9	<b>1.2</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.0	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Females</b>							
Lifetime	0.0	0.7	2.9	4.2	2.7	11.2	<b>2.9</b>
Last Year	0.0	0.7	2.2	2.9	2.7	9.5	<b>2.4</b>
Last Month	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.7	1.8	7.2	<b>1.5</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.6	7.2	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Lifetime	0.0	1.9	3.5	4.2	4.9	8.9	<b>3.4</b>
Last Year	0.0	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.8	8.0	<b>2.6</b>
Last Month	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.9	4.5	<b>1.3</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.2	3.6	<b>0.9</b>

**Table 21: Attitudes towards hallucinogens by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
(%)							
Would take hallucinogens from a trusted friend							
Male	0.5	3.5	5.3	6.0	8.8	7.9	5.0
Female	0.7	5.9	3.8	4.0	6.8	4.5	4.2
Persons	0.6	4.6	4.5	5.1	7.8	6.1	4.6
Good or really good experience if took hallucinogens							
Male	2.2	11.3	14.7	17.3	21.6	20.3	14.0
Female	1.4	6.0	8.5	11.9	13.4	11.9	8.4
Persons	1.7	8.7	11.7	14.6	17.4	15.9	11.2
A little or very dangerous to use hallucinogens once or twice							
Male	75.3	77.1	80.6	83.5	77.9	78.1	78.9
Female	71.6	77.8	80.4	84.4	84.7	88.9	80.5
Persons	73.4	77.5	80.5	84.0	81.4	83.5	79.7
A little or very dangerous to use hallucinogens regularly							
Male	89.9	83.5	84.9	85.6	84.7	85.7	85.6
Female	88.5	84.6	87.4	88.3	88.3	96.1	88.2
Persons	89.1	84.0	86.1	86.9	86.6	90.9	86.9

**Table 22: Trends in hallucinogen use, 1996–2011**

		Age (years)																	
		12–15						16–17						12–17					
		1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011
		(%)						(%)						(%)					
<b>Male</b>																			
Lifetime		9.0▲	7.6▲	6.2▲	4.9▲	3.9	<b>2.9</b>	22.4▲	18.5▲	9.8	6.6	6.8	<b>7.0</b>	11.8▲	10.0▲	7.1▲	5.3	4.6	<b>4.0</b>
Last Year		7.0▲	5.4▲	4.4▲	3.1	2.8	<b>2.0</b>	19.5▲	14.9▲	8.2	5.7	5.3	<b>5.6</b>	9.6▲	7.5▲	5.4▲	3.7	3.4	<b>2.9</b>
Last Month		3.8▲	2.8▲	2.3▲	1.1	1.8	<b>0.9</b>	9.8▲	6.9▲	2.6	3.2	2.7	<b>2.0</b>	5.1▲	3.7▲	2.4▲	1.6	2.1	<b>1.2</b>
Last Week		2.6▲	1.7▲	1.8▲	0.9	1.4▲	<b>0.5</b>	4.5▲	3.0▲	1.2	2.4▲	1.7	<b>0.5</b>	3.0▲	2.0▲	1.6▲	1.3▲	1.5▲	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Female</b>																			
Lifetime		6.8▲	8.1▲	3.2	1.9	2.9	<b>1.9</b>	20.9▲	12.5▲	5.6	5.5	6.7	<b>5.7</b>	10.0▲	9.1▲	3.9	2.8	3.8	<b>2.9</b>
Last Year		5.6▲	6.4▲	2.3	1.3	2.4	<b>1.4</b>	17.7▲	10.1▲	4.6	4.0	4.5	<b>5.1</b>	8.4▲	7.3▲	2.9	1.9	2.9	<b>2.4</b>
Last Month		2.4▲	2.1▲	1.0	0.4	0.4	<b>0.7</b>	6.5▲	2.7	1.3▼	0.6▼	1.5	<b>3.7</b>	3.3▲	2.3	1.1	0.4▼	0.7	<b>1.5</b>
Last Week		1.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	<b>0.4</b>	2.6	1.2▼	0.5▼	0.2▼	0.7▼	<b>3.5</b>	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.2▼	0.4▼	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Persons</b>																			
Lifetime		7.9▲	7.8▲	4.8▲	3.4▲	3.4	<b>2.4</b>	21.6▲	15.4▲	7.8	6.0	6.7	<b>6.3</b>	10.9▲	9.6▲	5.6▲	4.0	4.2	<b>3.4</b>
Last Year		6.3▲	5.9▲	3.4▲	2.2	2.6▲	<b>1.7</b>	18.5▲	12.4▲	6.5	4.8	4.9	<b>5.3</b>	9.0▲	7.4▲	4.2▲	2.8	3.2	<b>2.6</b>
Last Month		3.1▲	2.5▲	1.7▲	0.8	1.2	<b>0.8</b>	8.1▲	4.8▲	2.0	1.9	2.1	<b>2.9</b>	4.2▲	3.0▲	1.8	1.0	1.4	<b>1.3</b>
Last Week		1.9▲	1.2▲	1.4▲	0.6	0.8	<b>0.5</b>	3.5	2.1	0.9▼	1.3	1.2	<b>2.0</b>	2.2▲	1.4▲	1.2	0.7	0.9	<b>0.9</b>

