

DATA CO-ORDINATION OVERVIEW OF DRUG MISUSE 2009/2010



Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive



HSE Service Executive South

Drug Co-ordination Overview of Drug Misuse 2009 & 2010

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INDEX

1 INTRODUCTION2

2 REGIONAL ADDICTION TREATMENT SERVICES5

3 HOSPITAL IN-PATIENT ENQUIRY SYSTEM (H.I.P.E. SCHEME) 2008/200956

4 MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES - PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS/UNITS 2008 & 200969

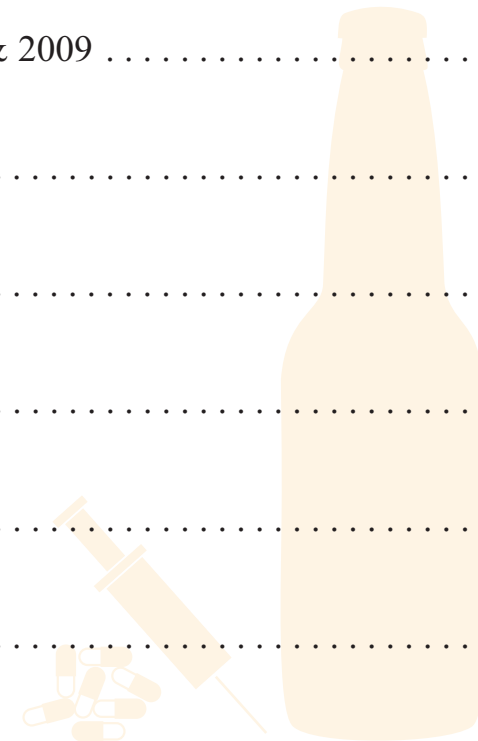
5 PROBATION SERVICE 200977

6 AN GARDA SIOCHÁNA85

7 USEFUL CONTACT88

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS89

9 APPENDICES90



1 INTRODUCTION

This Data Co-ordination Overview is the tenth edition of the report and covers the two year period between 2008 and 2010. The report contains data collected and collated from statutory, voluntary and community addiction services. The report is based upon the analysis of a number of different data systems. These systems include the following:

- National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS)
- Hospital In-patient Enquiry System (HIPE Scheme)
- National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS)
- Probation Service Data Sheets
- An Garda Síochána Data System.

It reports on treated substance misuse in the South East region of Ireland. It contains data pertaining to other problems related to addiction such as gambling and reports on the support contacts that were provided to concerned persons (a person concerned about another's substance misuse).

Section Two presents an overview of the Regional Addiction Treatment Service. The information in this section relates to the returns made by service providers to the Health Research Board on their National Drug Treatment Reporting System. There were a number of changes from previous years in relation to the collection of data for the NDTRS. Data from the Community Based Drug Initiatives, Outreach Workers and Frontline Projects were collated under the NDTRS for the first time in 2009. Prior to this, data from these community-based projects had been reported separately.

In 2010, a number of additional services began reporting to the NDTRS. These include additional counsellors in each of the Substance Misuse Services in the five counties of the South East, two Clinical Liaison Nurses – based in South Tipperary and Waterford and two additional Outreach Workers in Carlow/Kilkenny and Wexford. In addition, new Drug Treatment Clinics were established in Kilkenny and Wexford in 2010.

The report is focused on the individuals that accessed and were treated for substance misuse. In 2009, 421 individuals (13% of total contacts) accessed services but did not engage in treatment for a variety of reasons. In 2010, these accounted for 361 individuals (10% of total contacts). An overview of these cases is provided in Appendix A.

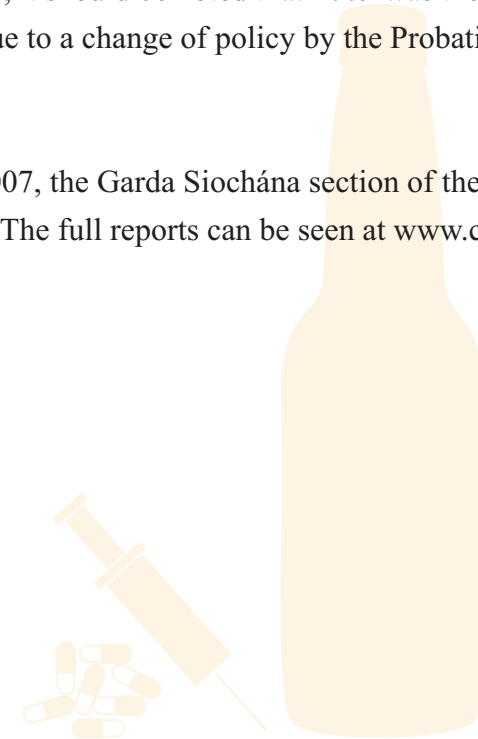
Section 3 provides an overview of activity related to substance misuse from returns made by hospital staff to the Hospital In-patient Enquiry System (HIPE).

Section 4 presents an overview of the data relating to substance misuse in the South East from the National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS). This data is collated by the Mental Health Research Unit of the Health Research Board.

Section 5 presents an overview of data collated from the South East Probation Service. However, it should be noted that 2009 was the last year data was received/collected in co-operation with the Probation Services in the South East due to a change of policy by the Probation Services in the Region.

Section 6 provides an overview of drug related data from An Garda Siochána statistics. Since 2007, the Garda Siochána section of the report is taken from Garda Recorded Crime Statistics, published by the Central Statistics Office. The full reports can be seen at www.cso.ie.

Section 7 details useful contact details for research purposes.



1.1 Definitions for Reporting Purposes

- Continuous Care Clients:** Clients who continued their treatment from one year to the next without any break in their care.
- New Referrals Treated:** Clients who were new to a service and commenced treatment in reporting year.
- New Referrals Assessed:** Clients who were new to a service, were assessed for treatment but who did not commence treatment for whatever reason in reporting year.
- Concerned Persons:** A person concerned about another's substance misuse, gambling or other problem and who received a one-to-one intervention.
- All Clients/Contacts:** Refers to clients assessed and/or treated by services in South East regardless of their address.
- South East Clients/Contacts:** Refers to clients assessed and/or treated with addresses in the South East.

2 REGIONAL ADDICTION TREATMENT SERVICES

2.1 Data Source

The data provided in this section of the Report forms part of the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS).

The National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS) was established by the Health Research Board in 1990 in the Greater Dublin Area and was extended in 1995 to cover all areas of the country. It was initially developed as part of a European Pompidou Group hence the NDTRS forms are sometimes referred to as the Pompidou forms. The data fields within the reporting system have been refined in accordance with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction Treatment Demand Indicator Protocol.

Information on the NDTRS is collected and collated from a form supplied by the Drug and Alcohol Unit of the Health Research Board. The forms are used to collate and analyse data in relation to treated drug and alcohol use. The Health Research Board defines treatment broadly in this context as “any activity which aims to ameliorate the psychological, medical or social state of individuals who seek help for their substance misuse problems”.

The treatment options which are included in the returns include the following: medication (detoxification, methadone reduction, substitution programmes and psychiatric treatment), brief intervention, counselling, group therapy, family therapy, psychotherapy, complementary therapy and life-skills training.

The treatment sites that returned the data to the NDTRS were both residential and community based.

One form is completed for every treatment episode (including assessments only) of a client between 1st January and 31st December each year. There are some additional points to note about the data:

- Information in this section refers to data collected/collated for the NDTRS for the years 2009 and 2010.
- The data is based on those presenting to the various statutory, voluntary and community services in the Region and is representative of the reported cases of treated substance misuse rather than being representative of the actual prevalence of general drug or alcohol use in the region.
- The data presented is based on information supplied by the various services and is only as accurate as the data provided.
- The data in this section is based on individuals not treatment episodes. Although the individual has been cross-checked using the referring centre, date of birth and gender there may be some degree of over counting due to the absence of a unique identifier.

2.2 Reporting Centres

Below is a breakdown of the centres within the South East that provided data using the NDTRS in 2009 and 2010. In the case of the table, the numbers entered are based on the county in which the service is based, as opposed to the client's county of residence.

	Carlow		Kilkenny		Tipperary South		Waterford		Wexford		Total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
HSE Community Mental Health Services	50	44	157	144	150	185	168	179	120	154	645	706
HSE Substance Misuse Team	45	74	93	125	134	178	48	136	175	183	495	696
HSE Drug Treatment Clinics	38	62		5			27	26			65	93
¹ HSE Liaison Officer Waterford Regional							438	256			438	256
² HSE Acute Hospital Services Mental Health	3	2							16	1	19	3
HSE Alcohol Detoxification Services									*24	*9	24	9
Outreach Workers	11	15	5	12	92	89	38	52	63	82	209	250
Saor Programme							22	22			22	22
The Cornmarket Project									235	250	235	250
St. Francis Farm (Merchants Quay) (National)	67	63									67	63
Aislinn Adolescent Addiction Treatment Service (National)			125	133							125	133
Aiseiri Residential (National)					279	240			250	242	529	482
Aiseiri Outpatient Programme									43	35	43	35
Ceim Eile (Aiseiri Service) (National)							29	29			29	29
Community Based Drug Initiatives	101	114	19	24	97	84	76	122	41	53	334	397
Frontline Projects							60	82			60	82
HSE Alcohol/Drug Education & Awareness Programme (Courts)								12			0	12
Total	315	374	399	443	752	776	906	916	967	1009	3339	3518

Table 1: Client Contacts by County of Service in 2009 and 2010

*13 of these clients had shared care i.e. they received a counselling intervention and alcohol detoxification in 2009 and 4 were shared care in 2010.

¹Number halved between 2009 and 2010, post vacant for third of year due to illness.

²Refers to a counsellor treating a client in an acute setting and in the case of St. Senan's Hospital, it also includes their reporting to the NDTRS which they did in 2009 and not in 2010.

The following figure is an illustration of the client contacts provided by each service in 2009 and 2010.

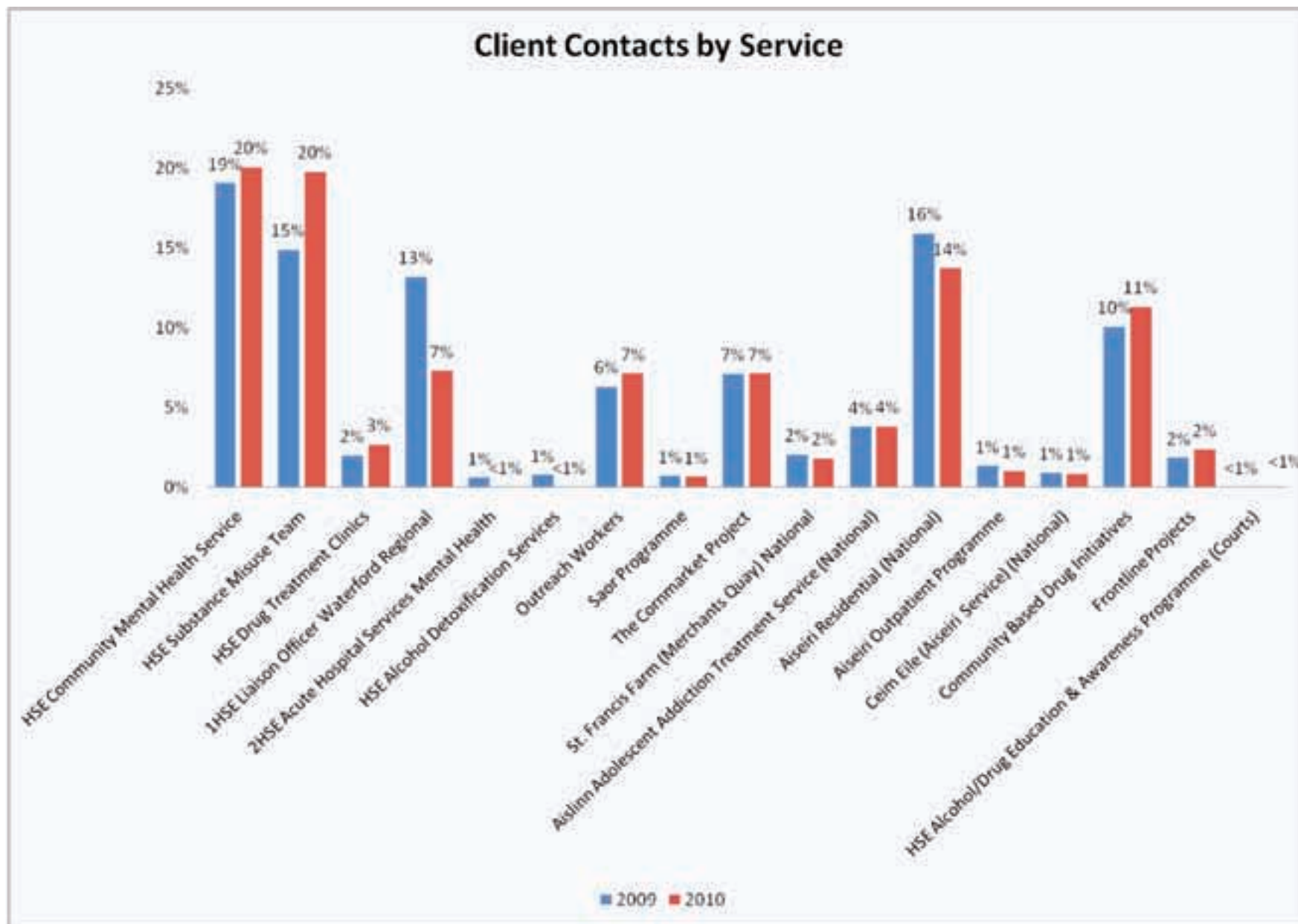


Figure 1: Client Contacts by Service in 2009 and 2010



The majority of services saw an increase in the number of individuals treated between 2009 and 2010. These services include: HSE Community Mental Health Services, HSE Substance Misuse Team, HSE Drug Treatment Clinic, Outreach Workers, the Cornmarket Project, Aislinn Adolescent Residential service, Frontline Projects. The HSE Alcohol/Drugs Education and Awareness Programme (Courts) in Waterford was new in 2010.

Two services maintained the same level of service for 2009 through to 2010. These were Ceim Eile residential aftercare service and the Saor Rehabilitation Project. These services have limited spaces available to them.

The number of individuals supported through the Liaison Officer in Waterford Regional Hospital decreased significantly during this period. However, this was due to the officer being on sick leave for a substantial period of 2010. Other services that showed a reduction in numbers from 2009 to 2010 included the HSE Acute Hospital Services Mental Health in Carlow and Wexford, the HSE Alcohol Detoxification Services, St Francis Farm residential service, Aiseiri Residential and Out-patient services.

The following figure is an illustration of the client contacts by county of service. It is followed by illustrations of the services provided in each of the individual counties in the South East.

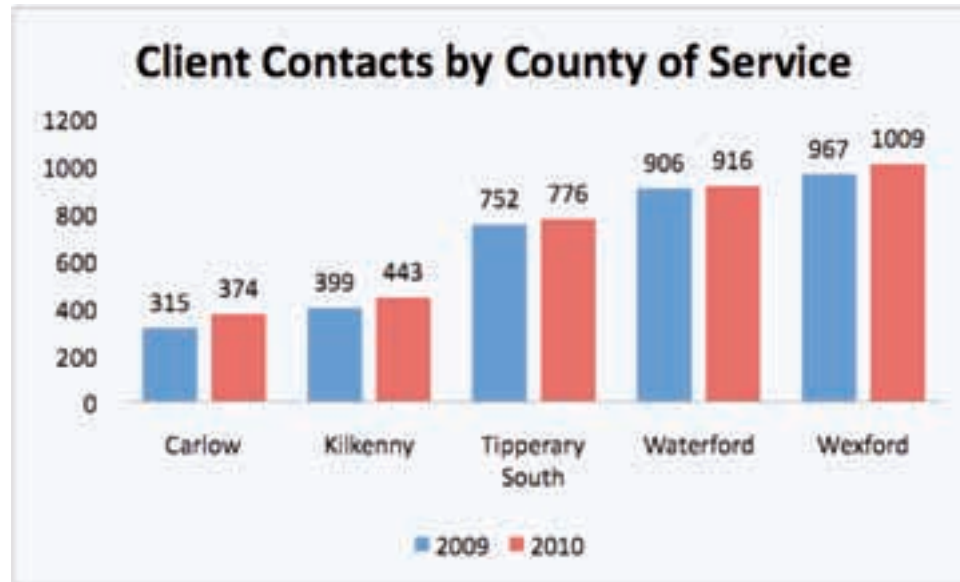


Figure 2: Client Contacts by County of Service in 2009 and 2010

There was an increase of 5% in the total number of individuals treated in the South East between 2009 and 2010. This was driven by an increase in all counties, but the significant increases were in Carlow (18%) and Kilkenny (15%). In both counties there was a significant increase in the number of individuals treated by the HSE Substance Misuse Team and in Carlow there was also a significant increase in the number of clients treated by the HSE Drug Treatment Clinics.

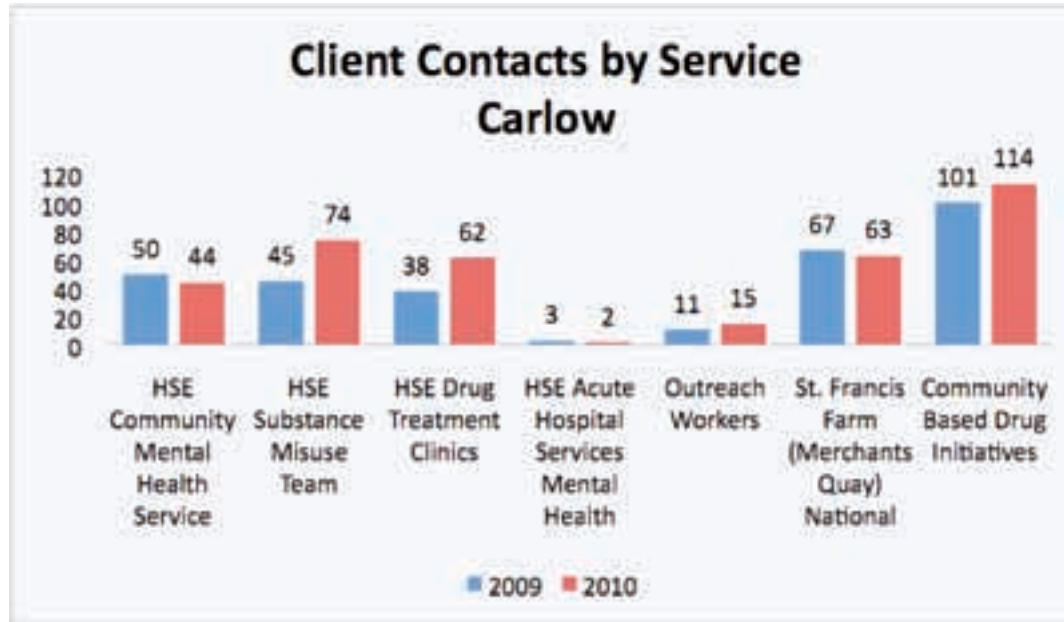
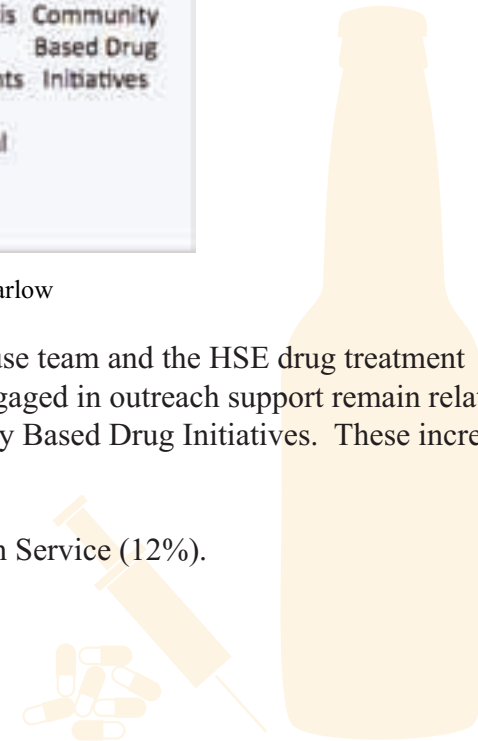


Figure 3: Client Contacts by Service in 2009 and 2010 in County Carlow

In Carlow there was an increase in the number of individuals treated by the HSE Substance Misuse team and the HSE drug treatment clinics of approximately 64% each. Carlow has only a half outreach post and so the numbers engaged in outreach support remain relatively low. There was a smaller increase of 13% in the number of individuals treated by the Community Based Drug Initiatives. These increases are likely to be due to additional staffing resources which were provided in 2010.

There was a decrease in the number of individuals treated by the HSE Community Mental Health Service (12%).



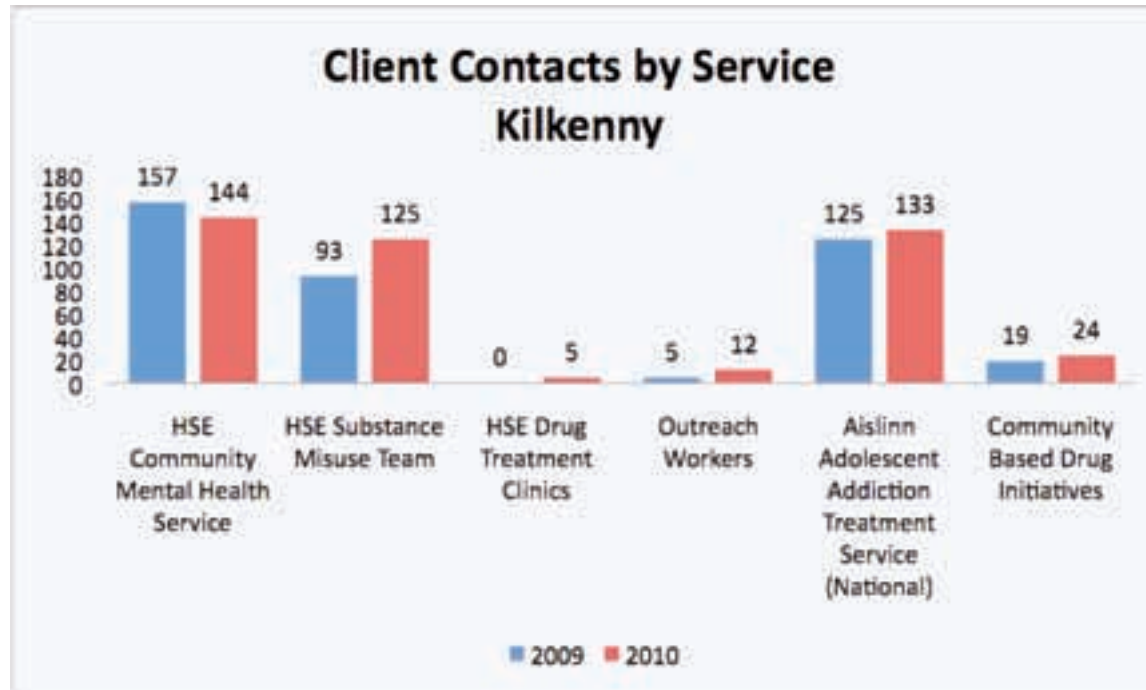


Figure 4: Client Contacts by Service in 2009 and 2010 in County Kilkenny

The only significant change from 2009 to 2010 in Kilkenny was an increase in the number of individuals who received treatment by the HSE Substance Misuse Team (34%). The number of treatment episodes by Outreach Workers also increased but on a much smaller volume from 5 to 12 individuals. Similar to Carlow, Kilkenny has a half outreach post in place.

There was a decrease in the number of individuals treated by the HSE Community Mental Health Service between 2009 and 2010 of 8%.

The Drug Treatment Centre commenced in 2010 and therefore has zero contacts for 2009.

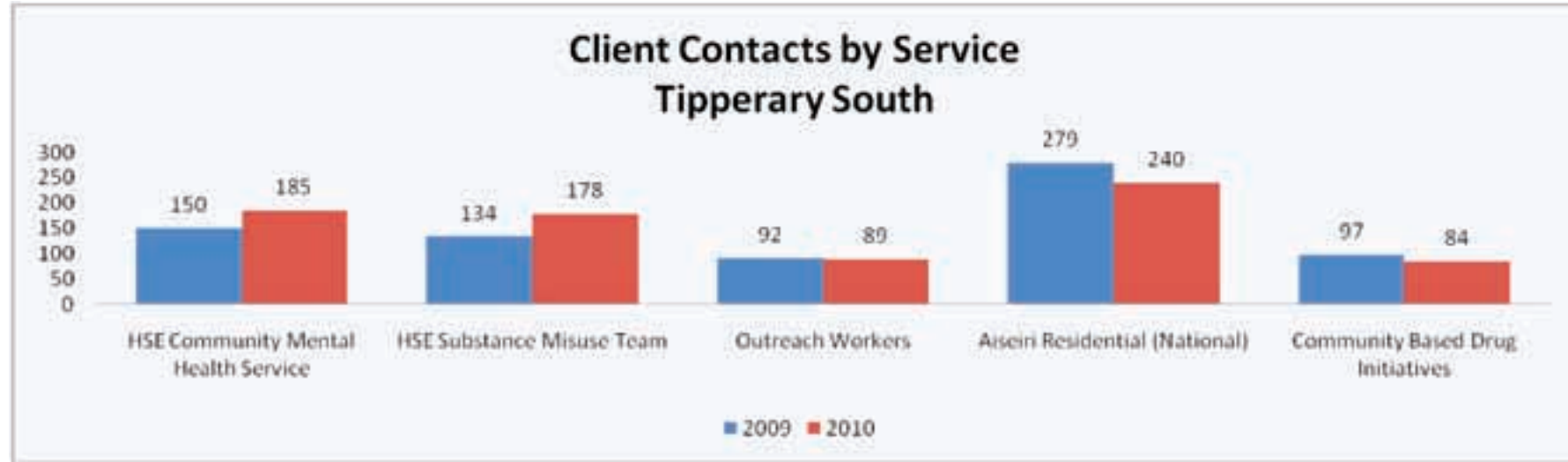


Figure 5: Client Contacts by Service in 2009 and 2010 in Tipperary South

In Tipperary there was an increase in the number of individuals treated by the HSE Community Mental Health Service (23%) and the HSE Substance Misuse Team (33%). There was, however, a decrease in the Aiseiri Residential treatment service (14%) and the Community Based Drug Initiatives (13%).

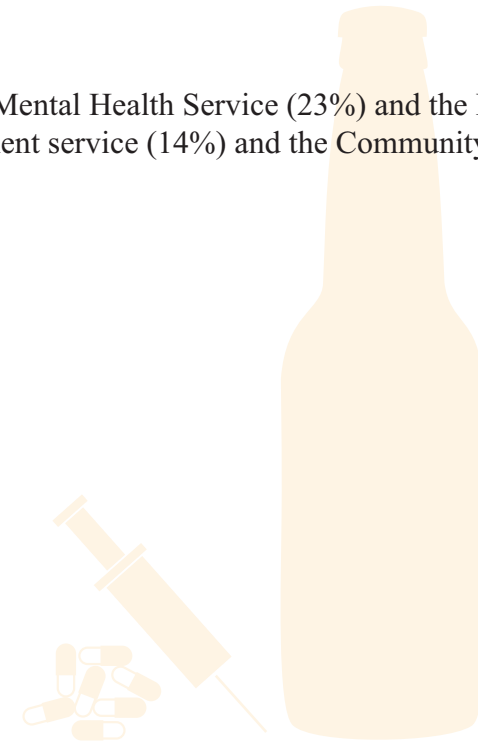




Figure 6: Client Contacts by Service in 2009 and 2010 in Waterford

There was a significant increase in the number of individuals treated by the HSE Substance Misuse Team (183%). There was also an increase by the Community Based Drug Initiatives (61%) and albeit on smaller volumes by the Outreach Worker (37%) and Frontline Projects (37%).

There was a significant decrease in the number of treated individuals by the HSE Liaison Officer in Waterford Regional Hospital (42%). However, this was due to the post being vacant for a third of the year through illness. The HSE Alcohol/Drug Education and Awareness Programme (Courts) commenced in 2010 and therefore has no contacts for 2009.

