



Prevalence of past year substance use in British Columbia and other provinces of Canada from 2008 to 2012

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

1. Objective

In this report, the prevalence of several types of substance use (alcohol, cigarettes, cannabis and other) are presented for British Columbia and other provinces from 2008 to 2012. Breakdowns are provided by sex.

2. Methods

The analyses were based on the Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey (CADUMS) from 2008 to 2012. The CADUMS is an on-going survey on alcohol and other substance use among Canadians. The survey covers population aged 15 years and older in ten provinces and excludes residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, permanent residents of institutions, people living in households without a telephone and people with cell phones only. Details on the survey can be found elsewhere [1-4].

2.1. Prevalence of past year substance use

The percent of adults who used alcohol in past year was estimated. Past year drinker was defined as those who reported drinking at least one time and one drink (one standard drink=13.6 g or 17.05 ml in Canada). The percent of risky drinking for chronic harms was also estimated using the number of drinkers who reported having 16+ drinks in men or 11+ drinks in women weekly on average in past year [5]. The percent of risky drinking for acute harms was estimated by the number of drinkers who reported having 5+ drinks in men or 4+ drinks in women on one occasion at least once in past 30 days [5]. Smoking was defined into groups as current daily and occasional smokers, former smokers (not past 12 months) and those who never smoked 100 cigarettes. Cannabis use in past year was estimated using the number of the people who reported using cannabis in past year.

The prevalence of any other illicit drug uses in past year was estimated using the number of the people who reported using any drugs including cocaine, speed, methamphetamine, ecstasy, hallucinogens, inhalants, heroin, pain relievers to get high, stimulants to get high, and sedatives to get high divided by the sample.

2.2. Statistical analysis

Each sample was analyzed to estimate the prevalence of substance use in each year and the pooled sample was also analyzed to estimate the prevalence during the period from 2008 to 2012. The



estimates were based on the weighted sample and the weights were recalculated and rescaled [6]. Statistical analyses were completed using SAS 9.3 [7].

The method of comparison of two proportions and Z-test were used to test for significant differences between BC and other provinces of Canada overall and by gender during the period from 2008 to 2012 and in each of years [8]. Multivariate logistic regression was used to examine the relationship between each of past year substance uses and year, i.e., trend in substance use in BC and other provinces of Canada overall and by gender [9]. The Wald test was used to examine the relationship between past year substance use and year.

3. Results

3.1 Alcohol consumption in past year

Table 1 presents the proportion of those using alcohol in past year, with breakdowns by gender and provinces from 2008 to 2012. There were no significant differences in the percent of adults that used alcohol in the past year overall and by gender between BC and other nine provinces of Canada (Z-test: $P > 0.05$). No significant trends were found over time.

3.2 Risky drinking for chronic harms

Table 2 presents the prevalence of risky drinking for chronic harms by gender in BC and other provinces from 2008 to 2012. Risky drinking for chronic harms was defined as having 16+ drinks in men or 11+ drinks in women weekly in past year. In BC, 5.43% among the population aged 15+ indicated risky drinking during the period from 2008 to 2012 which was not significantly higher than that (4.94%) in other provinces (95% $CI_{(diff)}$ of the rate difference: -0.02 to 1.00%). Women had significantly higher risky drinking in BC than in other provinces from 2008 to 2012 (95% $CI_{(diff)}$ of the rate difference: 0.40 to 1.75%) but there was no significant difference for men (95% $CI_{(diff)}$ of the rate difference: -0.91 to 0.65%). Risky drinking for chronic harms decreased significantly from 2008 to 2012 in BC overall (Wald test $P < 0.01$), BC men and in men (Wald test $P < 0.05$) in other provinces (Wald test $P < 0.05$).

3.3. Risky drinking for acute harms

Table 3 presents the prevalence of risky drinking in past year for acute harms in BC and other provinces from 2008 to 2012. In BC, 17.28% of the population aged 15 year and older had 5+ (men) or 4+ (women) on one occasion at least once in the past 30 days. This percentage was 19.47% in other provinces. This percentage was significantly lower in BC than that in other provinces (95% CI of the rate difference: -3.06 to -1.33%). The percentage of risky drinking for acute harms in men and women was significantly lower in BC than that in other provinces. The proportion of those with risky drinking for acute harms remained unchanged over years from 2008 to 2012 in men and women in both BC and other provinces (Wald test $P > 0.05$).



