

Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database: 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011

This bulletin summarises information on people presenting to services with problem drug misuse and relates to the 12-month period ending 31 March 2011. It is the tenth 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 2010/11:

- 2,593 individuals presented for treatment and gave their consent for their details to be included in the DMD. This is compared to 2,008 in 2009/10, an increase of 585 individuals (29%), although may in part be due to a compliance exercise undertaken in 2011 to improve the completion and return of DMD forms.
- The majority (72%) of individuals who presented were male; and just over one quarter (27%) were aged 21 years and under.
- Cannabis was the most commonly reported main drug of misuse; it was reported by 40% of individuals in 2010/11 compared to 42% in 2009/10.
- Benzodiazepines were the second most commonly reported main drug of misuse; they were reported by 19% of individuals in 2010/11 compared to 23% in 2009/10.
- Mephedrone/Methedrone was the third most commonly reported main drug of misuse; they were reported by 8% of individuals in 2010/11.
- Heroin was reported as the main drug of misuse by 7% of individuals in 2010/11 compared to 6% in 2009/10. Of those who presented for treatment in 2010/11 and reported heroin as their main problem drug, 70% had been treated before.
- The proportion of individuals who had ever injected was 8% in 2010/11, compared to 7% in 2009/10.

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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 tenth bulletin to be published using data from the DMD and covers the period 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011. By the end of 2010/11, 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, and who will receive treatment at the agency. 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 provision of information to the DMD requires client consent, 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.

Compliance Exercise

1.7 In 2011, a compliance exercise was undertaken to improve completion and return of DMD forms. It is important to consider this when comparing the numbers presenting to treatment services in 2010/11 with previous years, as any increase can be partly explained by the compliance exercise and thus it may not be entirely an increase in the number of individuals presenting to treatment services.

Other Information Available

1.8 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 depends on client consent. Information was received from 2,781 clients who presented for treatment, and client consent was withheld in 188 (7%) cases (Table 1). All figures in this report are based on the 2,593 clients who gave their consent to be included in the DMD.

2. Profile of service users

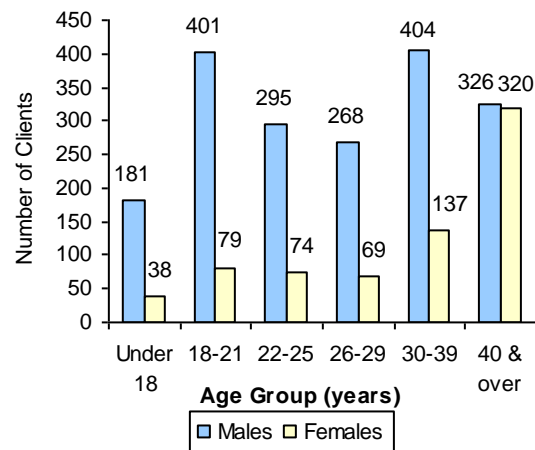
Age and Gender of Clients

2.1 Over seven tenths (72%) of clients who presented for treatment were male (Table 2). This is similar to the gender split found in England where the majority (73%) of treated persons were male (Source: NTA ‘Statistics from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System in England, 2009/10’).

2.2 The average (mean) age of clients who presented for treatment was 32 years. Just under one tenth (8%) of clients were aged under 18 years, 19% were aged 18-21 years, 27% were aged 22-29 years, 21% were aged 30-39 years and one quarter (25%) were aged 40 years and over (Table 3).

2.3 The age profile for female clients was older than that for male clients: Under one half (45%) of female clients compared to 17% of male clients were aged 40 years and over, while just over one fifth (21%) of male clients were aged 18–21 years, compared to just over one tenth (11%) of female clients (Table 4; Figure 1).

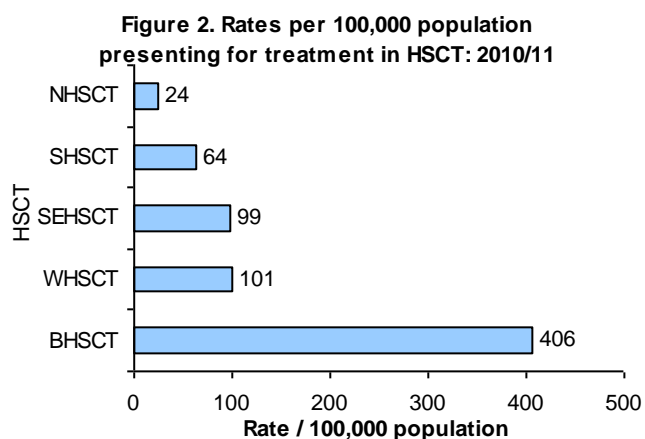
Figure 1. Age and gender of clients that presented for treatment: 2010/11



Geography

2.4 Just over one half (53%) of clients presented for treatment in the Belfast Health and Social Care Trust (HSCT), 13% in the South Eastern HSCT, 12% in the Western HSCT, 9% in the Southern HSCT and 4% in the Northern 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 clients 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 (406 per 100,000 population) than in the Western, South Eastern, Southern and Northern HSCTs (101, 99, 64 and 24 per 100,000 population, respectively) (Figure 2).



Type of Treatment Service Agency

2.6 Over three fifths of clients (64%) presented for treatment at statutory agencies. The majority of clients in each of the five HSCTs presented for treatment at statutory agencies, varying from 82% in the South Eastern HSCT to 57% in the Belfast HSCT (Table 5).

3. Referral Details

Reason for attendance

3.1 Almost one half of clients (45%) reported that their decision to attend was wholly their own choice, approximately one third (32%) were required by others, and just over one fifth (22%) were persuaded by others (Table 6).

3.2 The three most commonly reported reasons for attending a treatment agency were psychological (46%), family/relationships (40%) and medical e.g. detoxification (29%). Other reasons included legal (27%), financial (11%), job (7%) and housing (4%) (Table 6).

Referral Source

3.3 Over two fifths (44%) of clients who presented for treatment were referred by a General Practitioner, followed by self-referrals (13%). Other sources of referral included Prison/YOC (9%), probation services (8%), psychiatrist/ mental health service (6%), and family and friends (3%) (Table 7).

Proposed Action

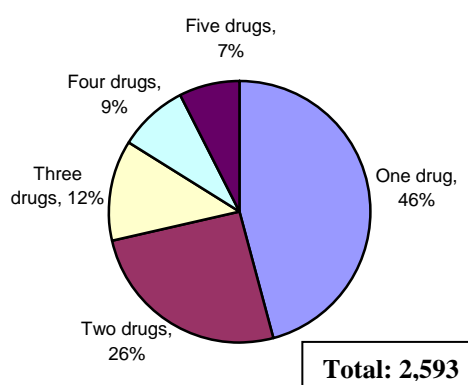
3.4 The agency reporter must record all actions which they propose to take/initiate, or have taken, in respect of the client. Assessment was a proposed action for 87% of clients. For approximately three fifths of clients, the proposed action was counselling (62%), while education/information was proposed for approximately half of clients (49%). Detoxification was a proposed action for 16% of clients, followed by mentoring (9%) (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 reported misusing. Almost one half (46%) of clients reported misusing only one drug, while approximately one quarter (26%) reported misusing two drugs. Seven per cent of clients reported misusing five drugs.

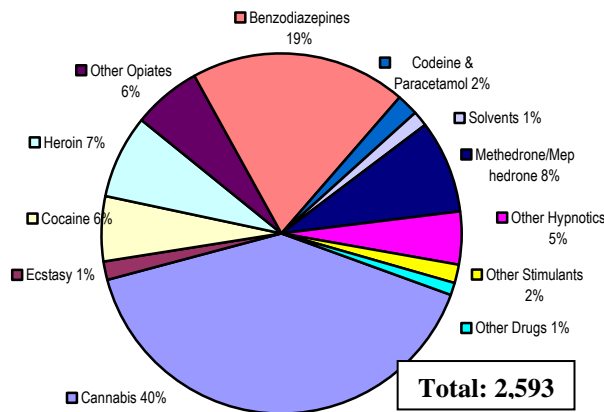
Figure 3. Number of drugs misused per client: 2010/11



Main Drug of Misuse

4.2 The most frequently reported main drug of misuse was cannabis, accounting for two fifths (40%) of clients who presented for treatment, followed by benzodiazepines (19%) and mephedrone/methedrone (8%). Heroin was the main problem drug for 7% of clients (Table 9; Figure 4).

Figure 4. Main drugs of misuse: 2010/11



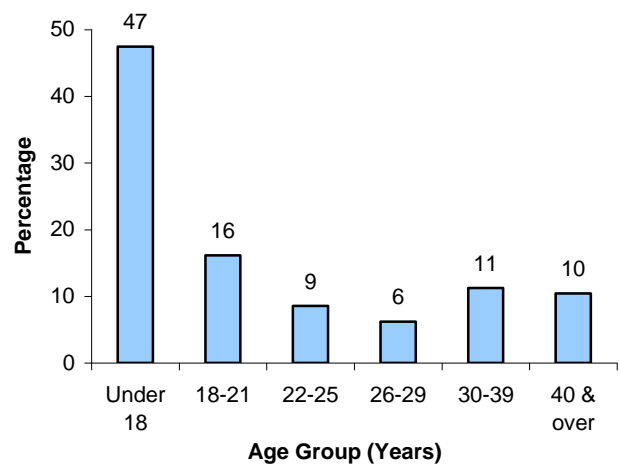
4.3 There was considerable variation between male clients and female clients in the main drug of misuse reported (Table 9). Approximately one half (49%) of male clients reported that cannabis was their main problem drug, compared to approximately one fifth (19%) of female clients. In addition, 7% male clients compared to 3% of female clients reported cocaine (including crack cocaine) as their main problem drug. In contrast, a larger proportion of female clients (37%) than male clients (12%) reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug. In addition, 9% of female clients compared to 3% of male clients reported misusing other hypnotics.

4.4 There was also variation between the client's age group and the main drug of misuse reported (Table 10). Cannabis was the most commonly reported main problem drug by clients in both the under 18 years and 18-25 years age groups, while for clients aged 26 years and over benzodiazepines were the most commonly reported main problem drug. For clients aged under 18, approximately seven tenths (69%) reported cannabis; 17% reported mephedrone/methedrone; and 4% reported solvents as their main problem drug. For clients aged 18-25 approximately three fifths (58%) reported cannabis; 13% reported mephedrone/methedrone; 7% reported benzodiazepines, and 2% reported

solvents, as being their main problem drug. For clients aged 26 years and over, just over one quarter (28%) reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug. Following this, the most commonly reported main problem drug for those aged 26 years and over was cannabis (27%), heroin (10%), other opiates (8%); and cocaine (including crack cocaine) (7%).

