

Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database: 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007

This bulletin summarises information on people presenting to services with problem drug misuse and relates to the 12-month period ending 31 March 2007. It is the sixth 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 2006/07:

- 1,464 individuals presented for treatment and gave their consent for their details to be included in the DMD. This compared to 1,666 the year before, a decrease of 202 individuals or 12%.
- The majority (77%) of individuals that presented were male; and over one quarter (29%) were aged 21 years and under.
- Cannabis was the most commonly reported main drug of misuse. The proportion that reported it as their main problem drug in 2006/07 was 46% compared to 49% in 2005/06.
- The same proportion of individuals (14%) reported benzodiazepines as their main drug in 2006/07 and 2005/06.
- The proportion of individuals that reported cocaine as their main drug increased to 10% in 2006/07 from 9% in 2005/06.
- Heroin was reported as the main drug of misuse by 10% of individuals in both 2006/07 and 2005/06. Over three quarters (78%) of those that presented for treatment in 2006/07 that had heroin as their main problem drug had been treated before.
- The proportion of individuals that had ever injected increased to 14% in 2006/07 from 13% in 2005/06.

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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 Drug and Alcohol Information and Research Unit (DAIRU) 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 sixth bulletin to be published using data from the DMD and covers the period 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007. By the end of 2006/07, 48 treatment services were contributing to the database of which 21 were non-statutory, 25 were statutory and two services were based within prisons. It is important to note that although a client might present for treatment to services based within the prisons, this does not mean that the client is using drugs whilst in custody.

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

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

Other Information Available

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

Participation in the DMD

1.8 Client participation in the DMD is optional and depends on client consent. Information was received from 1,559 clients that presented for treatment, and client consent was withheld in 95 (6%) cases

(Table 1). All figures in this report are based on the 1,464 clients that gave their consent to be included in the DMD.

2. Profile of service users

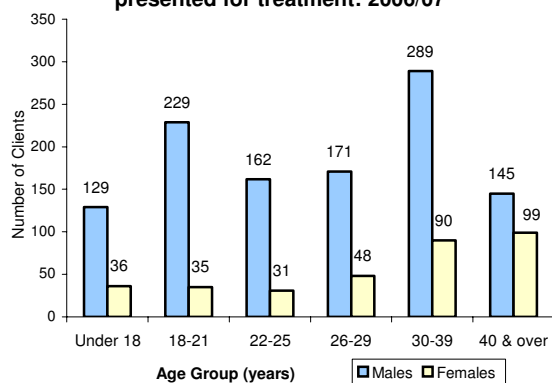
Age and Gender of Clients

2.1 More than three quarters (77%) of clients that presented for treatment were male (Table 2). This gender ratio of around three males to one female is similar to the ratio found in England. The National Treatment Agency (NTA) publishes statistical bulletins on the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System in England, the most recent published figures available are 'Statistics from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System in England, 2004/05' reporting that in England males represented 71% of all clients in treatment.

2.2 The average (mean) age of clients that presented for treatment was 29 years. Over one tenth of clients (11%) were aged under 18 years, and nearly one fifth (18%) were aged 18 to 21 years, 28% were aged between 22 and 29, and 43% were aged 30 years and over (Table 3).

2.3 The age profile for female clients was older than that for male clients: 29% of female clients compared to 13% of male clients were aged 40 years and older. While just over a third (34%) of male clients were aged 18 to 25 years compared to just under one fifth (19%) of female clients (Table 4; Figure 1).

Figure 1. Age and gender of clients that presented for treatment: 2006/07

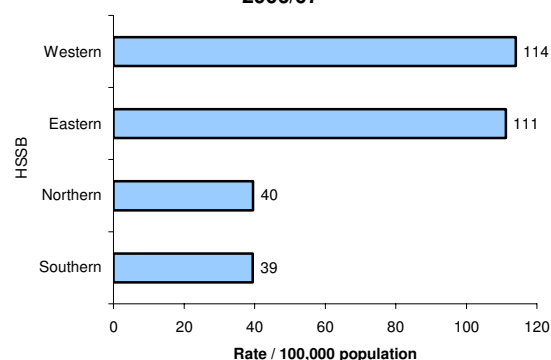


Geography

2.4 Over half (51%) of clients presented for treatment in the Eastern Health and Social Services Board (HSSB), 23% in the Western HSSB, 12% in the Northern HSSB, and 9% in the Southern HSSB (Table 1). It should be noted that these figures are based on where people presented for treatment, and not their place of residence. Data on place of residence for those registered on the DMD are incomplete, as only 5-figure postcodes are available, and, in some instances, postcode data are missing or erroneous. For people whose area of residence could be determined, 90% lived in the same HSSB as they were treated in. This suggests that HSSB of treatment is a reasonable proxy for HSSB of residence.

2.5 The incidence of treatment per 100,000 population was higher in the Western and Eastern HSSBs (114 and 111 per 100,000 population respectively) than in the Northern and Southern HSSBs (40 and 39 per 100,000 population) (Figure 2)

Figure 2. Rates per 100,000 population presenting for treatment in HSSB: 2006/07



Type of Treatment Service Agency

2.6 Over two thirds of clients (69%) presented for treatment at statutory agencies. The majority of clients in each of the four HSSBs presented for treatment at statutory agencies, this varied from 92% in the Southern HSSB to 56% in the Eastern HSSB (Table 5).

3. Referral Details

Reason for attendance

3.1 Just under half of clients (49%) reported that the decision to attend was wholly their own choice, 27% were required by others, and 24% were persuaded by others. The proportion of clients that reported their decision to attend was wholly their own choice varied across the four HSSBs, from four fifths (80%) in the Southern HSSB to just over two fifths (42%) in the Eastern HSSB. The proportion of clients that were required by others ranged from 38% in the Eastern HSSB to 2% in the Southern HSSB, and clients that were persuaded by others ranged from 45% in the Western HSSB to 15% in the Northern HSSB. Ninety percent of clients in Prison were required by others to attend (Table 6).

3.2 The two most commonly reported reasons for attending a treatment agency were psychological (57%) and family/relationships (49%). Other reasons included medical e.g. detoxification (29%), legal (24%), financial (14%), job (9%) and housing (6%). Psychological and family/relationships were the two most commonly reported reasons for attending in all HSSBs. The two most commonly reported reasons for attending for those in Prison were legal (90%) and psychological (10%) (Table 6).

Referral Source

3.3 More than two fifths (41%) of clients that presented for treatment were referred by General Practitioners, followed by self-referrals (17%) and Psychiatrist/Mental Health Services (8%). Other referral sources included probation services (7%), Prisons (5%) and family and friends (5%) (Table 7).

Proposed Action

3.4 The agency reporter must record all actions which they propose to take/initiate, or have taken, in respect of the client. The

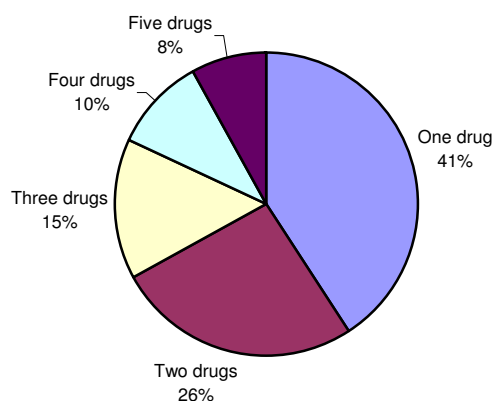
proposed action for over four fifths (81%) of clients was assessment, two thirds (66%) was counselling, and just under half (47%) was education and information (Table 8). These were the three most commonly reported proposed actions in each HSSBs. In Prison the largest proportion of clients proposed action was throughcare (53%) followed by counselling (50%).

4. Drugs of Misuse

Background

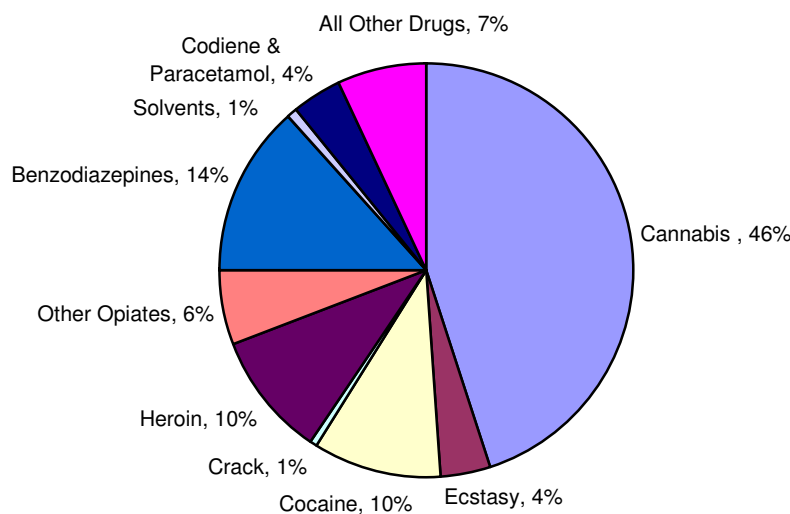
4.1 Clients must record one main problem drug, this is the drug which is causing the client the most problems at the time they presented for treatment. They also have an option to record a further four subsidiary drugs of misuse. Figure 3 shows the number of drugs clients have reported misusing. Over two fifths (41%) of clients reported misusing one drug, and just over one quarter (26%) reported misusing two drugs.

Figure 3. Number of drugs misused per client: 2006/07



Main Drug of Misuse

Figure 4. Main drugs of misuse: 2006/07



4.2 The most frequently reported main drug of misuse was cannabis, accounting for just under half (46%) of clients that presented for treatment, followed by benzodiazepines (14%) (Table 9; Figure 4). The same proportion (10%) of clients reported each of cocaine and heroin as their main problem drug, although slightly more clients reported cocaine (147 clients) than heroin (145 clients). These figures, when compared with the most recently available published figures, are considerably different from those in England, which show that just under two thirds (64%) of clients reported heroin as their main problem drug, and a further 11% were receiving treatment for cannabis misuse.

4.3 There was considerable variation between male clients and female clients in the main drug of misuse reported (Table 9). Half (50%) of male clients compared to less than a third (30%) of female clients reported cannabis as their main problem drug. Also a larger proportion of male clients than female clients reported cocaine as their main problem drug, 11% of male clients compared to 6% of female clients. A larger

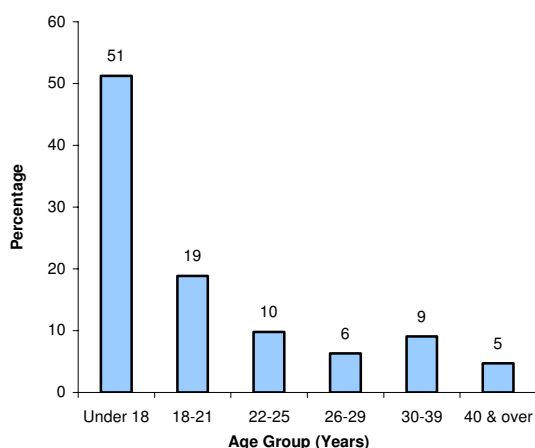
proportion of female clients than male clients reported both benzodiazepines and codeine and paracetamol as their main problem drug, 26% of female clients compared to 10% of male clients reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug, and 9% of female clients compared to 2% of male clients reported codeine and paracetamol as their main problem drug.