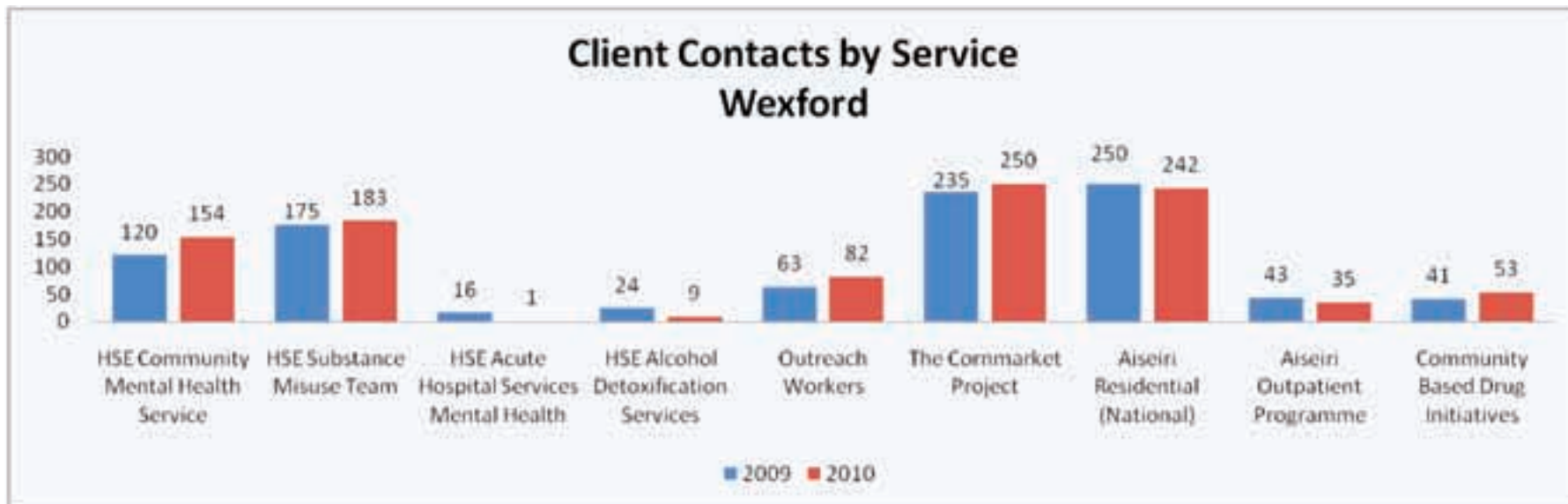
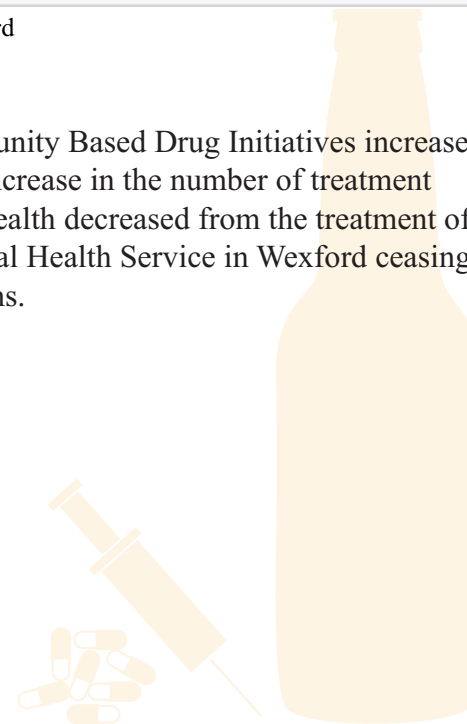


Figure 7: Client Contacts by Service in 2009 and 2010 in Wexford

The number of treatment episodes in the HSE Community Mental Health Service and the Community Based Drug Initiatives increased by 28% and 29% respectively. The Outreach Workers increased by 30%. There was also a slight increase in the number of treatment interventions undertaken by the Cornmarket Project. The HSE Acute Hospital Service Mental Health decreased from the treatment of 16 individuals in 2009 to the treatment of 1 in 2010. However this was partly due to the Acute Mental Health Service in Wexford ceasing to report to the NDTRS in early 2010 as a result of the pending closure of the hospital for admissions.



2.3 Number of Treatment Episodes

Excluding the forms received for more than one treatment episode per service or where it was known that a client had been treated at more than one centre during the year, there were 3,339 individuals that accessed the services in 2009 and 3,518 in 2010.

These figures are broken down as follows:

	2009	2010
Continuous care clients	400	486
New referrals treated once during year	2,397	2,547
New referrals treated twice during the year	110	112
New referrals treated more than twice during year	11	12
New referrals assessed only	421	361
Total	3339	3518

Table 2: Number of treatments of Clients in 2009 and 2010

New referrals include referrals which were new to the services that year but may have been previously treated by the services at some time in their past.

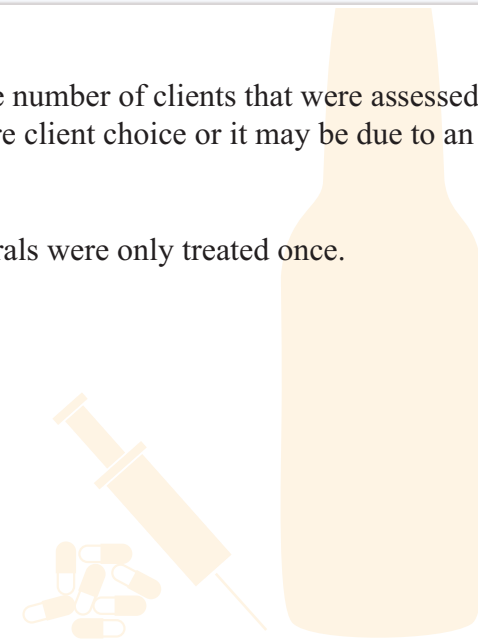
The following figure illustrates the percentage of clients who were treated continuously, once, twice and more than twice during the year in 2009 and 2010.



Figure 8: Client Treatment Frequency in 2009 and 2010

There was an increase in clients attending services between 2009 and 2010 and a reduction in the number of clients that were assessed only. This may be as a result of the increased resources in 2010, a wider variety of services giving more client choice or it may be due to an actual increase in the number of people attending services.

Less than 1% of new referrals were treated more than twice. In both years, 72% of all new referrals were only treated once.



2.4 Assessments

In some cases, individuals were assessed for a treatment intervention but did not go on to engage with the service. The following figure provides an overview of the reasons why assessed only clients did not engage in treatment.

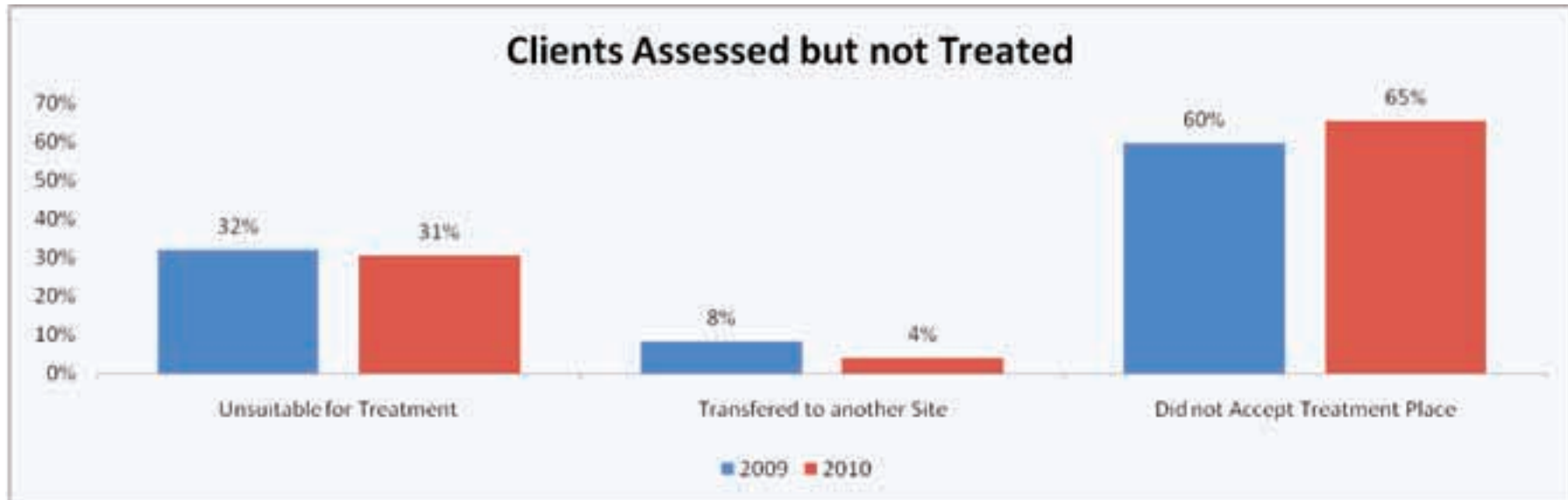


Figure 9: Reasons why Assessed Only Clients did not engage in Treatment

As can be seen from the figure, the main reason that a client did not enter treatment was due to the client not accepting an offer of treatment 60% (251) and 65% (236), respectively for 2009 and 2010. In 2009, 32% (135) clients were deemed unsuitable for treatment and this figure was 30% (110) in 2010.

Some of the reasons why a client may be deemed unsuitable for treatment within a particular setting are that the client has a co-morbid problem with their mental health issue being of primary concern or where the client does not consider that they have an issue with substance misuse. This may happen particularly where someone other than the client makes the referral to the service and the client themselves do not feel that they have an addiction. A minority of assessed only clients were transferred to another centre for treatment.

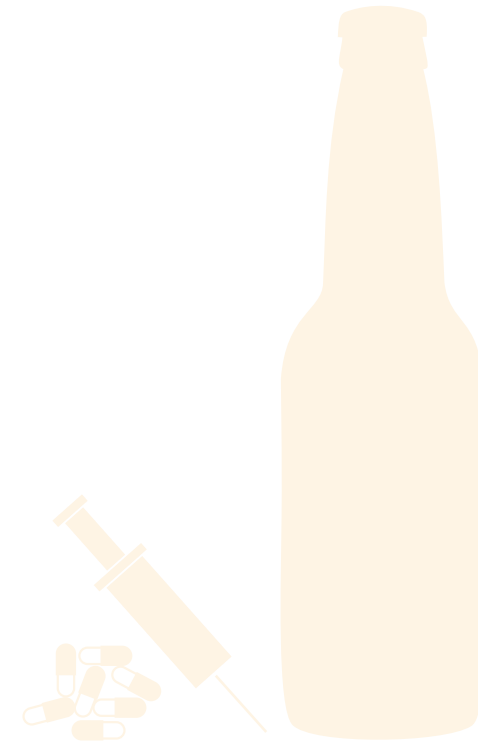
Average Time between Assessment and Treatment

The following table is a summary of the average time taken between assessment and treatment.

	2009	2010
H.S.E. Services	3.1 days	0.5 days
Voluntary Residential Services	24 days	15 days
Community Services	0.5 days	0.8 days
Drug Treatment Clinics	60 days	49 days

Table 3: Average Time Between Assessment and Treatment in 2009 and 2010

The average time between assessment and treatment fell significantly between the two years for the majority of services with the exception of the community services, which although remaining accessible, showed a very slight increase. One of the reasons for the reduction in waiting time during this period was the additional staffing resources and the commencement of new treatment centres in Kilkenny and Wexford.



2.5 County of Residence

The following sections of the report are based on the clients/contacts county of residence and not where the reporting services are based.

The following tables are the numbers of clients assessed only and assessed and treated in 2009 and 2010 by the clients' county of residence.

County	Assessed	2009	
		Treated	Total
Carlow	20	255	275
Kilkenny	21	355	376
South Tipperary	43	499	542
Waterford	39	770	809
Wexford	108	730	838
South East	231	2609	2840
National	185	302	487
Outside Ireland	2	7	9
Not Known	3	0	3
Total	421	2918	3339

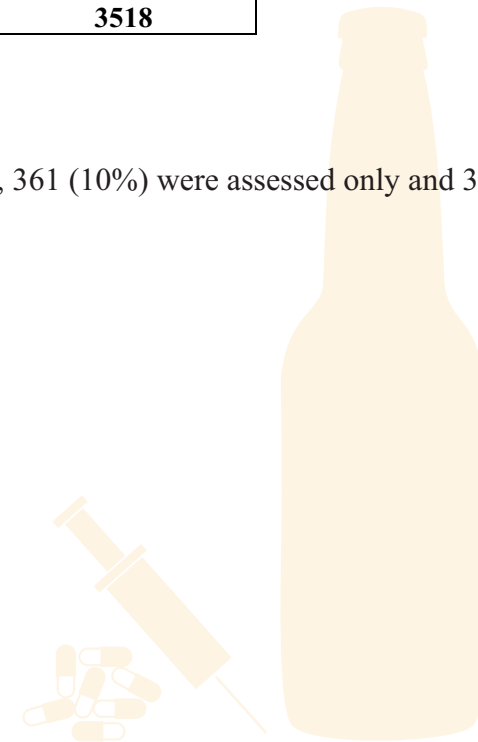
Table 4: Clients using Services in 2009 by County of Residence

As shown in the table above, a total of 3,339 individuals accessed the services in 2009. Of these, 421 (13%) were assessed only and 2,918 (87%) were assessed and received a treatment intervention.

County	Assessed	2010	
		Treated	Total
Carlow	15	331	346
Kilkenny	13	376	389
South Tipperary	23	569	592
Waterford	41	836	877
Wexford	107	752	859
South East	199	2864	3063
National	159	288	447
Outside Ireland	0	5	5
Not Known	3	0	3
Total	361	3157	3518

Table 5: Clients using Services in 2010 by County of Residence

As shown in the table above, a total of 3,518 individuals accessed the services in 2010. Of these, 361 (10%) were assessed only and 3,157 (90%) were assessed and received a treatment intervention.



The following figure is a comparison of the numbers of clients treated by services in the South East by client's County of Residence in 2009 and 2010.

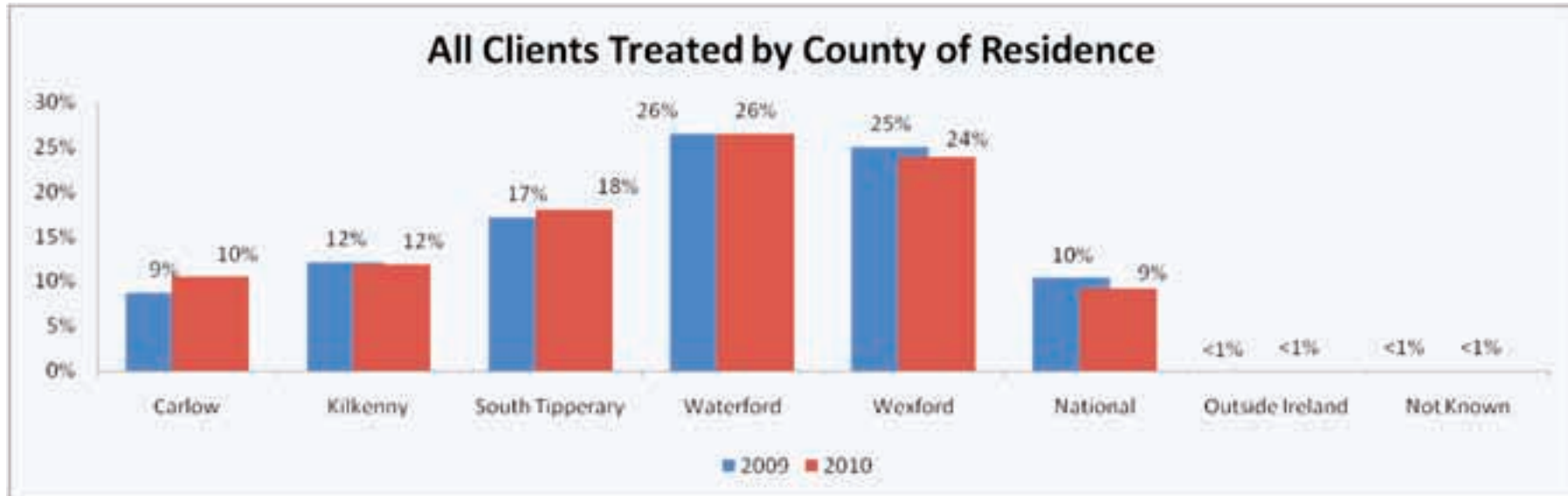


Figure 10: Geographical Distribution of Treated Clients

There is a 5% increase in the number of treated individuals attending services, both from the South East and outside of the South East, between 2009 and 2010. This increase in treated clients may be as a result of there being more treatment options available for clients or due to the increase in resources that has reduced waiting times between assessment and treatment. There was no significant difference in the percentage distribution of clients across the counties in which they reside between 2009 and 2010.

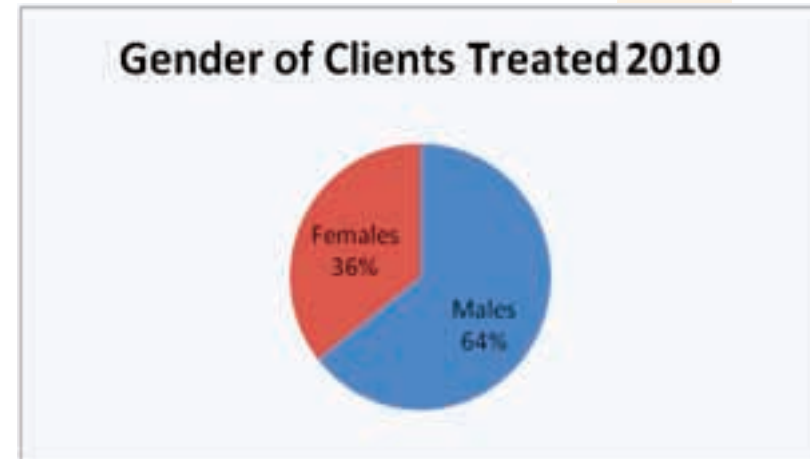
As one would expect, the majority of clients were based in the South East. The majority of assessed only clients for both years were those with an address outside of the South East but within Ireland (national), followed by those with an address in Wexford. The majority of treated clients were those with an address in Waterford, followed by those with an address in Wexford, which was the same for both years.

2.6 Gender

The following table is a summary of the numbers of treated males and females attending services in the South East by their county of residence. There was a relative increase of 3% in the number of females treated in 2010 over 2009.

	Males		Females	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Carlow	185	251	70	80
Kilkenny	226	231	129	145
South Tipperary	319	354	180	215
Waterford	537	544	233	292
Wexford	464	456	266	296
South East	1731	1836	878	1028
National	234	193	68	95
Outside Ireland	4	4	3	1
Total	1969	2033	949	1124

Table 6: Treated Clients by Gender in 2009 and 2010



Figures 11 & 12: Gender of Treated Clients in 2009 and 2010

The following figure is an illustration of the numbers of male clients treated in 2009 and 2010.

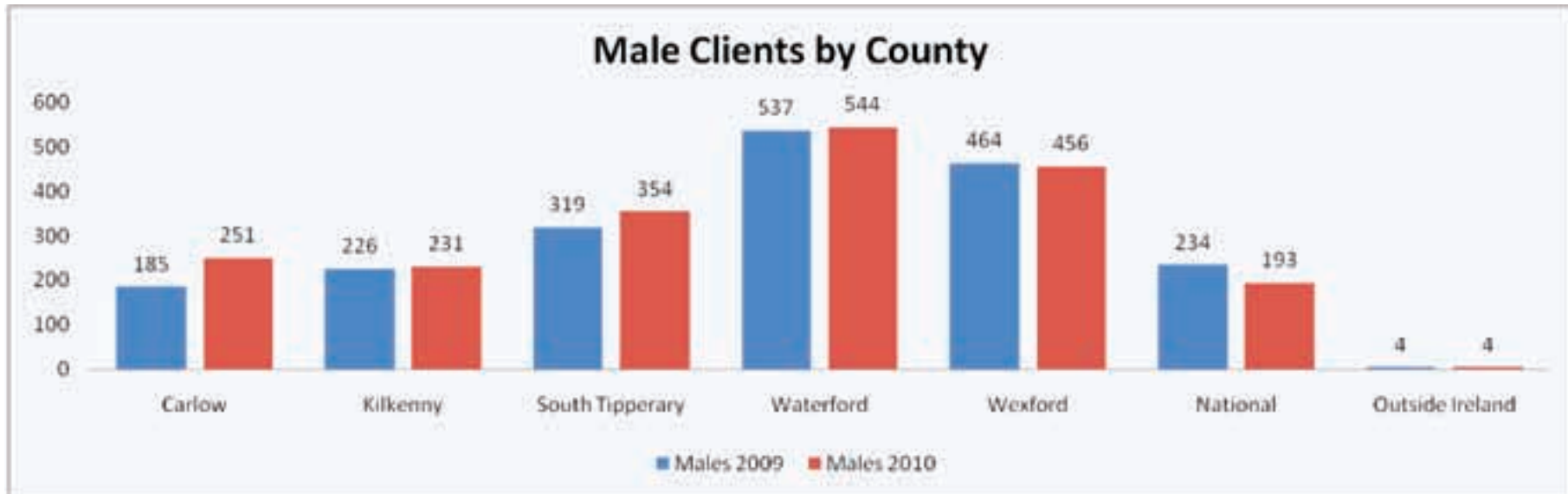


Figure 13: Male Treated Clients by County in 2009 and 2010

Overall 64 additional males attended the services in the South East between 2009 and 2010, an increase of 3%. Males with an address in the South East showed an increase of 105 (6%). The only significant changes were an increase of 67 males (36%) with a Carlow address and a decrease of 41 males (18%) from counties outside the South East. The majority of males had a Waterford address, followed closely by Wexford.

The following figure is an illustration of the numbers of female clients treated in 2009 and 2010.

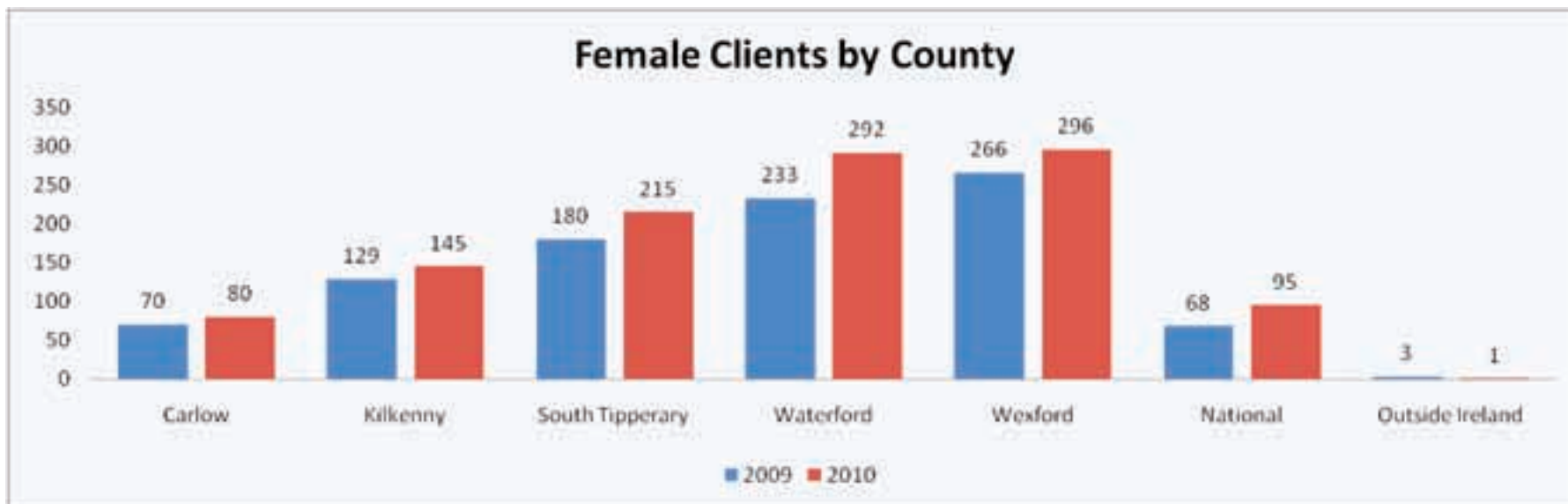
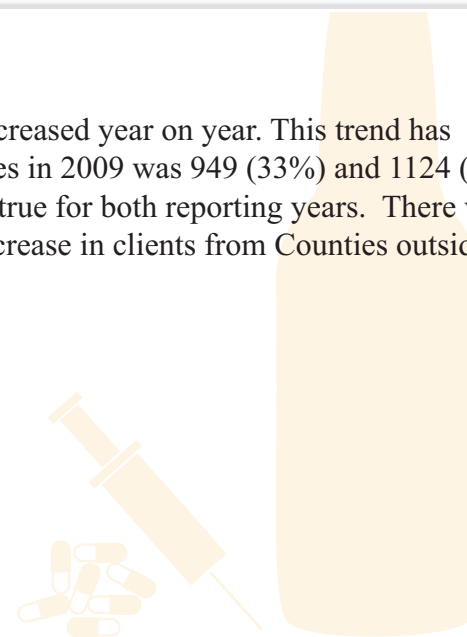


Figure 14: Female Treated Clients by County in 2009 and 2010

Since the first report was published in 2000 the number of females attending the services have increased year on year. This trend has continued in the reporting years 2009 and 2010. The number of females who attended the services in 2009 was 949 (33%) and 1124 (36%) in 2010. The majority of females had a Wexford address, followed closely by Waterford. This is true for both reporting years. There was an increase in the female attendance across all counties between the two years with the largest increase in clients from Counties outside the South East (40%), Waterford (25%) followed by South Tipperary (19%).

The overall increase in the numbers of females from 2009 to 2010 was 18%.



2.7 Age Profile

The following table and figure provide an overview of the age profile of treated clients attending services in the South East in 2009 by their county of residence.

	Carlow	Kilkenny	South Tipperary	Waterford	Wexford	National	Outside Ireland	South East	Total
< 15 years	3	10	13	10	15	1	0	51	52
15-19 years	50	50	85	111	74	77	1	370	448
20-24 years	37	63	85	116	103	37	0	404	441
25-29 years	34	34	71	126	96	40	1	361	402
30-34 years	49	37	59	83	96	36	1	324	361
35-39 years	23	37	49	78	93	30	1	280	311
40-44 years	18	31	44	53	80	25	1	226	252
45-49 years	15	27	42	50	71	20	2	205	227
50-54 years	14	29	21	44	31	15	0	139	154
55-59 years	6	16	13	34	30	14	0	99	113
60-64 years	4	9	8	28	20	4	0	69	73
> 64 years	2	11	9	33	15	3	0	70	73
Not known	0	1	0	4	6	0	0	11	11
Total	255	355	499	770	730	302	7	2609	2918

Table 7: Age Profile of Treated Clients in 2009

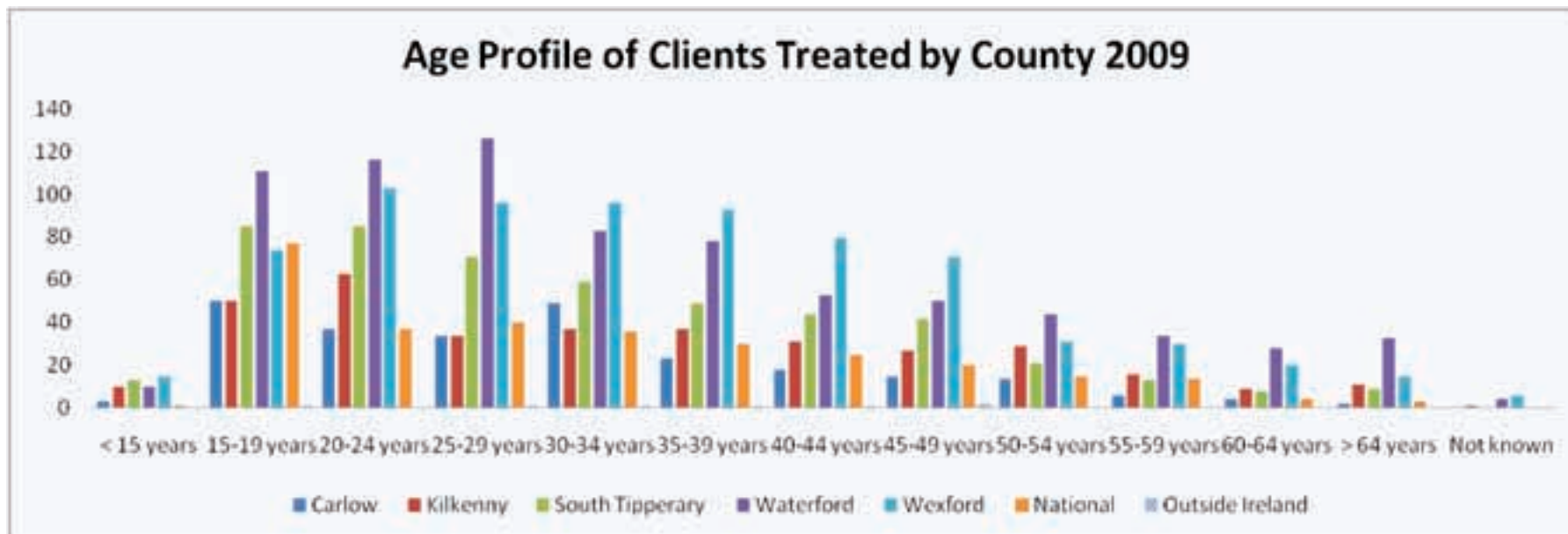
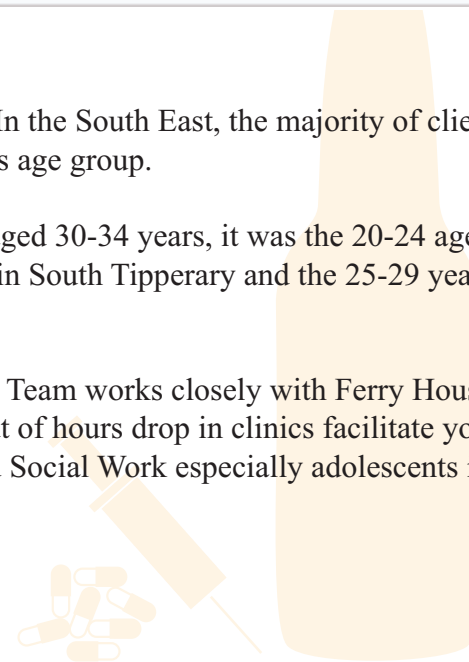


Figure 15: Age Profile of Treated Clients by County in 2009

The majority of treated clients were in the 15-19 years, 20-24 years and 25-29 years age groups. In the South East, the majority of clients were in the 20-24 age group, followed by those in the 25-29 years age group and then 15-19 years age group.