4.5 The average (mean) age clients first used their main problem drug was 22 years. Almost half (47%) reported first using their main problem drug before the age of 18 years, while 16% reported first using it between 18 and 21 years. Fifteen per cent of clients reported first using their main problem drug aged between 22 and 29 years, and just over one fifth (22%) reported first using it aged 30 years and over (Figure 5).

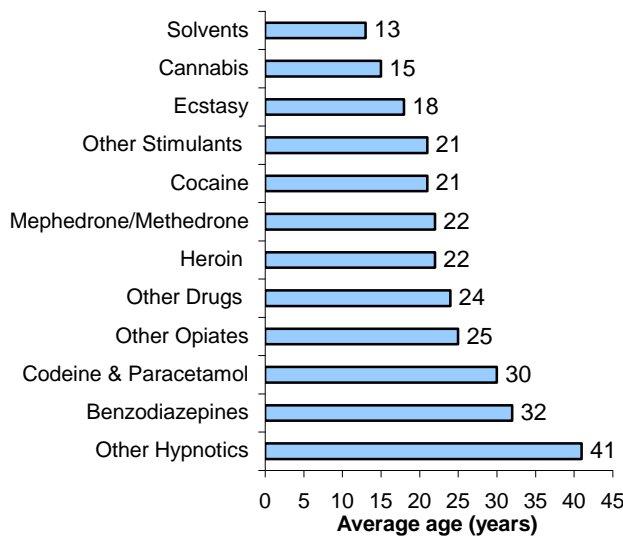
Figure 5. Age of first use: main drug of misuse: 2010/11*



*Age of first use was unknown for 54 individuals

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 solvents (13 years) and cannabis (15 years). The highest average (mean) age of first use was for other hypnotics (41 years) and benzodiazepines (32 years) (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Average (mean) age of first use for main drugs: 2010/11



Geography

4.7 Cannabis was the most frequently reported main problem drug by clients in four of the five HSCTs. In the Western HSCT 55% reported their main problem drug as being cannabis, followed by 47% in the Southern HSCT, 42% in the Northern HSCT, and 38% in the Belfast HSCT. The most frequently reported main problem drug in the South Eastern HSCT was benzodiazepines (32%), followed by cannabis (27%). The Northern HSCT had the largest proportion of clients (24%) reporting heroin as their main drug. The Southern HSCT had the largest proportion of clients reporting cocaine (including crack cocaine) (8%) and mephedrone/methedrone (17%) as their main problem drug (Table 11).

All drugs of misuse

4.8 Clients presenting for treatment may have more than one drug of misuse. The DMD can record up to a total of five drugs of misuse, one main problem drug and four subsidiary drugs. Three quarters (1,048 of 1,405 clients; 75%) of clients who reported cannabis as a problem drug reported it as their main problem drug (Tables 11 & 12). Similarly, of those who reported heroin as a problem drug, over four fifths (193 of 224

clients; 86%) reported it as their main drug of misuse. Just over half (500 of 933 clients; 54%) of those who reported benzodiazepines as a problem drug reported it as their main problem drug, while 45% (211 of 474 clients) of those reporting mephedrone/methedrone as a problem drug reported it as their main problem drug. In contrast, a smaller proportion of clients (38 of 366 clients; 10%) 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 (54%) of clients reporting it as a problem drug. Benzodiazepines was the second most commonly reported drug of misuse (36%), although it should be noted that the majority of clients presenting to treatment for these drugs were in the Belfast and South Eastern HSCTs (45% and 59% respectively). The third most commonly reported problem drug was cocaine (including crack cocaine) (24%) followed by mephedrone/methedrone (18%).

All drugs of misuse by Trust

4.10 There were some variations across the HSCTs and the reported drugs of misuse. Over half of clients in the South Eastern HSCT (59%) and 45% in the Belfast HSCT reported benzodiazepines as a problem drug, compared to 24% of clients in the Northern HSCT, 13% in the Western HSCT and 10% in the Southern HSCT. Cannabis was the most commonly reported drug by clients in the Western (75%), Northern (62%), Southern (61%) and Belfast (50%) HSCTs. In the South Eastern HSCT cannabis was the second most commonly reported drug of misuse, reported by 42% of clients. Mephedrone/methedrone was the second most commonly reported drug in the Western (38%), Southern (34%) and Northern (28%) HSCTs. (Table 12).

Reported use of alcohol

4.11 Alcohol cannot be recorded as the main problem drug or as one of the four subsidiary drugs on the DMD. However, clients can still record problem alcohol use, the average units consumed per week in the last 4 weeks and whether or not alcohol is their main problem. Of the 2,593 clients who presented for treatment, 42% also reported problem alcohol use (Table 13). The largest proportions of clients who reported problem alcohol use were in the Southern (59%), Western (51%) and South Eastern (51%) HSCTs. Almost half (47%) of those that presented to treatment for both drug and alcohol misuse reported alcohol as being their main problem. Of those who reported problem alcohol use, approximately one half (51%) reported that they consumed between 1 and 99 units of alcohol on average per week in the four weeks before treatment. Almost one quarter (23%) reported that they consumed between 100 and 249 units (Table 14).

5. Treatment History

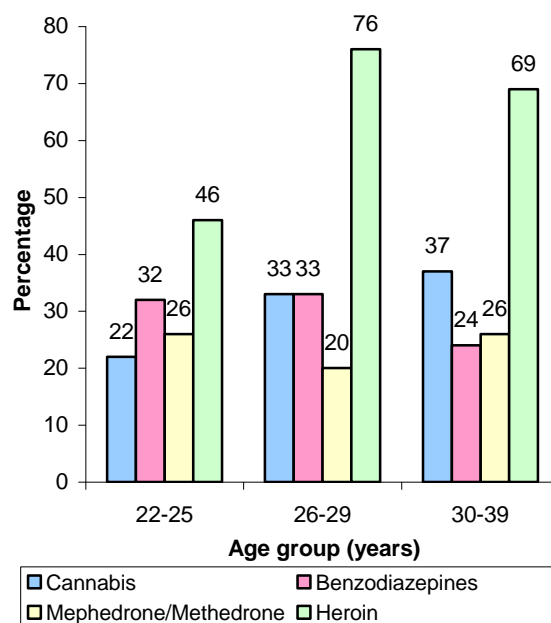
5.1 Over one quarter (27%) of clients who presented to treatment in 2010/11 had previously been treated for drug misuse (Table 15).

5.2 There was some variation between the treatment history of clients and their main drug of misuse: 70% of clients who reported heroin, 38% of clients who reported other opiates, 37% of clients who reported other drugs, 36% of clients who reported other stimulants and 34% of clients who reported ecstasy as their main problem drug had been treated before. Smaller proportions of clients who reported mephedrone/methedrone (18%); benzodiazepines (13%), and other hypnotics (6%) as their main problem drug had been treated before.

5.3 There was some variation 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 differed; 32% of those aged 22-25 years and 33% of those aged 26-29 years had been treated before compared to 24% 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 ranged from 22% of those aged 22-25, to 33% of those aged 26-29 years and 37% of those aged 30-39 years. For those who reported mephedrone/methedrone as their main problem drug, the proportion of clients who had been treated before ranged from 26% of those aged 22-25 years to 20% of those aged 26-29 years, and 26% of those aged 30-39 years. For all three age groups a larger proportion of clients who reported heroin as their main problem drug had been treated before compared to the other three main problem drugs. Approximately three quarters (76%) of clients aged 26-29 years who reported heroin as their main problem drug had been treated before compared to 69% of clients aged 30-39 years and almost one half of those aged 22-25 years (46%).

Figure 7. Percentage of clients previously treated for selected drugs and age groups: 2010/11



5.4 Of the clients who had previously been treated and whose age at first treatment was known (649 clients), almost one half (47%) were first treated aged 26 years and over, approximately two fifths (41%) were first treated aged 18-25 years and just over one tenth (12%) 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 Injecting was reported as the main route of administration by 130 clients (5%). Other main routes of administration were: oral (43%), smoking/inhalation (37%), and sniffing (15%) (Table 17).

6.3 The injecting history was known for 2,509 of the 2,593 clients (97%) who presented for treatment. Eight per cent (205 clients) 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: almost three tenths (28%) in the Northern HSCT, compared to 5% in the Belfast HSCT and 3% in the Western HSCT.

6.4 The age clients first injected was available for 201 of the 205 clients who had injected (injectors) (Table 19). The greatest proportion of modal age group for age first injected was 18-21 years, with 31% of injectors falling into the age group when they first injected. A further 23% of injectors first injected aged 22-25 years. Approximately one fifth (19%) of injectors

were under 18 years when they first injected.

Sharing Equipment

6.5 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.

6.6 Information about the sharing of drug paraphernalia is known for 203 clients who had injected, (Table 20) of which one third (33%) reported sharing equipment. A larger proportion of female injectors (46%) than male injectors (30%) 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 88% of clients who presented for treatment had never been tested for HIV, 8% had ever been tested and 3% had been tested in the last 12 months.

7.3 Table 21(b) shows that 89% of clients who presented for treatment had never been tested for Hepatitis B, 8% had ever been tested and 3% had been tested in the last 12 months.

7.4 Table 21(c) shows that 89% of clients who presented for treatment had never been tested for Hepatitis C, 8% had ever been tested and 3% had been tested in the last 12 months.

7.5 More than nine tenths of clients (94%) had not had any injections of the Hepatitis B vaccination course, 4% had completed all three injections, and 2% had started the vaccination course but not yet completed it. The Northern HSCT had the smallest proportion of clients who had not had any injections of the Hepatitis B vaccination (82%). The Western HSCT (99%) had the largest proportion of clients who had not had any injections of the Hepatitis B vaccination, followed by the Southern and Belfast HSCTs (97%), and the South Eastern HSCT (94%) (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 2011.

8. Other Information

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

Living Arrangements

8.2 The greatest proportion of clients reported living with their parents (28%), followed by 26% who reported living alone. Nine per cent lived with a spouse/partner only, and 8% lived with spouse/partner and children. Five per cent of clients were living with dependent children only. One hundred and ninety clients (7%) reported living with other drug users (Table 23).