4.4 There was also variation between main drug of misuse and client's age group. Cannabis was the most commonly reported main problem drug for all age groups except 40 years and over where benzodiazepines was the most commonly reported main problem drug. The proportion of clients in each age group that reported cannabis as their main problem drug decreased with age, 87% of those aged under 18 years compared to 23% of those aged 40 and over. The proportion of clients that reported benzodiazepines as their main drug increased with age, from 1% of those aged under 18 years, to 33% of those aged 40 years and over. The proportion of clients that reported heroin as their main problem drug was largest (21%) within the 26 to 29

years age group, and the proportion of clients that reported cocaine as their main problem drug was largest (16%) within the 22 to 25 years age group (Table 10).

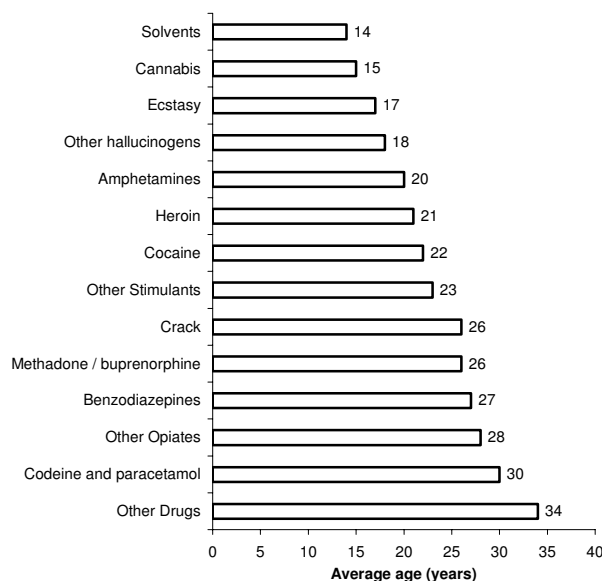
4.5 The average (mean) age clients first used their main problem drug was 20 years. Just over half of clients (51%) reported first using their main problem drug before the age of 18 years, whilst under one fifth (19%) reported first using it between the ages of 18 and 21 years, and 14% reported first using it when they were 30 years or over (Figure 5). Consideration of these figures needs to take account the fact that the age profile of clients that presented for treatment was young, with 57% of clients aged under 30 years when they presented for treatment.

Figure 5. Age of first use: main drug of misuse: 2006/07



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 (14 years), cannabis (15 years) and ecstasy (17 years). The highest average (mean) age of first use was for other drugs (34 years), codeine and paracetamol (30 years) and other opiates (28 years) (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Average (mean) age of first use for main drugs: 2006/07



Geography

4.7 Cannabis was the most frequently reported main problem drug in three of the four HSSBs, 61% in the Western HSSB, 44% in the Southern HSSB, and 41% in the Eastern HSSB. In the Northern HSSB the most frequently reported main problem drug was heroin (27%) followed by cannabis (26%). The Eastern HSSB had a considerably larger proportion of clients that reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug compared to the other HSSBs, 21% in the Eastern HSSB compared to 8% in the Western HSSB, 5% in the Northern HSSB and 2% in the Southern HSSB. Within Prisons, the most frequently reported main problem drug was cannabis (69%), cocaine (6%) and benzodiazepines (6%) (Table 11).

All drugs of misuse

4.8 Clients presenting for treatment may be misusing more than one drug. The DMD can record up to a total of five drugs of misuse, one main problem drug and four subsidiary drugs. Over three quarters (77%) of the 188 clients that reported heroin as a problem drug reported it as their main problem drug (Table 11 & 12). Also three

quarters (75%) of clients that reported cannabis as a problem drug reported it as their main problem drug. Other drugs such as crack (20%), ecstasy (14%) and other hallucinogens (5%) showed a greater propensity to be reported as a subsidiary drug.

4.9 The most commonly reported drug of misuse was cannabis, with fewer than two thirds (61%) of clients reported cannabis misuse (Table 12). The second most commonly reported drug of misuse was cocaine (30%) followed by benzodiazepines (29%), ecstasy (29%) and heroin (13%). There were some variations across the HSSBs and the reported drugs of misuse. In the Western and Southern HSSBs the three most commonly reported drugs of misuse were cannabis (78% and 67% respectively), ecstasy (45% and 36% respectively) and cocaine (33% and 35% respectively). In the Northern HSSB the most commonly reported drugs of misuse were cannabis (51%), followed by cocaine and heroin (both 33%). In the Eastern HSSB the three most commonly reported drugs of misuse were cannabis (53%), benzodiazepines (38%) and cocaine (28%).

Reported use of alcohol

4.10 On the DMD alcohol cannot be recorded as the main problem drug or as one of the four subsidiary drugs. However, clients can still record problem alcohol misuse, the average units consumed per week in the last 4 weeks and if alcohol is their main problem. Of the 1,464 clients that presented for treatment 37%, (538 clients) also reported misusing alcohol (Table 13). This proportion of clients was largest in the Southern (51%) and Western (50%) HSSBs. Over half (55%) of those who reported both drug and alcohol misuse reported alcohol to be their main problem. Over half (51%) reported that they consumed between 1 and 99 units of alcohol on average per week in the four weeks before treatment. A further third (33%)

reported that they consumed between 100 and 249 units (Table 14).

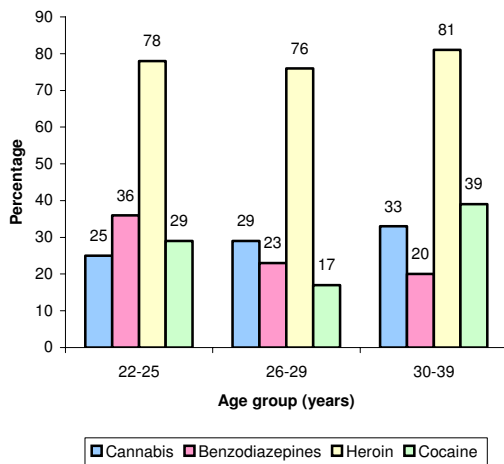
5. Treatment History

5.1 Nearly one third (31%; 454 clients) of clients who presented to treatment in 2006/07 had previously been treated for drug misuse. (Table 15)

5.2 There were considerable variations between the treatment history of clients and their main drug of misuse: 78% of clients that reported heroin and 63% of clients that reported crack cocaine as their main problem drug had been treated before. While a smaller proportion of clients that reported solvents (9%), benzodiazepines (19%) and cannabis (22%) as their main problem drug had been treated before.

5.3 There were some variations in treatment history between main problem drug and age group (Figure 7). The proportion of clients that reported cannabis as their main problem drug that had been treated before increased from one quarter (25%) of those aged 22 to 25 years to one third (33%) of those aged 30 to 39 years. For clients that reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug the proportion that had been treated before decreased from 36% of those aged 22 to 25 years to 20% of those aged 30 to 39 years. A consistently high proportion clients aged 22 to 39 years that reported heroin as their main problem drug had been treated before, 81% of those aged 30 to 39 years, 78% of those aged 22 to 25 years and 76% of those aged 26 to 29 years. The proportion of clients that reported cocaine as their main drug and had been treated before decreased from 29% for those aged 22 to 25 years to 17% for those aged 26 to 29 years, and increased to 39% for clients aged 30 to 39 years.

Figure 7. Percentage of clients previously treated for selected drugs and age groups: 2006/07



5.4 Of the clients that had previously been treated and whose age first treated was known (441 clients) 39% were first treated aged 22 to 29 years, one third (33%) were aged 21 years and under, and nearly one quarter (23%) were aged 30 to 39 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 One hundred and ten clients (8%) reported that injecting was their most frequent route of administering their main problem drug. Other main routes of administration were; swallowing or chewing (oral) – 43%, smoke/inhalation (40%); and sniffing (9%) (Table 17).

6.3 Ninety nine (90%) of the 110 clients who reported that injecting was their most frequent route of administering their main

problem drug reported heroin as their main problem drug (Table 17).

6.4 The injecting history was known for 1,463 clients that presented for treatment. Fourteen percent of clients with a known injecting history reported that they had injected at sometime in their life (Table 18). The proportion of male clients and female clients with a known injecting history that reported they had injected was fairly similar (15% of male clients and 12% of female clients). The proportion of clients with a known injecting history that had injected varied across the four HSSBs, one third (33%) in the Northern HSSB, one fifth (20%) in the Southern HSSB, 13% in the Western HSSB, and one tenth (10%) in the Eastern HSSB. The corresponding figure for clients in Prison was 6%.

6.5 The age clients first injected was available for all 210 clients (injectors) who had injected (Table 19). The modal age group for age first injected was 18 to 21 years, with over one third (36%) of injectors first injected in that age range. A further 23% of injectors first injected aged 22 to 25 years.

Sharing Equipment

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

6.7 Information about the sharing of drug paraphernalia is known for 208 clients who had injected (Table 20), just under half (48%) reported sharing equipment. A larger proportion of female injectors (63%) than

male injectors (44%) reported that they had shared equipment.

6.8 The Western and Southern HSSBs had the largest proportion of injectors that had shared drug paraphernalia (58% and 52% respectively), followed by the Northern HSSB (47%) and the Eastern HSSB (41%). In Prison two fifths (40%) of injectors had shared drug paraphernalia.

6.9 Eighty two clients had injected in the last four weeks before treatment (current injectors) and had a known current sharing history (Table 21). Of these, 17 (21%) had also shared equipment in the last four weeks. A larger proportion of male current injectors (22%) than female current injectors (14%) had shared equipment in the last four weeks. Among male current injectors the largest proportion of those who had currently shared was in the Eastern HSSB, where 37% (based on a small number of clients) had shared equipment in the last 4 weeks. The Southern HSSB was the only HSSB where female current injectors (50%) reported that they had shared equipment in the last four weeks (again based on a very small number of clients).

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 22(a) shows that 87% of clients that presented for treatment had never been tested for HIV (89% in the Eastern HSSB had never been tested compared to 75% in the Northern HSSB).

7.3 Table 22(b) shows that 86% of clients that presented for treatment had never been tested for Hepatitis B (90% in the Eastern HSSB had never been tested compared to 64% in the Northern HSSB).

7.4 Table 22(c) shows that 86% of clients that presented for treatment had never been tested for Hepatitis C (90% in the Eastern HSSB had never been tested compared to 65% in the Northern HSSB).

7.5 The proportion of clients that completed a test for HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C was largest for clients that were treated in the Northern HSSB.

7.6 More than nine tenth of clients (93%) had not completed any injections of the Hepatitis B vaccination course. Four percent had completed all three injections. The Northern HSSB had the largest proportion of clients that completed the vaccination (14%) whilst the Southern and Western HSSBs had the smallest proportion of clients that completed the vaccination (both 2%) (Table 22d).

7.7 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 2007.

8. Other Information

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

Living Arrangements

8.2 Just under one third (32%) of clients that presented for treatment lived with their parents, and over one fifth (21%) lived alone. Twelve percent lived with a partner

and child, and 10% lived with spouse/partner. One percent of respondents were homeless or roofless. One hundred and sixty nine clients (12%) reported living with other drug users (Table 23).

Employment Status

8.3 Almost one fifth (18%) of clients that presented for treatment were in employment at the time they presented for treatment. Nearly one third of clients (32%) reported having worked in the 12 months before treatment. Over one third (37%) were unemployed and receiving job seekers allowance, while over one quarter (27%) were receiving other benefits. Seven percent were students. (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. Just under one third (31%; 451 clients) of clients that presented for treatment had contact with the criminal justice system at the time they presented for treatment (Table 26). The largest proportion of clients that were in contact with the criminal justice system were under community supervision (10%; 149 clients), followed by trial pending (133 clients; 9%) and a further 85 clients (6%) were in Prison/YOC.