Across the counties, the majority age group varies – the majority of treated Carlow clients were aged 30-34 years, it was the 20-24 age group in Kilkenny and Wexford, 15-19 years and 20-24 years both had the same highest number in South Tipperary and the 25-29 years was the largest group in Waterford.

Some reasons for the younger age profile in South Tipperary would be that the Substance Misuse Team works closely with Ferry House, a residential centre for young adolescent males and takes regular referrals for counselling. Their out of hours drop in clinics facilitate young people and their parents. They also take referrals regularly from Child Psychology, Probation and Social Work especially adolescents in Foster Care.



The following table and figure are an age profile of treated clients attending services in the South East in 2010 by their county of residence.

	Carlow	Kilkenny	South Tipperary	Waterford	Wexford	National	Outside Ireland	South East	Total
< 15 years	3	7	13	5	8	1	0	36	37
15-19 years	51	47	96	89	79	66	0	362	428
20-24 years	48	82	91	160	124	41	1	505	547
25-29 years	60	36	90	115	94	29	0	395	424
30-34 years	47	47	60	98	104	40	2	356	398
35-39 years	33	34	42	95	87	31	0	291	322
40-44 years	29	35	48	61	72	21	0	245	266
45-49 years	24	24	45	66	78	22	0	237	259
50-54 years	17	31	33	41	51	12	0	173	185
55-59 years	11	12	18	38	23	10	2	102	114
60-64 years	6	8	20	30	17	7	0	81	88
> 64 years	2	11	13	29	14	8	0	69	77
Not known	0	2	0	9	1	0	0	12	12
Total	331	376	569	836	752	288	5	2864	3157

Table 8: Age Profile of Treated Clients in 2010

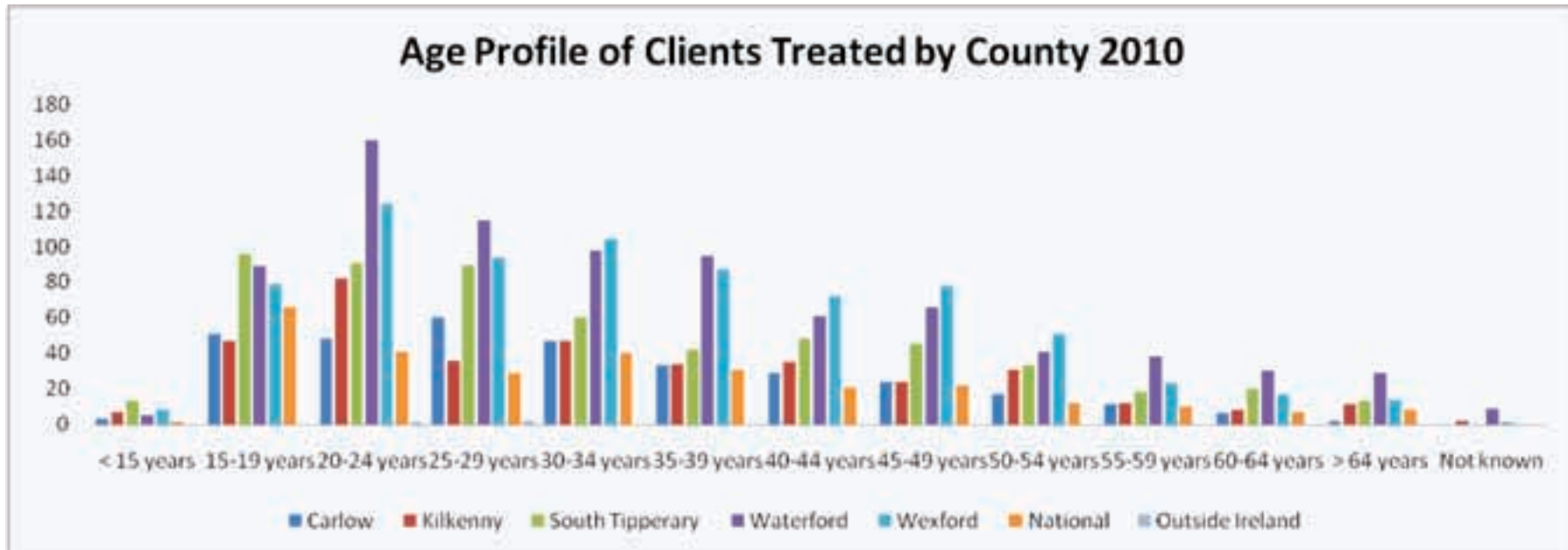


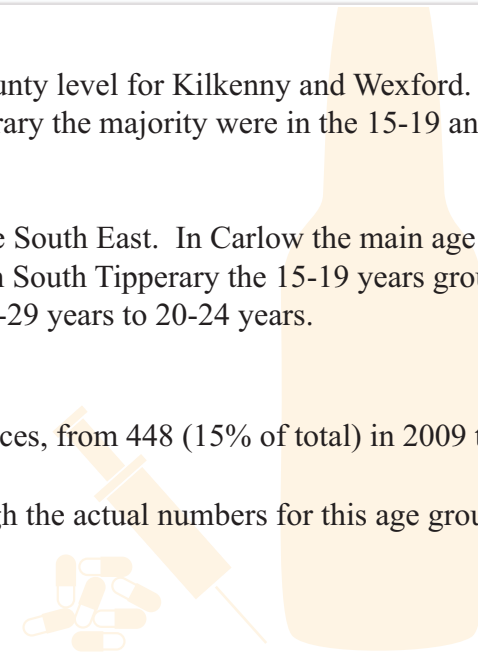
Figure 16: Age Profile of Treated Clients by County in 2010

In 2010 the majority of treated clients were in the 20-24 year age group. This was also true at county level for Kilkenny and Wexford. In Carlow and Waterford the majority of clients were in the 25-29 years age group. In South Tipperary the majority were in the 15-19 and 20-24 years age groups for the same reasons as in 2009.

There was no change in the majority age groups being 20-24 years between 2009 and 2010 in the South East. In Carlow the main age groups increased to 25-29 years. The main age groups did not change in Kilkenny or Wexford. In South Tipperary the 15-19 years group increase slightly above the 20-24 years group. The majority age band fell for Waterford from 25-29 years to 20-24 years.

Looking at the three main age groups in the South East between 2009 and 2010 there was

- a decrease in the number and percentage rate of 15-19 year olds attending treatment services, from 448 (15% of total) in 2009 to 428 (14% of total) in 2010
- no change in the percentage rate of 25-29 year olds, at 14% in both 2009 and 2010, though the actual numbers for this age group increased, from 402 to 426
- an increase in the numbers in the 20-24 age bracket, from 442 (15%) to 547 (19%).



The following figure is a comparison of the age profile of all clients treated by services in the South East in 2009 and 2010.

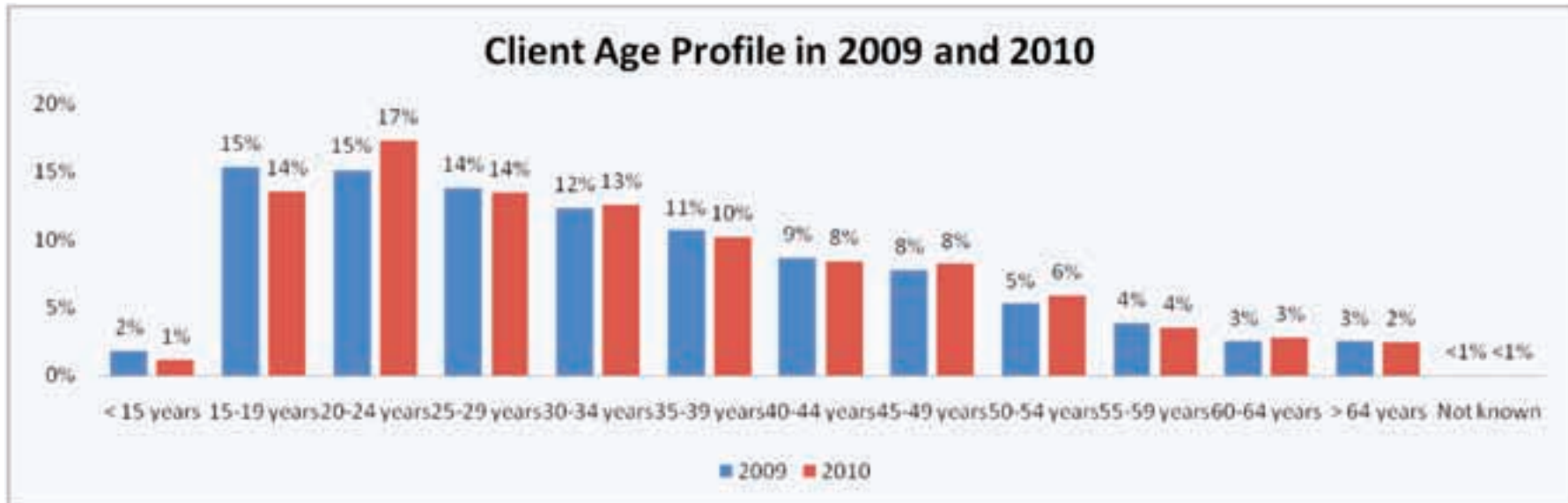


Figure 17: Age Profile of Treated Clients in 2009 and 2010

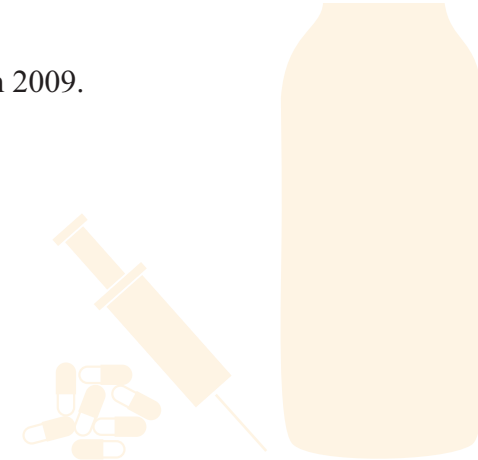
2.8 Source of Referral

The following tables and figure illustrate the different sources of referrals in 2009 and 2010. The first table is the 2009 data by clients' county of residence and the second is the corresponding 2010 data. The figure is then a comparison of the data between the two years.

	Carlow	Kilkenny	Tipperary South	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside Ireland	Total
Self	69	155	198	120	260	802	84	1	887
Family	28	32	57	39	48	204	63	1	268
Friends	2	3	9	7	13	34	25	1	60
Other drug treatment centres	6	13	42	47	19	127	46	0	173
GP	27	23	47	22	49	168	6	0	174
Acute hospital services exc A&E	5	8	9	72	23	117	4	0	121
Social/Community Services	9	24	22	31	30	116	16	0	132
Court/Probation Police	27	25	27	59	101	239	25	0	264
Outreach Worker	14	3	6	20	32	75	3	0	78
School	5	3	4	12	9	33	0	0	33
Prison	0	0		0	1	1	2	0	3
Employer	0	0	4	2	2	8	10	0	18
Mental health liaison nurse at A&E	2	0	10	20	8	40	0	0	40
A&E Other	3	28	15	264	38	348	15	4	367
Mental health facility inc psychiatrist	57	38	49	53	94	291	2	0	293
Not Known	1	0	0	1	3	5	1	0	6
Other	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Total	255	355	499	770	730	2609	302	7	2918

Table 9: Source of Referrals for Treated Clients in 2009

As shown in the table above, self referral (30%) was the highest referral route into the services in 2009.



	Carlow	Kilkenny	Tipperary South	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Total
Self	101	186	218	189	254	948	72	1022
Family	27	30	52	55	42	206	73	280
Friends	5	5	13	10	11	44	24	69
Other drug treatment centres	19	13	39	45	41	157	47	204
GP	62	34	59	45	41	241	5	246
Acute hospital services exc A&E	2	11	15	59	16	103	1	104
Social/Community Services	14	27	38	73	39	191	21	212
Court/Probation/Police	26	16	30	90	121	283	23	306
Outreach Worker	12	7	7	40	17	83	1	84
School	4	5	1	0	17	27	0	27
Prison	1	1	0	0	1	3	2	5
Employer	1	0	1	1	1	4	10	14
Mental health liaison nurse at A&E	5	2	9	22	20	58	1	59
A&E Other	3	13	12	138	16	182	7	190
Mental health facility inc psychiatrist	49	25	73	69	112	328	1	329
Not Known	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	4
Other	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2
Total	331	376	569	836	752	2864	288	3157

Table 10: Source of Referrals for Treated Clients in 2010

Self referral remained the most significant source of referrals at 32% of all referrals.

In addition to the sources in the figure there were referrals which were less than 1% of total referrals from

- Schools
- Prisons
- Employers
- Unknown.

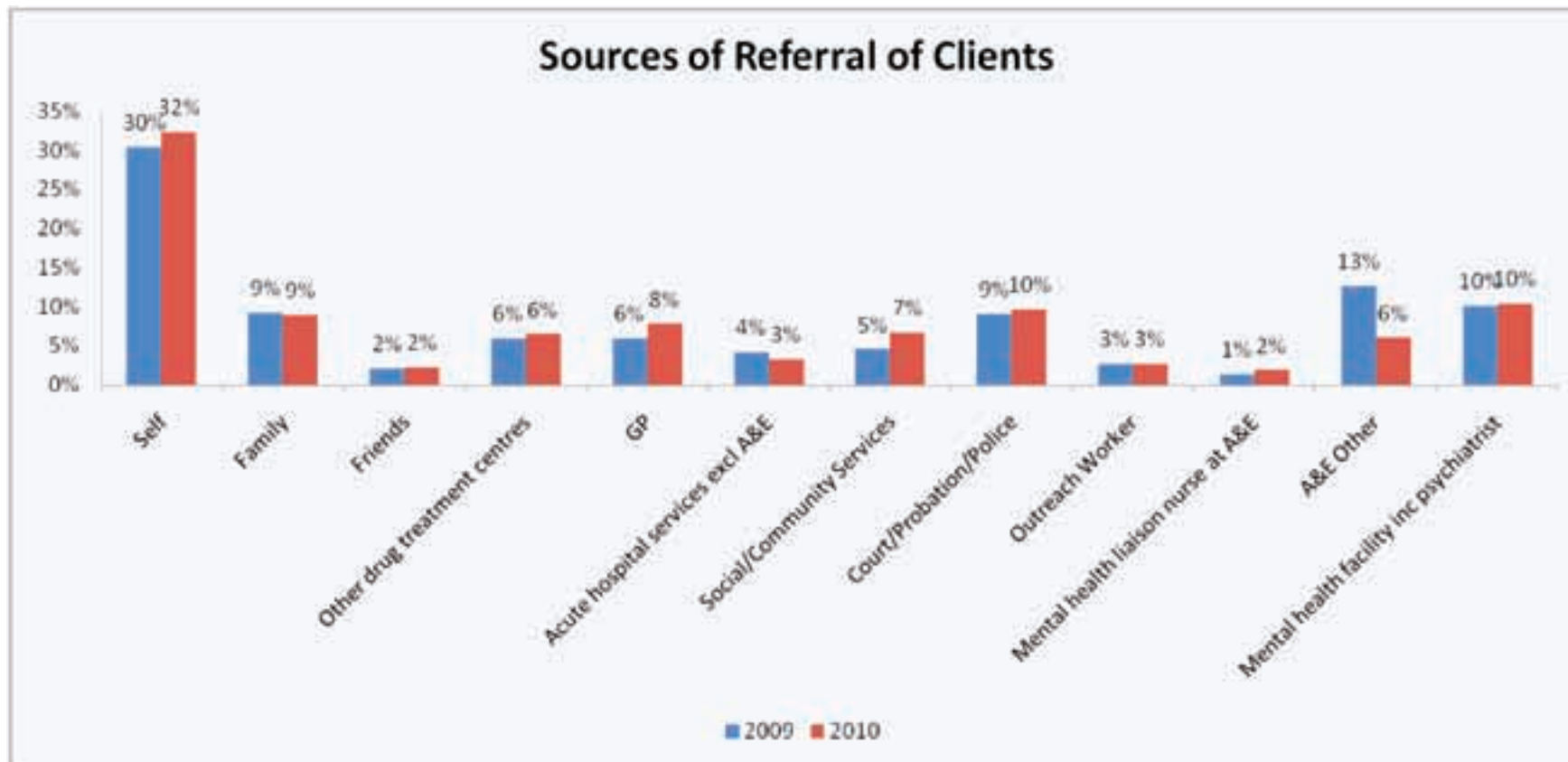
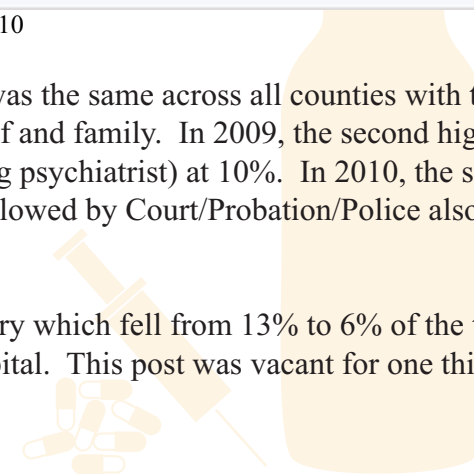


Figure 18: Sources of Referrals of Treated Clients in 2009 and 2010

The main source of referral for both 2009 and 2010 was self – 30% and 32% respectively. This was the same across all counties with the exception of those with national addresses whose main source of referral in 2010 was equally self and family. In 2009, the second highest source of referral was through A & E Other at 13% followed by Mental Health Facility (including psychiatrist) at 10%. In 2010, the second highest source of referral was through Mental Health Facility (including psychiatrist) at 10%, followed by Court/Probation/Police also at 10%.

The most significant change from 2009 to 2010 was the fall in referrals in the A&E Other category which fell from 13% to 6% of the total referrals. The majority of these referrals came from a liaison officer in Waterford Regional Hospital. This post was vacant for one third of the year in 2010, which led to a reduction in these referrals.



2.9 Main Problem

2.9.1 Treatment for Substance Abuse

The following table and figure illustrate the main problem for clients in the South East services in 2009 and 2010.

	2009	2010
Alcohol only	1,280	1,270
Illicit drugs only	257	396
Licit drugs only	29	52
Other issues only	185	265
Poly drug use	1,167	1,174
Total	2,918	3,157

Please note: poly drug use numbers include alcohol, illicit drugs and licit drugs as a main problem substance.

Table 11: Main Problem for Treated Clients in 2009 and 2010

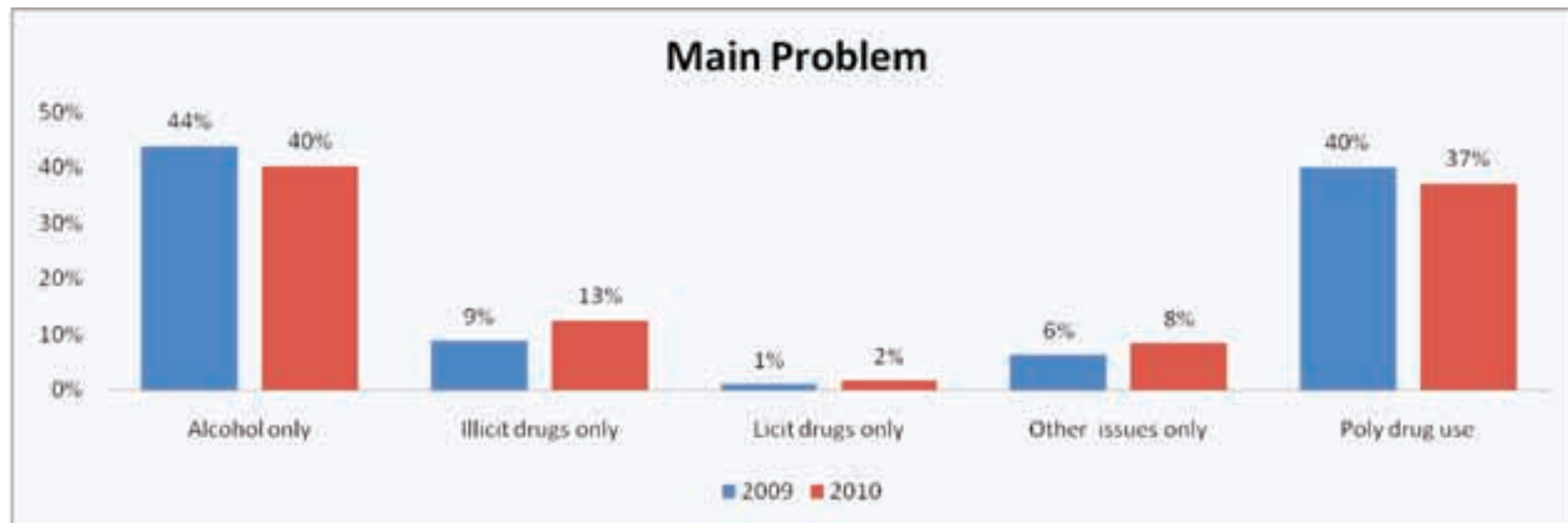


Figure 19: Treated Clients' Main Problem in 2009 and 2010

The following table and figure are a more detailed breakout of the substance of misuse by clients' county of residence in 2009.

	Carlow	Kilkenny	Tipperary South	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside Ireland	Total
Alcohol	97	219	276	501	404	1497	176	5	1678
Heroin	81	43	54	86	76	340	32	0	372
Other opiate drug	2	1	3	9	12	27	5	2	34
Cocaine	8	20	26	46	28	128	10	0	138
Amphetamines	0	0	3	6	5	14	1	0	15
MDMA	1	1	3	12	5	22	1	0	23
Benzodiazepines	2	4	7	7	8	28	3	0	31
Hallucinogens	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	3
Volatile inhalants	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	3
Cannabis	64	31	83	66	123	367	51	0	418
Headshop substance	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Total	255	320	455	736	664	2430	280	7	2717

Table 12: Main Problem for Treated Clients by County in 2009

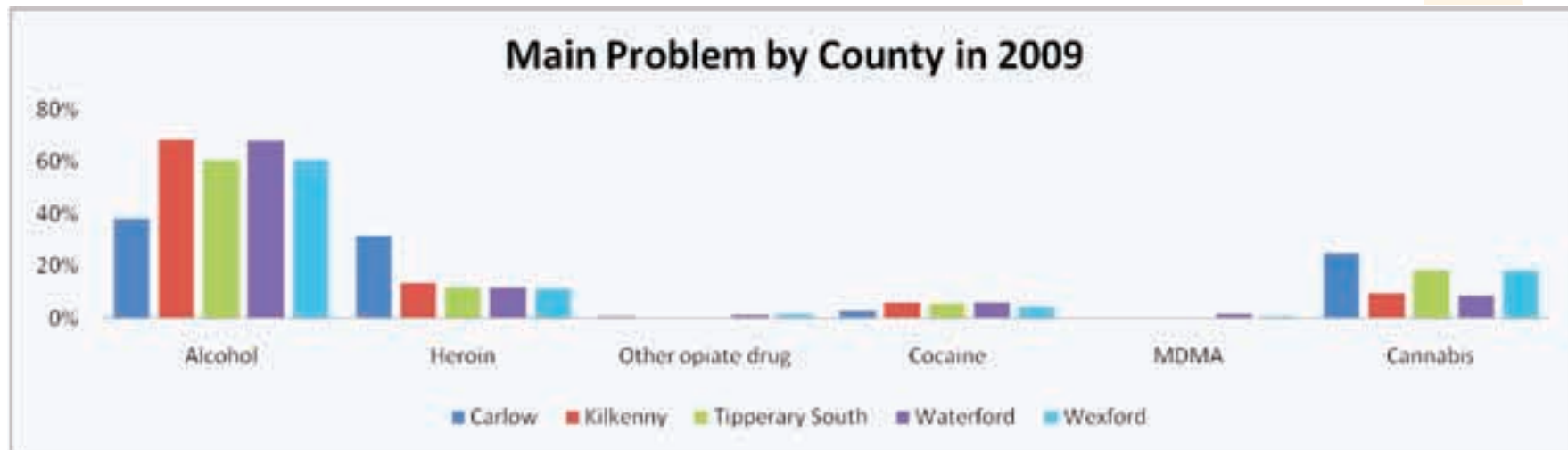


Figure 20: Main Problem for Treated Clients by County in 2009

The following table and figure provide a detailed breakout of the substance of misuse by clients' county of residence in 2010.

	Carlow	Kilkenny	Tipperary South	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside Ireland	Total	
Alcohol	130	186	288	442	373	1419	167	4	1590	
Heroin	111	60	75	139	119	505	28	0	532	
Other opiate drug	4	5	9	8	8	34	2	0	36	
Cocaine	15	11	21	34	28	109	9	1	119	
Amphetamines	1	2	4	5	6	18	0	0	18	
MDMA	0	2	0	9	3	14	0	0	14	
Benzodiazepines	7	4	13	7	17	48	4	0	52	
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	4	
Volatile inhalants	0	1	4	2	1	8	1	0	9	
Cannabis	58	41	94	103	105	400	54	0	455	
Headshop substance	1	6	1	11	21	40	3	0	43	
Total	327	318	509	763	681	2598	0	269	5	2872

Table 13: Main Problem for Clients by County in 2010

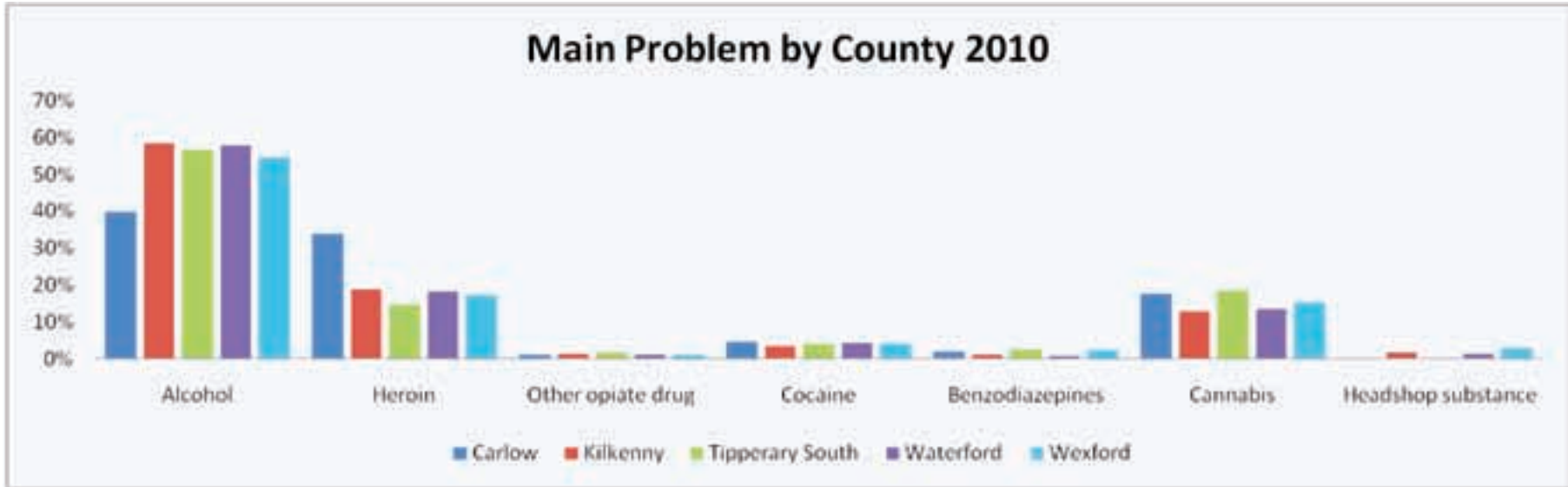


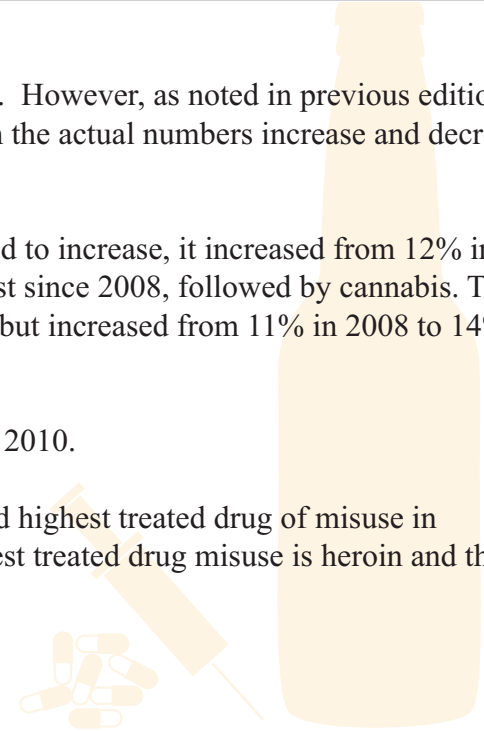
Figure 21: Main Problem for Clients by County in 2010

Alcohol continues to be the main substance of misuse treated in the South East in 2009 and 2010. However, as noted in previous editions, the rates for alcohol have decreased in the last decade, from 72% in 2000 to 50% in 2010, though the actual numbers increase and decrease between the years.

Heroin as the main substance of misuse treated in the South East, on the other hand, has continued to increase, it increased from 12% in 2008 and 2009 to 16% in 2010. Heroin has been the second highest treated drug in the South East since 2008, followed by cannabis. The figure for the treatment of cannabis as the main substance of misuse fell between 2007 and 2008 but increased from 11% in 2008 to 14% in 2009 and remained at 14% in 2010. It was third highest treated drug in the South East in 2010.

Treated cocaine use has fallen in each of the years from 2008 to 2010, from 5% in 2008 to 4% in 2010.