▲ Significantly higher than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

▼ Significantly lower than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .



**Table 23: Amphetamine use by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
	(%)						
<b>Males</b>							
Lifetime	0.0	2.3	3.5	5.9	7.4	9.3	<b>4.1</b>
Last Year	0.0	1.8	2.6	5.3	6.3	7.3	<b>3.4</b>
Last Month	0.0	0.5	1.9	2.7	3.6	4.2	<b>1.9</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.3	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.2	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Females</b>							
Lifetime	6.0	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	<b>3.7</b>
Last Year	6.0	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.3	1.9	<b>3.3</b>
Last Month	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	<b>1.3</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.9	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Lifetime	2.7	2.4	3.2	4.8	5.6	6.4	<b>3.9</b>
Last Year	2.7	2.1	2.6	4.2	4.8	4.5	<b>3.4</b>
Last Month	0.0	0.9	1.5	2.3	2.8	3.0	<b>1.6</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	<b>0.9</b>

**Table 24: Attitudes towards amphetamine by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
(%)							
Would take amphetamine from a trusted friend							
Male	1.1	3.2	5.1	6.7	8.0	7.9	5.0
Female	1.3	5.3	4.2	3.5	4.7	4.3	3.8
Persons	1.2	4.2	4.7	5.2	6.4	6.0	4.4
Good or really good experience if took amphetamine							
Male	4.3	10.8	15.2	15.0	18.7	18.0	13.2
Female	1.4	6.4	9.7	9.7	12.3	10.6	8.0
Persons	2.7	8.6	12.5	12.3	15.4	14.1	10.6
A little or very dangerous to use amphetamine once or twice							
Male	71.6	77.0	78.9	80.4	76.8	81.9	77.6
Female	73.0	76.6	81.7	82.9	83.1	88.9	80.3
Persons	72.4	76.8	80.3	81.6	80.0	85.4	78.9
A little or very dangerous to use amphetamine regularly							
Male	89.3	84.0	83.4	85.4	84.1	86.6	85.3
Female	87.8	86.0	88.4	88.5	88.8	96.1	88.6
Persons	88.5	85.0	85.9	86.9	86.5	91.4	87.0

**Table 25: Non-prescribed amphetamine-like drug use by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
	(%)						
<b>Males</b>							
Lifetime	0.5	1.3	2.4	3.5	6.7	9.3	<b>3.3</b>
Last Year	0.3	1.2	1.4	3.0	5.7	7.6	<b>2.7</b>
Last Month	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.9	2.2	4.9	<b>1.4</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.1	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Females</b>							
Lifetime	0.0	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.8	5.3	<b>2.7</b>
Last Year	0.0	1.0	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.7	<b>2.0</b>
Last Month	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.9	<b>1.1</b>
Last Week	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Lifetime	0.3	1.7	2.6	3.5	5.2	7.3	<b>3.0</b>
Last Year	0.1	1.1	2.0	3.1	4.2	5.2	<b>2.4</b>
Last Month	0.0	0.7	1.3	1.4	2.0	3.4	<b>1.3</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.9	<b>0.7</b>

