

Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland

Bulletin 2

2002/2003 Drug Prevalence Survey: Health Board (Ireland) & Health and Social Services Board (Northern Ireland) Results (Revised)

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This bulletin presents key findings at a local level from the first drug prevalence survey of households to be carried out in both Ireland and Northern Ireland. The survey sampled a representative number of people aged between 15 and 64 during late 2002 and early 2003. The survey was undertaken by MORI MRC according to standards set by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). This bulletin contains revised results (June 2005) relating to drug prevalence on a lifetime (ever-used), last year (recent use), and last month (current use) basis for illegal and other drugs including alcohol and tobacco for each Health Board (HB) in Ireland and Health and Social Services Board (HSSB) in Northern Ireland.

Key Findings

- Lifetime illegal drug prevalence varied between 11% and 30% across HB and HSSB areas.
- There was almost a threefold difference, ranging from 3% to 8%, across HB and HSSB areas in the rates for recent illegal drug use.
- Current illegal drug use rates ranged between 0.2% and 5% across areas.
- Prevalence rates (lifetime, recent, and current) tended to be higher in the east of both Ireland and Northern Ireland than elsewhere.
- Cannabis was the main illegal drug used on a lifetime, recent, and current basis in all HB and HSSB areas.
- Prevalence rates for other illegal drugs were considerably lower than for cannabis across all areas and for all periods (lifetime, recent, and current use).
- In the HSSB areas, ecstasy was the most commonly reported illegal drug used in the last year, after cannabis.
- In HB areas, cocaine and ecstasy were the most commonly reported illegal drugs used in the last year, after cannabis.
- The profile of illegal drug users was similar between areas – generally prevalence rates were higher amongst men and young people.
- Prevalence rates for sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants were higher amongst older people and women in most areas.
- Current alcohol prevalence rates varied between 64% and 81% across HB and HSSB areas. Rates of current use were higher among males than females. In general, younger adults reported higher rates of current use.
- Current tobacco prevalence rates ranged from 29% to 41% in HB and HSSB areas. Rates of lifetime and current use were generally higher among males than females although in a number of areas this position was reversed. Younger adults in all areas reported higher rates of current use.

Introduction

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

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

Following open tender, the contract for conducting the survey was awarded to MORI MRC.

Methodology

The questionnaire and methodology for this survey were based on best practice guidelines drawn up by the EMCDDA. The questionnaires were administered through face-to-face interviews with respondents aged between 15-64 normally resident in households in Ireland and Northern Ireland. Thus persons outside these age ranges, or who do not normally reside in private households, have not been included in the survey. This approach is commonly used throughout the EU and because of the exclusion of those living in institutions (for example, prisons, nursing homes) this type of prevalence survey is usually known as a **general population survey**.

Fieldwork for the survey was carried out between October 2002 and April 2003 and the final achieved sample was 8,434 (4,918 in Ireland and 3,516 in Northern Ireland). The response rate for the survey was 70% in Ireland and 63% in Northern Ireland. The sample was weighted by gender, age, Health Board in Ireland and Health and Social Services Board area in Northern Ireland, to maximise its representativeness of the general population.

Details of the methodology have been summarised in a paper published on the websites of the NACD (<http://www.nacd.ie/>) and the DHSSPS (<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/>) and a comprehensive technical report containing copies of the questionnaires used in both jurisdictions will be published separately.

Please Note

- Prevalence rates for "any illegal drugs" refers to the reported use of one or more of the following: amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers or solvents – see table footnotes.

What is Prevalence?

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

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

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

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

- Questions relating to anabolic steroids and Nubain® were asked only in Northern Ireland. To maintain comparability of overall illegal drug prevalence rates between Ireland and Northern Ireland, these drugs are not included in the calculation of the prevalence rates for "any illegal drugs".

The drugs included under "other opiates" differed between Ireland and Northern Ireland – for full details see the footnotes to the tables. Consequently, it is not appropriate to compare the prevalence of "other opiates" between the two jurisdictions.

Understanding the Results in this Bulletin

Initial results from the Drug Prevalence Survey were published in Bulletin 1 (October 2003, revised June 2005), which gave lifetime, last year, and last month prevalence rates for key drugs for the Island of Ireland, Ireland, and Northern Ireland. This bulletin contains comparable information for Ireland and its constituent Health Boards and Northern Ireland and its constituent Health and Social Services Boards. Prevalence rates for alcohol and tobacco (and, relating to Northern Ireland only, for anabolic steroids and Nubain®) have also been included in the tables. Results are given for all respondents from each area, and are also presented by gender and by age (younger adults aged 15-34 and older adults aged 35-64).

Readers should note that the total sample size for each group is given at the head of each column. As in all sample surveys, the greater the sample size the more statistically reliable are the results. Some of the differences in prevalence rates in the tables will be attributable to natural sample variations. Detailed confidence intervals for all of the figures contained in this bulletin will be posted on the websites of the NACD and DHSSPS in due course.

Where no reported use is stated this indicates that no respondent in the survey reported use of a particular drug. It does not mean that there was no use of that drug in the area, although it is indicative of low levels of use.

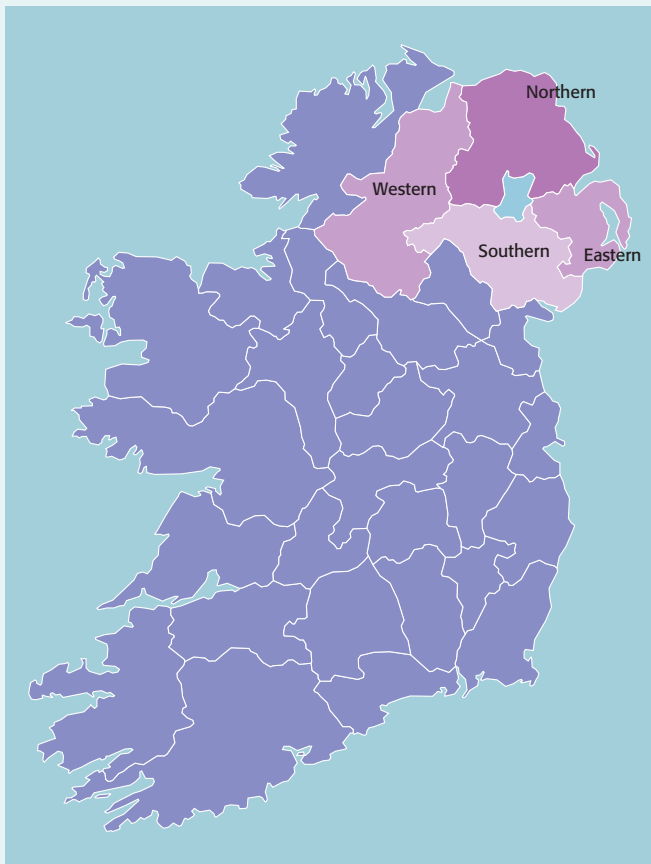
A brief description of the key results in the four Health and Social Services Board areas in Northern Ireland (see Map 1, page 4) and in the ten Health Board areas in Ireland (see Map 2, page 7) are given below. The following overall patterns were noted:

- There was considerable variation in prevalence rates between areas over lifetime, last year, and last month periods. In general, prevalence rates varied more by area in Ireland than in Northern Ireland and tended to be highest in eastern areas of both Ireland and Northern Ireland. It is not possible to definitively attribute factors associated with these variations at this stage. However, findings from other drug prevalence surveys suggest drug use tends to be higher in more urbanised areas than in rural areas. These differences will be explored in a later bulletin.
- The highest lifetime rate of illegal drug use recorded across both jurisdictions was 30% and the lowest was 11%. Recent illegal drug use ranged between 3% and 8% and current use between 0.2% and 5%. This means that estimates of current drug use range from 1 person in 500 (0.2%) currently using illegal drugs in one area and up to 1 person in 20 (5%) currently using illegal drugs in another area.
- In all areas, cannabis was by far the main illegal drug used on a lifetime, recent, and current basis with at least twice the prevalence rate of the next most commonly used illegal drug. In relation to current use, cannabis prevalence rates in all areas were at least three times higher than the prevalence rate for the next most commonly used illegal drug. Lifetime cannabis prevalence rates across areas varied from 9% to 27%; recent use from 2% to 8%; and current use from 0.2% to 5%.
- All other illegal drugs had lower prevalence rates than cannabis. For example, the highest prevalence rate for recent use of ecstasy and cocaine was 2% compared to 8% for cannabis. In most areas there were no reports of heroin and crack use by those surveyed. This does not mean that there was no heroin or crack use in these areas although it is indicative of low levels of use.
- Although drug use varied considerably between different areas, the profile of illegal drug users showed a great deal of consistency – prevalence rates for lifetime, recent and current use were higher amongst men than women and higher amongst young people than older people.
- Prevalence rates for other drugs such as sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, were higher amongst older people and women in most areas. Lifetime use of sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants ranged from 6% to 23% (although most areas had prevalence rates in excess of 10%); recent use varied between 2% and 14%; and current use between 2% and 10%.
- Current alcohol prevalence rates varied between 64% and 81% across HB and HSSB areas. Rates of current use were higher among males than females. In general, younger adults reported higher rates of current use, however, in a small number of HB and HSSB areas older adults reported higher rates.
- Current tobacco prevalence rates ranged from 29% to 41% in HB and HSSB areas. Rates of lifetime and current use were generally higher among males than females although in a number of areas this position was reversed. While older adults generally had higher lifetime prevalence rates, younger adults in all areas reported higher rates of current use.

Northern Ireland – Results by Health and Social Services Board

Prevalence rates for Northern Ireland are given in Table 1.

**Map 1: Northern Ireland –
Health and Social Services Board Areas**



Eastern Health and Social Services Board (EHSSB)

(see Table 2)

Any illegal drugs

Over one fifth (22%) of respondents reported ever having taken an illegal drug, 7% had done so in the previous year and 4% in the previous month. Each of these rates was higher than the corresponding Northern Ireland figure. Males were more likely to report current use of illegal drugs (7%) than females (1%) and young adults aged 15-34 had higher current usage rates (7%) than their older counterparts (1%).

Cannabis

Cannabis was the most commonly used illegal drug, with nearly one fifth (19%) of respondents reporting ever having taken it. Six per cent had taken it in the previous year and 3% in the previous month.