Health and Social Services Board Data 2006/07

8.6 Many of the main tables in Annex B contain a breakdown by HSSBs. Additional analyses by HSSB and Prisons are given in Annex C.

8.7 Table HB1 provides details of client's main problem drug and gender by HSSBs. In the Eastern HSSB the most frequently reported main drug of misuse for

male clients was cannabis (47%) followed by cocaine and benzodiazepines (both 15%). While the most frequently reported main problem drug for female clients was benzodiazepines (37%) followed by cannabis (26%).

8.8 In the Northern HSSB the most frequently reported main problem drug for male clients was heroin (28%) followed by cannabis (27%). The same proportion (23%) of female clients reported either cannabis and heroin as their main problem drug.

8.9 In the Southern HSSB the most frequently reported main problem drug for both male and female clients was cannabis (48% and 29% respectively) followed by heroin (24% and 18% respectively).

8.10 In the Western HSSB the most frequently reported main problem drug for male clients was cannabis (66%) followed by cocaine, benzodiazepines, and heroin (each 6%). More than two fifths (42%) of female clients reported cannabis as their main problem drug, followed by benzodiazepines and codeine and paracetamol (both 14%).

8.11 Table HB2 provides details of client's main problem drug and age group by HSSBs. In the Eastern HSSB all age groups except those aged 40 years and over most frequently reported cannabis as their main problem drug. Those aged 40 years and over most frequently reported benzodiazepines (49%) as their main problem drug.

8.12 In the Northern HSSB cannabis was the most frequently reported main problem drug for clients aged under 18 years (72%) and clients aged 18 to 21 years (43%). In the four older age groups the most frequently reported main problem drug was heroin.

8.13 In the Southern HSSB the most frequently reported main drug of misuse was cannabis for all but two of the age groups. Clients aged 26 to 29 years most frequently reported heroin (44%) as their main problem drug. The same proportion (27%) of clients aged 40 years and over reported cannabis, and codeine and paracetamol as their main problem drugs.

8.14 In the Western HSSB cannabis was the most frequently reported main drug of misuse across all age groups. The proportion of each age group reporting cannabis as their main problem drug decreased as age increased from 86% of those aged under 18 years to 51% of those aged 40 years and over.

8.15 Table HB3 shows the most frequent route of administration of the main drug of misuse within each HSSB. Smoking was the most frequently reported route of administration in the Southern (53%) and Northern (37%) HSSBs. In the Eastern and Western HSSB the most frequently reported route of administration was oral (48% in both HSSBs), and the second most frequently reported route of administration was smoking (35% and 41% respectively).

8.16 The most frequently reported route of administration for cannabis was smoking, across all four HSSBs, ranging from 97% in the Southern HSSB to 65% in the Western HSSB. The most frequently reported route of administration for heroin was injecting, ranging from 84% in the Western HSSB to 56% in the Northern HSSB.

8.17 Table HB4 shows that the majority of clients that presented for treatment in all HSSBs have not previously been treated. The Northern (44%) and Southern (40%) HSSBs had the largest proportion of clients that had previously been treated, compared to 35% in the Western HSSB, and 27% in the Eastern HSSB. The results for each HSSB are fairly similar, with less than one

third of clients with cannabis as their main problem drug had been treated before and more than two thirds of clients with heroin as their main problem drug had been treated before.

9. Comparisons: 2006/07 to 2005/06

9.1 In 2006/07, 1,464 clients presented for treatment compared to 1,666 clients in 2005/06, a decrease of 202 clients or 12% (Table C1).

9.2 The age profile of clients that presented for treatment in Northern Ireland in 2006/07 was fairly similar to that in 2005/06. Although the proportion of clients aged under 18 decreased from 19% in 2005/06 to 11% in 2006/07, the proportion of clients aged 18 to 21 and 22 to 25 years was the same in both years, and the proportion of clients aged 26 years and over increased from 49% in 2005/06 to 58% in 2006/07.

9.3 In the Eastern HSSB the proportion of clients aged under 18 years decreased from 22% in 2005/06 to 14% in 2006/07. While the proportion of clients aged 30 to 39 years increased from 20% in 2005/06 to 27% in 2006/07 (Table C2(a)).

9.4 In the Northern HSSB the proportion of clients aged under 18 years decreased from 15% in 2005/06 to 10% in 2006/07. While the proportion of clients aged 40 years and over increased from 9% in 2005/06 to 15% in 2006/07 (Table C2(b)).

9.5 In the Southern HSSB the proportion of clients aged under 18 years decreased from 12% in 2005/06 to 3% in 2006/07. Meanwhile, the proportion of clients aged 30 to 39 years increased from 26% in 2005/06 to 33% in 2006/07 and the proportion of clients aged 40 years and over increased from 10% in 2005/06 to 17% in 2006/07 (Table C2(c)).

9.6 In the Western HSSB the proportion of clients aged under 18 years decreased from 16% in 2005/06 to 11% in 2006/07 (Table C2(d)). The proportion of clients aged 22 to 25 also decreased, from 17% in 2005/06 to 13% in 2006/07. Meanwhile, the proportion of clients aged 40 years and over increased from 9% in 2005/06 to 13% in 2006/07.

9.7 In both 2005/06 and 2006/07 cannabis was the most commonly reported main drug of misuse (49% and 46% respectively), followed by benzodiazepines (14% in both years) (Table C3). The same proportion (10%) of clients reported heroin as their main problem drug in both years. The proportion of clients reporting cocaine as their main problem drug increased slightly from 9% in 2005/06 to 10% in 2006/07.

9.8 In the Eastern HSSB, the proportion of clients that presented for treatment with cannabis as their main problem drug decreased from 44% in 2005/06 to 41% in 2006/07 (Table C4(a)). The same proportion (21%) of clients reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug in both years. The proportion of clients reporting cocaine as their main problem drug increased from 10% in 2005/06 to 13% in 2006/07, while the proportion of clients that reported heroin as their main problem drug decreased from 9% in 2005/06 to 6% in 2006/07.

9.9 In the Northern HSSB, the most frequently reported main drug of misuse in 2006/07 was heroin, while in 2005/06 it was cannabis (Table C4(b)). The proportion of clients who reported heroin as their main problem drug increased slightly from 26% in 2005/06 to 27% in 2006/07. The proportion of clients that reported cannabis as their main problem drug decreased from 33% in 2005/06 to 26% in 2006/07. The proportion of clients who reported cocaine as their main problem drug increased from

5% in 2005/06 to 11% in 2006/07. (Table T4).

9.10 In the Southern HSSB, the proportion of clients that reported cannabis and cocaine as their main problem drug decreased from 2005/06 to 2006/07, while the proportion of clients that reported heroin as their main problem drug increased (Table C4(c)). The proportion of clients who reported cannabis as their main problem drug decreased from 53% in 2005/06 to 44% in 2006/07, and the proportion of clients who reported cocaine as their main problem drug decreased from 10% in 2005/06 to 7% in 2006/07. The proportion of clients who reported heroin as their main problem drug increased from 21% in 2005/06 to 23% in 2006/07.

9.11 In the Western HSSB, the proportion of clients that reported each main drug of misuse was very similar in 2005/06 and 2006/07 (Table C4(d)). Cannabis was the most frequently reported main problem drug in both years, although the proportion of clients who reported it as their main problem drug decreased from 66% in 2005/06 to 61% in 2006/07. The proportion of clients that reported benzodiazepines as their main problem drug increased from 7% in 2005/06 to 8% in 2006/07.

9.12 Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 the proportion of clients that reported they had injected of those with a known injecting history increased slightly from 13% to 14% (Table C5). The largest proportion of clients that had injected continued to be in the Northern HSSB where the proportion increased from 27% in 2005/06 to 33% in 2006/07. The proportion of clients who reported they had injected increased from 2005/06 to 2006/07 in the Northern, Southern and Western HSSBs, while in the Eastern HSSB the proportion of clients that had injected decreased slightly from 11% in 2005/06 to 10% in 2006/07.

10. Acknowledgements

10.1 DAIRU 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 that presented for treatment for providing the information and allowing it to be used. DAIRU are also grateful to the DMD Project Management Group; the Drug and Alcohol Coordinators; and the Alcohol and Drug Policy Branch within DHSSPS for their support and assistance.

11. Editorial Notes

11.1 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.

11.2 This report is based on information received for 2006/07 up to and including 10 July 2007.

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

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

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

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11.6 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

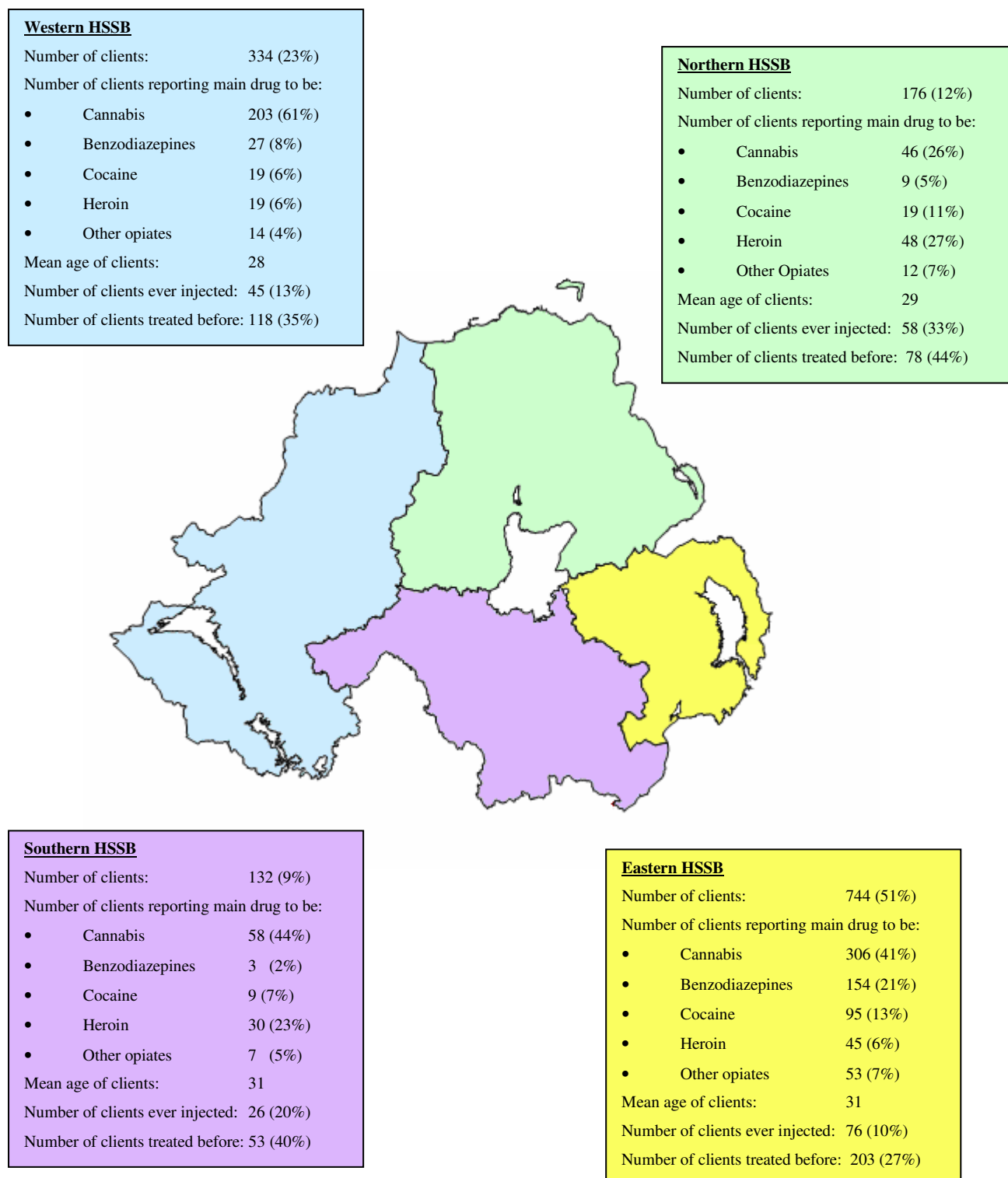
11.7 The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is the principal source of official statistical information about Northern Ireland. Further information is available from the NISRA website at www.nisra.gov.uk or via e-mail at info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk.

