

Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database: 1 April 2003 – 31 March 2004

This bulletin summarises information on people presenting to services with problem drug misuse and relates to the 12-month period ending 31 March 2004. It is the third 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 the twelve month period ending 31 March 2004:

- 1409 individuals presented for treatment and gave their consent for their details to be included in the DMD. This compared to 1355 in 2002/03, an increase of 4%.
- The majority (76%) of users presenting were male; just over one third (37%) of users were in their twenties, whilst a further third (34%) were aged under 20.
- Cannabis was the most commonly reported main drug of misuse. The figure for 2003/04 was 52% compared to 46% in 2002/03.
- Heroin use was reported by 12% of clients in 2003/04 compared to 16% in 2002/03. Three-quarters (73%) of those presenting for treatment with heroin as the main problem drug had been treated before.
- The proportion of individuals who had ever injected fell from 21% in 2002/03 to 18% in 2003/04.
- Cocaine use was reported by 5% of clients, the same proportion as in 2002/03.

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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 – more details of the DMD are contained in Annex D. 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). This bulletin is the third to be published using data from the DMD and covers the period 1 April 2003 – 31 March 2004. By the end of 2003-2004, 55 treatment sites were contributing to the database of which 26 were non-statutory, 26 were statutory and three 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 individual is using drugs whilst in custody.

1.3 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 incorporation in the DMD. As client participation in the DMD is voluntary, in a number of instances consent was withheld and full information relating to these clients has not been incorporated into the DMD. (see Table 1: all main tables are contained in Annex A)

Northern Ireland Drug Strategy

1.4 The current Northern Ireland Drug Strategy was developed in 1999 and is consistent with the UK Government's Strategy introduced in 1998 ("Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain"). The Northern Ireland Strategy placed a clear emphasis on the need for good information to support drug policy and practice, and identified a drug misuse database as one approach to collecting information. In May 2001 the Northern Ireland Executive endorsed a model for the joint implementation of the Drug Strategy and the Strategy for Reducing Alcohol Related Harm. Under this model, a number of new working groups, including the Information and Research Working Group (IRWG), were established. The DMD is an important strand of the programme of work to be taken forward by this group and by DAIRU in support of the two strategies.

1.5 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

1.6 It is important to note that the report does not provide information on the overall size and nature of the problem of drug use or misuse in Northern Ireland. A number of other strands of research instigated by the Information and Research Working Group complement this DMD publication. Details of these and other research projects are available on-line at

<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/stats&research/pubs.asp>

Participation in the DMD

1.7 Client participation in the DMD is optional and depends on client consent. Information was received from 1527 individuals presenting for treatment, and client consent was withheld in 118 (8%) of cases (Table 1). All figures in this report are based on the 1409 individuals who gave their consent for their information to be incorporated in the DMD.

2. Profile of service users

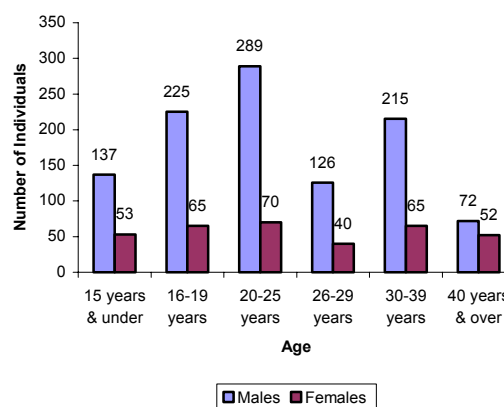
Age and Gender of Users

2.1 Males accounted for over three-quarters (76%) of those presenting to services in 2003/04 (Table 2). This gender ratio of around three males to one female is similar to the typical distribution found in Great Britain (GB) over recent years. GB figures have been published in a series of statistical bulletins by the Department of Health. The most recent figures available are from the statistical press release 'Provisional Statistics from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System in England, 2001/02'.

2.2 The mean age of those presenting for treatment was 25, with over one-third (37%) of users being in their twenties. Thirty-four percent of those presenting for treatment were aged under twenty, whilst 9% were aged 40 or over. (Table 3).

2.3 The age profile for females was slightly older than that for males: 27% of men were aged 30 or more, whilst the corresponding figure for women was 34%. (Table 4; Figure 1)

Figure 1. Age at referral and gender of individuals presenting for treatment: 2003/04

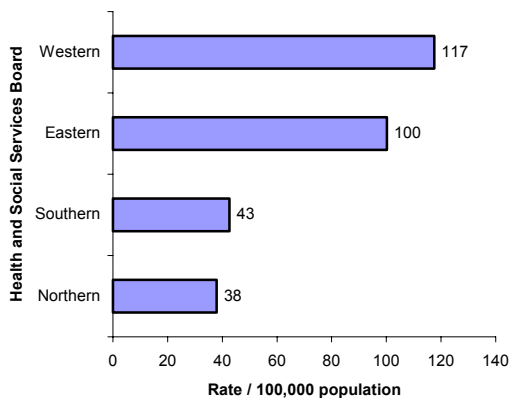


Geography

2.4 Just under half (47%) of users presented for treatment in the Eastern Health and Social Services Board area, whilst 10% were being treated in the Southern HSSB area and 8% within the prisons (Table 1). It should be noted that these figures are based on where people presented for treatment, 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 area 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 HSSB areas (117 and 100 per 100,000 population respectively) than in the Southern (43 per 100,000 population) and the Northern (38 per 100,000 population). (Figure 2)

Figure 2. Rates per 100,000 population presenting for treatment in Health and Social Services Board Areas: 2003-2004



2.6 This picture reflects the position for those agencies contributing to the DMD; as coverage of the DMD expands (see Annex C), the picture will become more definitive.

Type of Treatment Service Agency

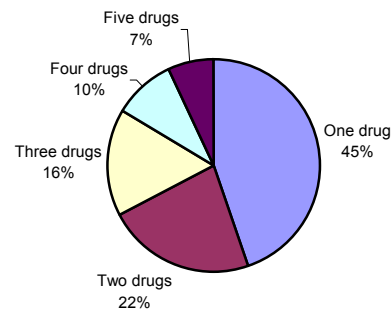
2.7 Just over half of all users (53%) presented for treatment at statutory agencies. The picture varied sharply across Northern Ireland, with over two-thirds (69%) of users in the Eastern HSSB area presenting to non-statutory agencies, whilst in the other three HSSB areas most users presented to statutory agencies. (Table 5)

3. Drugs of Misuse

Background

3.1 Users must record at least one drug of misuse in order to be entered on the DMD – this is listed as the main drug of misuse; they can be recorded as misusing a maximum of four other drugs. Figure 3 shows that just under half (45%) of users were recorded as misusing only one drug; just over one fifth (22%) misused two drugs. An unknown proportion of those users recorded as misusing five drugs could have been misusing more than this, but only five drugs are recorded on the DMD.

Figure 3. Number of drugs misused per user: 2003/04

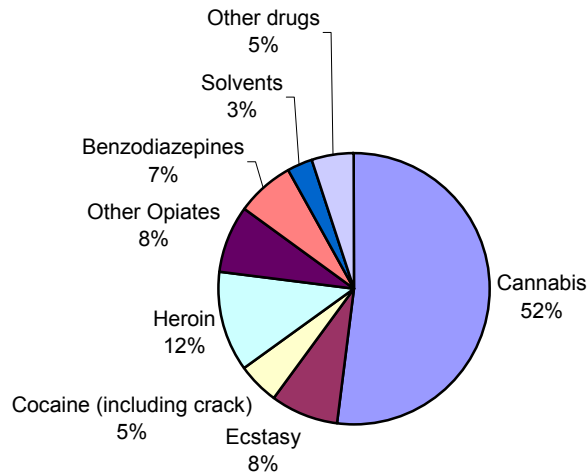


Main Drug of Misuse

3.2 Cannabis was the most frequently reported main drug of misuse, accounting for more than half (52%) of those presenting for treatment (Table 6). Heroin was reported by 12% of users; both ecstasy and Other Opiates by 8%; and benzodiazepines by 7%. The “Other Opiates” group includes drugs such as codeine, paracodol and morphine but excludes heroin and methadone, which are listed separately. Cocaine was reported by 5% of users. These figures are considerably different from those in GB, which show that typically around two-thirds of users report heroin as their main drug of misuse.

3.3 There was considerable variation between males and females in main problem drugs used (Table 6). More than half (55%) of males reported cannabis as their main drug of misuse, considerably higher than the proportion of females (41%). Heroin misuse was very similar amongst males (12%) and females (13%). Other Opiates, on the other hand, were much more likely to be the main drug for females, accounting for 15% of all women presenting for treatment, but only 5% of men. Similarly, women were almost twice as likely as men to report benzodiazepines as a main drug (10% of females compared to 6% of males).

