

Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Addicts Index 2006

This statistical bulletin summarises information on all those persons registered on the Northern Ireland Drug Addicts Index at 31 December 2006 in concurrence with the Misuse of Drugs (Notification of and Supply to Addicts) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 1973. It also contains information on those added to, or removed from, the Addicts Index during 2006. It has been produced from the Addicts Index Database by the Drug and Alcohol Information and Research Unit (DAIRU) on behalf of the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety.

Summary

In Northern Ireland during 2006:

- There were 288 persons registered on the Addicts Index at 31 December 2006, an increase of 27 from 261 persons registered at 31 December 2005.
- There were 190 renotifications in 2006, compared to 182 in 2005. There were 100 new notifications to the Addicts Index in 2006. Seventy-three cases were removed from the Addicts Index during 2006.
- The gender profile in 2006 has changed slightly since 2005, with nearly eight of every 10 addicts being male (78%) in 2006, compared to 72% in 2005. While the age profile has remained relatively unchanged, with 34% of registered addicts aged 29 years and under in 2006, compared to 37% in 2005.
- Heroin was the most frequently reported notifiable drug, used by 76% of all addicts registered at 31 December 2006. Methadone (26%) and cocaine (8%) remain the next most commonly reported drugs.
- In 2006, more than two-fifths (42%) of those registered addicts whose injecting behaviour was known reported currently injecting. The corresponding figure for 2005 was 36%.
- Of the 288 addicts on the Index, 99 were registered within the last year. One hundred and twenty-five addicts have been registered between 1 and 5 years.

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Introduction

Statutory Requirement: Notification of Addicts

1.1 Until March 1997, information about drug addicts in Northern Ireland was included in the UK Addicts Index maintained by the Home Office. However, the emergence of drug misuse databases in Great Britain led the Home Office to discontinue the UK Index and doctors in Great Britain are no longer required to notify cases of addiction to Chief Medical Officers.

1.2 This change does not affect Northern Ireland. Doctors here remain under a legal obligation to report cases of addiction.

1.3 The Misuse of Drugs (Notification of and Supply to Addicts) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 1973 require any doctor to notify the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) of the Department of Health, Social Services and Personal Safety in writing within 7 days, if they attend a patient who he considers to be, or has reasonable grounds to suspect is, addicted to any of the following controlled drugs:

Cocaine

Methadone (Physeptone)

Dextromoramide (Palfium)

Morphine

Diamorphine (Heroin)

Opium

Dipipanone (Constituent of Diconal)

Oxycodone

Hydrocodone

Pethidine

Hydromorphone

Phenazocine

Levorphanol

Piritramide

1.4 Failure to notify within 7 days can result in disciplinary action against the doctor. Although notification does not imply that a prescription for a

controlled drug has been, or will be, given by the doctor, where this is the case full details should be supplied.

The following Information must be supplied:

Name

Address

Gender

Date of Birth

Health Service Number of patient (if known)

Date of attendance

Name of the drug or drugs concerned

1.5 The above regulations require addiction cases to be renotified annually.

1.6 All notifications may be addressed to the following medical contact within the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety:

Dr Ian McMaster

Medical Officer

C3.15 Castle Buildings

Belfast

BT4 3SQ

Tel: (028) 9052 2421

Other Information

1.7 It must be noted that the Addicts Index does not provide information on the overall size and scope of problem drug use in Northern Ireland – as it reports only on those *addicted* to certain notifiable drugs. It does not include information on those known to be using these same drugs – where they are not considered to be addicted. Information on persons with problem drug use presenting to services for treatment is available from the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database (DMD). Publications from the DMD can be obtained from the DHSSPS website at

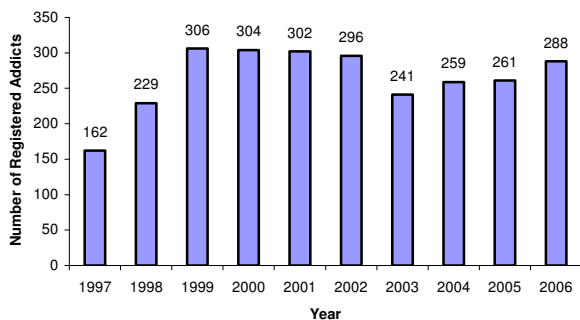
http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-pubs.htm

Further information on the management of drug misuse is contained in 'Drug Misuse and Dependence – guidelines on clinical management' and in the 'Northern Ireland Protocol for Opiate Detoxification' issued by the Department in 1999.

2. Persons on Index

2.1 Figure 1 shows that there were 288 persons registered on the Addicts Index at 31 December 2006, an increase of 27 from 261 persons registered at 31 December 2005. (Table 1)

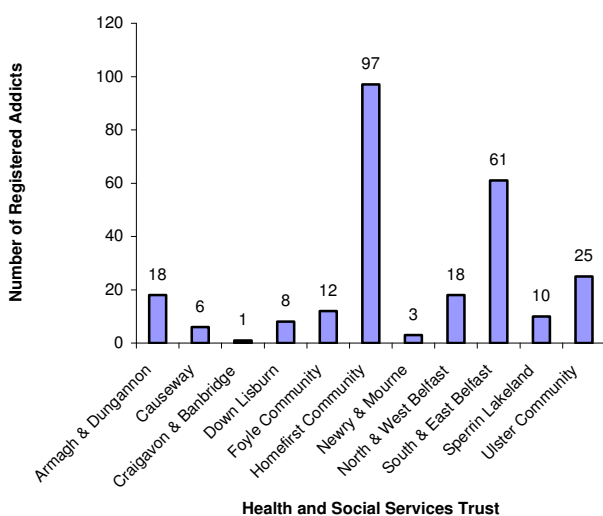
Figure 1. Number of Registered Addicts in Northern Ireland (1997 - 2006)



The 2005 figures in this report have been revised since first published on 2nd March 2006.