Other illegal drugs

Apart from cannabis, the highest levels of lifetime use were recorded for ecstasy (7%); poppers (6%); amphetamines and LSD (each 5%); magic mushrooms (4%); and solvents and cocaine (each 2%). The lifetime prevalence of all other illegal drugs was less than 1% – anabolic steroids (0.8%); and heroin and crack (each 0.1%).

In the past year, ecstasy (2%) and amphetamines (1%) were the main drugs reported other than cannabis. In the month prior to the survey, ecstasy (0.5%) was the most frequently reported illegal drug used apart from cannabis.

Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

Twenty two per cent of respondents reported ever using sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, 13% had done so in the previous year and 10% in the previous month. Rates were higher amongst female respondents (13% used in the previous month) than males (7%). Older adults reported a higher last month prevalence rate (13%) than younger adults (6%).

Alcohol

Ninety one per cent of the respondents in the EHSSB area reported that they had ever taken an alcoholic drink, 82% had done so in the previous year and 72% in the previous month. Males (79%) were more likely to report current drinking than females (66%), and both these rates were slightly in excess of the corresponding Northern Ireland figures. Young adults and older adults had similar current drinking prevalence rates (72%).

Tobacco

Fifty nine per cent of respondents reported ever smoking tobacco, 40% had done so in the previous year and 37% in the previous month. Although male respondents were more likely to report ever having smoked than females, current prevalence rates for female respondents (38%) were slightly higher than for male respondents (36%). Young adults were also slightly more likely to report current smoking than their older counterparts.

Northern Health and Social Services Board (NHSSB)

(see Table 3)

Any illegal drugs

Nearly one fifth (18%) of respondents reported ever having taken an illegal drug, 6% had done so in the previous year and 4% in the previous month. Lifetime prevalence was lower than the corresponding Northern Ireland figure, and last month prevalence slightly higher. Males were more likely to report current use of illegal drugs (7%) than were females (1%) and young adults aged 15-34 reported higher current usage rates (7%) than their older counterparts (1%).

Cannabis

Cannabis was the most commonly used illegal drug, with around one in seven (14%) of respondents reporting ever having taken it. Five per cent had taken it in the previous year and 3% in the previous month.

Other illegal drugs

Other than cannabis, the highest levels of lifetime use were recorded for poppers (7%); ecstasy (6%); magic mushrooms and LSD (each 5%); amphetamines (4%); and solvents (3%). The lifetime prevalence of all other illegal drugs was 1% or lower – cocaine (1%); crack (0.3%); heroin (0.4%); anabolic steroids (0.2%); and Nubain® (0.1%).

In the year prior to the survey, ecstasy (2%) was the main drug reported other than cannabis – no other drug had a last year prevalence rate exceeding 1%. In the month prior to the survey, ecstasy (1%) was again the most frequently reported illegal drug used apart from cannabis: there was little or no reported use by respondents of illegal drugs other than cannabis or ecstasy.

Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

Twenty three per cent of respondents reported ever using sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, 14% had done so in the previous year and 10% in the previous month. Rates were higher amongst female respondents (14% used in the previous month) than males (7%). Older adults had higher last month prevalence (14%) than younger adults (6%).

Alcohol

Eighty six per cent of the respondents in the NHSSB area reported that they had ever taken an alcoholic drink, 77% had done so in the previous year and 65% in the previous month. Although males (68%) were more likely to report current drinking than females (61%), male current drinking prevalence was lower than for males in Northern Ireland as a whole (73%). Current drinking prevalence was slightly higher for younger adults (65%) than for older adults (64%).

Tobacco

Fifty five per cent of respondents reported ever smoking tobacco, 38% had done so in the previous year and 35% in the previous month. Male respondents were more likely to report ever having smoked than females, and were also slightly more likely to report current smoking (36%) than females (35%). More young adults reported current smoking than their older counterparts.

Southern Health and Social Services Board (SHSSB)

(see Table 4)

Any illegal drugs

Nearly one fifth (19%) of respondents reported ever having taken an illegal drug, 5% had done so in the previous year and 2% in the previous month. These rates are slightly lower than the corresponding Northern Ireland prevalence rates. Males were more likely to report current use of illegal drugs (3%) than females (1%) and young adults aged 15-34 had higher current usage rates (4%) than their older counterparts (0.5%).

Cannabis

Cannabis was the most commonly used illegal drug, with around one in six (16%) of respondents reporting ever having taken it. Four per cent had taken it in the previous year and 2% in the previous month.

Other illegal drugs

Other than cannabis, the highest levels of lifetime use were recorded for LSD, solvents, ecstasy, poppers, and magic mushrooms (each 3%); amphetamines (2%); cocaine (1%); and anabolic steroids (0.4%). No respondents reported taking crack, heroin, or Nubain®.

In the year prior to the survey, no illegal drug other than cannabis had a prevalence rate exceeding 1%.

Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

Twenty one per cent of respondents reported ever using sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, 11% had done so in the previous year and 9% in the previous month. Rates were higher amongst female respondents (11% used in the previous month) than males (7%). Older adults (13%) showed higher current prevalence rates than younger adults (3%) – the current prevalence rate amongst young adults is lower than the corresponding Northern Ireland figure of 5%.

Alcohol

Eighty six per cent of the respondents in the SHSSB area reported that they had ever taken an alcoholic drink, 76% had done so in the previous year and 64% in the previous month. Males (70%) were more likely to report current drinking than females (59%), and both these rates were slightly lower than the corresponding Northern Ireland figures. Young adults (72%) reported considerably higher current drinking than older adults (59%).

Tobacco

Fifty seven per cent of respondents reported ever smoking tobacco, 39% had done so in the previous year and 35% in the previous month. Male respondents were more likely to report ever having smoked than females, and the current prevalence rate for males (37%) was slightly higher than for females (33%).

Western Health and Social Services Board (WHSSB)

(see Table 5)

Any illegal drugs

Nearly one fifth (19%) of respondents reported ever having taken an illegal drug, 6% had done so in the previous year and 3% in the previous month. Lifetime, last year and last month prevalence rates were slightly lower than the corresponding Northern Ireland figures. Males were more likely to report current use of illegal drugs (5%) than females (1%) and young adults aged 15-34 had higher current usage rates (5%) than their older counterparts (1%).

Cannabis

Cannabis was the most commonly used illegal drug, with around one in six (16%) of respondents reporting ever having taken it. Five per cent had taken it in the previous year and 3% in the previous month.

Other illegal drugs

Other than cannabis, the highest levels of lifetime use were recorded for ecstasy and magic mushrooms (each 5%); poppers, LSD, amphetamines, and solvents (each 4%); anabolic steroids (2%); and cocaine (2%). The lifetime prevalence of all other illegal drugs was lower than 1% – crack (0.9%); heroin (0.4%); and Nubain® (0.2%).

In the year prior to the survey, ecstasy (1%) was the main drug reported other than cannabis – no other drug had a last year prevalence rate exceeding 1%. In the month prior to the survey, no drug other than cannabis was used by more than 1% of respondents.

Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

Twenty per cent of respondents reported ever using sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, 11% had done so in the previous year and 9% in the previous month. Rates were higher amongst female respondents (12% used in the previous month) than males (6%). Older adults showed higher current prevalence rates than younger adults.

Alcohol

Eighty seven per cent of the respondents in the WHSSB area reported that they had ever taken an alcoholic drink, 78% had done so in the previous year and 65% in the previous month. Males (69%) were more likely to report current drinking than females (61%): figures for both males and females are slightly lower than the corresponding figures for Northern Ireland. Young adults (73%) reported considerably higher current drinking than older adults (59%).

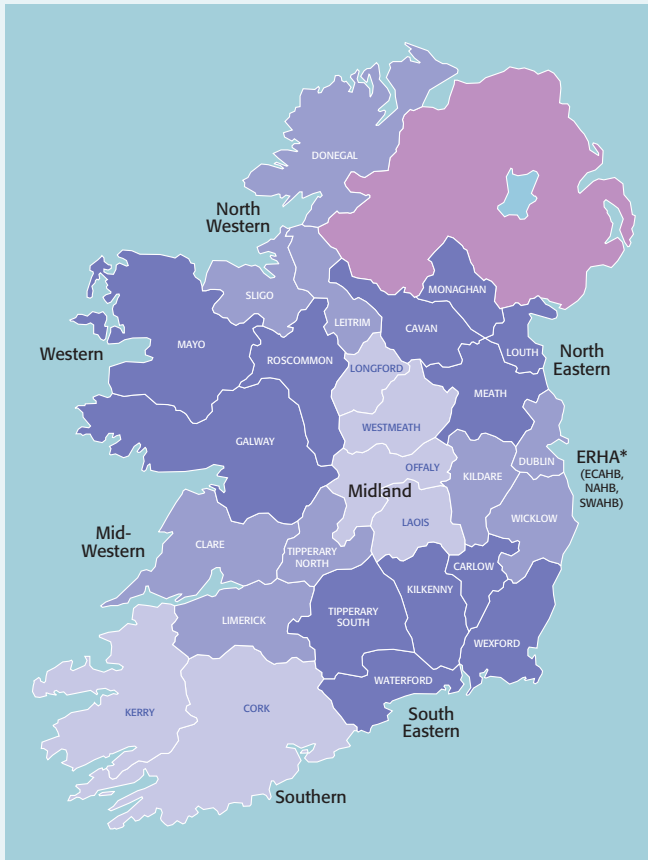
Tobacco

Sixty three per cent of respondents reported ever smoking tobacco, 45% had done so in the previous year and 41% in the previous month. Male respondents were more likely to report ever having smoked than females, but females (41%) showed a slightly higher current prevalence rate than males (40%). Young adults were more likely to report current smoking (43%) than their older counterparts (39%).

Ireland – Results by Health Board

Prevalence rates for Ireland are given in Table 6.

Map 2: Ireland – Health Board Areas



* ERHA – Eastern Regional Health Authority incorporating:
East Coast Area Health Board (ECAHB)
Northern Area Health Board (NAHB)
South Western Area Health Board (SWAHB)

East Coast Area Health Board (ECAHB)

(see Table 7)

Any illegal drugs

Just over a quarter (26%) of respondents reported they had ever taken an illegal drug, 6% had done so in the previous year and 4% in the previous month. Each of these rates was higher than the corresponding national figure.