Figure 4. Main drugs of misuse: 2003/04

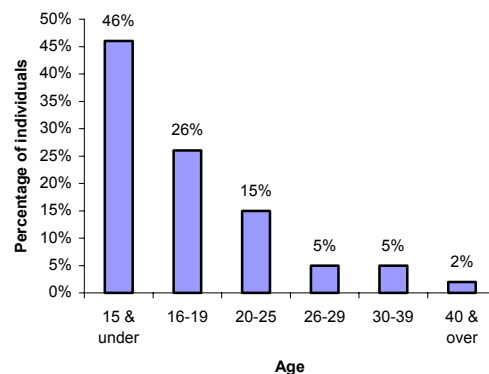


Women (6%) were also twice as likely as men (3%) to report the use of solvents. Males were three times more likely than females to report cocaine as their main drug (6% of males compared to 2% of females).

3.4 There were also differences by age: cannabis and solvent use was most common amongst young people aged 15 or less – cannabis accounted for 85% and 13% of users in this age group respectively (Table 7). The 16-19 year old age group were much more likely to present for cannabis (68%) than any other drug. Ecstasy (10%) was the next most commonly reported main drug. Cannabis was the most frequently reported main drug in each of the 20-25, 26-29 and 30-39 year old age groups, however its use decreased as age increased. Conversely the use of Other Opiates increased with age. Among the over 40's, Other Opiates and cannabis were the main presenting drugs (both 23%). Benzodiazepines and heroin (20% and 16% respectively) were the next most common main drugs among this age group. The reported use of heroin increased with age to a high of 22% among 26-29 year olds, and fell to 16% among those aged 40 years and over.

3.5 The average (mean) age reported for first use of the main drug was 18. Just under half of all clients (46%) reported using their main drug of misuse before the age of 16, whilst just over one quarter (26%) reported taking it between the ages of 16 and 19. Only 8% reported first using their main drug at the age of 30 or over. (Figure 5) Consideration of these figures needs to take account of the fact that the age profile of those presenting for treatment is young, with only 29% aged 30 or more.

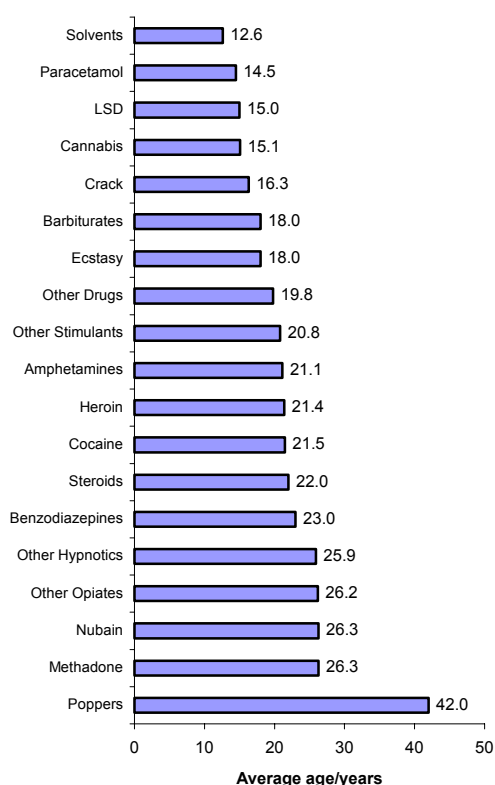
Figure 5. Age of first use: main drug of misuse: 2003/04



3.6 There were substantial differences in age of first use for different drugs. The lowest average age of first use was for solvents (just under 13 years) followed by

cannabis, paracetamol and LSD (all 15 years). The average age of first use of crack was 16 and ecstasy was 18. Heroin (21); cocaine (22) and benzodiazepines (23) had similar average ages of first use, whilst Other Opiates (26) and methadone (26) tended to be used for the first time at later ages. (Figure 6)

Figure 6. Average age of first use for different main drugs: 2003/04



Geography

3.7 The main presenting drug was cannabis with 59% of users in the Western Board, 58% in the Southern Board and 54% in the Eastern Board. The proportion from the Northern Board area reporting cannabis as their main drug of misuse was 32%. Those presenting for treatment in the Northern Board area were much more likely to have heroin as their main drug (40% of users in this area) than any other drug. The percentages reporting heroin as their main drug in other Board areas is much lower (11% in both the Eastern and Southern Boards and 3% in the Western Board).

Within Prisons, the most frequently reported main drugs were cannabis (36% of users), cocaine (15%) and benzodiazepines (14%). (Table 8).

All drugs of misuse

3.8 Those presenting for treatment may be misusing more than one drug, and up to four additional drugs of misuse can be recorded on the DMD. Some drugs – mostly the class A drugs such as heroin and cocaine – tend to be recorded as main drugs if they are being used at all. Two hundred and seventeen people (Table 9) reported use of heroin, the majority of these (172 or 79%) reporting heroin as their main problem drug. Other drugs showed a greater propensity to be recorded as subsidiary drugs – for example 428 users reported use of ecstasy, but ecstasy was the main problem drug in only 106 (25%) of these instances.

3.9 The most common drug of misuse was cannabis (Table 9), with over two thirds (70%) of all individuals presenting for treatment reporting misuse of cannabis. The second most common drug of misuse was ecstasy (30%) followed by benzodiazepines (22%). Cocaine was reported by 17% of all individuals and Other Opiates by 16%.

4. Treatment History

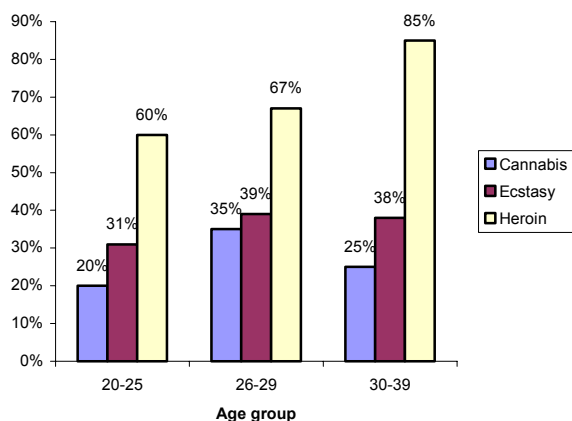
4.1 Three in ten (30%) of those presenting to treatment in 2003/04 had previously been treated for drug misuse. (Table 10)

4.2 There was considerable variation between the treatment histories of those presenting for different main drugs of misuse: whereas approximately three quarters (73%) of those having heroin as their main drug of misuse had been treated before, figures for many other drugs were lower: 16% of those presenting with cannabis as their main drug had been treated before: the proportion of those presenting

with ecstasy and solvents as their main drug were 27% and 13% respectively.

4.3 There are some variations in previous treatment history between different drugs and age groups (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Percentage of users previously treated for selected drugs and age groups: 2003/04



5. Injecting and Sharing Behaviour

Injecting Behaviour

5.1 Data regarding a user's injecting behaviour are collected in two different ways. The route of administration for drugs of misuse is recorded; and another question asks users if they have ever injected any drug.

5.2 For users presenting to treatment and for whom the route of administration is known (1406 user, Table 11), 164 (12%) reported injecting their main drug. Other main routes of administration are; smoking (48%); swallowing or chewing (oral) – 33% and sniffing (7%).

5.3 Injecting was mainly limited to heroin users – of the 164 injectors, more than 8 out of 10 (84%) reported injecting heroin (Table 11).

5.4 Injecting history is known for 1408 persons presenting for treatment (Table 12).

Almost one in five (18%) reported ever having injected a drug. The proportion of males and females who reported ever having injected was similar (18% of males and 17%).

5.5 There was a marked low concentration of injectors in the Southern HSSB area: only 7% of all lifetime injectors were treated in this area (Table 12). The Eastern HSSB area had the highest concentration with almost 4 in 10 lifetime injectors (38%) presenting for treatment there, while just over three in ten (31%) lifetime injectors presented in the Northern Board. Just under half (49%) of people with a known injecting history presenting in the Northern HSSB area had a history of injecting. Just over one in ten (13%) of people presenting for treatment in prisons had a history of injecting compared to 15% in the Eastern board, 14% in the Southern board and 13% in the Western.

5.6 Information on the age that injectors began injecting is available in respect of 241 injectors (Table 13). The modal age group for commencing injecting was 20-25 years, with almost two-fifths (39%) of injectors starting in that age range. However just under three in ten (29%) commenced before age 20, most of these in their late teens.

Sharing Equipment

5.7 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.

5.8 Information about the sharing of drug paraphernalia is known for 1403 people, (Table 14), of these, one tenth (10%) reported sharing equipment. Men and

women were equally likely to have reported sharing equipment (both 10%).

5.9 Sharing was much more common in the Northern Board area (27% reported sharing) than in other Board areas (eg Eastern Board, 9%; Western Board, 8%; Southern Board, 5%).