**Table 26: Trends in amphetamine use, 1996–2011**

		Age (years)																	
		12-15						16-17						12-17					
		1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011
		(%)						(%)						(%)					
<b>Male</b>																			
Lifetime		5.7▲	11.9▲	10.7▲	6.6▲	4.7▲	<b>2.8</b>	10.9	24.4▲	17.4▲	13.5▲	13.9▲	<b>8.1</b>	6.8▲	14.8▲	12.4▲	8.2▲	6.9▲	<b>4.1</b>
Last Year		4.6▲	10.1▲	8.5▲	5.0▲	3.5	<b>2.4</b>	9.4	20.0▲	13.7▲	9.8	11.4▲	<b>6.6</b>	5.6▲	12.3▲	9.9▲	6.1▲	5.4▲	<b>3.4</b>
Last Month		2.0	6.2▲	4.7▲	2.2	2.5▲	<b>1.2</b>	4.8	10.0▲	6.9▲	6.0	5.8	<b>3.8</b>	2.6	7.0▲	5.3▲	3.1▲	3.3▲	<b>1.9</b>
Last Week		1.6	4.1▲	3.1▲	1.5	2.1▲	<b>0.7</b>	1.9	5.8▲	4.3▲	3.8	3.2	<b>1.8</b>	1.7	4.4▲	3.4▲	2.0▲	2.4▲	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Female</b>																			
Lifetime		5.2	10.4▲	9.6▲	6.7▲	4.5	<b>3.7</b>	9.9▲	21.0▲	21.2▲	15.3▲	12.9▲	<b>3.8</b>	6.2▲	12.9▲	12.7▲	8.8▲	6.6▲	<b>3.7</b>
Last Year		3.5	8.9▲	8.0▲	5.6▲	3.8	<b>3.5</b>	8.0▲	16.9▲	17.1▲	11.1▲	9.2▲	<b>2.8</b>	4.5▲	10.8▲	10.4▲	7.0▲	5.2▲	<b>3.3</b>
Last Month		1.9	4.4▲	4.4▲	3.4▲	1.4	<b>1.0</b>	1.2	7.1▲	8.7▲	4.5▲	5.5▲	<b>2.0</b>	1.7	5.1▲	5.5▲	3.7▲	2.4▲	<b>1.3</b>
Last Week		1.1	3.2▲	2.7▲	1.7▲	1.0	<b>0.6</b>	0.9	2.7	3.5▲	2.8	3.3▲	<b>1.0</b>	1.0	3.1▲	2.9▲	2.0▲	1.6▲	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>																			
Lifetime		5.4▲	11.2▲	10.2▲	6.6▲	4.6▲	<b>3.3</b>	10.4▲	22.7▲	19.2▲	14.4▲	13.4▲	<b>5.9</b>	6.5▲	13.9▲	12.6▲	8.5▲	6.7▲	<b>3.9</b>
Last Year		4.1	9.5▲	8.2▲	5.3▲	3.7	<b>2.9</b>	8.7▲	18.4▲	15.3▲	10.5▲	10.3▲	<b>4.7</b>	5.1▲	11.6▲	10.1▲	6.5▲	5.3▲	<b>3.4</b>
Last Month		2.0	5.3▲	4.6▲	2.8▲	2.0▲	<b>1.1</b>	3.0	8.5▲	7.7▲	5.2▲	5.7▲	<b>2.9</b>	2.2	6.1▲	5.4▲	3.4▲	2.9▲	<b>1.6</b>
Last Week		1.4	3.6▲	2.9▲	1.6▲	1.6▲	<b>0.7</b>	1.4	4.2▲	3.9▲	3.3▲	3.3▲	<b>1.4</b>	1.4	3.8▲	3.2▲	2.0▲	2.0▲	<b>0.9</b>

▲ Significantly higher than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

▼ Significantly lower than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Table 27: Steroid use without prescription by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12-17
	(%)						
<b>Males</b>							
Lifetime	0.8	3.0	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.7	<b>2.2</b>
Last Year	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.8	<b>1.2</b>
Last Month	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.9	<b>0.8</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.9	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Females</b>							
Lifetime	6.0	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.7	3.5	<b>3.0</b>
Last Year	6.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.9	<b>2.4</b>
Last Month	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.0	<b>1.0</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Lifetime	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.1	3.1	<b>2.6</b>
Last Year	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.9	<b>1.8</b>
Last Month	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.5	<b>0.9</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	<b>0.5</b>