Future Publications

11.8 This DMD publication will be updated on an annual basis. The next DMD Statistical Bulletin will be published on Tuesday 7th October 2008. Updates on key statistics may be published from time to time.

ANNEX A - MAP

Map showing summary statistics for each Health and Social Services Board



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This map excludes returns received from prisons.

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Table 1. Total number of DMD forms received from each HSSB: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

HSSB	Total number of forms received ⁽¹⁾	Number of consent withheld forms received ⁽²⁾	Number of forms analysed ⁽³⁾
Eastern	798	54	744
Northern	205	29	176
Southern	133	1	132
Western	345	11	334
Prisons	78	0	78
Total	1,559	95	1,464

Percentages

Eastern	51	57	51
Northern	13	31	12
Southern	9	1	9
Western	22	12	23
Prisons	5	0	5
Total	100	100	100

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

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

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

Table 2. Gender of clients that presented for treatment by HSSB: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

HSSB	Males	Females	Total
Eastern	545	199	744
Northern	145	31	176
Southern	104	28	132
Western	263	71	334
Prisons	68	10	78
Total	1,125	339	1,464

Percentages

Eastern	73	27	100
Northern	82	18	100
Southern	79	21	100
Western	79	21	100
Prisons	87	13	100
Total	77	23	100

Table 3. Age of clients that presented for treatment by HSSB: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

HSSB	Under 18 years	18-21 years	22-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Total
Eastern	101	96	91	110	198	148	744
Northern	18	23	37	23	49	26	176
Southern	4	19	17	27	43	22	132
Western	36	71	45	56	81	45	334
Prisons	6	55	3	3	8	3	78
Total	165	264	193	219	379	244	1,464

Percentages

Eastern	14	13	12	15	27	20	100
Northern	10	13	21	13	28	15	100
Southern	3	14	13	20	33	17	100
Western	11	21	13	17	24	13	100
Prisons	8	71	4	4	10	4	100
Total	11	18	13	15	26	17	100

Table 4. Age and gender of clients that presented for treatment: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

Age group	Males	Females	Total
Under 18 years	129	36	165
18-21 years	229	35	264
22-25 years	162	31	193
26-29 years	171	48	219
30-39 years	289	90	379
40 years & over	145	99	244
Total	1,125	339	1.464

Percentages

Under 18 years	11	11	11
18-21 years	20	10	18
22-25 years	14	9	13
26-29 years	15	14	15
30-39 years	26	27	26
40 years & over	13	29	17
Total	100	100	100

Table 5. Agency type of clients that presented for treatment in each HSSB: 2006/07

numbers and percentages			
HSSB ⁽¹⁾	Non-statutory	Statutory	Total
Eastern	329	415	744
Northern	27	149	176
Southern	11	121	132
Western	69	265	334
Total	436	950	1,386

Percentages

Eastern	44	56	100
Northern	15	85	100
Southern	8	92	100
Western	21	79	100
Total	31	69	100

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

Table 6. Reason for attending by HSSB: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Prisons	Total
Wholly own choice	309	138	106	154	8	715
Persuaded by others	154	26	23	149	0	352
Required by others	281	12	3	31	70	397
Total	744	176	132	334	78	1,464
Reasons: ⁽¹⁾						
Financial	105	29	29	37	0	200
Legal	132	32	13	109	70	356
Job	53	31	16	25	0	125
Family/Relationships	339	86	87	209	0	721
Medical e.g. detoxification	235	71	58	57	0	421
Psychological	457	84	92	196	8	837
Housing	55	11	4	23	0	93
Pregnancy	3	0	0	1	0	4
Other	3	0	0	1	0	4
Persons	743 ⁽²⁾	176	132	334	78	1,463 ⁽²⁾
<u>Percentages</u>						
Wholly own choice	42	78	80	46	10	49
Persuaded by others	21	15	17	45	0	24
Required by others	38	7	2	9	90	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Reasons: ⁽¹⁾						
Financial	14	16	22	11	0	14
Legal	18	18	10	33	90	24
Job	7	18	12	7	0	9
Family/Relationships	46	49	66	63	0	49
Medical e.g. detoxification	32	40	44	17	0	29
Psychological	62	48	70	59	10	57
Housing	7	6	3	7	0	6
Pregnancy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

⁽²⁾ This figure excludes one client as reason for attending was unknown.

Table 7. Referral details of clients that presented for treatment: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

Referral by	Number	%
GP	601	41
Psychiatrist/mental health services	118	8
Social services	41	3
Hospital	19	1
Community addiction team	37	3
Non-statutory agency	51	3
Legal	37	3
Probation	101	7
Prison	80	5
Self	252	17
Family/friend	71	5
Education	40	3
Other	16	1
Total	1,464	100

Table 8. Proposed action by HSSB: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Prisons	Total
Proposed Action: ⁽¹⁾						
Persons	744	176	132	334	78	1,464
Assessment	617	165	126	283	0	1,191
Detoxification	142	40	49	31	0	262
Substitute Prescribing	53	46	19	24	0	142
Prescribing Contract	39	18	2	40	0	99
Counselling	465	114	119	233	39	970
Family Support	36	18	11	26	0	91
Rehabilitation	19	5	28	25	0	77
Throughcare	15	8	0	11	41	75
Mentoring	57	14	1	61	0	133
Education / Information	331	124	54	181	0	690
No Intervention	5	0	0	1	0	6
Advised screening for HIV / HEP B / HEP C	66	50	22	18	0	156
Other	0	1	0	0	0	1

Percentages ⁽¹⁾

Assessment	83	94	95	85	0	81
Detoxification	19	23	37	9	0	18
Substitute Prescribing	7	26	14	7	0	10
Prescribing Contract	5	10	2	12	0	7
Counselling	63	65	90	70	50	66
Family Support	5	10	8	8	0	6
Rehabilitation	3	3	21	7	0	5
Throughcare	2	5	0	3	53	5
Mentoring	8	8	1	18	0	9
Education / Information	44	70	41	54	0	47
No Intervention	1	0	0	0	0	0
Advised screening for HIV / HEP B / HEP C	9	28	17	5	0	11
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0

⁽¹⁾ The can be more than one proposed action for a client, and so percentages will not total to 100.

Table 9. Main drug of misuse of clients that presented for treatment by gender: 2006/07

numbers and percentages			
Main drug ⁽¹⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	564	103	667
Ecstasy	44	14	58
Cocaine	128	19	147
Crack Cocaine	6	2	8
Heroin	119	26	145
Methadone / Buprenorphine	5	4	9
Other Opiates	55	32	87
Benzodiazepines	109	89	198
Codeine & Paracetamol	28	31	59
Other Hallucinogens	2	1	3
Amphetamines	20	2	22
Other Stimulants	22	5	27
Solvents	10	1	11
Other Drugs	13	10	23
Total	1,125	339	1,464

Percentages

Cannabis	50	30	46
Ecstasy	4	4	4
Cocaine	11	6	10
Crack Cocaine	1	1	1
Heroin	11	8	10
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	1	1
Other Opiates	5	9	6
Benzodiazepines	10	26	14
Codeine & Paracetamol	2	9	4
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	2	1	2
Other Stimulants	2	1	2
Solvents	1	0	1
Other Drugs	1	3	2
Total	100	100	100

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

Table 10. Main drug of misuse of clients that presented for treatment by age: 2006/07

numbers and percentages							
Main problem drug ⁽¹⁾	Under 18 years	18-21 years	22-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Total
Cannabis	144	171	95	80	122	55	667
Ecstasy	5	22	9	10	10	2	58
Cocaine	5	32	31	30	38	11	147
Crack Cocaine	0	1	0	0	5	2	8
Heroin	2	6	18	45	63	11	145
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	2	2	5	0	9
Other Opiates	0	3	6	9	36	33	87
Benzodiazepines	2	19	14	26	56	81	198
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	1	5	9	14	30	59
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Amphetamines	1	1	7	2	9	2	22
Other Stimulants	0	5	1	5	10	6	27
Solvents	6	1	1	0	2	1	11
Other Drugs	0	2	2	1	8	10	23
Total	165	264	193	219	379	244	1,464

Percentages

Cannabis	87	65	49	37	32	23	46
Ecstasy	3	8	5	5	3	1	4
Cocaine	3	12	16	14	10	5	10
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Heroin	1	2	9	21	17	5	10
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Other Opiates	0	1	3	4	9	14	6
Benzodiazepines	1	7	7	12	15	33	14
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	3	4	4	12	4
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	1	0	4	1	2	1	2
Other Stimulants	0	2	1	2	3	2	2
Solvents	4	0	1	0	1	0	1
Other Drugs	0	1	1	0	2	4	2
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 present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

Table 11. Main drug of misuse of clients that presented for treatment by HSSB: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

Main problem drug ⁽¹⁾	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Prisons	Total
Cannabis	306	46	58	203	54	667
Ecstasy	19	11	7	17	4	58
Cocaine	95	19	9	19	5	147
Crack Cocaine	2	3	0	1	2	8
Heroin	45	48	30	19	3	145
Methadone / Buprenorphine	2	2	3	2	0	9
Other Opiates	53	12	7	14	1	87
Benzodiazepines	154	9	3	27	5	198
Codeine & Paracetamol	31	6	8	14	0	59
Other Hallucinogens	1	1	0	1	0	3
Amphetamines	5	6	1	10	0	22
Other Stimulants	12	9	0	3	3	27
Solvents	8	2	0	0	1	11
Other Drugs	11	2	6	4	0	23
Total	744	176	132	334	78	1,464

Percentages

Cannabis	41	26	44	61	69	46
Ecstasy	3	6	5	5	5	4
Cocaine	13	11	7	6	6	10
Crack Cocaine	0	2	0	0	3	1
Heroin	6	27	23	6	4	10
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	1	2	1	0	1
Other Opiates	7	7	5	4	1	6
Benzodiazepines	21	5	2	8	6	14
Codeine & Paracetamol	4	3	6	4	0	4
Other Hallucinogens	0	1	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	1	3	1	3	0	2
Other Stimulants	2	5	0	1	4	2
Solvents	1	1	0	0	1	1
Other Drugs	1	1	5	1	0	2
Total	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 present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

Table 12. All drugs of misuse of clients that presented for treatment by HSSB: 2006/07

	numbers and percentages					
All Drug ⁽¹⁾	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Prisons	Total
Persons	744	176	132	334	78	1,464
Cannabis	392	90	89	260	59	890
Ecstasy	147	57	48	151	16	419
Cocaine	207	58	46	109	12	432
Crack Cocaine	14	11	5	6	5	41
Heroin	56	58	37	33	4	188
Methadone / Buprenorphine	7	4	6	4	0	21
Other Opiates	83	24	9	29	3	148
Benzodiazepines	281	55	21	61	12	430
Codeine & Paracetamol	53	12	15	17	0	97
Other Hallucinogens	17	3	11	21	3	55
Amphetamines	34	22	4	22	1	83
Other Stimulants	63	30	13	58	7	171
Solvents	19	4	5	4	3	35
Other Drugs	48	9	8	8	1	74

Percentages

Cannabis	53	51	67	78	76	61
Ecstasy	20	32	36	45	21	29
Cocaine	28	33	35	33	15	30
Crack Cocaine	2	6	4	2	6	3
Heroin	8	33	28	10	5	13
Methadone / Buprenorphine	1	2	5	1	0	1
Other Opiates	11	14	7	9	4	10
Benzodiazepines	38	31	16	18	15	29
Codeine & Paracetamol	7	7	11	5	0	7
Other Hallucinogens	2	2	8	6	4	4
Amphetamines	5	13	3	7	1	6
Other Stimulants	8	17	10	17	9	12
Solvents	3	2	4	1	4	2
Other Drugs	6	5	6	2	1	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Table 13. Problem Alcohol Use by HSSB: 2006/07

<u>numbers and percentages</u>						
	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Prisons	Total
Problem Alcohol Use						
Problem Use	248	50	67	168	5	538 ⁽¹⁾
No Problem Use	496	126	65	166	73	926
Total	744	176	132	334	78	1,464
 <u>Percentages</u>						
Problem Use	33	28	51	50	6	37
No Problem Use	67	72	49	50	94	63
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ 295 (55%) of the 538 clients reported that alcohol was their main problem.

