



**SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE'S  
ANNUAL REPORT  
ON DRUG MISUSE**  
JANUARY 2003



# FOREWORD



In the previous Annual Report, Iain Gray spoke about the “many positive developments” in place, or in the pipeline, to tackle the scourge of drug misuse in our communities. A year on, I am pleased to say that the momentum is being maintained and that the impact of our three-year package of new resources, amounting to around £128 million, continues to be realised across Scotland.

As this Report confirms, we are making steady and encouraging progress towards attainment of many of our published targets and standards. We have to acknowledge, however, that not all developments over the last twelve months or so have been positive. Particularly worrying is the current level of drug-related deaths, and waiting times for drug treatment which are too long in some parts of Scotland. Elsewhere in this Report, we have set out what we are doing to address these crucial issues.

No-one has ever claimed that turning around Scotland’s drugs problem was going to be easy or quick. There are, after all, estimated to be nearly 56,000 opiate and benzodiazepine misusers alone. We are in a long game. Encouragingly, however, this Report shows many examples of where the Executive’s record investment of new resources is making a difference. The Executive remains committed to the successful delivery of our Drugs Strategy, in partnership with Drug Action Teams and drug agencies.

However, if we are to succeed, we need the help and support of Scots of all ages to reverse the growing social acceptability of drugs in many communities, to tackle the dealers, and to show our young people that there are healthy and positive alternatives to taking drugs.

I commend this Report to you.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Hugh Henry". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

**Hugh Henry, MSP**  
Deputy Minister for Justice at the Scottish Executive

# INTRODUCTION

The Annual Report sets out the progress made in 2002 across all 4 pillars of the Executive's drugs strategy, namely young people, communities, treatment and availability.

A range of statistical surveys has identified the following key trends:

- Little change in the level of drug misuse among 12-15 year olds since 1998.
- Falls in the percentages of those under 20 years, and aged 20-29 reporting to drugs services, but a steady rise in the 30 years and over age group.
- Changes in the type of drug use reported by people attending treatment services for the first time. Heroin misuse has increased steadily from 67% in 1997-98 to 79% in 2001-02. However, this trend applies only to older age groups. Reported heroin misuse among the under 20s has declined. Reported use of cocaine, including crack cocaine, remains relatively low at 7% in 2001-02, but this compares to use of 2% amongst those reporting to services in 1997-98. Ecstasy use remains relatively static but reported amphetamine use has declined very significantly.
- Steady levels of injecting amongst those reporting to services, but consistent falls in injectors under 20 years, from 35% in 1998-99 to 25% in 2001-02. However, there was an increase percentage of injectors reporting that they had shared equipment.
- A 14% increase in the number of drug related deaths to 332 in 2001.
- A 173% increase in the weight of Class A drug seizures in 2001-02, compared to the previous year, and 477 arrests for drug trafficking activities since the formation of the Scottish Drug Enforcement Agency.

Drug Action Teams have brought together NHS Boards, local authorities, the police and other important groups to make significant progress in delivering services which meet local needs. This work has been supported by record resources and a determined effort by the Executive to identify and disseminate the evidence that can support and develop best practice within Scotland. The report highlights a number of examples of where effective local action is making a positive impact on individuals and communities affected by drugs problems.

However, the number of reported drug deaths continues to give cause for considerable concern. Many of these deaths are the result of poly-drug misuse, often involving alcohol. Through our "Know the Score" communications activity, we now provide a free and confidential information line and a website which provides relevant information and signposts sources of further help and advice. A wide range of information has also been produced and distributed, including advice on harm reduction for those who have already developed serious drug problems.

We are also conscious of the need to further improve the availability and timely access to treatment services across Scotland. We need to improve the way in which services are managed and delivered and have recently published guidance for service providers and other agencies on how integrated services can be designed and delivered. This drive to develop integrated, person-centred care, aims to improve the quality of care and to minimise waiting times for treatment services.