Employment Status

8.3 Thirteen percent of clients who presented for treatment were in employment

at the time of presenting and just under one quarter of clients (23%) reported having worked in the 12 months before treatment commenced. Over one half (57%) of clients were unemployed and 8% were receiving other benefits. Six per cent of clients were students, while 4% were retired/receiving pension (Table 24).

EU Nationality

8.4 The vast majority (97%) 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. The largest proportions of clients who were in contact with the criminal justice system were in prison (10%), under community supervision (9%), or trial pending (7%). A further 6% were on arrest referral while 2% had a deferred sentence and 2% were awaiting sentence (Table 26).

9 Health and Social Care Trust Data 2010/11

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 (49%) followed by benzodiazepines (18%). In contrast, just under one half (46%) of female clients reported benzodiazepines and 15% reported cannabis as their main problem drug (Table HT1(a)).

9.3 In the Northern HSCT just over one fifth (22%) of male clients reported heroin as their main problem drug, while one third (33%) of females reported heroin as their main problem drug (Table HT1(b)).

9.4 In the South Eastern HSCT approximately one half (49%) of females and one fifth (21%) of males reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug. Approximately one third (34%) of males and 16% of females reported cannabis as their main problem drug (Table HT1(c)).

9.5 In the Southern HSCT, one half (50%) of males and almost two fifths (38%) of females reported cannabis as their main problem drug (Table HT1(d)).

9.6 In the Western HSCT, 67% of males compared to one quarter (25%) of females reported cannabis as their main problem drug. One fifth (20%) of females and 13% of males reported mephedrone/methedrone as their main problem drug (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, 65% of clients aged under 18 years and three fifths (60%) of clients aged 18-25 years reported cannabis as their main problem drug. Of clients in the oldest age category (26 years and over) 35% reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug, followed by 26% who reported cannabis as their main drug (Table HT2 (a)).

9.8 In the Northern HSCT approximately seven tenths (71%) of clients under 18 years of age and just under one half (48%) of clients aged 18-25 years reported cannabis as their main problem drug. Approximately one half (49%) of clients aged 26 years and over and one fifth (20%) of clients aged 18-25 years reported heroin as their main problem drug (Table HT2 (b)).

9.9 In the South Eastern HSCT over two fifths (43%) of clients aged 26 years and over reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug, while over one half (53%) of clients aged under 18 years reported

cannabis as their main problem drug and one half (49%) of clients aged 18-25 years reported cannabis as their main problem drug (Table HT2 (c)).

9.10 In the Southern HSCT, almost three quarters (73%) of clients aged under 18 years and almost one half (47%) of clients aged 18-25 years reported cannabis as their main problem drug. Just under one quarter (23%) of clients aged 26 years and over reported heroin as their main problem drug, while 12% reported cocaine as their main problem drug. Approximately three tenths (32%) of clients aged 18-25 years reported mephedrone/methedrone as their main problem drug, compared to 16% of clients aged under 18 years and 10% of clients aged 26 years and over (Table HT2 (d)).

9.11 In the Western HSCT, 68% of clients aged under 18 years; 62% of clients aged 18-25 years; and 46% of clients aged 26 years and over reported cannabis as their main problem drug. Sixteen per cent of clients aged 18-25 years and 11% of clients aged 26 years and over reported mephedrone/methedrone 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, ranging from 98% in the Northern HSCT to 77% in the South Eastern HSCT. In the Northern HSCT, 88% of those who reported heroin as the main problem drug injected it compared to 55% in the Belfast HSCT; 62% in the South Eastern HSCT and 71% in the Southern HSCT. (Table HT3 (a-e)).

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 Northern (37%) and Southern (31%) HSCTs had the largest proportion of clients who had previously been treated, compared to 29% in the South Eastern HSCT, 26% in the Western HSCT and 24% in the Belfast HSCT (Table HT4 (a-e)).

10. Comparisons: 2009/10 to 2010/11

10.1 In 2010/11, 2,593 clients presented for treatment compared to 2,008 clients in 2009/10, an increase of 585 clients or 29% (Table C1).

Age of Clients

10.2 The age profile of clients who presented for treatment in 2010/11 was similar to that in 2009/10. The proportion of clients aged 21 years and under was 26% in 2009/10 compared to 27% in 2010/11. The proportion of clients aged 22-29 years was 28% in 2009/10 compared to 27% in 2010/11, while the proportion of clients aged 30 years and over was 47% in 2009/10 compared to 46% in 2010/11 (Table C1).

10.3 In the Belfast HSCT the proportion of clients aged under 18 years was 2% in 2009/10 compared to 4% in 2010/11. The proportion of clients aged 18-25 years was 28% in 2009/10, compared to 32% in 2010/11. The proportion of clients aged 26 years and over was 70% in 2009/10 compared to 64% in 2010/11 (Table C2(a)).

10.4 In the Northern HSCT the proportion of clients aged under 18 years was 38% in both 2009/10 and 2010/11. The proportion of clients aged 18-25 years was 21% in 2009/10 compared to 23% in 2010/11, while the proportion of clients aged 26 years and over was 41% in 2009/10 compared to 39% in 2010/11 (Table C2(b)).

10.5 In the South Eastern HSCT the proportion of clients aged under 18 years was 3% in 2009/10, compared to 5% in 2010/11. The proportion of clients aged 18-25 years was 30% in 2009/10 compared to 25% in 2010/11 and the proportion of clients aged 26 years and older was 67% in 2009/10 compared to 70% in 2010/11 (Table C2(c)).

10.6 In the Southern HSCT, there were no individuals in treatment aged under 18 years in 2009/10, compared to 22% in 2010/11. The proportion of clients aged 18-25 years was 50% in 2009/10 compared to 29% in 2010/11 and the proportion of clients aged 26 years and over was 50% in 2009/10 compared to 49% in 2010/11 (Table C2(d)).

10.7 In the Western HSCT the proportion of clients aged under 18 years was 5% in 2009/10 compared to 15% in 2010/11. The proportion of clients aged 18-25 years was 36% in 2009/10 compared to 37% in 2010/11, whereas the proportion of clients aged 26 years and over was 59% in 2009/10 and 49% in 2010/11 (Table C2(e)).

Main Problem Drug

10.8 In both 2009/10 and 2010/11 cannabis was the most commonly reported main drug of misuse; the proportion of clients reporting it as their main problem drug was 42% in 2009/10 compared to 40% in 2010/11. Similarly, benzodiazepines was the second most commonly reported main problem drug in both 2009/10 and 2010/11; the proportion of clients reporting it as their main problem drug was 23% in 2009/10 compared to 19% in 2010/11. The proportion of clients who reported cocaine (including crack cocaine) as their main problem drug was 9% in 2009/10 compared to 6% in 2010/11, while the proportion of clients reporting heroin as their main problem drug was 6% in 2009/10 compared to 7% in 2010/11. (Table C3).

10.9 In the Belfast HSCT, the proportion of clients who presented for treatment with cannabis as their main problem drug was 34% in 2009/10 compared to 38% in 2010/11. The proportion of clients who reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug was 30% in 2009/10 compared to 26% in 2010/11 (Table C4(a)).

10.10 In the Northern HSCT, the proportion of clients who reported cannabis as their main problem drug was 52% in 2009/10 compared to 42% in 2010/11, while the proportion of clients who reported heroin as their main problem drug was 21% in 2009/10 compared to 24% in 2010/11 (Table C4(b)).

10.11 In the South Eastern HSCT, the proportion of clients who reported cannabis as their main problem drug was 36% in 2009/10 compared to 27% in 2010/11, while the proportion of clients who reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug was 29% in 2009/100 compared to 32% in 2010/11 (Table C4(c)).

10.12 In the Southern HSCT, the proportion of clients who reported cannabis as their main problem drug was 58% in 2009/10 compared to 47% in 2010/11, while the proportion of clients who reported cocaine (including crack cocaine) as their main problem drug was 13% in 2009/10 compared to 8% in 2010/11. The proportion of clients reporting heroin as their main problem drug was 10% in 2009/10 compared to 15% in 2010/11 (Table C4(d)).

10.13 In the Western HSCT, the proportion of clients who reported cannabis as their main problem drug was 64% in 2009/10 compared to 55% in 2010/11. (Table C4(e)).

Injecting Behaviour

10.14 The proportion of clients who reported they had injected was 7% in 2009/10, compared to 8% in 2010/11. The

largest proportion of clients who had injected was in the Northern HSCT where 22% had injected in 2009/10 compared to 28% in 2010/11. The proportion of clients who had injected in the Belfast HSCT was similar in 2009/10 (7%) and 2010/11 (5%). In the South Eastern HSCT the proportion of clients who had injected was also similar in 2009/10 (7%) and 2010/11 (6%). (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 2010/11 up to and including 16 August 2011.

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, while other cells have been masked to prevent the value in another cell

from being calculated. 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:

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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

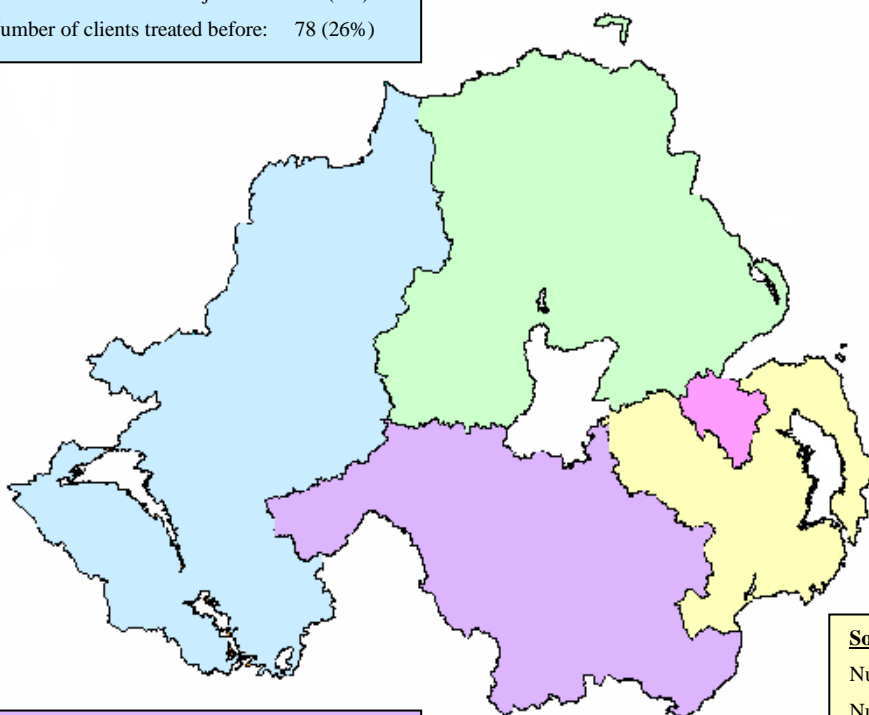
12.9 This DMD publication will be updated on an annual basis. The next DMD Statistical Bulletin will be published on Thursday 4th October 2012.