**Table 28: Trends in steroid use, 1996–2011**

	Age (years)																	
	12–15						16–17						12-17					
	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011
	(%)						(%)						(%)					
Male																		
Lifetime	2.0	4.5▲	3.0	2.2	3.7▲	2.1	1.5	3.6	3.2	4.8	4.9	2.6	1.9	4.3▲	3.1	2.8	4.0▲	2.2
Last Year	1.2	2.4▲	2.3▲	1.4	2.7▲	1.0	1.2	2.5	1.7	4.1▲	4.4▲	1.6	1.2	2.4▲	2.2▲	2.0▲	3.1▲	1.2
Last Month	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.7	2.2▲	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	3.0▲	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.0▲	0.8
Last Week	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	2.2▲	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1▲	0.9	1.9▲	0.5
Female																		
Lifetime	0.8▼	2.4	2.9	2.1	2.9	3.2	0.3▼	0.3▼	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.4	0.7▼	1.9▼	2.4	1.9▼	2.6	3.0
Last Year	0.3▼	1.5▼	1.8	1.5▼	1.7	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.3▼	1.2▼	1.5	1.3▼	1.6	2.4
Last Month	0.2▼	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2▼	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0
Last Week	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
Persons																		
Lifetime	1.4▼	3.5	3.0	2.1	3.3	2.7	0.9▼	1.9	2.2	3.0	3.4	2.5	1.3▼	3.1	2.8	2.3	3.3	2.6
Last Year	0.7▼	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.8	1.5	0.7▼	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.8
Last Month	0.4▼	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.4▼	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9
Last Week	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.3▲	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.5▲	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.0▲	0.7	1.2▲	0.5

▲ Significantly higher than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

▼ Significantly lower than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Table 29: Heroin and other opioid use for non-medical purposes by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
	(%)						
Males							
Lifetime	13.8	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.8	3.7
Last Year	13.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.8	3.1
Last Month	13.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.9	2.6
Last Week	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3
Females							
Lifetime	0.0	1.6	2.4	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.4
Last Year	0.0	1.0	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.1
Last Month	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4
Last Week	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Persons							
Lifetime	6.4	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.5
Last Year	6.3	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.3	2.1
Last Month	6.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.5
Last Week	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2

Note: Fewer than five 12 year old students reported using heroin and other opioids, however due to weighting applied to the data overall prevalence over-estimated.

**Table 30: Attitudes towards heroin by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
(%)							
Would take heroin from a trusted friend							
Male	0.5	2.3	4.2	3.7	2.8	2.1	2.7
Female	0.7	4.6	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.4	2.1
Persons	0.6	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.4
Good or really good experience if took heroin							
Male	4.7	9.8	11.3	10.4	14.8	14.2	10.5
Female	1.4	3.1	6.1	7.8	7.8	7.0	5.3
Persons	2.9	6.5	8.8	9.1	11.2	10.4	7.9
A little or very dangerous to use heroin once or twice							
Male	74.7	79.7	83.6	85.8	81.6	84.6	81.6
Female	78.3	83.7	84.3	85.5	84.8	90.5	84.0
Persons	76.6	81.7	83.9	85.6	83.2	87.6	82.8
A little or very dangerous to use heroin regularly							
Male	91.4	84.0	85.7	86.0	85.2	83.9	86.1
Female	89.2	88.5	88.4	89.2	89.6	95.2	89.5
Persons	90.2	86.2	87.0	87.6	87.4	89.5	87.8