Table 14. Average units of alcohol consumed per week in the four weeks before treatment: 2006/07

<u>numbers and percentages</u>		
	Number	%
Alcohol Units		
None	36	7
1 – 99 units	263	51
100 – 249 units	172	33
250 – 549 units	41	8
550 & more units	3	1
Total	515 ⁽²⁾	100

⁽²⁾ This figure excludes 23 clients who reported that they have 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 that presented for treatment by main drug of misuse: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

Main problem drug ⁽¹⁾	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	144	523	667
Ecstasy	15	43	58
Cocaine	42	105	147
Crack Cocaine	5	3	8
Heroin	113	32	145
Methadone / Buprenorphine	4	5	9
Other Opiates	43	44	87
Benzodiazepines	37	161	198
Codeine & Paracetamol	20	39	59
Other Hallucinogens	1	2	3
Amphetamines	12	10	22
Other Stimulants	9	18	27
Solvents	1	10	11
Other Drugs	8	15	23
Total	454	1,010	1,464

Percentages

Cannabis	22	78	100
Ecstasy	26	74	100
Cocaine	29	71	100
Crack Cocaine	63	38	100
Heroin	78	22	100
Methadone / Buprenorphine	44	56	100
Other Opiates	49	51	100
Benzodiazepines	19	81	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	34	66	100
Other Hallucinogens	33	67	100
Amphetamines	55	45	100
Other Stimulants	33	67	100
Solvents	9	91	100
Other Drugs	35	65	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 present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

Table 16 . Age profile of clients at their current treatment, and at their first treatment: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

	Age at current Treatment						Total
	Under 18 years	18-21 years	22-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	
Age at previous treatment							
Under 18 years	11	22	11	5	3	0	52
18-21 years	0	25	28	23	15	1	92
22-25 years	0	0	25	35	29	5	94
26-29 years	0	0	0	17	56	5	78
30-39 years	0	0	0	0	62	40	102
40 years & over	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
Total	11	47	64	80	165	74	441 ⁽¹⁾
 <u>Percentages</u>							
Age at previous treatment							
Under 18 years	100	47	17	6	2	0	12
18-21 years	0	53	44	29	9	1	21
22-25 years	0	0	39	44	18	7	21
26-29 years	0	0	0	21	34	7	18
30-39 years	0	0	0	0	38	54	23
40 years & over	0	0	0	0	0	31	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ This figure excludes 13 clients who reported that they had been previously treated but did not report what age they were first treated.

Table 17. Route of administration for main drug of misuse by clients that presented for treatment: 2006/07

numbers and percentages					
Main drug ⁽¹⁾	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Total
Cannabis	0	137	530	0	667
Ecstasy	0	58	0	0	58
Cocaine	3	24	6	114	147
Crack Cocaine	2	0	6	0	8
Heroin	99	3	43	0	145
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	9	0	0	9
Other Opiates	2	84	1	0	87
Benzodiazepines	0	198	0	0	198
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	59	0	0	59
Other Hallucinogens	0	3	0	0	3
Amphetamines	1	16	0	5	22
Other Stimulants	2	18	1	6	27
Solvents	0	0	2	9	11
Other Drugs	1	22	0	0	23
Total	110	631	589	134	1,464

Percentages

Cannabis	0	21	79	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	100
Cocaine	2	16	4	78	100
Crack Cocaine	25	0	75	0	100
Heroin	68	2	30	0	100
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	100	0	0	100
Other Opiates	2	97	1	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	100
Other Hallucinogens	0	100	0	0	100
Amphetamines	5	73	0	23	100
Other Stimulants	7	67	4	22	100
Solvents	0	0	18	82	100
Other Drugs	4	96	0	0	100
Total	8	43	40	9	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.

Table 18. Gender of clients that presented for treatment by injecting history by HSSB: 2006/07

<u>numbers and percentages</u>						
HSSB	Males who had injected	Males with known injecting history	Females who had injected	Females with known injecting history	Persons who had injected	Persons with known injecting history
Eastern	63	545	13	199	76	744
Northern	48	144	10	31	58	175
Southern	19	104	7	28	26	132
Western	37	263	8	71	45	334
Prisons	4	68	1	10	5	78
Total	171	1,124	39	339	210	1,463 ⁽¹⁾

Percentages ⁽²⁾

Eastern	12	100	7	100	10	100
Northern	33	100	32	100	33	100
Southern	18	100	25	100	20	100
Western	14	100	11	100	13	100
Prisons	6	100	10	100	6	100
Total	15	100	12	100	14	100

⁽¹⁾ This figure excludes 1 DMD form where the injecting history was not recorded.

⁽²⁾ 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 that presented for treatment who had ever injected by HSSB: 2006/07

<u>numbers and percentages</u>							
HSSB	Under 18 years	18-21 years	22-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Total
Eastern	8	28	18	16	6	0	76
Northern	7	26	13	5	5	2	58
Southern	5	7	8	1	5	0	26
Western	12	14	9	6	4	0	45
Prisons	0	0	1	4	0	0	5
Total	32	75	49	32	20	2	210

Percentages

Eastern	11	37	24	21	8	0	100
Northern	12	45	22	9	9	3	100
Southern	19	27	31	4	19	0	100
Western	27	31	20	13	9	0	100
Prisons	0	0	20	80	0	0	100
Total	15	36	23	15	10	1	100

Table 20. Gender of injectors⁽¹⁾ that presented for treatment by sharing history⁽²⁾ by HSSB: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

HSSB	Males who had shared	Males with known sharing history	Females who had shared	Females with known sharing history	Persons who had shared	Persons with known sharing history
Eastern	24	62	7	13	31	75
Northern	20	48	7	10	27	58
Southern	9	19	4	6	13	25
Western	20	37	6	8	26	45
Prisons	2	4	0	1	2	5
Total	75	170	24	38	99	208

Percentages⁽³⁾

Eastern	39	100	54	100	41	100
Northern	42	100	70	100	47	100
Southern	47	100	67	100	52	100
Western	54	100	75	100	58	100
Prisons	50	100	0	100	40	100
Total	44	100	63	100	48	100

⁽¹⁾ Clients who reported that they had injected at some stage in their lives.

⁽²⁾ Injectors who answered Yes or No to "Ever Shared?".

⁽³⁾ The percentage of clients who have ever shared equipment has been based on those whose sharing history is known.

Table 21. Number of current injectors⁽¹⁾ that presented for treatment by current sharing history⁽²⁾ by HSSB: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

HSSB	Male injectors who were currently sharing	Males with known current sharing history	Female injectors who were currently sharing	Females with known current sharing history	Persons who were currently sharing	Persons with Known current sharing history
Eastern	7	19	0	6	7	25
Northern	4	25	0	3	4	28
Southern	2	12	2	4	4	16
Western	2	12	0	1	2	13
Prisons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	68	2	14	17	82

Percentages⁽³⁾

Eastern	37	100	0	100	28	100
Northern	16	100	0	100	14	100
Southern	17	100	50	100	25	100
Western	17	100	0	100	15	100
Prisons	0	100	0	100	0	100
Total	22	100	14	100	21	100

⁽¹⁾ Injectors who answered Yes to "Injected in the last 4 weeks?".

⁽²⁾ Current injectors who answered Yes or No when asked if they had "Shared Equipment?" in the last 4 weeks.

⁽³⁾ The percentage of current injectors who had shared equipment in the last 4 weeks has been based on those whose sharing in the last 4-week status is known.

Table 22. Number of clients who had previously been tested for HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C by HSSB: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

(a) HIV

HSSB	Ever tested	Tested in last 12 months	Never tested	Test status unknown	Total
Eastern	50	28	661	5	744
Northern	32	11	128	5	176
Southern	18	8	106	0	132
Western	30	12	292	0	334
Prisons	2	0	75	1	78
Total	132	59	1,262	11	1,464

Percentages ⁽¹⁾

Eastern	7	4	89	..	100
Northern	19	6	75	..	100
Southern	14	6	80	..	100
Western	9	4	87	..	100
Prisons	3	0	97	..	100
Total	9	4	87	..	100

⁽¹⁾ The percentage of clients who have ever been tested for HIV has been based on those whose HIV test status is known, excluding those for whom the HIV test status was not known.

/continued

Table 22 (continued)

(b) Hepatitis B

HSSB	Ever tested	Tested in last 12 months	Never tested	Test status unknown	Total
Eastern	45	28	666	5	744
Northern	44	18	111	3	176
Southern	17	8	107	0	132
Western	29	12	293	0	334
Prisons	2	0	75	1	78
Total	137	66	1,252	9	1,464

Percentages ⁽¹⁾

Eastern	6	4	90	..	100
Northern	25	10	64	..	100
Southern	13	6	81	..	100
Western	9	4	88	..	100
Prisons	3	0	97	..	100
Total	9	5	86	..	100

⁽¹⁾ The percentage of clients who have ever been tested for Hepatitis B has been based on those whose Hepatitis B test status is known, excluding those for whom the Hepatitis B test status was not known.

/continued

Table 22 (continued)

(c) Hepatitis C

HSSB	Ever tested	Tested in last 12 months	Never tested	Test status unknown	Total
Eastern	47	27	664	6	744
Northern	41	19	113	3	176
Southern	17	8	107	0	132
Western	29	12	293	0	334
Prisons	2	0	75	1	78
Total	136	66	1,252	10	1,464

Percentages ⁽¹⁾

Eastern	6	4	90	..	100
Northern	24	11	65	..	100
Southern	13	6	81	..	100
Western	9	4	88	..	100
Prisons	3	0	97	..	100
Total	9	5	86	..	100

⁽¹⁾ The percentage of clients who have ever been tested for Hepatitis C has been based on those whose Hepatitis C test status is known, excluding those for whom the Hepatitis C test status was not known.

