

Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database: 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009

This bulletin summarises information on people presenting to services with problem drug misuse and relates to the 12-month period ending 31 March 2009. It is the eighth bulletin reporting on information collected through the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database (DMD), which was established in April 2000 and which collects detailed data, including information on drugs misused and injecting behaviour, on those presenting for treatment.

Summary

In Northern Ireland during 2008/09:

- 1,755 individuals presented for treatment and gave their consent for their details to be included in the DMD. This is compared to 1,984 the year before, a decrease of 229 individuals or 12%.
- The majority (72%) of individuals who presented were male; and more than one fifth (21%) were aged 21 years and under.
- Cannabis was the most commonly reported main drug of misuse; it was reported by 39% of individuals in 2008/09 compared to 35% in 2007/08.
- Benzodiazepines were the second most commonly reported main drug of misuse; they were reported by 22% of individuals in 2008/09 compared to 31% in 2007/08.
- Cocaine (including crack cocaine) was the third most commonly reported main drug of misuse; it was reported by 11% of individuals in 2008/09 compared to 10% in 2007/08.
- Heroin was reported as the main drug of misuse by 8% of individuals in 2008/09 and in 2007/08. Approximately two thirds (67%) of those who presented for treatment in 2008/09 and reported heroin as their main problem drug had been treated before.
- The proportion of individuals who had ever injected, at 10%, was the same in 2008/09 as it was in 2007/08.

Contents	Page
1. Introduction	2
2. Profile of service users	3
3. Referral Details	4
4. Drugs of misuse	4
5. Treatment history	7
6. Injecting and sharing behaviour	7
7. Viral testing	8
8. Other information	9
9. HSCT Data 2008/09	9
10. Comparisons: 2007/08 to 2008/09	10
11. Acknowledgements	12
12. Editorial notes	12
 Annexes	
A Map	15
B Main tables	17
C Additional HSCT tables	43
D Comparison tables: 2007/08 – 2008/09	69
E DMD form	85

1. Introduction

1.1 In 1995, the Northern Ireland Drugs Policy Statement highlighted the need for a centralised database on drug misuse in Northern Ireland. The then Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) subsequently commissioned a feasibility study that considered the experience elsewhere (databases already existed in Scotland, Wales, and regionally in England), data availability, and data quality in Northern Ireland and took due account of issues of confidentiality. The study found that the majority of agencies were supportive of the idea of a drug misuse database and identified a number as potential providers.

1.2 Subsequently the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database (DMD) was established and data collection commenced from April 2000. The database is maintained by the Public Health Information and Research Branch (PHIRB) located within the Department of Health, Social Services, and Public Safety (DHSSPS).

1.3 The New Strategic Direction for Alcohol and Drugs 2006-2011 was launched in October 2006. As a result the nature of the service provided by some treatment services changed to meet the needs outlined in the strategy.

1.4 This is the eighth bulletin to be published using data from the DMD and covers the period 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009. By the end of 2008/09, 37 treatment services were contributing to the database of which 15 were non-statutory, 20 were statutory and 2 services were based within prisons. It is important to note that although a client might present for treatment to services based within the prisons, this does not mean that the client is using drugs whilst in custody.

1.5 The DMD collects information on problem drug users presenting to services for the first time, or for the first time in six months or more. A problem drug user is defined as a person who experiences social, psychological, physical or legal problems (related to intoxication and/or regular excessive consumption and/or dependence) as a consequence of their own use of drugs or chemical substances. Drugs are defined as any drug, whether prescribed or not, including solvents and tranquillisers but excluding alcohol and tobacco. The data are collected from drug treatment agencies and include selected personal details and information regarding the drugs misused and the type of agency attended: these data are passed on in anonymised form to PHIRB for inclusion in the DMD. As client participation in the DMD is voluntary, in a number of cases consent was withheld and full information relating to these clients has not been included in the DMD (Table 1).

1.6 The aim of the DMD is to provide high-quality, consistent information on the numbers and profiles of presenting problem drug users to inform both policy and practice. The database will be kept under review.

Other Information Available

1.7 It is important to note that this report does not provide information on the overall size and nature of problem drug use or misuse in Northern Ireland. Other research commissioned and published by PHIRB complements this DMD bulletin. All PHIRB publications are available online at: http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/public_health/statistics_and_research-drugs_alcohol-2.htm

Participation in the DMD

1.8 Client participation in the DMD is optional and depends on client consent. Information was received from 1,843 clients who presented for treatment, and client consent was withheld in 88 (5%) cases

(Table 1). All figures in this report are based on the 1,755 clients who gave their consent to be included in the DMD.

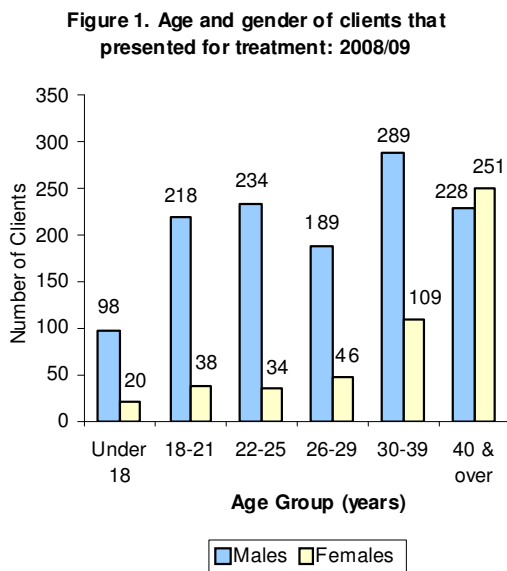
2. Profile of service users

Age and Gender of Clients

2.1 Almost three quarters (72%) of clients who presented for treatment were male (Table 2). This is the same as the gender split found in England where the majority (72%) of treated persons were male (Source: NTA ‘Statistics from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System in England, 2007/08’).

2.2 The average (mean) age of clients who presented for treatment was 33 years. Less than one tenth (7%) of clients were aged under 18 years, almost one quarter (23%) were aged 30-39 years and 27% were aged 40 years and over (Table 3).

2.3 The age profile for female clients was older than who for male clients: 50% of female clients compared to 18% of male clients were aged 40 years and over, while just under one fifth (19%) of male clients were aged 22–25 years compared to 7% of female clients (Table 4; Figure 1).

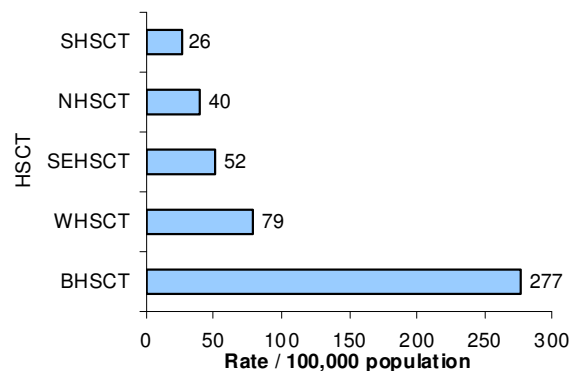


Geography

2.4 More than half (53%) of clients presented for treatment in the Belfast Health and Social Care Trust (HSCT), 13% in the Western HSCT, 10% in both the Northern and the South Eastern HSCTs and 5% in the Southern HSCT (Table 1). It should be noted that these figures are based on where people presented for treatment, and not their place of residence. Data on place of residence for those registered on the DMD are incomplete, as only 5-figure postcodes are available, and in some instances postcode data are missing or erroneous. For people whose area of residence could be determined and excluding those who were being treated in prison, 89% lived in the same HSCT as they were treated in. This suggests that HSCT of treatment is a reasonable proxy for HSCT of residence.

2.5 The incidence of treatment per 100,000 population was higher in the Belfast HSCT (277 per 100,000 population) than in the Western, South Eastern, Northern and Southern HSCTs (79, 52, 40 and 26 per 100,000 population, respectively) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Rates per 100,000 population presenting for treatment in HSCT: 2008/09



Type of Treatment Service Agency

2.6 Nearly three quarters of clients (74%) presented for treatment at statutory agencies. The majority of clients in each of

the five HSCTs presented for treatment at statutory agencies, this varied from 100% in the Southern and South Eastern HSCTs to 61% in the Belfast HSCT (Table 5).

3. Referral Details

Reason for attendance

3.1 Just over two fifths of clients (45%) reported that the decision to attend was wholly their own choice, one third (33%) were required by others, and 23% were persuaded by others (Table 6).

3.2 The three most commonly reported reasons for attending a treatment agency were psychological (55%), family/relationships (39%) and medical e.g. detoxification (34%). Other reasons included legal (21%), financial (12%) and job (8%) (Table 6).

Referral Source

3.3 Nearly half (46%) of clients who presented for treatment were referred by General Practitioners, followed by self-referrals (17%). Other referral sources included probation services (8%), psychiatrist/ mental health service (5%), Prison/YOC (3%) and family and friends (3%) (Table 7).

Proposed Action

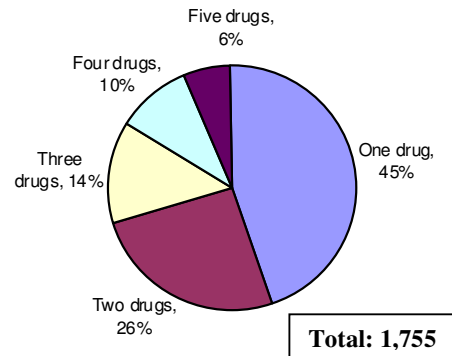
3.4 The agency reporter must record all actions which they propose to take/initiate, or have taken, in respect of the client. The proposed action for over four fifths (88%) of clients was assessment, and for over half it was counselling (56%), and education/information (52%). Detoxification was a proposed action for just over one fifth (21%) of clients (Table 8).

4. Drugs of Misuse Background

4.1 Clients must record one main problem drug; this is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they presented for treatment. They

also have an option to record a further four subsidiary drugs of misuse. Figure 3 shows the number of drugs clients have reported misusing. Nearly half (45%) of clients reported misusing only one drug, and just over one quarter (26%) reported misusing two drugs.

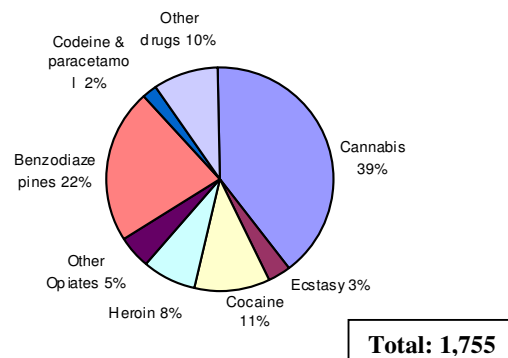
Figure 3. Number of drugs misused per client: 2008/09



Main Drug of Misuse

4.2 The most frequently reported main drug of misuse was cannabis, accounting for almost two fifths (39%) of clients who presented for treatment, followed by benzodiazepines (22%) and cocaine (including crack cocaine) (11%). Heroin was the main problem drug for 8% of clients (Table 9; Figure 4). These figures, when compared to the most recently available published figures (2007/08), are considerably different from those in England, which show that 61% of clients reported heroin as their main problem drug, and a further 13% were receiving treatment for cannabis misuse.