ANNEX A – MAP

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

<u>Western HSCT</u>	
Number of clients:	301 (12%)
Number of clients reporting main drug to be:	
• Cannabis	166 (55%)
• Mephedrone/Methedrone	46 (15%)
• Other Opiates	22 (7%)
• Ecstasy	12 (4%)
• Benzodiazepines	12 (4%)
Mean age of clients:	27
Number of clients ever injected:	10 (3%)
Number of clients treated before:	78 (26%)

<u>Northern HSCT</u>	
Number of clients:	109 (4%)
Number of clients reporting main drug to be:	
• Cannabis	46 (42%)
• Heroin	26 (24%)
• Other Opiates	11 (10%)
Mean age of clients:	24
Number of clients ever injected:	30 (28%)
Number of clients treated before:	40 (37%)



<u>Belfast HSCT</u>	
Number of clients:	1,364 (53%)
Number of clients reporting main drug to be:	
• Cannabis	524 (38%)
• Benzodiazepines	356 (26%)
• Other Hypnotics	107 (8%)
• Cocaine	83 (6%)
Mean age of clients:	34
Number of clients ever injected:	69 (5%)
Number of clients treated before:	327 (24%)

<u>Southern HSCT</u>	
Number of clients:	230 (9%)
Number of clients reporting main drug to be:	
• Cannabis	108 (47%)
• Mephedrone/Methedrone	40 (17%)
• Heroin	34 (15%)
• Cocaine ⁽²⁾	19 (8%)
Mean age of clients:	27
Number of clients ever injected:	31 (13%)
Number of clients treated before:	72 (31%)

<u>South Eastern HSCT</u>	
Number of clients:	342 (13%)
Number of clients reporting main drug to be:	
• Benzodiazepines	109 (32%)
• Cannabis	91 (27%)
• Mephedrone/Methedrone	37 (11%)
• Other Opiates	33 (10%)
Mean age of clients:	35
Number of clients ever injected:	21 (6%)
Number of clients treated before:	100 (29%)

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⁽¹⁾ This map excludes returns received from prisons.

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Table 1. Total number of DMD forms received from each HSCT: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

HSCT	Total number of forms received ⁽¹⁾	Number of consent withheld forms received ⁽²⁾	Number of forms analysed ⁽³⁾
Belfast	1,505	141	1,364
Northern	114	5	109
South Eastern	378	36	342
Southern	234	4	230
Western	303	2	301
Prisons	247	0	247
Total	2,781	188	2,593

Percentages

Belfast	54	75	53
Northern	4	3	4
South Eastern	14	19	13
Southern	8	2	9
Western	11	1	12
Prisons	9	0	10
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 requires 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: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

HSCT	Male	Female	Total
Belfast	948	416	1,364
Northern	94	15	109
South Eastern	204	138	342
Southern	177	53	230
Western	217	84	301
Prison	236	11	247
Total	1,876	717	2,593

Percentages

Belfast	70	30	100
Northern	86	14	100
South Eastern	60	40	100
Southern	77	23	100
Western	72	28	100
Prison	96	4	100
Total	72	28	100

Table 3. Age of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2010/11

numbers and percentages							
HSCT	Under 18 years	18-21 years	22-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Total
Belfast	55	226	207	170	270	435	1,363
Northern	41	16	9	18	15	10	109
South Eastern	17	43	41	45	85	111	342
Southern	51	44	22	21	59	33	230
Western	44	71	40	44	64	38	301
Prison	11	80	50	39	48	19	247
Total ⁽¹⁾	219	480	369	337	541	646	2,592

Percentages

Belfast	4	17	15	12	20	32	100
Northern	38	15	8	17	14	9	100
South Eastern	5	13	12	13	25	32	100
Southern	22	19	10	9	26	14	100
Western	15	24	13	15	21	13	100
Prison	4	32	20	16	19	8	100
Total	8	19	14	13	21	25	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: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

Age group	Male	Female	Total
Under 18 years	181	38	219
18-21 years	401	79	480
22-25 years	295	74	369
26-29 years	268	69	337
30-39 years	404	137	541
40 years & over	326	320	646
Total ⁽¹⁾	1,875	717	2,592

Percentages

Under 18 years	10	5	8
18-21 years	21	11	19
22-25 years	16	10	14
26-29 years	14	10	13
30-39 years	22	19	21
40 years & over	17	45	25
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: 2010/11

<u>numbers and percentages</u>			
HSCT ⁽¹⁾	Non-Statutory	Statutory	Total
Belfast	580	784	1,364
Northern	46	63	109
South Eastern	63	279	342
Southern	67	163	230
Western	81	220	301
Total	837	1,509	2,346

Percentages

Belfast	43	57	100
Northern	42	58	100
South Eastern	18	82	100
Southern	29	71	100
Western	27	73	100
Total	36	64	100

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

Table 6. Reasons clients reported for attending treatments services: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

Reason for attendance	Number	%
Wholly own choice	1,177	45
Persuaded by others	575	22
Required by others	841	32
Total	2,593	100
Reasons for attending: ⁽¹⁾		
Financial	287	11
Legal	703	27
Job	182	7
Family/Relationships	1,046	40
Medical e.g. detoxification	749	29
Psychological	1,199	46
Housing	108	4
Pregnancy	10	0
Other	64	2

⁽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: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

Referral by	Number	%
GP	1,139	44
Psychiatrist/mental health service	156	6
Social Services	67	3
Hospital	38	1
Community Addiction Team	45	2
Non- Statutory Agency	33	1
Legal requirement	67	3
Probation	199	8
Prison/ YOC	225	9
Self	336	13
Family/Friend	70	3
Education	15	1
Other	203	8
Total	2,593	100

Table 8. Proposed action of treatment for clients who presented for treatment: 2010/11

	<u>numbers and percentages</u>	
Proposed Action ⁽¹⁾	Number	%
Persons	2,593	-
Assessment	2,245	87
Detoxification	411	16
Substitute Prescribing	133	5
Prescribing Contract	132	5
Counselling	1,608	62
Family Support	127	5
Rehabilitation	36	1
Throughcare	102	4
Mentoring	246	9
Education/Information	1,276	49
No intervention	17	1
Advised screening for HIV, HEP B or C	137	5
Other	81	3

⁽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: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	913	135	1,048
Ecstasy	28	10	38
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	128	24	152
Heroin	153	40	193
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	106	57	163
Benzodiazepines	234	266	500
Codeine & Paracetamol	21	34	55
Solvents	28	8	36
Mephedrone/Methedrone	156	55	211
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁴⁾	56	67	123
Other Stimulants ⁽⁵⁾	37	7	44
Other Drugs ⁽⁶⁾	16	14	30
Total	1,876	717	2,593

Percentages

Cannabis	49	19	40
Ecstasy	1	1	1
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	7	3	6
Heroin	8	6	7
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	6	8	6
Benzodiazepines	12	37	19
Codeine & Paracetamol	1	5	2
Solvents	1	1	1
Mephedrone/Methedrone	8	8	8
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁴⁾	3	9	5
Other Stimulants ⁽⁵⁾	2	1	2
Other Drugs ⁽⁶⁾	1	2	1
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 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table 10. Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by age: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Under 18 years	18-25 years	26 years & over	Total
Cannabis	151	489	408	1,048
Ecstasy	-	-	20	38
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	104	152
Heroin	-	-	155	193
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	120	163
Benzodiazepines	5	62	432	499
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	5	50	55
Solvents	9	19	8	36
Mephedrone/Methedrone	38	112	61	211
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	123
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	25	44
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	22	30
Total ⁽⁸⁾	219	849	1,524	2,592

Percentages

Cannabis	69	58	27	40
Ecstasy	-	-	1	1
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	7	6
Heroin	-	-	10	7
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	8	6
Benzodiazepines	2	7	28	19
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	1	3	2
Solvents	4	2	1	1
Mephedrone/Methedrone	17	13	4	8
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	5
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	2	2
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	1	1
Total ⁽⁸⁾	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 complete age breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽⁸⁾ 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: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Prison	Total
Cannabis	524	46	91	108	166	113	1,048
Ecstasy	18	0	-	-	12	-	38
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	83	-	20	19	-	18	152
Heroin	60	26	13	34	8	52	193
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	64	11	33	9	22	24	163
Benzodiazepines	356	-	109	-	12	15	500
Codeine & Paracetamol	24	-	13	-	11	0	55
Solvents	16	-	5	-	-	7	36
Mephedrone/Methedrone	74	-	37	40	46	-	211
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	107	-	7	-	-	-	123
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	21	-	-	-	6	9	44
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	17	-	5	-	-	-	30
Total	1,364	109	342	230	301	247	2,593
<u>Percentages</u>							
Cannabis	38	42	27	47	55	46	40
Ecstasy	1	0	-	-	4	-	1
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	6	-	6	8	-	7	6
Heroin	4	24	4	15	3	21	7
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	5	10	10	4	7	10	6
Benzodiazepines	26	-	32	-	4	6	19
Codeine & Paracetamol	2	-	4	-	4	0	2
Solvents	1	-	1	-	-	3	1
Mephedrone/Methedrone	5	-	11	17	15	-	8
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	8	-	2	-	-	-	5
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	2	-	-	-	2	4	2
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
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 complete HSCT breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table 12. All drugs of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

All Drugs ^{(1) (2)}	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Prison	Total
Persons	1,364	109	342	230	301	247	2,593
Cannabis	676	68	142	141	225	153	1,405
Ecstasy	167	18	46	32	97	6	366
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	307	30	66	47	89	82	621
Heroin	73	29	15	36	12	59	224
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	156	23	93	28	43	60	403
Benzodiazepines	614	26	201	23	38	31	933
Codeine & Paracetamol	50	-	53	-	23	-	135
Solvents	30	-	7	11	-	-	87
Mephedrone/Methedrone	167	30	78	79	115	5	474
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	178	-	27	-	-	59	269
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	105	7	32	12	48	58	262
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	64	8	21	10	24	50	177

Percentages

Cannabis	50	62	42	61	75	62	54
Ecstasy	12	17	13	14	32	2	14
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	23	28	19	20	30	33	24
Heroin	5	27	4	16	4	24	9
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	11	21	27	12	14	24	16
Benzodiazepines	45	24	59	10	13	13	36
Codeine & Paracetamol	4	-	15	-	8	-	5
Solvents	2	-	2	5	-	-	3
Mephedrone/Methedrone	12	28	23	34	38	2	18
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	13	-	8	-	-	24	10
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	8	6	9	5	16	23	10
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	5	7	6	4	8	20	7

⁽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 complete HSCT breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs 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.