**Table 31: Trends in heroin and other opioid use, 1996–2011**

		Age (years)																	
		12–15						16–17						12–17					
		1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011
		(%)						(%)						(%)					
<b>Male</b>																			
Lifetime		3.8	3.9	3.1	2.2▼	2.7▼	<b>4.3</b>	4.4▲	6.0▲	3.0	3.8	3.5	<b>1.9</b>	3.9	4.4	3.1	2.6	2.9	<b>3.7</b>
Last Year		1.9▼	3.0	2.0▼	1.7▼	1.9▼	<b>3.6</b>	2.9	4.1▲	2.6	3.6	2.9	<b>1.7</b>	2.1	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	<b>3.1</b>
Last Month		1.0▼	1.6▼	1.4▼	1.0▼	1.5▼	<b>3.3</b>	1.0	3.1▲	1.1	2.3	1.5	<b>0.8</b>	1.0▼	1.9	1.3▼	1.3▼	1.5▼	<b>2.6</b>
Last Week		0.9▲	1.3▲	1.1▲	0.7	1.3▲	<b>0.2</b>	0.5	1.8	0.7	1.6	1.1	<b>0.5</b>	0.8	1.4▲	1.0▲	0.9▲	1.2▲	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Female</b>																			
Lifetime		3.4▲	3.2▲	2.8▲	1.6	1.8	<b>1.5</b>	3.3▲	2.5	2.6	1.6	3.0	<b>1.2</b>	3.4▲	3.0▲	2.8▲	1.6	2.1	<b>1.4</b>
Last Year		2.0	2.5▲	1.5	0.9	1.1	<b>1.1</b>	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.4	2.2	<b>1.2</b>	2.1▲	2.4▲	1.6	1.0	1.4	<b>1.1</b>
Last Month		0.6	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	<b>0.5</b>	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	<b>0.1</b>	0.8	1.1▲	0.6	0.3	0.4	<b>0.4</b>
Last Week		0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	<b>0.3</b>	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	<b>0.0</b>	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Persons</b>																			
Lifetime		3.6	3.5	3.0	1.9▼	2.3	<b>2.9</b>	3.9▲	4.2▲	2.8▲	2.7	3.3▲	<b>1.5</b>	3.6▲	3.7▲	2.9	2.1	2.5	<b>2.5</b>
Last Year		1.9	2.7	1.7	1.3▼	1.5▼	<b>2.3</b>	2.6	3.2▲	2.3	2.4	2.5	<b>1.4</b>	2.1	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	<b>2.1</b>
Last Month		0.8▼	1.4	1.0▼	0.6▼	1.0▼	<b>1.9</b>	1.1	1.9▲	0.9	1.4	0.9	<b>0.5</b>	0.9▼	1.5	1.0▼	0.8▼	1.0▼	<b>1.5</b>
Last Week		0.7▲	1.0▲	0.8▲	0.4	0.8▲	<b>0.3</b>	0.3	1.1▲	0.6	0.8	0.7	<b>0.2</b>	0.6▲	1.0▲	0.8▲	0.5	0.8▲	<b>0.2</b>

▲ Significantly higher than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

▼ Significantly lower than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Table 32: Cocaine use by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
	(%)						
<b>Males</b>							
Lifetime	0.0	1.1	2.7	1.4	3.5	0.9	<b>1.7</b>
Last Year	0.0	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.7	0.9	<b>1.2</b>
Last Month	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.9	<b>0.5</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Females</b>							
Lifetime	0.0	0.9	2.5	2.2	2.7	0.8	<b>1.6</b>
Last Year	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.1	1.8	0.8	<b>1.0</b>
Last Month	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.8	<b>0.5</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.8	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Lifetime	0.0	1.0	2.6	1.8	3.1	0.9	<b>1.6</b>
Last Year	0.0	0.6	2.1	1.0	1.7	0.9	<b>1.1</b>
Last Month	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	<b>0.5</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	<b>0.3</b>

**Table 33: Attitudes towards cocaine by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
(%)							
Would take cocaine from a trusted friend							
Male	0.5	3.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	1.9	3.7
Female	1.3	5.0	3.9	2.7	2.1	5.3	3.2
Persons	0.9	4.2	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.5
Good or really good experience if took cocaine							
Male	3.1	10.3	15.3	14.4	17.5	18.2	12.7
Female	1.4	4.3	7.2	9.2	9.7	18.1	7.3
Persons	2.2	7.4	11.2	11.8	13.5	18.1	10.0
A little or very dangerous to try cocaine once or twice							
Male	77.2	79.2	80.9	85.0	80.3	79.9	80.6
Female	86.4	80.4	84.2	85.7	83.7	88.9	84.5
Persons	82.1	79.8	82.5	85.4	82.1	84.4	82.6
A little or very dangerous to use cocaine regularly							
Male	92.0	86.0	85.9	87.0	85.4	81.1	86.6
Female	89.9	87.0	89.0	90.1	89.0	96.1	89.6
Persons	90.9	86.5	87.4	88.5	87.2	88.6	88.1