The number of injectors who are sharing equipment is also a matter for concern. Injecting is a high risk practice, and sharing equipment is one of the main routes by which blood-borne viruses are transmitted. It is likely that increased limits will be allowed on injecting equipment which can be allocated through needle exchange schemes, and the Home Office is reviewing guidance on the supply of drugs paraphernalia. It is hoped that these measures will help to reduce sharing of potentially contaminated equipment, while keeping injectors in touch with services who can monitor their overall health, and encourage them into drug treatment.

In the coming 12 months, the 3rd year of the Executive's funding package of £128 million, the additional resources should be having a real impact on Scotland's drug problems, with our investment being translated into new and improved services at local level. This report shows that such services are already being rolled out across Scotland, and that we are making steady progress in tackling Scotland's drug problems.

Copies of this report can be obtained from Paul Haddon, Scottish Executive Health Department, 3rd Floor East Wing, St Andrew's House, Regent Road, Edinburgh EH1 3DG (Telephone 0131-244 2208, e-mail: [Paul.Haddon@Scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Paul.Haddon@Scotland.gsi.gov.uk)).

# IMPLEMENTING THE WHOLE DRUGS STRATEGY

## PROGRESS

### We have:

- redesigned the national drugs website to facilitate better access to up-to-date drug misuse information for professionals and the public
- strengthened the National Association of Drug Action Teams (DATs) by funding a national officer post which will, amongst other things, support the sharing of good practice across DAT areas
- held a joint conference with the DAT Association focused on effective practice in the treatment and care of drug users
- launched a new Drugs Communications Strategy, using the *Know the Score* logo, which provides more information about the effects of drugs and the risks they present, and where help and support can be obtained by individuals and their families



The *Know the Score* website – an integral part of the National Drugs Communications Strategy

- undertaken two national mass media advertising campaigns aimed at raising awareness of drugs issues, and encouraging people to find out more so that they can make informed choices
- established a *Know the Score* website and a free information line, providing a single point for information, advice and literature
- appointed a National Communications Co-ordinator to drive forward implementation of the communications strategy, and to work with DATs and other key partners to help in the development of local communications strategies

- held five full-day media training seminars across Scotland to help DATs establish good communications practice
- published:
  - a *Know the Score* Directory of Services;
  - *Cannabis: Know the Score*;
  - *Hepatitis C: Essential Information for Professionals*;
  - *Hepatitis C: Your Questions Answered*;
  - Harm reduction materials (distributed to drugs services, prison service, etc.) on avoiding overdoses, hepatitis B immunisation and breaking the cycle of initiation into dangerous injecting practices; and
  - A drug driving guide [with the Scottish Road Safety Campaign]
- produced a monthly communications newsletter, with wide distribution to DATs and agencies, to brief on developments under *Know the Score*, and disseminate good practice
- given support for local initiatives across Scotland – e.g. Highland Youth Voice video with Highland Council, the ‘Fit 4 It’ event with Youth Scotland, a Drug-Related Deaths leaflet with Aberdeen DAT (*Know the Score* articles have also been published in students’ and young peoples’ newspapers and magazines).



## PROGRESS

### We have:

- demonstrated our commitment to involving the voluntary sector in tackling drug misuse by committing £2 million, over three years, to the Lloyds TSB Foundation's Partnership Drugs Initiative (a £4.5 million programme, increasing to more than £9 million as the local DAT identifies equal match funding for each proposal)
- through Scottish Training on Drugs and Alcohol (STRADA), provided multi-disciplinary training throughout Scotland (working closely with DATs) and developed new training modules to respond to identified need
- undertaken a comprehensive review of the Scottish Drugs Forum (SDF), resulting in a revised three-year strategic plan focusing on user and carer involvement; community engagement; employability and developing the organisation's role as a membership agency (in order to deliver this plan, we virtually doubled SDFs core funding)
- the SDF has:
  - continued to publish a regular, monthly bulletin to those working in the field;
  - published *Volatile Substance Focus* on a quarterly basis, highlighting specific issues and concerns in relation to volatile substance use;
  - published *Drugfax*, an easy-to-use guide for professionals working with problem drug users;
  - updated its drug service information for the *Know the Score* initiative and for a searchable directory on SDFs website [sdf.org.uk](http://sdf.org.uk);
  - led a visit to a European conference in Frankfurt and co-ordinated service visits; and
  - supported a European study looking at responses to psychostimulant use, held a conference looking at the issues and undertaken a survey into user perspectives/views for the Scottish Advisory Committee on Drug Misuse (SACDM).