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⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table 13. Problem alcohol use by HSCT: 2010/11

	numbers and percentages						
	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Prison	Total
Problem Alcohol Use ⁽¹⁾	480	36	175	136	155	105	1,087
No Problem Use	884	73	167	94	146	138	1,502
Total ⁽²⁾	1,364	109	342	230	301	243	2,589

Percentages

Problem Alcohol Use	35	33	51	59	51	43	42
No Problem Use	65	67	49	41	49	57	58
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ 513 (47%) of the 1,087 clients reported that alcohol was their main problem.

⁽²⁾ This table excludes 4 individuals for whom alcohol use was not known.

Table 14. Average units of alcohol consumed per week in the four weeks before treatment: 2010/11

	numbers and percentages	
	Number	%
None	137	14
1-99 units	498	51
100-249 units	227	23
250-549 units	84	9
550 & more units	31	3
Total ⁽³⁾	977	100

⁽³⁾ This table excludes 110 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: 2010/11

numbers and percentages			
Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	292	751	1,043
Ecstasy	13	25	38
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	46	106	152
Heroin	135	57	192
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	62	101	163
Benzodiazepines	67	433	500
Codeine & Paracetamol	15	40	55
Solvents	9	27	36
Mephedrone/Methedrone	38	173	211
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁴⁾	7	116	123
Other Stimulants ⁽⁵⁾	16	28	44
Other Drugs ⁽⁶⁾	11	19	30
Total ⁽⁷⁾	711	1,876	2,587
<u>Percentages</u>			
Cannabis	28	72	100
Ecstasy	34	66	100
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	30	70	100
Heroin	70	30	100
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	38	62	100
Benzodiazepines	13	87	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	27	73	100
Solvents	25	75	100
Mephedrone/Methedrone	18	82	100
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁴⁾	6	94	100
Other Stimulants ⁽⁵⁾	36	64	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁶⁾	37	63	100
Total ⁽⁷⁾	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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁴⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽⁷⁾ This table excludes 6 individuals whose treatment history was not known.

Table 16. Age profile of clients at their current treatment, and at their first treatment: 2010/11

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	21	42	18	81
18-25 years	-	120	146	266
26 years & over	-	-	302	302
Total	21	162	466	649

Percentages

Age at first treatment ⁽¹⁾				
Under 18 years	100	26	4	12
18-25 years	-	74	31	41
26 years & over	-	-	65	47
Total	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ This table excludes 62 individuals who reported that they had been previously treated but whose age first treated was not known.

Table 17. Route of administration for main drug of misuse by clients who presented for treatment: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Other	Total
Cannabis	0	119	842	37	0	998
Ecstasy	0	38	0	0	0	38
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	12	6	129	0	147
Heroin	-	-	-	-	0	192
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	139	-	-	0	159
Benzodiazepines	-	499	-	-	0	500
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	55	0	0	0	55
Solvents	0	-	-	30	0	31
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	43	-	153	0	211
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	122	0	0	0	122
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	23	-	18	0	44
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	26	-	-	0	30
Total ⁽⁸⁾	130	1,084	923	390	0	2,527
<u>Percentages</u>						
Cannabis	0	12	84	4	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	8	4	88	0	100
Heroin	-	-	-	-	0	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	87	-	-	0	100
Benzodiazepines	-	100	-	-	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	0	100
Solvents	0	-	-	97	0	100
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	20	-	73	0	100
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	100	0	0	0	100
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	52	-	41	0	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	87	-	-	0	100
Total ⁽⁸⁾	5	43	37	15	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⁾ A complete breakdown of route of administration has not been presented for all main drugs 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽⁸⁾ This table excludes 66 individuals whose route of administration for main drug was not known.

Table 18. Injecting history of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

HSCT	Persons who had injected	Persons with known injecting history
Belfast	69	1,361
Northern	30	109
South Eastern	21	342
Southern	31	230
Western	10	301
Prison	44	166
Total	205	2,509

Percentages ⁽¹⁾

Belfast	5	100
Northern	28	100
South Eastern	6	100
Southern	13	100
Western	3	100
Prison	27	100
Total	8	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: 2010/11

<u>numbers and percentages</u>		
Age group	Number	%
Under 18 years	39	19
18-21 years	62	31
22-25 years	46	23
26-29 years	25	12
30-39 years	22	11
40 years & over	7	3
Total ⁽¹⁾	201	100

⁽¹⁾ This table excludes 4 individuals whose age first injected was not known.

Table 20. Gender of injectors ⁽²⁾ who presented for treatment by sharing history ⁽³⁾: 2010/11

<u>numbers and percentages</u>			
	Male	Female	Persons
Individuals who had shared equipment	49	18	67
Individuals with a known sharing history ⁽⁴⁾	164	39	203

Percentages ⁽⁵⁾

Individuals who had shared equipment	30	46	33
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 2 individuals whose sharing history was 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 have previously been tested for HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

(a) HIV⁽¹⁾

	Number	%
Ever tested	203	8
Tested in last 12 months	81	3
Never tested	2,169	88
Test status unknown	140	-
Total	2,593	100

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

(b) Hepatitis B⁽²⁾

	Number	%
Ever tested	198	8
Tested in last 12 months	80	3
Never tested	2,174	89
Test status unknown	141	-
Total	2,593	100

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

Table 21 (continued)

(c) Hepatitis C⁽¹⁾

	Number	%
Ever tested	197	8
Tested in last 12 months	81	3
Never tested	2,176	89
Test status unknown	139	-
Total	2,593	100

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

Table 22. Number of injections clients have completed for the Hepatitis B Vaccination Course by HSCT: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

Number of injections of the Hepatitis B vaccination course completed					
HSCT ^{(1) (2)}	Zero	One	Two	Three	Total
Belfast	1,308	-	-	23	1,345
Northern	89	-	0	-	109
South Eastern	320	-	-	14	339
Southern	222	0	-	-	230
Western	296	0	-	-	299
Prison	75	30	-	-	131
Total	2,310	39	17	87	2,453

Percentages

Belfast	97	-	-	2	100
Northern	82	-	0	-	100
South Eastern	94	-	-	4	100
Southern	97	0	-	-	100
Western	99	0	-	-	100
Prison	57	23	-	-	100
Total	94	2	1	4	100

⁽¹⁾ A complete breakdown by HSCT is not presented 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.

⁽²⁾ This table excludes 140 individuals whose Hepatitis B vaccination course status was not known.

Table 23. Living arrangements of clients who presented for treatment: 2010/11

<u>numbers and percentages</u>		
Living arrangements	Number	%
Alone	663	26
With spouse/ partner only	225	9
With spouse/ partner and children	214	8
With dependent children	117	5
With parents	723	28
With friends	76	3
Hostel	96	4
Homeless - Roofless	25	1
In Prison - YOC	253	10
Other Specify	201	8
Not known	0	0
Total ⁽¹⁾	2,593	100

⁽¹⁾ 190 (7%) of the 2,593 individuals reported living with other drug users.

Table 24. Employment status of clients who presented for treatment: 2010/11

<u>numbers and percentages</u>		
Employment Status	Number	%
In Employment	340	13
On Government training scheme	45	2
Student	155	6
Unemployed	1,475	57
Receiving Other Benefits	220	8
Retired/ Receiving Pension	97	4
Other	261	10
Total ⁽²⁾	2,593	100

⁽²⁾ 595 (23%) of the 2,593 individuals reported having worked in the 12 months before treatment commenced.

Table 25. EU nationality of clients who presented for treatment: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

Nationality	Number	%
EU National	2,523	97
Non – EU National	65	3
Total⁽¹⁾	2,588	100

⁽¹⁾ This table excludes 5 individuals whose nationality was not known.

Table 26. Legal status of clients who presented for treatment: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

Legal Status ⁽²⁾	Number	%
Persons	2,593	-
None	1,658	63
Deferred Sentence	45	2
Community Supervision	242	9
Awaiting Sentence	55	2
Trial Pending	172	7
Arrest Referral	158	6
In Prison	253	10
Not Known	-	-
Other	-	-

⁽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: 2010/11 (For each HSCT & Prisons)	44-49
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Table HT1. Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by gender: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

(a) Belfast HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	460	64	524
Ecstasy	-	-	18
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	73	10	83
Heroin	41	19	60
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	40	24	64
Benzodiazepines	166	190	356
Codeine & Paracetamol	9	15	24
Solvents	-	-	16
Mephedrone/Methedrone	57	17	74
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	48	59	107
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	21
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	9	8	17
Total	948	416	1,364
<u>Percentages</u>			
Cannabis	49	15	38
Ecstasy	-	-	1
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	8	2	6
Heroin	4	5	4
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	4	6	5
Benzodiazepines	18	46	26
Codeine & Paracetamol	1	4	2
Solvents	-	-	1
Mephedrone/Methedrone	6	4	5
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	5	14	8
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	2
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	1	2	1
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 presented themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A complete breakdown of gender has not been presented for all main drugs 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT1. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(b) Northern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	-	-	46
Ecstasy	0	0	0
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-
Heroin	21	5	26
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	11
Benzodiazepines	-	0	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	0	-
Solvents	-	-	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	-
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	0	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	0	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	0	-
Total	94	15	109
<u>Percentages</u>			
Cannabis	-	-	42
Ecstasy	0	0	0
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-
Heroin	22	33	24
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	10
Benzodiazepines	-	0	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	0	-
Solvents	-	-	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	-
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	0	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	0	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	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 presented themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A complete 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT1. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(c) South Eastern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	69	22	91
Ecstasy	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	14	6	20
Heroin	-	-	13
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	22	11	33
Benzodiazepines	42	67	109
Codeine & Paracetamol	7	6	13
Solvents	-	-	5
Mephedrone/Methedrone	26	11	37
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	7
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	5
Total	204	138	342
<u>Percentages</u>			
Cannabis	34	16	27
Ecstasy	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	7	4	6
Heroin	-	-	4
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	11	8	10
Benzodiazepines	21	49	32
Codeine & Paracetamol	3	4	4
Solvents	-	-	1
Mephedrone/Methedrone	13	8	11
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	2
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	1
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 presented themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A complete 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT1. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(d) Southern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	88	20	108
Ecstasy	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	19
Heroin	24	10	34
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	9
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	-
Solvents	-	0	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	32	8	40
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	0	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	0	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	0	-
Total	177	53	230
<u>Percentages</u>			
Cannabis	50	38	47
Ecstasy	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	8
Heroin	14	19	15
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	4
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	-
Solvents	-	0	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	18	15	17
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	0	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	0	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	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 presented themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A complete 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT1. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(e) Western HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	145	21	166
Ecstasy	6	6	12
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	8
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	9	13	22
Benzodiazepines	6	6	12
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	11
Solvents	-	-	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	29	17	46
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	6
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	0	-	-
Total	217	84	301