Carlow follows the same pattern as the whole of the South East. However, cannabis is the second highest treated drug of misuse in Tipperary South, Waterford and Wexford, then followed by heroin. In Kilkenny, the second highest treated drug misuse is heroin and then cannabis.



Other substances, in the table, but not shown in the graph, which were given as the main problem in 2009 by a small number of treated clients, less than 1% in every county, were:

- Amphetamines
- Benzodiazepines
- Hallucinogens
- Volatile Inhalants
- Headshop substances.

Other substances which were given as the main problem in 2010 by a small number (less than 1% in every county) of treated clients were:

- Amphetamines
- MDMA
- Hallucinogens
- Volatile Inhalants.

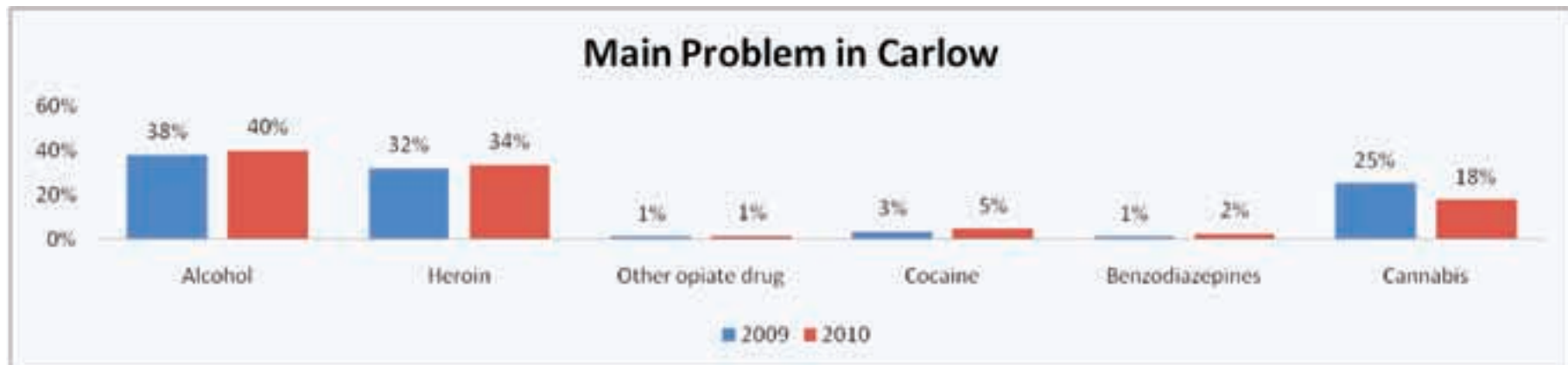


Figure 22: Main Problem for Clients in Carlow

There was a decrease in the misuse of cannabis as the main problem from 25% to 18% between 2009 and 2010. The corresponding increase was spread across all other categories with no significant corresponding increase in any one category. Carlow has a very slight increase in alcohol from 38% to 40%. It is, however, the only county with an increase in alcohol as the main problem.

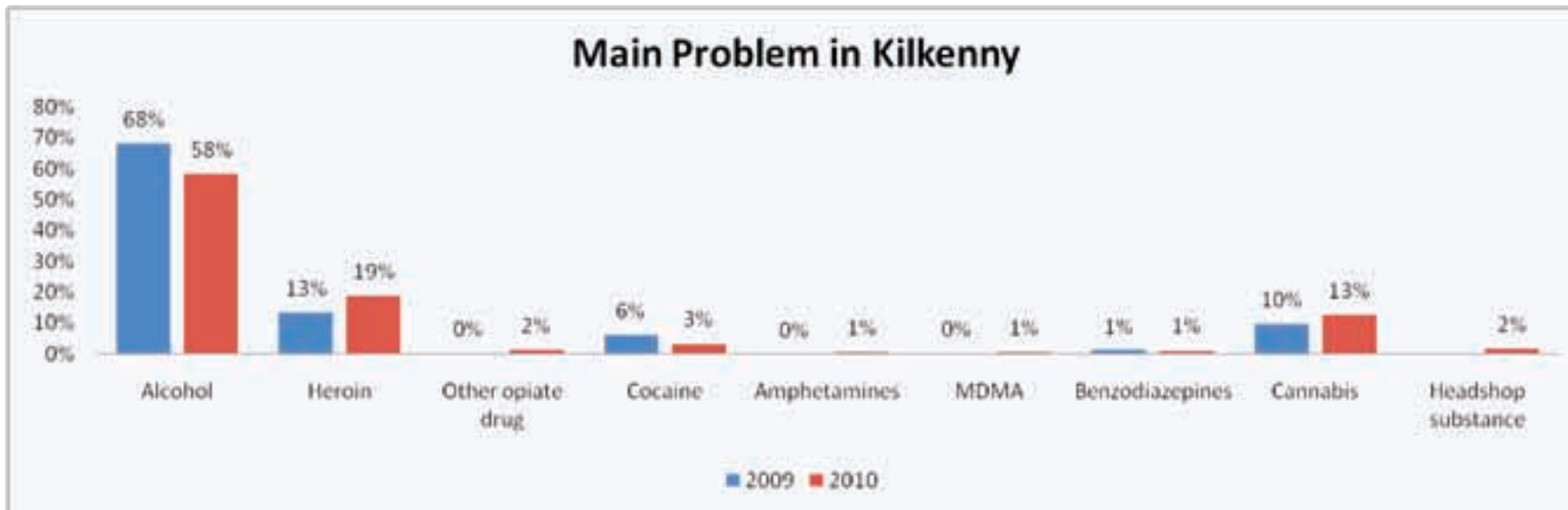
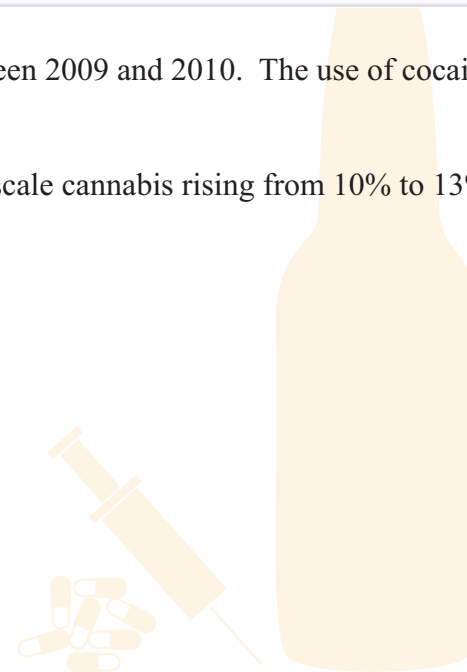


Figure 23: Main Problem for Clients in Kilkenny

The misuse of alcohol as the main problem in Kilkenny fell significantly from 68% to 58% between 2009 and 2010. The use of cocaine also fell from 6% to 3%.

The corresponding increases were seen in heroin which rose from 13% to 19% and on a smaller scale cannabis rising from 10% to 13%.



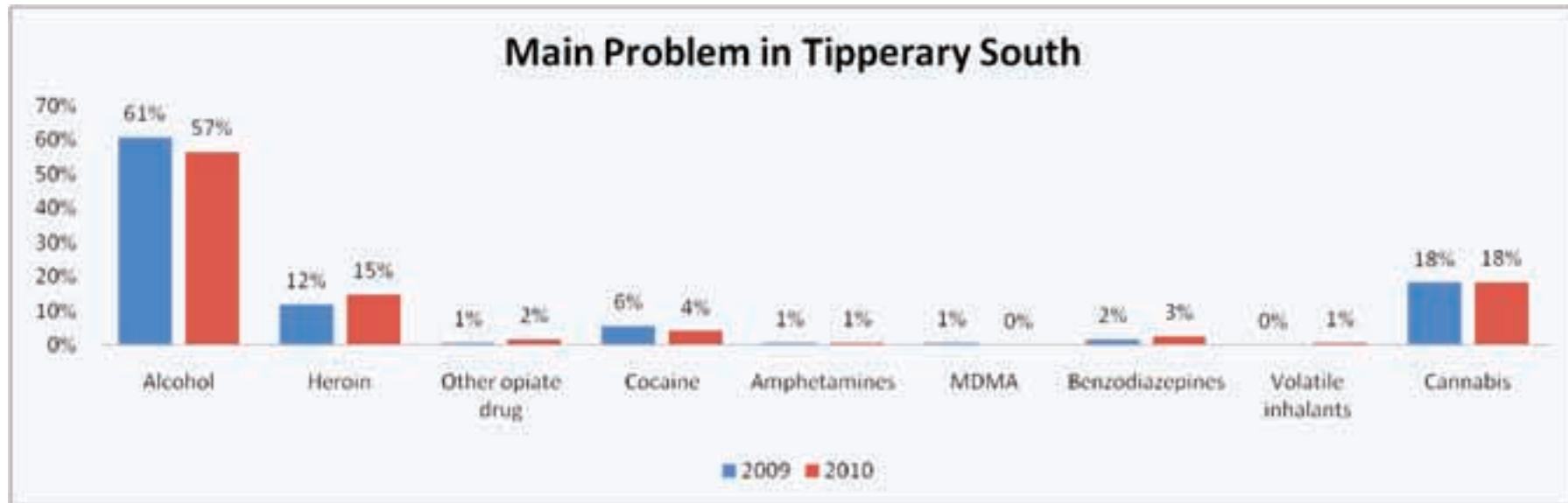


Figure 24: Main Problem for Clients in Tipperary South

In Tipperary South there was very little change between 2009 and 2010. There was a small decrease from 61% to 57% in the misuse of alcohol, cocaine and MDMA, with the corresponding increase spread over different categories such as opiates, benzodiazepines and volatile inhalants.

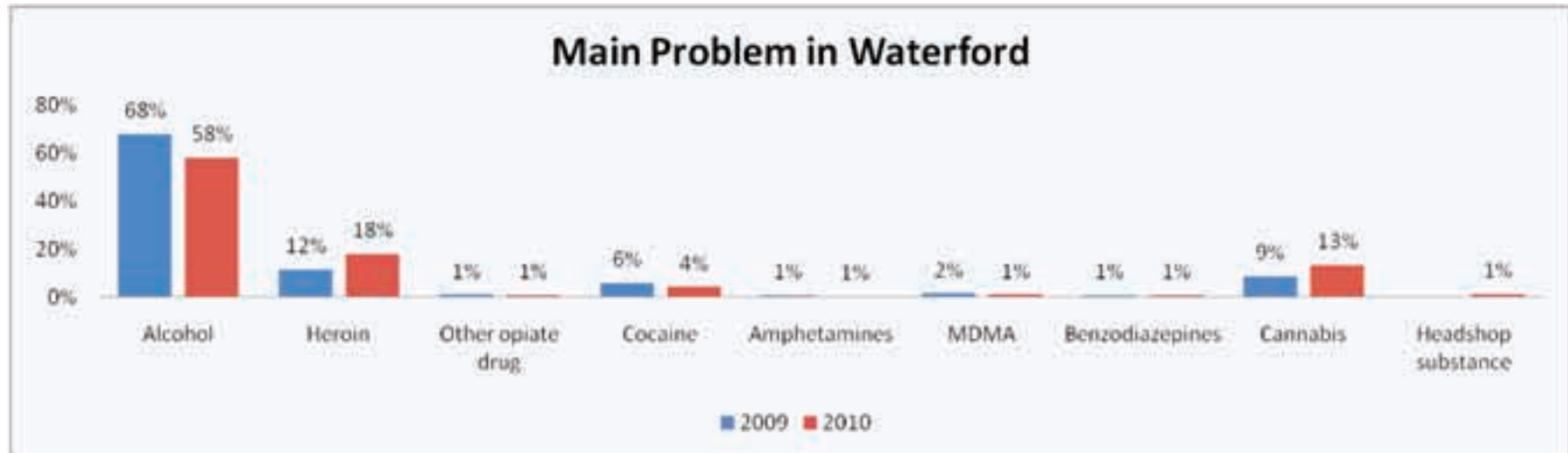
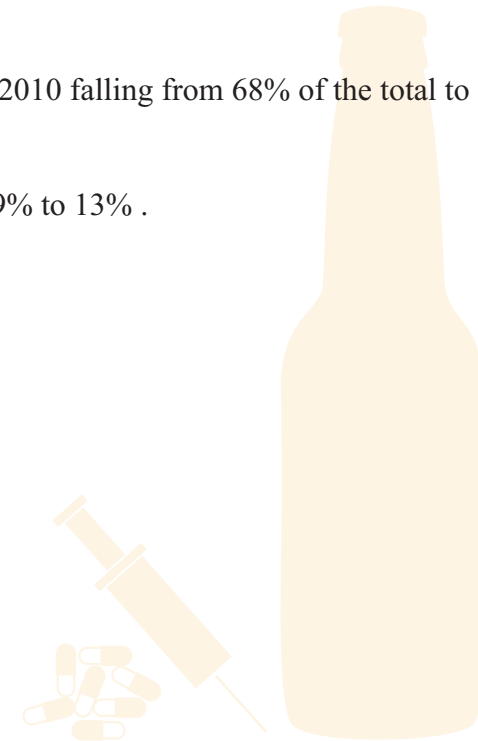


Figure 25: Main Problem for Clients in Waterford

There was a significant decrease in alcohol as the main problem in Waterford between 2009 and 2010 falling from 68% of the total to 58%. There was also a decrease in the use of cocaine from 6% to 4%.

The corresponding increase was seen in the rise in heroin from 12% to 18% and cannabis from 9% to 13% .



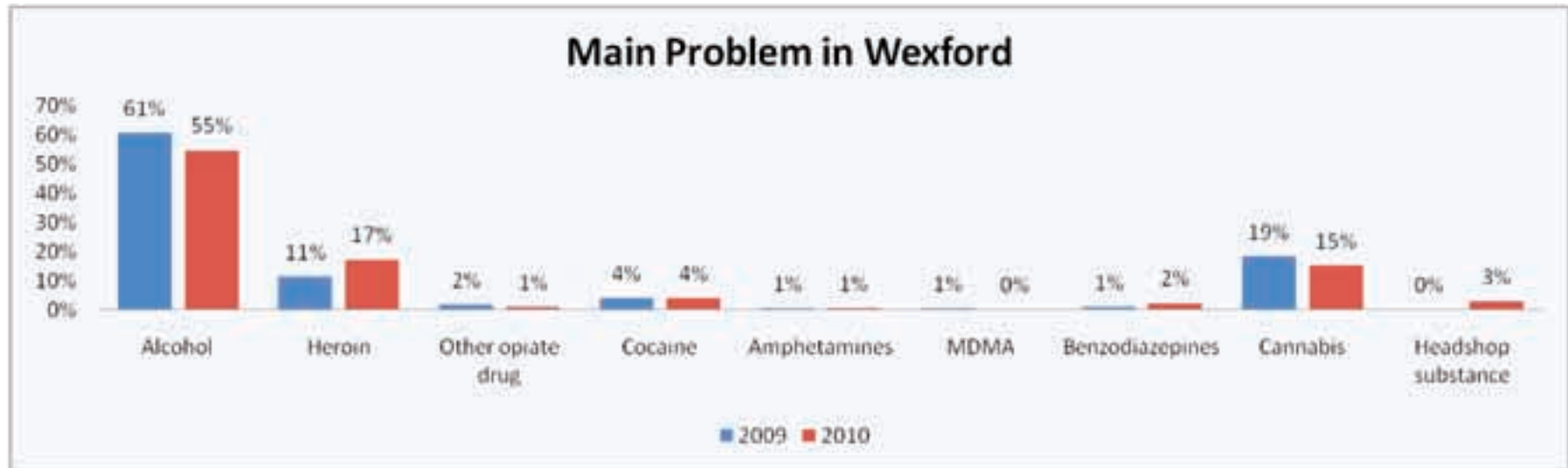


Figure 26: Main Problem for Clients in Wexford

In Wexford there was a decrease in alcohol from 61% to 55% as the main problem between 2009 and 2010. There was also a decrease from 19% to 15% for cannabis. Other decreases in Wexford included other opiate type drugs and MDMA.

There was a significant increase in the misuse of heroin from 11% to 17%.

2.9.2 Treatment for Main Problem Other Than Substance Abuse

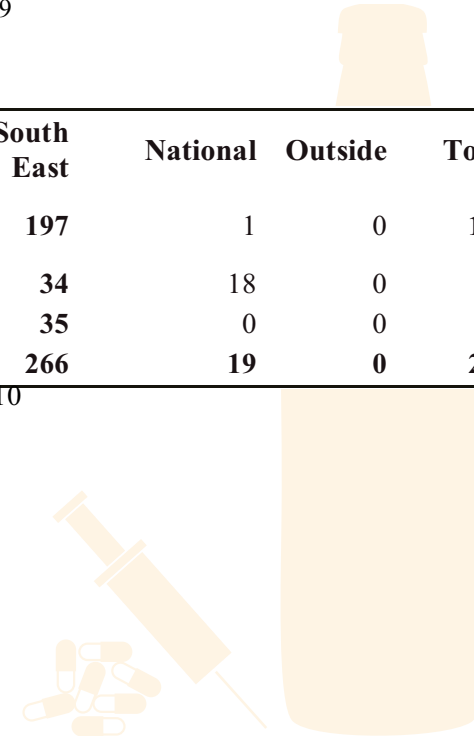
In addition to clients treated for substance abuse, services were also provided for people who were concerned about someone with a substance abuse problem, for gambling and for miscellaneous other reasons. The following tables and figure show the numbers of people presenting in these categories in 2009 and 2010.

	Carlow	Kilkenny	Tipperary South	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside Ireland	Total
Concerned persons	0	29	38	27	30	124	0	0	124
Gambling	0	6	3	7	10	26	22	0	48
Other	0	0	3	0	26	29	0	0	29
Total	0	35	44	34	66	179	22	0	201

Table 14: Non-Substance Abuse Main Problem for Clients in 2009

	Carlow	Kilkenny	Tipperary South	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside	Total
Concerned persons	2	50	45	57	43	197	1	0	198
Gambling	2	8	10	7	7	34	18	0	52
Other	0	0	5	9	21	35	0	0	35
Total	4	58	60	73	71	266	19	0	285

Table 15: Non-Substance Abuse Main Problem for Clients in 2010



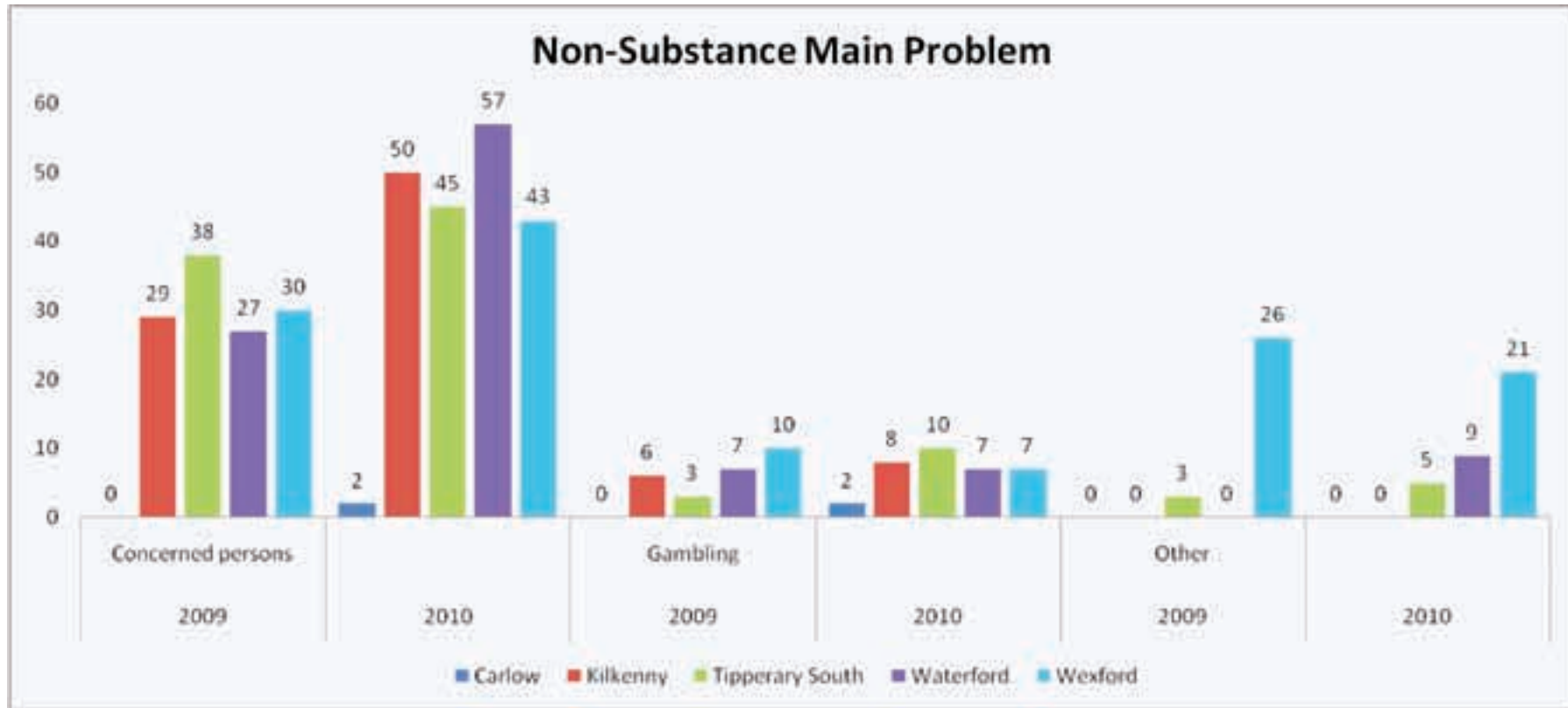


Figure 27: Non-Substance Abuse Main Problem for Clients in 2009 and 2010

There was an increase in the number of concerned persons from all counties accessing services. This was most significant in Waterford where the number rose from 27 to 57 and in Kilkenny where the number rose from 29 to 50.

The number of other miscellaneous issues is relatively small from all counties with the exception of Wexford. This is mainly due to higher reporting of these issues from the Cornmarket Project.

2.9.3 Frequency of Use in Past Month

Based on the total clients treated for the main four drugs in 2009 and 2010 – alcohol, cannabis, heroin and cocaine, though not specifically in that order (see tables above), the majority of clients being treated for alcohol use in 2009 and 2010, drank 2-6 days per week before commencing treatment, 805 (48%) in 2009 and 688 (43%) in 2010. The majority of clients being treated for cannabis, used daily in the month prior to starting treatment 192 (46%) in 2009 and 207 (46%) in 2010. The majority of heroin clients, used daily in past month prior to treatment 189 (51%) in 2009 and 266 (50%) in 2010. The majority of cocaine clients had not used the drug in the previous month prior to their presentation for treatment at 61 (44%) in 2009 and 58 (49%) in 2010.

2.9.4 Preferred Types of Alcohol

The main types of alcohol listed on the NDTRS form are beer, spirits, wine, fortified wine, cider, alcopops and other (e.g. methylated spirits). In 2009, this information was collected on the single main type of alcohol preferred. In 2010, clients could give multiple answers to the question. The tables below list the main types of alcohol preferred, the list is not exhaustive as there were too many counts of 1 to list in 2010.

The following table and figure illustrate the preferred type of alcohol in 2009 by clients' county of residence.

	Carlow	Kilkenny	Tipperary South	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside Ireland	Total
Beer	93	129	172	324	232	950	109	2	1061
Spirits	36	64	80	136	152	468	79	3	550
Wine	14	30	31	60	56	191	26	0	217
Cider	12	16	50	45	14	137	24	0	161
Other	7	3	7	7	10	34	6	0	40
Total	162	242	340	572	464	1780	244	5	2029

Table 16: Preferred Type of Alcohol by County 2009

In 2009, with the exception of Tipperary South, the main types of alcohol preferred were beer, spirits and wine. In Tipperary South it was beer, spirits and cider.

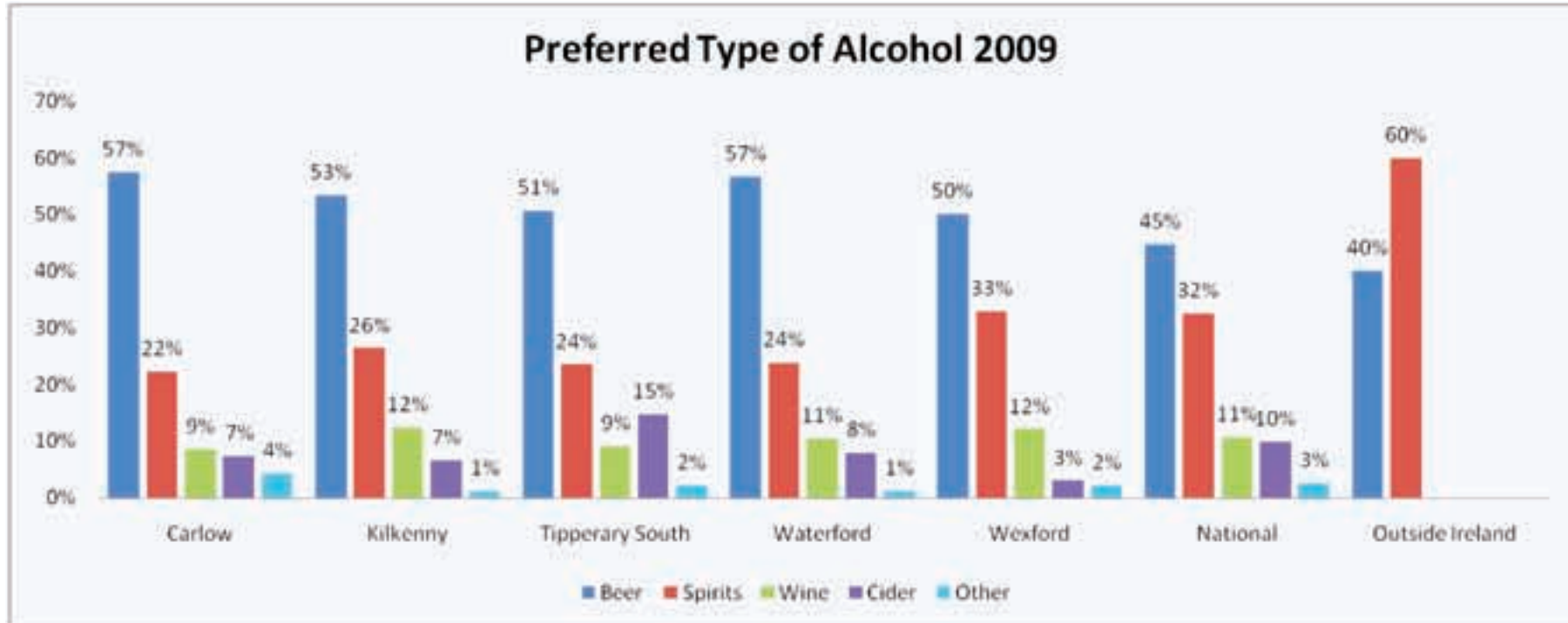


Figure 28: Preferred Type of Alcohol by County 2009

The following table and figure illustrate the preferred type of alcohol in 2010 by clients' county of residence.

	Carlow	Kilkenny	Tipperary South	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside Ireland	Total
Beer	78	95	143	265	197	778	82	2	862
Spirits	29	51	62	124	123	389	60	0	449
Wine	11	24	29	57	49	170	42	3	215
Cider	13	19	44	62	18	156	8	0	164
Beer & Spirits	45	13	33	6	44	141	17	0	158
Other	28	16	22	16	34	116	29	0	145
Total	204	218	333	530	465	1750	238	5	1993

Table 17: Preferred Type of Alcohol by County 2010

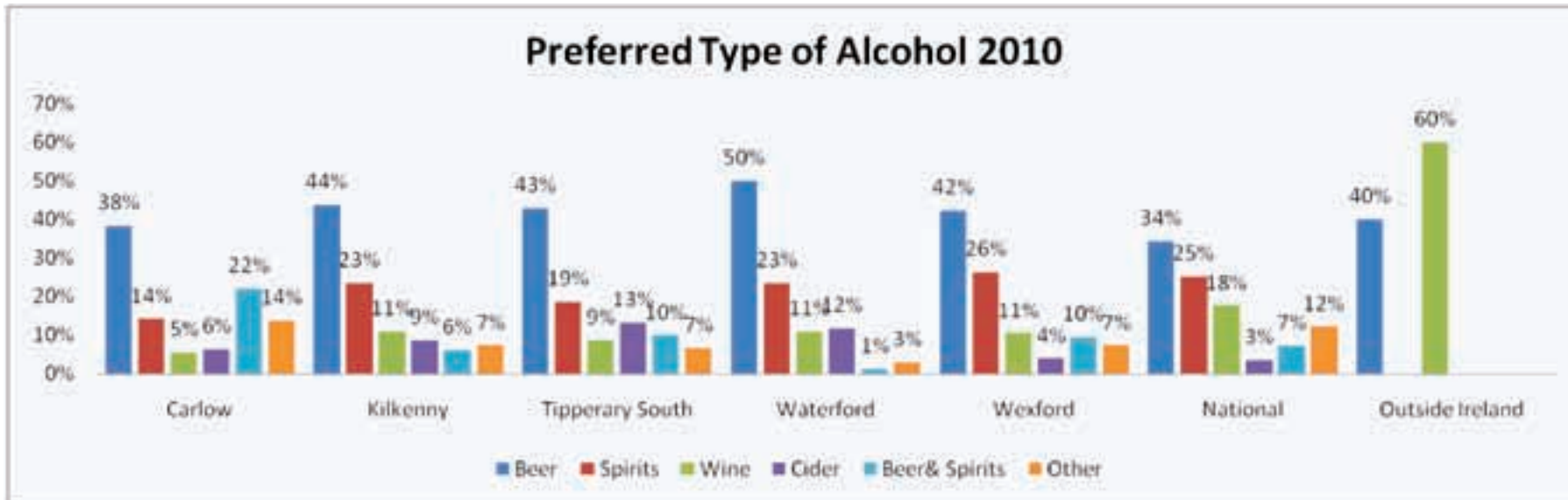
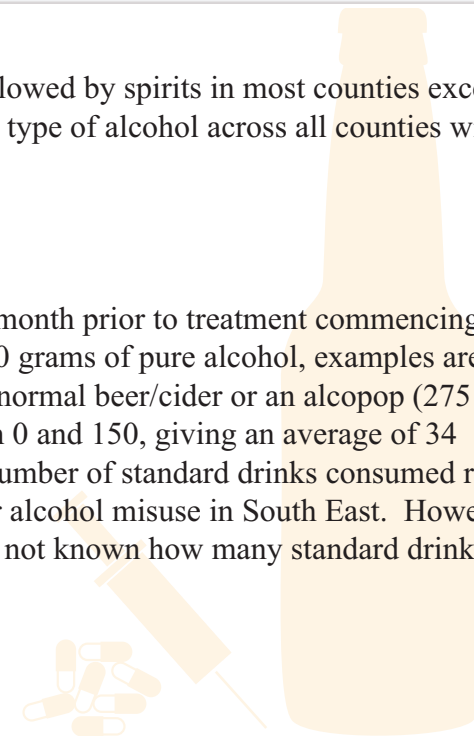


Figure 29: Preferred Type of Alcohol by County 2010

2010 was similar to 2009, with beer continuing to be the preferred type of alcohol consumed, followed by spirits in most counties except Carlow where it was followed by beer and spirits combined. Wine, again, was the third preferred type of alcohol across all counties with the exception of Tipperary South, where it was cider.