Figure 4. Main drugs of misuse: 2008/09



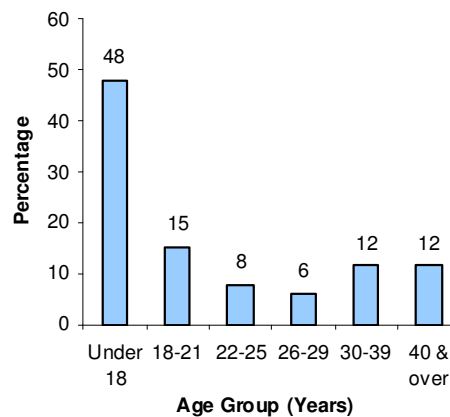
4.3 There was considerable variation between male clients and female clients in the main drug of misuse reported (Table 9). Almost half (48%) of male clients compared to 15% of female clients reported cannabis as their main problem drug. Also a larger proportion of male clients (14%) than female clients (5%) reported cocaine (including crack cocaine) as their main problem drug. In contrast, a larger proportion of female clients (42%) than male clients (14%) reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug.

4.4 There was also variation between main drug of misuse and client's age group (Table 10). Cannabis was the most commonly reported main problem drug for both the under 18 years and 18-25 years age groups, while for those aged 26 years and over benzodiazepines were the most commonly reported main problem drug. For those aged under 18, over three quarters (78%) reported cannabis and 11% reported other drugs as their main problem drugs. For clients aged 18-25 almost three fifths (58%) reported cannabis, 13% reported cocaine (including crack cocaine), 9% reported benzodiazepines, 7% reported heroin and 6% reported ecstasy as their main problem drugs. After benzodiazepines (30%), the most commonly reported main problem drugs by those aged 26 years and over were cannabis (26%), cocaine (including crack cocaine) (11%) and heroin (9%).

4.5 The average (mean) age clients first used their main problem drug was 23 years. Almost half (48%) reported first using their main problem drug before the age of 18 years and 15% reported first using it between 18 and 21 years. Fourteen per cent reported using their main drug aged between 22 and 29 years, and nearly one quarter (23%) reported using it aged 30 years and over (Figure 5). Consideration of these figures needs to take account of the fact that

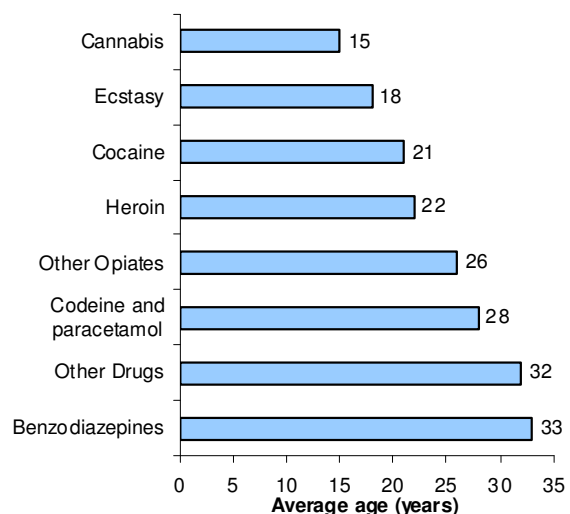
half (50%) of clients who presented for treatment were aged under 30 years when they presented.

Figure 5. Age of first use: main drug of misuse: 2008/09



4.6 There was considerable variation in age of first use and main problem drug reported. The lowest average (mean) age of first use was for cannabis (15 years) and ecstasy (18 years). The highest average (mean) age of first use was for benzodiazepines (33 years) (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Average (mean) age of first use for main drugs: 2008/09



Geography

4.7 Cannabis was the most frequently reported main problem drug in four of the five HSCTs. In the Western HSCT 62% reported their main problem drug as cannabis as well as 49% in the Southern HSCT. Just over a third of clients in the Belfast HSCT (34%) and Northern HSCT (37%) reported cannabis as their main problem drug. In the South Eastern HSCT the most frequently reported main problem drug was benzodiazepines (45%) followed by cannabis (18%). The Northern HSCT had the largest proportion of clients (25%) reporting heroin as their main drug, followed by 20% of clients in the Southern HSCT. The Belfast HSCT had the largest proportion of clients (12%) reporting cocaine (including crack cocaine) as their main problem drug, followed by the Southern HSCT (10%) (Table 11).

All drugs of misuse

4.8 Clients presenting for treatment may be misusing more than one drug. The DMD can record up to a total of five drugs of misuse, one main problem drug and four subsidiary drugs. Almost four fifths (138 of 177 clients; 78%) of clients who reported heroin as a problem drug reported it as their main problem drug (Tables 11 & 12). Similarly, of those who reported cannabis as a problem drug, less than three quarters (685 of 929 clients; 74%) of them reported it as their main drug of misuse. Just over half (388 of 758 clients; 51%) of those who reported benzodiazepines as a problem drug reported it as their main problem drug. In contrast, a smaller proportion of clients (59 of 435 clients; 14%) who reported ecstasy as a problem drug reported it as their main drug of misuse.

4.9 The most commonly reported drug of misuse was cannabis, with just over half (53%) of clients reporting it as a problem drug. Benzodiazepines were the second most commonly reported drugs of misuse (43%), although it should be noted that the

majority of clients presenting to treatment for these drugs were in the Belfast HSCT. The third most commonly reported problem drug was cocaine (including crack cocaine) (32%) and the fourth was ecstasy (25%).

All drugs of misuse by Trust

4.10 There were some variations across the HSCTs and the reported drugs of misuse. The largest proportion of clients in the South Eastern HSCT (69%) and in the Belfast HSCT (53%) reported benzodiazepines as a problem drug, compared to the Northern HSCT (25%), the Western HSCT (18%) and the Southern HSCT (9%). Cannabis was the most commonly reported drug by clients in the Western (76%), Southern (64%) and Northern (52%) HSCTs. In the Belfast HSCT (46%) and the South Eastern HSCT (30%) cannabis was the second most commonly reported drug of misuse. Cocaine (including crack cocaine) was the second most commonly reported drug in the Western HSCT (40%) and the third most commonly reported problem drug in the Southern (37%), the Belfast (31%) and the Northern (28%) HSCTs. Ecstasy was the second most commonly reported problem drug in the Southern HSCT (39%) and the third most commonly reported problem drug in the Western HSCT (39%) (Table 12).

Reported use of alcohol

4.11 On the DMD alcohol cannot be recorded as the main problem drug or as one of the four subsidiary drugs. However, clients can still record problem alcohol misuse, the average units consumed per week in the last 4 weeks and whether alcohol is their main problem. Of the 1,755 clients who presented for treatment, 37% also reported misusing alcohol (Table 13). The largest proportions of clients misusing alcohol were in the Western (57%), Southern (39%) and Belfast (37%) HSCTs. Almost half (49%) of those that presented to treatment for both drug and alcohol misuse reported alcohol to be their main problem.

Under half (47%) reported that they consumed between 1 and 99 units of alcohol on average per week in the four weeks before treatment. One quarter (25%) reported that they consumed between 100 and 249 units (Table 14).

5. Treatment History

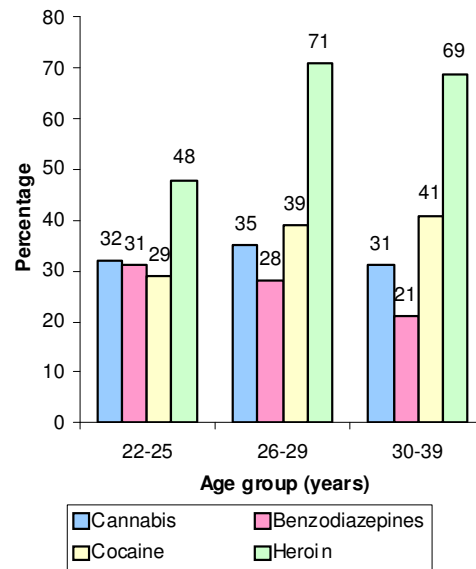
5.1 More than a quarter (27%) of clients who presented to treatment in 2008/09 had previously been treated for drug misuse (Table 15).

5.2 There were considerable variations between the treatment history of clients and their main drug of misuse: 67% of clients who reported heroin and 55% of clients who reported other opiates as their main problem drug had been treated before. Smaller proportions of clients who reported benzodiazepines (11%) and other drugs (13%) as their main problem drug had been treated before.

5.3 There were some variations in treatment history between the four most commonly reported main problem drugs and age group (Figure 7). The proportion of clients who reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug and had been treated before decreased across the three age groups, from 31% of those aged 22-25 years to 21% of those aged 30-39 years. For those who reported cannabis as their main problem drug, the proportion of clients who had been treated before increased from 32% in the 22-25 years age group to 35% of those aged 26-29 years before decreasing to 31% of those aged 30-39 years. For those who reported cocaine (including crack cocaine) as their main problem drug, the proportion who had been treated before increased from 29% of those aged 22-25 years to 41% of those aged 30-39 years. For each of the three age groups a larger proportion of clients who reported heroin as their main problem drug had been treated before compared to the three other main

problem drugs. Almost half (48%) of clients in the 22-25 years age group who reported heroin as their main problem drug had been treated before compared to more than two thirds of those aged 26-29 years (71%) and of those aged 30-39 years (69%).

Figure 7. Percentage of clients previously treated for selected drugs and age groups: 2008/09



5.4 Of the clients who had previously been treated and whose age at first treatment was known (461 clients), just over two fifths (44%) were first treated aged 26 years and over, almost half (46%) were first treated aged 18-25 years and just over one tenth (11%) were aged under 18 years (Table 16).

6. Injecting and Sharing Behaviour

Injecting Behaviour

6.1 Data regarding a client's injecting behaviour are collected in two different ways. The most frequent route of administration for each drug of misuse is recorded; and another question asks clients if they have ever injected any drug (injecting history).

6.2 Ninety six clients (5%) reported that injecting was their most frequent route of administering their main problem drug.

Other main routes of administration were: swallowing or chewing (oral) (45%), smoking/inhalation (38%), and sniffing (11%) (Table 17).

6.3 Eighty nine of the 96 clients (93%) who reported that injecting was their most frequent route of administering their main problem drug, reported heroin as their main drug of misuse.

6.4 The injecting history was known for all clients who presented for treatment. Ten per cent of clients with a known injecting history reported that they had injected at some time in their lives (Table 18). The proportion of clients with a known injecting history that had injected varied across the five HSCTs: more than a third (34%) in the Northern HSCT and 16% in the Southern HSCT. Less than one in ten clients in the South Eastern HSCT (8%), the Western HSCT (8%) and the Belfast HSCT (6%) reported they had injected.

6.5 The age clients first injected was available for 170 of the 173 clients who had injected (injectors) (Table 19). The modal age group for age first injected was 18-21 years, with 28% of injectors in this age range when they first injected. A further 24% of injectors first injected aged under 18 years. Almost a fifth (19%) of injectors were aged 22-25 years when they first injected.

Sharing Equipment

6.6 The Department of Health, in their statistical publications on regional DMDs, suggest that reliance on a single question about sharing behaviour is likely to produce an underestimate of true sharing behaviour. The Northern Ireland DMD also uses a single question to elicit information about sharing behaviour, and thus the results quoted in this bulletin should be treated as minimum estimates. This question is only asked of those who have injected.