2.2 The Health and Social Services Trust with the highest number of registered Addicts was Homefirst Community Health and Social Services Trust (97), followed by South and East Belfast Health and Social Services Trust (61) (Table 1; Figure 2).

Figure 2. Registered Addicts by Health and Social Services Trust

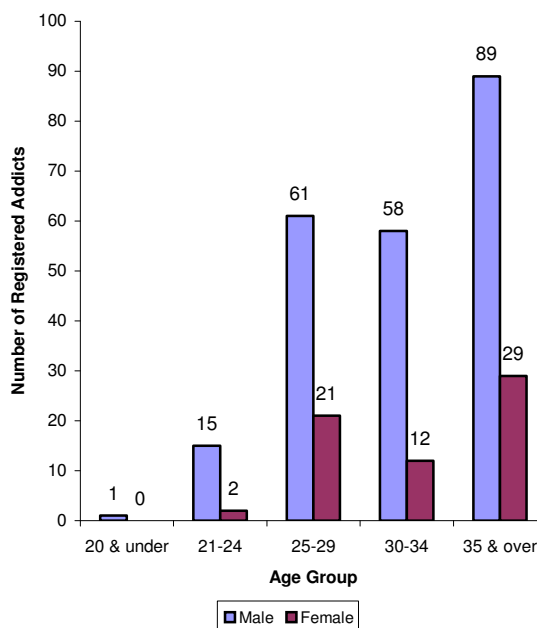


In 2006 there were 29 persons registered for whom Health and Social Services Trust could not be established, 25 of these 29 persons were first notified by the Prison Medical Services and so Trust area could not be established.

Age and Gender

2.3 One hundred and eighteen registered addicts were aged 35 or over at 31 December 2006. Seventy were aged between 30 and 34 years, 82 were aged between 25 and 29 years and 17 were aged between 21 and 24 years. One registered addict was aged 20 years or under (Table 2; Figure 3).

Figure 3. Registered Addicts by Age and Gender

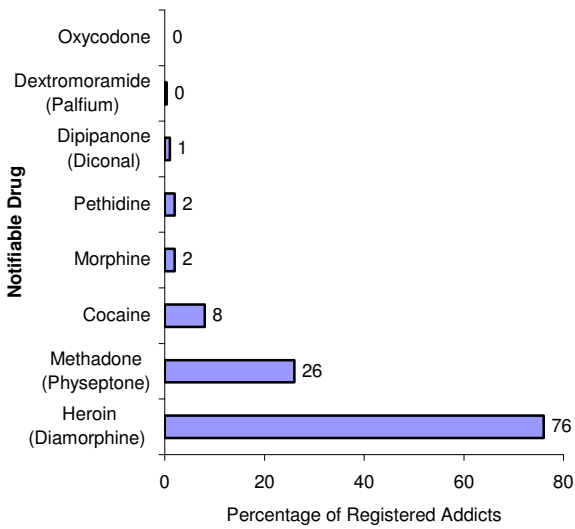


2.4 Figure 3 shows that there were more males (224) than females (64) registered on the Addicts Index in 2006. This gender breakdown mirrors the findings of previous years; with males comprising about three quarters of all registered addicts since 1998 (Table 4).

Notifiable Drug Used

2.5 Figure 4 shows that heroin continues to be the most common drug used by those registered on the Index, with 76% (218) reported to be addicted to it. The second most commonly reported drug in 2006 was methadone with 26% (75) reported to be addicted to it. Nearly one in ten (8%) were recorded as addicted to cocaine (Table 5a).

Figure 4. Notifiable Drugs Misused



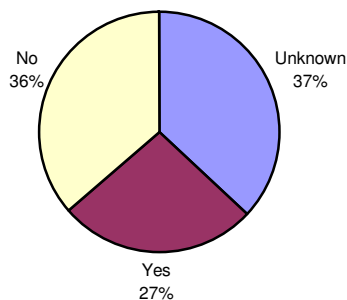
Individuals can be addicted to more than one notifiable drug and thus the percentages will total more than 100.

2.6 One hundred and seventy five individuals were addicted to heroin only; a further 31 were addicted to heroin and methadone. Nine were addicted to heroin and cocaine, whilst a further 1 was addicted to heroin, methadone and cocaine. Overall, 14% of all registered addicts were recorded as being addicted to more than one notifiable drug (Table 5b).

Injecting Behaviour

2.7 Of the 288 addicts registered at 31 December 2006, the injecting behaviour of 182 was known. Of these, 77 were known to be currently injecting, whilst 105 did not inject (Table 6; Figure 5).