Percentages

Cannabis	67	25	55
Ecstasy	3	7	4
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	3
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	4	15	7
Benzodiazepines	3	7	4
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	4
Solvents	-	-	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	13	20	15
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	2
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	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 presented themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A complete 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT1. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(f) Prisons

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	108	5	113
Ecstasy	-	0	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	18
Heroin	-	-	52
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	24
Benzodiazepines	15	0	15
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0
Solvents	7	0	7
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	0	-
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	5
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	9	0	9
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	0	-
Total	236	11	247
<u>Percentages</u>			
Cannabis	46	45	46
Ecstasy	-	0	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	7
Heroin	-	-	21
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	10
Benzodiazepines	6	0	6
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0
Solvents	3	0	3
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	0	-
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	2
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	4	0	4
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	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 presented themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A complete 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT2. Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by age: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

(a) Belfast HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Under 18 years	18-25 years	26 years & over	Total
Cannabis	36	260	228	524
Ecstasy	0	7	11	18
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	60	83
Heroin	-	-	45	60
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	50	64
Benzodiazepines	-	-	305	355
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	24
Solvents	-	-	-	16
Mephedrone/Methedrone	8	48	18	74
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	107
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	12	21
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-	17
Total ⁽⁸⁾	55	433	875	1,363
<u>Percentages</u>				
Cannabis	65	60	26	38
Ecstasy	0	2	1	1
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	7	6
Heroin	-	-	5	4
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	6	5
Benzodiazepines	-	-	35	26
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	2
Solvents	-	-	-	1
Mephedrone/Methedrone	15	11	2	5
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	8
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	1	2
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-	1
Total ⁽⁸⁾	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 complete age breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five and some 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽⁸⁾ 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	29	12	5	46
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	0	-	-
Heroin	0	5	21	26
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	11
Benzodiazepines	-	0	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	0	-
Solvents	-	-	0	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	-	-
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	-	0	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	0	-	0	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	0	0	-	-
Total	41	25	43	109
<u>Percentages</u>				
Cannabis	71	48	12	42
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	0	-	-
Heroin	0	20	49	24
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	10
Benzodiazepines	-	0	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	0	-
Solvents	-	-	0	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	-	-
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	-	0	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	0	-	0	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	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 presented themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A complete age 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

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	9	41	41	91
Ecstasy	0	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	5	15	20
Heroin	-	-	-	13
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	27	33
Benzodiazepines	-	-	104	109
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	13
Solvents	-	-	-	5
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	-	37
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	0	7	7
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	0	-	-	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	0	-	-	5
Total	17	84	241	342

Percentages

Cannabis	53	49	17	27
Ecstasy	0	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	6	6	6
Heroin	-	-	-	4
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	11	10
Benzodiazepines	-	-	43	32
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	-	4
Solvents	-	-	-	1
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	-	11
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	0	3	2
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	0	-	-	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	0	-	-	1
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⁾ A complete age 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

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	37	31	40	108
Ecstasy	-	-	0	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	14	19
Heroin	0	8	26	34
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	9	9
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	-	-
Solvents	0	-	-	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	8	21	11	40
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	0	-	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	0	-	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	0	0	-
Total	51	66	113	230
<u>Percentages</u>				
Cannabis	73	47	35	47
Ecstasy	-	-	0	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	12	8
Heroin	0	12	23	15
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	8	4
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	-	-
Solvents	0	-	-	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	16	32	10	17
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	0	-	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	0	-	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	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 presented themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A complete age 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

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	30	69	67	166
Ecstasy	-	6	-	12
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-
Heroin	0	0	8	8
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	8	14	22
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-	12
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	11	11
Solvents	0	-	-	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	18	16	46
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	0	-	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	6
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	0	-	-	-
Total	44	111	146	301
<u>Percentages</u>				
Cannabis	68	62	46	55
Ecstasy	-	5	-	4
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-
Heroin	0	0	5	3
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	7	10	7
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-	4
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	8	4
Solvents	0	-	-	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	16	11	15
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	0	-	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	2
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	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 presented themselves to the Agency for treatment.

⁽²⁾ A complete age 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

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	Total
Cannabis	-	76	-	113
Ecstasy	0	0	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	13	5	18
Heroin	0	9	43	52
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	13	11	24
Benzodiazepines	-	-	9	15
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0	0
Solvents	-	-	-	7
Mephedrone/Methedrone	0	0	-	-
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	5
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	9
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-	-
Total	11	130	106	247

Percentages

Cannabis	-	58	-	46
Ecstasy	0	0	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	10	5	7
Heroin	0	7	41	21
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	10	10	10
Benzodiazepines	-	-	8	6
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0	0
Solvents	-	-	-	3
Mephedrone/Methedrone	0	0	-	-
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	2
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	4
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-	-
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⁾ A complete age 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT3. Route of administration for main drug of misuse by clients who presented for treatment: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

(a) Belfast HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Other	Total
Cannabis	0	-	437	-	0	524
Ecstasy	0	18	0	0	0	18
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	74	0	83
Heroin	33	-	22	-	0	60
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	59	-	-	0	64
Benzodiazepines	0	356	0	0	0	356
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	24	0	0	0	24
Solvents	0	-	-	-	0	16
Mephedrone/Methedrone	0	-	-	61	0	74
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	107	0	0	0	107
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	0	10	0	11	0	21
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	0	-	-	-	0	17
Total	33	666	465	200	0	1,364

Percentages

Cannabis	0	-	83	-	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	89	0	100
Heroin	55	-	37	-	0	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	92	-	-	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	0	100
Solvents	0	-	-	-	0	100
Mephedrone/Methedrone	0	-	-	82	0	100
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	100	0	0	0	100
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	0	48	0	52	0	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	0	-	-	-	0	100
Total	2	49	34	15	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⁾ A complete breakdown of route of administration has not been presented for all main drugs as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five and some 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT3. Route of administration (continued)

(b) Northern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Other	Total
Cannabis	0	-	-	-	0	46
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	0	-	-	0	-
Heroin	23	-	-	-	0	26
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	10	-	-	0	11
Benzodiazepines	0	-	-	-	0	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	0	0	0	-
Solvents	0	-	-	-	0	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	0	-	-	-	0	-
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	-	0	0	0	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	0	-	-	-	0	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	0	-	-	-	0	-
Total	23	21	47	18	0	109
<u>Percentages</u>						
Cannabis	0	-	-	-	0	100
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	0	-	-	0	100
Heroin	88	-	-	-	0	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	91	-	-	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	-	-	-	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	0	0	0	100
Solvents	0	-	-	-	0	100
Mephedrone/Methedrone	0	-	-	-	0	100
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	-	0	0	0	100
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	0	-	-	-	0	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	0	-	-	-	0	100
Total	21	19	43	17	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⁾ A complete breakdown of route of administration 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT3. Route of administration (continued)

(c) South Eastern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Other	Total
Cannabis	0	21	70	0	0	91
Ecstasy	0	-	0	0	0	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	-	0	20
Heroin	8	-	-	-	0	13
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	28	-	-	0	33
Benzodiazepines	0	109	0	0	0	109
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	13	0	0	0	13
Solvents	0	0	0	5	0	5
Mephedrone/Methedrone	0	17	0	20	0	37
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	7	0	0	0	7
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	0	-	-	-	0	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	0	-	-	-	0	5
Total	8	207	75	52	0	342
<u>Percentages</u>						
Cannabis	0	23	77	0	0	100
Ecstasy	0	-	0	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	-	0	100
Heroin	62	-	-	-	0	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	85	-	-	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	0	100
Solvents	0	0	0	100	0	100
Mephedrone/Methedrone	0	46	0	54	0	100
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	100	0	0	0	100
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	0	-	-	-	0	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	0	-	-	-	0	100
Total	2	61	22	15	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⁾ A complete breakdown of route of administration 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT3. Route of administration (continued)

(d) Southern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Other	Total
Cannabis	0	-	89	-	0	108
Ecstasy	0	-	0	0	0	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	15	0	19
Heroin	24	0	10	0	0	34
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	8	-	-	0	9
Benzodiazepines	0	-	-	-	0	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	0	0	0	-
Solvents	0	-	-	-	0	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	0	-	-	23	0	40
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	-	0	0	0	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	0	-	-	-	0	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	0	-	-	-	0	-
Total	24	46	115	45	0	230

Percentages

Cannabis	0	-	82	-	0	100
Ecstasy	0	-	0	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	79	0	100
Heroin	71	0	29	0	0	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	89	-	-	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	-	-	-	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-	0	0	0	100
Solvents	0	-	-	-	0	100
Mephedrone/Methedrone	0	-	-	58	0	100
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	-	0	0	0	100
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	0	-	-	-	0	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	0	-	-	-	0	100
Total	10	20	50	20	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⁾ A complete breakdown of route of administration 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT3. Route of administration (continued)

(e) Western HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Other	Total
Cannabis	0	-	142	-	0	166
Ecstasy	0	12	0	0	0	12
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	0	-	0	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	0	8
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	16	-	-	0	22
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-	-	0	12
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	11	0	0	0	11
Solvents	0	-	-	-	0	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	-	37	0	46
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	-	0	0	0	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	0	6
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-	-	0	-
Total	6	92	147	56	0	301
<u>Percentages</u>						
Cannabis	0	-	86	-	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	0	-	0	100
Heroin	-	-	-	-	0	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	73	-	-	0	100
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-	-	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	0	100
Solvents	0	-	-	-	0	100
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	-	80	0	100
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	-	0	0	0	100
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	0	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-	-	0	100
Total	2	31	49	19	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⁾ A complete breakdown of route of administration 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT3. Route of administration (continued)

(f) Prisons

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Other	Total
Cannabis	0	-	-	-	0	63
Ecstasy	0	-	0	0	0	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	-	0	13
Heroin	-	-	-	-	0	51
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	-	-	-	0	20
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-	-	0	15
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solvents	0	-	-	-	0	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	-	-	0	-
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	-	0	0	0	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	0	9
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-	-	0	-
Total ⁽⁸⁾	36	52	74	19	0	181

Percentages

Cannabis	0	-	-	-	0	100
Ecstasy	0	-	0	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	0	-	-	-	0	100
Heroin	-	-	-	-	0	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	0	-	-	-	0	100
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-	-	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0	0	0	100
Solvents	0	-	-	-	0	100
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	-	-	0	100
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	0	-	0	0	0	100
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	0	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-	-	0	100
Total ⁽⁸⁾	20	29	41	10	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⁾ A complete breakdown of route of administration 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽⁸⁾ This table excludes 66 individuals whose route of administration of main drug was not known.