6.7 Information about the sharing of drug paraphernalia is known for 172 clients who had injected (Table 20) and just over two fifths (43%) reported sharing equipment. A larger proportion of female injectors (48%) than male injectors (42%) reported that they had shared equipment.

7. Viral Testing

7.1 The DMD records if clients presenting for treatment have previously been tested for HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C.

7.2 Table 21(a) shows that 89% of clients who presented for treatment had never been tested for HIV, 7% had ever been tested and 3% had been tested in the last 12 months.

7.3 Table 21(b) shows that 90% of clients who presented for treatment had never been tested for Hepatitis B, 7% had ever been tested and 3% had been tested in the last 12 months.

7.4 Table 21(c) shows that 90% of clients who presented for treatment had never been tested for Hepatitis C, 7% had ever been tested and 3% had been tested in the last 12 months.

7.5 More than nine tenths of clients (95%) had not had any injections of the Hepatitis B vaccination course, 4% had completed all three injections, and 1% had started the vaccination course but not yet completed it. The Belfast and South Eastern HSCTs had the largest proportion of clients who had not had any injections of the vaccination course (each 98%), followed by the Western HSCT (97%), Northern HSCT (85%) and the Southern HSCT (84%) (Table 22).

7.6 These data from the DMD have been supplemented from June 2002 onwards with the introduction of an anonymised testing

study of injecting drug users in contributing agencies in Northern Ireland. This study is being carried out in conjunction with the Public Health Laboratory Service. This study should provide robust data on levels of infection in the injecting drug-using population. The results are published in the 'Shooting Up' report by the Health Protection Agency, the next report for Northern Ireland is due for publication in October 2009.

8. Other Information

8.1 Some background information on clients who presented for treatment is given in Tables 23-26.

Living Arrangements

8.2 Just over one quarter (26%) of clients who presented for treatment lived with their parents and over one fifth (22%) lived alone. Fifteen per cent lived with a spouse/partner and children, and 11% lived with spouse/partner only. Six per cent of clients were living with dependent children. One hundred and sixty eight clients (10%) reported living with other drug users (Table 23).

Employment Status

8.3 Fifteen percent of clients who presented for treatment were in employment at the time of presenting and one quarter of clients (25%) reported having worked in the 12 months before treatment commenced. Half (50%) were unemployed and approximately one sixth (17%) were receiving other benefits. Four per cent of clients were students (Table 24).

EU Nationality

8.4 The vast majority (98%) of clients were EU nationals (Table 25).

Legal Status

8.5 It should be noted that clients can fall into more than one legal status category,

and so percentages may not total 100. Just over one third (37%) of clients who presented for treatment had contact with the criminal justice system at the time they presented for treatment (Table 26). The largest proportions of clients who were in contact with the criminal justice system were under community supervision (9%) or on an arrest referral scheme (9%) or in prison (9%). A further 8% had a trial pending and 5% were awaiting sentence.

9 Health and Social Care Trust Data 2008/09

9.1 Some of the main tables in Annex B contain a breakdown by HSCTs and Prisons. Additional analyses by HSCT and Prisons are given in Annex C.

Gender of clients

9.2 Table HT1 provides details of client's main problem drug and gender by HSCT. In the Belfast HSCT the most frequently reported main drug of misuse for male clients was cannabis (45%) followed by benzodiazepines (18%). In contrast, more than half (54%) of female clients reported benzodiazepines and one tenth (10%) reported cannabis as their main problem drug (Table HT1(a)).

9.3 In the Northern HSCT just over two fifths (41%) of male clients reported cannabis and just under a quarter (24%) reported heroin as their main problem drug. Less than one third (31%) of female clients reported heroin, and 28% reported other opiates, as their main problem drug (Table HT1(b)).

9.4 In the South Eastern HSCT just over three fifths (61%) of females and almost one third (32%) of males reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug (Table HT1(c)).

9.5 In the Southern HSCT more than half (53%) of male clients and over one

third (37%) of female clients reported cannabis as their main problem drug (Table HT1(d)).

9.6 In the Western HSCT the most frequently reported main problem drug was cannabis for both male (68%) and female clients (44%) (Table HT1(e)).

Age of Clients

9.7 Table HT2 provides details of client's main problem drug and age group by HSCT. In the Belfast HSCT almost four fifths (78%) of those under 18 years of age and three fifths (60%) of those aged 18-25 years reported cannabis as their main problem drug. Of those in the oldest age category (26 years and over) just over two fifths (41%) reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug (Table HT2 (a)).

9.8 In the Northern HSCT over four fifths (84%) of clients under 18 years of age and almost a third (31%) of those aged 18-25 years reported cannabis as their main problem drug. Almost one third of those aged 26 years and over (32%) and those aged 18-25 years (31%) reported heroin as their main problem drug (Table HT2 (b)).

9.9 In the South Eastern HSCT half (50%) of clients aged 26 years and older reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug. Of those aged 18-25 years, 45% reported cannabis as their main problem drug (Table HT2 (c)).

9.10 In the Southern HSCT 63% of clients aged under 18-25 years and 45% of those aged 26 years and over reported cannabis as their main problem drug (Table HT2 (d)).

9.11 In the Western HSCT 68% of clients aged under 18 years, 69% of those aged 18-25 years and 57% of those aged 26 years and over reported cannabis as their main problem drug (Table HT2 (e)).

Route of Administration

9.12 Table HT3 shows the most frequent route of administration of the main drug of misuse within each HSCT.

9.13 The most frequently reported route of administration for cannabis was smoking across all four HSCTs, ranging from 93% in the Belfast and Southern HSCTs to 74% in the Western HSCT. In the Belfast HSCT, 57% of those who reported heroin as the main problem drug injected it, compared to 63% in the Western HSCT and 83% in the Northern HSCT. In each of the five HSCTs all of the clients who reported taking ecstasy, benzodiazepines, and codeine and paracetamol took them orally (Table HT3 (a-d)).

Treatment History

9.14 Table HT4 shows that the majority of clients who presented for treatment in all HSCTs had not previously been treated. The Western (38%) and Northern (36%) HSCTs had the largest proportion of clients who had previously been treated, compared to 23% in the Belfast HSCT and 22% in the South Eastern HSCT (Table HT4 (a-d)).

10. Comparisons: 2008/09 to 2007/08

10.1 In 2008/09, 1,755 clients presented for treatment compared to 1,984 clients in 2007/08, a decrease of 229 clients or 12% (Table C1). The number of clients presenting for problem benzodiazepine use is lower in 2008/09 (388 compared to 622 in 2007/08, a decrease of 38%) and this is therefore reflected in the fall in the total number of clients presenting to treatment services for problem drug use.

Age of Clients

10.2 The age profile of clients who presented for treatment in 2008/09 was similar to that in 2007/08. The proportion of clients aged 21 years and under decreased

from 24% in 2007/08 to 21% in 2008/09. Comparatively, the proportion of clients aged 22-29 years increased from 23% in 2007/08 to 29% in 2008/09, while the proportion of clients aged 30 years and over decreased from 53% in 2007/08 to 50% in 2008/09 (Table C1).

10.3 In the Belfast HSCT the same proportion of clients were aged under 18 years in 2007/08 and in 2008/09 (each 5%). The proportion of clients aged 18-25 years increased from 22% in 2007/08 to 29% in 2008/09, while the proportion of clients aged 26 years and over decreased from 73% in 2007/08 to 65% in 2008/09 (Table C2(a)).

10.4 In the Northern HSCT the proportion of clients aged under 18 years decreased from 35% in 2007/08 to 21% in 2008/09. The proportion of clients aged 18-25 years increased from 22% in 2007/08 to 30% in 2008/09 and the proportion of clients aged 26 years and over increased from 42% in 2007/08 to 50% in 2008/09 (Table C2(b)).

10.5 In the South Eastern HSCT there were no individuals in treatment aged under 18 years in either 2007/08 or 2008/09. The proportion of clients aged 18-25 years decreased from 24% in 2007/08 to 18% in 2008/09 and the proportion of clients aged 26 years and older increased from 76% in 2007/08 to 82% in 2008/09 (Table C2(c)).

10.6 In the Southern HSCT, 15% of clients in 2007/08 were aged under 18 years, and none were in this age group in 2008/09. Meanwhile, the proportion of clients aged 18-25 years increased from 22% in 2007/08 to 27% in 2008/09 and the proportion of clients aged over 26 years increased from 64% in 2007/08 to 73% in 2008/09 (Table C2(d)).

10.7 In the Western HSCT the proportion of clients aged under 18 years increased

slightly from 9% in 2007/08 to 11% in 2008/09. The proportion of clients aged 18-25 years decreased between 2007/08 and 2008/08 from 37% to 28%, whereas the proportion of clients aged 26 years and over increased from 54% in 2007/08 to 62% in 2008/09 (Table C2(e)).

Main Problem Drug

10.8 In both 2007/08 and 2008/09 cannabis was the most commonly reported main drug of misuse, although the proportion of clients reporting it as their main problem drug increased slightly from 35% in 2007/08 to 39% in 2008/09. Similarly, benzodiazepines was the second most commonly reported main drug of misuse in both 2007/08 and 2008/09 however, the proportion of clients reporting it as their main problem drug decreased from 31% in 2007/08 to 22% in 2008/09. The proportion of clients who reported cocaine (including crack cocaine) as their main problem drug was similar in 2007/08 (10%) and 2008/09 (11%); and the proportions that reported heroin as their main problem drug were the same in 2007/08 and in 2008/09 (each 8%) (Table C3).

10.9 In the Belfast HSCT, the proportion of clients who presented for treatment with cannabis as their main problem drug increased from 27% in 2007/08 to 34% in 2008/09, while the proportion of clients who reported benzodiazepines as their main drug of misuse decreased from 45% in 2007/08 to 29% in 2008/09 (Table C4(a)).

10.10 In the Northern HSCT, the proportion of clients who reported cannabis as their main problem drug decreased from 48% in 2007/08 to 37% in 2008/09, while the proportion of clients who reported heroin as their main drug of misuse increased from 22% in 2007/08 to 25% in 2008/09 (Table C4(b)).

10.11 In the South Eastern HSCT, the proportion of clients who reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug decreased slightly from 48% in 2007/08 to 45% in 2008/09, while the proportion of clients who reported cannabis as their main drug of misuse was similar in 2007/08 (17%) and in 2008/09 (18%) (Table C4(c)).

10.12 In the Southern HSCT, the proportion of clients who reported cannabis as their main problem drug decreased slightly from 51% in 2007/08 to 49% in 2008/09, while the proportion of clients who reported heroin as their main drug of misuse increased from 16% in 2007/08 to 20% in 2008/09 (Table C4(d)).

10.13 In the Western HSCT the largest proportion of clients reported cannabis as their main problem drug in both 2007/08 and 2008/09 (51% and 62% respectively). The proportion of clients who reported cocaine (including crack cocaine) decreased from 13% in 2007/08 to 9% in 2008/09 (Table C4(e)).