Figure 5. Injecting Behaviour

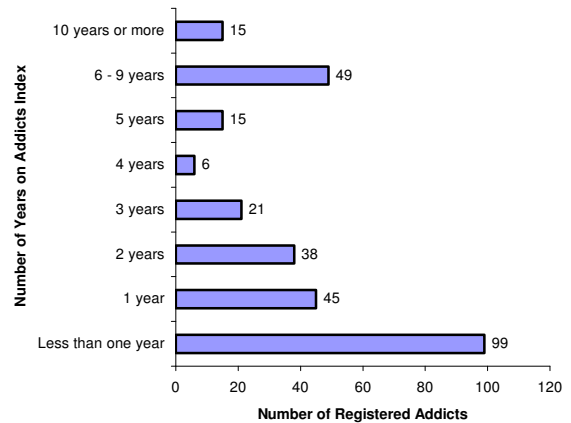


Total 288

Duration on Addicts Index

2.8 Figure 6 shows that of the 288 addicts on the Index at the 31st December 2006, 99 were registered within the last year, a further 125 addicts have been registered for between 1 and 5 years. Sixty-four addicts (22%) have been registered for 6 years or longer.

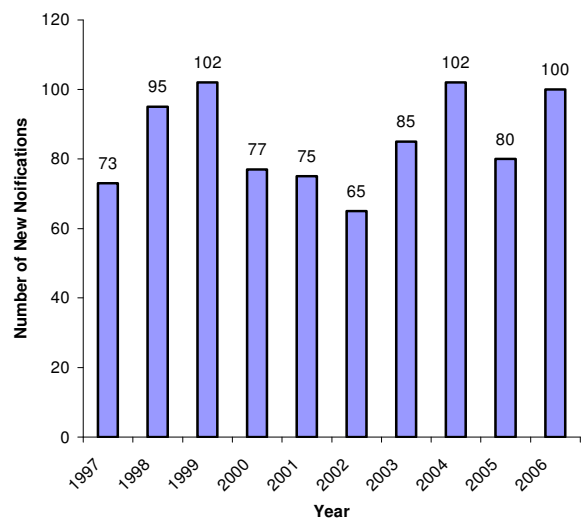
Figure 6. Years Registered on Addicts Index



3. New Notifications

3.1 There were 100 new notifications in 2006. This represents a 25% increase on the number of new notifications in 2005. Of these, 17 had previously been registered with the Addicts Index but had been removed (Table 7; Figure 7).

Figure 7. New Notifications

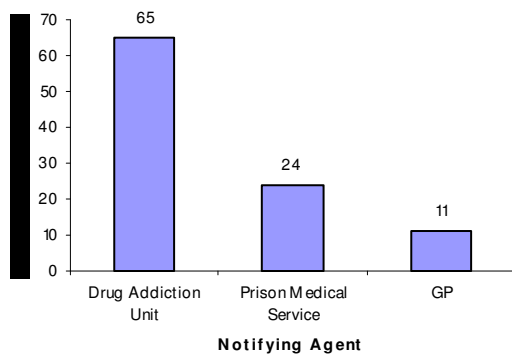


The 2005 figures in this report have been revised since first published on 2nd March 2006.

Source of Notifications

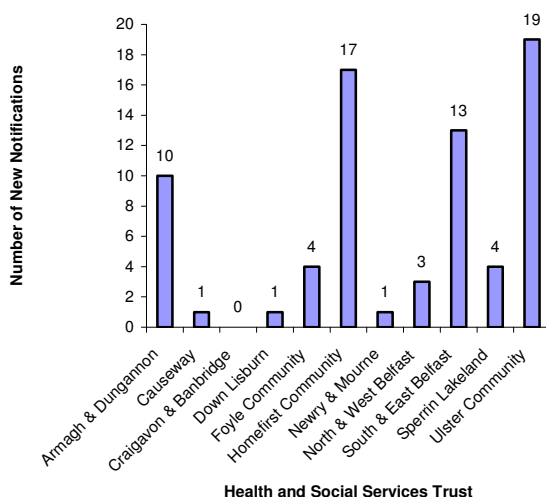
3.2 Figure 8 shows that of those notified in 2006, the largest number (65) were notified by Drug Addiction Units. Twenty-four individuals were notified by the Prison Medical service, whilst the GPs reported 11 new notifications (Table 7).

Figure 8. Source of New Notifications



3.3 Figure 9 shows the breakdown of new notifications in 2006 by Health and Social Services Trust. The highest number of new addicts were notified from within Ulster Community Health and Social Services Trust (19). Homefirst Community Trust (17) represented the next highest number of new notifications (Table 8).

Figure 9. New Notifications by Health and Social Services Trust

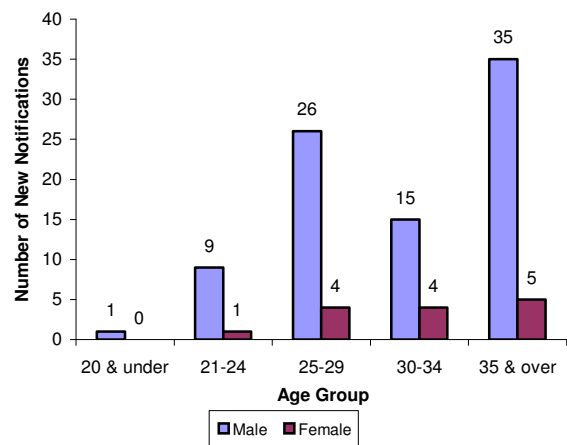


In 2006 there were 27 new notifications for whom Health and Social Services Trust could not be established, 24 of the 27 were notified by the Prison Medical Service and so Trust area could not be established.