Table 22 (continued)

(d) Hepatitis B Vaccination

HSSB	Number of injections of the Hepatitis B vaccination course completed				
	Zero	One	Two	Three	Total
Eastern	704	4	7	21	736
Northern	139	4	5	24	172
Southern	112	10	7	3	132
Western	323	3	1	7	334
Prisons	75	0	0	3	78
Total	1,353	21	20	58	1,452 ⁽¹⁾

Percentages

Eastern	96	1	1	3	100
Northern	81	2	3	14	100
Southern	85	8	5	2	100
Western	97	1	0	2	100
Prisons	96	0	0	4	100
Total	93	1	1	4	100

⁽¹⁾ This figure excludes 12 clients where the number of injections completed was not known.

Table 23. Living arrangements of clients that presented for treatment: 2006/07

<u>numbers and percentages</u>		
Living arrangements	Number	%
Alone	307	21
With spouse/partner	143	10
With spouse/partner and children	173	12
With dependent children	65	4
With parents	472	32
With friends	64	4
Residential rehabilitation hostel	81	6
Homeless - Roofless	14	1
In prison	85	6
Other	60	4
Not known		
Total	1,464⁽¹⁾	100

⁽¹⁾ 169 (12%) of the 1,464 clients reported living with other drug users.

Table 24. Employment status of clients that presented for treatment: 2006/07

<u>numbers and percentages</u>		
Employment status	Number	%
In employment	263	18
On government training scheme	48	3
Student	106	7
Unemployed (Job Seekers Allowance)	543	37
Receiving other benefits	395	27
Other	109	7
Not known	0	0
Total	1,464⁽¹⁾	100

⁽¹⁾ 465 (32%) of the 1,464 clients reported having worked in the 12 months before treatment commenced.

Table 25. Clients EU Nationality: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

Nationality	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
EU National	1,416	97
Non – EU National	48	3
Total	1,464	100

Table 26. Legal status of clients that presented for treatment: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

Legal status ⁽¹⁾	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Persons	1,464	
None/missing	1,013	69
Deferred sentence	22	2
Community supervision	149	10
Awaiting sentence	46	3
Trial pending	133	9
Arrest referral	19	1
Prison / YOC	85	6
Not known	3	0
Other	7	0

⁽¹⁾ Clients can record more than one legal status, and so percentages may not total 100.

ANNEX C – ADDITIONAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES BOARD TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table HB1	Main drug of misuse of clients that presented for treatment by gender: 2006/07 (For each HSSB)	46-50
Table HB2	Main drug of misuse of clients that presented for treatment by age: 2006/07 (For each HSSB)	51-55
Table HB3	Route of administration for main drug of misuse by clients that presented for treatment: 2006/07 (For each HSSB)	56-60
Table HB4	Treatment history of clients that presented for treatment by main drug of misuse: 2006/07 (For each HSSB)	61-65

Table HB1. Main drug of misuse of clients that presented for treatment by gender: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

(a) Eastern HSSB

Main drug ⁽¹⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	255	51	306
Ecstasy	12	7	19
Cocaine	82	13	95
Crack Cocaine	2	0	2
Heroin	36	9	45
Methadone / Buprenorphine	1	1	2
Other Opiates	33	20	53
Benzodiazepines	80	74	154
Codeine & Paracetamol	18	13	31
Other Hallucinogens	1	0	1
Amphetamines	4	1	5
Other Stimulants	9	3	12
Solvents	7	1	8
Other Drugs	5	6	11
Total	545	199	744

Percentages

Cannabis	47	26	41
Ecstasy	2	4	3
Cocaine	15	7	13
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0
Heroin	7	5	6
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	1	0
Other Opiates	6	10	7
Benzodiazepines	15	37	21
Codeine & Paracetamol	3	7	4
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	1	1	1
Other Stimulants	2	2	2
Solvents	1	1	1
Other Drugs	1	3	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 present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

Table HB1. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(b) Northern HSSB

Main drug ⁽¹⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	39	7	46
Ecstasy	10	1	11
Cocaine	18	1	19
Crack Cocaine	2	1	3
Heroin	41	7	48
Methadone / Buprenorphine	2	0	2
Other Opiates	8	4	12
Benzodiazepines	7	2	9
Codeine & Paracetamol	1	5	6
Other Hallucinogens	1	0	1
Amphetamines	5	1	6
Other Stimulants	7	2	9
Solvents	2	0	2
Other Drugs	2	0	2
Total	145	31	176

Percentages

Cannabis	27	23	26
Ecstasy	7	3	6
Cocaine	12	3	11
Crack Cocaine	1	3	2
Heroin	28	23	27
Methadone / Buprenorphine	1	0	1
Other Opiates	6	13	7
Benzodiazepines	5	6	5
Codeine & Paracetamol	1	16	3
Other Hallucinogens	1	0	1
Amphetamines	3	3	3
Other Stimulants	5	6	5
Solvents	1	0	1
Other Drugs	1	0	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 present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

Table HB1. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(c) Southern HSSB

Main drug ⁽¹⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	50	8	58
Ecstasy	7	0	7
Cocaine	6	3	9
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0
Heroin	25	5	30
Methadone / Buprenorphine	2	1	3
Other Opiates	4	3	7
Benzodiazepines	1	2	3
Codeine & Paracetamol	5	3	8
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	1	0	1
Other Stimulants	0	0	0
Solvents	0	0	0
Other Drugs	3	3	6
Total	104	28	132

Percentages

Cannabis	48	29	44
Ecstasy	7	0	5
Cocaine	6	11	7
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0
Heroin	24	18	23
Methadone / Buprenorphine	2	4	2
Other Opiates	4	11	5
Benzodiazepines	1	7	2
Codeine & Paracetamol	5	11	6
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	1	0	1
Other Stimulants	0	0	0
Solvents	0	0	0
Other Drugs	3	11	5
Total	100	100	100

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

Table HB1. Main problem drug of misuse (continued)

(d) Western HSSB

Main drug ⁽¹⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	173	30	203
Ecstasy	11	6	17
Cocaine	17	2	19
Crack Cocaine	1	0	1
Heroin	15	4	19
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	2	2
Other Opiates	9	5	14
Benzodiazepines	17	10	27
Codeine & Paracetamol	4	10	14
Other Hallucinogens	0	1	1
Amphetamines	10	0	10
Other Stimulants	3	0	3
Solvents	0	0	0
Other Drugs	3	1	4
Total	263	71	334

Percentages

Cannabis	66	42	61
Ecstasy	4	8	5
Cocaine	6	3	6
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0
Heroin	6	6	6
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	3	1
Other Opiates	3	7	4
Benzodiazepines	6	14	8
Codeine & Paracetamol	2	14	4
Other Hallucinogens	0	1	0
Amphetamines	4	0	3
Other Stimulants	1	0	1
Solvents	0	0	0
Other Drugs	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100

(1) The main problem 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.

Table HB1. Main problem drug of misuse (continued)

(e) Prisons

Main drug ⁽¹⁾	Male	Female	Total
Cannabis	47	7	54
Ecstasy	4	0	4
Cocaine	5	0	5
Crack Cocaine	1	1	2
Heroin	2	1	3
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	0
Other Opiates	1	0	1
Benzodiazepines	4	1	5
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0
Other Stimulants	3	0	3
Solvents	1	0	1
Other Drugs	0	0	0
Total	68	10	78

Percentages

Cannabis	69	70	69
Ecstasy	6	0	5
Cocaine	7	0	6
Crack Cocaine	1	10	3
Heroin	3	10	4
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	0
Other Opiates	1	0	1
Benzodiazepines	6	10	6
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0
Other Stimulants	4	0	4
Solvents	1	0	1
Other Drugs	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100

(1) The main problem 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.

Table HB2. Main drug of misuse of clients that presented for treatment by age: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

(a) Eastern HSSB

Main drug ⁽¹⁾	Under 18 years	18-21 years	22-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Persons
Cannabis	92	64	45	31	53	21	306
Ecstasy	0	4	3	6	6	0	19
Cocaine	4	16	24	19	24	8	95
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Heroin	0	1	3	17	21	3	45
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Other Opiates	0	0	1	6	25	21	53
Benzodiazepines	0	8	8	22	44	72	154
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	1	4	4	7	15	31
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Amphetamines	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
Other Stimulants	0	1	0	2	6	3	12
Solvents	5	1	1	0	1	0	8
Other Drugs	0	0	0	1	5	5	11
Total	101	96	91	110	198	148	744

Percentages

Cannabis	91	67	49	28	27	14	41
Ecstasy	0	4	3	5	3	0	3
Cocaine	4	17	26	17	12	5	13
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Heroin	0	1	3	15	11	2	6
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Other Opiates	0	0	1	5	13	14	7
Benzodiazepines	0	8	9	20	22	49	21
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	1	4	4	4	10	4
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Other Stimulants	0	1	0	2	3	2	2
Solvents	5	1	1	0	1	0	1
Other Drugs	0	0	0	1	3	3	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 present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

Table HB2. Main drug of misuse by age (continued)

(b) Northern HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Under 18 years	18-21 years	22-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Persons
Cannabis	13	10	8	7	5	3	46
Ecstasy	1	3	3	0	3	1	11
Cocaine	0	3	5	3	6	2	19
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Heroin	2	4	10	9	17	6	48
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Other Opiates	0	2	2	0	5	3	12
Benzodiazepines	1	0	3	1	2	2	9
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0	1	2	3	6
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Amphetamines	1	0	2	1	1	1	6
Other Stimulants	0	1	1	1	3	3	9
Solvents	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Other Drugs	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Total	18	23	37	23	49	26	176

Percentages

Cannabis	72	43	22	30	10	12	26
Ecstasy	6	13	8	0	6	4	6
Cocaine	0	13	14	13	12	8	11
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	0	4	4	2
Heroin	11	17	27	39	35	23	27
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	3	0	2	0	1
Other Opiates	0	9	5	0	10	12	7
Benzodiazepines	6	0	8	4	4	8	5
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0	4	4	12	3
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
Amphetamines	6	0	5	4	2	4	3
Other Stimulants	0	4	3	4	6	12	5
Solvents	0	0	0	0	2	4	1
Other Drugs	0	0	3	0	2	0	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 present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

Table HB2. Main drug of misuse by age (continued)

(c) Southern HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Under 18 years	18-21 years	22-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Persons
Cannabis	3	11	11	7	20	6	58
Ecstasy	0	3	1	2	1	0	7
Cocaine	1	3	1	3	1	0	9
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	0	1	3	12	13	1	30
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Other Opiates	0	0	1	1	3	2	7
Benzodiazepines	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0	1	1	6	8
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other Stimulants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solvents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Total	4	19	17	27	43	22	132

Percentages

Cannabis	75	58	65	26	47	27	44
Ecstasy	0	16	6	7	2	0	5
Cocaine	25	16	6	11	2	0	7
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	0	5	18	44	30	5	23
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	0	0	7	0	2
Other Opiates	0	0	6	4	7	9	5
Benzodiazepines	0	5	0	4	0	5	2
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0	4	2	27	6
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Other Stimulants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solvents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	0	0	0	0	2	23	5
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 present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

Table HB2. Main drug of misuse by age (continued)

(d) Western HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Under 18 years	18-21 years	22-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Persons
Cannabis	31	45	29	33	42	23	203
Ecstasy	4	8	2	2	0	1	17
Cocaine	0	7	0	4	7	1	19
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Heroin	0	0	2	7	9	1	19
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Other Opiates	0	1	2	2	2	7	14
Benzodiazepines	1	7	3	2	9	5	27
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	1	3	4	6	14
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Amphetamines	0	1	5	0	4	0	10
Other Stimulants	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Solvents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
Total	36	71	45	56	81	45	334

Percentages

Cannabis	86	63	64	59	52	51	61
Ecstasy	11	11	4	4	0	2	5
Cocaine	0	10	0	7	9	2	6
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Heroin	0	0	4	13	11	2	6
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
Other Opiates	0	1	4	4	2	16	4
Benzodiazepines	3	10	7	4	11	11	8
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	2	5	5	13	4
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Amphetamines	0	1	11	0	5	0	3
Other Stimulants	0	0	0	4	1	0	1
Solvents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	0	3	2	0	1	0	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 present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

Table HB2. Main drug of misuse by age (continued)

(e) Prisons

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Under 18 years	18-21 years	22-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Persons
Cannabis	5	41	2	2	2	2	54
Ecstasy	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Cocaine	0	3	1	1	0	0	5
Crack Cocaine	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Heroin	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Opiates	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Benzodiazepines	0	3	0	0	1	1	5
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Stimulants	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Solvents	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	55	3	3	8	3	78

Percentages

Cannabis	83	75	67	67	25	67	69
Ecstasy	0	7	0	0	0	0	5
Cocaine	0	5	33	33	0	0	6
Crack Cocaine	0	2	0	0	13	0	3
Heroin	0	0	0	0	38	0	4
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Opiates	0	0	0	0	13	0	1
Benzodiazepines	0	5	0	0	13	33	6
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Stimulants	0	5	0	0	0	0	4
Solvents	17	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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 present themselves to the Agency for treatment.