Injecting Behaviour

10.14 The proportion of clients who reported they had injected (10%) was the same in both 2007/08 and 2008/09. The largest proportion of clients who had injected continued to be found in the Northern HSCT where the proportion increased from 23% in 2007/08 to 34% in 2008/09. The proportion of clients who had injected in the Belfast HSCT was the same in 2007/08 and 2008/09 (each 6%). In the Southern HSCT the proportion of clients who had injected had increased from 11% in 2007/08 to 16% in 2008/09; whereas the proportions of clients in the South Eastern HSCT (10% in 2007/08 and 8% in 2008/09) and the Western HSCT (14% in 2007/08 and 8% in 2008/09) who had injected had decreased slightly (Table C5).

11. Acknowledgements

11.1 PHIRB would like to thank all the people involved in collecting the data presented in this bulletin – particularly the agencies who have collected and sent in data, and clients who presented for treatment for providing the information and allowing it to be used. PHIRB are also grateful to the DMD Project Management Group; the Drug and Alcohol Coordinators; and the Health Development Policy Branch within DHSSPS for their support and assistance.

12. Editorial Notes

12.1 Data were first collected for the DMD in Northern Ireland from 1 April 2000. The DMD was in a development stage in 2000/01, and data from that year are not suitable for publication.

12.2 This report is based on information received for 2008/09 up to and including 26 August 2009.

12.3 Percentages do not always add to 100 due to rounding.

12.4 Clients age is their age on their first face to face contact with treatment agency.

12.5 From the 1 April 2007 new procedures were implemented regarding the disclosure of information in publications. Any cell within a table that has a value of less than five (excluding zeros) has not been presented. This is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

12.6 Any comments or questions concerning the data contained in this publication, or requests for further information, should be addressed to:

PHIRB
Annex 2
Castle Buildings
Stormont
Belfast BT4 3SQ
Telephone: 028 9052 2520
Fax: 028 90 52 3288
E-mail: PHIRB@dhsspsni.gov.uk

12.7 Further copies of this publication can be obtained on-line at:

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/public_health/statistics_and_research-drugs_alcohol-2.htm

Many other statistical and research reports from the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety's Information and Analysis Directorate are available at this web address.

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

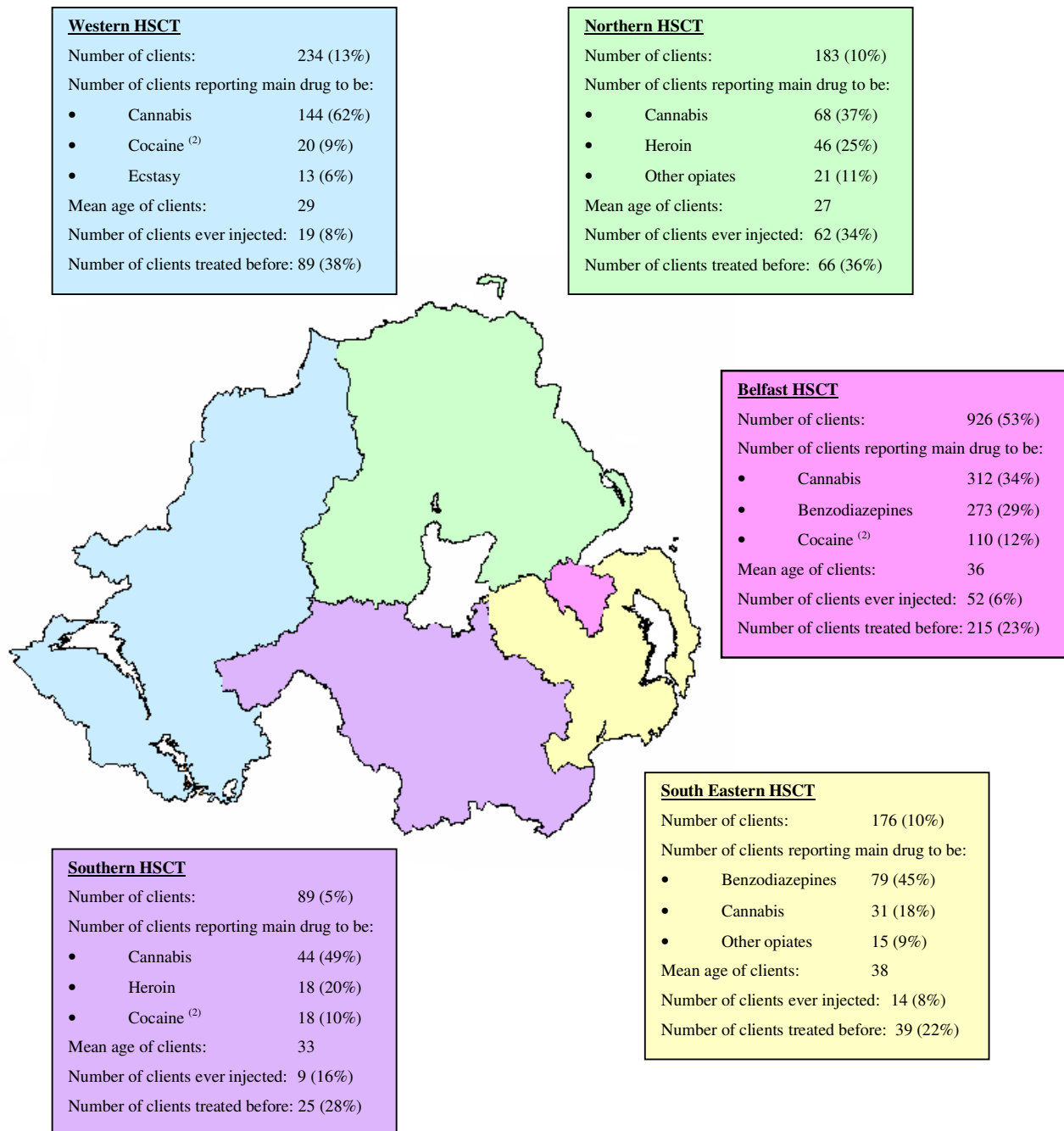
12.8 The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is the principal source of official statistical information about Northern Ireland. Further information is available from the NISRA website at www.nisra.gov.uk or via e-mail at info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk.

Future Publications

12.9 This DMD publication will be updated on an annual basis. The next DMD Statistical Bulletin will be published on Thursday 7th October 2010.

ANNEX A – MAP

Map showing summary statistics for each Health and Social Care Trust ⁽¹⁾



Crown Copyright © 2008

⁽¹⁾ This map excludes returns received from prisons.

⁽²⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

ANNEX B – TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table 1	Total number of DMD forms received from each HSCT: 2008/09	19
Table 2	Gender of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2008/09	20
Table 3	Age of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2008/09	21
Table 4	Age and gender of clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09	22
Table 5	Agency type of clients who presented for treatment in each HSCT: 2008/09	23
Table 6	Reasons clients reported for attending treatment services: 2008/09	24
Table 7	Referral details of clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09	25
Table 8	Proposed action of treatment for clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09	26
Table 9	Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by gender: 2008/09	27
Table 10	Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by age: 2008/09	28
Table 11	Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2008/09	29
Table 12	All drugs of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2008/09	30
Table 13	Problem alcohol use by HSCT: 2008/09	31
Table 14	Average units of alcohol consumed per week in the four weeks before treatment: 2008/09	31
Table 15	Treatment history of clients who presented for treatment by main drug of misuse: 2008/09	32

Table 16	Age profile of clients at their current treatment, and at their first treatment: 2008/09	33
Table 17	Route of administration for main drug of misuse by clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09	34
Table 18	Clients who presented for treatment by injecting history by HSCT: 2008/09	35
Table 19	Age first injected of clients who presented for treatment who had ever injected: 2008/09	36
Table 20	Gender of injectors that presented for treatment by sharing history by HSCT: 2008/09	36
Table 21	Number of clients who have previously been tested for HIV, Hepatitis B and C: 2008/09	37-38
Table 22	Number of injections clients have completed for the Hepatitis B Vaccination Course by HSCT: 2008/09	39
Table 23	Living arrangements of clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09	40
Table 24	Employment status of clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09	40
Table 25	EU nationality of clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09	41
Table 26	Legal status of clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09	41

Table 1. Total number of DMD forms received from each HSCT: 2008/09

numbers and percentages

HSCT	Total number of forms received ⁽¹⁾	Number of consent withheld forms received ⁽²⁾	Number of forms analysed ⁽³⁾
Belfast	997	71	926
Northern	192	9	183
South Eastern	178	2	176
Southern	89	0	89
Western	239	5	234
Prisons	148	1	147
Total	1,843	88	1,755

Percentages

Belfast	54	81	53
Northern	10	10	10
South Eastern	10	2	10
Southern	5	0	5
Western	13	6	13
Prisons	8	1	8
Total	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A DMD form is completed for every **problem drug user** who presents at an Agency for treatment. This covers only those problem drug users attending the Agency for the very first time, or for those who have not attended the Agency within the previous six months. They must present with a drug related problem.

⁽²⁾ The provision of information to the database is a voluntary exercise requiring client consent. Where consent is not given a blank form is returned with 'consent withheld' written across it, along with the designated Agency code.

⁽³⁾ All data in this statistical bulletin are based on an analysis of DMD forms where consent is given.

Table 2. Gender of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2008/09

numbers and percentages

HSCT	Male	Female	Total
Belfast	631	295	926
Northern	147	36	183
South Eastern	97	79	176
Southern	-	-	89
Western	168	66	234
Prison	-	-	147
Total	1,256	499	1,755

Percentages

Belfast	68	32	100
Northern	80	20	100
South Eastern	55	45	100
Southern	-	-	100
Western	72	28	100
Prison	-	-	100
Total	72	28	100

Table 3. Age of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2008/09

HSCT	numbers and percentages						Total
	Under 18 years	18-21 years	22-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	
Belfast	50	134	136	102	179	324	925
Northern	38	24	30	30	38	23	183
South Eastern	0	20	11	25	54	66	176
Southern	0	11	13	10	33	22	89
Western	25	34	31	44	70	30	234
Prison	5	33	47	24	24	14	147
Total ⁽¹⁾	118	256	268	235	398	479	1,754

Percentages

Belfast	5	14	15	11	19	35	100
Northern	21	13	16	16	21	13	100
South Eastern	0	11	6	14	31	38	100
Southern	0	12	15	11	37	25	100
Western	11	15	13	19	30	13	100
Prison	3	22	32	16	16	10	100
Total	7	15	15	13	23	27	100

⁽¹⁾ This table excludes 1 individual whose date of birth was not known.

Table 4. Age and gender of clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09

numbers and percentages

Age group	Male	Female	Total
Under 18 years	98	20	118
18-21 years	218	38	256
22-25 years	234	34	268
26-29 years	189	46	235
30-39 years	289	109	398
40 years & over	228	251	479
Total ⁽¹⁾	1,256	498	1,754

Percentages

Under 18 years	8	4	7
18-21 years	17	8	15
22-25 years	19	7	15
26-29 years	15	9	13
30-39 years	23	22	23
40 years & over	18	50	27
Total	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ This table excludes 1 individual whose date of birth was not known.

