

10,272 students

in Grades 7-12 participated in CAMH's 2013 Ontario Student Drug Use & Health Survey (OSDUHS). Here are some highlights that address the use of prescription opioid pain relievers:

Spotlight on Opioid Use

When used non-medically (without a prescription or doctor's advice) they are the **2nd MOST COMMONLY USED ILLICIT DRUG** after cannabis.



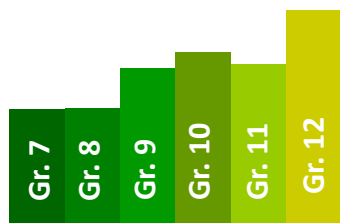
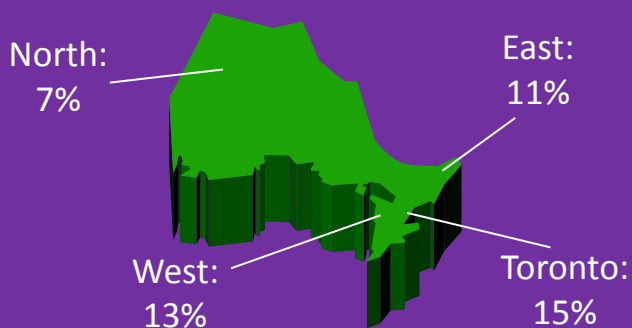
1 in 8 have used prescription opioid pain relievers **WITHOUT A PRESCRIPTION** in the past year.



1 in 5 have used a **PRESCRIBED** opioid pain reliever in the past year.

PRESCRIPTION OPIOID PAIN RELIEVERS include Percocet, Percodan, Tylenol #3, Codeine, Demerol & OxyContin/OxyNEO

Nonmedical use differs by region



Percentage of students engaging in nonmedical use of opioid pain relievers increases steadily with grade, peaking at 16% in Grade 12

Perceptions of Risk and Access

Perceive **GREAT RISK OF HARM** associated with nonmedical opioid use

35%

43%

Report it is **FAIRLY EASY** or **VERY EASY** to **OBTAIN** opioid pain relievers without one's own prescription

12%

21%

Some good news...

- ✓ Rates of nonmedical use of opioid pain relievers have decreased since 2007, when 21% of students reported having used without a prescription in the past year.

For more information visit: www.eenet.ca

Boak, A., Hamilton, H.A., Adlaf, E.M., Beitchman, J.H., Wolfe, D., & Mann, R.E. (2014). The Mental Health and Well-Being of Ontario Students, 1991-2013: Detailed OSDUHS Findings (CAMH Research Document Series No. 38). Toronto, ON: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.

Boak, A., Hamilton, H.A., Adlaf, E.M., & Mann, R.E. (2013). Drug Use Among Ontario Students, 1977-2013: Detailed OSDUHS Findings (CAMH Research Series No. 36). Toronto, ON: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.