2.9.5 Standard Drinks

This refers to the number of standard drinks consumed on a typical drinking day within the past month prior to treatment commencing and does not refer to total alcohol consumption for the month. In Ireland, a standard drink contains 10 grams of pure alcohol, examples are: a pub measure of spirits (35.5ml), a small glass of wine (100ml and 12.5% volume), a half pint of normal beer/cider or an alcopop (275 ml bottle). In 2009, the number of standard drinks consumed on a typical drinking day was between 0 and 150, giving an average of 34 standard units per total number of clients treated for alcohol misuse in South East. In 2010, the number of standard drinks consumed ranged between 0 and 120 giving an average of 45 standard drinks per total number of clients treated for alcohol misuse in South East. However, it should be noted that this does not include 6 clients in 2009 and 11 clients in 2010 where it was not known how many standard drinks were consumed by these clients.



2.9.6 Risk Behaviour

The NDTRS form provides an overview of risk behaviour in relation to IV drug use. The following table provides an overview of the percentage of individuals that engaged in risky behaviour associated with their IV drug use.

	2009	2010
Carlow	17%	20%
Kilkenny	7%	10%
Tipperary South	4%	6%
Waterford	10%	14%
Wexford	11%	16%
South East	9%	13%
National	4%	5%
Outside Ireland	14%	0%
Total	9%	12%

Table 18: Percentage of Clients who had ever Injected

As can be seen from the table, the rate of treated clients who had ever injected increased by 3% between 2009 and 2010. There was an increase in each of the counties with Wexford showing the highest increase of 5%. The rest of the counties showed increases of between 2% and 4%, with the South East as a whole showing an increase of 4%. Carlow had the highest rate of clients who had ever injected in both years at 17% in 2009 and 20% in 2010. However, it should be noted that the majority of treated clients in the South East had never injected, this was 90% of clients from the South East and 91% of all clients.

Again, treated clients who had injected in the past month prior to commencing treatment had increased between the two years from 4% in South East in 2009 to 6% in 2010. Also, those who had ever shared injecting equipment increased between the two years in South East from 5% in 2009 to 6% in 2010. This is true too of the counties, with the exception of Tipperary South who showed a decrease in the rates of those who had shared equipment from 1.1% in 2009 to 1% in 2010.

2.10 Discharges

The following section deals with clients who were discharged from treatment. Each year there are a number of clients who are discharged from the services in the current reporting year but who were last treated in the previous year. e.g. clients discharged in 2009 who were last treated in 2008. The delay in discharge is mainly due to the fact that the majority of community based services both statutory, voluntary and community all have a 90-day discharge procedure whereby a client is only discharged from the service (unless treatment has been completed) if 90 days have elapsed since their last visit to the service and no contact has been made with the service in the meantime. There were 169 of these discharges in 2009 and 69 in 2010. Not all services have a 90 day discharge procedure. Some, such as the drug treatment clinics have a 30 day discharge. These clients were not included in the first section of the report as no treatment was given to them in the reporting years.

2.10.1 Treatment Outcomes

Treated clients in the South East would normally receive more than one treatment intervention during their treatment episode. The following tables give a breakdown of the treatment outcome based on the main treatment intervention given to the client in 2009 and in 2010.

	Carlow	Kilkenny	Tipperary South	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside Ireland	Total
Treatment completed	88	87	138	287	348	948	207	3	1158
Transferred Stable	12	5	13	12	27	69	1	0	70
Transferred unstable	4	12	8	107	19	150	1	0	151
Client considered him/herself to be stable	14	21	118	76	59	288	19	1	308
Client refused or did not return	56	154	131	123	135	599	7	0	606
Died	0	2	3	3	0	8	0	0	8
*Premature exit for non-compliance	20	2	2	11	8	43	29	0	72
Sentenced to prison	0	0	5	4	7	16	0	0	16
General medical transfer or issue	1	3	1	4	7	16	6	0	22
No longer lives in the area	5	3	1	4	4	17	1	3	21
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Not known	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Total	200	289	420	632	614	2155	272	7	2434

Table 19: Treatment Outcomes by County 2009

*The main reason for non-compliance in the South East was taking alcohol 16 (37%). Overall the main reason for non-compliance was due to the client not observing other rules 32 (44%), rules being dictated by each individual service provider.

	Carlow	Kilkenny	Tipperary South	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside Ireland	Total
Treatment completed	84	69	220	244	387	1004	208	5	1217
Transferred Stable	7	5	11	11	21	55	5	0	60
Transferred unstable	4	3	7	72	10	96	1	0	97
Client considered him/herself to be stable	19	29	50	77	46	221	21	0	242
Client refused or did not return	97	145	107	167	164	680	17	0	697
Died	2	4	1	4	3	14	0	0	14
*Premature exit for non-compliance	28	7	1	5	6	47	15	0	62
Sentenced to prison	0	1	3	9	2	15	0	0	15
General medical transfer or issue	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	4
No longer lives in the area	3	4	2	14	6	29	2	0	31
Mental Health Transfer	0	0	1	3	5	9	0	0	9
Total	244	269	403	606	651	2173	270	5	2448

Table 20: Treatment Outcomes by County 2010

* Again the main reason for non-compliance was not observing other rules at 21 (45%) in South East and 26 (42%) overall.

The main reason clients were discharged in 2009 and 2010 was because they had successfully completed their treatment. This is true for most counties with the exception of Kilkenny in 2009 and both Carlow and Kilkenny in 2010. The main reason for clients with Carlow and Kilkenny addresses being discharged was because clients refused to have further sessions or did not return for subsequent appointments.

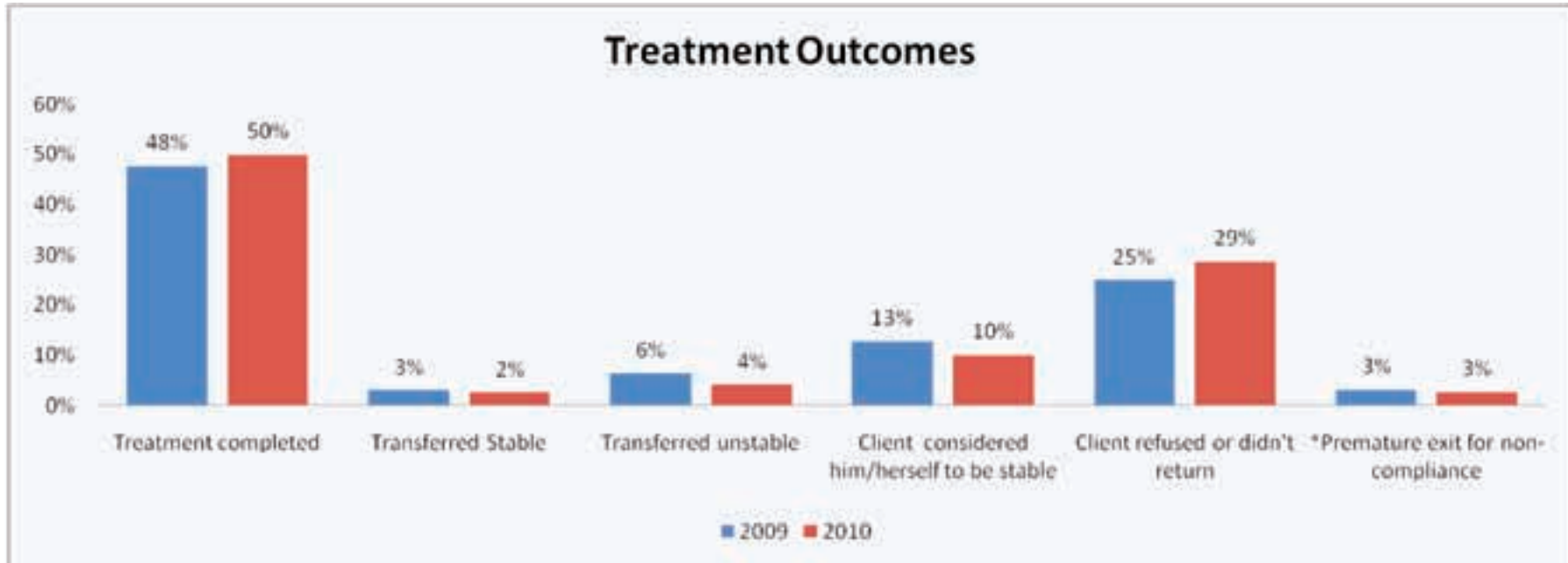
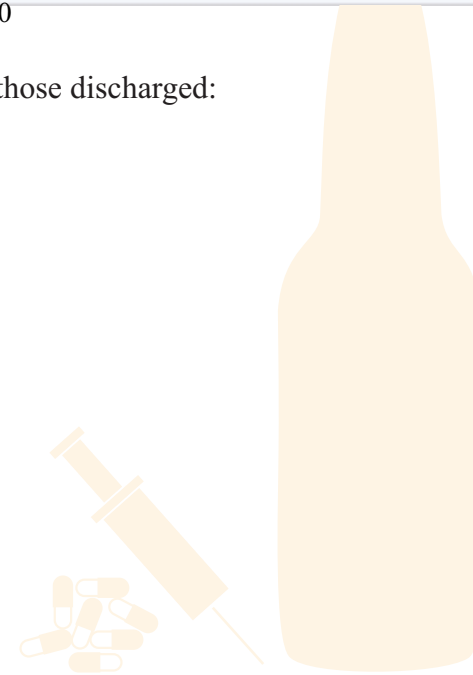


Figure 30: Treatment Outcomes for Clients in 2009 and 2010

In addition to the outcomes in the figure above the following were outcomes for less than 1% of those discharged:

- Died
- Sentenced to prison
- General medical transfer or medical issue
- No longer lives in the area
- Other
- Unknown.



The following figures show the relative numbers of clients for different treatment outcomes in 2009 and 2010 in each of the clients' counties of residence separately.

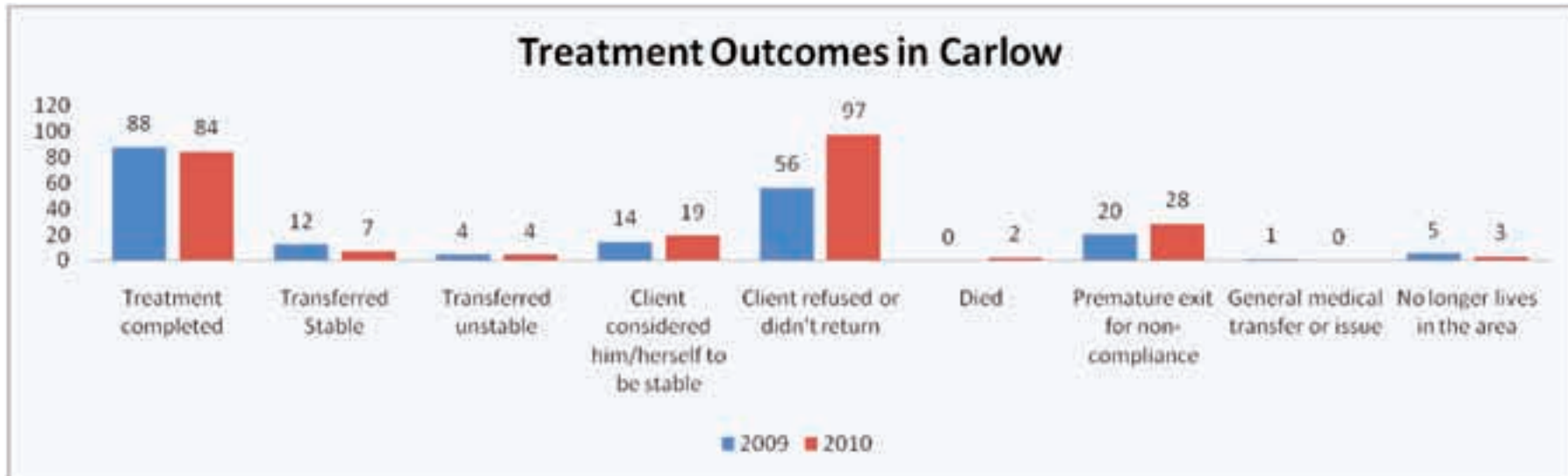


Figure 31: Treatment Outcomes for Clients in Carlow

In Carlow there was a significant increase in the number of clients who refused to have further sessions or did not return to services from 56 to 97 clients.

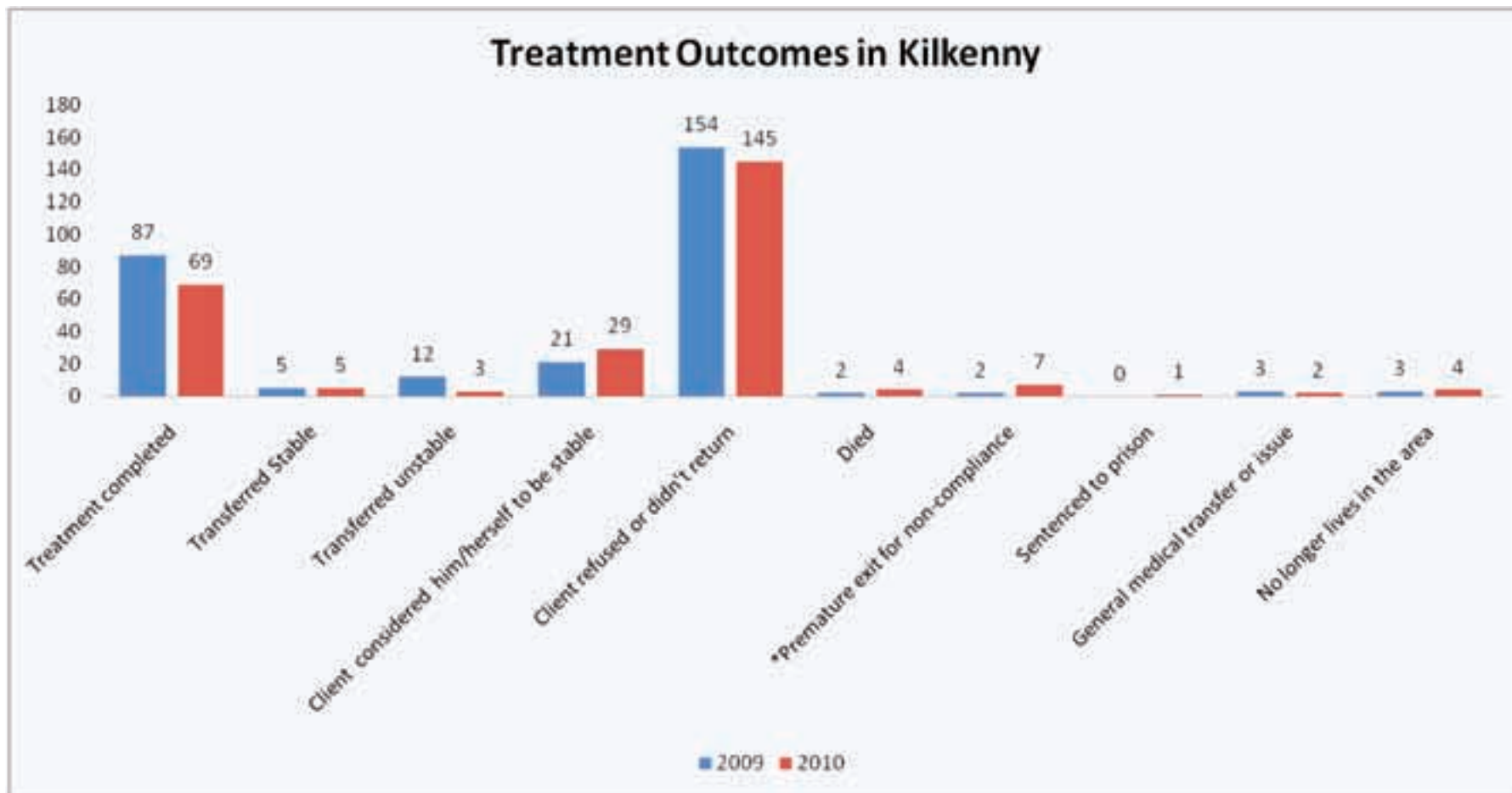
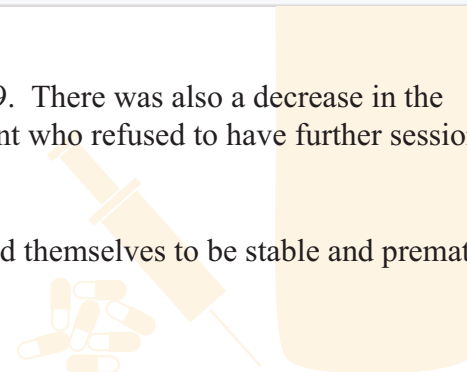


Figure 32: Treatment Outcomes for Clients in Kilkenny

In Kilkenny there was a decrease in the number of clients who completed treatment from 87 to 69. There was also a decrease in the number of clients who transferred unstable from 12 to 3 and small decrease in the number of client who refused to have further sessions or did not return for treatment from 154 to 145.

There were a couple of small increases in clients self-discharging on the basis that they considered themselves to be stable and premature exit for non-compliance.



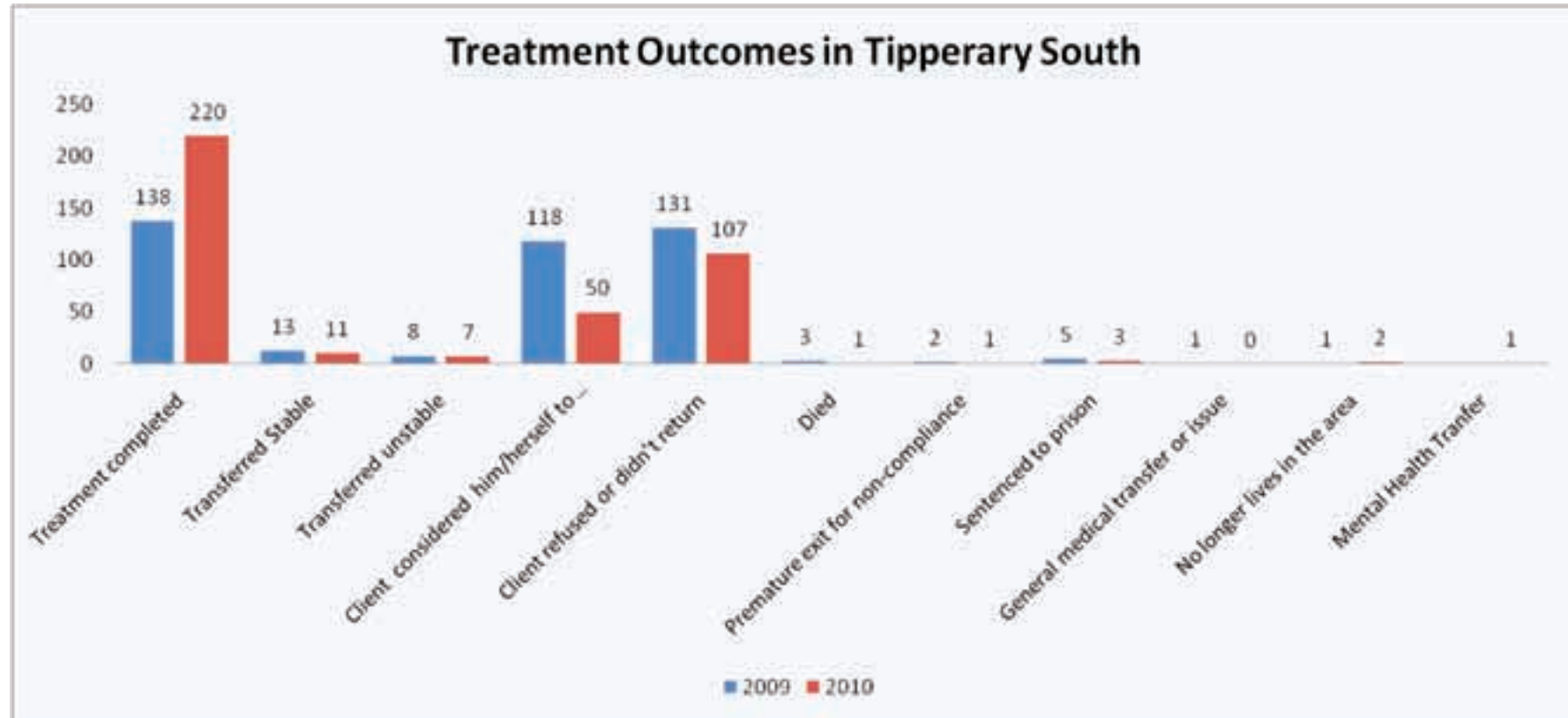


Figure 33: Treatment Outcomes for Clients in Tipperary South

There was a very significant increase in the number of clients who completed treatment in Tipperary South from 138 to 220. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of individuals that self-discharged on the basis that they considered themselves to be stable from 118 to 50 and in those who refused to have further sessions or did not return to the service from 131 to 107.

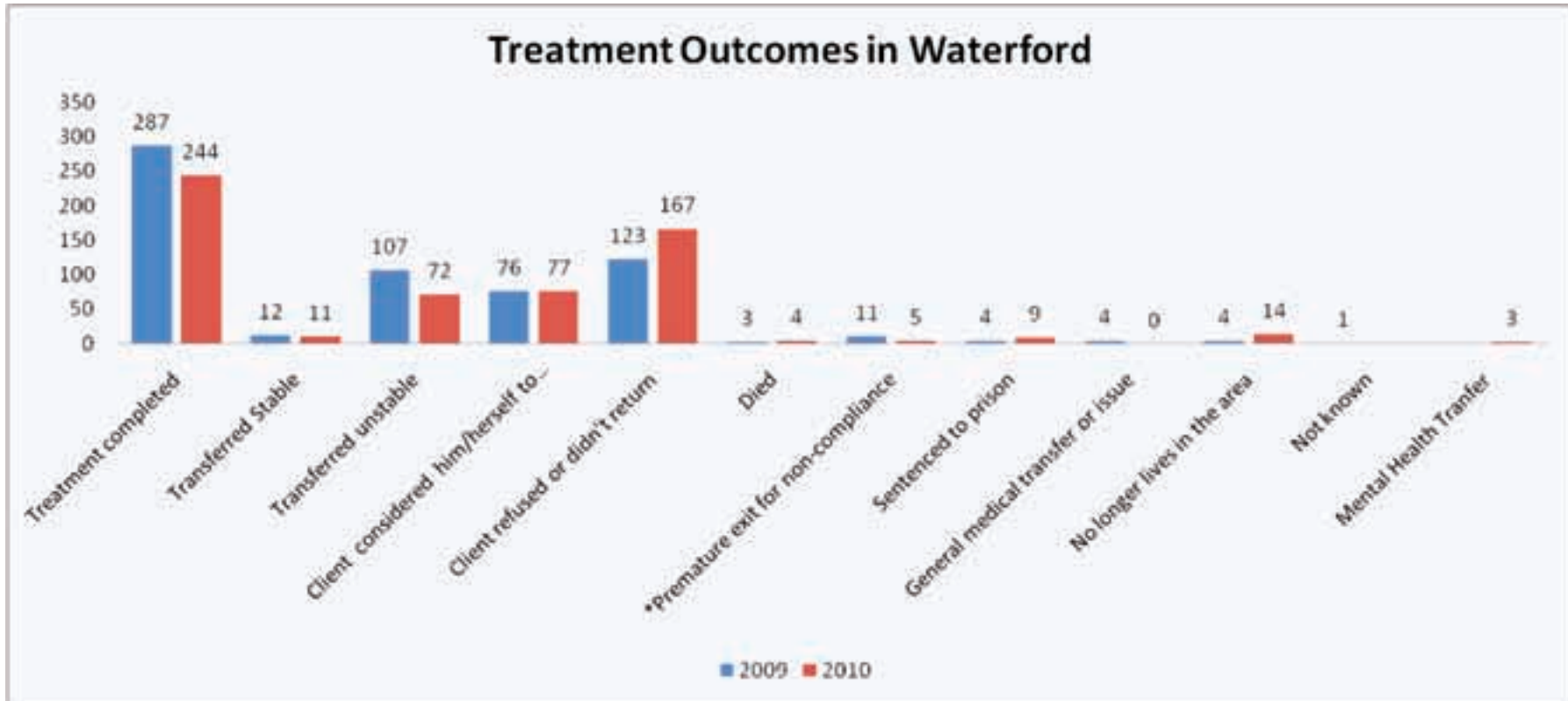
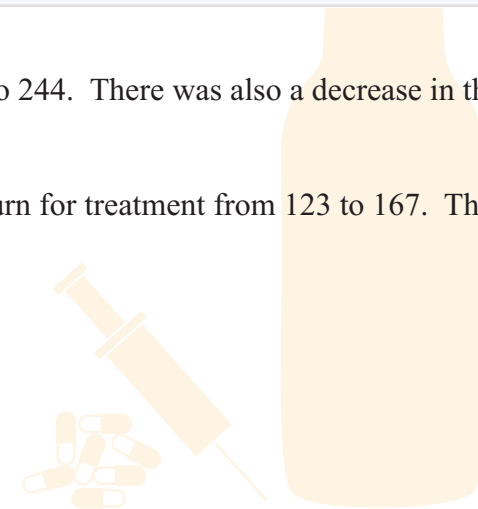


Figure 34: Treatment Outcomes for Clients in Waterford

In Waterford there was a decrease in the numbers of clients who completed treatment from 287 to 244. There was also a decrease in the number who transferred unstable from 107 to 72.

There was an increase in the number of clients who refuse to have further sessions or did not return for treatment from 123 to 167. The number of clients who moved out of the area also increased from 4 to 14.