3.4 Smoking in past year

Table 4 shows the percentages of those smoking in the past year overall and by gender in BC and other provinces from 2008 to 2012. The proportion of current smokers in the past year was 14.04% in BC from 2008 to 2012, which was significantly lower than that of 18.82% in other provinces (95% $CI_{(diff)}$ of the rate difference: -5.59 to -3.97%). The percentage was also significantly lower in BC than that in other provinces by gender during the whole time period. The prevalence decreased significantly over years in BC overall (Wald test $P < 0.05$) and in men (Wald test $P < 0.05$).

3.5. Cannabis use in past year

Table 5 presents the percentage of cannabis use in past year. The prevalence of cannabis use in past year was 12.88% in BC from 2008–2012, which was significantly higher than 10.18% in other provinces (95% $CI_{(diff)}$ of the rate difference: 1.95 to 3.45%). This percentage was also significantly higher in BC than in other provinces during the whole period for men (95% $CI_{(diff)}$ of the rate difference: 1.82 to 4.22%) and women (95% $CI_{(diff)}$ of the rate difference: 1.77 to 3.29%). The prevalence increased significantly over years in BC men (Wald test $P < 0.05$).

3.6. Any other illicit drug use excluding cannabis use in past year

Table 6 presents the percentages of other illicit drugs (i.e., excluding cannabis use) in past year. The prevalence of illicit drug use excluding cannabis use in past year was 3.19% in BC from 2008 to 2012, which was significantly higher than that of 2.77% in other provinces (95% $CI_{(diff)}$ of the rate difference: 0.02 to 0.82%). The prevalence in women was also significantly higher in BC than that in other provinces (95% $CI_{(diff)}$ of the rate difference: 0.21 to 1.17%). While the prevalence remained unchanged in BC over years overall and by gender, it tended to decrease significantly over years overall and by gender in other provinces (Wald test $P < 0.001$ overall and $P < 0.05$ in men and women).



References

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Gender	Year						Wald Test for Trend Δ
	2008–2012 ‡	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Total							
BC	76.97 [75.92–78.01]	76.96 [75.50–78.41]	75.57 [74.05–77.09]	77.25 [74.42–80.09]	77.15 [73.45–80.84]	78.10 [75.71–80.49]	P=0.8145 (+)
Other provinces	77.43 [76.73–78.13]	77.39 [75.93–78.84]	76.63 [75.11–78.16]	76.91 [75.42–78.39]	78.08 [76.33–79.83]	78.50 [76.85–80.15]	P=0.7386 (+)
Rate difference †	–0.46 [–1.42–0.50]	–0.43 [–2.32–1.46]	–1.06 [–3.23–1.11]	0.34 [–1.74–2.42]	–0.93 [–3.35–1.49]	–0.40 [–2.66–1.86]	
Z–test, P–value	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Male							
BC	80.41 [78.90–81.92]	80.96 [78.89–83.04]	78.57 [76.36–80.77]	80.48 [76.37–84.59]	78.81 [73.31–84.30]	83.11 [79.92–86.30]	P=0.7965 (+)
Other provinces	81.31 [80.31–82.32]	81.42 [79.35–83.49]	80.44 [78.27–82.62]	80.21 [77.98–82.43]	82.32 [79.88–84.77]	82.62 [80.26–84.99]	P=0.6589 (+)
Rate difference	–0.90 [–2.19–0.39]	–0.46 [–2.99–2.07]	–1.87 [–4.84–1.10]	0.27 [–2.55–3.09]	–3.51 [–6.86–0.16]	0.49 [–2.45–3.43]	
Z–test, P–value	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Female							
BC	73.72 [72.27–75.16]	73.18 [71.16–75.20]	72.74 [70.67–74.82]	74.20 [70.29–78.11]	75.58 [70.61–80.56]	73.37 [69.93–76.82]	P=0.9331 (+)
Other provinces	73.38 [72.81–74.74]	73.60 [71.58–75.61]	73.06 [70.93–75.18]	73.80 [71.82–75.78]	74.10 [71.62–76.57]	74.59 [72.32–76.86]	P=0.9739 (+)
Rate difference	–0.06 [–1.46–1.34]	–0.42 [–3.19–2.35]	–0.32 [–3.46–2.82]	0.40 [–2.63–3.43]	1.49 [–1.98–4.94]	–1.22 [–4.58–2.14]	
Z–test, P–value	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	