Table HB3. Route of administration for main drug of misuse by clients that presented for treatment: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

(a) Eastern HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Total
Cannabis	0	59	247	0	306
Ecstasy	0	19	0	0	19
Cocaine	3	18	2	72	95
Crack Cocaine	0	0	2	0	2
Heroin	35	1	9	0	45
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	2	0	0	2
Other Opiates	1	52	0	0	53
Benzodiazepines	0	154	0	0	154
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	31	0	0	31
Other Hallucinogens	0	1	0	0	1
Amphetamines	0	4	0	1	5
Other Stimulants	0	6	1	5	12
Solvents	0	0	2	6	8
Other Drugs	0	11	0	0	11
Total	39	358	263	84	744

Percentages

Cannabis	0	19	81	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	100
Cocaine	3	19	2	76	100
Crack Cocaine	0	0	100	0	100
Heroin	78	2	20	0	100
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	100	0	0	100
Other Opiates	2	98	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	100
Other Hallucinogens	0	100	0	0	100
Amphetamines	0	80	0	20	100
Other Stimulants	0	50	8	42	100
Solvents	0	0	25	75	100
Other Drugs	0	100	0	0	100
Total	5	48	35	11	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.

Table HB3. Route of administration (continued)

(b) Northern HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Total
Cannabis	0	4	42	0	46
Ecstasy	0	11	0	0	11
Cocaine	0	3	1	15	19
Crack Cocaine	1	0	2	0	3
Heroin	27	1	20	0	48
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	2	0	0	2
Other Opiates	0	12	0	0	12
Benzodiazepines	0	9	0	0	9
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	6	0	0	6
Other Hallucinogens	0	1	0	0	1
Amphetamines	0	6	0	0	6
Other Stimulants	2	7	0	0	9
Solvents	0	0	0	2	2
Other Drugs	1	1	0	0	2
Total	31	63	65	17	176

Percentages

Cannabis	0	9	91	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	100
Cocaine	0	16	5	79	100
Crack Cocaine	33	0	67	0	100
Heroin	56	2	42	0	100
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	100	0	0	100
Other Opiates	0	100	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	100
Other Hallucinogens	0	100	0	0	100
Amphetamines	0	100	0	0	100
Other Stimulants	22	78	0	0	100
Solvents	0	0	0	100	100
Other Drugs	50	50	0	0	100
Total	18	36	37	10	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.

Table HB3. Route of administration (continued)

(c) Southern HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Total
Cannabis	0	2	56	0	58
Ecstasy	0	7	0	0	7
Cocaine	0	0	2	7	9
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	19	0	11	0	30
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	3	0	0	3
Other Opiates	0	6	1	0	7
Benzodiazepines	0	3	0	0	3
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	8	0	0	8
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	1	0	0	1
Other Stimulants	0	0	0	0	0
Solvents	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	0	6	0	0	6
Total	19	36	70	7	132

Percentages

Cannabis	0	3	97	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	100
Cocaine	0	0	22	78	100
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	63	0	37	0	100
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	100	0	0	100
Other Opiates	0	86	14	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	100
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	100	0	0	100
Other Stimulants	0	0	0	0	0
Solvents	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	0	100	0	0	100
Total	14	27	53	5	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.

Table HB3. Route of administration (continued)

(d) Western HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Total
Cannabis	0	71	132	0	203
Ecstasy	0	17	0	0	17
Cocaine	0	3	1	15	19
Crack Cocaine	0	0	1	0	1
Heroin	16	0	3	0	19
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	2	0	0	2
Other Opiates	1	13	0	0	14
Benzodiazepines	0	27	0	0	27
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	14	0	0	14
Other Hallucinogens	0	1	0	0	1
Amphetamines	1	5	0	4	10
Other Stimulants	0	3	0	0	3
Solvents	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	0	4	0	0	4
Total	18	160	137	19	334

Percentages

Cannabis	0	35	65	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	100
Cocaine	0	16	5	79	100
Crack Cocaine	0	0	100	0	100
Heroin	84	0	16	0	100
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	100	0	0	100
Other Opiates	7	93	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	100
Other Hallucinogens	0	100	0	0	100
Amphetamines	10	50	0	40	100
Other Stimulants	0	100	0	0	100
Solvents	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	0	100	0	0	100
Total	5	48	41	6	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.

Table HB3. Route of administration (continued)

(e) Prisons

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	Total
Cannabis	0	1	53	0	54
Ecstasy	0	4	0	0	4
Cocaine	0	0	0	5	5
Crack Cocaine	1	0	1	0	2
Heroin	2	1	0	0	3
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	0	0	0
Other Opiates	0	1	0	0	1
Benzodiazepines	0	5	0	0	5
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0	0	0
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0
Other Stimulants	0	2	0	1	3
Solvents	0	0	0	1	1
Other Drugs	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	14	54	7	78

Percentages

Cannabis	0	2	98	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	100
Cocaine	0	0	0	100	100
Crack Cocaine	50	0	50	0	100
Heroin	67	33	0	0	100
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	0	0	0
Other Opiates	0	100	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0	0	0
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0
Other Stimulants	0	67	0	33	100
Solvents	0	0	0	100	100
Other Drugs	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	18	69	9	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.

Table HB4. Treatment history of clients that presented for treatment by main drug of misuse: 2006/07

numbers and percentages

(a) Eastern HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	62	244	306
Ecstasy	7	12	19
Cocaine	30	65	95
Crack Cocaine	1	1	2
Heroin	38	7	45
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	2	2
Other Opiates	21	32	53
Benzodiazepines	22	132	154
Codeine & Paracetamol	7	24	31
Other Hallucinogens	1	0	1
Amphetamines	3	2	5
Other Stimulants	6	6	12
Solvents	0	8	8
Other Drugs	5	6	11
Total	203	541	744

Percentages

Cannabis	20	80	100
Ecstasy	37	63	100
Cocaine	32	68	100
Crack Cocaine	50	50	100
Heroin	84	16	100
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	100	100
Other Opiates	40	60	100
Benzodiazepines	14	86	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	23	77	100
Other Hallucinogens	100	0	100
Amphetamines	60	40	100
Other Stimulants	50	50	100
Solvents	0	100	100
Other Drugs	45	55	100
Total	27	73	100

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

Table HB4. Treatment history (continued)

(b) Northern HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	7	39	46
Ecstasy	4	7	11
Cocaine	6	13	19
Crack Cocaine	3	0	3
Heroin	37	11	48
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	2	2
Other Opiates	9	3	12
Benzodiazepines	2	7	9
Codeine & Paracetamol	2	4	6
Other Hallucinogens	0	1	1
Amphetamines	2	4	6
Other Stimulants	3	6	9
Solvents	1	1	2
Other Drugs	2	0	2
Total	78	98	176

Percentages

Cannabis	15	85	100
Ecstasy	36	64	100
Cocaine	32	68	100
Crack Cocaine	100	0	100
Heroin	77	23	100
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	100	100
Other Opiates	75	25	100
Benzodiazepines	22	78	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	33	67	100
Other Hallucinogens	0	100	100
Amphetamines	33	67	100
Other Stimulants	33	67	100
Solvents	50	50	100
Other Drugs	100	0	100
Total	44	56	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.

Table HB4. Treatment history (continued)

(c) Southern HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	16	42	58
Ecstasy	0	7	7
Cocaine	0	9	9
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0
Heroin	23	7	30
Methadone / Buprenorphine	2	1	3
Other Opiates	5	2	7
Benzodiazepines	2	1	3
Codeine & Paracetamol	4	4	8
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	1	1
Other Stimulants	0	0	0
Solvents	0	0	0
Other Drugs	1	5	6
Total	53	79	132

Percentages

Cannabis	28	72	100
Ecstasy	0	100	100
Cocaine	0	100	100
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0
Heroin	77	23	100
Methadone / Buprenorphine	67	33	100
Other Opiates	71	29	100
Benzodiazepines	67	33	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	50	50	100
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	100	100
Other Stimulants	0	0	0
Solvents	0	0	0
Other Drugs	17	83	100
Total	40	60	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.

Table HB4. Treatment history (continued)

(d) Western HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	58	145	203
Ecstasy	4	13	17
Cocaine	6	13	19
Crack Cocaine	1	0	1
Heroin	14	5	19
Methadone / Buprenorphine	2	0	2
Other Opiates	8	6	14
Benzodiazepines	11	16	27
Codeine & Paracetamol	7	7	14
Other Hallucinogens	0	1	1
Amphetamines	7	3	10
Other Stimulants	0	3	3
Solvents	0	0	0
Other Drugs	0	4	4
Total	118	216	334

Percentages

Cannabis	29	71	100
Ecstasy	24	76	100
Cocaine	32	68	100
Crack Cocaine	100	0	100
Heroin	74	26	100
Methadone / Buprenorphine	100	0	100
Other Opiates	57	43	100
Benzodiazepines	41	59	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	50	50	100
Other Hallucinogens	0	100	100
Amphetamines	70	30	100
Other Stimulants	0	100	100
Solvents	0	0	0
Other Drugs	0	100	100
Total	35	65	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.

Table HB4. Treatment history (continued)

(e) Prisons

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Treated before	Not treated before	Total
Cannabis	1	53	54
Ecstasy	0	4	4
Cocaine	0	5	5
Crack Cocaine	0	2	2
Heroin	1	2	3
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	0
Other Opiates	0	1	1
Benzodiazepines	0	5	5
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0
Other Stimulants	0	3	3
Solvents	0	1	1
Other Drugs	0	0	0
Total	2	76	78

Percentages

Cannabis	2	98	100
Ecstasy	0	100	100
Cocaine	0	100	100
Crack Cocaine	0	100	100
Heroin	33	67	100
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0	0
Other Opiates	0	100	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0	0
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0
Other Stimulants	0	100	100
Solvents	0	100	100
Other Drugs	0	0	0
Total	3	97	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.