5.10 Just over one third (36%) of all current injectors had shared equipment in the last four weeks (Table 15). Among males, the highest incidence of current sharing among injectors was in the Southern Board, where half (50%) of all current males injectors had shared equipment in the last 4 weeks (based on a small number of clients). Among females, the highest incidence of current sharing was in the Western Board where 100% of current injectors had shared (again based on a very small number of clients).

6. Viral Testing

6.1 The DMD records if individuals presenting for treatment who have ever injected had previously been offered diagnostic tests for HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C. The DMD does not record if individuals took up these offers or the results of any tests. Information for 2003/04 is available in respect of 254 persons in relation to HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C.

6.2 Table 16(a) shows that almost three in five (58%) of all injecting drug users (254) had been offered a HIV test (65% in the Eastern board compared to 31% in the Northern Board).

Table 16(b) shows that almost seven in ten (68%) of all injecting drug users (254) had been offered a Hepatitis B test (84% in the Northern Board compared to 41% in the Western Board).

Table 16(c) shows that two in three (67%) of all injecting drug users (254) had been offered a test for Hepatitis C (80% in the Northern Board compared to 41% in the Western Board). In general, the incidence of test offers for Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C was higher for those being treated in the Northern Board area.

6.3 Over one third (37%) of all individuals who had been offered a test for Hepatitis B had completed a Hepatitis B vaccination course. The Northern Board had the highest proportion of individuals completing the vaccination (43% of all those who had been offered a Hepatitis B test), whilst the proportion of individuals completing the vaccination ranged from 31% to 36% in the other boards. (Table 16).

6.4 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 next report for Northern Ireland is due for publication in October 2004.

7. Other Information

7.1 Some background information on users presenting for treatment is given in Tables 17-20.

Living Arrangements

7.2 Just under half (46%) of those presenting for treatment lived with their parents (Table 17) whilst around one sixth (17%) lived alone. A similar proportion (15%) lived with a partner and child, and 3% were single parents. Two percent of respondents were homeless. (Table 17)

Employment Status

7.3 One in seven (14%) of those presenting for treatment were in employment at the time that treatment commenced. Almost half (49%) were unemployed, whilst a further 15% had never been employed. Sixteen percent were students. (Table 18)

Referral Agencies

7.4 The largest group of those presenting for treatment were self-referrals (26%) (Table 1). A similar proportion (24%) was referred by General Practitioners while 11% were referred by family and friends; and other health and social services sources (e.g. social services – 8%; mental health services – 7%).

Legal Status

7.5 Almost a third (31% or 431) of individuals presenting for treatment had some sort of contact with the criminal justice system at the time of presenting for treatment (Table 20). The largest group (127) were on probation, with a further 59 awaiting sentence and 121 awaiting trial. Some caution needs to be exercised when considering these figures as the data do not allow those who have no contact with the criminal justice system to be distinguished from those for whom legal status is not known.

Health and Social Services Board Data

7.6 Many of the main tables in Annex A contain a breakdown by Health and Social Services Board area. Additional analyses by HSSB area and prisons are given in Annex B.

8. Comparisons: 2002/03 to 2003/04

8.1 Information in this bulletin (2003/04) is based on the date of the individual's face-to-face contact with treatment services. Previous bulletins were

based on the individual's date of referral. Direct comparisons cannot be made with corresponding tables in previous bulletins in this series. The relevant figures for 2002/03 have been regenerated, on this basis, for this report.

8.2 In 2003/04, 1409 individuals presented for treatment compared to 1355 the year before, an increase of 54 or 4%. However if we compare the number of returns from those agencies that were contributing in both 2002/03 and 2003/04 there was a decrease of 2%.

8.3 In general, there was a slight increase in the proportion of younger individuals, while the proportion of older clients fell (Table T1). Those aged 25 and under comprised 54% of all clients presenting for treatment in 2002/03. By 2003/04, this proportion had increased to 59%. This pattern was also true for both males and females. The proportion of males aged 25 and under increased from 54% in 2002-03 to 61% in 2003/04, whilst the proportion of females rose from 50% to 54%.

8.4 As in 2002/03, cannabis was the most commonly reported main drug. However its use as a main drug has risen from 46% in 2002/03 to 52% in 2003/04. Heroin use was reported by 16% of clients in 2002/03, but by 2003/04 this had fallen to 12%. Similarly the use of Other Opiates as a main drug fell slightly from 10% in 2002/03 to 8%. The reported use of cocaine, ecstasy and benzodiazepines remained relatively constant. (Table T2)

8.5 The proportion of individuals who had ever injected fell from 21% in 2002/03 to 18% in 2003/04. The highest proportion of users who had ever injected continues to be in the Northern Board (59% in 2002/03 and 49% in 2003/04). In 2002/03, the Eastern Board had the lowest proportion of individuals presenting for treatment who

had ever injected (13%). In 2003/04, the Western Board had the lowest proportion (13%). (Table T3)

9. Acknowledgements

9.1 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 individuals presenting 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 Drug and Alcohol Strategy Team in DHSSPS for their support and assistance.

10. Editorial Notes

10.1 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. Details about the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database are given in Annex D.

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

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

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10.4 Further copies of this publication can be obtained from the above address, or on-line at

<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/stats&research/pubs.asp>

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

10.5 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

10.6 This DMD publication will be updated on an annual basis. The next DMD Statistical Bulletin will be published on Tuesday 11th October 2005. Updates on key statistics may be published from time to time.

ANNEX A – TABLES

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Table 1. Total number of DMD forms received from each Health and Social Services Board Area: 2003/04

numbers and percentages

HSSB	Total number of forms received ^(a)	Number of consent withheld forms received ^(b)	Number of forms analysed ^(c)
Eastern	703	38	665
Northern	227	63	164
Southern	138	2	136
Western	348	11	337
Prisons	111	4	107
TOTAL	1527	118	1409

Percentages

Eastern	46	32	47
Northern	15	53	12
Southern	9	2	10
Western	23	9	24
Prisons	7	3	8
TOTAL	100	100	100

^(a) A DMD form is completed for every new **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

^(b) 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.

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

Table 2. Gender of individuals presenting for treatment by Health and Social Services Board Area: 2003/04

<u>numbers and percentages</u>			
HSSB	Males	Females	Persons
Eastern	475	190	665
Northern	129	35	164
Southern	103	33	136
Western	251	86	337
Prisons	106	1	107
TOTAL	1064	345	1409

Percentages

Eastern	71	29	100
Northern	79	21	100
Southern	76	24	100
Western	74	26	100
Prisons	99	1	100
TOTAL	76	24	100

Table 3. Age at referral of individuals presenting for treatment by Health and Social Services Board Area: 2003/04

<u>numbers and percentages</u>							
HSSB	15 years & under	16-19 years	20-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	TOTAL
Eastern	135	137	147	73	121	52	665
Northern	13	25	53	18	44	11	164
Southern	10	22	30	13	43	18	136
Western	32	65	91	50	62	37	337
Prisons	0	41	38	12	10	6	107
TOTAL	190	290	359	166	280	124	1409

Percentages

Eastern	20	21	22	11	18	8	100
Northern	8	15	32	11	27	7	100
Southern	7	16	22	10	32	13	100
Western	9	19	27	15	18	11	100
Prisons	0	38	36	11	9	6	100
TOTAL	13	21	25	12	20	9	100

Table 4. Age at referral and gender of individuals presenting for treatment: 2003/04

<u>numbers and percentages</u>			
Age group	Males	Females	Persons
15 years & under	137	53	190
16-19 years	225	65	290
20-25 years	289	70	359
26-29 years	126	40	166
30-39 years	215	65	280
40 years & over	72	52	124
ALL AGES	1064	345	1409

Percentages

15 years & under	13	15	13
16-19 years	21	19	21
20-25 years	27	20	25
26-29 years	12	12	12
30-39 years	20	19	20
40 years & over	7	15	9
ALL AGES	100	100	100

Table 5. Agency type of individuals presenting for treatment in each Health and Social Services Board Area: 2003/04

<u>numbers and percentages</u>			
HSSB ^(a)	Non-statutory	Statutory	TOTAL
Eastern	460	205	665
Northern	41	123	164
Southern	43	93	136
Western	67	270	337
TOTAL	611	691	1302

Percentages

Eastern	69	31	100
Northern	25	75	100
Southern	32	68	100
Western	20	80	100
TOTAL	47	53	100

^(a) Returns from Prisons are excluded from this analysis.