Note: Estimates were based on the Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey, 2008–2012 and weighted. []: 95% confidence interval of the prevalence. † Rate difference [$P_{(BC)} - P_{(OTHER)}$] and its 95% CI (CIs contains 0: no significant difference, <0: significantly lower, >0: significant higher). ‡ Estimates were based on the pooled five surveys. Δ Wald test for trend in multivariate logistic models adjusted for covariates including age, sex, marital status, education and income, (+)–increase in trend and (–)–decrease in trend. Z–test: ns $P > 0.05$.



Table 2. Prevalence (%) of risky drinking in past year for chronic harms (having 16+ drinks in men and 11+ drinks in women weekly) overall and by gender in British Columbia and other provinces of Canada, 2008–2012

Gender	Year						Wald Test for Trend Δ
	2008–2012 ‡	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Total							
BC	5.43 [4.90–5.95]	6.02 [5.20–6.83]	5.45 [4.67–6.24]	6.24 [4.60–7.88]	4.52 [2.94–6.10]	4.34 [3.43–5.25]	P=0.0047 (-)
Other provinces	4.94 [4.57–5.31]	5.39 [4.54–6.24]	5.10 [4.27–5.93]	4.51 [3.76–5.25]	4.72 [3.90–5.53]	4.79 [3.99–5.59]	P=0.0921 (-)
Rate difference †	0.49 [-0.02–1.00]	0.63 [-0.43–1.68]	0.35 [-0.79–1.50]	1.74 [0.56–2.92]	-0.19 [-1.40–1.01]	-0.45 [-1.57–0.67]	
Z-test, P-value	ns	ns	ns	**	ns	ns	
Male							
BC	6.03 [5.23–6.84]	6.84 [5.53–8.15]	6.31 [5.02–7.60]	7.38 [4.86–9.90]	4.17 [2.06–6.28]	4.56 [3.05–6.07]	P=0.0125 (-)
Other provinces	6.17 [5.54–6.79]	7.03 [5.60–8.46]	6.81 [5.37–8.24]	5.55 [4.25–6.85]	5.55 [4.25–6.85]	5.44 [4.12–6.75]	P=0.0351 (-)
Rate difference †	-0.13 [-0.91–0.65]	-0.19 [-1.82–1.44]	-0.50 [-2.27–1.28]	1.83 [0.00–3.67]	-1.38 [-3.07–0.31]	-0.88 [-2.53–0.78]	
Z-test, P-value	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Female							
BC	4.85 [4.17–5.54]	5.24 [4.24–6.24]	4.65 [3.72–5.58]	5.17 [3.04–7.31]	4.86 [2.53–7.19]	4.12 [3.08–5.17]	P=0.1053 (-)
Other provinces	3.78 [3.37–4.19]	3.85 [2.89–4.82]	3.50 [2.61–4.38]	3.53 [2.76–4.29]	3.94 [2.94–4.93]	4.18 [3.22–5.13]	P=0.9605 (+)
Rate difference †	1.07 [0.40–1.75]	1.39 [0.02–2.76]	1.15 [-0.31–2.61]	1.65 [0.15–3.15]	0.92 [-0.78–2.63]	-0.05 [-1.57–1.47]	
Z-test, P-value	**	*	ns	*	ns	ns	

Note: Estimates were based on the Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey, 2008–2012 and weighted. []: 95% confidence interval of the prevalence of risky drinking for chronic harms. † Rate difference [$P_{(BC)} - P_{(OTHER)}$] and its 95% CI (CIs contains 0: no significant difference, <0: significantly lower, >0: significant higher). ‡ Estimates were based on the pooled five surveys. Δ Wald test for trend in multivariate logistic models adjusted for covariates including age, sex, marital status, education and income, (+)–increase in trend and (-)–decrease in trend. □ Estimate has moderate sampling variability and should be interpreted with caution (CV range: 16.6–33.3). Z-test: ns $P > 0.05$ * $P < 0.05$ ** $P < 0.01$.