**Table 34: Trends in cocaine use, 1996–2011**

	Age (years)																	
	12–15						16–17						12–17					
	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011
	(%)						(%)						(%)					
<b>Male</b>																		
Lifetime	3.2▲	4.3▲	3.7▲	3.1▲	2.6▲	<b>1.4</b>	4.3	5.4▲	5.2▲	4.8	5.1	<b>2.6</b>	3.4▲	4.5▲	4.1▲	3.5▲	3.2▲	<b>1.7</b>
Last Year	1.8	3.2▲	3.1▲	2.3▲	2.4▲	<b>1.1</b>	3.0	4.5▲	3.7▲	3.4	3.8▲	<b>1.4</b>	2.0	3.5▲	3.2▲	2.6▲	2.8▲	<b>1.2</b>
Last Month	1.2▲	1.3▲	1.4▲	1.4▲	1.4▲	<b>0.4</b>	0.7	2.2	1.8	2.6	2.4	<b>1.0</b>	1.1	1.5▲	1.5▲	1.7▲	1.7▲	<b>0.5</b>
Last Week	1.1▲	1.1▲	1.2▲	1.3▲	1.0▲	<b>0.2</b>	0.3	2.0	0.9	2.1▲	1.3	<b>0.4</b>	1.0▲	1.3▲	1.1▲	1.5▲	1.1▲	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Female</b>																		
Lifetime	3.1▲	3.4▲	3.3▲	2.4	1.8	<b>1.4</b>	2.8	2.1	3.4	3.9	3.2	<b>2.1</b>	3.0▲	3.1▲	3.4▲	2.8▲	2.1	<b>1.6</b>
Last Year	2.2▲	2.9▲	2.4▲	2.0▲	1.1	<b>0.9</b>	1.0	1.7	2.8	2.7	2.3	<b>1.5</b>	2.0▲	2.6▲	2.5▲	2.2▲	1.4	<b>1.0</b>
Last Month	1.1	1.2▲	1.1	0.6	0.6	<b>0.4</b>	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.5	<b>0.5</b>	0.9	1.0	1.2▲	0.6	0.6	<b>0.5</b>
Last Week	0.9▲	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	<b>0.2</b>	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	<b>0.3</b>	0.8▲	0.4	0.9▲	0.3	0.3	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Persons</b>																		
Lifetime	3.2▲	3.9▲	3.5▲	2.8▲	2.2▲	<b>1.4</b>	3.5	3.7	4.3▲	4.3▲	4.1▲	<b>2.3</b>	3.2▲	3.8▲	3.8▲	3.1▲	2.7▲	<b>1.6</b>
Last Year	2.0▲	3.0▲	2.8▲	2.2▲	1.8▲	<b>1.0</b>	2.0	3.1▲	3.3▲	3.1▲	3.0▲	<b>1.4</b>	2.0▲	3.0▲	2.9▲	2.4▲	2.1▲	<b>1.1</b>
Last Month	1.2▲	1.3▲	1.3▲	1.0▲	1.0▲	<b>0.4</b>	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	<b>0.8</b>	1.0▲	1.3▲	1.4▲	1.2▲	1.1▲	<b>0.5</b>
Last Week	1.0▲	0.8▲	1.0▲	0.8▲	0.7▲	<b>0.2</b>	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	<b>0.3</b>	0.9▲	0.9▲	1.0▲	0.9▲	0.7▲	<b>0.3</b>

▲ Significantly higher than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

▼ Significantly lower than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Table 35: Ecstasy use by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12-17
	(%)						
<b>Males</b>							
Lifetime	0.4	1.0	2.9	3.3	5.3	5.3	<b>2.9</b>
Last Year	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.8	4.2	3.2	<b>2.2</b>
Last Month	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	2.3	1.0	<b>0.8</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.0	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Females</b>							
Lifetime	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.5	2.2	5.2	<b>2.3</b>
Last Year	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.0	2.2	0.9	<b>1.8</b>
Last Month	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.9	<b>0.8</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.9	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Lifetime	0.2	0.5	3.0	3.9	3.7	5.2	<b>2.6</b>
Last Year	0.0	0.5	2.4	3.4	3.2	2.1	<b>2.0</b>
Last Month	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	<b>0.8</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	<b>0.5</b>

**Table 36: Attitudes towards ecstasy by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
(%)							
Would take ecstasy from a trusted friend							
Male	1.3	2.6	5.2	5.5	6.5	5.0	4.3
Female	1.3	5.2	5.0	5.5	6.6	5.3	4.7
Persons	1.3	3.9	5.1	5.5	6.5	5.1	4.5
Good or really good experience if took ecstasy							
Male	3.1	9.4	15.0	15.4	22.0	16.9	13.3
Female	1.4	6.7	9.7	12.9	14.5	14.1	9.4
Persons	2.2	8.1	12.4	14.2	18.1	15.4	11.3
A little or very dangerous to try ecstasy once or twice							
Male	73.2	78.1	80.3	83.6	80.1	82.6	79.5
Female	78.4	77.9	81.7	85.3	83.9	89.9	82.2
Persons	76.0	78.0	81.0	84.4	82.0	86.3	80.8
A little or very dangerous to take ecstasy regularly							
Male	90.8	83.9	85.2	86.4	84.7	80.9	85.6
Female	89.9	86.8	87.3	90.1	88.5	95.2	89.1
Persons	90.3	85.3	86.2	88.2	86.6	88.1	87.4