Table 5. Agency type of clients who presented for treatment in each HSCT: 2008/09

<u>numbers and percentages</u>			
HSCT ⁽¹⁾	Non-Statutory	Statutory	Total
Belfast	358	568	926
Northern	33	150	183
South Eastern	0	176	176
Southern	0	89	89
Western	24	210	234
Total	415	1,193	1,608

Percentages

Belfast	39	61	100
Northern	18	82	100
South Eastern	0	100	100
Southern	0	100	100
Western	10	90	100
Total	26	74	100

⁽¹⁾ Returns from Prisons are excluded from this analysis.

**Table 6. Reasons clients have reported for attending treatments services:
2008/09**

<u>numbers and percentages</u>		
Reason for attendance	Number	%
Wholly own choice	783	45
Persuaded by others	400	23
Required by others	572	33
Total	1,755	100
Reasons for attending: ⁽¹⁾		
Financial	203	12
Legal	368	21
Job	134	8
Family/Relationships	689	39
Medical e.g. detoxification	594	34
Psychological	974	55
Housing	63	4
Pregnancy	-	-
Other	15	1

⁽¹⁾ Individuals can report more than one reason for attending treatment, and so percentages will not total to 100.

Table 7. Referral details of clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09

numbers and percentages

Referral by	Number	%
GP	805	46
Psychiatrist/mental health service	86	5
Social Services	39	2
Hospital	15	1
Community Addiction Team	23	1
Non- Statutory Agency	26	1
Legal requirement	14	1
Probation	136	8
Prison/ YOC	51	3
Self	295	17
Family/Friend	56	3
Education	15	1
Other	194	11
Total	1,755	100

Table 8. Proposed action of treatment for clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09

Proposed Action ⁽¹⁾	numbers and percentages	
	Number	%
Persons	1,755	-
Assessment	1,545	88
Detoxification	373	21
Substitute Prescribing	130	7
Prescribing Contract	100	6
Counselling	982	56
Family Support	50	3
Rehabilitation	53	3
Throughcare	58	3
Mentoring	74	4
Education/Information	904	52
No intervention	27	2
Advised screening for HIV, HEP B or C	172	10
Other	3	0

⁽¹⁾ Individuals can report more than one proposed action, and so percentages will not total to 100.

Table 9. Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by gender: 2008/09

<u>numbers and percentages</u>			
Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	609	76	685
Ecstasy	44	15	59
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	172	23	195
Heroin	109	29	138
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	46	38	84
Benzodiazepines	176	212	388
Codeine & Paracetamol	14	24	38
Other Drugs	86	82	168
Total	1,256	499	1,755

Percentages

Cannabis	<i>48</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>39</i>
Ecstasy	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	<i>14</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>11</i>
Heroin	<i>9</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>8</i>
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>
Benzodiazepines	<i>14</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>22</i>
Codeine & Paracetamol	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>
Other Drugs	<i>7</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>10</i>
Total	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they presented themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽³⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table 10. Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by age: 2008/09

numbers and percentages				
Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾	Under 18 years	18-25 years	26 years & over	Total
Cannabis	92	306	287	685
Ecstasy	-	29	-	59
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	-	-	121	195
Heroin	0	35	103	138
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	-	-	71	84
Benzodiazepines	-	-	337	387
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	38
Other Drugs	13	21	134	168
Total ⁽⁴⁾	118	524	1,112	1,754

Percentages

Cannabis	78	58	26	39
Ecstasy	-	6	-	3
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	-	-	11	11
Heroin	0	7	9	8
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	-	-	6	5
Benzodiazepines	-	-	30	22
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	2
Other Drugs	11	4	12	10
Total	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they presented themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽³⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁴⁾ This table excludes 1 individual whose date of birth was not known.

Table 11. Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2008/09

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	numbers and percentages						Total
	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Prison	
Cannabis	312	68	31	44	144	86	685
Ecstasy	25	8	-	5	13	-	59
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	110	15	13	9	20	28	195
Heroin	47	46	-	18	8	-	138
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	27	21	15	-	11	-	84
Benzodiazepines	273	13	79	-	11	-	388
Codeine & Paracetamol	14	-	9	-	9	-	38
Other Drugs	118	-	20	0	18	-	168
Total	926	183	176	89	234	147	1,755

Percentages

Cannabis	34	37	18	49	62	59	39
Ecstasy	3	4	-	6	6	-	3
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	12	8	7	10	9	19	11
Heroin	5	25	-	20	3	-	8
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	3	11	9	-	5	-	5
Benzodiazepines	29	7	45	-	5	-	22
Codeine & Paracetamol	2	-	5	-	4	-	2
Other Drugs	13	-	11	0	8	-	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they presented themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A HSCT breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs in some HSCTs as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five and some (with cell counts of more than five) to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table 12. All drugs of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2008/09

All Drugs ⁽¹⁾	numbers and percentages						Total
	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Prison	
Persons	926	183	176	89	234	147	1,755
Cannabis	429	96	53	57	177	117	929
Ecstasy	211	26	19	35	91	53	435
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	284	52	28	33	93	72	562
Heroin	64	49	8	22	13	21	177
Other Opiates ⁽³⁾	81	53	37	16	21	8	216
Benzodiazepines	494	45	121	8	43	47	758
Codeine & Paracetamol ⁽⁴⁾	23	-	27	-	16	-	77
Other Drugs	273	28	36	18	100	42	497

Percentages

Cannabis	46	52	30	64	76	80	53
Ecstasy	23	14	11	39	39	36	25
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	31	28	16	37	40	49	32
Heroin	7	27	5	25	6	14	10
Other Opiates ⁽³⁾	9	29	21	18	9	5	12
Benzodiazepines	53	25	69	9	18	32	43
Codeine & Paracetamol ⁽⁴⁾	2	-	15	-	7	-	4
Other Drugs	29	15	20	20	43	29	28
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment. A further four subsidiary drugs can be recorded. The figures for "all drugs" include all drugs recorded either as the main or a subsidiary drug. These figures add up to more than 100%.

⁽²⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽³⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁴⁾ A HSCT breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs in some HSCTs as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five and some (with cell counts of more than five) to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table 13. Problem Alcohol Use by HSCT: 2008/09

	numbers and percentages						
	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Prison	Total
Problem Alcohol Use ⁽¹⁾	338	50	41	35	134	45	643
No Problem Use	588	133	135	54	100	102	1,112
Total	926	183	176	89	234	147	1,755

Percentages

Problem Alcohol Use	37	27	23	39	57	31	37
No Problem Use	63	73	77	61	43	69	63
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ 318 (49%) of the 643 clients reported that alcohol was their main problem.

Table 14. Average units of alcohol consumed per week in the four weeks before treatment: 2008/09

	numbers and percentages	
	Number	%
None	131	21
1-99 units	292	47
100-249 units	153	25
250-549 units	36	6
550 & more units	7	1
Total ⁽²⁾	619	100

⁽²⁾ This figure excludes 24 individuals who reported that they had problem alcohol use but did not record the average number of alcohol units consumed per week in the four weeks before treatment.

Table 15. Treatment history of clients who presented for treatment by main drug of misuse: 2008/09

numbers and percentages			
Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	176	508	684
Ecstasy	18	41	59
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	70	125	195
Heroin	92	46	138
Other Opiates ⁽³⁾	46	38	84
Benzodiazepines	44	344	388
Codeine & Paracetamol	15	23	38
Other Drugs	21	147	168
Total ⁽⁴⁾	482	1,272	1,754

Percentages

Cannabis	26	74	100
Ecstasy	31	69	100
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	36	64	100
Heroin	67	33	100
Other Opiates ⁽³⁾	55	45	100
Benzodiazepines	11	89	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	39	61	100
Other Drugs	13	88	100
Total	27	73	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they presented themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽³⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁴⁾ This excludes 1 individual whose treatment history is unknown.

Table 16. Age profile of clients at their current treatment, and at their first treatment: 2008/09

numbers and percentages

	Clients Age Group at Face Date			Total
	Under 18 years	18-25 years	26 years & over	
Age at first treatment ⁽¹⁾				
Under 18 years	11	30	8	49
18-25 years	0	106	105	211
26 years & over	0	0	201	201
Total	11	136	314	461

Percentages

Age at first treatment ⁽¹⁾				
Under 18 years	100	22	3	11
18-25 years	0	78	33	46
26 years & over	0	0	64	44
Total	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ This table excludes 21 individuals who reported that they had been previously treated but whose age first treated was unknown.

Table 17. Route of administration for main drug of misuse by clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09

numbers and percentages						
Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Other	Total
Cannabis	0	68	603	14	0	685
Ecstasy	0	59	0	0	0	59
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	17	14	164	0	195
Heroin	89	5	44	0	0	138
Other Opiates ⁽⁴⁾	6	78	0	0	0	84
Benzodiazepines	0	388	0	0	0	388
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	38	0	0	0	38
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	1	143	1	23	0	168
Total	96	796	662	201	0	1,755

Percentages

Cannabis	0	10	88	2	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	9	7	84	0	100
Heroin	64	4	32	0	0	100
Other Opiates ⁽⁴⁾	7	93	0	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	0	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	1	85	1	14	0	100
Total	5	45	38	11	0	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they presented themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ Only the main reported routes of administration have been presented for each main problem drug, as some cells had counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The table contains two cell counts of less than five but these fall within the 'other drugs' category which is not specific and hence not disclosive.

Table 18. Clients who presented for treatment by injecting history by HSCT: 2008/09

<u>numbers and percentages</u>		
HSCT	Persons who had injected	Persons with known injecting history
Belfast	52	926
Northern	62	183
South Eastern	14	176
Southern	14	89
Western	19	234
Prison	12	147
Total	173	1,755

Percentages ⁽¹⁾

Belfast	6	100
Northern	34	100
South Eastern	8	100
Southern	16	100
Western	8	100
Prison	8	100
Total	10	100

⁽¹⁾ The percentage of clients who have ever injected has been based on those whose injecting history is known.

Table 19. Age first injected of clients who presented for treatment who had ever injected: 2008/09

<u>numbers and percentages</u>		
Age group	Number	%
Under 18 years	41	24
18-21 years	48	28
22-25 years	33	19
26-29 years	20	12
30-39 years	21	12
40 years & over	7	4
Total ⁽¹⁾	170	100

⁽¹⁾ This table excludes three individuals whose age first injected was unknown.

Table 20. Gender of injectors ⁽²⁾ who presented for treatment by sharing history ⁽³⁾: 2008/09

<u>numbers and percentages</u>			
	Male	Female	Persons
Individuals who had shared equipment	59	15	74
Individuals with a known sharing history ⁽⁴⁾	141	31	172

Percentages ⁽⁵⁾

Individuals who had shared equipment	42	48	43
Individuals with a known sharing history	100	100	100

⁽²⁾ Individuals who reported that they had injected at some stage in their lives.

⁽³⁾ Injectors who answered Yes or No to "Ever Shared?"

⁽⁴⁾ This table excludes 1 individual whose sharing history is not known.

⁽⁵⁾ The percentage of clients who have ever shared equipment has been based on those whose sharing history is known.

Table 21. Number of clients who had previously been tested for HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C: 2008/09

numbers and percentages

(a) HIV⁽¹⁾

	Number	%
Ever tested	128	7
Tested in last 12 months	56	3
Never tested	1,552	89
Test status unknown	19	-
Total	1,755	100

⁽¹⁾ The percentage of clients who have ever been tested for HIV has been based on those whose HIV test status is known.