Table HT4. Treatment history of clients who presented for treatment by main drug of misuse: 2010/11

numbers and percentages

(a) Belfast HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	157	367	524
Ecstasy	-	-	18
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	32	51	83
Heroin	37	23	60
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	24	40	64
Benzodiazepines	29	327	356
Codeine & Paracetamol	7	17	24
Solvents	-	-	16
Mephedrone/Methedrone	13	61	74
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	107
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	5	16	21
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	17
Total	327	1,037	1,364
<u>Percentages</u>			
Cannabis	30	70	100
Ecstasy	-	-	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	39	61	100
Heroin	62	38	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	38	63	100
Benzodiazepines	8	92	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	29	71	100
Solvents	-	-	100
Mephedrone/Methedrone	18	82	100
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	100
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	24	76	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	100
Total	24	76	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 complete treatment status breakdown has not been presented for all main drugs as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five and some 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

(5) The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

(6) The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

(7) The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT4. Treatment history (continued)

(b) Northern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	6	40	46
Ecstasy	0	0	0
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	25
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	6	5	11
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	-
Solvents	-	-	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	-
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-
Total ⁽⁸⁾	40	68	108
<u>Percentages</u>			
Cannabis	13	87	100
Ecstasy	0	0	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	100
Heroin	-	-	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	55	45	100
Benzodiazepines	-	-	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	100
Solvents	-	-	100
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	100
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	100
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	100
Total ⁽⁸⁾	37	63	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 complete treatment status 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽⁸⁾ This table excludes 1 individual whose treatment history was not known.

Table HT4. Treatment history (continued)

(c) South Eastern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	25	66	91
Ecstasy	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	6	14	20
Heroin	-	-	13
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	15	18	33
Benzodiazepines	26	83	109
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	13
Solvents	0	5	5
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	37
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	7
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	5
Total	100	242	342
<u>Percentages</u>			
Cannabis	27	73	100
Ecstasy	-	-	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	30	70	100
Heroin	-	-	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	45	55	100
Benzodiazepines	24	76	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	100
Solvents	0	100	100
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	100
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	100
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	100
Total	29	71	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 complete treatment status 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT4. Treatment history (continued)

(d) Southern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	25	83	108
Ecstasy	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	19
Heroin	24	10	34
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	9
Benzodiazepines	-	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	-
Solvents	-	-	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	7	33	40
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-
Total	72	158	230
<u>Percentages</u>			
Cannabis	23	77	100
Ecstasy	-	-	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	100
Heroin	71	29	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	100
Benzodiazepines	-	-	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	100
Solvents	-	-	100
Mephedrone/Methedrone	18	83	100
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	100
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	100
Total	31	69	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 complete treatment status 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT4. Treatment history (continued)

(e) Western HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	41	125	166
Ecstasy	-	-	12
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	8
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	22
Benzodiazepines	6	6	12
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	11
Solvents	-	-	-
Mephedrone/Methedrone	12	34	46
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	6
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-
Total	78	223	301
<u>Percentages</u>			
Cannabis	25	75	100
Ecstasy	-	-	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	100
Heroin	-	-	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	100
Benzodiazepines	50	50	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-	100
Solvents	-	-	100
Mephedrone/Methedrone	26	74	100
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	100
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	100
Total	26	74	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 complete treatment status 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table HT4. Treatment history (continued)

(f) Prisons

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	38	70	108
Ecstasy	-	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	18
Heroin	34	18	52
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	8	16	24
Benzodiazepines	-	-	15
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0
Solvents	-	-	7
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	-
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	5
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	9
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-
Total ⁽⁸⁾	94	148	242
<u>Percentages</u>			
Cannabis	35	65	100
Ecstasy	-	-	100
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	-	-	100
Heroin	65	35	100
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	33	67	100
Benzodiazepines	-	-	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	100
Solvents	-	-	100
Mephedrone/Methedrone	-	-	100
Other Hypnotics ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	100
Other Stimulants ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	100
Other Drugs ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	100
Total ⁽⁸⁾	39	61	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 complete treatment status 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other hypnotics' drug category includes various hypnotics/sedatives/tranquilizers such as zopiclone etc.

⁽⁶⁾ The 'other stimulants' drug category includes various stimulant drugs, including amphetamines and other 'legal highs'.

⁽⁷⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as other hallucinogens. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽⁸⁾ This table excludes 5 individuals whose treatment history was not known.

ANNEX D – COMPARISON TABLES 2009/10 TO 2010/11

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Table C1. Age and gender of clients who presented for treatment: 2009/10 and 2010/11

Age groups	numbers and percentages					
	2009/10 ⁽¹⁾			2010/11 ⁽²⁾		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	106	18	124	181	38	219
18-21 years	332	58	390	401	79	480
22-25 years	227	54	281	295	74	369
26-29 years	221	52	273	268	69	337
30-39 years	309	117	426	404	137	541
40 years & over	253	260	513	326	320	646
Total	1,448	559	2,007	1,875	717	2,592

Percentages

Under 18 years	7	3	6	10	5	8
18-21 years	23	10	19	21	11	19
22-25 years	16	10	14	16	10	14
26-29 years	15	9	14	14	10	13
30-39 years	21	21	21	22	19	21
40 years & over	17	47	26	17	45	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The 2009/10 figures exclude 1 individual whose date of birth was unknown.

⁽²⁾ The 2010/11 figures exclude 1 individual whose date of birth was unknown.

Table C2. Age and gender of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2009/10 and 2010/11

numbers and percentages

(a) Belfast HSCT

Age groups ⁽¹⁾	2009/10 ⁽²⁾			2010/11 ⁽³⁾		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	-	-	26	47	8	55
18-25 years	-	-	333	354	79	433
26 years & over	514	310	824	546	329	875
Total	801	382	1,183	947	416	1,363

Percentages

Under 18 years	-	-	2	5	2	4
18-25 years	-	-	28	37	19	32
26 years & over	64	81	70	58	79	64
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A complete gender breakdown has not been presented for 2009/10 as it contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ The 2009/10 figures exclude 1 individual whose date of birth was unknown.

⁽³⁾ The 2010/11 figures exclude 1 individual whose date of birth was unknown.

Table C2. Age and gender (continued)

(b) Northern HSCT

Age groups ⁽¹⁾	2009/10			2010/11		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	-	-	50	-	-	41
18-25 years	-	-	27	-	-	25
26 years & over	44	9	53	36	7	43
Total	111	19	130	94	15	109

Percentages

Under 18 years	-	-	38	-	-	38
18-25 years	-	-	21	-	-	23
26 years & over	40	47	41	38	47	39
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A complete gender breakdown has not been presented for 2009/10 and 2010/11 as they contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table C2. Age and gender (continued)

(c) South Eastern HSCT

Age groups ⁽¹⁾	2009/10			2010/11		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	-	-	8	12	5	17
18-25 years	-	-	72	61	23	84
26 years & over	96	67	163	131	110	241
Total	154	89	243	204	138	342

Percentages

Under 18 years	-	-	3	6	4	5
18-25 years	-	-	30	30	17	25
26 years & over	62	75	67	64	80	70
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A complete gender breakdown has not been presented for 2009/10 as it contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table C2. Age and gender (continued)

(d) Southern HSCT

Age groups	2009/10			2010/11		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	0	0	0	43	8	51
18-25 years	18	6	24	47	19	66
26 years & over	19	5	24	87	26	113
Total	37	11	48	177	53	230

Percentages

Under 18 years	0	0	0	24	15	22
18-25 years	49	55	50	27	36	29
26 years & over	51	45	50	49	49	49
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C2. Age and gender (continued)

(e) Western HSCT

Age groups ⁽¹⁾	2009/10			2010/11		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	-	-	12	32	12	44
18-25 years	-	-	81	87	24	111
26 years & over	100	33	133	98	48	146
Total	176	50	226	217	84	301

Percentages

Under 18 years	-	-	5	15	14	15
18-25 years	-	-	36	40	29	37
26 years & over	57	66	59	45	57	49
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A complete gender breakdown has not been presented for 2009/10 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 ⁽¹⁾	2009/10			2010/11		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	-	-	28	11	0	11
18-25 years	-	-	134	125	5	130
26 years & over	10	5	15	100	6	106
Total	169	8	177	236	11	247

Percentages

Under 18 years	-	-	16	5	0	4
18-25 years	-	-	76	53	45	53
26 years & over	6	63	8	42	55	43
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A complete gender breakdown has not been presented for 2009/10 as it contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table C3. Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment: 2009/10 and 2010/11

<u>numbers and percentages</u>		
Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾	2009/10	2010/11
Cannabis	852	1,048
Ecstasy	42	38
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	186	152
Heroin	115	193
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	108	163
Benzodiazepines	458	500
Codeine & Paracetamol	61	55
Other Drugs ⁽⁴⁾	186	444
Total	2,008	2,593
<u>Percentages</u>		
Cannabis	42	40
Ecstasy	2	1
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	9	6
Heroin	6	7
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	5	6
Benzodiazepines	23	19
Codeine & Paracetamol	3	2
Other Drugs ⁽⁴⁾	9	17
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 2009/10 and 2010/11 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as amphetamines, solvents, mephedrone, other hallucinogens, other stimulants etc. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse of clients who presented for treatment by HSCT: 2009/10 and 2010/11

numbers and percentages

(a) Belfast HSCT

Main Problem Drug ⁽¹⁾	2009/10	2010/11
Cannabis	407	524
Ecstasy	22	18
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	111	83
Heroin	57	60
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	61	64
Benzodiazepines	360	356
Codeine & Paracetamol	36	24
Other Drugs ⁽⁴⁾	130	235
Total	1,184	1,364

Percentages

Cannabis	34	38
Ecstasy	2	1
Cocaine ⁽²⁾	9	6
Heroin	5	4
Other opiates ⁽³⁾	5	5
Benzodiazepines	30	26
Codeine & Paracetamol	3	2
Other Drugs ⁽⁴⁾	11	17
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.