**Table 37: Trends in ecstasy use, 1996–2011**

	Age (years)																	
	12–15						16–17						12–17					
	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011
	(%)						(%)						(%)					
<b>Male</b>																		
Lifetime	3.4▲	5.0▲	4.7▲	3.2	3.8▲	<b>2.0</b>	7.4	12.3▲	7.4	6.3	7.0	<b>5.3</b>	4.3▲	6.7▲	5.4▲	3.9	4.6▲	<b>2.9</b>
Last Year	2.5	3.4▲	3.2▲	2.7	3.2▲	<b>1.5</b>	6.7	10.3▲	6.6	5.2	7.0	<b>3.9</b>	3.4▲	5.0▲	4.1▲	3.3▲	4.1▲	<b>2.2</b>
Last Month	1.3▲	2.2▲	1.8▲	1.1	2.4▲	<b>0.5</b>	3.0	5.4▲	3.4	2.3	3.7	<b>1.8</b>	1.6▲	2.9▲	2.3▲	1.4	2.8▲	<b>0.8</b>
Last Week	0.9▲	1.1▲	1.4▲	0.7	1.2▲	<b>0.2</b>	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	<b>0.8</b>	1.1▲	1.3▲	1.5▲	0.9	1.4▲	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Female</b>																		
Lifetime	3.1	4.8▲	3.7▲	2.7	3.5▲	<b>2.0</b>	6.6▲	7.8▲	8.0▲	6.9▲	9.9▲	<b>3.3</b>	3.9▲	5.5▲	4.8▲	3.7▲	5.1▲	<b>2.3</b>
Last Year	1.9	4.3▲	3.2▲	2.2	2.9	<b>1.8</b>	5.7▲	7.4▲	6.3▲	5.7▲	9.0▲	<b>1.8</b>	2.8▲	5.0▲	4.1▲	3.1▲	4.5▲	<b>1.8</b>
Last Month	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	<b>0.8</b>	0.8	3.5▲	2.9▲	2.0	4.5▲	<b>0.8</b>	1.0	1.9▲	1.9▲	1.5	2.1▲	<b>0.8</b>
Last Week	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	<b>0.7</b>	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.8	<b>0.5</b>	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.3	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Persons</b>																		
Lifetime	3.3▲	4.9▲	4.2▲	3.0▲	3.6▲	<b>2.0</b>	7.0▲	10.0▲	7.7▲	6.6▲	8.5▲	<b>4.3</b>	4.1▲	6.1▲	5.1▲	3.8▲	4.8▲	<b>2.6</b>
Last Year	2.2	3.9▲	3.2▲	2.5	3.1▲	<b>1.7</b>	6.2▲	8.8▲	6.5▲	5.5▲	8.0▲	<b>2.8</b>	3.1▲	5.0▲	4.1▲	3.2▲	4.3▲	<b>2.0</b>
Last Month	1.2	1.8▲	1.7▲	1.2	1.9▲	<b>0.6</b>	1.8	4.4▲	3.2▲	2.1	4.1▲	<b>1.3</b>	1.3	2.4▲	2.1▲	1.4▲	2.4▲	<b>0.8</b>
Last Week	0.6	1.0▲	1.0▲	0.7	1.2▲	<b>0.4</b>	1.2	2.0▲	1.2	1.1	1.9▲	<b>0.6</b>	0.8	1.2▲	1.1▲	0.8	1.3▲	<b>0.5</b>

▲ Significantly higher than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

▼ Significantly lower than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Table 38: Injecting drug use by age and gender, 2011**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12–17
	(%)						
<b>Males</b>							
Lifetime	1.6	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.1	1.8	<b>2.5</b>
Last Year	0.8	2.8	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.8	<b>1.8</b>
Last Month	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.8	<b>0.7</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.8	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Females</b>							
Lifetime	5.7	3.0	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.9	<b>3.1</b>
Last Year	5.0	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.8	<b>2.4</b>
Last Month	5.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.8	<b>1.8</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.0	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Lifetime	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	<b>2.8</b>
Last Year	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	<b>2.1</b>
Last Month	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.8	<b>1.2</b>
Last Week	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.4	<b>0.6</b>