(b) Hepatitis B⁽²⁾

	Number	%
Ever tested	129	7
Tested in last 12 months	53	3
Never tested	1,554	90
Test status unknown	19	-
Total	1,755	100

⁽²⁾ The percentage of clients who have ever been tested for Hepatitis B has been based on those whose Hepatitis B test status is known.

Table 21 (continued)

(c) Hepatitis C⁽¹⁾

	Number	%
Ever tested	121	7
Tested in last 12 months	56	3
Never tested	1,560	90
Test status unknown	18	-
Total	1,755	100

⁽¹⁾ The percentage of clients who have ever been tested for Hepatitis C has been based on those whose Hepatitis C test status is known.

Table 22. Number of injections clients had completed for the Hepatitis B Vaccination Course by HSCT: 2008/09

numbers and percentages

Number of injections of the Hepatitis B vaccination course completed					
HSCT ^{(1) (2)}	Zero	One	Two	Three	Total
Belfast	902	-	-	-	924
Northern	156	-	-	-	183
South Eastern	173	-	-	-	176
Southern	75	-	-	-	89
Western	226	-	-	-	232
Prison	129	-	-	-	144
Total	1,661	15	10	62	1,748

Percentages

Belfast	98	-	-	-	100
Northern	85	-	-	-	100
South Eastern	98	-	-	-	100
Southern	84	-	-	-	100
Western	97	-	-	-	100
Prison	90	-	-	-	100
Total	95	1	1	4	100

⁽¹⁾ A complete breakdown by HSCT is not presented as it contained some cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ This table excludes 7 individuals whose Hepatitis B vaccination course status was not known.

Table 23. Living arrangements of clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09

<u>numbers and percentages</u>		
Living arrangements	Number	%
Alone	390	22
With spouse/ partner only	190	11
With spouse/ partner and children	265	15
With dependant children	102	6
With parents	461	26
With friends	54	3
Hostel	73	4
Homeless - Roofless	8	0
In Prison - YOC	162	9
Other Specify	49	3
Not known	1	0
Total ⁽¹⁾	1,755	100

⁽¹⁾ 168 (10%) of the 1,755 individuals reported living with other drug users.

Table 24. Employment status of clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09

<u>numbers and percentages</u>		
Employment Status	Number	%
In Employment	255	15
On Government training scheme	25	1
Student	73	4
Unemployed	876	50
Receiving Other Benefits	297	17
Retired/ Receiving Pension	60	3
Other	169	10
Total ⁽²⁾	1,755	100

⁽²⁾ 431 (25%) of the 1,755 individuals reported having worked in the 12 months before treatment commenced.

Table 25. EU nationality of clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09

numbers and percentages

Nationality	Number	%
EU National	1,717	98
Non – EU National	36	2
Total ⁽¹⁾	1,753	100

⁽¹⁾ This table excludes 2 individuals whose nationality was not known.

Table 26. Legal status of clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09

numbers and percentages

Legal Status ⁽²⁾	Number	%
Persons	1,755	-
None	1,103	63
Deferred Sentence	16	1
Community Supervision	165	9
Awaiting Sentence	93	5
Trial Pending	146	8
Arrest Referral	158	9
In Prison	162	9
Not Known	3	0
Other	29	2

⁽²⁾ Individuals can record more than one legal status, and so percentages may not total 100.

ANNEX C – ADDITIONAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE TRUST TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table HT1	Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by gender: 2008/09 (For each HSCT & Prisons)	44-49
Table HT2	Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by age: 2008/09 (For each HSCT & Prisons)	50-55
Table HT3	Route of administration for main drug of misuse by clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09 (For each HSCT & Prisons)	56-61
Table HT4	Treatment history of clients who presented for treatment by main drug of misuse: 2008/09 (For each HSCT & Prisons)	62-67

Table HT1. Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by gender: 2008/09

numbers and percentages

(a) Belfast HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	283	29	312
Ecstasy	19	6	25
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	95	15	110
Heroin	36	11	47
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	21	6	27
Benzodiazepines	115	158	273
Codeine & Paracetamol	7	7	14
Other Drugs	55	63	118
Total	631	295	926

Percentages

Cannabis	45	10	34
Ecstasy	3	2	3
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	15	5	12
Heroin	6	4	5
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	3	2	3
Benzodiazepines	18	54	29
Codeine & Paracetamol	1	2	2
Other Drugs	9	21	13
Total	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽³⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT1. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(b) Northern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	61	7	68
Ecstasy	8	0	8
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	15
Heroin	35	11	46
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	11	10	21
Benzodiazepines	-	-	13
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	-
Other Drugs	-	-	-
Total	147	36	183

Percentages

Cannabis	41	19	37
Ecstasy	5	0	4
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	8
Heroin	24	31	25
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	7	28	11
Benzodiazepines	-	-	7
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	-
Other Drugs	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A gender breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five, some to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated and some for consistency with information presented in Table 11; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT1. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(c) South Eastern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	-	-	31
Ecstasy	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	13
Heroin	-	-	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	5	10	15
Benzodiazepines	31	48	79
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	9
Other Drugs	10	10	20
Total	97	79	176

Percentages

Cannabis	-	-	18
Ecstasy	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	7
Heroin	-	-	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	5	13	9
Benzodiazepines	32	61	45
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	5
Other Drugs	10	13	11
Total	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A gender breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five, some to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated and some for consistency with information presented in Table 11; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT1. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(d) Southern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	37	7	44
Ecstasy	-	-	5
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	9
Heroin	-	-	18
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	-
Other Drugs	0	0	0
Total	70	19	89

Percentages

Cannabis	53	37	49
Ecstasy	-	-	6
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	10
Heroin	-	-	20
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	-
Other Drugs	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A gender breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five, some to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated and some for consistency with information presented in Table 11; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT1. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(e) Western HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	115	29	144
Ecstasy	7	6	13
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	20
Heroin	-	-	8
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	11
Benzodiazepines	6	5	11
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	9
Other Drugs	12	6	18
Total	168	66	234

Percentages

Cannabis	68	44	62
Ecstasy	4	9	6
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	9
Heroin	-	-	3
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	5
Benzodiazepines	4	8	5
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	4
Other Drugs	7	9	8
Total	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A gender breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as it contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT1. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(f) Prisons

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	-	-	86
Ecstasy	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	28
Heroin	-	-	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	-
Other Drugs	-	-	-
Total	-	-	147

Percentages

Cannabis	-	-	59
Ecstasy	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	19
Heroin	-	-	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	-
Other Drugs	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A gender breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five, some to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated and some for consistency with information presented in Table 11; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT2. Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by age: 2008/09

numbers and percentages

(a) Belfast HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Under 18 years	18-25 years	26 years & over	Total
Cannabis	39	161	112	312
Ecstasy	-	15	-	25
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	69	110
Heroin	0	11	36	47
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	22	27
Benzodiazepines	-	-	246	272
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	14
Other Drugs	5	14	99	118
Total ⁽⁵⁾	50	270	605	925

Percentages

Cannabis	78	60	19	34
Ecstasy	-	6	-	3
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	11	12
Heroin	0	4	6	5
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	4	3
Benzodiazepines	-	-	41	29
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	2
Other Drugs	10	5	16	13
Total	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ An age group breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as it contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ This table excludes 1 individual whose date of birth was not known.

Table HT2. Main drug of misuse by age (continued)

(b) Northern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Under 18 years	18-25 years	26 years & over	Total
Cannabis	32	17	19	68
Ecstasy	-	-	-	8
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	7	15
Heroin	0	17	29	46
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	-	-	21
Benzodiazepines	0	6	7	13
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	-
Other Drugs	-	0	-	-
Total	38	54	91	183

Percentages

Cannabis	84	31	21	37
Ecstasy	-	-	-	4
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	8	8
Heroin	0	31	32	25
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	-	-	11
Benzodiazepines	0	11	8	7
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	-
Other Drugs	-	0	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A age group breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five, some to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated and some for consistency with information presented in Table 11; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT2. Main drug of misuse by age (continued)

(c) South Eastern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Under 18 years	18-25 years	26 years & over	Total
Cannabis	0	14	17	31
Ecstasy	0	-	0	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	13
Heroin	0	-	-	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	-	-	15
Benzodiazepines	0	7	72	79
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	9	9
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	0	2	18	20
Total	0	31	145	176

Percentages

Cannabis	0	45	12	18
Ecstasy	0	-	0	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	7
Heroin	0	-	-	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	-	-	9
Benzodiazepines	0	23	50	45
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	6	5
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	0	6	12	11
Total	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A age group breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five, some to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated and some for consistency with information presented in Table 11; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ This row contains a cell count of less than five but as it is within the 'other drug' category it is not specific and hence not disclosive.

Table HT2. Main drug of misuse by age (continued)

(d) Southern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Under 18 years	18-25 years	26 years & over	Total
Cannabis	0	15	29	44
Ecstasy	0	-	-	5
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	9
Heroin	0	-	-	18
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	-	-
Benzodiazepines	0	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	-
Other Drugs	0	0	0	0
Total	0	24	65	89

Percentages

Cannabis	0	63	45	49
Ecstasy	0	-	-	6
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	10
Heroin	0	-	-	20
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	-	-
Benzodiazepines	0	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	-
Other Drugs	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A age group breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five, some to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated and some for consistency with information presented in Table 11; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT2. Main drug of misuse by age (continued)

(e) Western HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Under 18 years	18-25 years	26 years & over	Total
Cannabis	17	45	82	144
Ecstasy	-	-	6	13
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	7	13	20
Heroin	0	0	8	8
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	-	-	11
Benzodiazepines	0	-	-	11
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	9
Other Drugs	-	-	-	18
Total	25	65	144	234

Percentages

Cannabis	68	69	57	62
Ecstasy	-	-	4	6
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	11	9	9
Heroin	0	0	6	3
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	-	-	5
Benzodiazepines	0	-	-	5
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	4
Other Drugs	-	-	-	8
Total	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ An age group breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as it contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT2. Main drug of misuse by age (continued)

(f) Prisons

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Under 18 years	18-25 years	26 years & over	Persons
Cannabis	-	54	-	86
Ecstasy	0	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	15	28
Heroin	0	-	-	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	-	-	-
Benzodiazepines	0	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	-
Other Drugs	0	-	-	-
Total	5	80	62	147

Percentages

Cannabis	-	68	-	59
Ecstasy	0	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	24	19
Heroin	0	-	-	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	-	-	-
Benzodiazepines	0	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	-
Other Drugs	0	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A age group breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five, some to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated and some for consistency with information presented in Table 11; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT3. Route of administration for main drug of misuse by clients who presented for treatment: 2008/09

numbers and percentages

(a) Belfast HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Other	Total
Cannabis	0	-	289	-	0	312
Ecstasy	0	25	0	0	0	25
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	104	0	110
Heroin	27	-	-	0	0	47
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	27	0	0	0	27
Benzodiazepines	0	273	0	0	0	273
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	14	0	0	0	14
Other Drugs	0	100	-	-	0	118
Total	27	457	313	129	0	926