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

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

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as amphetamines, solvents, mephedrone, other hallucinogens, other stimulants etc. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(b) Northern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	2009/10	2010/11
Cannabis	68	46
Ecstasy	-	0
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	10	-
Heroin	27	26
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	11
Benzodiazepines	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	9	21
Total	130	109

Percentages

Cannabis	52	42
Ecstasy	-	0
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	8	-
Heroin	21	24
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	10
Benzodiazepines	-	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	7	19
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 2009/10 and 2010/11 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as amphetamines, solvents, mephedrone, other hallucinogens, other stimulants etc. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(c) South Eastern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	2009/10	2010/11
Cannabis	88	91
Ecstasy	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	18	20
Heroin	11	13
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	14	33
Benzodiazepines	70	109
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	13
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	27	-
Total	243	342

Percentages

Cannabis	36	27
Ecstasy	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	7	6
Heroin	5	4
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	6	10
Benzodiazepines	29	32
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	4
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	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 2009/10 and 2010/11 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as amphetamines, solvents, mephedrone, other hallucinogens, other stimulants etc. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(d) Southern HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	2009/10	2010/11
Cannabis	28	108
Ecstasy	0	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	6	19
Heroin	5	34
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	9
Benzodiazepines	0	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	-	47
Total	48	230

Percentages

Cannabis	58	47
Ecstasy	0	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	13	8
Heroin	10	15
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	4
Benzodiazepines	0	-
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	-
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	-	20
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 2009/10 and 2010/11 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as amphetamines, solvents, mephedrone, other hallucinogens, other stimulants etc. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(e) Western HSCT

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	2009/10	2010/11
Cannabis	144	166
Ecstasy	7	12
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	14	-
Heroin	8	8
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	17	22
Benzodiazepines	14	12
Codeine & Paracetamol	11	11
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	11	-
Total	226	301

Percentages

Cannabis	64	55
Ecstasy	3	4
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	6	-
Heroin	4	3
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	8	7
Benzodiazepines	6	4
Codeine & Paracetamol	5	4
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	5	-
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 2010/11 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

(5) The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as amphetamines, solvents, mephedrone, other hallucinogens, other stimulants etc. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(f) Prisons

Main Problem Drug ^{(1) (2)}	2009/10	2010/11
Cannabis	117	113
Ecstasy	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	27	18
Heroin	7	52
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	24
Benzodiazepines	-	15
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	-	-
Total	177	247

Percentages

Cannabis	66	46
Ecstasy	-	-
Cocaine ⁽³⁾	15	7
Heroin	4	21
Other opiates ⁽⁴⁾	-	10
Benzodiazepines	-	6
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0
Other Drugs ⁽⁵⁾	-	-
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 2009/10 and 2010/11 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 includes methadone and buprenorphine.

⁽⁵⁾ The 'other drugs' category includes various drugs such as amphetamines, solvents, mephedrone, other hallucinogens, other stimulants etc. Use of these individual drugs is not reported due to small cell counts; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table C5. Number of clients who presented for treatment who had ever injected by HSCT: 2009/10 and 2010/11

numbers and percentages

HSCT	2009/10		2010/11	
	Persons who had injected	Persons with known injecting history	Persons who had injected	Persons with known injecting history
Belfast	86	1,182	69	1,361
Northern	28	129	30	109
South Eastern	17	242	21	342
Southern	-	48	31	230
Western	-	226	10	301
Prison	-	177	44	166
Total ^{(1) (2)}	146	2,004	205	2,509

Percentages ⁽³⁾

Belfast	7	100	5	100
Northern	22	100	28	100
South Eastern	7	100	6	100
Southern	-	100	13	100
Western	-	100	3	100
Prison	-	100	27	100
Total	7	100	8	100

⁽¹⁾ In 2009/10 there were 4 individuals whose injecting history was not known.

⁽²⁾ In 2010/11 there were 84 individuals whose injecting history was not known

⁽³⁾ The percentage of clients who had ever injected has been based on those whose injecting history was known.

ANNEX E- DMD FORM

NORTHERN IRELAND DRUG MISUSE DATABASE		DMD4							
<i>Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form.</i>		<i>Enquiries: 028 90 522520</i>							
CLIENT DATA									
First name	ADDRESS								
Last name									
Initials	Post code (if NI)	Elsewhere (specify)							
Date of birth	DATE OF: Referral	Agency Code							
Gender	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? <input type="checkbox"/>	Self <input type="checkbox"/>	Assessment <input type="checkbox"/>							
Persuaded by others? <input type="checkbox"/>	Family / friend <input type="checkbox"/>	Detoxification <input type="checkbox"/>							
Required by others? <input type="checkbox"/>	GP <input type="checkbox"/>	Substitute Prescribing <input type="checkbox"/>							
Tick all that apply below:	Hospital <input type="checkbox"/>	Prescribing Contract <input type="checkbox"/>							
Financial <input type="checkbox"/>	Social Services <input type="checkbox"/>	Counselling <input type="checkbox"/>							
Legal <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-statutory agency <input type="checkbox"/>	Family support <input type="checkbox"/>							
Job <input type="checkbox"/>	Legal Requirement <input type="checkbox"/>	Residential Rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/>							
Family/relationship <input type="checkbox"/>	Psychiatrist / mental health services <input type="checkbox"/>	Throughcare <input type="checkbox"/>							
Medical e.g. detoxification <input type="checkbox"/>	Community Addiction Team <input type="checkbox"/>	Mentoring <input type="checkbox"/>							
Psychological <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Education / Information <input type="checkbox"/>							
Housing <input type="checkbox"/>	Drug Arrest Referral Scheme <input type="checkbox"/>	No intervention <input type="checkbox"/>							
Pregnancy <input type="checkbox"/>	Probation <input type="checkbox"/>	Advise screening for HIV / HEP B / HEP C <input type="checkbox"/>							
Other (specify) _____	Prison / YOC <input type="checkbox"/>	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:				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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Ever injected? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Please indicate the if the client has been tested for the following:							
If Yes: age first treated? <input type="text"/>	If Yes: Age first injected? <input type="text"/>	Ever Tested Tested in last 12 months Never tested							
Previous Treatment:	Ever shared? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	(a) HIV <input type="text"/>							
Detoxification <input type="checkbox"/>	Injected in the last 4 weeks? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Hepatitis B <input type="text"/>							
Substitute Prescribing <input type="checkbox"/>	If Yes: In the last 4 Weeks has the client...	(c) Hepatitis C <input type="text"/>							
Prescribing Contract <input type="checkbox"/>	Used Needle & Syringe Exchange? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	How many injections has the client completed of the Hepatitis B vaccination course? (Please tick)							
Residential Rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/>	Always used new equipment? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	0 1 2 3							
Counselling <input type="checkbox"/>	Filtered? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>								
Other (specify) _____	Bleached? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>								
	Rotated sites? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>								
	Shared equipment? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>								
CLIENT DETAILS									
LIVING WITH (tick one only)	DEPENDENT CHILDREN	EMPLOYMENT STATUS (tick one only)							
Alone <input type="checkbox"/>	Does client have dependent children? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	In employment <input type="checkbox"/>							
With spouse/partner only <input type="checkbox"/>	If Yes: please provide ages	On Govt training scheme <input type="checkbox"/>							
With spouse/partner and children <input type="checkbox"/>	Child 1 Child 2 Child 3 Child 4 Child 5 Child 6	Student <input type="checkbox"/>							
With dependent children only <input type="checkbox"/>	Living with own children <input type="checkbox"/>	Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/>							
With parents <input type="checkbox"/>	Own children living elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/>	Retired / receiving pension <input type="checkbox"/>							
With friends <input type="checkbox"/>	Living with partner's/ spouse's children <input type="checkbox"/>	Receiving any other Benefit <input type="checkbox"/>							
Hostel <input type="checkbox"/>		Other status (specify) _____							
Homeless / Roofless <input type="checkbox"/>		Has Client worked in the last 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>							
In Prison/YOC <input type="checkbox"/>		Are you an EU National? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>							
Other (specify) _____		COMMUNITY BACKGROUND							
Are any of the people you live with drug users? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	ETHNIC ORIGIN	Catholic <input type="checkbox"/>							
LEGAL STATUS (tick all that apply)	White <input type="checkbox"/>	Protestant <input type="checkbox"/>							
None <input type="checkbox"/>	Chinese <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>							
Deferred sentence <input type="checkbox"/>	Irish Traveller <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) _____							
Community supervision <input type="checkbox"/>	Indian <input type="checkbox"/>	Do not wish to reply <input type="checkbox"/>							
Awaiting sentence <input type="checkbox"/>	Pakistani <input type="checkbox"/>								
Trial pending <input type="checkbox"/>	Bangladeshi <input type="checkbox"/>								
Arrest referral <input type="checkbox"/>	Black Caribbean <input type="checkbox"/>								
In Prison / YOC <input type="checkbox"/>	Black African <input type="checkbox"/>								
Other (specify) _____	Black Other <input type="checkbox"/>								
	Mixed ethnic group (specify) _____								
	Any Other ethnic group (specify) _____								

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Results from the 2010/2011 Drug Prevalence Survey
Published jointly with the National Advisory Committee on Drugs, Ireland

Number	Title	Publication Date
<i>Bulletin 1</i>	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland: First Results from the 2010/11 Drug Prevalence Survey	November 2011

Research Reports

Title	Publication Date
Health Survey Northern Ireland 2010/11: Headline Results	September 2011 (provisional)
Adult Drinking Patterns in Northern Ireland 2011	November 2011 (provisional)
Secondary Analysis of the 2010 Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (Drugs, Solvents, Alcohol and Smoking)	January 2012 (provisional)

Copies of these publications can be obtained on-line at:

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