Age and Gender

3.4 Of the 100 new addicts registered in 2006, 40 were aged 35 years or over. Nineteen were aged between 30 and 34 years, 30 were aged between 25 and 29 years and 10 were aged between 21 and 24 years and 1 was aged 20 or under. Males comprised over four-fifths (86%) of new notifications in 2006 (Table 9; Figure 10).

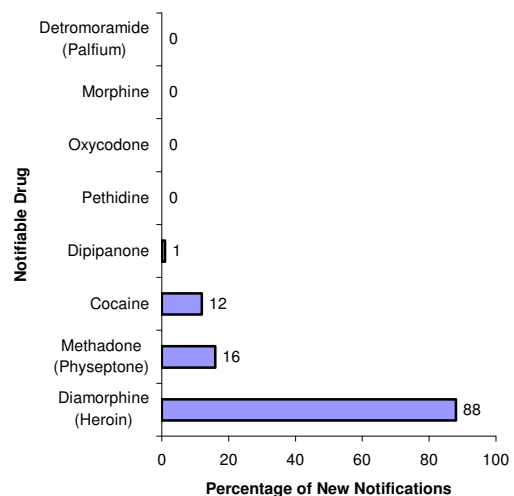
Figure 10. New Notifications by Age and Gender



Notifiable Drug Used

3.5 Of the 100 new notifications in 2006, 88 were addicted to heroin; 16 to methadone, and 12 to cocaine (Table 10a; Figure 11).

Figure 11. Notifiable Drugs Misused (% New Notifications)



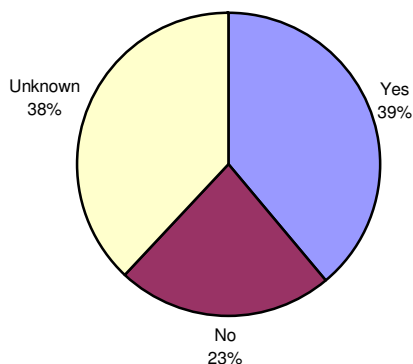
Individuals can be addicted to more than one notifiable drug and thus the percentages will total more than 100.

3.6 Seventy-two individuals were addicted to heroin only, 8 were addicted to cocaine only and 3 were addicted to methadone only. A further 12 were addicted to both heroin and methadone and 3 were addicted to heroin and cocaine. One new notification was addicted to three notifiable drugs, heroin, methadone and cocaine. Overall, four twenty-fifths (16%) of all new notifications were for individuals addicted to more than one notifiable drug (Table 10b).

Injecting Behaviour

3.7 Of the 100 new addicts registered during 2006, the injecting behaviour of 62 was known. Of these, 39 were known to inject, whilst 23 did not inject (Table 11; Figure 12).

Figure 12. New Notifications - Injecting Behaviour

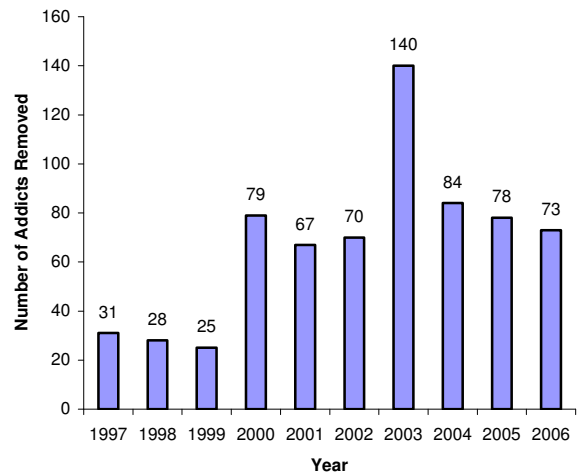


Total 100

4. Removals from Addicts Index

4.1 A total of 73 addicts were removed in 2006, compared to 78 addicts removed in 2005 (Table 12; Figure 13).

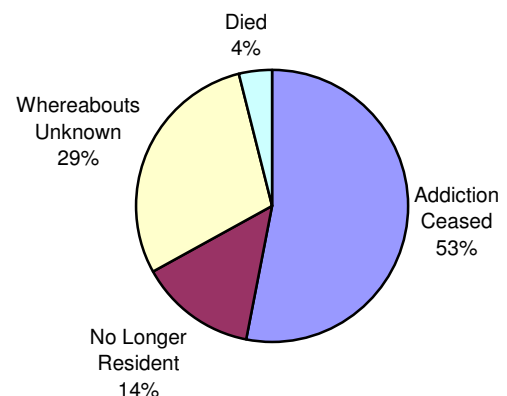
Figure 13. Addicts Removed



The 2005 figures in this report have been revised since first published on 2nd March 2006.

4.2 Figure 14 shows that addiction had ceased for over half (53%) of those removed from the Index in 2006. However, it should be noted that this category also includes those for whom there is no evidence of ongoing addiction. Nearly three in ten (29%) of those removed from the Addicts Index in 2006, were categorised as ‘Whereabouts Unknown’ (Table 12).