Table 6. Main drug of misuse of individuals presenting for treatment by gender: 2003/04

<u>numbers and percentages</u>			
Main Drug ^(a)	Male	Female	Persons
Cannabis	584	143	727
Ecstasy	86	20	106
Cocaine	61	7	68
Crack cocaine	3	0	3
Heroin	128	44	172
Methadone	4	4	8
Other Opiates	55	51	106
Benzodiazepines	64	33	97
Barbiturates	0	1	1
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	17	2	19
Other stimulants	21	11	32
Solvents	27	19	46
Other drugs	14	10	24
TOTAL	1064	345	1409

Percentages

Cannabis	55	41	52
Ecstasy	8	6	8
Cocaine	6	2	5
Crack cocaine	0	0	0
Heroin	12	13	12
Methadone	0	1	1
Other Opiates	5	15	8
Benzodiazepines	6	10	7
Barbiturates	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	2	1	1
Other stimulants	2	3	2
Solvents	3	6	3
Other drugs	1	3	2
TOTAL	100	100	100

^(a) 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 7. Main drug of misuse of individuals presenting for treatment by age at referral: 2003/04

Main Drug ^(a)	numbers and percentages						Persons
	15 years & under	16-19 years	20-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	
Cannabis	161	198	180	60	99	29	727
Ecstasy	3	29	35	13	21	5	106
Cocaine	0	11	24	10	20	3	68
Crack cocaine	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Heroin	0	4	52	36	60	20	172
Methadone	0	0	1	3	3	1	8
Other Opiates	0	3	17	19	38	29	106
Benzodiazepines	0	18	22	10	22	25	97
Barbiturates	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	2	9	4	3	1	19
Other stimulants	0	6	8	7	7	4	32
Solvents	25	16	3	0	2	0	46
Other drugs	1	1	7	3	5	7	24
TOTAL	190	290	359	166	280	124	1409

Percentages

Cannabis	85	68	50	36	35	23	52
Ecstasy	2	10	10	8	8	4	8
Cocaine	0	4	7	6	7	2	5
Crack cocaine	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Heroin	0	1	14	22	21	16	12
Methadone	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
Other Opiates	0	1	5	11	14	23	8
Benzodiazepines	0	6	6	6	8	20	7
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	1	3	2	1	1	1
Other stimulants	0	2	2	4	3	3	2
Solvents	13	6	1	0	1	0	3
Other drugs	1	0	2	2	2	6	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) 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 8. Main drug of misuse of individuals presenting for treatment by Health and Social Services Board Area: 2003/04

numbers and percentages

Main Drug ^(a)	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Prisons	Persons
Cannabis	358	52	79	199	39	727
Ecstasy	59	4	9	23	11	106
Cocaine	31	5	6	10	16	68
Crack cocaine	0	2	0	0	1	3
Heroin	71	66	15	11	9	172
Methadone	4	1	1	2	0	8
Other Opiates	47	10	15	32	2	106
Benzodiazepines	39	12	9	22	15	97
Barbiturates	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	5	4	0	6	4	19
Other stimulants	17	4	0	9	2	32
Solvents	28	3	2	9	4	46
Other drugs	6	1	0	13	4	24
TOTAL	665	164	136	337	107	1409

Percentages

Cannabis	54	32	58	59	36	52
Ecstasy	9	2	7	7	10	8
Cocaine	5	3	4	3	15	5
Crack cocaine	0	1	0	0	1	0
Heroin	11	40	11	3	8	12
Methadone	1	1	1	1	0	1
Other Opiates	7	6	11	9	2	8
Benzodiazepines	6	7	7	7	14	7
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	1	2	0	2	4	1
Other stimulants	3	2	0	3	2	2
Solvents	4	2	1	3	4	3
Other drugs	1	1	0	4	4	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) 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 9. All drugs of misuse of individuals presenting for treatment by Health and Social Services Board Area: 2003/04

numbers and percentages

Drug ^(a)	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Prisons	All boards
Persons	665	164	136	337	107	1409
Cannabis	461	95	100	246	78	980
Ecstasy	198	39	49	106	36	428
Cocaine	100	18	25	60	30	233
Crack cocaine	5	23	3	2	1	34
Heroin	87	80	20	18	12	217
Methadone	9	3	2	3	0	17
Other Opiates	92	51	29	43	4	219
Benzodiazepines	124	70	23	54	32	303
Barbiturates	1	0	0	2	1	4
Other hallucinogens	0	0	2	0	0	2
Amphetamines	16	18	1	28	6	69
Other stimulants	76	13	13	60	10	172
Solvents	55	5	4	22	7	93
Other drugs	45	5	10	32	11	103

Percentages ^(b)

Cannabis	69	58	74	73	73	70
Ecstasy	30	24	36	31	34	30
Cocaine	15	11	18	18	28	17
Crack cocaine	1	14	2	1	1	2
Heroin	13	49	15	5	11	15
Methadone	1	2	1	1	0	1
Other Opiates	14	31	21	13	4	16
Benzodiazepines	19	43	17	16	30	22
Barbiturates	0	0	0	1	1	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	1	0	0	0
Amphetamines	2	11	1	8	6	5
Other stimulants	11	8	10	18	9	12
Solvents	8	3	3	7	7	7
Other drugs	7	3	7	9	10	7

^(a) 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%.

^(b) Percentages are percentages within Health and Social Services Board.

Table 10. Treatment history of individuals presenting for treatment by main drug of misuse: 2003/04

Main Drug ^(a)	<u>numbers and percentages</u>			
	Treated before	Not treated before	Treatment history unknown	TOTAL
Cannabis	119	608	0	727
Ecstasy	29	77	0	106
Cocaine	27	41	0	68
Crack cocaine	2	1	0	3
Heroin	126	46	0	172
Methadone	7	1	0	8
Other Opiates	50	56	0	106
Benzodiazepines	35	62	0	97
Barbiturates	1	0	0	1
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	7	12	0	19
Other stimulants	9	23	0	32
Solvents	6	40	0	46
Other drugs	7	17	0	24
TOTAL	425	984	0	1409

Percentages^(b)

Cannabis	16	84	..	100
Ecstasy	27	73	..	100
Cocaine	40	60	..	100
Crack cocaine	67	33	..	100
Heroin	73	27	..	100
Methadone	88	13	..	100
Other Opiates	47	53	..	100
Benzodiazepines	36	64	..	100
Barbiturates	100	0	..	100
Other hallucinogens	0	0	..	100
Amphetamines	37	63	..	100
Other stimulants	28	72	..	100
Solvents	13	87	..	100
Other drugs	29	71	..	100
TOTAL	30	70	..	100

^(a) 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.

^(b) The percentage of users who have previously been treated has been based on those whose treatment history is known and excludes those for whom treatment history was not known.

Table 11. Route of administration for main drug of misuse by individuals presenting for treatment: 2003/04

numbers and percentages					
Main Drug ^(a)	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	TOTAL
Cannabis	1	91	634	0	726
Ecstasy	0	103	3	0	106
Cocaine	2	7	8	50	67
Crack cocaine	0	1	2	0	3
Heroin	145	0	27	0	172
Methadone	0	8	0	0	8
Other Opiates	9	96	0	0	105
Benzodiazepines	0	97	0	0	97
Barbiturates	0	1	0	0	1
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	4	11	0	4	19
Other stimulants	2	22	0	8	32
Solvents	0	6	0	40	46
Other drugs	1	23	0	0	24
TOTAL	164	466	674	102	1406^(b)

Percentages

Cannabis	0	13	87	0	100
Ecstasy	0	97	3	0	100
Cocaine	3	10	12	75	100
Crack cocaine	0	33	67	0	100
Heroin	84	0	16	0	100
Methadone	0	100	0	0	100
Other Opiates	9	91	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	100
Barbiturates	0	100	0	0	100
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	100
Amphetamines	21	58	0	21	100
Other stimulants	6	69	0	25	100
Solvents	0	13	0	87	100
Other drugs	4	96	0	0	100
TOTAL	12	33	48	7	100

(a) 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.

(b) This figure excludes 3 DMD forms where the route of administration was not recorded.

Table 12. Gender of individuals presenting for treatment who have ever injected by Health and Social Services Board Area: 2003/04

numbers and percentages

HSSB	Males ever injected	Males with known injecting history	Females ever injected	Females with known injecting history	Persons ever injected	Persons with known injecting history
Eastern	69	474	28	190	97	664
Northern	62	129	18	35	80	164
Southern	17	103	2	33	19	136
Western	35	251	9	86	44	337
Prisons	13	106	1	1	14	107
TOTAL	196	1063	58	345	254	1408

Percentages ^(a)

Eastern	15	15	15
Northern	48	51	49
Southern	17	6	14
Western	14	10	13
Prisons	12	100	13
TOTAL	18	17	18

^(a) The percentage of users who have ever injected has been based on those whose injecting status is known, i.e. excluding those for whom the injecting status was not known.