Males reported lifetime prevalence rates nearly double that of females (34% compared to 18%). This gender difference was more pronounced in the rates for recent and current use with men reporting rates up to four times as high as those reported by women.

Lifetime prevalence rates among young adults (36%) were twice that of older adults (18%). The age differential was higher again for rates for recent and current use with the younger age group reporting rates up to eight times higher than that of older adults.

Cannabis

Cannabis was the most commonly used illegal drug, almost a quarter (24%) of respondents reported ever taking the drug, 6% had done so in the previous year and 4% in the previous month. Rates of cannabis use were consistently higher among males and the younger 15-34 age group.

Other illegal drugs

Apart from cannabis, the highest levels of lifetime use reported were for cocaine powder and magic mushrooms (each 6%); ecstasy, amphetamines and LSD (each 5%); poppers (4%); and solvents (2%).

In the past year, ecstasy and cocaine powder (2%) were the main other drugs reported. In the month prior to the survey, ecstasy was the most frequently reported drug used (1%) other than cannabis.

Minimal levels of crack (1%) and heroin (0.7%) use were reported by those surveyed.

Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

Fourteen per cent of respondents reported ever using sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, 7% had done so in the previous year and 5% in the previous month. These rates were substantially higher among females and older adults. However, age and gender differences were less pronounced in the rates for current and recent use.

Alcohol

Ninety four per cent of respondents reported that they had ever taken an alcoholic drink, 89% had done so in the previous year and 81% in the previous month. All alcohol prevalence rates were higher than the corresponding national rates.

In general, prevalence rates were higher among males and young adults. However, a slightly higher proportion of older adults (82%) than younger adults (80%) reported current use of alcohol; this pattern was at variance with most other health boards.

Tobacco

Sixty two per cent of respondents reported ever smoking tobacco, 39% had done so in the previous year and 32% in the previous month. While lifetime prevalence rates were higher among females, recent and current rates were higher among males. Both lifetime and recent prevalence rates were higher than the corresponding national rates.

Midland Health Board (MHB)

(see Table 8)

Illegal drug use

Eleven per cent of respondents reported that they had ever taken an illegal drug, 3% had done so in the previous year and 1% in the previous month. Illegal drug use in this health board area primarily related to the use of cannabis for which similar rates were reported.

Apart from cannabis, the drugs with the highest lifetime rates were LSD, magic mushrooms, ecstasy and poppers (each 2%); cocaine powder and solvents (each 1%).

Males and young adults reported higher prevalence rates.

All prevalence rates were lower than the corresponding national rates.

Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

Ten per cent of respondents reported ever using sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, 4% had done so in the previous year and 3% in the previous month. Prevalence rates were higher among females and older adults, with one exception – the current prevalence rate was the same for males and females (3%).

Alcohol

Eighty seven per cent of respondents reported that they had ever taken an alcoholic drink, 79% had done so in the previous year and 69% in the previous month. Younger adults and males reported higher prevalence rates although the lifetime prevalence rate among male respondents was similar to the corresponding national rate.

Tobacco

Sixty per cent of respondents reported ever smoking tobacco, 37% had done so in the previous year and 31% in the previous month. The lifetime rate for tobacco use was higher than the corresponding national rate, as was the rate for recent and current use among young adults. In contrast to the national pattern, a slightly higher proportion of women (32%) than men (31%) reported current tobacco use.

Mid-Western Health Board (MWHB)

(see Table 9)

Illegal drug use

Twelve per cent of respondents reported they had ever taken an illegal drug, 3% had done so in the previous year and 2% in the previous month. Illegal drug use in this health board area primarily related to the use of cannabis for which similar rates were reported.

Prevalence rates were higher among young adults and among males than females although the gender difference was less marked in the rates for current and recent use.

Apart from cannabis, highest lifetime levels of use were recorded for ecstasy and magic mushrooms (each 2%); amphetamines, cocaine powder, LSD, solvents and poppers (each 1%). No use of heroin or crack was reported by respondents.

In the past year, rates of 1% each were reported for cocaine powder and ecstasy. In the month prior to the survey no use of an illegal drug, other than cannabis, was reported by those surveyed.

Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

Twelve per cent of respondents reported ever using sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, 4% had done so in the previous year and 3% in the previous month.

The lifetime rate of use among older adults was higher than the corresponding national rate. Prevalence rates among males for lifetime and recent use was higher than that of females. For current use, the prevalence rate was the same.

Alcohol

Eighty eight per cent of respondents reported that they had ever taken an alcoholic drink, 81% had done so in the previous year and 72% in the previous month. Prevalence rates were higher among males than females and among younger adults. Alcohol prevalence rates in the health board area were lower than the national rates.

Tobacco

Fifty nine per cent of respondents reported ever smoking tobacco, 36% had done so in the previous year and 30% in the previous month. In general, prevalence rates were higher among younger adults and males. However, the prevalence rate for tobacco use in the year prior to the survey was higher among females (36%) than males (35%), a pattern which was at variance to that reported at national level.

North Eastern Health Board (NEHB)

(see Table 10)

Illegal drug use

Nineteen per cent of respondents reported they had ever taken an illegal drug, 6% had done so in the previous year and 2% in the previous month. Males reported lifetime prevalence rates almost double (25%) that of females (13%). Nearly one third (32%) of young adults had ever used an illegal drug, this rate was substantially higher than the corresponding national figure (26%). In contrast, 7% of older adults had ever used an illegal drug, a rate which was substantially lower than the corresponding national figure (12%). The difference in the rates between the two age groups was consistently large for lifetime, recent and current use.

Cannabis accounted for almost all illegal drug use – 18% had ever taken cannabis, 5% had done so in the previous year and 2% in the previous month.

Apart from cannabis, highest lifetime levels of use were recorded for poppers (5%); magic mushrooms, solvents, amphetamines and ecstasy (each 3%); LSD (2%); and cocaine powder (1%).

Higher than average rates of use were reported for solvents (7%) and poppers (9%), particularly among young adults. In contrast, lower than average rates were recorded for lifetime use of cocaine powder (1%).

Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

Six per cent of respondents reported ever using sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, 2% had done so in the previous year and 2% in the previous month. These rates were substantially lower than the corresponding national rates. For example, lifetime rates among both younger and older adults were less than half that of the national rates.

Alcohol

Eighty eight per cent of those surveyed reported that they had ever taken an alcoholic drink, 82% had done so in the previous year and 71% in the previous month. Alcohol prevalence rates across age and gender were somewhat lower than the corresponding national rates.

Tobacco

Fifty eight per cent of respondents reported ever smoking tobacco, 35% had done so in the previous year and 31% in the previous month. Lifetime prevalence rates were somewhat lower than the national rates, in particular the recent (32%) and current (28%) rates among females.

North Western Health Board (NWHB)

(see Table 11)

Illegal drug use

Eleven per cent of respondents reported ever taking an illegal drug, 3% had done so in the previous year and 0.2% in the previous month. These rates were substantially lower than the corresponding national rates, with lifetime use among young adults (13%) half that of the national rate (26%).

Cannabis accounted for almost all illegal drug use. Nine per cent reported ever taking cannabis, 2% had done so in the previous year and 0.2% in the previous month. Lifetime, last year and last month prevalence rates were lower than the corresponding national rates.

Apart from cannabis, highest levels of lifetime use were recorded for magic mushrooms (2%); poppers and solvents (each 1%). No heroin, cocaine or crack use was reported by those surveyed.

Magic mushrooms were the only drug, aside from cannabis, whose use was reported in the past year. Cannabis was the only drug currently used by those surveyed.

Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

Eleven per cent of respondents reported ever using sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, 6% had done so in the previous year and 5% in the previous month. Patterns of use largely followed the national picture with higher rates among females than males and among older than younger adults. Overall, lifetime prevalence rates were slightly lower than the national rates whereas recent and current rates were somewhat higher.

Alcohol

Eighty six per cent of those surveyed reported that they had ever taken an alcoholic drink, 77% had done so in the previous year and 68% in the previous month. Prevalence rates were lower than the corresponding national rates, particularly among the women surveyed.

Tobacco

Fifty eight per cent of respondents reported ever smoking tobacco, 33% had done so in the previous year and 29% in the previous month. Prevalence rates were lower than the corresponding national rates, in particular among females and young adults.

Northern Area Health Board (NAHB)

(see Table 12)

Any illegal drug

Thirty per cent of respondents reported they had ever taken an illegal drug, 8% had done so in the previous year and 5% in the previous month. All prevalence rates were higher than the corresponding national rates, in particular the rates reported by male respondents.

Cannabis

Reports of use of an illegal drug mainly related to cannabis, twenty seven per cent had ever taken cannabis, 8% had done so in the previous year and 5% in the previous month.

Other illegal drugs

After cannabis, the next highest levels of lifetime use were recorded for ecstasy (6%), magic mushrooms and cocaine powder (5%). Similar levels of lifetime use were recorded for amphetamines, LSD and poppers (each 4%). Less than one percent of respondents surveyed reported use of heroin and crack.

In the past year, a similar level of cocaine powder and ecstasy use (each 2%) were reported. In the month prior to the survey, cocaine powder (1%) was the most commonly reported drug used, after cannabis, by those surveyed.

Levels of cocaine, ecstasy and solvent use were notably higher than the corresponding national rates, particularly the rates reported by male and young adult respondents.

Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

Seventeen per cent of respondents reported ever using sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, 9% had done so in the previous year and 6% in the previous month. By and large, rates were higher than the corresponding national rates, particularly the lifetime prevalence rates reported by females and older adults.

Alcohol

Ninety four per cent of the NAHB residents surveyed reported that they had ever taken an alcoholic drink, 89% had done so in the previous year and 81% in the previous month. Rates were higher among males and young adults and all rates were higher than the corresponding national rates.

Tobacco

Sixty two per cent of respondents reported ever smoking tobacco, 43% had done so in the previous year and 38% in the previous month. Rates were somewhat higher than the national rates. Rates of current use were slightly higher for women (39%) than for men (38%).

South Eastern Health Board (SEHB)

(see Table 13)

Illegal drug use

Eighteen per cent of respondents reported they had ever taken an illegal drug, 7% had done so in the previous year and 3% in the previous month. These rates were broadly similar to the national rates.

Cannabis use accounted for most illegal drug use – 17% reported ever taking cannabis, 6% had done so in the previous year and 2% in the previous month.