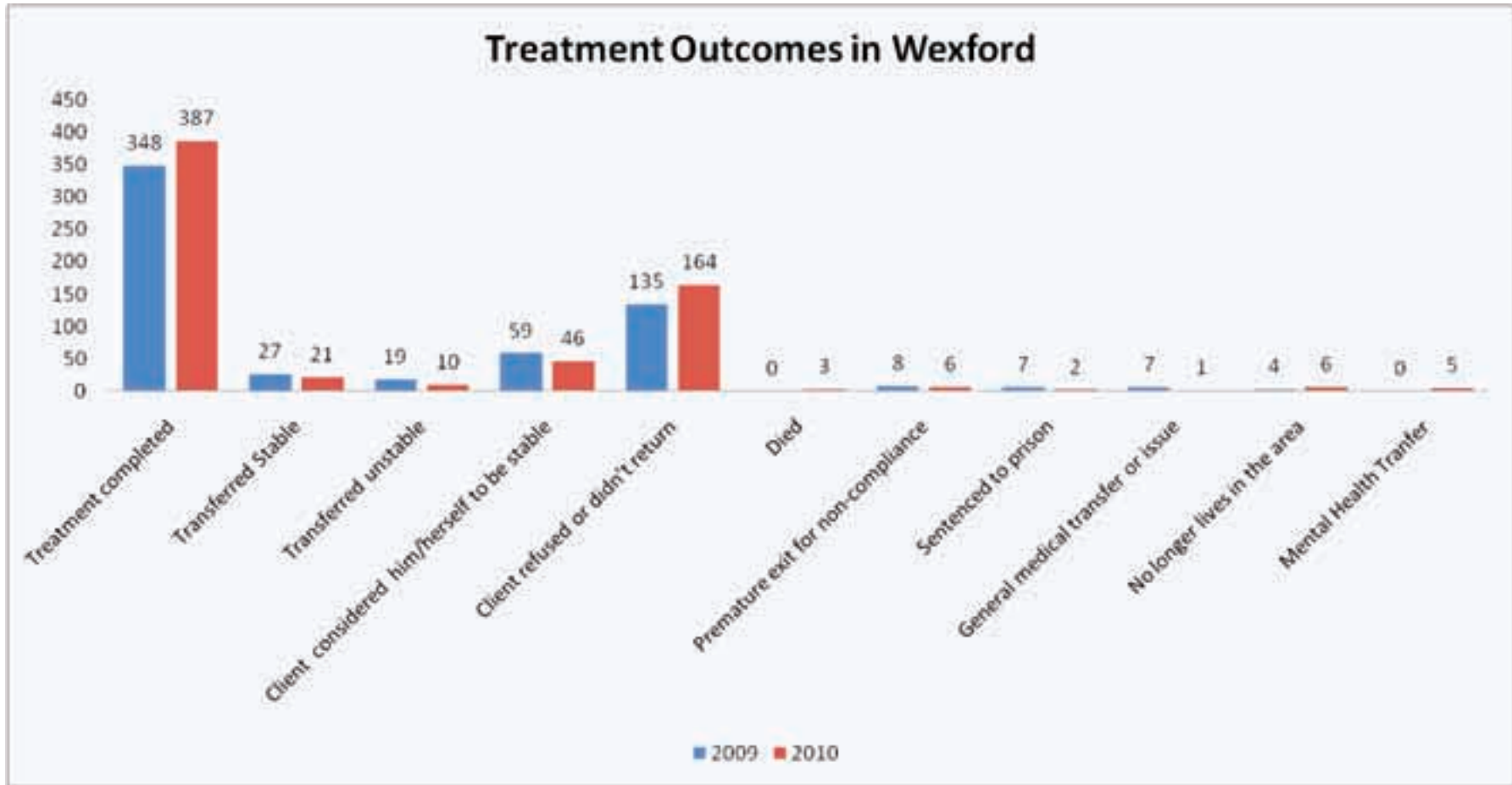


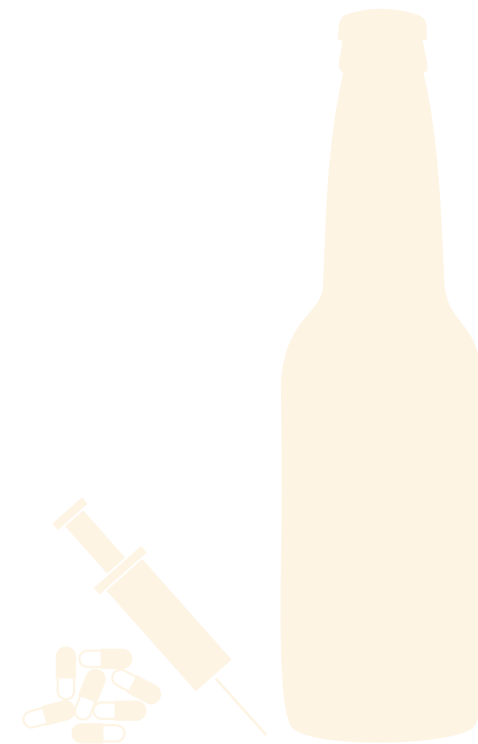
Figure 35: Treatment Outcomes for Clients in Wexford

In Wexford there was an increase in the number of clients who completed treatment from 348 to 387. There was, however, also an increase in the number of clients who refused to have further sessions or did not return for treatment from 135 to 164.

There was a decrease in the number of clients who self-discharged from treatment on the basis that they considered themselves to be stable from 59 individuals to 46.

2.10.2 Condition on Exit

The majority of clients were stable on discharge from services at 1440 (67%) for South East in 2009 and 1533 (71%) in 2010. Overall this accounted for 1690 (69%) of clients in 2009 and 1791 (73%) of clients in 2010. 706 (33%) of clients who lived in the South East in 2009 exited the services unstable, this reduced to 622 (29%) of clients in 2010.



3 HOSPITAL IN-PATIENT ENQUIRY SYSTEM (H.I.P. E. SCHEME) 2008/2009

The Hospital In-patient Enquiry (HIPE) Scheme is a computer based health information system designed to collect clinical and administrative data on discharges and deaths of patients from acute hospitals in Ireland. It is the principal source of national data on discharges from acute hospitals. The data collected by the HIPE system can be logically grouped into demographic, clinical and administrative data. Each HIPE discharge record represents one episode of care. This means that patients may have been admitted to hospital(s) more than once with the same or different diagnoses. Although information is received on episodes of care, the data in this section of the report is based on individual patients and not episodes of care, with the exception of the table on coded discharges, which shows both episodes of care and patients. All of the data collected is coded in a standardised format for computer input and for subsequent analysis of the data. Taking into account the routine time lag in chart coding, the information as presented below is based on year 2008 and 2009 which ensures a complete data set.

Data was requested for the relevant HIPE codes which most directly relate to drugs and/or alcohol. (See Appendix B for Codes). However, there may be higher instances of alcohol or drug related discharges not accounted for under the codes requested.

Data was requested and received for:

- St. Luke's Hospital, Kilkenny
- Tipperary General Hospital
- Waterford Regional Hospital
- Wexford General Hospital.

There was 100% coding of all discharges in both 2008 and 2009.

Based on the data received and the overall number of coded episodes of care for each of the hospitals, there were 1,744 patients discharged in 2008 under one of the requested HIPE codes. This is a decrease of 10 patients on 2007. There were 1,782 patients discharged in 2009, an increase of 38 patients on 2008.

	Total Discharges		Drug Coded Episodes of Care		Drug Coded patients	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	St. Luke's, Kilkenny	23,531	23,229	714	750	499
South Tipperary General	17,198	18,937	686	653	505	513
Waterford Regional	54,655	56,487	422	401	336	316
Wexford General	20,926	19,941	548	485	404	439

Table 21: Drug related Episodes and Patients in South East Hospitals in the South East

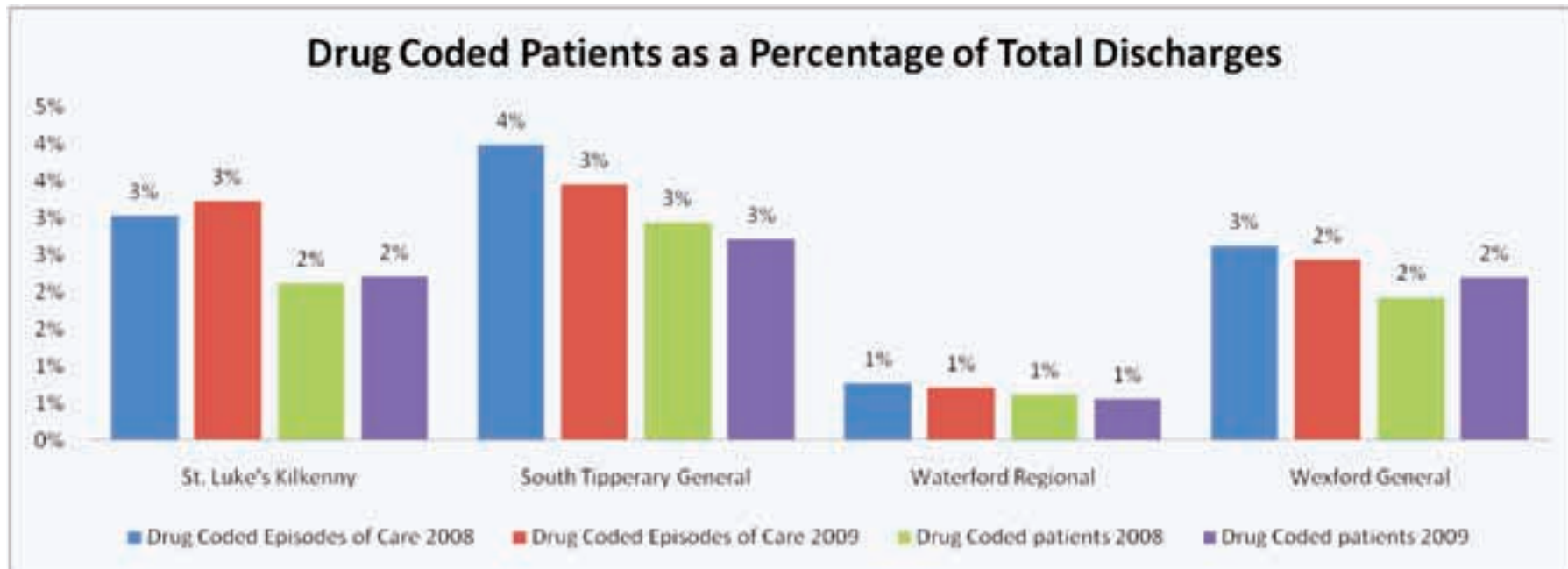


Figure 36: Patients and Episodes which were Drug Coded vs Total Discharges

Percentage rates in the above table apply to total number hospital discharges.

Rates of discharge per patients remained the same in all hospitals between 2008 and 2009, though the actual number of patients show increases in St. Luke's Kilkenny, South Tipperary General and Wexford General and a decrease in Waterford Regional Hospital. The rates per episode of care also remain the same between the two years in Waterford Regional Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital, Kilkenny, whilst South Tipperary General and Wexford General show a decrease in episodes of care between the two years.

3.1 County of Residence

The following table and figure show the clients' county of residence for those patients coded with drug and/or alcohol related issues in hospitals in the South East.

	2008	2009
Carlow	202	201
Kilkenny	281	302
Tipperary South	452	446
Waterford	265	243
Wexford	405	449
South East	1605	1641
National	115	125
Outside Ireland	19	12
No Fixed Address	5	4
Total	1744	1782

Table 22: County of Residence of Coded Patients

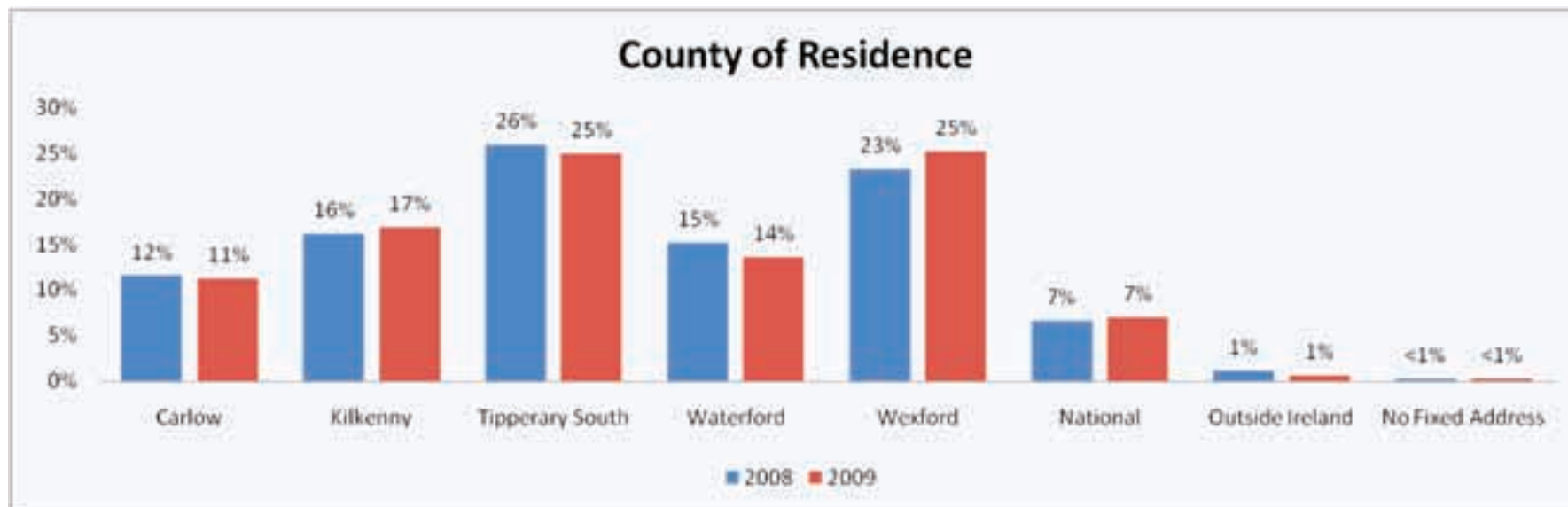
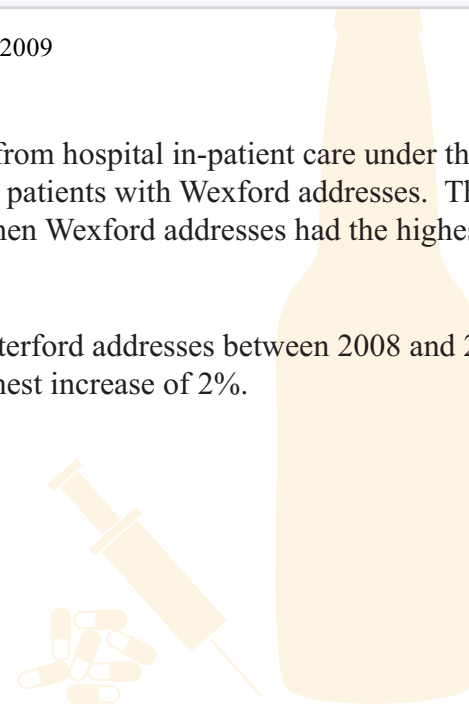


Figure 37: County of Residence of HIPE Coded Patients in 2008 and 2009

In 2009, clients with South Tipperary and Wexford addresses had the highest rates of discharges from hospital in-patient care under the requested codes. In 2008, clients with South Tipperary addresses had the highest rates followed by patients with Wexford addresses. This contrasts with 2007 where the reverse was true. Under the NDTRS, clients with Waterford and then Wexford addresses had the highest contact levels with the services.

There was a decrease in the rate of HIPE recorded patients with Carlow, Tipperary South and Waterford addresses between 2008 and 2009. Patients with addresses in Kilkenny and Wexford showed increases with Wexford having the highest increase of 2%.



3.2 Age Group

The following table presents a breakdown of the age profile of patients recorded on the HIPE System in 2008.

	Carlow	Kilkenny	South Tipperary	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside Ireland	No Fixed Address	Total
<15 yrs	7	2	8	9	9	35	2	0	0	37
15-19 yrs	11	31	44	15	31	132	10	0	0	142
20-24 yrs	24	20	45	18	40	147	17	0	0	164
25-29 yrs	17	22	35	24	23	121	16	3	0	140
30-34 yrs	23	23	33	19	39	137	8	1	0	146
35-39 yrs	20	26	33	26	35	140	14	3	0	157
40-44 yrs	24	25	37	26	46	158	11	3	4	176
45-49 yrs	23	32	40	27	43	165	8	4	0	177
50-54 yrs	13	29	35	19	30	126	10	2	1	139
55-59 yrs	18	26	31	26	26	127	8	0	0	135
60-64 yrs	9	22	38	15	25	109	4	2	0	115
65 yrs +	13	23	73	41	58	208	7	1	0	216
Total	202	281	452	265	405	1,605	115	19	5	1,744

Table 23: Age Profile of Coded Patients in 2008

The following figure is an illustration of the age profile of coded patients in 2008 who were resident in the South East by county.

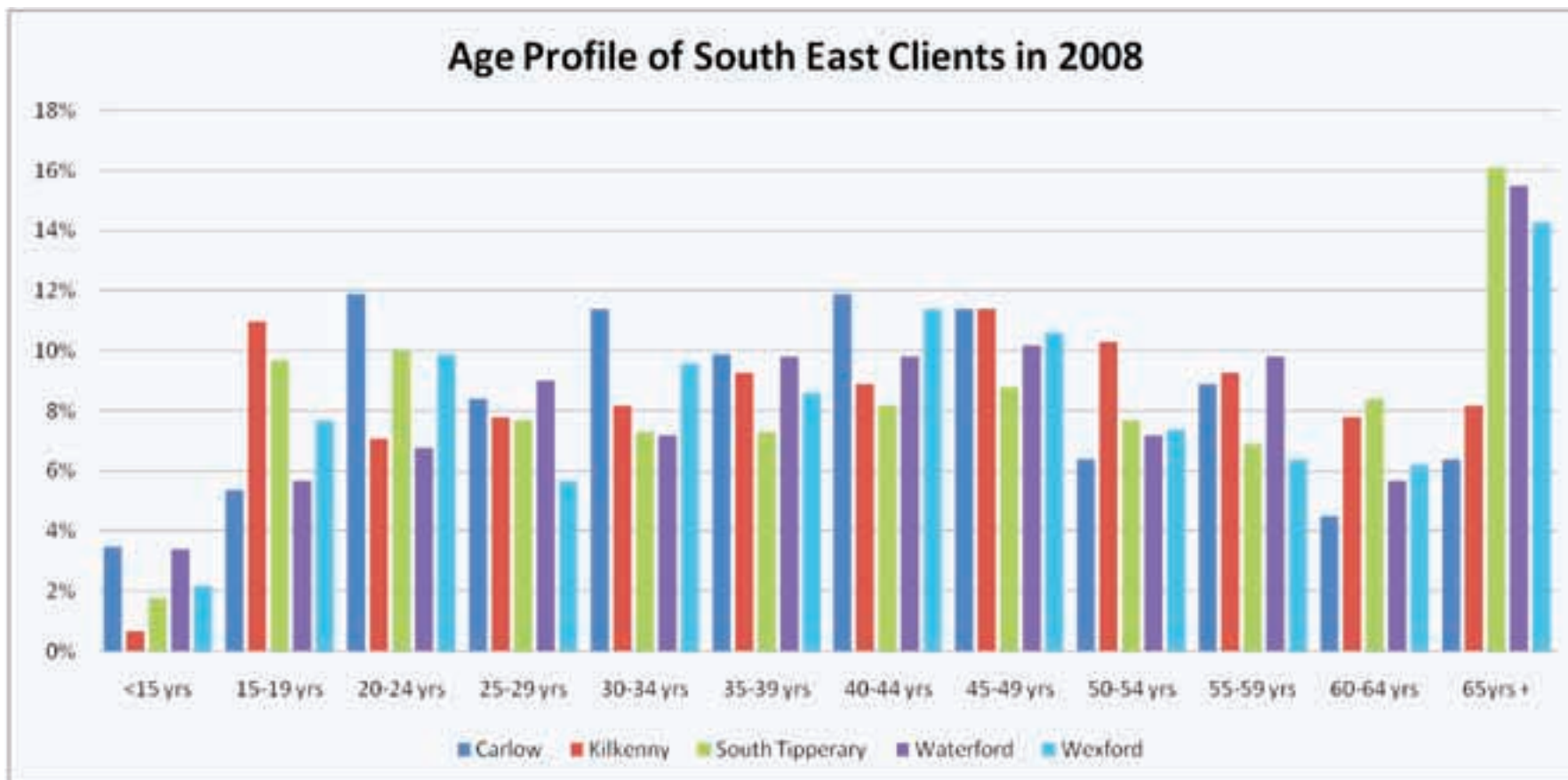
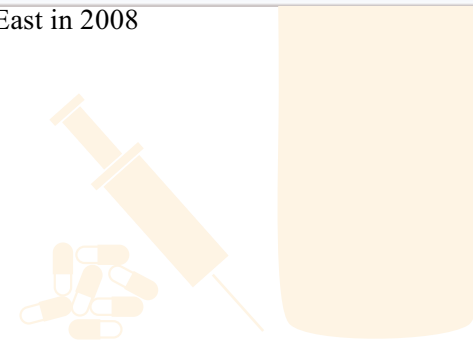


Figure 38: Age Profile of HIPE Coded Patients resident in the South East in 2008



	Carlow	Kilkenny	South Tipperary	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside Ireland	No Fixed Address	Total
< 15 yrs	3	10	9	6	13	41	1	0	0	42
15-19 yrs	18	29	24	12	35	118	9	0	0	127
20-24 yrs	28	33	35	15	34	145	11	1	0	157
25-29 yrs	16	15	40	17	32	120	14	1	1	136
30-34 yrs	21	22	26	21	36	126	16	0	1	143
35-39 yrs	28	36	53	27	57	201	10	0	1	212
40-44 yrs	19	24	61	19	53	176	19	2	0	197
45-49 yrs	20	18	50	25	47	160	12	2	1	175
50-54 yrs	21	40	39	18	32	150	6	1	0	157
55-59 yrs	11	26	27	19	24	107	12	2	0	121
60-64 yrs	4	20	32	16	27	99	6	1	0	106
65 yrs +	12	29	50	48	59	198	9	2	0	209
Total	201	302	446	243	449	1641	125	12	4	1782

Table 24: Age Profile of Coded Patients in 2009

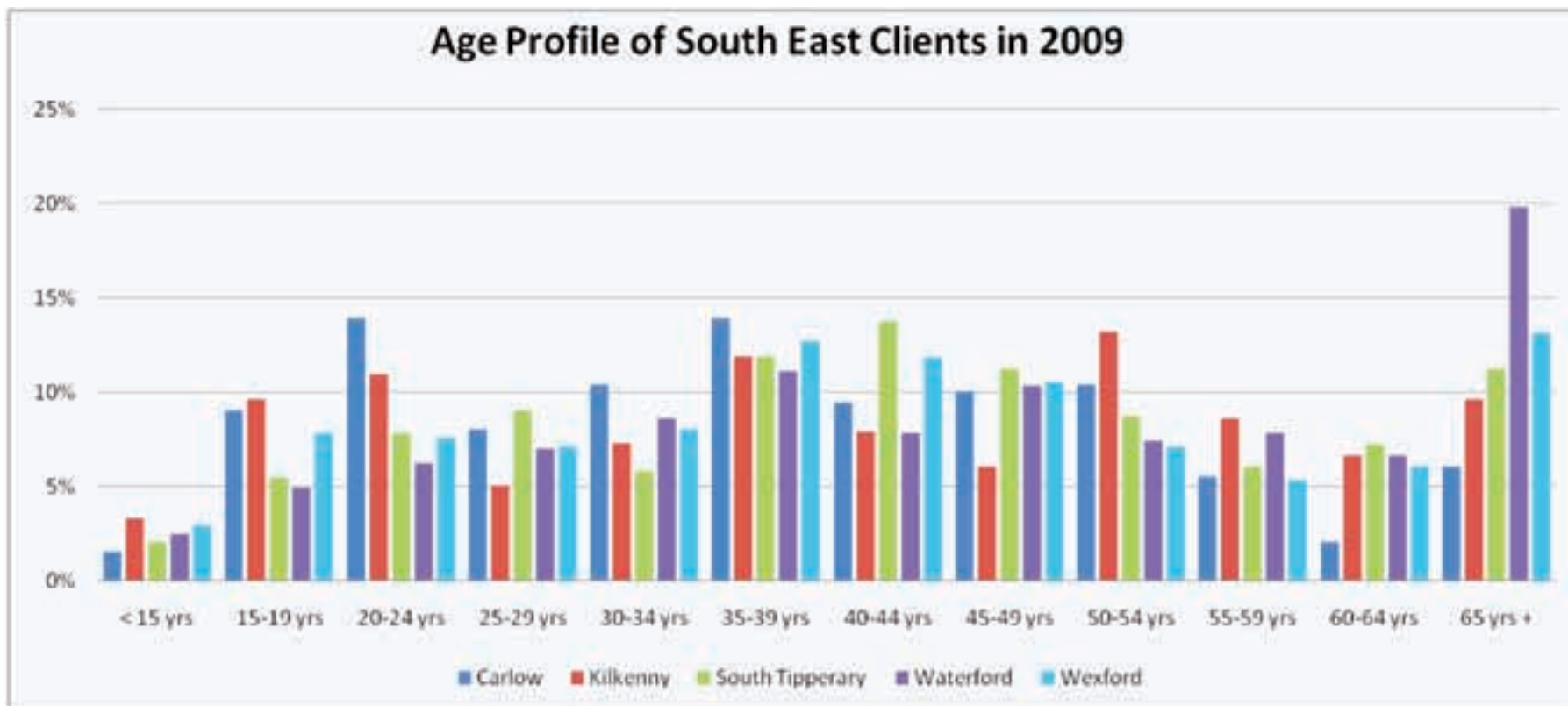
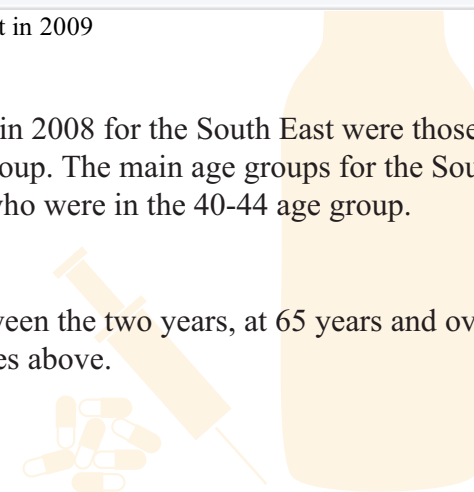


Figure 39: Age Profile of HIPE Coded Patients resident in the South East in 2009

The main age group of patients in 2008 and 2009 varied from year to year. The main age groups in 2008 for the South East were those aged 65 years and over, followed by those between 45 and 49 years and then those in the 40-44 age group. The main age groups for the South East in 2009 were those between the ages of 35 and 39 years, 65 years and over and then those who were in the 40-44 age group.

With the exception of Waterford and Wexford where the main age group remained the same between the two years, at 65 years and over, the main groups again varied from year to year in the other counties as can be seen from the tables above.



3.3 Diagnoses

The following tables and figures relate to the diagnoses which coded patients were admitted for, main, secondary and both.

	Main Diagnoses		Secondary Diagnoses		Both Main & Secondary Diagnoses		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Alcohol only	325	334	659	610	245	296	1229	1240
Drugs only	77	96	100	82	87	108	264	286
Both alcohol & drugs	2	2	35	32	214	221	251	255
Total	404	432	794	724	546	625	1744	1781

Table 25: Diagnoses of Coded Patients in 2008 and 2009

In 2008, 404 (23%) of all patients were treated with a primary (main) diagnoses under an alcohol and/or drug related HIPE codes. 797 (46%) were treated with a secondary diagnoses and 546 (31%) of patients were treated with both a main and a secondary diagnoses under the requested HIPE codes.

For 2009, 432 (24%) of all patients were treated with main diagnoses, a slight increase on 2008. 724 (41%) were admitted with a secondary diagnoses, a decrease of 5% on 2008 figures. 625 (35%) patients were treated with both a main and secondary diagnoses, again an increase on 2008, of 4%.

Overall, the majority of patients under these HIPE codes in 2008 were treated with diagnoses which included alcohol only at 1,229 (71%), followed by those with a drug only diagnoses 264 (15%) and then patients whose diagnoses included both alcohol and drugs 251 (14%).

Again, in 2009, the majority of patients under these HIPE codes were treated with diagnoses that included alcohol only, which accounted for 1,240 (70%) of patients, a slight decrease on 2008 figures. There was an increase in patients with diagnoses that included drugs only from 264 (15%) in 2008 to 286 (16%) in 2009. Patients treated with diagnoses that included both alcohol and drugs showed a slight decrease from 251 (14%) in 2008 to 255 (14%) in 2009.

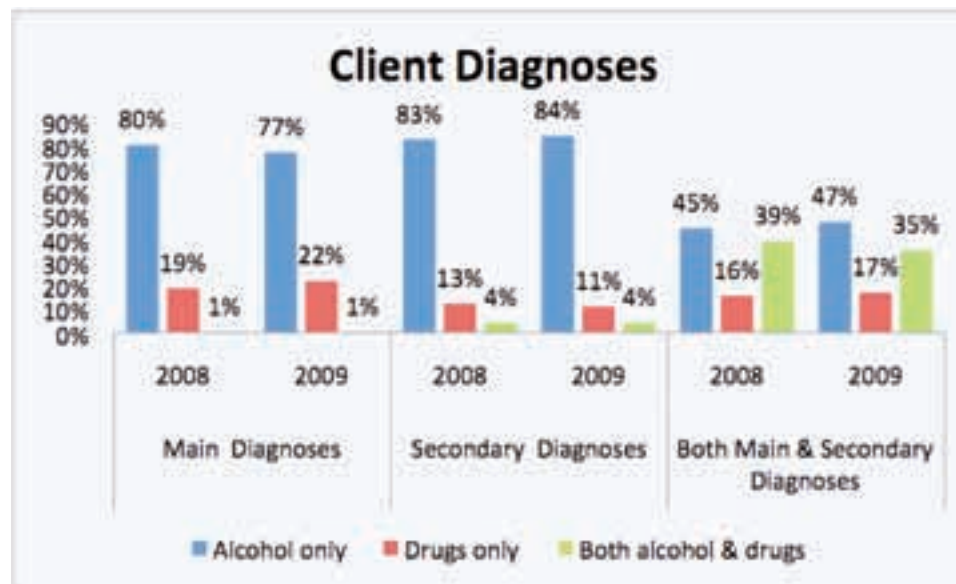


Figure 40: Main Diagnoses of Coded Patients in 2008 and 2009

3.3 Substances Used

Of those that presented to hospital and were recorded under an alcohol and/or drug code, the following table provides an overview of the type of substance used.

These next tables relate to the main substances used by coded patients in 2008 and 2009.

	Carlow	Kilkenny	South Tipperary	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside Ireland	No Fixed Address	Total
Alcohol	125	202	324	192	276	1119	89	16	5	1229
Alcohol/Benzos	8	6	4	6	7	31	2	0	0	33
Benzos	6	6	4	5	10	31	1	0	0	32
Unspecified	4	3	7	4	12	30	1	0	0	31
Opioids	2	1	4	11	9	27	3	0	0	30
Total	145	218	343	218	314	1238	96	16	5	1355

Table 26: Main Substances Used by Coded Patients in 2008

	Carlow	Kilkenny	South Tipperary	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside Ireland	No Fixed Address	Total
Alcohol	110	212	339	176	296	1133	95	11	3	1242
Alcohol/Benzos	14	8	7	5	11	45	0	0	0	45
Benzos	12	13	7	6	12	50	3	0	0	53
Unspecified Drugs	1	3	5	4	8	21	2	0	0	23
Opioids	5	3	8	8	12	36	3	0	0	39
Total	142	239	366	199	339	1285	103	11	3	1402

Table 27: Main Substances Used by Coded Patients in 2009

The above tables show the main five substances used by patients in 2008 and 2009. There were too many instances of substances being used by a very small number of people to show all substances used.

