

the general population.

In 2024, the national EDRS sample (n=740) differed in some ways to the sample in 2023. Whilst median age (23 years) and gender identity (55% male) remained stable, a significant change was observed in participants' employment status ( $p=0.011$ ), current median weekly income (\$700; \$808 in 2023;  $p=0.002$ ), and current accommodation ( $p=0.007$ ). Drug of choice significantly changed ( $p<0.001$ ), with more participants nominating cannabis (25%; 20% in 2023) and ecstasy (27%; 24% in 2023) as their drugs of choice in 2024. The drugs used most often in the month preceding interview also significantly changed in 2024 ( $p<0.001$ ), with more participants reporting cannabis (33%; 29% in 2023) and fewer reporting alcohol (13%; 22% in 2023) as the drugs used most often.

Recent use of any non-prescribed ecstasy remained stable in 2024 (92%; 95% in 2023), as did frequency of use (8 days; 7 days in 2023). Capsules remained the most commonly used

form of non-prescribed ecstasy in 2024 (59%), followed by crystal (48%), pills (43%) and powder (30%). The median price for one gram of non-prescribed ecstasy crystal significantly decreased (\$220; \$250 in 2023;  $p=0.007$ ), while the median price for one pill and capsule remained stable (\$30 and \$25, respectively). Perceived purity significantly changed for non-prescribed ecstasy capsules ( $p=0.010$ ), whereby more participants perceived purity to be 'high' (36%; 29% in 2023). Significant changes were also observed in the perceived availability of all four forms of non-prescribed ecstasy. Specifically, more participants nominated availability as 'easy' or 'very easy' in 2024, with estimates similar to those observed previously in 2020 and earlier.

Past six month use of non-

On the last occasion of ecstasy or related drug use, 82% of participants reported concurrent use of two or more drugs (excluding tobacco and e-cigarettes).

Nearly one third (30%) of participants reported using stimulants or related drugs for 48 hours or more continuously without sleep in the six months preceding interview.

Three quarters (76%) of participants obtained an AUDIT score of  $\leq 8$ ,