Table 3. Prevalence (%) of risky drinking in past year for acute harms (having 5+ in men or 4+ drinks in women on one occasion at least once in the past 30 days) overall and by gender in British Columbia and other provinces of Canada, 2008–2012

Gender	Year						Wald Test for Trend Δ
	2008–2012 ‡	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Total							
BC	17.28 [16.33–18.23]	18.22 [16.68–19.61]	17.34 [15.92–18.75]	17.09 [14.46–19.72]	16.81 [13.57–20.04]	16.48 [14.33–18.62]	P=0.4087 (-)
Other provinces	19.47 [18.79–20.15]	19.85 [18.37–21.32]	19.25 [17.73–20.77]	19.34 [17.98–20.69]	20.62 [18.93–22.31]	18.29 [16.74–19.85]	P=0.6748 (-)
Rate difference †	-2.19 [-3.06– -1.33]	-1.63 [-3.36–0.12]	-1.92 [-3.84–0.01]	-2.26 [-4.13– -0.37]	-3.81 [-5.99– -1.63]	-1.82 [-3.86–0.22]	
Z-test, P-value	***	ns	ns	*	***	ns	
Male							
BC	21.71 [20.18–23.23]	22.96 [20.72–25.20]	22.34 [20.03–24.65]	21.63 [17.43–25.83]	20.92 [15.81–26.03]	19.92 [16.49–23.36]	P=0.2582 (-)
Other provinces	25.41 [24.30–26.53]	26.61 [24.17–29.05]	24.23 [21.83–26.64]	25.24 [22.96–27.52]	27.71 [24.98–30.43]	23.07 [20.53–25.61]	P=0.4453 (-)
Rate difference †	-3.70 [-5.06– -2.35]	-3.65 [-6.38– -0.92]	-1.90 [-4.94–1.14]	-3.61 [-6.61– -0.71]	-6.79 [-10.20– -3.37]	-3.15 [-6.31–0.01]	
Z-test, P-value	***	*	ns	*	***	ns	
Female							
BC	13.10 [11.94–14.27]	13.76 [12.09–15.42]	12.62 [10.99–14.26]	12.79 [9.56–16.02]	12.94 [8.93–16.95]	13.23 [10.62–15.84]	P=0.9526 (+)
Other provinces	13.89 [13.10–14.67]	13.49 [11.84–15.14]	14.58 [12.70–16.45]	13.74 [12.27–15.21]	13.97 [11.98–15.96]	13.77 [11.93–15.61]	P=0.8031 (+)
Rate difference †	-0.78 [-1.86–0.29]	0.27 [-1.89–2.42]	-1.95 [-4.32–0.41]	-0.95 [-3.27–1.37]	-1.03 [-3.74–1.68]	-0.54 [-3.13–2.05]	
Z-test, P-value	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	

Note: Estimates were based on the Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey, 2008–2012 and weighted. []: 95% confidence interval of the prevalence of risky drinking for acute harms. † Rate difference [$P_{(BC)} - P_{(OTHER)}$] and its 95% CI (CIs contains 0: no significant difference, <0: significantly lower, >0: significant higher). ‡ Estimates were based on the pooled five surveys. Δ Wald test for trend in multivariate logistic models adjusted for covariates including age, sex, marital status, education and income, (+)–increase in trend and (-)–decrease in trend. Z-test: ns $P > 0.05$ * $P < 0.05$ ** $P < 0.01$ *** $P < 0.001$.