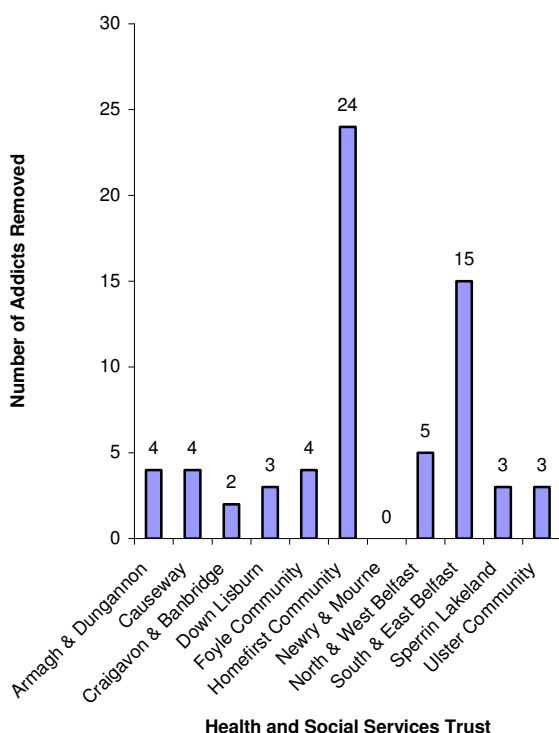
Figure 14. Addicts Removed 2006



Total 73

4.3 Homefirst Community Health and Social Services Trust had the highest number (24) of addicts removed during 2006, followed by South and East Belfast Trust (15). Five of those removed were registered with North and West Belfast Health and Social Services Trust, whilst Armagh & Dungannon, Causeway and Foyle Community Health and Social Services Trusts all had 4 addicts removed in 2006 (Table 13; Figure 15).

Figure 15. Removals by Health and Social Services Trust



In 2006 there was 6 persons removed from the Index for whom Health and Social Services Trust could not be established.

5. Comparisons: 2005 to 2006

5.1 At 31 December 2006, there were 288 registered addicts. This was a 10% increase from 261 in 2005 (Table 1). There were 190 renotifications in 2006 compared to 182 in 2005, while there were 100 new notifications to the Addicts Index in 2006, compared to 80 new notifications in 2005 (Table 7). There were 73 cases removed from the Addicts Index in 2006, compared to 78 in 2005 (Table 12).

5.2 The gender profile in 2006 has changed slightly since 2005, with nearly eight of every 10 addicts being male (78%) in 2006, compared to 72% in 2005 (Table 4). While the age profile has remained relatively unchanged, with 34% of registered addicts aged 29 years and under in 2006, compared to 37% in 2005 (Table 3).

5.3 Heroin remains the most frequently reported notifiable drug, used 76% of all addicts registered in 2006, compared to 71% in 2005. Methadone (26% of addicts reporting use in 2006, compared to 27% in 2005) and cocaine (8% of addicts reporting use in 2006, compared to 11% in 2005) remain the next most commonly reported drugs (Table 5a).

5.4 In 2006, over two-fifths (42%) of those registered addicts whose injecting behaviour was known reported currently injecting. The corresponding figure for 2005 was 36%. It should also be noted that the injecting behaviour was not known for 37% of registered addicts in 2006, compared to 40% in 2005 (Table 6).

6. Acknowledgments

6.1 DAIRU would like to thank all the people involved in supplying the data presented in this bulletin.

7. Editorial Notes

7.1 This report is based on information received for 2006 up to and including 26 February 2007.

7.2 The 2005 figures included in this report have been revised since first published on the 2nd March 2006.

7.3 The 2006 and the revised 2005 figures in this report represent the total number of addicts registered at the 31st December. This is new notifications plus re-notifications less any of those who have been removed in the same calendar year. In previous years the total number of addicts registered at the 31st December has been the total of all new notifications plus re-notifications in that calendar year.

7.4 Percentages in tables do not always add up to 100 due to rounding.

7.5 Any comments or queries concerning this publication should be addressed to:

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Information Analysis Directorate
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Annex 2
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BT4 3SQ
Tel: (028) 9052 2520
e-mail: dairu@dhsspsni.gov.uk

7.5 Further copies of this publication can be obtained from the above address or online at http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-pubs.htm

7.6 Many other statistical and research reports produced by Information and Analysis Directorate are available at this web address.