Apart from cannabis, highest lifetime levels of use were recorded for magic mushrooms (6%); LSD (5%); amphetamines and ecstasy (4%); poppers (3%); and cocaine powder (2%). Minimal lifetime rates of crack (0.3%) were reported. No use of heroin was recorded by those surveyed.

The lifetime prevalence rates recorded for magic mushrooms, LSD, amphetamines and ecstasy were higher than average with the rates reported by male respondents particularly high. In the

past year, the highest levels of use were recorded for cocaine powder (2%); ecstasy and amphetamines (each 1%); magic mushrooms (0.8%) and poppers (0.7%).

The last year prevalence rate for amphetamines, cocaine and ecstasy were higher than the corresponding national rates.

In the month prior to the survey, ecstasy was the most widely reported drug used (1%) aside from cannabis. No heroin or cocaine use was reported in the previous month by those surveyed.

Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

Fourteen per cent of respondents reported ever using sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, 8% had done so in the previous year and 5% in the previous month. Highest rates were reported by females and older adults; all rates were higher than the corresponding national rates.

Alcohol

Eighty nine per cent of the SEHB residents surveyed reported that they had ever taken an alcoholic drink, 84% had done so in the previous year and 74% in the previous month. A slightly higher proportion of older adults (75%) than younger adults (73%) reported current use of alcohol; this pattern was at variance with most other health boards.

Tobacco

Sixty one per cent of respondents reported ever smoking tobacco, 38% had done so in the previous year and 32% in the previous month. Prevalence rates among younger adults were consistently higher than the corresponding national rates.

South Western Area Health Board (SWAHB)

(see Table 14)

Illegal drug use

Almost a quarter (24%) of respondents reported ever taking an illegal drug, 8% had done so in the previous year and 4% in the previous month. Each of these rates was higher than the corresponding national rate.

Reports of illegal drug use mainly related to cannabis – 23% had ever taken cannabis, 7% had done so in the previous year and 4% in the previous month. These rates were higher than the corresponding national figures.

Apart from cannabis, highest lifetime levels of use were recorded for ecstasy, and magic mushrooms (each 6%); amphetamines, cocaine powder and LSD (each 5%); poppers (3%); and solvents (2%). Minimal levels of crack use (0.4%) were recorded by those surveyed.

Lifetime prevalence rates for all illegal drugs, except solvents, were higher than the national rates, particularly amphetamines (5%) and heroin (2%).

Aside from cannabis, cocaine powder and ecstasy (each 1%) were the most commonly reported drugs used in the past year.

Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

Thirteen per cent of respondents reported ever using sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, 6% had done so in the previous year and 4% in the previous month. Rates were higher among females and older adults.

Alcohol

Ninety one per cent of the residents surveyed reported that they had ever taken an alcoholic drink, 86% had done so in the previous year and 73% in the previous month. Rates were generally in line with national figures. However, a slightly higher proportion of older adults (75%) than younger adults (72%) reported current use of alcohol; this pattern was at variance with most other health boards.

Tobacco

Sixty four per cent of respondents reported ever smoking tobacco, 44% had done so in the previous year and 39% in the previous month. Rates were higher than the corresponding national figures.

Southern Health Board (SHB)

(see Table 15)

Illegal drug use

Twelve per cent of respondents reported they had ever taken an illegal drug, 5% had done so in the previous year and 2% in the previous month. Illegal drug use in this health board area primarily related to the use of cannabis for which similar rates were reported.

Apart from cannabis, highest lifetime levels of use were recorded for magic mushrooms and ecstasy (each 3%); cocaine powder and amphetamines (each 2%); LSD, poppers and solvents (each 1%). No heroin or crack use was recorded by those surveyed.

In the past year, cocaine powder and ecstasy (each 1%) were the main drugs used aside from cannabis.

Overall, prevalence rates were lower than the corresponding national rates.

Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

Ten per cent of respondents reported ever using sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, 4% had done so in the previous year and 3% in the previous month.

Alcohol

Ninety one per cent of the SHB residents surveyed reported that they had ever taken an alcoholic drink, 85% had done so in the previous year and 75% in the previous month. These rates were just above the corresponding national figures.

Tobacco

Fifty five per cent of respondents reported ever smoking tobacco, 35% had done so in the previous year and 31% in the previous month. The prevalence rate for current tobacco use was higher among females (35%) than males (28%), a pattern which was at variance to that reported at national level.

Western Health Board (WHB)

(see Table 16)

Illegal drug use

Twelve per cent of respondents reported ever having taken an illegal drug, 3% had done so in the previous year and 2% in the previous month. These rates were lower than the corresponding national rates. Most reports of illegal drug use related to cannabis use.

Apart from cannabis, highest lifetime levels of use were recorded for magic mushrooms and ecstasy (each 2%); cocaine powder, LSD, amphetamines and poppers (each 1%). No heroin use was reported and minimal levels of solvents (0.4) and crack use (0.1%) were recorded by those surveyed.

Sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants

Ten per cent of respondents reported ever using sedatives, tranquillisers and anti-depressants, 6% had done so in the previous year and 4% in the previous month.

Alcohol

Eighty eight per cent of respondents reported that they had ever taken an alcoholic drink, 77% had done so in the previous year and 67% in the previous month. Figures for lifetime, recent and current use were all lower than national figures.

Tobacco

Sixty one per cent of respondents reported ever smoking tobacco, 36% had done so in the previous year and 32% in the previous month. Rates among young adults were lower than the corresponding national figures. The prevalence rate for current tobacco use was higher among females (33%) than males (31%), a pattern which was at variance to that reported at national level.

Prevalence Table 1 – Northern Ireland

All HSSB Areas

Table 1.1: Northern Ireland – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (3516)	Males Females (1575) (1941)	Young adults 15-34 (1397)	Older adults 35-64 (2119)
Any illegal drugs ¹	20.0	26.7 13.5	30.9	11.5
Cannabis	16.8	23.3 10.5	25.1	10.3
Heroin	0.2	0.4 –	0.3	0.1
Methadone	0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2	0.1
Other Opiates ²	18.0	16.4 19.5	17.9	18.0
Cocaine (total, including crack)	1.6	2.8 0.5	2.9	0.6
Crack	0.2	0.4 0.1	0.4	0.1
Cocaine Powder	1.6	2.7 0.5	2.9	0.6
Amphetamines	4.0	6.3 1.8	7.2	1.5
Ecstasy	5.8	8.3 3.3	11.3	1.4
LSD	4.5	7.0 2.0	7.8	1.9
Magic mushrooms	4.3	6.3 2.4	6.4	2.7
Solvents	2.9	4.1 1.7	5.4	1.0
Poppers ³	5.5	7.3 3.8	10.9	1.3
Anabolic Steroids	0.7	0.7 0.8	0.9	0.6
Nubain®	0.1	0.1 –	0.1	0.1
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	22.1	15.5 28.5	16.2	26.7
Alcohol	88.2	90.3 86.0	89.1	87.4
Tobacco	58.6	61.4 55.8	56.8	59.9

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapake®, morphine, opium, DFs, dfts, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

Table 1.2: Northern Ireland – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (3516)	Males Females (1575) (1941)	Young adults 15-34 (1397)	Older adults 35-64 (2119)
Any illegal drugs ¹	6.4	9.7 3.1	11.6	2.2
Cannabis	5.4	8.7 2.2	9.8	2.0
Heroin	–	– –	–	–
Methadone	*	– 0.1	–	0.1
Other Opiates ²	8.0	6.9 9.0	7.5	8.3
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.5	1.0 0.1	1.0	0.1
Crack	*	0.1 –	0.1	–
Cocaine Powder	0.5	0.9 0.1	0.9	0.1
Amphetamines	0.8	1.4 0.2	1.5	0.2
Ecstasy	1.6	2.7 0.6	3.3	0.4
LSD	0.1	– 0.1	0.1	–
Magic mushrooms	0.2	0.4 0.1	0.3	0.1
Solvents	0.2	0.3 0.1	0.3	*
Poppers ³	0.5	0.7 0.3	1.1	–
Anabolic Steroids	0.3	0.3 0.3	0.4	0.3
Nubain®	*	0.1 –	–	0.1
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	12.6	8.7 16.5	8.6	15.8
Alcohol	79.3	82.2 76.5	83.4	76.1
Tobacco	40.2	40.9 39.6	43.2	37.9

– No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.

* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Table 1.3: Northern Ireland – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (3516)	Males Females (1575) (1941)	Young adults 15-34 (1397)	Older adults 35-64 (2119)
Any illegal drugs ¹	3.4	5.7 1.1	6.1	1.2
Cannabis	2.9	5.1 0.8	5.4	1.0
Heroin	–	– –	–	–
Methadone	*	– 0.1	–	0.1
Other Opiates ²	4.1	3.1 5.2	3.3	4.8
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.1	0.2 –	0.2	–
Crack	–	– –	–	–
Cocaine Powder	0.1	0.2 –	0.2	–
Amphetamines	0.2	0.5 –	0.3	0.1
Ecstasy	0.5	0.9 0.1	1.1	0.1
LSD	*	– *	*	–
Magic mushrooms	*	0.1 –	–	0.1
Solvents	0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1	*
Poppers ³	0.2	0.2 0.1	0.3	–
Anabolic Steroids	0.1	0.1 0.2	0.1	0.1
Nubain®	–	– –	–	–
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	9.8	7.0 12.5	5.4	13.2
Alcohol	67.6	72.7 62.5	70.1	65.5
Tobacco	37.0	37.0 37.1	39.3	35.2

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 2 – Northern Ireland

Eastern Health and Social Services Board (EHSSB)

Table 2.1: EHSSB – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (1393)	Males (605)	Females (788)	Young adults 15-34 (541)	Older adults 35-64 (852)
Any illegal drugs ¹	22.5	29.8	15.5	33.7	13.7
Cannabis	18.9	26.2	12.0	27.4	12.3
Heroin	0.1	0.2	–	0.2	–
Methadone	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other Opiates ²	22.9	22.6	23.2	22.5	23.3
Cocaine (total, including crack)	2.4	4.0	0.9	4.5	0.8
Crack	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1
Cocaine Powder	2.3	4.0	0.7	4.5	0.7
Amphetamines	4.9	7.4	2.6	9.5	1.4
Ecstasy	7.1	10.1	4.2	14.0	1.7
LSD	5.1	8.1	2.2	8.6	2.3
Magic mushrooms	4.3	5.7	2.9	5.7	3.2
Solvents	2.4	3.6	1.3	4.0	1.2
Poppers ³	6.3	8.2	4.4	12.6	1.4
Anabolic Steroids	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7
Nubain®	–	–	–	–	–
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	22.3	15.0	29.3	16.4	27.0
Alcohol	90.9	92.7	89.3	90.1	91.6
Tobacco	59.5	61.7	57.4	56.8	61.5