Overall, the main substance used in both years was alcohol, at 1229 (71%) and 1242 (70%), which was a decrease between the two years. This is true for all counties with the exception of Tipperary South, which showed an increase in patients treated with an alcohol diagnoses.

The use of both alcohol and benzodiazepines increased in South East and Overall and again same for most counties with the exception of Waterford which showed a slight decrease. Patients treated for benzodiazepine use also increased and this is true for all counties. Opioids increased in South East and Overall, again for most counties except Waterford and National, which showed decreases.

In 2008, two of the hospitals in the South East recorded detoxification of clients from alcohol and/or drugs, South Tipperary General and Wexford General.

Under the requested HIPE codes

- 909 patients were discharged between the two hospitals in 2008
- 210 (23%) received an alcohol detoxification – 99 (25%) of Wexford General patients and 111 (22%) of South Tipperary General patients
- 13 (1%) received a drug detoxification – 5 (1%) Wexford General and 8 (2%) South Tipperary General
- 4 (<1%) received both an alcohol and drug detoxification – 1 (<1%) Wexford General and 3 (1%) South Tipperary General.

In 2009, some detoxifications were also recorded in Waterford Regional Hospital. Between the three hospitals

- 1268 patients were discharged in 2009
- 332 (26%) received an alcohol detoxification – 141 (32%) of Wexford General patients, 189 (37%) of South Tipperary General patients and 2 (1%) of Waterford Regional Hospital patients
- 8 (1%) received a drug detoxification – 2 (1%) of Wexford General patients, 6 (1%) of South Tipperary General patients. No patients in Waterford Regional Hospital received a drug detoxification
- 2 (<1%) received both an alcohol and a drug detoxification – 1 (<1%) Wexford General patient and 1 (<1%) of South Tipperary patients.

3.4 Discharges

The following figure shows where the coded patients went on their discharge.

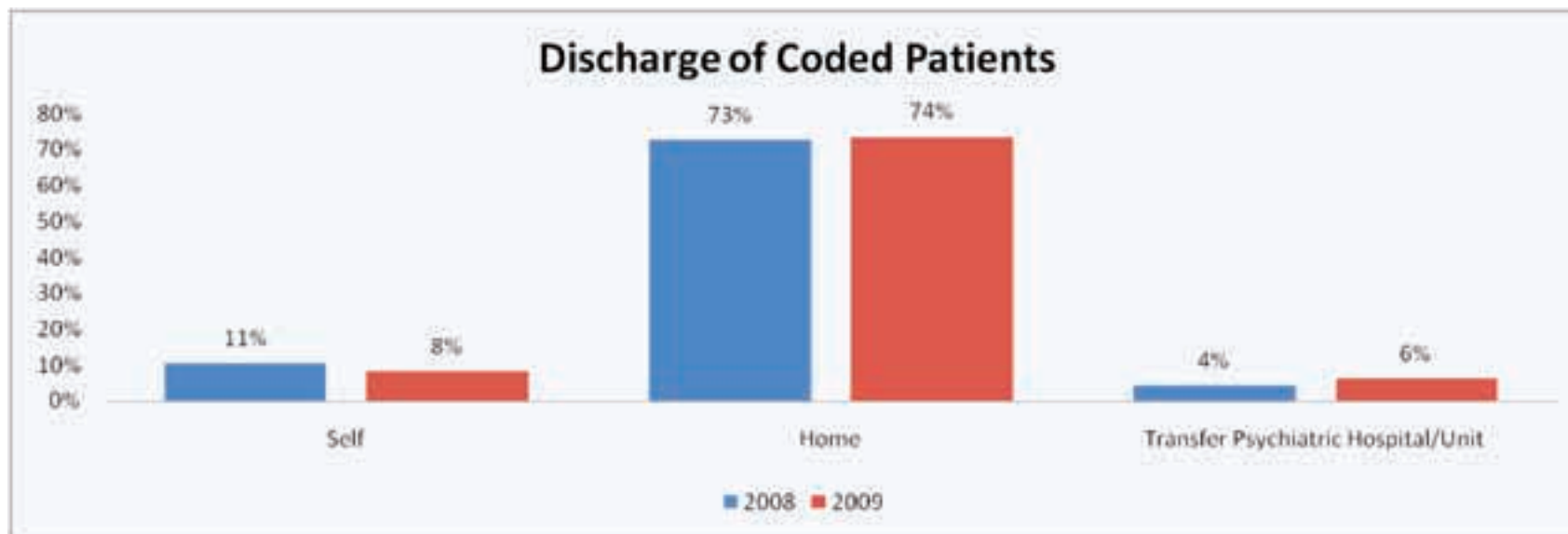


Figure 41: Discharge of Coded Patients in 2008 and 2009



As with previous years

- the majority of patients were discharged home - 73% in 2008 and 74% in 2009
- this was followed by self-discharges, 11% in 2008 and 8% in 2009
- followed by patients who were transferred to a psychiatric hospital/unit at 4% in 2008 and 6% in 2009.

3.5 Length of Stay

Under the requested HIPE codes, the average length of stay for patients was:

- 3 days in 2008 and 6 days in 2009 in St. Luke's Hospital, Kilkenny
- 7 days in 2008 and 5 days in 2009 in South Tipperary General
- 6 days in 2008 and 5 days in 2009 in Wexford General
- 9 days for both 2008 and 2009 in Waterford Regional.

4 MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES –PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS/UNITS 2008 & 2009

The following data is based on 2008 and 2009 in-patient psychiatric figures for the H.S.E. South and was provided by the Mental Health Research Unit of the Health Research Board. This data is reported through the National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS).

Data is presented on admissions for an alcoholic disorder and other drug disorders for clients with an address in the South East.

4.1 Admissions

The following table and graph illustrate the admissions of patients with an address in the South East for alcohol disorders and other drug disorders to hospitals in the South East in 2008 and 2009.

	Alcoholic Disorders		Other Drug Disorders		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
St Luke's, Clonmel	2	1	0	0	2	1
St. Senan's, Enniscorthy	134	25	62	30	196	55
Newcastle Hospital, Wicklow	0	0	1	0	1	0
St. Vincent's, Fairview	0	0	1	0	1	0
St. John of God, Dublin	13	22	0	5	13	27
St. Patrick's, Dublin	20	22	2	3	22	25
South Tipperary General	20	31	16	26	36	57
Waterford Regional	46	54	44	39	90	93
St. Luke's, Kilkenny	47	43	16	32	63	75
Midland Regional, Portlaoise	1	0	0	0	1	0
St. Edmundsbury, Dublin	5	3	1	0	6	3
Mercy Hospital, Cork	0	2	0	0	0	2
St. Otteran's, Waterford	0	0	0	1	0	1
Carraig Mór, Cork	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	288	204	143	136	431	340

Table 28: Admissions for Alcohol Disorder and Other Drug Dependence with an address in the South East by Hospital in 2008 and 2009

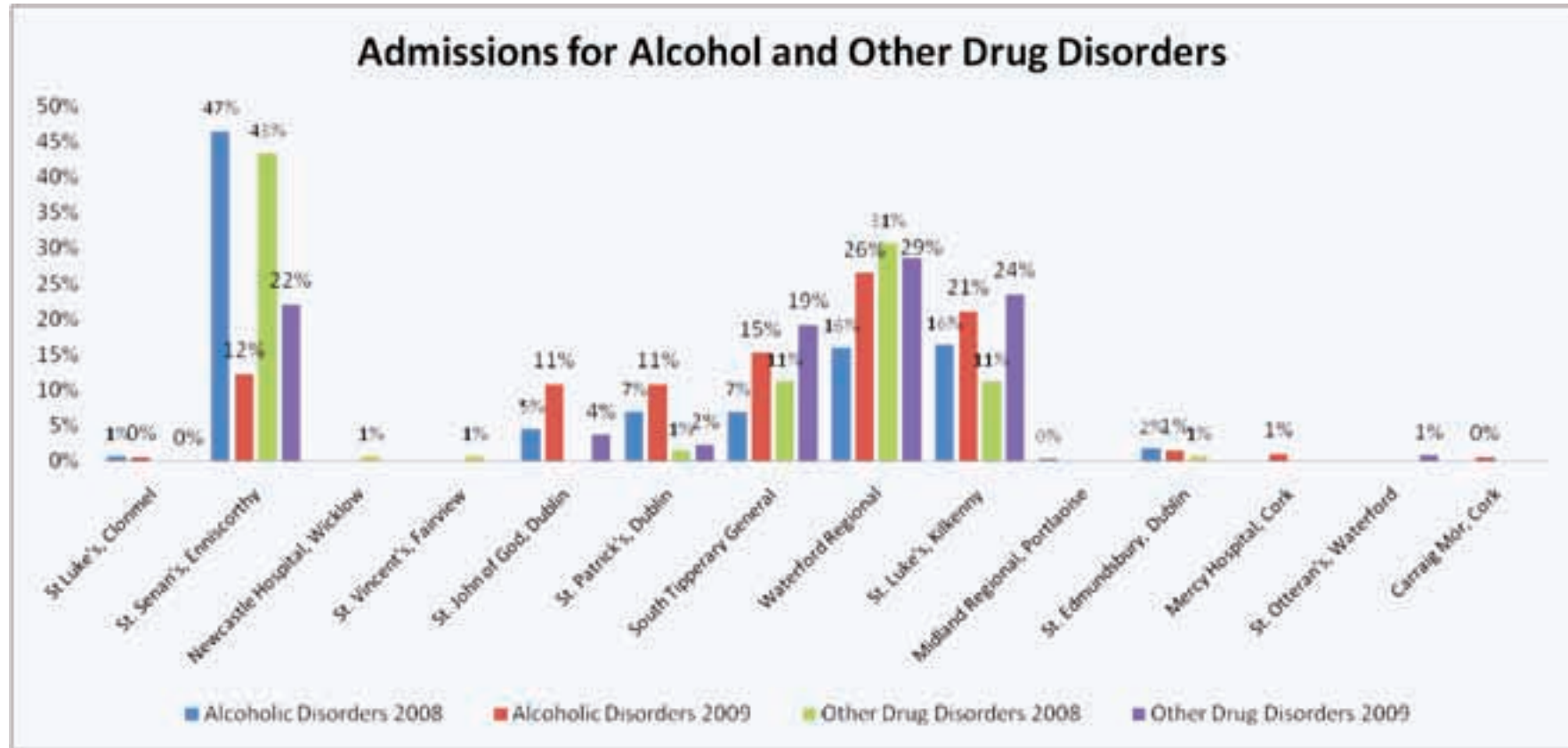


Figure 42: Admissions for Alcohol Disorder and Other Drug Dependence with an address in the South East by Hospital in 2008 and 2009

Overall there was a significant decrease in the alcoholic and other drug dependence for patients with an address in the South East between 2008 and 2009 from 431 in 2008 to 340 in 2009. The rate for both alcohol disorders and other drug disorders decreased by 7%.

Admissions for patients with an address in the South East increased for both alcoholic disorders and other drug disorders at St. John of God Hospital, Dublin, St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin and South Tipperary General.

Admissions for an alcoholic disorder increased at Waterford Regional Hospital but decreased for other drug disorders. The reverse of this was true for St. Luke's Hospital, Kilkenny. The decrease in St. Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy alcoholic and other drug disorders may have been as a result of the pending closure of St. Senan's for new referrals and admissions.

4.2 Gender

The following table presents an overview of the gender breakdown by alcohol and other drug disorder.

	Alcoholic Disorders		Other Drug Disorders		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Male	188	130	105	110	293	240
Female	100	74	38	26	138	100
Total	288	204	143	136	431	340

Table 29: Admissions for Alcohol Disorder and Other Drug by Gender in 2008 and 2009

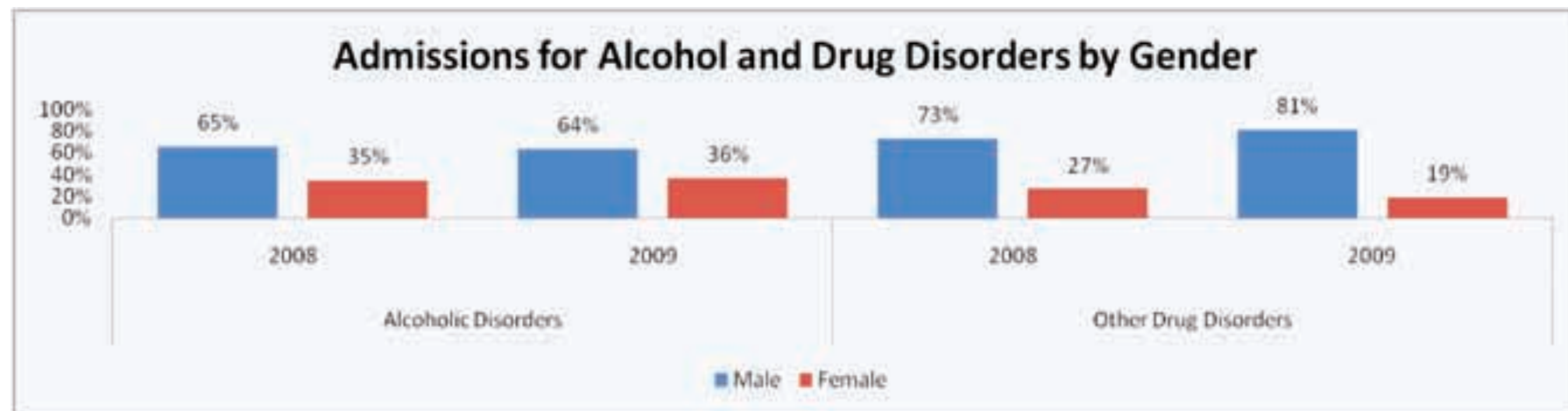
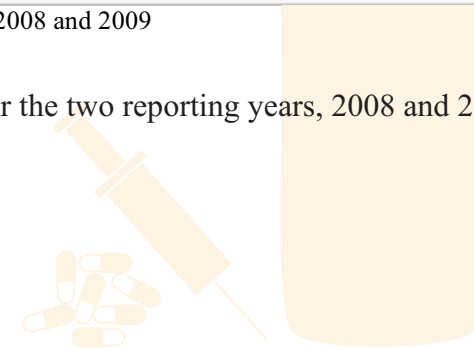


Figure 43: Admissions for Alcohol Disorder and Other Drug by Gender in 2008 and 2009

As with previous years, the majority of admissions were males at 68% and 71% respectively for the two reporting years, 2008 and 2009.



4.3 County of Residence

The following table and figure illustrate the admissions of clients with an address in the South East for alcoholic disorder and other drug dependence by each of the counties.

	Alcoholic Disorders		Other Drug Disorders		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Carlow	28	25	14	20	42	45
Kilkenny	38	33	6	19	44	52
Tipperary South	25	40	16	29	41	69
Waterford	52	65	42	35	94	100
Wexford	145	41	65	33	210	74
Total	288	204	143	136	431	340

Table 30: Admissions for Alcoholic Disorder and Other Drug Dependence with an address in the South East by County

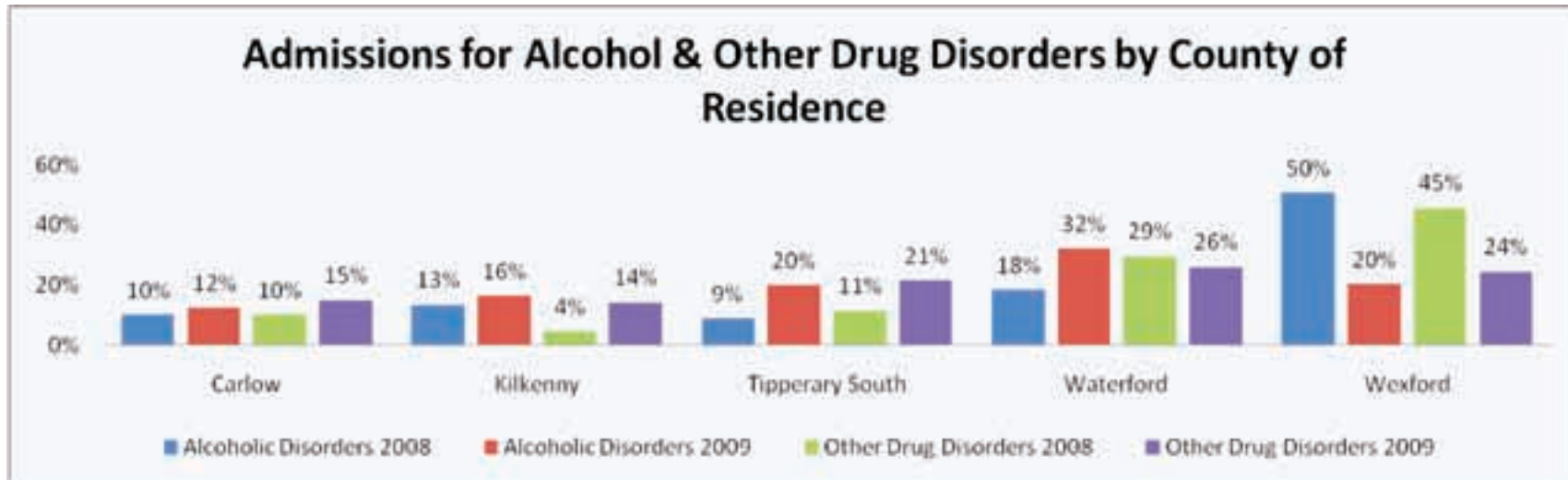


Figure 44: Admissions for Alcoholic Disorder and Other Drug Dependence with an address in the South East by County

The highest number of admissions with both an alcoholic and other drug disorder were from Wexford in 2008 and Waterford in 2009. There was an increase in both alcoholic and other drug disorder admissions, between the two years, for Carlow, Kilkenny and Tipperary South. Admissions were up for alcoholic disorders in Waterford and down for other drug disorder. There was a decrease in both alcoholic and other drug disorder admissions for Wexford.

4.4 Frequency of Admission

The following table and figure show the volume of first admissions versus repeat admissions for alcoholic and other drug disorders.

	Alcoholic Disorders		Other Drug Disorders		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
First Ever Admission	73	60	38	40	111	100
Readmission	215	144	105	96	320	240
Total	288	204	143	136	431	340

Table 31: Admissions for Alcoholic Disorder and Other Drug Dependence with an address in the South East by Frequency of Admission

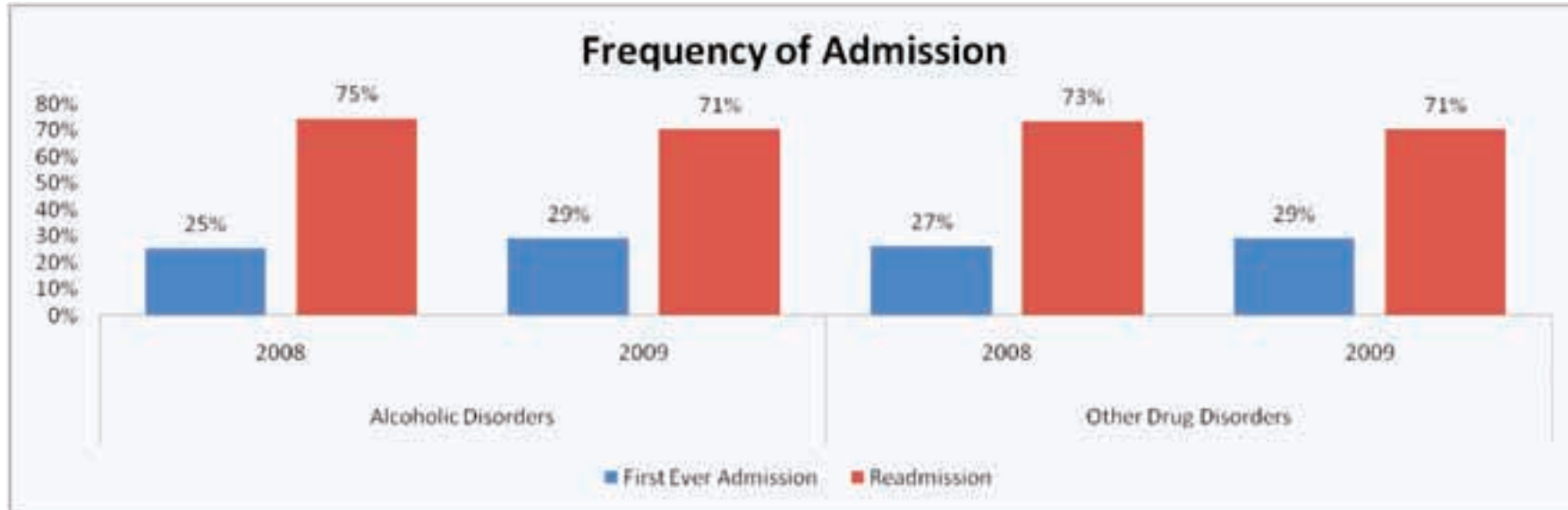
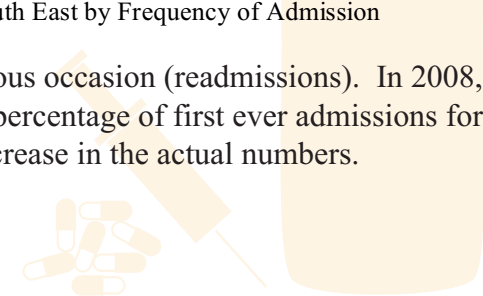


Figure 45: Admissions for Alcoholic Disorder and Other Drug Dependence with an address in the South East by Frequency of Admission

The majority of clients admitted in 2008 and 2009 were those who had been admitted on a previous occasion (readmissions). In 2008, this was 74% (320) of the total admissions and 2009 it was 71% (240). There was an increase in the percentage of first ever admissions for both an alcohol and other drug disorder from 26% (111) in 2008 to 29% (100), though there was a decrease in the actual numbers.



4.5 Primary Diagnosis

The primary diagnosis for individuals for 2008 and 2009 is presented in the table below.

	2008	2009
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	152	89
Acute intoxication	17	36
Harmful use	11	13
Dependence syndrome	95	55
Withdrawal state	5	0
Withdrawal state with delirium	1	0
Psychotic disorder	1	8
Residual and late-onset psychotic disorder	1	0
Unspecified mental and behavioural disorder	5	3
Total	288	204

Table 32: Admissions for Alcoholic Disorder with an address in the South East by Primary Diagnosis

	2008	2009
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of opioids	4	12
Opioids: Acute intoxication	0	1
Opioids: Dependence syndrome	4	4
Opioids: Withdrawal state	1	6
Opioids: Psychotic disorder	0	1
Opioids: Unspecified mental and behavioural disorder	0	1
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of cannabinoids	2	9
Cannabinoids: Acute intoxication	1	0
Cannabinoids: Harmful use	5	4
Cannabinoids: Psychotic disorder	0	7
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of sedatives or hypnotics	0	2
Sedatives or hypnotics: Harmful use	0	1
Sedatives or hypnotics: Withdrawal state with delirium	0	1
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of cocaine	1	1
Cocaine: Acute intoxication	1	0
Cocaine: Psychotic disorder	0	1
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of volatile solvents	0	1
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of multiple drug use and other psychoactive substances	81	48
Multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances: Acute intoxication	26	24
Multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances: Harmful use	9	2
Multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances: Dependence syndrome	1	0
Multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances: Withdrawal state	1	3
Multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances: Withdrawal state with delirium	0	1
Multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances: Psychotic disorder	1	6
Abuse of non-dependence producing substances	5	0

Table 33: Admissions of Other Drug Disorder with an address in the South East by Primary Diagnosis

Overall, between the two years, there was a decrease in alcohol related diagnoses from 288 (67%) in 2008 to 204 (60%) in 2009. Multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances also decreased between the two years, from 119 (28%) in 2008 to 84 (25%) in 2009. Opioids and cannabinoids related diagnoses increased, with opioid diagnoses showing the largest increase from 9 (2%) in 2008 to 25 (7%) in 2009. Cannabinoids diagnoses rose from 8 (2%) in 2008 to 20 (6%) in 2009. Cocaine diagnoses remained the same in 2008 and 2009 at 2 (1%).

5 PROBATION SERVICE 2009

The Probation Services in Ireland provide probation supervision, community service, offending behaviour programmes and specialist support services, to both adult and young offenders. The service aims to stop the committal of further offences and strives to make communities safe places.

Data from the Probation Services is collated from Probation Form A's which are the initial client referral sheet from the Courts to the Probation Services. Some of the information supplied on the Form A's is minimal. This accounts for the high proportion of "not known or not stated" data in this section.

The cases being recorded for the purpose of this section include either alcohol/drugs directly, e.g. intoxication in a public place or possession of an illicit substances, or indirectly, e.g. where an offence occurred due to the influence of alcohol/drugs or where there was a court recommendation to investigate a client's alcohol/drug use.

Information on the above categories was recorded from a total of 813 Form A's during 2009, a decrease of 223 forms from 2008. However, part of this decrease was due to an administrative difficulty that arose with South Tipperary records, as a result reported data from South Tipperary is incomplete for 2009.

Of the 813 Form A's, 499 (61%) were used for data collection, down from 595 (57%) in 2008 (though this was a decrease in numbers and an increase in the rate between the two years)

Alcohol/Drug Related Cases

County Based Service	Total Number of Form A's	Number of Alcohol/Drug Cases	Percentage of Alcohol/Drug Cases
Carlow	203	103	51%
Kilkenny	156	96	62%
Tipperary South	79	52	66%
Waterford	304	95	31%
Wexford	213	91	43%
Total	955	437	

Table 34: Alcohol/Drug Related Cases treated by the Probation Services in 2009

There was a large decrease in percentage of alcohol/drug cases for Waterford from 65% to 31%. The number of Form A's was the same in 2008 and 2009 at 304. However, this may be due to the lack of information supplied on a large number of forms. It is possible that the information recorded on the Form A's was not of the same standard in both years, i.e. less information was given on Form A's in 2009.

5.1 County of Residence

The following table gives a breakdown of probation client's county of residence. Some client referrals were to services outside of their county of residence, which accounts for the difference between this table and the one above.

Clients Referred from Probation Services	
Carlow	73
Kilkenny	86
Tipperary South	55
Waterford	88
Wexford	94
South East	396
National	91
Not Known	4
No Fixed Address	8
Total	499

Table 35: County of Residence of Clients referred from Probation Services

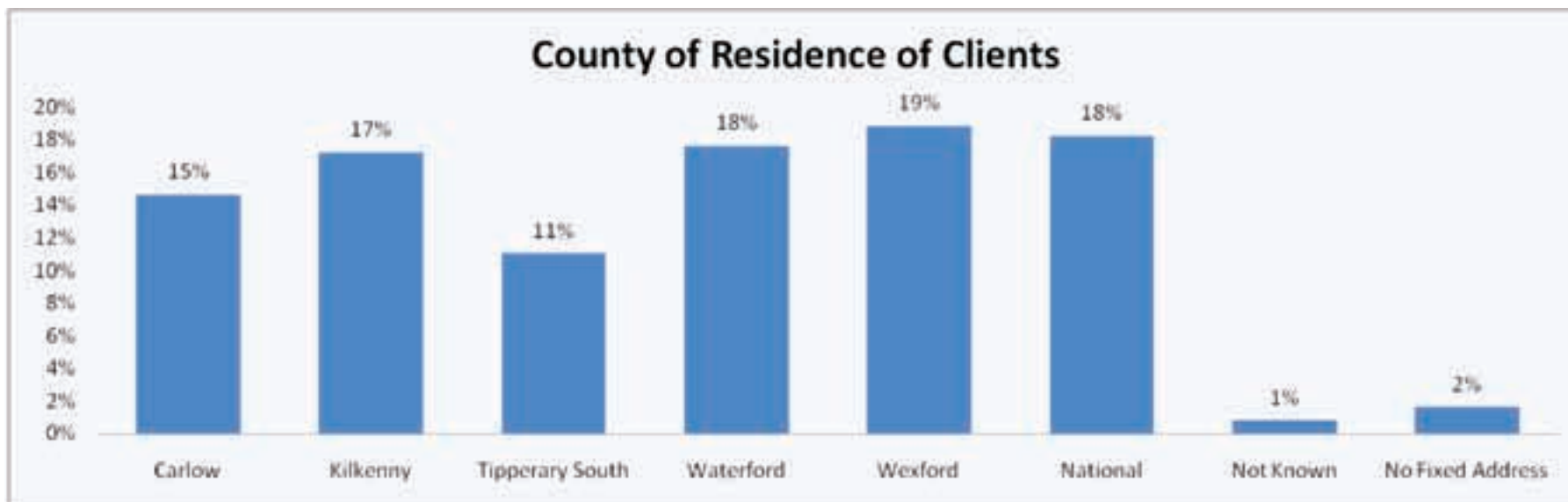
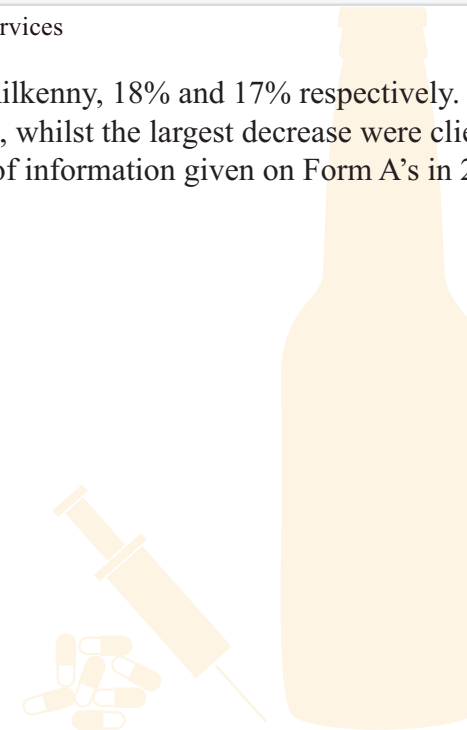


Figure 46: County of Residence of Clients referred from Probation Services

The majority of clients were from Wexford at 19% followed by those from Waterford and then Kilkenny, 18% and 17% respectively. The largest increase were clients with address outside of South East from 4% in 2008 to 18% in 2009, whilst the largest decrease were clients with Waterford addresses from 32% in 2008 to 18% in 2009. Again this may be due to the lack of information given on Form A's in 2009.