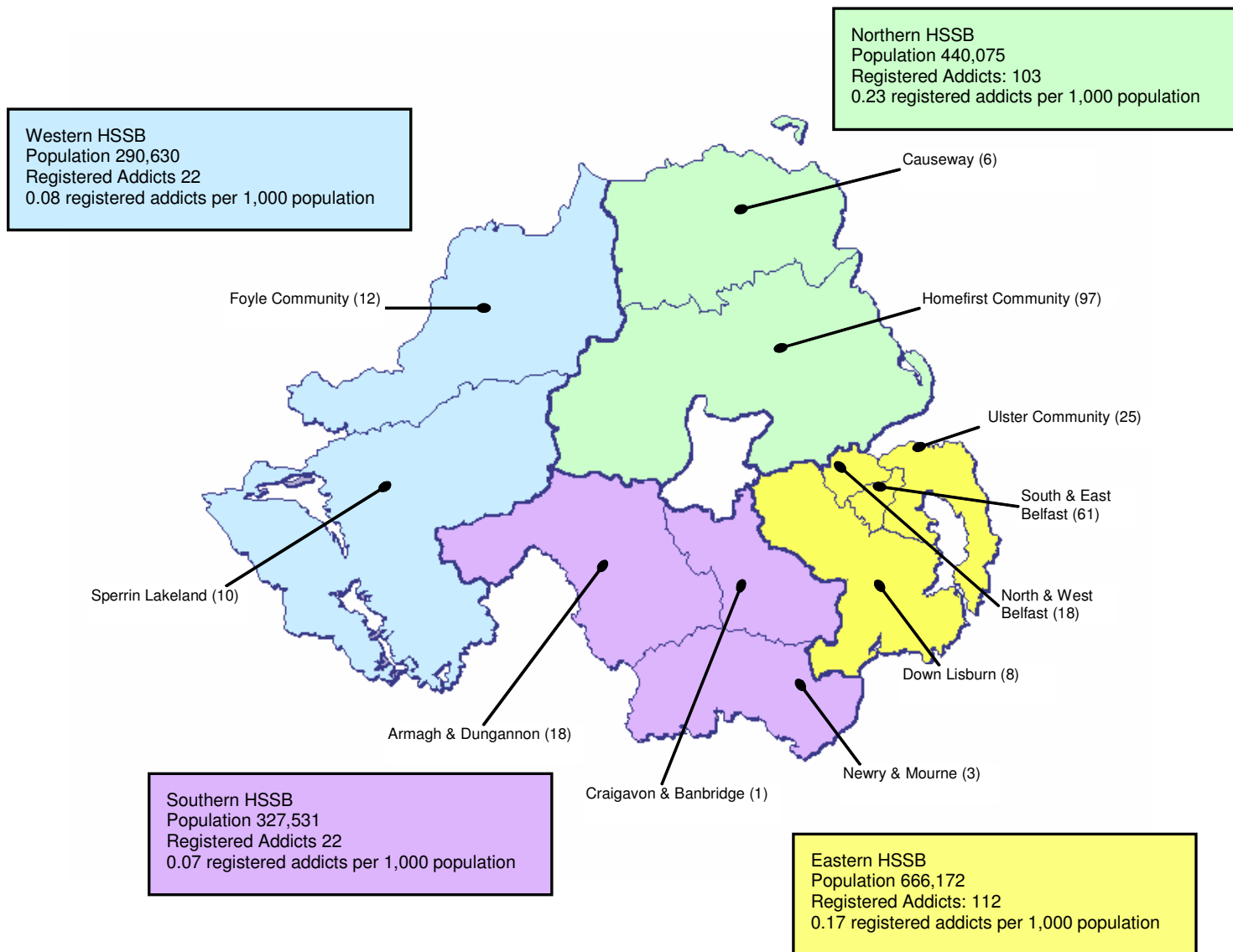
The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

7.7 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

7.8 This Addicts Index publication will be updated on an annual basis. The next Addicts Index Statistical Bulletin will be published on 6 March 2008.

**ANNEX A – Total Notified Addicts in Northern Ireland at the 31 December 2006:
Trust and Health Board Area**



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Health and Social Services Board population figures based on NISRA Census Mid-year estimates 2005.

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Table 1. Registered Addicts by Health and Social Services Trust (1997 – 2006)

numbers and percentages

HSS Trust	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ¹	2006
Armagh & Dungannon	1	0	1	3	11	15	12	9	12	18
Causeway	1	4	7	9	9	9	12	10	8	6
Craigavon & Banbridge	6	7	10	7	3	2	4	2	3	1
Down Lisburn	10	18	20	16	12	13	10	10	10	8
Foyle Community	10	18	25	21	15	21	19	16	12	12
Homefirst Community	63	102	145	158	138	124	92	105	105	97
Newry & Mourne	3	2	5	3	3	2	7	3	2	3
North & West Belfast	22	20	26	20	45	42	21	21	18	18
South & East Belfast	29	29	33	35	29	32	43	63	64	61
Sperrin Lakeland	4	9	13	15	15	17	7	5	10	10
Ulster Community	13	20	21	17	22	19	12	11	9	25
Total	162	229	306	304	302	296	241²	259³	261⁴	288⁵

Percentages

HSS Trust	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ¹	2006
Armagh & Dungannon	1	0	0	1	4	5	5	4	5	7
Causeway	1	2	2	3	3	3	5	4	3	2
Craigavon & Banbridge	4	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	0
Down Lisburn	6	8	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	3
Foyle Community	6	8	8	7	5	7	8	6	5	5
Homefirst Community	39	45	47	52	46	42	38	41	42	37
Newry & Mourne	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
North & West Belfast	14	9	8	7	15	14	9	8	7	7
South & East Belfast	18	13	11	12	10	11	18	25	25	24
Sperrin Lakeland	2	4	4	5	5	6	3	2	4	4
Ulster Community	8	9	7	6	7	6	5	4	4	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ The 2005 figures in this publication have been revised since they were first published on the 2nd March 2006 (see paragraph 7.3).

² This figure includes 2 individuals for whom Health and Social Services Trust could not be established.

³ This figure includes 4 individuals for whom Health and Social Services Trust could not be established.

⁴ This figure includes 8 individuals for whom Health and Social Services Trust could not be established.

⁵ This figure includes 29 individuals for whom Health and Social Services Trust could not be established, 25 of these 29 individuals were first notified by the Prison Medical Service and so Trust area could not be established.