Gender	Year						Wald Test for Trend Δ
	2010–2012 ‡	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Total							
BC	14.04 [13.22–14.86]	16.39 [15.12–17.67]	14.78 [13.54–16.03]	12.36 [10.04–14.68]	12.30 [9.67–14.94]	13.28 [11.50–15.06]	P=0.0387 (-)
Other provinces	18.82 [18.18–19.47]	19.97 [18.59–21.35]	20.17 [18.72–21.62]	18.50 [17.14–19.86]	16.92 [15.49–18.35]	17.65 [16.16–19.14]	P=0.0994 (-)
Rate difference †	-4.78 [-5.59– -3.97]	-3.58 [-5.26– -1.90]	-5.39 [-7.22– -3.56]	-6.14 [-7.82– -4.46]	-4.62 [-6.55– -2.69]	-4.37 [-6.26– -2.48]	
Z-test, P-value	***	*	***	***	***	***	
Male							
BC	16.30 [14.98–17.62]	19.41 [17.35–21.47]	17.67 [15.62–19.71]	15.48 [11.63–19.33]	12.25 [8.30–16.20]	14.71 [11.85–17.56]	P=0.0171 (-)
Other provinces	21.02 [19.98–22.06]	22.27 [20.02–24.53]	22.71 [20.38–25.04]	20.86 [18.63–23.09]	18.96 [16.66–21.26]	19.24 [16.84–21.65]	P=0.2425 (-)
Rate difference	-4.72 [-5.95– -3.49]	-2.86 [-5.43– -0.29]	-5.04 [-7.85– -2.23]	-5.38 [-8.01– -2.75]	-6.71 [-9.50– -3.92]	-4.54 [-7.36– -1.70]	
Z-test, P-value	***	*	*	***	***	**	
Female							
BC	11.92 [10.92–12.91]	13.55 [12.02–15.07]	12.07 [10.62–13.51]	9.43 [6.77–12.09]	12.36 [8.85–15.86]	11.94 [9.77–14.11]	P=0.7365 (-)
Other provinces	16.75 [15.99–17.52]	17.81 [16.18–19.43]	17.78 [16.03–19.54]	16.27 [14.70–17.85]	15.00 [13.28–16.72]	16.14 [14.35–17.93]	P=0.2300 (-)
Rate difference	-4.83 [-5.88– -3.78]	-4.26 [-6.44– -2.08]	-5.72 [-8.07– -3.35]	-6.84 [-8.94– -4.74]	-2.64 [-5.32– 0.04]	-4.20 [-6.72– -1.68]	
Z-test, P-value	***	*	***	***	ns	***	

Note: Estimates were based on the Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey, 2008–2012 and weighted. []: 95% confidence interval of the prevalence. † Rate difference $[P_{(BC)} - P_{(OTHER)}]$ and its 95% CI (CIs contains 0: no significant difference, <0: significantly lower, >0: significant higher). ‡ Estimates were based on the pooled five surveys. Δ Wald test for trend in multivariate logistic models adjusted for covariates including age, sex, marital status, education and income, (+)–increase in trend and (-)–decrease in trend. Z-test: ns $P > 0.05$ * $P < 0.05$ ** $P < 0.01$ *** $P < 0.001$.

Table 5. Prevalence (%) of cannabis use in past year overall and by gender in British Columbia and other provinces of Canada, 2008–2012



Gender	Year						Wald Test for Trend Δ
	2008–2012 ‡	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Total							
BC	12.88 [12.02–13.73]	13.07 [11.81–14.33]	12.68 [11.38–13.99]	12.63 [10.33–14.93]	12.14 [9.35–14.94]	13.78 [11.72–15.85]	P=0.2638 (+)
Other provinces	10.18 [9.63–10.73]	11.13 [9.91–12.36]	10.29 [8.99–11.59]	10.43 [9.36–11.49]	8.66 [7.46–9.85]	9.70 [8.42–10.98]	P=0.0771 (–)
Rate difference †	2.70 [1.95–3.45]	1.94 [0.44–3.44]	2.39 [0.72–4.06]	2.20 [0.57–3.83]	3.48 [1.63–5.33]	4.08 [2.22–5.94]	
Z–test, P–value	***	*	*	**	***	***	
Male							
BC	16.57 [15.19–17.95]	15.95 [13.93–17.97]	15.82 [13.73–17.91]	16.62 [12.84–20.40]	15.76 [11.50–20.02]	19.02 [15.52–22.51]	P=0.0399 (+)
Other provinces	13.55 [12.63–14.46]	14.17 [12.22–16.11]	13.97 [11.80–16.14]	14.30 [12.42–16.19]	11.66 [9.65–13.67]	12.90 [10.75–15.04]	P=0.4218 (–)
Rate difference	3.02 [1.82–4.22]	1.78 [–0.57–4.13]	1.85 [–0.79–4.49]	2.32 [–0.31–4.95]	4.10 [1.13–7.07]	6.12 [3.09–9.15]	
Z–test, P–value	***	ns	ns	ns	**	***	
Female							
BC	9.40 [8.38–10.43]	10.36 [8.82–11.90]	9.73 [8.14–11.33]	8.87 [6.19–11.55]	8.73 [5.04–12.42]	8.85 [6.64–11.06]	P=0.3982 (–)
Other provinces	7.02 [6.39–7.64]	8.29 [6.78–9.79]	6.83 [5.39–8.28]	6.79 [5.77–7.81]	5.83 [4.52–7.14]	6.68 [5.26–8.10]	P=0.0649 (–)
Rate difference	2.38 [1.47–3.29]	2.07 [0.19–3.95]	2.90 [0.85–4.95]	2.08 [0.14–4.02]	2.90 [0.68–5.12]	2.17 [0.03–4.31]	
Z–test, P–value	***	*	**	*	*	*	
Note: Estimates were based on the Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey, 2008–2012 and weighted. []: 95% confidence interval of the prevalence. † Rate difference $[P_{(BC)} - P_{(OTHER)}]$ and its 95% CI (CIs contains 0: no significant difference, <0: significantly lower, >0: significant higher). ‡ Estimates were based on the pooled five surveys. Δ Wald test for trend in multivariate logistic models adjusted for covariates including age, sex, marital status, education and income, (+)–increase in trend and (–)–decrease in trend. Z–test: ns $P > 0.05$ * $P < 0.05$ ** $P < 0.01$ *** $P < 0.001$.							