## THE FUTURE

### We will:

- undertake another national prevalence survey of problem drug use in 2003 to identify trends in use and measure the impact of our policies and practice
- produce:
  - a new parents' guide to drugs [and one on alcohol];
  - a clubber's guide to drugs;
  - a club owner's guide to drugs;
  - a cannabis guide for young people;
  - new material on psychostimulants, such as cocaine and crack; and
  - a guide to reducing the risks from drug-related sexual assault
- reinforce our support for voluntary sector work with children and young people affected by drug misuse through the continuation of our partnership with the Lloyds TSB Foundation for Scotland
- provide, through STRADA, leadership training for DAT members
- through the Scottish Drugs Forum (SDF):
  - play an enhanced role in supporting the active involvement and participation of users, carers, community groups and SDF members in delivering the drug strategy;
  - undertake a range of consultations and briefings with its membership on specific issues e.g. Section 8 (d) of the Misuse of Drugs Act;
  - work with the DAT Association to benchmark innovative practices in other countries;
  - undertake further needs assessment work/tracking of the emerging crack cocaine problem;
  - develop specific information material for users on overdose through user involvement groups; and
  - deliver or facilitate the delivery of critical incident training to carers and service users, community groups and service providers in order to encourage improved responses to drug overdoses.



# YOUNG PEOPLE

**Our Key Aim (ii):** Young People – To help young people resist drug misuse in order to achieve their full potential

**Our Key Objective:** Reduce the proportion of people under 25 reporting use of illegal drugs in the last month and previous year

**Target:** Reduce the proportion of people under 25 reporting use of illegal drugs in the last month and previous year substantially, and heroin use by 25%, by 2005.

## PROGRESS

Reported drug use has not changed significantly since 1998. In 2002, 9% of 13 year old boys and 6% of 13 year old girls reported having used drugs in the last month, compared to 9% and 7% respectively in 1998. 24% of 15 year old boys and 21% of 15 year old girls report having used drugs in the last month, compared to 26% and 22% respectively in 1998. Use in the last year also remained steady at 13% for 13 year old boys and 10% for 13 year old girls. 35% of 15 year old boys and 32% of 15 year old girls reported use in the last year. 1% of both 13 and 15 year olds had used heroin.

Statistics from the Scottish Crime Survey in 2000 have been used to measure prevalence of drug misuse among 16-24 year olds. The percentage of 16-24 year olds who reported drug use 'in the last year' dropped from 27% in 1996 to 18% in 2000. Fewer than 0.5% of 16-24 year olds reported heroin use in 1996 or 2000. However, the sample size for under 24s is very small and there is likely to be an element of under-reporting. In future, information from the national prevalence study will help to monitor trends in problematic drug use for this age group.

**Standard:** All schools to provide drug education to every pupil and to have written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse, in line with national advice, by 2002.

## PROGRESS

Results of the third annual survey on drug education in schools, published in October 2002, revealed that 98% of schools provided drug education, compared to 97% in 2000-01. 91% of schools said that they provided drug education in line with current national advice. 76% of schools had written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse in line with current national advice, compared to 64% in 2001-02 (74% in primary, 87% in secondary and 80% in special schools respectively).

**Standard:** All local authorities to have an agreed written policy on drug misuse applying to community education settings, covering drug education and the management of incidents of drug misuse, by 2002.

## PROGRESS

In 2002, 28 out of 32 local authorities had, or were preparing, agreed written policies covering both drug education and the management of incidents of drug misuse (19 of those cover drug education and 22 address the management of incidents of drug misuse).