Table 2. Registered Addicts by Age and Gender (2006)

numbers and percentages

Age Group	Male	Female	Persons
20 years & under	1	0	1
21-24 years	15	2	17
25-29 years	61	21	82
30-34 years	58	12	70
35 Years and over	89	29	118
All Ages	224	64	288

Percentages

20 years & under	100	0	100
21-24 years	88	12	100
25-29 years	74	26	100
30-34 years	83	17	100
35 Years and over	75	25	100
All Ages	78	22	100

Table 3. Registered Addicts by Age (1997 – 2006)

numbers and percentages

Age Group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ¹	2006
20 years & under	4	18	23	26	8	10	3	3	2	1
21-24 years	24	40	59	64	59	47	29	28	22	17
25-29 years	34	56	86	94	89	65	60	70	74	82
30-34 years	27	47	61	51	62	77	67	71	69	70
35 Years and over	73	68	77	67	84	87	82	87	94	118
All Ages	162	229	306	302²	302	286	241	259	261	288

Percentages

20 years & under	2	8	8	9	3	3	1	1	1	0
21-24 years	15	17	19	21	20	16	12	11	8	6
25-29 years	21	24	28	31	29	23	25	27	28	28
30-34 years	17	21	20	17	21	27	28	27	26	24
35 Years and over	45	30	25	22	28	30	34	34	36	41
All Ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹The 2005 figures in this publication have been revised since they were first published on the 2nd March 2006, (see paragraph 7.3).

²This figure excludes 2 individuals for whom age group could not be established.

Table 4. Registered Addicts by Gender (1997 – 2006)

numbers and percentages

Gender	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ¹	2006
Male	111	174	236	218	220	226	177	188	187	224
Female	51	55	70	84	82	70	64	71	74	64
TOTAL	162	229	306	302²	302	296	241	259	261	288

Percentages

Male	69	76	77	72	73	76	73	73	72	78
Female	31	24	23	28	27	24	27	27	28	22
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ The 2005 figures in this publication have been revised since they were first published on the 2nd March 2006, (see paragraph 7.3).

² This figure excludes 2 individuals for whom gender could not be established.

Table 5a. Registered Addicts by Notifiable Drug Used (1997 - 2006)

numbers and percentages

Notifiable Drug	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ²	2006
Heroin (Diamorphine)	78	161	226	223	244	213	174	170	186	218
Methadone (Physeptone)	21	28	30	30	30	29	41	50	70	75
Cocaine	7	17	28	25	29	29	25	31	29	24
Morphine	5	9	8	7	7	5	18	17	11	7
Pethidine	9	9	12	13	12	12	11	11	8	6
Dextromoramide (Palfium)	3	4	3	3	7	5	5	1	0	0
Dipipanone (Diconal)	4	4	4	3	4	3	1	3	4	3
Levorphanol (Dromoran)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxycodone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
Total Registered Addicts¹	162	229	302	304	302	296	241	259	261	288

Percentage of total registered addicts

Heroin (Diamorphine)	48	70	75	73	81	72	72	66	71	76
Methadone (Physeptone)	13	12	10	10	10	10	17	19	27	26
Cocaine	4	7	9	8	10	10	10	12	11	8
Morphine	3	4	3	2	2	2	7	7	4	2
Pethidine	6	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	2
Dextromoramide (Palfium)	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0
Dipipanone (Diconal)	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1
Levorphanol (Dromoran)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxycodone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

¹ Some Addicts are addicted to more than one drug. For this reason, intermediate figures may not add to the total shown.

² The 2005 figures in this publication have been revised since they were first published on the 2nd March 2006, (see paragraph 7.3).

Table 5b. Registered Addicts by Notifiable Drug Used (2006)

numbers and percentages

Notifiable Drug Used	Number of registered Addicts Using	Percentage of total registered Addicts
<u>Single notifiable drug use</u>		
Heroin only	175	61
Methadone only	41	14
Cocaine only	14	5
Morphine only	5	2
Pethidine only	5	2
Dipipanone only	2	1
Oxycodone only	1	0
<u>Multiple notifiable drug use</u>		
Heroin & Methadone	31	11
Heroin & Cocaine	9	3
Heroin & Morphine	1	0
Heroin & Pethidine	1	0
Morphine & Methadone	1	0
Methadone & Dipipanone	1	0
Heroin & Methadone & Cocaine	1	0
Total	288	100

Table 6. Registered Addicts by Injecting Behaviour (1997 – 2006)

	numbers and percentages									
Self Injecting	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ¹	2006
Yes	68	91	120	106	105	114	98	79	57	77
No	42	49	62	53	195	100	73	81	100	105
Unknown	52	89	124	145	2	82	70	99	104	106
Total	162	229	306	304	302	296	241	259	261	288

Percentages - where injecting status is known

Yes	62	65	66	67	35	53	57	49	36	42
No	38	35	34	33	65	47	43	51	64	58
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ The 2005 figures in this publication have been revised since they were first published on the 2nd March 2006, (see paragraph 7.3).