Table 13. Age first injected of individuals presenting for treatment who have ever injected by Health and Social Services Board Area: 2003/04

<u>numbers and percentages</u>							
HSSB	15 years & under	16-19 years	20-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Persons
Eastern	1	20	39	15	14	1	90
Northern	3	24	25	17	6	3	78
Southern	2	6	7	1	2	0	18
Western	0	10	18	10	3	0	41
Prisons	0	6	5	2	1	0	14
TOTAL	6	66	94	45	26	4	241 ^(b)

Percentages ^(a)

Eastern	1	22	43	17	16	1	100
Northern	4	31	32	22	8	4	100
Southern	11	33	39	6	11	0	100
Western	0	24	44	24	7	0	100
Prisons	0	43	36	14	7	0	100
TOTAL	2	27	39	19	11	2	100

^(a) The percentage of users who have ever injected has been based on those whose injecting status is known, i.e. excluding those for whom the status was not known.

^(b) This figure excludes 13 individuals who have previously injected but whose age first injected was not known.

Table 14. Gender of individuals presenting for treatment who have ever shared equipment by Health and Social Services Board Area: 2003/04

numbers and percentages

HSSB	Males ever shared	Males with known sharing history	Females ever shared	Females with known sharing history	Persons ever shared	Persons with known sharing history
Eastern	43	472	18	189	61	661
Northern	35	129	9	34	44	163
Southern	7	102	0	33	7	135
Western	21	251	6	86	27	337
Prisons	5	106	1	1	6	107
TOTAL	111	1060	34	343	145	1403

Percentages ^(a)

Eastern	9	10	9
Northern	27	26	27
Southern	7	0	5
Western	8	7	8
Prisons	5	100	6
TOTAL	10	10	10

^(a) The percentage of users who have ever shared equipment has been based on those whose sharing status is known, i.e. excluding those for whom the sharing status was not known.

Table 15. Number of current injectors presenting for treatment who are currently sharing equipment by Health and Social Services Board Area: 2003/04

HSSB	Male injectors sharing in last 4 weeks	Males with known sharing history	Female injectors sharing in last 4 weeks	Females with known sharing history	Persons injecting & sharing in last 4 weeks	Persons with known sharing history
Eastern	10	39	7	17	17	56
Northern	12	35	3	7	15	42
Southern	4	8	0	2	4	10
Western	5	15	3	3	8	18
Prisons	2	2	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	33	99	13	29	46	128

Percentages ^(a)

Eastern	26	41	30
Northern	34	43	36
Southern	50	0	40
Western	33	100	44
Prisons	100	0	100
TOTAL	33	45	36

^(a) The percentage of current injectors who have shared equipment in the last 4 weeks has been based on those whose sharing in the last 4 week status is known, i.e. excluding those for whom the sharing in the last 4 weeks status was not known.

Table 16. Number of injectors who have previously been offered a test for HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C by Health and Social Services Board Area: 2003/04

numbers and percentages

(a) HIV

HSSB	HIV test	No HIV test	Test status unknown	TOTAL
Eastern	62	34	1	97
Northern	44	36	0	80
Southern	11	7	1	19
Western	17	27	0	44
Prisons	12	2	0	14
TOTAL	146	106	2	254

Percentages ^(a)

Eastern	65	35	..	100
Northern	55	45	..	100
Southern	61	39	..	100
Western	39	61	..	100
Prisons	86	14	..	100
TOTAL	58	42	..	100

^(a) The percentage of users who have previously been offered a test for HIV has been based on those whose HIV test offer status is known, excluding those for whom the HIV test offer status was not known.

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Table 16 (continued)

(b) Hepatitis B

HSSB	Hep B test	No Hep B test	Test status unknown	TOTAL
Eastern	61	35	1	97
Northern	67	13	0	80
Southern	13	5	1	19
Western	18	26	0	44
Prisons	12	2	0	14
TOTAL	171	81	2	254

Percentages ^(a)

Eastern	64	36	..	100
Northern	84	16	..	100
Southern	72	28	..	100
Western	41	59	..	100
Prisons	86	14	..	100
TOTAL	68	32	..	100

^(a) The percentage of users who have previously been offered a test for Hepatitis B has been based on those whose Hepatitis B test offer status is known, excluding those for whom the Hepatitis B test offer status was not known.

/continued

Table 16 (continued)

(c) Hepatitis C

HSSB	Hep C test	No Hep C test	Test status unknown	TOTAL
Eastern	63	33	1	97
Northern	64	16	0	80
Southern	12	6	1	19
Western	18	26	0	44
Prisons	12	2	0	14
TOTAL	169	83	2	254

Percentages ^(a)

Eastern	66	34	..	100
Northern	80	20	..	100
Southern	67	33	..	100
Western	41	59	..	100
Prisons	86	14	..	100
TOTAL	67	33	..	100

^(a) The percentage of users who have ever been offered a test for Hepatitis C has been based on those whose Hepatitis C test offer status is known, excluding those for whom the Hepatitis C test offer status was not known.

Table 16 (continued)

(d) Hepatitis B Vaccination

HSSB	Hep B vaccination	No Hep B vaccination	Vaccination status unknown	TOTAL
Eastern	19	39	3	61
Northern	28	37	2	67
Southern	4	9	0	13
Western	6	12	0	18
Prisons	4	7	1	12
TOTAL	61	104	6	171 ^(a)

Percentages ^(b)

Eastern	33	67	..	100
Northern	43	57	..	100
Southern	31	69	..	100
Western	33	67	..	100
Prisons	36	64	..	100
TOTAL	37	63	..	100

^(a) Only respondents who have previously been offered a test for Hepatitis B were asked if they had completed a Hepatitis B vaccination course.

^(b) The percentage of users who have ever previously completed a vaccination course for Hepatitis B has been based on those whose Hepatitis B vaccination course status is known, i.e. excluding those for whom the Hepatitis B vaccination course test status was not known.

Table 17. Living arrangements of individuals presenting for treatment: 2003/04

<u>numbers and percentages</u>		
Living arrangements	<i>Number</i>	%
Alone	243	17
With spouse/partner	63	4
With spouse/partner and children	215	15
With dependent children	42	3
With parents	643	46
With friends	51	4
Residential rehabilitation hostel	51	4
Roofless	1	0
Homeless	34	2
Other	66	5
TOTAL	1409	100

Table 18. Employment status of individuals presenting for treatment: 2003/04

<u>numbers and percentages</u>		
Employment status	<i>Number</i>	%
In employment	203	14
Never employed	207	15
Unemployed-1 year or less	150	11
Unemployed-1 year or more	535	38
On government training scheme	51	4
Student	230	16
Other	33	2
TOTAL	1409	100

Table 19. Referral details of individuals presenting for treatment: 2003/04

numbers and percentages

Referral by	Number	%
GP	338	24
Psychiatrist/mental health services	97	7
Social services	114	8
A+E	4	0
Community addiction team	71	5
Non-statutory agency	22	2
Legal	83	6
Self	373	26
Family/friend	153	11
Workplace	10	1
Other	144	10
TOTAL	1409	100

Table 20. Legal status of individuals presenting for treatment: 2003/04

numbers and percentages

Legal status	Number	%
None/missing	978	69
Deferred sentence	24	2
On probation	127	9
Community service	5	0
Awaiting sentence	59	4
Trial pending	121	9
Other	95	7
TOTAL	1409	100

ANNEX B – ADDITIONAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES BOARD TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
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Table HB2	Main drug of misuse of individuals presenting for treatment by age at referral: 2003/04 (For each Health and Social Services Board area)	41-45
Table HB3	Route of administration for main drug of misuse by individuals presenting for treatment: 2003/04 (For each Health and Social Services Board area)	46-50
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Table HB1. Main drug of misuse of individuals presenting for treatment by gender: 2003/04

numbers and percentages

(a) Eastern Board

Main Drug ^(a)	Male	Female	TOTAL
Cannabis	269	89	358
Ecstasy	49	10	59
Cocaine	27	4	31
Crack cocaine	0	0	0
Heroin	51	20	71
Methadone	2	2	4
Other Opiates	20	27	47
Benzodiazepines	22	17	39
Barbiturates	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	5	0	5
Other stimulants	9	8	17
Solvents	17	11	28
Other drugs	4	2	6
TOTAL	475	190	665

Percentages

Cannabis	57	47	54
Ecstasy	10	5	9
Cocaine	6	2	5
Crack cocaine	0	0	0
Heroin	11	11	11
Methadone	0	1	1
Other Opiates	4	14	7
Benzodiazepines	5	9	6
Barbiturates	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	1	0	1
Other stimulants	2	4	3
Solvents	4	6	4
Other drugs	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100

^(a) 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 Board

Main Drug ^(a)	Male	Female	TOTAL
Cannabis	46	6	52
Ecstasy	3	1	4
Cocaine	5	0	5
Crack cocaine	2	0	2
Heroin	49	17	66
Methadone	0	1	1
Other Opiates	7	3	10
Benzodiazepines	10	2	12
Barbiturates	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	3	1	4
Other stimulants	2	2	4
Solvents	1	2	3
Other drugs	1	0	1
TOTAL	129	35	164