Percentages

Cannabis	0	-	93	-	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	95	0	100
Heroin	57	-	-	0	0	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	100	0	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	0	100
Other Drugs	0	85	-	-	0	100
Total	3	62	25	10	0	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ Only the main reported routes of administration have been presented for each main problem drug as some cells have counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT3. Route of administration (continued)

(b) Northern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Other	Total
Cannabis	0	-	61	-	0	68
Ecstasy	0	8	0	0	0	8
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	12	0	15
Heroin	38	-	-	0	0	46
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	0	0	0	21
Benzodiazepines	0	13	0	0	0	13
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	0	0	0	-
Other Drugs	-	-	-	-	0	-
Total	40	59	69	15	0	183

Percentages

Cannabis	0	-	90	-	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	80	0	100
Heroin	83	-	-	0	0	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	0	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	0	100
Other Drugs	-	-	-	-	0	100
Total	22	32	38	8	0	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ Only the main reported routes of administration have been presented for the main problem drug as some cells have counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified. For some main drugs a breakdown has not been presented as the totals were not presented in Table 11.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT3. Route of administration (continued)

(c) South Eastern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Other	Total
Cannabis	0	-	27	-	0	31
Ecstasy	0	-	0	0	0	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	-	0	13
Heroin	-	-	-	0	0	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	15	0	0	0	15
Benzodiazepines	0	79	0	0	0	79
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	9	0	0	0	9
Other Drugs	0	20	0	0	0	20
Total ⁽⁵⁾	-	131	33	-	0	176

Percentages

Cannabis	0	-	87	-	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	-	0	100
Heroin	-	-	-	0	0	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	100	0	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	0	100
Other Drugs	0	100	0	0	0	100
Total	-	74	19	-	0	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ Only the main reported routes of administration have been presented for the main problem drug as some cells had counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified. For some main drugs a breakdown has not been presented as the totals were not presented in Table 11.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ This row contains a cell with a count of less than five but as the main problem drug is not specified it is not disclosive.

Table HT3. Route of administration (continued)

(d) Southern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Other	Total
Cannabis	0	-	41	-	0	44
Ecstasy	0	5	0	0	0	5
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	0	-	-	0	9
Heroin	-	-	-	0	0	18
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	0	0	0	-
Benzodiazepines	0	-	0	0	0	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	0	0	0	-
Other Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	22	48	8	0	89

Percentages

Cannabis	0	-	93	-	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	0	-	-	0	100
Heroin	-	-	-	0	0	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	0	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	0	100
Other Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	100
Total	12	25	54	9	0	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ Only the main reported routes of administration have been presented for the main problem drug as some cells had counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified. For some main drugs a breakdown has not been presented as the totals were not presented in Table 11.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT3. Route of administration (continued)

(e) Western HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Other	Total
Cannabis	0	-	107	-	0	144
Ecstasy	0	13	0	0	0	13
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	12	0	20
Heroin ⁽⁴⁾	5	-	-	0	0	8
Other opiates	-	-	0	0	0	11
Benzodiazepines	0	11	0	0	0	11
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	9	0	0	0	9
Other Drugs	-	14	-	-	0	18
Total	7	94	113	20	0	234

Percentages

Cannabis	0	-	74	-	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	60	0	100
Heroin	63	-	-	0	0	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	0	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	0	100
Other Drugs	-	78	-	-	0	100
Total	3	40	48	9	0	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ Only the main reported routes of administration have been presented for the main problem drug as some cells had counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT3. Route of administration (continued)

(f) Prisons

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Other	Total
Cannabis	0	8	78	0	0	86
Ecstasy	0	-	0	0	0	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	-	0	28
Heroin	-	-	-	0	0	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	0	0	0	-
Benzodiazepines	0	-	0	0	0	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	0	0	0	-
Other Drugs	-	-	-	-	0	-
Total	7	33	86	21	0	147

Percentages

Cannabis	0	9	91	0	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	-	0	100
Heroin	-	-	-	0	0	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	0	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	0	100
Other Drugs	-	-	-	-	0	100
Total	5	22	59	14	0	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ Only the main reported routes of administration have been presented for the main problem drug as some cells had cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified. For some main drugs a breakdown has not been presented as the totals were not presented in Table 11.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT4. Treatment history of clients who presented for treatment by main drug of misuse: 2008/09

numbers and percentages

(a) Belfast HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	80	232	312
Ecstasy	8	17	25
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	41	69	110
Heroin	38	9	47
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	14	13	27
Benzodiazepines	17	256	273
Codeine & Paracetamol	5	9	14
Other Drugs	12	106	118
Total	215	711	926

Percentages

Cannabis	26	74	100
Ecstasy	32	68	100
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	37	63	100
Heroin	81	19	100
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	52	48	100
Benzodiazepines	6	94	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	36	64	100
Other Drugs	10	90	100
Total	23	77	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽³⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT4. Treatment history (continued)

(b) Northern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	7	61	68
Ecstasy	-	-	8
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	15
Heroin	30	16	46
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	16	5	21
Benzodiazepines	-	-	13
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	-
Other Drugs	-	-	-
Total	66	117	183

Percentages

Cannabis	10	90	100
Ecstasy	-	-	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	100
Heroin	65	35	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	76	24	100
Benzodiazepines	-	-	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	100
Other Drugs	-	-	100
Total	36	64	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A treatment status breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as it contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified. For some main drugs a breakdown has not been presented as the totals were not presented in Table 11.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT4. Treatment history (continued)

(c) South Eastern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	5	25	30
Ecstasy	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	5	8	13
Heroin	-	-	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	5	10	15
Benzodiazepines	11	68	79
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	9
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	2	18	20
Total	39	136	175

Percentages

Cannabis	17	83	100
Ecstasy	-	-	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	38	62	100
Heroin	-	-	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	33	67	100
Benzodiazepines	14	86	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	10	90	100
Total	22	78	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A treatment status breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as it contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified. For some main drugs a breakdown has not been presented as the totals were not presented in Table 11.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ This row contains a cell with a count of less than five but as the main problem drug is not specified it is not disclosive.

Table HT4. Treatment history (continued)

(d) Southern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	9	35	44
Ecstasy	0	5	5
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	9
Heroin	6	12	18
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	-
Other Drugs	0	0	0
Total	25	64	89

Percentages

Cannabis	20	80	100
Ecstasy	0	100	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	100
Heroin	33	67	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	100
Benzodiazepines	-	-	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	100
Other Drugs	0	0	100
Total	28	72	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A treatment status breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as it contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified. For some main drugs a breakdown has not been presented as the totals were not presented in Table 11.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT4. Treatment history (continued)

(e) Western HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	53	91	144
Ecstasy	-	-	13
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	5	15	20
Heroin	-	-	8
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	6	5	11
Benzodiazepines	-	-	11
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	9
Other Drugs	5	13	18
Total	89	145	234

Percentages

Cannabis	37	63	100
Ecstasy	-	-	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	25	75	100
Heroin	-	-	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	55	45	100
Benzodiazepines	-	-	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	100
Other Drugs	28	72	100
Total	38	62	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A treatment status breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as it contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table HT4. Treatment history (continued)

(f) Prisons

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	22	64	86
Ecstasy	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	10	18	28
Heroin	-	-	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	-
Other Drugs	-	-	-
Total	48	99	147

Percentages

Cannabis	26	74	100
Ecstasy	-	-	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	36	64	100
Heroin	-	-	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	100
Benzodiazepines	-	-	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	100
Other Drugs	-	-	100
Total	33	67	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A treatment status breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as it contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified. For some main drugs a breakdown has not been presented as the totals were not presented in Table 11.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

ANNEX D – COMPARISON TABLES 2007/08 TO 2008/09

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table C1	Age and gender of clients who presented for treatment: 2007/08 and 2008/09	70
Table C2	Age and gender of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2007/08 and 2008/09	71-76
Table C3	Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment: 2007/08 and 2008/09	77
Table C4	Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2007/08 and 2008/09	78-83
Table C5	Number of clients who presented for treatment who had ever injected by HSCT: 2007/08 and 2008/09	84

Table C1. Age and gender of clients who presented for treatment: 2007/08 and 2008/09

Age groups	numbers and percentages					
	2007/08 ⁽¹⁾			2008/09 ⁽²⁾		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	153	33	186	98	20	118
18-21 years	240	45	285	218	38	256
22-25 years	190	40	230	234	34	268
26-29 years	175	54	229	189	46	235
30-39 years	330	135	465	289	109	398
40 years & over	281	297	578	228	251	479
Total	1,369	604	1,973	1,256	498	1,754

Percentages

Under 18 years	11	5	9	8	4	7
18-21 years	18	7	14	17	8	15
22-25 years	14	7	12	19	7	15
26-29 years	13	9	12	15	9	13
30-39 years	24	22	24	23	22	23
40 years & over	21	49	29	18	50	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The 2007/08 figures excludes 11 individuals whose date of birth was unknown.

⁽²⁾ The 2008/09 figures exclude 1 individual whose date of birth was unknown.

Table C2. Age and gender of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2007/08 and 2008/09

numbers and percentages

(a) Belfast HSCT

Age groups	2007/08 ^{(1) (2)}			2008/09 ⁽³⁾		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	47	9	56	-	-	50
18-25 years	183	38	221	-	-	270
26 years & over	428	316	744	352	253	605
Total	658	363	1,021	631	294	925

Percentages

Under 18 years	7	2	5	-	-	5
18-25 years	28	10	22	-	-	29
26 years & over	65	87	73	56	86	65
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The 2007/08 figures exclude 10 individuals whose date of birth was unknown.

⁽²⁾ Although the Belfast Health & Social Care Trust was not in existence in 2007/08, to allow for comparison, the 2007/08 figures have been calculated in the same way as in 2008/09.

⁽³⁾ The 2008/09 figures exclude 1 individuals whose date of birth was unknown.

Table C2. Age and gender (continued)

(b) Northern HSCT

Age groups	2007/08			2008/09		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	66	14	80	31	7	38
18-25 years	44	7	51	46	8	54
26 years & over	76	20	96	70	21	91
Total	186	41	227	147	36	183

Percentages

Under 18 years	35	34	35	21	19	21
18-25 years	24	17	22	31	22	30
26 years & over	41	49	42	48	58	50
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C2. Age and gender (continued)

(c) South Eastern HSCT

Age groups	2007/08 ⁽¹⁾			2008/09		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-25 years	46	15	61	26	5	31
26 years & over	86	108	194	71	74	145
Total	132	123	255	97	79	176

Percentages

Under 18 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-25 years	35	12	24	27	6	18
26 years & over	65	88	76	73	94	82
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Although the South Eastern Health & Social Care Trust was not in existence in 2007/08, to allow for comparison, the 2007/08 figures have been calculated in the same way as in 2008/09.