**Standard:** All DATs and Area Child Protection Committees to have in place local policies on support to drug misusing parents and their children in line with national guidance by 2002.

## PROGRESS

National guidance (*Getting our Priorities Right*) was issued in draft in 2001. Policies are in place in the majority of DAT areas with only a few waiting until the final guidance is published. In practice, all DATs are developing services in line with guidance.

## PROGRESS

### We have:

- made available, in 2001-02, £900,000 in grant funding to education authorities to help them towards achieving the national standards
- undertaken the annual survey of drug education in schools, which showed that:
  - 98% of schools provide drug education, and 91% of schools report that this drug education is in line with national advice (this compares with 97% and 81% respectively last year);
  - 63% of schools report that they have reviewed their drug education programme within the last two years; and
  - 76% of schools have procedures in place for managing incidents of drug misuse, 11% having procedures in preparation but there are still 12% of schools who have neither procedures in place nor in preparation

**(the overarching aim is that, by this year, all schools will be able to report that they provide drug education in line with national advice, and all schools will have procedures in place)**



Sport is a good example of how youngsters channel their energies in a positive and enjoyable way

- given Scotland Against Drugs nearly £427,000 in the current financial year to fund the Education Sector Initiative, a programme of teacher training in secondary schools (there will also be a final roll-out and refresh of the Primary School Initiative)

- allocated specific funding of £638,600 this year to Scottish Training on Drugs and Alcohol to help professionals in accessing multi-agency training
- in the past year, provided funding to local authorities to set up over 100 partnership projects, through the Changing Children's Services Fund, for projects and initiatives in the areas of drugs prevention and treatment facilities for under 16s; combating drug misuse by persistent young offenders (appearing before children's hearings or the courts); drug education and treatment for young people looked after by local authorities (at, or away from, home); and services for young people in families of drug misusing parents
- through the Changing Children's Services Fund, and in partnership with other funding streams, enabled the development of services for young people across all DAT areas in Scotland, covering prevention and diversion initiatives, treatment services and services which work with young substance misusing offenders
- carried out the Scottish Schools Adolescent, Lifestyles and Substance Use Survey which will provide both local and national prevalence estimates over a broad range of health, lifestyle and substance misuse issues; the findings will be used to inform policy development and local planning
- established a Cabinet Sub-Committee on Children's Services, chaired by the First Minister, to drive forward better integrated services for disadvantaged children, including those affected by their own or parental drug misuse
- through the Effective Interventions Unit (EIU):
  - published research which had been commissioned to examine treatment services for young people under 16, taking into account the 16-18 age group;
  - produced, in collaboration with the Lloyds TSB Foundation for Scotland, *A Guide to Principles and Practice of Treatment Services for Young People*; and
  - commissioned a review of the literature on the effectiveness of the *Lifeskills Training* drug education programme developed in the United States
- funded a number of projects through targeting drug misuse funds allocated to Social Inclusion Partnerships (SIPs) that focus on preventative work and diversionary activities with young people
- in partnership with the Scottish Drugs Forum, Action on Smoking and Health, the Health Education Board for Scotland and West Lothian Drug and Alcohol Services, produced an information leaflet on cannabis and tobacco