Percentages

Cannabis	36	17	32
Ecstasy	2	3	2
Cocaine	4	0	3
Crack cocaine	2	0	1
Heroin	38	49	40
Methadone	0	3	1
Other Opiates	5	9	6
Benzodiazepines	8	6	7
Barbiturates	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	2	3	2
Other stimulants	2	6	2
Solvents	1	6	2
Other drugs	1	0	1
TOTAL	100	100	100

(a) 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 Board

Main Drug ^(a)	Male	Female	TOTAL
Cannabis	61	18	79
Ecstasy	7	2	9
Cocaine	4	2	6
Crack cocaine	0	0	0
Heroin	12	3	15
Methadone	1	0	1
Other Opiates	11	4	15
Benzodiazepines	6	3	9
Barbiturates	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0
Other stimulants	0	0	0
Solvents	1	1	2
Other drugs	0	0	0
TOTAL	103	33	136

Percentages

Cannabis	59	55	58
Ecstasy	7	6	7
Cocaine	4	6	4
Crack cocaine	0	0	0
Heroin	12	9	11
Methadone	1	0	1
Other Opiates	11	12	11
Benzodiazepines	6	9	7
Barbiturates	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0
Other stimulants	0	0	0
Solvents	1	3	1
Other drugs	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100

(a) 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)

(d) Western Board

Main Drug ^(a)	Male	Female	TOTAL
Cannabis	169	30	199
Ecstasy	16	7	23
Cocaine	9	1	10
Crack cocaine	0	0	0
Heroin	8	3	11
Methadone	1	1	2
Other Opiates	12	17	29
Benzodiazepines	11	11	22
Barbiturates	0	1	1
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	5	1	6
Other stimulants	8	1	9
Solvents	4	5	9
Other drugs	8	8	16
TOTAL	251	86	337

Percentages

Cannabis	67	35	59
Ecstasy	6	8	7
Cocaine	4	1	3
Crack cocaine	0	0	0
Heroin	3	3	3
Methadone	0	1	1
Other Opiates	5	20	9
Benzodiazepines	4	13	7
Barbiturates	0	1	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	2	1	2
Other stimulants	3	1	3
Solvents	2	6	3
Other drugs	3	9	5
TOTAL	100	100	100

(a) 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)

(e) Prisons

Main Drug ^(a)	Male	Female	TOTAL
Cannabis	39	0	39
Ecstasy	11	0	11
Cocaine	16	0	16
Crack cocaine	1	0	1
Heroin	8	1	9
Methadone	0	0	0
Other Opiates	2	0	2
Benzodiazepines	15	0	15
Barbiturates	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	4	0	4
Other stimulants	2	0	2
Solvents	4	0	4
Other drugs	4	0	4
TOTAL	106	1	107

Percentages

Cannabis	37	0	36
Ecstasy	10	0	10
Cocaine	15	0	15
Crack cocaine	1	0	1
Heroin	8	100	8
Methadone	0	0	0
Other Opiates	2	0	2
Benzodiazepines	14	0	14
Barbiturates	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0
Amphetamines	4	0	4
Other stimulants	2	0	2
Solvents	4	0	4
Other drugs	4	0	4
TOTAL	100	100	100

^(a) 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 of individuals presenting for treatment by age at referral: 2003/04

numbers and percentages

(a) Eastern Board

Main Drug ^(a)	15 years & under	16-19 years	20-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Persons
Cannabis	117	103	73	19	38	8	358
Ecstasy	2	14	19	7	12	5	59
Cocaine	0	1	10	10	10	0	31
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	0	1	16	18	24	12	71
Methadone	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
Other Opiates	0	1	6	9	17	14	47
Benzodiazepines	0	3	12	5	10	9	39
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	3	0	1	1	5
Other stimulants	0	3	4	4	5	1	17
Solvents	15	11	1	0	1	0	28
Other drugs	1	0	2	1	1	1	6
TOTAL	135	137	147	73	121	52	665

Percentages

Cannabis	87	75	50	26	31	15	54
Ecstasy	1	10	13	10	10	10	9
Cocaine	0	1	7	14	8	0	5
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	0	1	11	25	20	23	11
Methadone	0	0	1	0	2	2	1
Other Opiates	0	1	4	12	14	27	7
Benzodiazepines	0	2	8	7	8	17	6
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	2	0	1	2	1
Other stimulants	0	2	3	5	4	2	3
Solvents	11	8	1	0	1	0	4
Other drugs	1	0	1	1	1	2	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) 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 Board

Main Drug ^(a)	15 years & under	16-19 years	20-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Persons
Cannabis	10	12	17	4	8	1	52
Ecstasy	0	3	0	0	1	0	4
Cocaine	0	2	2	0	1	0	5
Crack cocaine	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Heroin	0	2	24	12	23	5	66
Methadone	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other Opiates	0	1	4	0	3	2	10
Benzodiazepines	0	3	1	1	5	2	12
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Other stimulants	0	0	2	0	1	1	4
Solvents	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other drugs	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	13	25	53	18	44	11	164

Percentages

Cannabis	77	48	32	22	18	9	32
Ecstasy	0	12	0	0	2	0	2
Cocaine	0	8	4	0	2	0	3
Crack cocaine	0	8	0	0	0	0	1
Heroin	0	8	45	67	52	45	40
Methadone	0	0	0	6	0	0	1
Other Opiates	0	4	8	0	7	18	6
Benzodiazepines	0	12	2	6	11	18	7
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	4	0	5	0	2
Other stimulants	0	0	4	0	2	9	2
Solvents	23	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other drugs	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) 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 Board

Main Drug ^(a)	15 years & under	16-19 years	20-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Persons
Cannabis	8	18	19	5	22	7	79
Ecstasy	1	3	0	2	3	0	9
Cocaine	0	0	3	0	3	0	6
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	0	0	4	2	7	2	15
Methadone	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Opiates	0	0	1	3	5	6	15
Benzodiazepines	0	0	3	1	2	3	9
Barbiturates	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solvents	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Other drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	22	30	13	43	18	136

Percentages

Cannabis	80	82	63	38	51	39	58
Ecstasy	10	14	0	15	7	0	7
Cocaine	0	0	10	0	7	0	4
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	0	0	13	15	16	11	11
Methadone	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Other Opiates	0	0	3	23	12	33	11
Benzodiazepines	0	0	10	8	5	17	7
Barbiturates	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solvents	10	5	0	0	0	0	1
Other drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) 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 Board

Main Drug ^(a)	15 years & under	16-19 years	20-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Persons
Cannabis	26	52	57	26	29	9	199
Ecstasy	0	5	14	2	2	0	23
Cocaine	0	0	2	0	5	3	10
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	0	1	4	3	3	0	11
Methadone	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Other Opiates	0	1	5	4	12	7	29
Benzodiazepines	0	2	2	3	4	11	22
Barbiturates	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	2	4	0	0	6
Other stimulants	0	3	1	2	1	2	9
Solvents	6	1	1	0	1	0	9
Other drugs	0	0	2	4	5	5	16
TOTAL	32	65	91	50	62	37	337

Percentages

Cannabis	81	80	63	52	47	24	59
Ecstasy	0	8	15	4	3	0	7
Cocaine	0	0	2	0	8	8	3
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	0	2	4	6	5	0	3
Methadone	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
Other Opiates	0	2	5	8	19	19	9
Benzodiazepines	0	3	2	6	6	30	7
Barbiturates	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	2	8	0	0	2
Other stimulants	0	5	1	4	2	5	3
Solvents	19	2	1	0	2	0	3
Other drugs	0	0	2	8	8	14	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) 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 ^(a)	15 years & under	16-19 years	20-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40 years & over	Persons
Cannabis	0	13	14	6	2	4	39
Ecstasy	0	4	2	2	3	0	11
Cocaine	0	8	7	0	1	0	16
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Heroin	0	0	4	1	3	1	9
Methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Opiates	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Benzodiazepines	0	10	4	0	1	0	15
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Other stimulants	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Solvents	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
Other drugs	0	1	2	0	0	1	4
TOTAL	0	41	38	12	10	6	107

Percentages

Cannabis	0	32	37	50	20	67	36
Ecstasy	0	10	5	17	30	0	10
Cocaine	0	20	18	0	10	0	15
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	8	0	0	1
Heroin	0	0	11	8	30	17	8
Methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Opiates	0	0	3	8	0	0	2
Benzodiazepines	0	24	11	0	10	0	14
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	5	5	0	0	0	4
Other stimulants	0	0	3	8	0	0	2
Solvents	0	7	3	0	0	0	4
Other drugs	0	2	5	0	0	17	4
TOTAL	0	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) 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 individuals presenting for treatment: 2003/04

numbers and percentages

(a) Eastern Board

Main Drug ^(a)	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	TOTAL
Cannabis	0	31	326	0	357
Ecstasy	0	56	3	0	59
Cocaine	1	2	3	24	30
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	61	0	10	0	71
Methadone	0	4	0	0	4
Other Opiates	2	45	0	0	47
Benzodiazepines	0	39	0	0	39
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	4	0	1	5
Other stimulants	0	12	0	5	17
Solvents	0	4	0	24	28
Other drugs	0	6	0	0	6
TOTAL	64	203	342	54	663^(b)

Percentages

Cannabis	0	9	91		100
Ecstasy	0	95	5	0	100
Cocaine	3	7	10	80	100
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0	100
Heroin	86	0	14	0	100
Methadone	0	100	0	0	100
Other Opiates	4	96	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	100
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	100
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	100
Amphetamines	0	80	0	20	100
Other stimulants	0	71	0	29	100
Solvents	0	14	0	86	100
Other drugs	0	100	0	0	100
TOTAL	10	31	52	8	100

^(a) 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.