Table 7. New Notifications by Source of Notification (1997 – 2006)

numbers and percentages

Notified By	1997	1998 ¹	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ²	2006
GP	20	NK	31	36	22	12	20	14	5	11
Drug Addiction Unit	39	NK	49	39	33	28	52	82	68	65
Directors of Public Health	1	NK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prison Medical Service	9	NK	22	2	19	25	13	6	7	24
Hospital (A & E)	2	NK	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmacy Inspector	2	NK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	73	95	102	77	75	65	85	102	80	100

Percentages

GP	27	NK	30	47	29	18	24	14	6	11
Drug Addiction Unit	53	NK	48	51	44	43	61	80	85	65
Directors of Public Health	1	NK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prison Medical Service	12	NK	22	3	25	38	15	6	9	24
Hospital (A & E)	3	NK	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmacy Inspector	3	NK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹Information for 1998 unavailable.

² The 2005 figures in this publication have been revised since they were first published on the 2nd March 2006, (see paragraph 7.3).

Table 8. New Notifications by Health and Social Services Trust (2006)

numbers and percentages

HSS Trust	Number	Percentage
Armagh & Dungannon	10	14
Causeway	1	1
Craigavon & Banbridge	0	0
Down Lisburn	1	1
Foyle Community	4	5
Homefirst Community	17	23
Newry & Mourne	1	1
North & West Belfast	3	4
South & East Belfast	13	18
Sperrin Lakeland	4	5
Ulster Community	19	26
Total	100¹	100

¹ This figure includes 27 individuals for whom Health and Social Services Trust could not be established, 24 of the 27 individuals were first notified by the Prison Medical Service and so Trust area could not be established.

Table 9. New Notifications by Age and Gender (2006)

numbers and percentages

Age Group	Male	Female	Persons
20 years & under	1	0	1
21-24 years	9	1	10
25-29 years	26	4	30
30-34 years	15	4	19
35 Years and over	35	5	40
All Ages	86	14	100
Percentages			
20 years & under	100	0	100
21-24 years	90	10	100
25-29 years	87	13	100
30-34 years	79	21	100
35 Years and over	88	13	100
All Ages	86	14	100

Table 10a. New Notifications by Notifiable Drugs Used (2006)

numbers and percentages

Notifiable Drug Used	Number of registered Addicts using	Percentage of total New Notifications
Diamorphine (Heroin)	88	88
Methadone (Physeptone)	16	16
Cocaine	12	12
Dipipanone	1	1
Total¹	100	100

¹ Some Addicts are addicted to more than one drug.
For this reason, intermediate figures may not add to the total shown.

Table 10b. New Notifications by Notifiable Drugs Used (2006)

numbers and percentages

Notifiable Drug/s Used	Number of Addicts Using	Percentage of total New Notifications
Heroin only	72	72
Methadone only	3	3
Cocaine only	8	8
Dipipanone	1	1
<u>Multiple drugs</u>		
Heroin & Methadone	12	12
Heroin & Cocaine	3	3
Heroin & Methadone & Cocaine	1	1
Total	100	100

Table 11. New Notifications and Re-notifications by Injecting Behaviour (2006)

numbers and percentages

Self Injecting	New Addicts	Re-Notified Addicts	Total
Yes	39	39	78
No	23	83	106
Unknown	38	68	106
Total	100	190	290

Percentages where injecting behaviour is known

Yes	63	32	42
No	37	68	58
Total	100	100	100

Table 12. Removals from Addicts Index (1997 – 2006)

numbers and percentages

Reason Removed from Index	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ²	2006
Drug Addiction Ceased ¹	9	12	10	29	22	22	80	44	50	39
No Longer Resident in Northern Ireland	12	13	10	17	0	15	16	6	8	10
Whereabouts Unknown	7	0	2	26	41	26	40	32	16	21
Died	3	3	3	7	4	7	4	2	4	3
Total	31	28	25	79	67	70	140	84	78	73

Percentages

Drug Addiction Ceased ¹	29	43	40	37	33	31	57	52	64	53
No Longer Resident in Northern Ireland	39	46	40	22	0	21	11	7	10	14
Whereabouts Unknown	23	0	8	33	61	37	29	38	21	29
Died	10	11	12	9	6	10	3	2	5	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ This category includes those for whom there was no evidence of ongoing addiction as well as those known to have ceased addiction to notifiable drug(s).

² The 2005 figures in this publication have been revised since they were first published on the 2nd March 2006, (see paragraph 7.3).

Table 13. Removals from Addicts Index by Health and Social Services Trust (2006)

numbers and percentages

Trust	Number	Percentage
Armagh & Dungannon	4	6
Causeway	4	6
Craigavon & Banbridge	2	3
Down Lisburn	3	4
Foyle Community	4	6
Homefirst Community	24	36
Newry & Mourne	0	0
North & West Belfast	5	7
South & East Belfast	15	22
Sperrin Lakeland	3	4
Ulster Community	3	4
Total	73¹	100

¹ *This figure includes 6 individuals for whom Trust area could not be established*

Recent and Future Publications from the Drug and Alcohol Information and Research Unit

Statistical Bulletins

<i>Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Provisional Publication Date</i>
2/2007	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Needle and Syringe Scheme: 2006/07	September 2007
3/2007	Census of Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services in Northern Ireland: 1st March 2007	September 2007
4/2007	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Substitute Prescribing Database: 31 st March 2007	September 2007
5/2007	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database: 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007	October 2007

Results from the 2002/2003 Drug Prevalence Survey

Published jointly with the National Advisory Committee on Drugs, Ireland

<i>Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>
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 Results	March 2007

Research Reports

<i>Title</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>
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/stats-pubs.htm