ANNEX D – COMPARISON TABLES 2005/06 TO 2006/07

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Table C1. Age and gender of clients that presented for treatment: 2005/06 and 2006/07

Age group	numbers and percentages					
	2005/06			2006/07		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	231	83	314	129	36	165
18-21 years	242	64	306	229	35	264
22-25 years	167	56	223	162	31	193
26-29 years	162	48	210	171	48	219
30-39 years	272	83	355	289	90	379
40 years & over	128	130	258	145	99	244
Total	1,202	464	1,666	1,125	339	1,464

Percentages

Under 18 years	19	18	19	11	11	11
18-21 years	20	14	18	20	10	18
22-25 years	14	12	13	14	9	13
26-29 years	13	10	13	15	14	15
30-39 years	23	18	21	26	27	26
40 years & over	11	28	15	13	29	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C2. Age and gender of clients that presented for treatment by HSSB: 2005/06 and 2006/07

numbers and percentages

(a) Eastern HSSB

Age group	2005/06			2006/07		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	148	56	204	74	27	101
18-21 years	101	28	129	81	15	96
22-25 years	72	25	97	77	14	91
26-29 years	80	24	104	81	29	110
30-39 years	132	48	180	147	51	198
40 years & over	76	118	194	85	63	148
Total	609	299	908	545	199	744

Percentages

Under 18 years	24	19	22	14	14	14
18-21 years	17	9	14	15	8	13
22-25 years	12	8	11	14	7	12
26-29 years	13	8	11	15	15	15
30-39 years	22	16	20	27	26	27
40 years & over	12	39	21	16	32	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C2. Age and gender (continued)

(b) Northern HSSB

Age group	2005/06			2006/07		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	18	5	23	16	2	18
18-21 years	13	5	18	21	2	23
22-25 years	24	9	33	31	6	37
26-29 years	19	5	24	21	2	23
30-39 years	33	8	41	39	10	49
40 years & over	11	3	14	17	9	26
Total	118	35	153	145	31	176

Percentages

Under 18 years	15	14	15	11	6	10
18-21 years	11	14	12	14	6	13
22-25 years	20	26	22	21	19	21
26-29 years	16	14	16	14	6	13
30-39 years	28	23	27	27	32	28
40 years & over	9	9	9	12	29	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C2. Age and gender (continued)

(c) Southern HSSB

Age group	2005/06			2006/07		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	7	9	16	3	1	4
18-21 years	17	10	27	16	3	19
22-25 years	17	4	21	15	2	17
26-29 years	18	5	23	22	5	27
30-39 years	27	8	35	34	9	43
40 years & over	13	1	14	14	8	22
Total	99	37	136	104	28	132

Percentages

Under 18 years	7	24	12	3	4	3
18-21 years	17	27	20	15	11	14
22-25 years	17	11	15	14	7	13
26-29 years	18	14	17	21	18	20
30-39 years	27	22	26	33	32	33
40 years & over	13	3	10	13	29	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C2. Age and gender (continued)

(d) Western HSSB

Age group	2005/06			2006/07		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	37	12	49	30	6	36
18-21 years	53	17	70	57	14	71
22-25 years	36	17	53	38	7	45
26-29 years	32	13	45	46	10	56
30-39 years	46	17	63	63	18	81
40 years & over	20	7	27	29	16	45
Total	224	83	307	263	71	334

Percentages

Under 18 years	17	14	16	11	8	11
18-21 years	24	20	23	22	20	21
22-25 years	16	20	17	14	10	13
26-29 years	14	16	15	17	14	17
30-39 years	21	20	21	24	25	24
40 years & over	9	8	9	11	23	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C2. Age and gender (continued)

(e) Prisons

Age group	2005/06			2006/07		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18 years	21	1	22	6	0	6
18-21 years	58	4	62	54	1	55
22-25 years	18	1	19	1	2	3
26-29 years	13	1	14	1	2	3
30-39 years	34	2	36	6	2	8
40 years & over	8	1	9	0	3	3
Total	152	10	162	68	10	78

Percentages

Under 18 years	14	10	14	9	0	8
18-21 years	38	40	38	79	10	71
22-25 years	12	10	12	1	20	4
26-29 years	9	10	9	1	20	4
30-39 years	22	20	22	9	20	10
40 years & over	5	10	6	0	30	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C3. Main drug of misuse of clients that presented for treatment: 2005/06 and 2006/07

numbers and percentages

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	2005/06	2006/07
Cannabis	821	667
Ecstasy	80	58
Cocaine	150	147
Crack Cocaine	4	8
Heroin	173	145
Methadone / Buprenorphine	9	9
Other Opiates	62	87
Benzodiazepines	233	198
Codeine & Paracetamol	35	59
Other Hallucinogens	0	3
Amphetamines	10	22
Other Stimulants	41	27
Solvents	30	11
Other Drugs	18	23
Total	1,666	1,464

Percentages

Cannabis	49	46
Ecstasy	5	4
Cocaine	9	10
Crack Cocaine	0	1
Heroin	10	10
Methadone / Buprenorphine	1	1
Other Opiates	4	6
Benzodiazepines	14	14
Codeine & Paracetamol	2	4
Other Hallucinogens	0	0
Amphetamines	1	2
Other Stimulants	2	2
Solvents	2	1
Other Drugs	1	2
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.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse of clients that presented for treatment by HSSB: 2005/06 and 2006/07

numbers and percentages

(a) Eastern HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	2005/06	2006/07
Cannabis	396	306
Ecstasy	36	19
Cocaine	88	95
Crack Cocaine	1	2
Heroin	83	45
Methadone / Buprenorphine	5	2
Other Opiates	39	53
Benzodiazepines	189	154
Codeine & Paracetamol	21	31
Other Hallucinogens	0	1
Amphetamines	2	5
Other Stimulants	17	12
Solvents	16	8
Other Drugs	15	11
Total	908	744

Percentages

Cannabis	44	41
Ecstasy	4	3
Cocaine	10	13
Crack Cocaine	0	0
Heroin	9	6
Methadone / Buprenorphine	1	0
Other Opiates	4	7
Benzodiazepines	21	21
Codeine & Paracetamol	2	4
Other Hallucinogens	0	0
Amphetamines	0	1
Other Stimulants	2	2
Solvents	2	1
Other Drugs	2	1
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.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(b) Northern HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	2005/06	2006/07
Cannabis	50	46
Ecstasy	10	11
Cocaine	8	19
Crack Cocaine	1	3
Heroin	40	48
Methadone / Buprenorphine	2	2
Other Opiates	15	12
Benzodiazepines	11	9
Codeine & Paracetamol	6	6
Other Hallucinogens	0	1
Amphetamines	2	6
Other Stimulants	2	9
Solvents	4	2
Other Drugs	2	2
Total	153	176

Percentages

Cannabis	33	26
Ecstasy	7	6
Cocaine	5	11
Crack Cocaine	1	2
Heroin	26	27
Methadone / Buprenorphine	1	1
Other Opiates	10	7
Benzodiazepines	7	5
Codeine & Paracetamol	4	3
Other Hallucinogens	0	1
Amphetamines	1	3
Other Stimulants	1	5
Solvents	3	1
Other Drugs	1	1
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.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(c) Southern HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	2005/06	2006/07
Cannabis	72	58
Ecstasy	6	7
Cocaine	14	9
Crack Cocaine	0	0
Heroin	28	30
Methadone / Buprenorphine	1	3
Other Opiates	7	7
Benzodiazepines	2	3
Codeine & Paracetamol	3	8
Other Hallucinogens	0	0
Amphetamines	0	1
Other Stimulants	3	0
Solvents	0	0
Other Drugs	0	6
Total	136	132

Percentages

Cannabis	53	44
Ecstasy	4	5
Cocaine	10	7
Crack Cocaine	0	0
Heroin	21	23
Methadone / Buprenorphine	1	2
Other Opiates	5	5
Benzodiazepines	1	2
Codeine & Paracetamol	2	6
Other Hallucinogens	0	0
Amphetamines	0	1
Other Stimulants	2	0
Solvents	0	0
Other Drugs	0	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.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(d) Western HSSB

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	2005/06	2006/07
Cannabis	204	203
Ecstasy	18	17
Cocaine	18	19
Crack Cocaine	0	1
Heroin	16	19
Methadone / Buprenorphine	1	2
Other Opiates	1	14
Benzodiazepines	20	27
Codeine & Paracetamol	5	14
Other Hallucinogens	0	1
Amphetamines	5	10
Other Stimulants	15	3
Solvents	3	0
Other Drugs	1	4
Total	307	334

Percentages

Cannabis	66	61
Ecstasy	6	5
Cocaine	6	6
Crack Cocaine	0	0
Heroin	5	6
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	1
Other Opiates	0	4
Benzodiazepines	7	8
Codeine & Paracetamol	2	4
Other Hallucinogens	0	0
Amphetamines	2	3
Other Stimulants	5	1
Solvents	1	0
Other Drugs	0	1
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.

Table C4. Main drug of misuse (continued)

(e) Prisons

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	2005/06	2006/07
Cannabis	99	54
Ecstasy	10	4
Cocaine	22	5
Crack Cocaine	2	2
Heroin	6	3
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0
Other Opiates	0	1
Benzodiazepines	11	5
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0
Other Hallucinogens	0	0
Amphetamines	1	0
Other Stimulants	4	3
Solvents	7	1
Other Drugs	0	0
Total	162	78

Percentages

Cannabis	61	69
Ecstasy	6	5
Cocaine	14	6
Crack Cocaine	1	3
Heroin	4	4
Methadone / Buprenorphine	0	0
Other Opiates	0	1
Benzodiazepines	7	6
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	0
Other Hallucinogens	0	0
Amphetamines	1	0
Other Stimulants	2	4
Solvents	4	1
Other Drugs	0	0
Total	100	100

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

Table C5. Number of clients that presented for treatment who had ever injected by HSSB: 2005/06 and 2006/07

numbers and percentages

HSSB	2005/06		HSSB	2006/07	
	Persons who had injected	Persons with known injecting history		Persons who had injected	Persons with known injecting history
Eastern	103	907	Eastern	76	744
Northern	42	153	Northern	58	175
Southern	22	136	Southern	26	132
Western	35	307	Western	45	334
Prisons	10	162	Prisons	5	78
Total	212	1,665⁽¹⁾	Total	210	1,463⁽¹⁾

Percentages⁽²⁾

Eastern	11	100
Northern	27	100
Southern	16	100
Western	11	100
Prisons	6	100
Total	13	100

Percentages⁽²⁾

Eastern	10	100
Northern	33	100
Southern	20	100
Western	13	100
Prisons	6	100
Total	14	100

⁽¹⁾ This figure excludes 1 DMD form where the injecting history was not recorded.

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

Other Publications from the Drug and Alcohol Information and Research Unit

Statistical Bulletins

Number	Title	Publication Date
1/2007	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Addicts Index 2006	March 2007
2/2007	Census of Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services in Northern Ireland: 1 March 2007	August 2007
3/2007	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Needle and Syringe Exchange Scheme: 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007.	August 2007
4/2007	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Substitute Prescribing Database: 31 st March 2007	September 2007

Results from the 2002/2003 Drug Prevalence Survey Published jointly with the National Advisory Committee on Drugs, Ireland

Number	Title	Publication Date
Bulletin 5	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland: Polydrug Use Results	March 2007
Bulletin 6	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland: Sedatives, Tranquillisers or Anti-Depressants	March 2007

Research Reports

Title	Publication Date
Knowledge and Use of Alcohol, Cigarettes and Drugs in Primary School Survey 2006	January 2007

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