5.2 Gender



Figure 47: Gender of Alcohol/Drug Cases with Probation Services

As with previous years the majority of probation referrals were males, 86% in 2009. There was an increase in the percentage of females between 2008 and 2009, from 10% in 2008 to 14% in 2009.

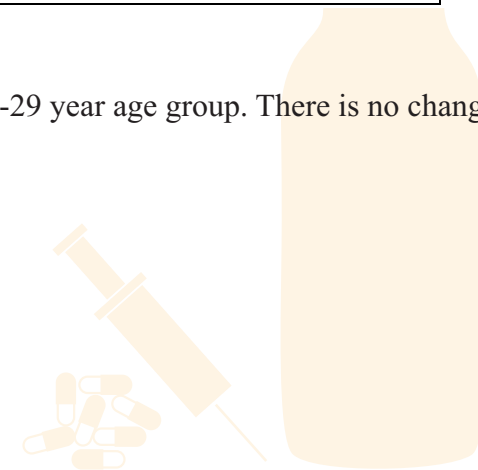
The breakdown by county in the following tables is based on the client's county of residence.

5.3 Age Group

	Carlow	Kilkenny	South Tipperary	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	No Fixed Address	Not Known	Total
15-19 yrs	5	12	6	12	5	40	14	0	0	54
20-24 yrs	20	35	23	23	35	136	32	1	1	170
25-29 yrs	16	14	16	24	19	89	20	2	0	111
30-34 yrs	16	12	2	13	13	56	8	1	0	65
35-39 yrs	4	4	1	6	8	23	5	1	0	29
40-44 yrs	3	3	1	2	6	15	4	0	0	19
45-49 yrs	2	3	2	0	3	10	0	0	0	10
50-54 yrs	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	3
55-59 yrs	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	2	0	6
60-64 yrs	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	3
Not Known	6	0	3	7	2	18	7	1	3	29
Total	73	86	55	88	94	396	91	8	4	499

Table 36: Age Group by Client's County of Residence

The main age group were those between the ages of 20 and 24 years, followed by those in the 25-29 year age group. There is no change from previous years.



5.4 Alcohol/Drug Cases

	Carlow	Kilkenny	South Tipperary	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	No Fixed Address	Not Known	Total
Alcohol only	26	40	28	30	47	171	37	5	1	214
Drugs only	28	31	23	43	13	138	40	1	3	182
Both Alcohol & Drugs	4	6	2	4	33	49	2	0	0	51
Not known	15	9	2	11	1	38	12	2	0	52
Total	73	86	55	88	94	396	91	8	4	499

Table 37: Alcohol/Drug Cases by Client’s County of Residence

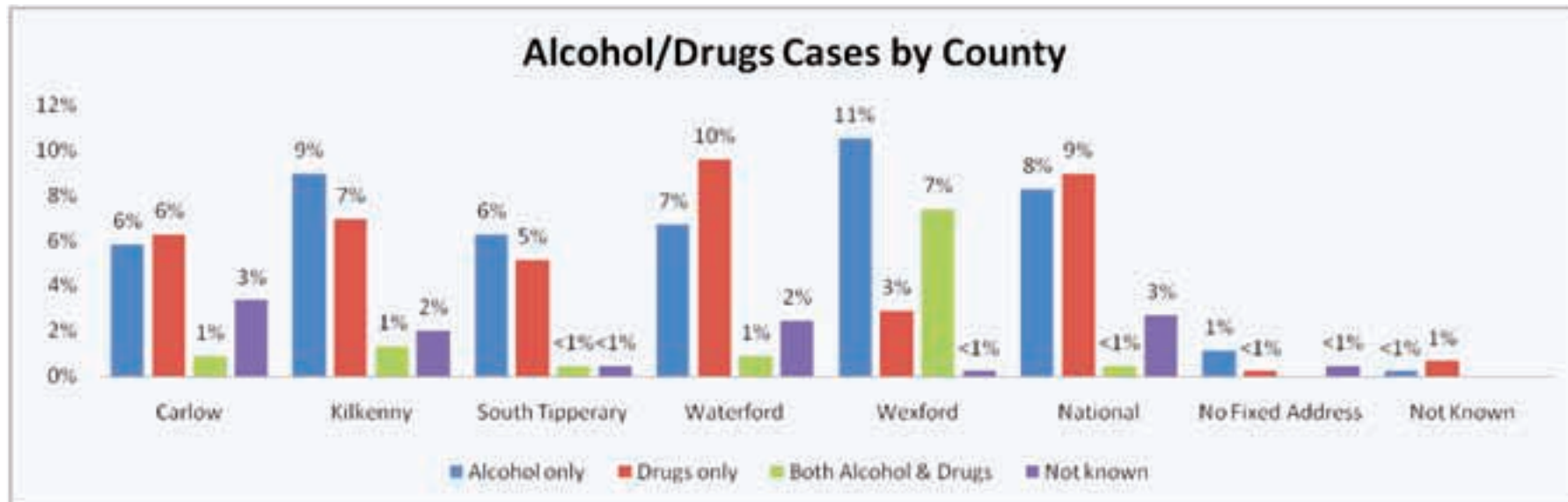


Figure 48: Alcohol/Drug Cases by Client’s County of Residence

The majority of clients in the South East had cases that involved alcohol only. However, the majority of Carlow and Waterford clients had cases that involved drugs only. In the South East, there was an increase in clients whose cases involved both alcohol and drugs between 2008 and 2009, from 6% in 2008 to 12% in 2009.

5.5 Substances Involved

Of all of the cases that involved drugs only or both alcohol and drugs, as in previous years, cannabis was the main substance involved in both clients resident in the South East and All clients at 65 (35%) and 81 (35%) respectively. Again, as in previous years, this was followed by Drugs Not Specified i.e. where it was not stated on the form what substances was involved, this accounted for 43 (23%) of South East clients and 60 (26%) of All clients. In 2008, cocaine was the third highest substance involved in cases at 29 (11%) for South East and 30 (11%) for All Clients. In 2009, heroin was the third highest substance involved at 20 (11%) for South East and 21 (9%) for All Clients. Cases involving cocaine accounted for 13 (7%) for South East and 18 (8%) for All clients.

The chart below compares the top four substances involved in cases between 2008 and 2009.

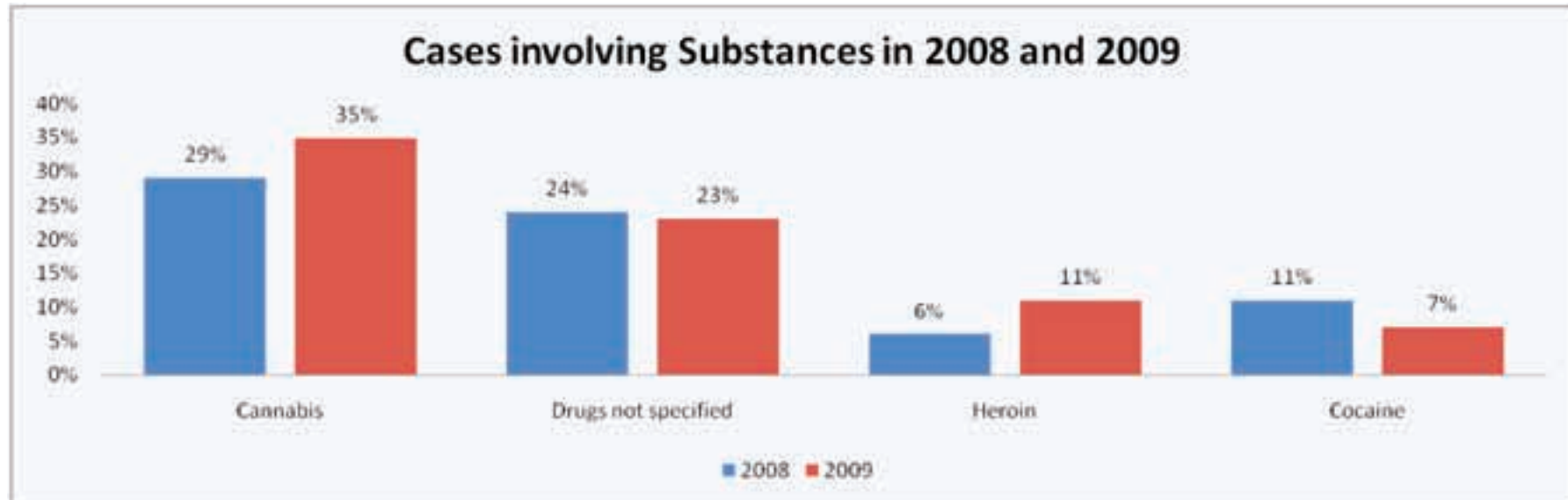
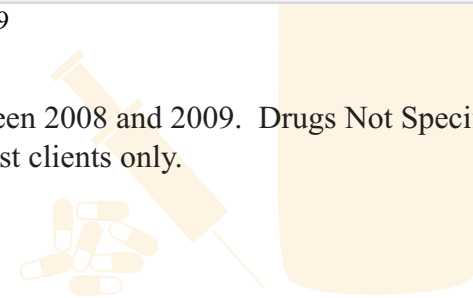


Figure 49: Substances involved in cases between 2008 and 2009

As can be seen from the chart there was an increase in cases involving cannabis and heroin between 2008 and 2009. Drugs Not Specified and Cocaine both showed a decrease between the two years. The figures shown are for South East clients only.



5.7 Additional Recommendations

Each Form A has a recommendation for probation supervision and/or probation order or community service order. In addition a Form A may include a recommendation for an offender programme or request for additional information etc. Overall there were 291 additional recommendations made. Not included in that figure are 208 cases where no information was given on the Form A.

The table below gives an outline of the main recommendations.

	Carlow	Kilkenny	South Tipperary	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	No Fixed Address	Not Known	Total
*Others	19	16	5	16	25	81	23	2	0	106
Supervised Treatment	7	13	10	10	16	56	5	1	0	62
Address alcohol/drug issues	16	17	6	0	1	40	6	1	0	47
Already attending addiction treatment	4	6	2	11	0	23	12	0	2	37
Alcohol/Drug Awareness Programme	0	2	0	2	18	22	1	0	0	23
Alcohol/Drug Awareness Programme / Supervised Treatment	0	2	0	0	14	16	0	0	0	16
Total	46	56	23	39	74	238	47	4	2	291

Table 38: Additional Recommendations by Client's County of Residence

*Others, include too many counts of one to enter here but some of the higher counts include urinalysis/screening and anger management.

Excluding Other, the main additional recommendations in South East and Overall were for clients to attend supervised treatment. The same is true for Tipperary South. The main additional recommendation for Carlow and Kilkenny was for clients to address their alcohol/drug issues. Wexford clients were mainly asked to attend an alcohol/drug awareness programme. In Waterford, the majority of clients were already attending addiction treatment but this was followed by those who were requested to attend supervised treatment.

6 AN GARDA SIOCHÁNA

The following data is taken from Garda Recorded Crime Statistics 2005-2009, published by the Central Statistics Office. This section should be read in conjunction with CSO definitions, background information, interpretation etc. The full report is available from www.cso.ie.

The following table presents an overview of the number of recorded alcohol and/or drug related offences recorded by the CSO for 2008.

	Recorded	Per 100,000 population	Detected	Detection Rate (%)	With Relevant Proceedings
State	285	6.4	279	97.9	199
South Eastern Region	43	7.7	43	100	33
Tipperary	10	6.3	10	100	8
Wexford	16	11.5	16	100	12
Kilkenny/Carlow	8	5.6	8	100	7
Waterford	9	7.6	9	100	6

Table 39: Incidents recorded of Importation/Manufacture of drugs (ICCS 101), incidents per 100,000 population, detection and proceedings, 2008

	Recorded	Per 100,000 population	Detected	Detection Rate (%)	With Relevant Proceedings
State	319	7.2	314	98.4	204
South Eastern Region	57	10	56	98.2	44
Tipperary	10	6.2	10	100	7
Wexford	19	13.4	19	100	15
Kilkenny/Carlow	16	11	15	93.8	12
Waterford	12	10	12	100	10

Table 40: Incidents recorded of Importation/Manufacture of drugs (ICCS 101), incidents per 100,000 population, detection and proceedings, 2009

	Recorded	Per 100,000 population	Detected	Detection rate (%)	With Relevant Proceedings
State	22,395	506.4	22,117	98.8	13,855
South Eastern Region	2,661	475.8	2,629	98.8	1,733
Tipperary	760	479.8	751	98.8	460
Wexford	430	307.8	426	99.1	282
Kilkenny/Carlow	652	456	640	98.2	416
Waterford	819	693.2	812	99.1	575

Table 41: Incidents recorded of Possession of Drugs (ICCS 102), incidents per 100,000 population, detection and proceedings, 2008

	Recorded	Per 100,000 population	Detected	Detection rate (%)	With Relevant Proceedings
State	20,847	467.5	20,591	98.8	12,814
South Eastern Region	2,647	465.2	2,612	98.7	1,787
Tipperary	669	415.1	654	97.8	438
Wexford	481	338.4	480	99.8	325
Kilkenny/Carlow	541	371.6	531	98.2	321
Waterford	956	795.2	947	99.1	703

Table 42: Incidents recorded of Possession of Drugs (ICCS 102), incidents per 100,000 population, detection and proceedings, 2009

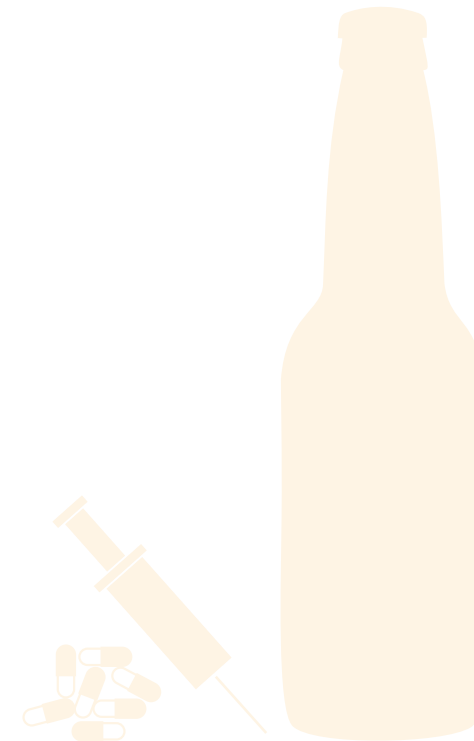
	Recorded	Per 100,000 population	Detected	Detection rate (%)	With Relevant Proceedings
State	725	16.4	717	98.9	469
South Eastern Region	92	16.5	92	100	39
Tipperary	30	18.9	30	100	14
Wexford	22	15.7	22	100	7
Kilkenny/Carlow	12	8.4	12	100	5
Waterford	28	23.7	28	100	13

Table 43: Incidents recorded of Other Drug Offences (ICCS 103), incidents per 100,000 population, detection and proceedings, 2008

	Recorded	Per 100,000 population	Detected	Detection rate (%)	With Relevant Proceedings
State	817	18.3	810	99.1	529
South Eastern Region	114	20	112	98.2	66
Tipperary	48	29.8	47	97.9	26
Wexford	23	16.2	23	100	15
Kilkenny/Carlow	18	12.4	17	94.4	10
Waterford	25	20.8	25	100	15

Table 44: Incidents recorded of Other Drug Offences (ICCS 103), incidents per 100,000 population, detection and proceedings, 2009

There was no data available in the publication on drug type for 2008 and 2009 nor was there information available on the Diversion Programme for those years.



USEFUL CONTACT

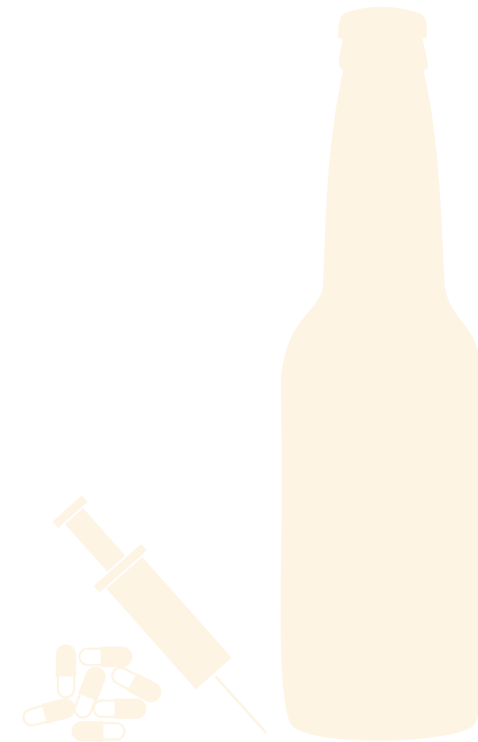
National Documentation Centre On Drug Use
Health Research Board
3rd Floor Knockmaun House
42-47 Lower Mount Street
Dublin 2.

Telephone: 01 2345175
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Website: www.hrb.ie/ndc

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Martina Kidd
Data Co-ordinator for Drugs
H.S.E. South.
October 2011



9 APPENDIX A

This appendix provides additional detail on the gender and age profile of clients who were assessed, but not treated.

The following table provides the relative size of the assessed only clients compared to the total numbers of clients presenting

County	Males 2009			Males 2010			Females 2009			Females 2010		
	Assessed	Total	% of Total	Assessed	Total	% of Total	Assessed	Total	% of Total	Assessed	Total	% of Total
Carlow	16	201	8%	12	263	8%	4	74	5%	3	83	4%
Kilkenny	17	243	7%	9	240	7%	4	133	3%	4	149	3%
South Tipperary	34	353	10%	15	369	10%	9	189	5%	8	223	5%
Waterford	23	560	4%	26	570	4%	16	249	6%	15	307	6%
Wexford	68	532	13%	70	526	13%	40	306	13%	37	333	13%
South East	158	1889	8%	132	1968	8%	73	951	8%	67	1095	8%
National	135	369	37%	120	313	37%	50	118	42%	39	134	42%
Outside Ireland	1	5	20%	0	0	20%	1	4	25%	0	1	25%
Not Known	3	3	100%	3	3	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Total	297	2266	13%	255	2288	13%	124	1073	12%	106	1230	12%

Table 45: Clients who were assessed but not treated by gender in 2009 and 2010

The following table shows the numbers of clients who were assessed, but not treated by age category and by their county of residence in 2009.

	Carlow	Kilkenny	South Tipperary	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside Ireland	Not Known	Total
< 15 years	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	6
15-19 years	1	2	12	5	6	26	26	0	0	78
20-24 years	4	5	4	5	18	36	24	0	0	96
25-29 years	3	1	11	3	27	45	26	0	0	116
30-34 years	3	2	7	10	16	38	25	0	0	101
35-39 years	2	2	3	2	9	18	14	1	0	51
40-44 years	4	4	1	5	9	23	14	1	0	61
45-49 years	2	2	2	4	5	15	23	0	0	53
50-54 years	0	1	2	0	5	8	16	0	1	33
55-59 years	1	1	1	3	0	6	7	0	2	21
60-64 years	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	8
> 64 years	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	12
Not known	0	0	0	1	7	8	0	0	0	16
Total	20	21	43	39	108	231	185	2	3	652

Table 45: Clients who were assessed but not treated by age category in 2009



	Carlow	Kilkenny	South Tipperary	Waterford	Wexford	South East	National	Outside Ireland	Not Known	Total
< 15 years	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
15-19 years	2	0	6	2	19	29	32	0	0	61
20-24 years	2	4	2	4	28	40	28	0	1	69
25-29 years	3	2	2	6	16	29	16	0	2	47
30-34 years	3	3	4	6	13	29	16	0	0	45
35-39 years	2	1	2	3	6	14	21	0	0	35
40-44 years	1	0	0	4	10	15	14	0	0	29
45-49 years	1	1	2	0	7	11	12	0	0	23
50-54 years	1	0	2	2	4	9	7	0	0	16
55-59 years	0	1	1	6	2	10	7	0	0	17
60-64 years	0	1	0	3	1	5	2	0	0	7
> 64 years	0	0	0	2	1	3	4	0	0	7
Not known	0	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	4
Total	15	13	23	41	107	199	159	0	3	361

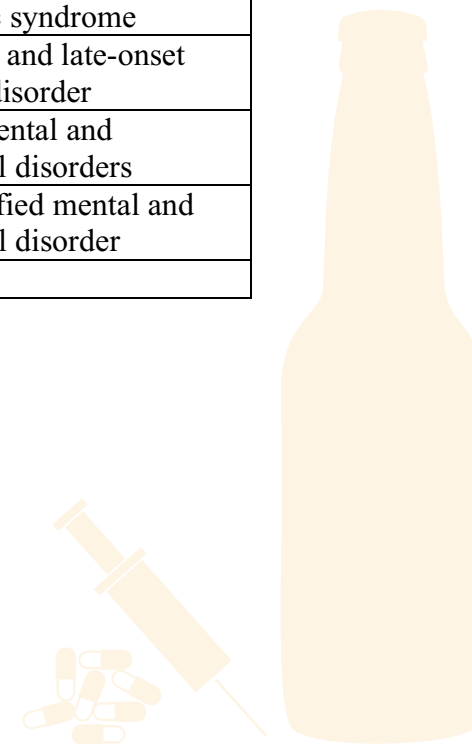
Table 46: Clients who were assessed but not treated by age category in 2010

9 APPENDIX B

HIPE REQUEST CODES

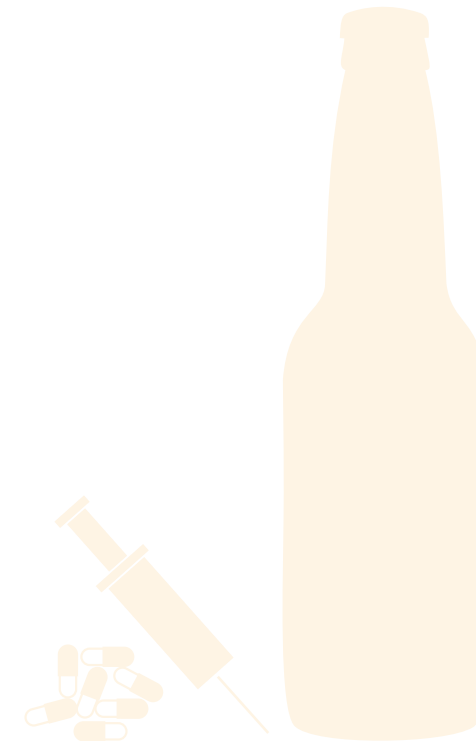
As of 01.01.05

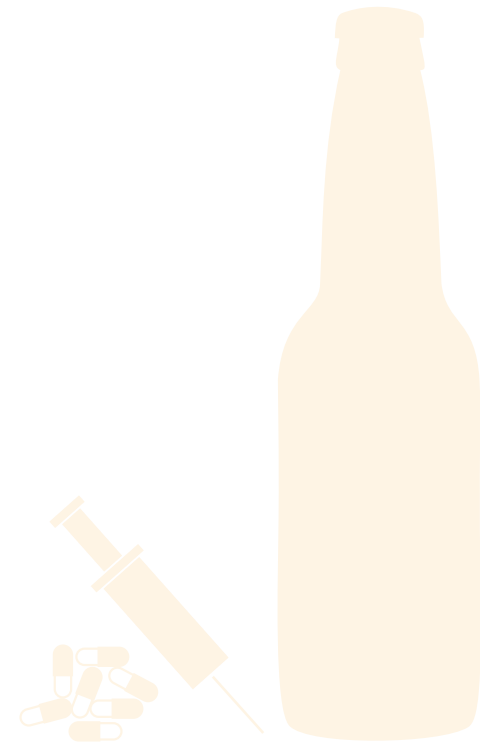
Code No.		
	Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of:	0: acute intoxication
F10	Alcohol	1: harmful use
F11	Opioids	2: dependence syndrome
F12	Cannabinoids	3: withdrawal state
F13	Sedatives & Hypnotics	4: withdrawal state with delirium
F14	Cocaine	5: psychotic disorder
F15	Other Stimulants including caffeine	6: amnesic syndrome
F16	Hallucinogens	7: residual and late-onset psychotic disorder
F17	Tobacco (not required)	8: other mental and behavioural disorders
F18	Volatile Solvents	9: unspecified mental and behavioural disorder
F19	Multiple Drug Use & Other Psychoactive Substances	
G31.2	Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol	
G40.5	Epileptic seizures related to alcohol/drugs (use with XX code to identify drug)	
G62.0	Drug induced polyneuropathy (use with XX code to identify drug)	
G62.1	Alcoholic polyneuropathy	
G72.0	Drug induced myopathy (use with XX code to identify drug)	
G72.1	Alcoholic myopathy	
I426	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy	

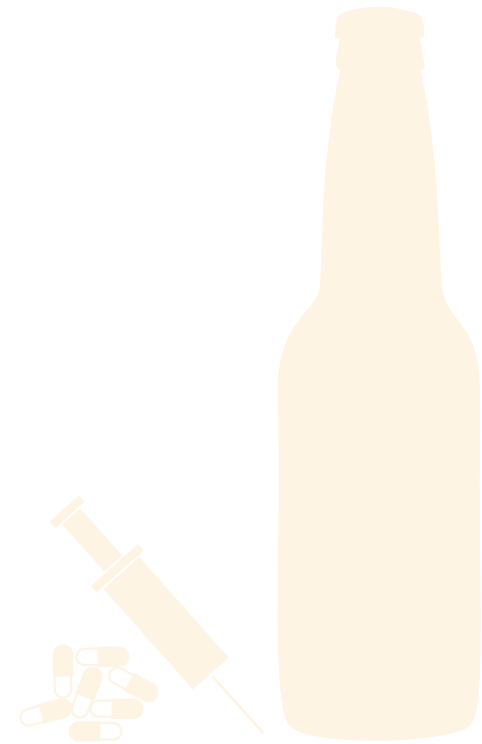


K292	Alcoholic gastritis
K700	Alcoholic fatty liver
K701	Alcoholic hepatitis
K702	Alcoholic fibrosis & sclerosis of liver
O35.4	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus from alcohol
O35.5	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus by drugs
P04.3	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal use of alcohol
P04.4	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal use of drugs of addiction
P96.1	Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction (drug withdrawal syndrome in infant of dependent mother)
R78	Findings of drugs and other substances, not normally found in blood: excludes mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10-F19)
R78.0	Finding of alcohol in blood (use additional external cause code (Y90-) for detail regarding alcohol level)
R78.1	Finding of opiate drug in blood
R78.2	Finding of cocaine in blood
R78.3	Finding of hallucinogen in blood
T40	Poisoning by narcotics and hallucinogens (excludes intoxication meaning inebriation F10-F19)
T40.0	Opium
T40.1	Heroin
T40.2	Other opioids: codeine, morphine
T40.3	Methadone
T40.4	Other synthetic narcotics; pethidine
T40.5	Cocaine
T40.6	Other and unspecified narcotics
T40.7	Cannabis
T40.8	Lysergide (LSD)
T42.3	Poisoning by barbiturates
T42.4	Poisoning by benzodiazepines

X62	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and psycholysleptics (hallucinogens) not elsewhere classified includes: cannabis, cocaine, codeine, heroin, LSD, mescaline, methadone, morphine, opium
X66	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
Y12	Poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and psycholysleptics (hallucinogens) not elsewhere classified, <i>undetermined intent (don't know whether accidental or intentional)</i> includes: cannabis, cocaine, codeine, heroin, LSD, mescaline, methadone, morphine, opium
Y15	Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent.
Y91	Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by level of intoxication
Y91.0	Mild alcohol intoxication (smell of alcohol on breath, slight behavioural disturbance in functions and responses, or slight difficulty in coordination)
Y91.1	Moderate alcohol intoxication (smell of alcohol on breath, moderate behavioural disturbance in functions and responses, or moderate difficulty in coordination)
Y91.2	Severe alcohol intoxication (severe disturbance in functions and responses, severe difficulty n coordination, or impaired ability to cooperate)
Y91.3	Very severe alcohol intoxication (very severe disturbance in functions and responses, very severe difficulty in coordination, or loss of ability to cooperate)
Y91.9	Alcohol involvement, not otherwise specified (suspected alcohol involvement NOS)
Z502	Alcohol rehabilitation
Z503	Drug rehabilitation
Z714	Counselling and surveillance of alcohol
Z72.1	Alcohol use (hazardous use of alcohol) excludes F10.0, F10.2, F10.1)
Z72.2	Drug use (hazardous use of drugs)
Z8641	Personal history of alcohol use disorder
Z8642	Personal history of drug use disorder









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