- through Scotland Against Drugs:
  - trained 2316 primary education staff at 126 events to provide the most up-to-date drugs education programmes to children in Scottish primary schools (the funding for this programme was raised from the private sector);
  - trained 216 secondary school staff, over 12 events, in seven authorities through the Education Sector Initiative (ESI) – the funding for this initiative has been provided by the Scottish Executive Education Department; and
  - devised a drug education game for 6-year-old children to play at home with their parents or carers – the ‘Stepping Stones’ board game has been distributed to every primary 2 pupil across Scotland with the aim of involving parents in their child’s drug education
- with the Lloyds TSB Foundation – through the Partnership Drugs Initiative – funded 26 voluntary sector projects in 18 DAT areas - to date, the PDI has distributed £2.5 million to projects across Scotland, from Orkney to Dumfries and Galloway, Peterhead to Inverclyde:
  - five of the current projects are intensive therapeutic interventions working with families affected by drug misuse e.g. Aberlour’s Edinburgh Outreach Service, Fife’s Family Centres’ Project and Aberdeen’s Families First initiative; and
  - nine of the projects are concentrating on early intervention and diversionary work with young people – this includes streetwork, outreach, peer education and respite and support to young people whose parents misuse drugs e.g. West Lothian Youth Action Project, the Greater Easterhouse Community Health Project, Dundee’s Corner Project and East Ayrshire’s Young Carers’ Project
- consulted widely on draft guidelines for working with children and families – *Getting our Priorities Right* – (including three seminars introduced by Ministers) and will publish in early 2003
- directed that at least £14 million of the New Opportunities Fund should be committed to an Active Steps programme, which is designed to promote the role of sport in diverting children and young people aged 5-16 from crime or behaviours likely to lead to crime (special weighting has been given to rural areas to ensure meaningful allocation).

## THE FUTURE

### We will:

- launch quality indicators to help with self-evaluation of drug education programmes
- assess health education as part of the general inspection process, which will provide the Executive with reports about the quality of health (including drug) education
- over the rest of this academic year, look at the quality of drug education programmes and their delivery (we will also examine procedures for managing the incidents of drug misuse)
- include in the Education Department's research programme for 2003 a research project to examine the outcomes of the education of young people on drug-related issues
- establish an internal monitoring and reporting system which can be used to provide examples of projects/initiatives, and as a means of disseminating good practice across the country
- assist those local authorities which do not have one, to implement an agreed written policy relating to drug misuse in community education settings, in accordance with our published standard
- work to establish an integrated approach to the assessment of children
- publish a replacement for the 'Survivors Guide to Drugs and Clubbing'
- publish, in 2003, the interim results of an evaluation of projects working with young people funded by the Lloyds TSB Partnership Drugs Initiative – the work will be completed in 2005
- through Scotland Against Drugs:
  - train a minimum of 800 secondary teaching staff per year until March 2004;
  - evaluate the training programmes independently to assess the value; and
  - continue to work closely with local authority staff to decide on training events and their sustainability
- through the Lloyds TSB Foundation:
  - distribute approximately £1.2 million to voluntary sector projects working with young people and children through a further two funding rounds of the Partnership Drugs Initiative (PDI);
  - fund an external evaluation of PDI projects to find out more about what works with this client group as part of the Drug Misuse Research Programme; and
  - support project level and programme level evaluation activities attached to the PDI to provide crucial feedback on the outcomes from the programme.

### Examples of projects funded:

- In **Greater Glasgow** the Community Learning Youth Services, the SWS Addictions Services and the North Area SIP are working together in the pilot **Spring Forward Project**. The aim of this joint initiative is to facilitate an extensive programme of health and leisure activities, including fitness development, circuit training and walking trips for local young people, many of whom are at risk of substance misuse. Ongoing assessment of the project demonstrates considerable improvements in the physical activity and strength of participants and their continued participation in physical exercise.
- In the **Western Isles** the **Independent Living Project** works directly with young care leavers and vulnerable homeless young people. The main focus is on supporting young people to live independently, learn and develop basic life skills and assist them in moving on to more permanent accommodation. A dedicated Drugs Support Officer has been recruited to promote healthy lifestyles for vulnerable young people and maximise links to training, employment, and educational opportunities. This model is currently being considered by other Island DATs.
- In **Angus** the **Web Project** provides a community-based counselling and support service for children and young people using drugs. This voluntary service is funded by the Changing Children's Services Fund.
- A new service specially targeted at the under 16s has been established in the **Borders**. **The Reiver Project** offers a range of services for the under 16s experiencing problems with their own drug/alcohol misuse. Services include information and advice, one-to-one counselling, home visits, and education, training and employment opportunities. Information and support is also offered for their parents. Good working relationships have been developed with schools, the Children and Families Teams (SW Dept.), and the Juvenile Justice Service.
- In **Edinburgh City**, a great deal of positive action has been undertaken to improve service provision for homeless young people. Rock Trust opened a new support service for vulnerable homeless young people called '**Underground**' and intend to pilot a Saturday service to extend the opportunities for young homeless to engage with the service. In addition, Turning Point's **Midpoint** will be commissioned to expand current provision of supported accommodation for the homeless to 20 x 1 person flats, with the possibility of a 1 x 3 person flat and 1 x 2 person flat.
- In **West Lothian** a diversion from prosecution project for young people, the **DUO Project**, has been established with a strong focus on addressing drug/alcohol misuse, and developing alternatives to offending.
- The **West Lothian** DAT demonstrate a clear commitment to improving the accessibility of services for young people. The **NET Project** was run in nine sites in communities across West Lothian, offering alternative activities, education, and counselling to local young people, and a **Street Outreach Project** was established with a bus travelling to six areas throughout the region.



