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We analyzed Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs in Canada, by categorizing survey responders in three different ways - education, income, and gender. In each part, we focused on the following variables:

RXDRUGSAFE_HIGH, RXDRUGSAFE_PAIN, RXDRUGSAFE_THER, which measures an individual's perception of whether prescription drugs or illicit drugs are safer, respectively for getting high, relieving pain, and other therapeutic purposes;

DAST_SUM, which measures the severity of a person's Non-Medical Use.

Education

- Higher education is associated with higher belief in the safety of prescription drugs than illicit drugs.
- DAST_1 measures whether an individual has used drugs other than those required for medical reasons. There is no obvious correlation between an individual's DAST_score and her degree of education.
- This indicates even though individuals with a higher degree of education understand the safety of prescription drugs, they are not very aware of the potential hazard of consuming prescription drugs without following guidance. Otherwise, higher education would be associated with a lower DAST_1 score.

Income

- The Non-Medical use of prescription drugs had a slight positive relationship with income level.
- There is a positive correlation between preference of prescription drugs over illicit drugs and income levels.
- We hypothesize that there is some degree of collinearity between education and income levels, which corresponds to the general trend in society.

Gender

- Fewer women (20%) than men (23%) believe that prescription drugs are safer than illicit drugs for enjoyment.
- Women generally have a more positive attitude and psychological response towards drug use than men, with a mean DAST_SUM of 0.75 compared to 0.95 for men.
- This trend is more clearly observed when examining the percentage of men and women that fall in the DAST_CAT1 category, which represents no negative response to drug use. A much higher percentage of women fall in this category as compared to men.