^(b) This figure excludes 2 DMD forms where the route of administration was not recorded.

Table HB3. Route of administration (continued)

(b) Northern Board

Main Drug ^(a)	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	TOTAL
Cannabis	1	2	49	0	52
Ecstasy	0	4	0	0	4
Cocaine	0	0	1	4	5
Crack cocaine	0	1	1	0	2
Heroin	57	0	9	0	66
Methadone	0	1	0	0	1
Other Opiates	0	10	0	0	10
Benzodiazepines	0	12	0	0	12
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	4	0	0	4
Other stimulants	0	4	0	0	4
Solvents	0	0	0	3	3
Other drugs	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	58	39	60	7	164

Percentages

Cannabis	2	4	94	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	100
Cocaine	0	0	20	80	100
Crack cocaine	0	50	50	0	100
Heroin	86	0	14	0	100
Methadone	0	100	0	0	100
Other Opiates	0	100	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	100
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	100
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	100
Amphetamines	0	100	0	0	100
Other stimulants	0	100	0	0	100
Solvents	0	0	0	100	100
Other drugs	0	100	0	0	100
TOTAL	35	24	37	4	100

^(a) 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 Board

Main Drug ^(a)	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	TOTAL
Cannabis	0	3	76	0	79
Ecstasy	0	9	0	0	9
Cocaine	1	0	1	4	6
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	11	0	4	0	15
Methadone	0	1	0	0	1
Other Opiates	0	14	0	0	14
Benzodiazepines	0	9	0	0	9
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0
Other stimulants	0	0	0	0	0
Solvents	0	0	0	2	2
Other drugs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	12	36	81	6	135^(c)

Percentages

Cannabis	0	4	96	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	100
Cocaine	17	0	17	67	100
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0	100
Heroin	73	0	27	0	100
Methadone	0	100	0	0	100
Other Opiates	0	100	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	100
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	100
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	100
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	100
Other stimulants	0	0	0	0	100
Solvents	0	0	0	100	100
Other drugs	0	0	0	0	100
TOTAL	9	27	60	4	100

^(a) 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.

^(c) This figure excludes 1 DMD form where the route of administration was not recorded.

Table HB3. Route of administration (continued)

(d) Western Board

Main Drug ^(a)	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	TOTAL
Cannabis	0	47	152	0	199
Ecstasy	0	23	0	0	23
Cocaine	0	1	2	7	10
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	8	0	3	0	11
Methadone	0	2	0	0	2
Other Opiates	4	25	0	0	29
Benzodiazepines	0	22	0	0	22
Barbiturates	0	1	0	0	1
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	4	0	0	2	6
Other stimulants	2	5	0	2	9
Solvents	0	2	0	7	9
Other drugs	4	12	0	0	16
TOTAL	22	140	157	18	337

Percentages

Cannabis	0	24	76	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	100
Cocaine	0	10	20	70	100
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0	100
Heroin	73	0	27	0	100
Methadone	0	100	0	0	100
Other Opiates	14	86	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	100
Barbiturates	0	100	0	0	100
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	100
Amphetamines	67	0	0	33	100
Other stimulants	22	56	0	22	100
Solvents	0	22	0	78	100
Other drugs	25	75	0	0	100
TOTAL	7	42	47	5	100

^(a) 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 ^(a)	Inject	Oral	Smoke	Sniff	TOTAL
Cannabis	0	8	31	0	39
Ecstasy	0	11	0	0	11
Cocaine	0	4	1	11	16
Crack cocaine	0	0	1	0	1
Heroin	8	0	1	0	9
Methadone	0	0	0	0	0
Other Opiates	0	2	0	0	2
Benzodiazepines	0	15	0	0	15
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	3	0	1	4
Other stimulants	0	1	0	1	2
Solvents	0	0	0	4	4
Other drugs	0	4	0	0	4
TOTAL	8	48	34	17	107

Percentages

Cannabis	0	21	79	0	100
Ecstasy	0	100	0	0	100
Cocaine	0	25	6	69	100
Crack cocaine	0	0	100	0	100
Heroin	89	0	11	0	100
Methadone	0	0	0	0	100
Other Opiates	0	100	0	0	100
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	0	100
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	100
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	100
Amphetamines	0	75	0	25	100
Other stimulants	0	50	0	50	100
Solvents	0	0	0	100	100
Other drugs	0	100	0	0	100
TOTAL	7	45	32	16	100

(a) 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 individuals presenting for treatment by main drug of misuse: 2003/04

numbers and percentages

(a) Eastern Board

Main Drug ^(a)	Treated before	Not treated before	Treatment history unknown	TOTAL
Cannabis	35	323	0	358
Ecstasy	13	46	0	59
Cocaine	6	25	0	31
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0
Heroin	52	19	0	71
Methadone	3	1	0	4
Other Opiates	25	22	0	47
Benzodiazepines	10	29	0	39
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	5	0	5
Other stimulants	5	12	0	17
Solvents	4	24	0	28
Other drugs	2	4	0	6
TOTAL	155	510	0	665

Percentages ^(b)

Cannabis	10	90	..	100
Ecstasy	22	78	..	100
Cocaine	19	81	..	100
Crack cocaine	0	0	..	100
Heroin	73	27	..	100
Methadone	75	25	..	100
Other Opiates	53	47	..	100
Benzodiazepines	26	74	..	100
Barbiturates	0	0	..	100
Other hallucinogens	0	0	..	100
Amphetamines	0	100	..	100
Other stimulants	29	71	..	100
Solvents	14	86	..	100
Other drugs	33	67	..	100
TOTAL	23	77	..	100

^(a) 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.

^(b) The percentage of users who have previously been treated has been based on those whose treatment history is known, i.e. excluding those for whom the treatment history was not known.

Table HB4. Treatment history (continued)

(b) Northern Board

Main Drug ^(a)	Treated before	Not treated before	Treatment history unknown	TOTAL
Cannabis	11	41	0	52
Ecstasy	1	3	0	4
Cocaine	1	4	0	5
Crack cocaine	2	0	0	2
Heroin	51	15	0	66
Methadone	1	0	0	1
Other Opiates	8	2	0	10
Benzodiazepines	6	6	0	12
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	2	2	0	4
Other stimulants	1	3	0	4
Solvents	0	3	0	3
Other drugs	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	84	80	0	164

Percentages ^(b)

Cannabis	21	79	..	100
Ecstasy	25	75	..	100
Cocaine	20	80	..	100
Crack cocaine	100	0	..	100
Heroin	77	23	..	100
Methadone	100	0	..	100
Other Opiates	80	20	..	100
Benzodiazepines	50	50	..	100
Barbiturates	0	0	..	100
Other hallucinogens	0	0	..	100
Amphetamines	50	50	..	100
Other stimulants	25	75	..	100
Solvents	0	100	..	100
Other drugs	0	100	..	100
TOTAL	51	49	..	100

^(a) 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.

^(b) The percentage of users who have previously been treated has been based on those whose treatment history is known, i.e. excluding those for whom the treatment history was not known.

Table HB4. Treatment history (continued)

(c) Southern Board

Main Drug ^(a)	Treated before	Not treated before	Treatment history unknown	TOTAL
Cannabis	19	60	0	79
Ecstasy	2	7	0	9
Cocaine	4	2	0	6
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0
Heroin	10	5	0	15
Methadone	1	0	0	1
Other Opiates	4	11	0	15
Benzodiazepines	5	4	0	9
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0
Other stimulants	0	0	0	0
Solvents	0	2	0	2
Other drugs	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	45	91	0	136

Percentages ^(b)

Cannabis	24	76	..	100
Ecstasy	22	78	..	100
Cocaine	67	33	..	100
Crack cocaine	0	0	..	100
Heroin	67	33	..	100
Methadone	100	0	..	100
Other Opiates	27	73	..	100
Benzodiazepines	56	44	..	100
Barbiturates	0	0	..	100
Other hallucinogens	0	0	..	100
Amphetamines	0	0	..	100
Other stimulants	0	0	..	100
Solvents	0	100	..	100
Other drugs	0	0	..	100
TOTAL	33	67	..	100

^(a) 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.