**Table 39: Trends in injecting drug use, 1996–2011**

	Age (years)																	
	12–15						16–17						12–17					
	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011
	(%)						(%)						(%)					
<b>Male</b>																		
Lifetime	6.7▲	6.3▲	4.7▲	4.4▲	3.2	<b>2.6</b>	4.3	6.0▲	3.6	3.0	5.2▲	<b>2.0</b>	6.2▲	6.2▲	4.4▲	4.1▲	3.6	<b>2.5</b>
Last Year	4.4▲	4.2▲	3.6▲	3.2	2.0	<b>2.0</b>	2.5	4.5▲	3.2	2.9	3.9▲	<b>1.4</b>	4.0▲	4.3▲	3.5▲	3.1▲	2.4	<b>1.8</b>
Last Month	2.9▲	2.8▲	2.7▲	1.5▲	1.5▲	<b>0.5</b>	2.2	3.9▲	2.0	2.3	3.6▲	<b>1.2</b>	2.7▲	3.0▲	2.5▲	1.7▲	2.0▲	<b>0.7</b>
Last Week	1.6▲	1.8▲	1.5▲	1.2▲	0.8	<b>0.3</b>	1.9	3.0	1.5	1.9	3.0	<b>1.1</b>	1.6▲	2.1▲	1.5▲	1.4▲	1.3▲	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Female</b>																		
Lifetime	4.5	5.2▲	3.2	2.1	2.0	<b>3.3</b>	2.7	2.3	2.5	1.8	3.6	<b>2.5</b>	4.1	4.5	3.0	2.0▼	2.4	<b>3.1</b>
Last Year	2.6	4.5▲	2.4	1.3▼	1.3	<b>2.4</b>	1.2	1.8	2.1	0.9	2.6	<b>2.2</b>	2.3	3.9▲	2.3	1.2▼	1.7	<b>2.4</b>
Last Month	1.4	2.4	1.0	0.2▼	1.0	<b>1.8</b>	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.3	<b>1.5</b>	1.3	2.0	1.0	0.3▼	1.1	<b>1.8</b>
Last Week	0.8	1.3▲	0.7	0.2	0.2	<b>0.4</b>	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	<b>1.0</b>	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Persons</b>																		
Lifetime	5.6▲	5.8▲	4.0	3.3	2.6	<b>2.9</b>	3.4	4.1▲	3.1	2.4	4.4▲	<b>2.3</b>	5.1▲	5.4▲	3.8▲	3.0	3.0	<b>2.8</b>
Last Year	3.5▲	4.4▲	3.1	2.3	1.7	<b>2.2</b>	1.8	3.1	2.7	1.9	3.3	<b>1.8</b>	3.2▲	4.1▲	3.0▲	2.2	2.0	<b>2.1</b>
Last Month	2.2▲	2.6▲	1.9	0.8	1.3	<b>1.2</b>	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.4	2.4	<b>1.4</b>	2.0▲	2.5▲	1.8	1.0	1.5	<b>1.2</b>
Last Week	1.2▲	1.5▲	1.1▲	0.7	0.5	<b>0.4</b>	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.8	<b>1.0</b>	1.2▲	1.5▲	1.1▲	0.8	0.8	<b>0.6</b>

▲ Significantly higher than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

▼ Significantly lower than 2011 at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Table 40: Use of any other drug on the same occasion of using cannabis, amphetamine, hallucinogens and ecstasy in the last year in 12-17 year olds, 2011**

	Substance			
	Cannabis	Amphetamine	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens
Substance used on the same occasion	(%)			
Alcohol	62.8	55.7	23.8	61.8
Tobacco	37.9	30.5	14.2	32.5
Cannabis	n/a	24.4	13.2	28.5
Hallucinogens	5.6	9.9	5.9	n/a
Amphetamine	5.5	n/a	3.7	8.0
Ecstasy	4.3	8.2	n/a	6.7
Analgesics	8.5	11.3	10.7	12.5
Sedatives	2.2	3.8	2.3	7.8
Other specified	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0
<b>No other substance</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>

**Table 41: Recall of lessons about illegal drugs at school by age and gender, 2010**

	Age (years)						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12-17
At least part of a lesson on illegal drugs	(%)						
Male	60.7	65.4	78.6	87.0	86.4	78.6	<b>75.4</b>
Female	60.6	65.5	78.7	85.8	87.6	75.3	<b>75.3</b>
Persons	60.7	65.5	78.6	86.4	87.0	77.0	<b>75.3</b>



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