Table C2. Age and gender (continued)

(d) Southern HSCT

Age groups	2007/08			2008/09		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	9	6	15	0	0	0
18-25 years	17	5	22	18	6	24
26 years & over	57	8	65	52	13	65
Total	83	19	102	70	19	89

Percentages

Under 18 years	11	32	15	0	0	0
18-25 years	20	26	22	26	32	27
26 years & over	69	42	64	74	68	73
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C2. Age and gender (continued)

(e) Western HSCT

Age groups ⁽¹⁾	2007/08			2008/09		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	-	-	20	-	-	25
18-25 years	-	-	82	-	-	65
26 years & over	90	29	119	101	43	144
Total	172	49	221	168	66	234

Percentages

Under 18 years	-	-	9	-	-	11
18-25 years	-	-	37	-	-	28
26 years & over	52	59	54	60	65	62
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A gender breakdown has not been presented for age groups 'under 18 years' and '18-25 years' for 2007/08 and for 2008/09 as it contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table C2. Age and gender (continued)

(f) Prisons

Age groups	2007/08 ^{(1) (2)}			2008/09 ⁽¹⁾		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	-	-	15	5	0	5
18-25 years	-	-	78	-	-	80
26 years & over	-	-	54	-	-	62
Total	138	9	147	-	-	147

Percentages

Under 18 years	-	-	10	3	0	3
18-25 years	-	-	53	-	-	54
26 years & over	-	-	37	-	-	42
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A complete gender breakdown has not been presented for 2007/08 or 2008/09 as it contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ The 2007/08 figures exclude one individual whose date of birth is not known.

Table C3. Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment: 2007/08 and 2008/09

numbers and percentages

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾	2007/08	2008/09
Cannabis	692	685
Ecstasy	84	59
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	201	195
Heroin	158	138
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	82	84
Benzodiazepines	622	388
Codeine & Paracetamol	48	38
Other Drugs	97	168
Total	1,984	1,755

Percentages

Cannabis	35	39
Ecstasy	4	3
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	10	11
Heroin	8	8
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	4	5
Benzodiazepines	31	22
Codeine & Paracetamol	2	2
Other Drugs	5	10
Total	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽³⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2007/08 and 2008/09

numbers and percentages

(a) Belfast HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾	2007/08	2008/09
Cannabis	282	312
Ecstasy	28	25
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	103	110
Heroin	58	47
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	28	27
Benzodiazepines	466	273
Codeine & Paracetamol	16	14
Other Drugs	50	118
Total	1,031	926

Percentages

Cannabis	27	34
Ecstasy	3	3
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	10	12
Heroin	6	5
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	3	3
Benzodiazepines	45	29
Codeine & Paracetamol	2	2
Other Drugs	5	13
Total	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽³⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(b) Northern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2007/08	2008/09
Cannabis	109	68
Ecstasy	11	8
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	18	15
Heroin	50	46
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	21
Benzodiazepines	-	13
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-
Other Drugs	15	-
Total	227	183

Percentages

Cannabis	48	37
Ecstasy	5	4
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	8	8
Heroin	22	25
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	11
Benzodiazepines	-	7
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-
Other Drugs	7	-
Total	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A breakdown of main problem drug in both 2007/08 and 2008/09 has not been presented for cells that have counts of less than five or if the cells were not presented in Table 11; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(c) South Eastern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2007/08	2008/09
Cannabis	42	31
Ecstasy	7	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	17	13
Heroin	8	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	23	15
Benzodiazepines	123	79
Codeine & Paracetamol	17	9
Other Drugs	18	20
Total	255	176

Percentages

Cannabis	17	18
Ecstasy	3	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	7	7
Heroin	3	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	9	9
Benzodiazepines	48	45
Codeine & Paracetamol	7	5
Other Drugs	7	11
Total	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A breakdown of main problem drug in 2008/09 has not been presented for cells that have counts of less than five or if the cells were not presented in Table 11; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(d) Southern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2007/08	2008/09
Cannabis	52	44
Ecstasy	9	5
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	14	9
Heroin	16	18
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-
Benzodiazepines	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-
Other Drugs	-	0
Total	102	89

Percentages

Cannabis	51	49
Ecstasy	9	6
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	14	10
Heroin	16	20
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-
Benzodiazepines	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-
Other Drugs	-	0
Total	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A breakdown of main problem drug in both 2007/08 and 2008/09 has not been presented for cells that have counts of less than five or if the cells were not presented in Table 11; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(e) Western HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾	2007/08	2008/09
Cannabis	112	144
Ecstasy	22	13
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	29	20
Heroin	20	8
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	14	11
Benzodiazepines	7	11
Codeine & Paracetamol	9	9
Other Drugs	8	18
Total	221	234

Percentages

Cannabis	51	62
Ecstasy	10	6
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	13	9
Heroin	9	3
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	6	5
Benzodiazepines	3	5
Codeine & Paracetamol	4	4
Other Drugs	4	8
Total	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽³⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(f) Prisons

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2007/08	2008/09
Cannabis	95	86
Ecstasy	7	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	20	28
Heroin	6	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-
Benzodiazepines	15	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-
Other Drugs	4	-
Total	148	147

Percentages

Cannabis	64	59
Ecstasy	5	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	14	19
Heroin	4	-
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-
Benzodiazepines	10	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-
Other Drugs	3	-
Total	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The main drug of misuse is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A breakdown of main problem drug in both 2007/08 and 2008/09 has not been presented for cells that have counts of less than five or if the cells were not presented in Table 11; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The cocaine drug category includes both cocaine powder and crack cocaine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other opiates' drug category now also includes methadone and buprenorphine.

Table C5. Number of clients who presented for treatment who had ever injected by HSCT: 2007/08 and 2008/09

numbers and percentages

HSCT	2007/08		2008/09	
	Persons who had injected	Persons with known injecting history	Persons who had injected	Persons with known injecting history
Belfast	64	1,030	52	926
Northern	52	227	62	183
South Eastern	26	255	14	176
Southern	11	102	14	89
Western	32	221	19	234
Prison	14	148	12	147
Total ⁽¹⁾	199	1,983	173	1,755

Percentages⁽²⁾

Belfast	6	100	6	100
Northern	23	100	34	100
South Eastern	10	100	8	100
Southern	11	100	16	100
Western	14	100	8	100
Prison	9	100	8	100
Total	10	100	10	100

⁽¹⁾ In 2007/08 there is 1 individual whose injecting history was not known.

⁽²⁾ The percentage of clients who had ever injected has been based on those whose injecting history was known.

CLIENT DATA

First name ADDRESS
 Last name
 Initials Post code (if NI) Elsewhere (specify) _____
 Date of birth DATE OF: Referral / / Agency Code
 Gender Male Female First face to face contact / / Name of Agency Reporter
 Age completed full-time education

REFERRAL DETAILS

REASON FOR ATTENDANCE (tick one only) REFERRAL BY (tick one only) PROPOSED ACTION (tick all that apply)

Wholly own choice? Self
 Persuaded by others? Family / friend
 Required by others? GP
 Hospital
 Social Services
 Non-statutory agency
 Legal Requirement
 Psychiatrist / mental health services
 Community Addiction Team
 Education
 Drug Arrest Referral Scheme
 Probation
 Prison / YOC
 Other (specify) _____

Was the referral made using the Regional Initial Assessment Tool (RIAT)?
 Yes No
 Not applicable

Assessment
 Detoxification
 Substitute Prescribing
 Prescribing Contract
 Counselling
 Family support
 Rehabilitation
 Throughcare
 Mentoring
 Education / Information
 No intervention
 Advise screening for HIV / HEP B / HEP C
 Other (specify) _____

DRUG USE PROFILE

	Drug used	Age first used	Frequency of use (please tick)				Route(s)	Prescribed? Yes/No/Both	Use in the last 4 Weeks? (Y/N)
			Daily	Wkly	Mthly	Occnal			
Main problem drug									
Problem drug 2									
Problem drug 3									
Problem drug 4									
Problem drug 5									
Problem Alcohol Use			Average units per week in the last 4 weeks: <input type="text"/>				Is Alcohol the Main Problem?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

DRUG TREATMENT & OTHER INFORMATION

DRUG TREATMENT HISTORY INJECTING/SHARING HISTORY TESTING FOR HIV / HEPATITIS

Ever treated before? Yes No
 If Yes: age first treated? /
 Previous Treatment: Detoxification
 Substitute Prescribing
 Prescribing Contract
 Rehabilitation
 Counselling
 Other (specify) _____

Ever injected? Yes No
 If Yes: Age first injected? /
 Ever shared? Yes No
 Injected in the last 4 weeks? Yes No
 If Yes: In the last 4 Weeks has the client:
 Used Needle & Syringe Exchange? Yes No
 Always used new equipment? Yes No
 Filtered? Yes No
 Bleached? Yes No
 Rotated sites? Yes No
 Shared equipment? Yes No

Please indicate the if the client has been tested for the following:
 (a) HIV Ever Tested Tested in last 12 months Never tested
 (b) Hepatitis B
 (c) Hepatitis C
 How many injections has the client completed of the Hepatitis B vaccination course? (Please tick)
 0 1 2 3

CLIENT DETAILS

LIVING WITH (tick one only) EMPLOYMENT STATUS (tick one only) LEGAL STATUS (tick all that apply)

Alone
 With spouse/partner only
 With spouse/partner and children
 With dependant children only
 With parents
 With friends
 Hostel
 Homeless / Roofless
 In Prison/YOC
 Other (specify) _____

In employment
 On Govt training scheme
 Student
 Unemployed
 Retired / receiving pension
 Receiving any other Benefit
 Other status (specify) _____

None
 Deferred sentence
 Community supervision
 Awaiting sentence
 Trial pending
 Arrest referral
 In Prison / YOC
 Other (specify) _____

Are any of the people you live with drug users? Yes No
 Are you an EU National Yes No
 Has Client worked in last 12 months? Yes No

White
 Chinese
 Irish Traveller
 Indian
 Pakistani
 Bangladeshi
 Black Caribbean
 Black African
 Black Other
 Mixed ethnic group (specify) _____
 Any Other ethnic group (specify) _____

Catholic
 Protestant
 None
 Other (specify) _____
 Do not wish to reply

Send this copy to: PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATION & RESEARCH BRANCH, ANNEX 2, CASTLE BUILDINGS, BELFAST BT4 3SQ (PHONE: 028 90 522 520)

Recent and Future Publications from the Public Health Information and Research Branch (PHIRB)

Statistical Bulletins

Number	Title	Publication Date
1/2009	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Addicts Index 2008	March 2009
2/2009	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Needle and Syringe Exchange Scheme: 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009	June 2009
3/2009	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Substitute Prescribing Database: 31 March 2009	September 2009
4/2009	Statistics on Smoking Cessation in Northern Ireland: 2008/09	September 2009

Results from the 2006/2007 Drug Prevalence Survey
Published jointly with the National Advisory Committee on Drugs, Ireland

Number	Title	Publication Date
Bulletin 3	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland: Cannabis Results	December 2008
Bulletin 6	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland 2006/7: Sedatives, Tranquillisers or Anti-Depressants Results	March 2009
Bulletin 5	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland 2006/7: Polydrug Use Results	June 2009

Research Reports

Title	Publication Date
Adult Drinking Patterns in Northern Ireland 2008	December 2008
Secondary Analysis of the 2007 Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (Drugs, Solvents, Alcohol and Smoking)	January 2009

Copies of these publications can be obtained online at:
http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/public_health/statistics_and_research-drugs_alcohol-2.htm