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapake®, morphine, opium, DFs, difs, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

Table 2.2: EHSSB – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (1393)	Males (605)	Females (788)	Young adults 15-34 (541)	Older adults 35-64 (852)
Any illegal drugs ¹	7.3	11.0	3.9	13.3	2.7
Cannabis	6.0	9.3	2.9	10.8	2.2
Heroin	–	–	–	–	–
Methadone	–	–	–	–	–
Other Opiates ²	9.4	8.5	10.2	8.7	9.9
Cocaine (total, including crack)	1.0	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.3
Crack	–	–	–	–	–
Cocaine Powder	1.0	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.3
Amphetamines	1.5	2.7	0.3	2.8	0.5
Ecstasy	2.3	3.6	1.2	4.6	0.6
LSD	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–
Magic mushrooms	0.2	0.3	–	–	0.3
Solvents	0.3	0.6	–	0.6	–
Poppers ³	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.3	–
Anabolic Steroids	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Nubain®	–	–	–	–	–
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	13.3	8.9	17.3	9.2	16.4
Alcohol	82.4	85.7	79.2	84.4	80.8
Tobacco	40.3	40.2	40.4	42.5	38.6

– No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.

* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Table 2.3: EHSSB – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (1393)	Males (605)	Females (788)	Young adults 15-34 (541)	Older adults 35-64 (852)
Any illegal drugs ¹	3.8	6.6	1.2	7.2	1.2
Cannabis	3.4	5.9	1.0	6.6	0.9
Heroin	–	–	–	–	–
Methadone	–	–	–	–	–
Other Opiates ²	4.6	4.0	5.1	3.4	5.5
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.1	0.3	–	0.3	–
Crack	–	–	–	–	–
Cocaine Powder	0.1	0.3	–	0.3	–
Amphetamines	0.4	0.8	–	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.2	–
LSD	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–
Magic mushrooms	0.1	0.2	–	–	0.1
Solvents	–	–	–	–	–
Poppers ³	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	–
Anabolic Steroids	0.1	–	0.3	–	0.2
Nubain®	–	–	–	–	–
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	10.1	7.3	12.7	6.1	13.2
Alcohol	71.9	78.6	65.6	71.6	72.2
Tobacco	37.4	36.5	38.3	39.6	35.7

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 3 – Northern Ireland

Northern Health and Social Services Board (NHSSB)

Table 3.1: NHSSB – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (877)	Males (401)	Females (476)	Young adults 15-34 (331)	Older adults 35-64 (546)
Any illegal drugs ¹	17.8	22.9	12.7	29.3	9.1
Cannabis	14.4	19.5	9.3	22.8	8.1
Heroin	0.4	0.8	-	0.4	0.4
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	18.0	15.3	20.7	20.8	15.9
Cocaine (total, including crack)	1.0	2.1	-	1.3	0.9
Crack	0.3	0.6	-	0.4	0.2
Cocaine Powder	1.0	2.1	-	1.3	0.9
Amphetamines	4.1	6.3	1.8	6.4	2.3
Ecstasy	5.9	8.7	3.2	11.3	1.9
LSD	4.7	7.9	1.4	7.3	2.7
Magic mushrooms	5.2	7.8	2.5	7.7	3.2
Solvents	2.9	4.0	1.8	5.6	0.8
Poppers ³	6.7	8.8	4.5	12.4	2.3
Anabolic Steroids	0.2	0.5	-	0.5	-
Nubain®	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.2
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	23.4	16.4	30.3	17.1	28.1
Alcohol	86.1	87.7	84.5	85.8	86.3
Tobacco	54.9	57.3	52.6	55.9	54.2

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapake®, morphine, opium, DFs, difis, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

Table 3.2: NHSSB – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (877)	Males (401)	Females (476)	Young adults 15-34 (331)	Older adults 35-64 (546)
Any illegal drugs ¹	6.2	9.8	2.7	11.7	2.1
Cannabis	5.4	9.1	1.7	9.8	2.1
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	9.5	8.4	10.6	10.2	9.0
Cocaine (total, including crack)	-	-	-	-	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.2
Ecstasy	1.5	3.1	-	3.0	0.4
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.3	-
Anabolic Steroids	-	-	-	-	-
Nubain®	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.2
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	13.8	9.3	18.2	9.8	16.7
Alcohol	77.1	78.3	75.9	79.1	75.6
Tobacco	38.3	38.7	38.0	41.9	35.7

- No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.

* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Table 3.3: NHSSB – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (877)	Males (401)	Females (476)	Young adults 15-34 (331)	Older adults 35-64 (546)
Any illegal drugs ¹	3.8	6.5	1.0	6.8	1.5
Cannabis	3.5	6.2	0.8	6.1	1.5
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	5.2	3.8	6.6	5.2	5.3
Cocaine (total, including crack)	-	-	-	-	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	0.2	0.3	-	0.4	-
Ecstasy	1.1	2.2	-	2.2	0.2
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	0.1	-	0.3	0.3	-
Anabolic Steroids	-	-	-	-	-
Nubain®	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	10.5	7.4	13.5	5.6	14.2
Alcohol	64.5	67.8	61.3	65.0	64.2
Tobacco	35.4	35.6	35.3	37.6	33.8

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 4 – Northern Ireland

Southern Health and Social Services Board (SHSSB)

Table 4.1: SHSSB – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (655)	Males (306)	Females (349)	Young adults 15-34 (267)	Older adults 35-64 (388)
Any illegal drugs ¹	19.1	26.4	11.8	28.8	11.4
Cannabis	16.3	23.0	9.5	23.9	10.2
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methadone	0.2	-	0.3	-	0.3
Other Opiates ²	13.1	11.2	15.0	9.9	15.6
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.8	1.4	0.2	1.5	0.2
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	0.8	1.4	0.2	1.5	0.2
Amphetamines	2.3	4.1	0.5	3.4	1.4
Ecstasy	3.2	4.9	1.5	6.1	0.9
LSD	3.4	4.4	2.4	6.5	0.9
Magic mushrooms	2.9	4.1	1.8	4.3	1.9
Solvents	3.2	3.7	2.7	6.1	0.9
Poppers ³	3.4	5.1	1.8	7.1	0.5
Anabolic Steroids	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Nubain®	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	21.2	16.4	26.1	17.2	24.5
Alcohol	85.7	88.9	82.5	89.3	82.9
Tobacco	57.3	61.8	52.8	54.4	59.7

Table 4.2: SHSSB – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (655)	Males (306)	Females (349)	Young adults 15-34 (267)	Older adults 35-64 (388)
Any illegal drugs ¹	5.1	8.2	1.8	9.6	1.5
Cannabis	4.3	7.9	0.7	7.9	1.5
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methadone	0.2	-	0.3	-	0.3
Other Opiates ²	5.5	4.1	6.9	4.0	6.7
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.2	0.3	-	0.4	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	0.2	0.3	-	0.4	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.2
LSD	0.2	-	0.4	0.4	-
Magic mushrooms	0.4	0.9	-	1.0	-
Solvents	0.2	-	0.4	0.4	-
Poppers ³	0.4	0.9	-	1.0	-
Anabolic Steroids	0.3	-	0.5	0.3	0.2
Nubain®	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	11.0	8.9	13.2	6.7	14.5
Alcohol	76.5	79.9	73.1	85.0	69.7
Tobacco	38.6	41.9	35.3	41.2	36.5

Table 4.3: SHSSB – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (655)	Males (306)	Females (349)	Young adults 15-34 (267)	Older adults 35-64 (388)
Any illegal drugs ¹	2.1	3.5	0.8	4.3	0.5
Cannabis	1.5	3.1	-	2.9	0.5
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methadone	0.2	-	0.3	-	0.3
Other Opiates ²	2.8	1.2	4.5	1.8	3.7
Cocaine (total, including crack)	-	-	-	-	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	0.2	-	0.4	0.4	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	0.2	-	0.4	0.4	-
Poppers ³	0.2	0.4	-	0.5	-
Anabolic Steroids	-	-	-	-	-
Nubain®	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	8.7	6.8	10.7	3.2	13.1
Alcohol	64.5	70.3	58.5	71.6	58.8
Tobacco	35.2	37.4	33.0	37.3	33.5

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapake®, morphine, opium, DFs, difis, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

- No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.
* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 5 – Northern Ireland

Western Health and Social Services Board (WHSSB)

Table 5.1: WHSSB – Lifetime prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (591)	Males (263)	Females (328)	Young adults 15-34 (258)	Older adults 35-64 (333)
Any illegal drugs ¹	18.7	25.5	11.8	28.9	9.9
Cannabis	16.3	22.5	9.9	24.5	9.2
Heroin	0.4	0.9	-	1.0	-
Methadone	0.2	0.4	-	0.4	-
Other Opiates ²	11.4	9.6	13.3	11.8	11.1
Cocaine (total, including crack)	1.6	2.5	0.8	3.3	0.2
Crack	0.9	1.8	-	1.9	-
Cocaine Powder	1.5	2.1	0.8	2.9	0.2
Amphetamines	3.8	6.1	1.4	7.5	0.6
Ecstasy	5.2	7.4	3.1	10.9	0.3
LSD	4.1	6.2	2.1	7.9	0.9
Magic mushrooms	4.7	7.5	1.8	8.2	1.6
Solvents	3.7	6.1	1.3	7.3	0.6
Poppers ³	4.3	5.4	3.3	8.8	0.6
Anabolic Steroids	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.4
Nubain®	0.2	0.4	-	0.4	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	20.4	14.3	26.6	13.3	26.5
Alcohol	87.4	90.4	84.3	91.6	83.7
Tobacco	63.4	66.2	60.4	60.8	65.6

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapake®, morphine, opium, DFs, dfts, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

Table 5.2: WHSSB – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (591)	Males (263)	Females (328)	Young adults 15-34 (258)	Older adults 35-64 (333)
Any illegal drugs ¹	5.8	8.1	3.6	10.2	2.1
Cannabis	5.3	7.4	3.2	9.4	1.8
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	4.9	4.0	5.9	5.0	4.9
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.4	0.9	-	1.0	-
Crack	0.3	0.5	-	0.6	-
Cocaine Powder	0.2	0.4	-	0.4	-
Amphetamines	0.4	0.9	-	1.0	-
Ecstasy	1.4	2.5	0.3	3.0	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	0.2	0.3	-	-	0.3
Poppers ³	0.2	0.4	-	0.4	-
Anabolic Steroids	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.6
Nubain®	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	11.2	7.3	15.2	7.7	14.3
Alcohol	78.4	82.6	74.2	85.3	72.5
Tobacco	44.7	44.6	44.8	48.7	41.3

- No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.

* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Table 5.3: WHSSB – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (591)	Males (263)	Females (328)	Young adults 15-34 (258)	Older adults 35-64 (333)
Any illegal drugs ¹	3.0	4.7	1.2	4.9	1.3
Cannabis	2.6	4.1	1.2	4.5	1.0
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	2.8	1.8	3.9	1.8	3.7
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.2	0.4	-	0.4	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	0.2	0.4	-	0.4	-
Amphetamines	0.2	0.4	-	0.4	-
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	0.2	0.3	-	-	0.3
Poppers ³	-	-	-	-	-
Anabolic Steroids	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3
Nubain®	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	9.1	5.9	12.4	5.6	12.1
Alcohol	65.3	69.2	61.4	72.5	59.1
Tobacco	40.7	40.1	41.4	43.3	38.5

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 6 – Ireland

All HB Areas

Table 6.1: Ireland – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (4918)	Males (2147)	Females (2771)	Young adults 15-34 (1995)	Older adults 35-64 (2923)
Any illegal drugs ¹	18.5	24.0	13.1	26.0	11.8
Cannabis	17.4	22.4	12.3	24.0	11.4
Heroin	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.3
Methadone	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1
Other Opiates ²	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	3.1
Cocaine (total, including crack)	3.0	4.3	1.6	4.7	1.4
Crack	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2
Cocaine Powder	2.9	4.1	1.6	4.6	1.4
Amphetamines	3.0	4.0	1.9	4.8	1.3
Ecstasy	3.7	4.9	2.6	7.1	0.7
LSD	2.9	4.4	1.4	4.6	1.4
Magic mushrooms	3.9	5.7	2.0	5.9	2.0
Solvents	1.7	2.2	1.1	3.3	0.2
Poppers ³	2.6	3.9	1.3	4.7	0.7
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	12.1	9.3	15.0	8.2	15.7
Alcohol	90.2	92.5	87.8	92.1	88.5
Tobacco	60.1	61.6	58.6	57.6	62.4

Table 6.2: Ireland – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (4918)	Males (2147)	Females (2771)	Young adults 15-34 (1995)	Older adults 35-64 (2923)
Any illegal drugs ¹	5.6	7.8	3.4	9.7	1.9
Cannabis	5.0	7.2	2.9	8.6	1.8
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	–
Methadone	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Other Opiates ²	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Cocaine (total, including crack)	1.1	1.7	0.5	2.0	0.3
Crack	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	–
Cocaine Powder	1.1	1.7	0.5	2.0	0.3
Amphetamines	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.1
Ecstasy	1.1	1.5	0.6	2.3	–
LSD	0.1	0.2	–	0.2	–
Magic mushrooms	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1
Solvents	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	–
Poppers ³	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	*
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	5.7	4.2	7.3	3.7	7.5
Alcohol	83.8	86.0	81.6	86.5	81.4
Tobacco	38.1	38.3	37.9	43.2	33.5

Table 6.3: Ireland – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (4918)	Males (2147)	Females (2771)	Young adults 15-34 (1995)	Older adults 35-64 (2923)
Any illegal drugs ¹	3.0	4.1	1.7	5.2	0.9
Cannabis	2.6	3.4	1.7	4.3	0.9
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	–
Methadone	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other Opiates ²	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.3	0.7	–	0.7	*
Crack	–	–	–	–	–
Cocaine Powder	0.3	0.7	–	0.7	*
Amphetamines	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	*
Ecstasy	0.3	0.6	*	0.6	–
LSD	*	*	–	*	–
Magic mushrooms	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	*
Solvents	*	*	–	0.1	–
Poppers ³	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	–
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	4.0	3.0	4.9	2.1	5.6
Alcohol	74.0	78.4	69.6	74.6	73.4
Tobacco	33.3	33.5	33.1	37.1	29.9

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapakap®, morphine, opium, DFs, difis, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

– No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.
* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 7 – Ireland

East Coast Area Health Board (ECAHB)

Table 7.1: ECAHB – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (455)	Males (205)	Females (250)	Young adults 15-34 (167)	Older adults 35-64 (288)
Any illegal drugs ¹	25.9	34.0	17.6	35.9	18.0
Cannabis	24.5	32.3	16.4	33.4	17.4
Heroin	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.3
Methadone	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	-
Other Opiates ²	3.8	2.6	5.1	3.2	4.3
Cocaine (total, including crack)	6.3	10.5	2.0	10.5	3.0
Crack	1.0	1.5	0.4	1.8	0.3
Cocaine Powder	6.3	10.5	2.0	10.5	3.0
Amphetamines	4.8	6.6	3.0	8.0	2.3
Ecstasy	5.4	7.8	3.0	9.8	1.9
LSD	4.9	8.0	1.7	8.0	2.4
Magic mushrooms	5.9	8.6	3.1	9.7	2.9
Solvents	2.5	3.0	1.9	4.7	0.7
Poppers ³	3.6	5.9	1.3	7.3	0.7
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	14.4	10.7	18.3	8.5	19.1
Alcohol	94.1	95.2	92.8	96.3	92.3
Tobacco	62.1	61.3	63.0	58.5	65.0

Table 7.2: ECAHB – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (455)	Males (205)	Females (250)	Young adults 15-34 (167)	Older adults 35-64 (288)
Any illegal drugs ¹	6.3	10.0	2.5	11.4	2.3
Cannabis	6.1	9.6	2.5	11.4	1.9
Heroin	0.2	-	0.4	0.5	-
Methadone	0.2	-	0.4	0.5	-
Other Opiates ²	0.4	-	0.8	0.5	0.3
Cocaine (total, including crack)	2.3	4.2	0.4	4.4	0.7
Crack	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.2	-
Cocaine Powder	2.3	4.2	0.4	4.4	0.7
Amphetamines	0.8	1.6	-	1.4	0.3
Ecstasy	2.5	4.0	0.9	5.6	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	0.2	-	0.4	0.5	-
Poppers ³	1.0	1.5	0.4	1.8	0.3
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	6.9	6.2	7.6	5.0	8.4
Alcohol	89.2	91.8	86.5	93.4	85.8
Tobacco	39.2	39.9	38.6	42.8	36.4

Table 7.3: ECAHB – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (455)	Males (205)	Females (250)	Young adults 15-34 (167)	Older adults 35-64 (288)
Any illegal drugs ¹	4.1	6.0	2.2	8.1	1.0
Cannabis	3.8	5.4	2.2	7.5	1.0
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.5	0.9	-	0.6	0.3
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	0.5	0.9	-	0.6	0.3
Amphetamines	0.5	1.0	-	0.7	0.3
Ecstasy	0.9	1.7	-	1.9	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	4.9	4.5	5.3	4.0	5.6
Alcohol	81.2	86.6	75.6	80.1	82.0
Tobacco	32.0	33.4	30.5	34.6	29.9

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapake®, morphine, opium, DFs, difis, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

- No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.

* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 8 – Ireland

Midland Health Board (MHB)

Table 8.1: MHB – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (315)	Males (138)	Females (177)	Young adults 15-34 (141)	Older adults 35-64 (174)
Any illegal drugs ¹	11.0	13.3	8.5	15.2	7.4
Cannabis	10.7	13.3	7.9	14.6	7.4
Heroin	0.3	0.6	-	0.6	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3
Cocaine (total, including crack)	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.9	0.8
Crack	0.3	0.6	-	0.6	-
Cocaine Powder	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.9	0.8
Amphetamines	0.6	1.2	-	1.3	-
Ecstasy	2.0	2.6	1.3	3.4	0.8
LSD	1.6	2.6	0.6	2.6	0.8
Magic mushrooms	1.8	2.8	0.7	2.9	0.8
Solvents	1.2	1.7	0.6	2.6	-
Poppers ³	1.6	2.5	0.7	3.5	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	10.5	9.5	11.4	3.9	16.0
Alcohol	87.1	92.6	81.3	89.5	85.1
Tobacco	60.4	61.5	59.2	55.5	64.6

Table 8.2: MHB – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (315)	Males (138)	Females (177)	Young adults 15-34 (141)	Older adults 35-64 (174)
Any illegal drugs ¹	2.8	3.6	1.9	5.1	0.8
Cannabis	2.8	3.6	1.9	5.1	0.8
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.3	0.6	-	0.6	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	0.3	0.6	-	0.6	-
Amphetamines	0.3	0.6	-	0.6	-
Ecstasy	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.0	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	0.3	0.6	-	0.6	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	4.2	3.6	4.9	0.6	7.3
Alcohol	78.6	83.5	73.5	82.1	75.7
Tobacco	36.5	35.5	37.6	44.6	29.7

Table 8.3: MHB – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (315)	Males (138)	Females (177)	Young adults 15-34 (141)	Older adults 35-64 (174)
Any illegal drugs ¹	1.0	2.0	-	1.3	0.8
Cannabis	1.1	2.0	-	1.3	0.8
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.3	0.6	-	0.6	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	0.3	0.6	-	0.6	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	2.8	2.9	2.6	-	5.1
Alcohol	69.0	73.9	63.8	71.0	67.3
Tobacco	31.4	30.8	32.1	38.7	25.3

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapakap®, morphine, opium, DFs, difis, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

- No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.

* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 9 – Ireland

Mid-Western Health Board (MWHB)

Table 9.1: MWHB – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (424)	Males (184)	Females (240)	Young adults 15-34 (157)	Older adults 35-64 (267)
Any illegal drugs ¹	12.0	15.3	8.5	17.8	7.0
Cannabis	10.9	13.7	8.1	16.5	6.1
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	1.8	1.2	2.5	2.2	1.5
Cocaine (total, including crack)	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.9	0.5
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.9	0.5
Amphetamines	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.3	0.5
Ecstasy	1.7	0.7	2.7	3.7	-
LSD	1.4	2.3	0.5	2.0	0.9
Magic mushrooms	1.7	2.3	1.1	2.6	0.9
Solvents	0.9	1.4	0.5	2.0	-
Poppers ³	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.5
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	11.8	12.0	11.7	7.1	15.9
Alcohol	87.5	91.4	83.5	88.6	86.6
Tobacco	58.6	61.2	55.9	59.5	57.8

Table 9.2: MWHB – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (424)	Males (184)	Females (240)	Young adults 15-34 (157)	Older adults 35-64 (267)
Any illegal drugs ¹	3.2	3.9	2.5	6.0	0.8
Cannabis	3.0	3.9	2.0	5.5	0.8
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	4.0	4.4	3.6	1.4	6.3
Alcohol	81.2	82.6	79.7	83.8	78.9
Tobacco	35.7	35.0	36.4	41.1	31.0

Table 9.3: MWHB – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (424)	Males (184)	Females (240)	Young adults 15-34 (157)	Older adults 35-64 (267)
Any illegal drugs ¹	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.6	0.8
Cannabis	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.6	0.8
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine (total, including crack)	-	-	-	-	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.6	5.6
Alcohol	71.8	74.0	69.6	72.7	71.1
Tobacco	29.8	30.3	29.3	32.6	27.4

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapake®, morphine, opium, DFs, difis, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

- No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.

* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 10 – Ireland

North Eastern Health Board (NEHB)

Table 10.1: NEHB – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (433)	Males (181)	Females (252)	Young adults 15-34 (177)	Older adults 35-64 (256)
Any illegal drugs ¹	18.9	24.7	12.9	32.4	7.2
Cannabis	17.8	24.2	11.0	30.4	6.7
Heroin	0.4	0.8	-	0.9	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	1.3	0.5	2.1	0.8	1.7
Cocaine (total, including crack)	1.2	2.4	-	2.1	0.5
Crack	0.3	0.6	-	0.6	-
Cocaine Powder	0.9	1.8	-	1.5	0.5
Amphetamines	2.6	3.8	1.4	4.0	1.4
Ecstasy	2.6	3.2	1.9	4.9	0.5
LSD	2.0	2.8	1.2	3.5	0.7
Magic mushrooms	3.2	4.7	1.7	5.6	1.1
Solvents	3.3	4.6	2.0	7.1	-
Poppers ³	5.0	6.8	3.2	9.2	1.4
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	5.7	4.0	7.4	2.7	8.2
Alcohol	87.6	90.9	84.1	90.6	85.1
Tobacco	57.6	59.4	55.6	58.9	56.4

Table 10.2: NEHB – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (433)	Males (181)	Females (252)	Young adults 15-34 (177)	Older adults 35-64 (256)
Any illegal drugs ¹	6.4	8.3	4.3	13.2	0.4
Cannabis	5.2	7.8	2.4	10.6	0.4
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	0.2	-	0.4	-	0.4
Cocaine (total, including crack)	-	-	-	-	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	0.2	-	0.5	0.5	-
Ecstasy	0.5	-	1.0	1.1	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	0.5	1.0	-	0.6	0.4
Solvents	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	-
Poppers ³	1.2	0.6	1.9	2.6	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	2.1	1.4	2.8	1.1	2.9
Alcohol	82.3	84.5	80.0	85.1	79.9
Tobacco	34.6	37.1	31.9	43.0	27.3

Table 10.3: NEHB – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (433)	Males (181)	Females (252)	Young adults 15-34 (177)	Older adults 35-64 (256)
Any illegal drugs ¹	2.4	3.4	1.4	4.8	0.4
Cannabis	1.9	2.9	0.9	3.6	0.4
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine (total, including crack)	-	-	-	-	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	0.2	-	0.5	0.5	-
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.4
Solvents	0.3	0.6	-	0.6	-
Poppers ³	0.2	-	0.5	0.5	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	1.6	0.9	2.3	0.5	2.5
Alcohol	71.2	77.7	64.4	72.2	70.3
Tobacco	31.1	33.7	28.3	36.9	26.0

- 1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.
- 2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapakap®, morphine, opium, DFs, difis, dikes and peach.
- 3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

- No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.
- * Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 11 – Ireland

North Western Health Board (NWHB)

Table 11.1: NWHB – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (332)	Males (152)	Females (180)	Young adults 15-34 (126)	Older adults 35-64 (206)
Any illegal drugs ¹	10.6	12.7	8.5	13.3	8.6
Cannabis	9.3	11.9	6.6	10.7	8.2
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	1.2	-	2.4	1.7	0.8
Cocaine (total, including crack)	-	-	-	-	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	0.3	0.6	-	-	0.5
Ecstasy	0.3	-	0.6	0.6	-
LSD	0.3	0.6	-	-	0.5
Magic mushrooms	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.2	1.0
Solvents	0.7	-	1.4	1.0	0.4
Poppers ³	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.5
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	10.6	9.0	12.3	7.4	13.2
Alcohol	86.0	90.8	81.0	88.3	84.2
Tobacco	58.5	61.6	55.3	48.8	66.0

Table 11.2: NWHB – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (332)	Males (152)	Females (180)	Young adults 15-34 (126)	Older adults 35-64 (206)
Any illegal drugs ¹	2.6	4.2	0.9	4.8	0.8
Cannabis	2.2	3.4	0.9	3.9	0.8
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine (total, including crack)	-	-	-	-	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	0.4	0.8	-	0.9	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	5.9	4.3	7.4	4.5	6.9
Alcohol	77.0	82.0	71.9	78.1	76.2
Tobacco	32.9	33.8	32.0	34.4	31.8

Table 11.3: NWHB – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (332)	Males (152)	Females (180)	Young adults 15-34 (126)	Older adults 35-64 (206)
Any illegal drugs ¹	0.2	-	0.5	-	0.4
Cannabis	0.2	-	0.5	-	0.4
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine (total, including crack)	-	-	-	-	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	4.5	3.6	5.4	2.2	6.3
Alcohol	67.6	74.8	60.3	70.1	65.7
Tobacco	28.6	29.1	28.1	29.5	28.0

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapakae®, morphine, opium, DFs, difis, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

- No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.

* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 12 – Ireland

Northern Area Health Board (NAHB)

Table 12.1: NAHB – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (521)	Males (226)	Females (295)	Young adults 15-34 (216)	Older adults 35-64 (305)
Any illegal drugs ¹	29.5	40.3	19.6	39.1	20.4
Cannabis	26.9	35.2	19.1	34.1	19.9
Heroin	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.4
Methadone	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.6
Other Opiates ²	8.4	6.6	10.0	7.8	9.0
Cocaine (total, including crack)	5.2	8.1	2.5	7.6	2.9
Crack	0.6	1.2	-	0.5	0.6
Cocaine Powder	5.0	7.7	2.5	7.6	2.6
Amphetamines	3.8	6.0	1.7	5.5	2.2
Ecstasy	6.5	10.0	3.2	12.0	1.2
LSD	4.2	6.0	2.5	6.3	2.3
Magic mushrooms	5.1	8.2	2.3	6.8	3.5
Solvents	3.4	4.5	2.5	6.7	0.3
Poppers ³	4.0	6.1	2.0	6.8	1.3
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	17.5	12.9	21.7	11.2	23.5
Alcohol	93.5	94.8	92.3	96.5	90.7
Tobacco	62.5	61.8	63.1	56.6	68.1

Table 12.2: NAHB – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (521)	Males (226)	Females (295)	Young adults 15-34 (216)	Older adults 35-64 (305)
Any illegal drugs ¹	8.4	13.3	3.9	14.2	2.9
Cannabis	7.7	12.2	3.4	12.6	2.9
Heroin	0.2	-	0.5	0.5	-
Methadone	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3
Other Opiates ²	0.7	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.3
Cocaine (total, including crack)	1.7	2.7	0.8	3.6	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	1.7	2.7	0.8	3.6	-
Amphetamines	0.3	0.5	-	0.5	-
Ecstasy	1.6	2.7	0.5	3.2	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.6	0.3
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	0.3	0.6	-	0.5	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	8.9	5.2	12.3	6.1	11.5
Alcohol	88.8	92.0	85.9	91.8	85.9
Tobacco	42.9	40.8	44.9	47.6	38.4

Table 12.3: NAHB – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (521)	Males (226)	Females (295)	Young adults 15-34 (216)	Older adults 35-64 (305)
Any illegal drugs ¹	5.3	8.5	2.3	9.1	1.7
Cannabis	4.5	6.9	2.3	7.5	1.7
Heroin	0.2	-	0.5	0.5	-
Methadone	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3
Other Opiates ²	0.3	0.5	-	0.5	-
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.8	1.6	-	1.6	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	0.8	1.6	-	1.6	-
Amphetamines	0.3	0.5	-	0.5	-
Ecstasy	0.3	0.5	-	0.5	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	0.3	0.6	-	0.5	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	5.6	3.1	7.9	2.7	8.3
Alcohol	80.7	86.9	75.0	82.7	78.8
Tobacco	38.3	37.7	38.9	41.5	35.3

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapake®, morphine, opium, DFs, difis, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

- No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.

* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 13 – Ireland

South Eastern Health Board (SEHB)

Table 13.1: SEHB – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (604)	Males (258)	Females (346)	Young adults 15-34 (215)	Older adults 35-64 (389)
Any illegal drugs ¹	18.5	24.8	12.0	27.2	11.4
Cannabis	16.8	22.0	11.4	25.4	9.8
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9
Cocaine (total, including crack)	2.5	3.4	1.5	4.2	1.1
Crack	0.3	0.7	-	-	0.6
Cocaine Powder	2.3	3.1	1.5	4.2	0.8
Amphetamines	4.4	5.6	3.2	7.4	2.0
Ecstasy	4.3	6.5	2.1	9.3	0.2
LSD	4.6	7.2	1.9	8.5	1.4
Magic mushrooms	5.7	9.5	1.8	9.3	2.7
Solvents	1.1	1.9	0.3	2.0	0.4
Poppers ³	3.3	4.8	1.7	6.6	0.5
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	14.0	8.6	19.7	10.9	16.6
Alcohol	89.5	89.8	89.1	90.0	89.0
Tobacco	60.7	66.0	55.2	64.8	57.4

Table 13.2: SEHB – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (604)	Males (258)	Females (346)	Young adults 15-34 (215)	Older adults 35-64 (389)
Any illegal drugs ¹	6.9	9.4	4.3	13.8	1.3
Cannabis	5.8	7.9	3.6	11.2	1.3
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3
Cocaine (total, including crack)	1.7	2.5	1.0	3.9	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	1.7	2.5	1.0	3.9	-
Amphetamines	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.0	-
Ecstasy	1.3	2.5	-	2.8	-
LSD	0.3	0.5	-	0.6	-
Magic mushrooms	0.8	1.5	-	1.7	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.6	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	7.6	4.5	10.7	5.4	9.4
Alcohol	83.7	84.7	82.6	85.6	82.1
Tobacco	38.2	39.0	37.4	49.2	29.2

Table 13.3: SEHB – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (604)	Males (258)	Females (346)	Young adults 15-34 (215)	Older adults 35-64 (389)
Any illegal drugs ¹	3.1	4.5	1.7	7.0	-
Cannabis	2.1	2.5	1.7	4.7	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	0.1	-	0.3	0.3	-
Cocaine (total, including crack)	-	-	-	-	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	0.2	-	0.5	0.5	-
Ecstasy	1.3	2.5	-	2.8	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	0.3	0.5	-	0.6	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	4.9	3.6	6.2	2.6	6.7
Alcohol	74.1	77.4	70.6	73.1	74.8
Tobacco	32.5	33.6	31.3	40.1	26.3

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapake®, morphine, opium, DFs, difis, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

- No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.

* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 14 – Ireland

South Western Area Health Board (SWAHB)

Table 14.1: SWAHB – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (604)	Males (264)	Females (340)	Young adults 15-34 (297)	Older adults 35-64 (307)
Any illegal drugs ¹	24.0	31.5	16.8	29.8	16.5
Cannabis	23.2	30.2	16.5	28.3	16.5
Heroin	1.8	2.4	1.2	2.6	0.8
Methadone	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.9	0.3
Other Opiates ²	6.0	3.4	8.4	5.4	6.8
Cocaine (total, including crack)	5.0	6.7	3.3	7.3	1.9
Crack	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	-
Cocaine Powder	4.7	6.3	3.3	6.9	1.9
Amphetamines	5.1	6.7	3.7	8.2	1.2
Ecstasy	5.9	6.8	5.1	10.2	0.3
LSD	4.9	7.6	2.3	6.9	2.3
Magic mushrooms	5.6	8.8	2.5	8.0	2.5
Solvents	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.8	-
Poppers ³	3.0	4.5	1.5	4.5	1.0
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	13.4	10.7	15.9	11.2	16.2
Alcohol	91.2	93.9	88.6	92.5	89.5
Tobacco	63.8	66.7	60.9	62.0	66.0

Table 14.2: SWAHB – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (604)	Males (264)	Females (340)	Young adults 15-34 (297)	Older adults 35-64 (307)
Any illegal drugs ¹	7.5	11.0	4.2	10.4	3.8
Cannabis	7.3	10.6	4.2	10.0	3.8
Heroin	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	-
Methadone	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.6	0.3
Other Opiates ²	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.6
Cocaine (total, including crack)	1.5	2.1	0.8	2.1	0.7
Crack	0.2	-	0.3	0.3	-
Cocaine Powder	1.5	2.1	0.8	2.1	0.7
Amphetamines	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.1	-
Ecstasy	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic Mushrooms	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	0.2	-	0.3	0.3	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	6.2	4.6	7.7	4.8	8.0
Alcohol	86.0	88.0	84.0	88.2	83.1
Tobacco	43.8	47.6	40.1	45.5	41.6

Table 14.3: SWAHB – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (604)	Males (264)	Females (340)	Young adults 15-34 (297)	Older adults 35-64 (307)
Any illegal drugs ¹	4.3	6.9	1.8	6.4	1.7
Cannabis	3.9	6.1	1.8	5.6	1.7
Heroin	0.2	0.5	-	0.4	-
Methadone	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.3
Other Opiates ²	0.6	0.4	0.8	-	1.3
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.6	1.3	-	1.1	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	0.6	1.3	-	1.1	-
Amphetamines	0.2	0.5	-	0.4	-
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	0.2	0.5	-	0.4	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	4.2	3.0	5.4	2.8	6.0
Alcohol	73.5	77.1	70.0	72.2	75.1
Tobacco	39.4	42.1	36.8	41.3	36.9

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapake®, morphine, opium, DFs, difis, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

- No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.

* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 15 – Ireland

Southern Health Board (SHB)

Table 15.1: SHB – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (746)	Males (335)	Females (411)	Young adults 15-34 (299)	Older adults 35-64 (447)
Any illegal drugs ¹	12.1	14.2	10.0	18.2	7.0
Cannabis	11.6	13.6	9.5	17.1	6.9
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.4
Cocaine (total, including crack)	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.8	1.0
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.8	1.0
Amphetamines	1.8	2.3	1.3	3.0	0.8
Ecstasy	2.8	3.9	1.7	5.6	0.4
LSD	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	0.6
Magic mushrooms	2.9	3.1	2.6	4.6	1.4
Solvents	1.1	1.6	0.6	2.2	0.2
Poppers ³	1.3	1.9	0.7	2.9	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	9.9	5.5	14.3	6.3	12.9
Alcohol	91.2	93.3	89.1	93.2	89.5
Tobacco	54.8	53.4	56.3	51.9	57.3

Table 15.2: SHB – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (746)	Males (335)	Females (411)	Young adults 15-34 (299)	Older adults 35-64 (447)
Any illegal drugs ¹	4.7	5.5	4.0	8.7	1.4
Cannabis	4.4	4.8	4.0	7.9	1.4
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	0.3	0.6	-	0.3	0.3
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.3
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.3
Amphetamines	0.4	0.8	-	0.8	-
Ecstasy	0.9	1.4	0.4	2.0	-
LSD	0.3	0.7	-	0.7	-
Magic mushrooms	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	0.1	0.3	-	0.3	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	4.1	2.7	5.7	2.5	5.5
Alcohol	85.1	88.0	82.1	88.2	82.5
Tobacco	34.8	32.1	37.6	40.0	30.4

Table 15.3: SHB – Last Month Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (746)	Males (335)	Females (411)	Young adults 15-34 (299)	Older adults 35-64 (447)
Any illegal drugs ¹	2.1	1.9	2.3	4.1	0.4
Cannabis	2.1	1.9	2.3	4.1	0.4
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	0.1	0.3	-	0.3	-
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.4	0.8	-	0.8	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	0.4	0.8	-	0.8	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	0.2	0.4	-	0.4	-
LSD	0.1	0.3	-	0.3	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	3.3	2.7	3.9	1.5	4.8
Alcohol	75.3	79.0	71.6	78.3	72.8
Tobacco	31.5	28.3	34.6	35.4	28.1

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapakap®, morphine, opium, DFs, difis, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

- No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.
* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

Prevalence Table 16 – Ireland

Western Health Board (WHB)

Table 16.1: WHB – Lifetime Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (484)	Males (204)	Females (280)	Young adults 15-34 (200)	Older adults 35-64 (284)
Any illegal drugs ¹	12.5	16.3	8.6	15.6	9.9
Cannabis	12.0	15.8	8.1	14.6	9.9
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	1.1	0.4	1.8	0.9	1.3
Cocaine (total, including crack)	1.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	1.2
Crack	0.1	-	0.3	0.3	-
Cocaine Powder	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.9	1.2
Amphetamines	1.4	2.2	0.5	2.0	0.9
Ecstasy	1.8	2.2	1.4	2.5	1.2
LSD	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.2
Magic mushrooms	2.0	2.8	1.2	2.0	2.0
Solvents	0.4	0.8	-	0.9	-
Poppers ³	1.3	2.1	0.5	1.9	0.9
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	10.4	10.4	10.4	6.9	13.2
Alcohol	88.1	90.0	86.0	89.2	87.1
Tobacco	61.1	64.7	57.4	53.8	67.3

Table 16.2: WHB – Last Year Prevalence (%)

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (484)	Males (204)	Females (280)	Young adults 15-34 (200)	Older adults 35-64 (284)
Any illegal drugs ¹	2.9	3.5	2.2	3.4	2.4
Cannabis	2.0	2.8	1.2	1.5	2.4
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	0.4	-	0.9	0.6	0.3
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.7	1.3	-	0.8	0.5
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	0.7	1.3	-	0.8	0.5
Amphetamines	0.3	0.6	-	-	0.5
Ecstasy	0.3	-	0.5	0.6	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	0.3	-	0.5	0.6	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	5.7	4.6	6.8	3.2	7.8
Alcohol	77.1	76.5	77.8	78.2	76.3
Tobacco	36.2	36.5	35.8	37.9	34.7

Table 16.3: WHB – Last Month Prevalence

Total Sample (unweighted)	All adults 15-64 (484)	Males (204)	Females (280)	Young adults 15-34 (200)	Older adults 35-64 (284)
Any illegal drugs ¹	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.9
Cannabis	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.9
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-
Methodone	-	-	-	-	-
Other Opiates ²	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine (total, including crack)	0.4	0.7	-	0.8	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	0.4	0.7	-	0.8	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	0.3	-	0.5	0.6	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers ³	-	-	-	-	-
Sedatives, Tranquillisers, Anti-depressants	3.8	2.8	4.9	2.7	4.7
Alcohol	67.0	70.2	63.7	66.7	67.3
Tobacco	31.7	30.5	33.0	32.6	30.9

1 For the purposes of this study, "illegal drugs" refers to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, LSD, solvents, poppers, and magic mushrooms.

2 Other opiates, i.e. Temgesic®, codeine, Kapakap®, morphine, opium, DFs, difis, dikes and peach.

3 Poppers, i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

- No person surveyed reported the use of this drug.

* Less than half of 0.1 percent (<0.05%) of those surveyed reported the use of this drug.

Note: Unweighted sample sizes for each group are given at the head of each column. All prevalence rates are based on weighted data. All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place.

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