^(b) The percentage of users who have previously been treated has been based on those whose treatment history is known, i.e. excluding those for whom the treatment history was not known.

Table HB4. Treatment history (continued)

(d) Western Board

Main Drug ^(a)	Treated before	Not treated before	Treatment history unknown	TOTAL
Cannabis	44	155	0	199
Ecstasy	9	14	0	23
Cocaine	5	5	0	10
Crack cocaine	0	0	0	0
Heroin	6	5	0	11
Methadone	2	0	0	2
Other Opiates	12	17	0	29
Benzodiazepines	7	15	0	22
Barbiturates	1	0	0	1
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	4	2	0	6
Other stimulants	3	6	0	9
Solvents	2	7	0	9
Other drugs	4	12	0	16
TOTAL	99	238	0	337

Percentages ^(b)

Cannabis	22	78	..	100
Ecstasy	39	61	..	100
Cocaine	50	50	..	100
Crack cocaine	0	0	..	100
Heroin	55	45	..	100
Methadone	100	0	..	100
Other Opiates	41	59	..	100
Benzodiazepines	32	68	..	100
Barbiturates	100	0	..	100
Other hallucinogens	0	0	..	100
Amphetamines	67	33	..	100
Other stimulants	33	67	..	100
Solvents	22	78	..	100
Other drugs	25	75	..	100
TOTAL	29	71	..	100

^(a) 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.

^(b) The percentage of users who have previously been treated has been based on those whose treatment history is known, i.e. excluding those for whom the treatment history was not known.

Table HB4. Treatment history (continued)

(e) Prisons

Main Drug ^(a)	Treated before	Not treated before	Treatment history unknown	TOTAL
Cannabis	10	29	0	39
Ecstasy	4	7	0	11
Cocaine	11	5	0	16
Crack cocaine	0	1	0	1
Heroin	7	2	0	9
Methadone	0	0	0	0
Other Opiates	0	2	0	2
Benzodiazepines	7	8	0	15
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	1	3	0	4
Other stimulants	0	2	0	2
Solvents	0	4	0	4
Other drugs	2	2	0	4
TOTAL	42	65	0	107

Percentages ^(b)

Cannabis	26	74	..	100
Ecstasy	36	64	..	100
Cocaine	69	31	..	100
Crack cocaine	0	100	..	100
Heroin	78	22	..	100
Methadone	0	0	..	100
Other Opiates	0	100	..	100
Benzodiazepines	47	53	..	100
Barbiturates	0	0	..	100
Other hallucinogens	0	0	..	100
Amphetamines	25	75	..	100
Other stimulants	0	100	..	100
Solvents	0	100	..	100
Other drugs	50	50	..	100
TOTAL	39	61	..	100

ANNEX C – COMPARISON TABLES 2002/03 TO 2003/04

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Table T3	Number of individuals presenting for treatment who have ever injected by Health and Social Services Board Area: 2002/03 and 2003/04	60

Table T1. Age at referral and gender of individuals presenting for treatment: 2002/03 and 2003/04

Age group	2002/03			2003/04		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
15 years & under	124	35	159	137	53	190
16-19 years	183	61	244	225	65	290
20-25 years	246	74	320	289	70	359
26-29 years	150	29	179	126	40	166
30-39 years	218	85	303	215	65	280
40 years & over	96	54	150	72	52	124
ALL AGES	1017	338	1355	1064	345	1409

Percentages

15 years & under	12	10	12	13	15	13
16-19 years	18	18	18	21	19	21
20-25 years	24	22	24	27	20	25
26-29 years	15	9	13	12	12	12
30-39 years	21	25	22	20	19	20
40 years & over	9	16	11	7	15	9
ALL AGES	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table T2. Main drug of misuse of individuals presenting for treatment: 2002/03 and 2003/04

Main Drug ^(a)	2002/03	2003/04
Cannabis	617	727
Ecstasy	119	106
Cocaine	63	68
Crack cocaine	4	3
Heroin	215	172
Methadone	3	8
Other Opiates	140	106
Benzodiazepines	88	97
Barbiturates	0	1
Other hallucinogens	0	0
Amphetamines	11	19
Other stimulants	16	32
Solvents	47	46
Other drugs	32	24
TOTAL	1355	1409

Percentages

Cannabis	46	52
Ecstasy	9	8
Cocaine	5	5
Crack cocaine	0	0
Heroin	16	12
Methadone	0	1
Other Opiates	10	8
Benzodiazepines	6	7
Barbiturates	0	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0
Amphetamines	1	1
Other stimulants	1	2
Solvents	3	3
Other drugs	2	2
TOTAL	100	100

^(a) 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 T3. Number of individuals presenting for treatment who have ever injected by Health and Social Services Board Area: 2002/03 and 2003/04

2002/03			2003/04		
HSSB	Persons with known ever injected	Persons injecting history	HSSB	Persons with known ever injected	Persons injecting history
Eastern	80	593	Eastern	97	664
Northern	113	192	Northern	80	164
Southern	16	118	Southern	19	136
Western	61	357	Western	44	337
Prisons	17	88	Prisons	14	107
TOTAL	287	1348	TOTAL	254	1408

Percentages ^(a)

Eastern	13
Northern	59
Southern	14
Western	17
Prisons	19
TOTAL	21

Percentages ^(a)

Eastern	15
Northern	49
Southern	14
Western	13
Prisons	13
TOTAL	18

^(a) The percentage of users who have ever injected has been based on those whose injecting status is known, i.e. excluding those for whom the injecting status was not known.

ANNEX D – THE NORTHERN IRELAND DRUG MISUSE DATABASE

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) was tasked with taking forward a feasibility study that would consider the experience elsewhere (databases already existed in Scotland, Wales and regionally in England), data availability and data quality in Northern Ireland and consider issues of confidentiality. The consultants employed to carry out the study reported that the majority of agencies were supportive of the idea of a drug misuse database and identified twelve agencies (six statutory and six non-statutory) as potential providers.

In response to the report DHSS established a project group to examine the issues involved in the establishment of a drug misuse database, and to make recommendations to the Central Co-ordinating Group for Action Against Drugs (CCGAAD) on the best way to carry forward the establishment of the database. In April 1999, having considered a report from the group, CCGAAD agreed that a database should be created and approved the establishment of a project management group to oversee implementation. More specifically, the role of the project management group was to design a suitable data collection form and detailed guidance notes, and to ensure that adequate training was provided to contributors to the database.

In August 1999, a new Drug Strategy for Northern Ireland was launched. It placed a clear emphasis on the need for good information to support drug policy and practice and recommended that a new programme of information and research should be developed. The Drug Strategy also identified a drug misuse database as one approach to collecting information. Responsibility for developing the Drug Information and Research Strategy, including the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database, was assumed by the Drug Information and Research Unit (DIRU). This unit was established within the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety in April 2000 after the transfer of policy responsibility for drug-related work from the Northern Ireland Office.

The Drug and Alcohol Information and Research Unit (DAIRU) undertakes day-to-day work relating to the implementation, management and development of the database, under the guidance of the project management group, which is chaired by DAIRU. This new unit replaced DIRU and reflects the model for the joint implementation of the Drug and Alcohol Strategies as approved by the Executive in May 2001.

The Drug Misuse Database Project Management Group is comprised of representatives of all agencies that contribute to the database, the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Team within DHSSPS and DAIRU.

The Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database (NI DMD) has been developed along the lines of the regional databases in England. The NI DMD manager is a member of the National Forum for Drug Data. This group includes the database managers from Scotland and Wales, regional database managers from England and representatives from the Home Office and the Department of Health. Following a strategic review of the structure and operation of the regional databases in England and Wales, the National Drugs Treatment Monitoring System

was introduced in April 2001. The new system collects information on clients entering treatment; in addition, further information is collected on each client at the end of each financial year including whether or not they are still in treatment.

The aim of the NI DMD is to enhance knowledge and understanding of the drug problem, to help inform decision-making and to improve the suitability and range of services available. It offers a profile of the misuse of drugs, based on anonymous information about new problem drug users presenting for treatment at a broad range of services. The provision of this information to the database is a voluntary exercise requiring an individual's consent. Where consent is withheld, the individual is asked to allow two pieces of information, age and sex, to be recorded on the form.

Data collection for the NI DMD commenced on 1 April 2000. Services contributing to the database consist mainly of specialist drug services both statutory and non-statutory. Initially, ten agencies (six statutory and four non-statutory) agreed to contribute to the database. At the end of March 2004 there were fifty-five treatment sites contributing to the database. Work will continue to enhance existing coverage and extend the coverage of the database in the future to more treatment agencies.