Table 6. Prevalence (%) of any other illicit drug use excluding cannabis use in past year overall and by gender in British Columbia and other provinces of



Canada, 2008–2012							
Gender	Year						Wald Test for Trend Δ
	2008–2012 ‡	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Total							
BC	3.19 [2.73–3.66]	4.48 [3.66–5.30]	2.99 [2.29–3.70]	2.14 [1.38–2.90]	2.70 [0.92–4.48]	3.22 [1.96–4.49]	P=0.1475 (-)
Other provinces	2.77 [2.46–3.08]	4.18 [3.37–4.99]	2.30 [1.62–2.99]	2.23 [1.82–2.63]	2.10 [1.48–2.73]	2.44 [1.71–3.17]	P=0.0008 (-)
Rate difference †	0.42 [0.02–0.82]	0.30 [-0.63–1.22]	0.69 [-0.17–1.54]	-0.09 [-0.81–0.64]		0.78 [-0.18–1.74]	
Z-test, P-value	*	ns	ns	ns		ns	
Male							
BC	4.05 [3.35–4.75]	5.56 [4.24–6.88]	4.17 [2.99–5.35]	2.71 [1.47–3.95]		4.74 [2.65–6.84]	P=0.2567 (-)
Other provinces	3.91 [3.36–4.46]	6.04 [4.61–7.46]	3.00 [1.82–4.18]	3.09 [2.37–3.81]	3.05 [1.90–4.20]	3.55 [2.28–4.82]	P=0.0132 (-)
Rate difference †	0.14 [-0.51–0.78]	-0.48 [-1.96–1.01]	1.17 [-0.26–2.61]	-0.38 [-1.55–0.80]		1.20 [-0.46–2.85]	
Z-test, P-value	ns	ns	ns	ns		ns	
Female							
BC	2.39 [1.77–3.00]	3.45 [2.46–4.45]	1.88 [1.09–2.67]	1.60 [0.68–2.52]			P=0.3761 (-)
Other provinces	1.70 [1.38–2.01]	2.43 [1.62–3.24]	1.65 [0.94–2.36]	1.42 [1.01–1.83]	1.22 [0.67–1.78]	1.40 [0.65–2.16]	P=0.0110 (-)
Rate difference †	0.69 [0.21–1.17]	1.02 [-0.10–2.14]	0.23 [-0.73–1.19]	0.18 [-0.69–1.05]			
Z-test, P-value	**	ns	ns	ns			

Note: Estimates were based on the Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey, 2008–2012 and weighted. []: 95% confidence interval of the prevalence of any other illicit drug use excluding cannabis use. † Rate difference [$P_{(BC)} - P_{(OTHER)}$] and its 95% CI (CIs contains 0: no significant difference, <0: significantly lower, >0: significant higher). ‡ Estimates were based on the pooled five surveys. Δ Wald test for trend in multivariate logistic models adjusted for covariates including age, sex, marital status, education and income, (+)–increase in trend and (-)–decrease in trend. □ Estimate has moderate sampling variability and should be interpreted with caution (CV range: 16.6–33.3). ■ Estimate unstable and has been suppressed (CV range: 33.3+). Z-test: ns $P > 0.05$ * $P < 0.05$ ** $P < 0.01$.