# COMMUNITIES

**Our Key Aim (ii):** Communities – To protect our communities from drug-related anti-social and criminal behaviour.

**Our Key Objective:** Reduce levels of repeat offending amongst drug misusing offenders.

**Target:** Reduce repeat offending by increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment from criminal justice diversion and community disposals by 40% by 2004.

## PROGRESS

Achieved. A further target for 2004 will be set shortly.

**Target:** Reduce the proportion of drug misusers who inject by 20% by 2005.

## PROGRESS

The proportion of new problem drug users who reported injecting 'in the previous month' has fallen from 40% in 1999-00 to 39% in 2001-02.

**Standard:** All DATs with Social Inclusion Partnerships and Community Safety Partnerships to have mechanisms in place for joint working, by 2002.

## PROGRESS

Achieved. This will continue to be monitored through the DAT accountability process.

## PROGRESS

### We have:

- provided £250,000 from recovered criminal assets to help support addiction services for the Glasgow homeless
- along with the *Daily Record*, supported projects worth £487,000 through the Scottish Communities Against Drugs Initiative - projects include sporting and recreational activities, education and information, family support and community safety initiatives



A recovering drug misuser uses his skills at the Gal Gael Project, Govan (funded by Scottish Communities Against Drugs)

- funded a national Family Support Conference to enable those affected by drug misuse in the family to share experiences with each other, to challenge stigma and to engage with DATs
- ensured increased user engagement in the work of DATs
- ensured increased community engagement in the work of DATs – a community representative now chairs one of the DATs
- ensured joint working between DATs and Social Inclusion Partnerships (SIPs) through the DAT accountability framework
- published, through the EIU:
  - *A Guide to Arrest Referral*; and
  - *Support for Families and Carers of Drug Users* (this was supported by publication of the research literature and by a series of regional events to discuss how the findings might be put into practice)


- provided funding to the SDF through Scottish Enterprise to create an Employability Team, to help DATs in raising the employability agenda
- through the SDF, undertaken an assessment and consultation exercise with community groups about their support needs
- made available limited-term, post-response advocacy support for substance misusing remand and short-term prisoners released from Scotland's prisons, helping integration back into communities in the key areas of education, employment and training, personal finance and health, with the aim of reducing recidivism and drug-related deaths
- provided £1.5 million to Scotland Against Drugs, who have:
  - provided practical advice and financial support to 198 projects, totalling £743,765, through the Community Programme since it was set up in June 1999;
  - provided funding for the *Young Scot* 'Original' book for S4 pupils and 'Premier' book for S1 pupils, which has circulations of 95,000 and 105,000 respectively (the Community Programme featured in *Young Scot Magazine*, with circulation of 675,000 focusing on youth diversionary activities);
  - informed 48 SIPs and 55 New Community Schools, as well as Communities Scotland, about the Community Programme;
  - supported 26 community projects through the Scottish Drugs Challenge Fund;
  - facilitated additional support of £380,192 from the business community and £107,662 from the public/voluntary sectors;
  - launched 'Back on the Tracks' in February 2002, an employment initiative in Bo'ness, which gives ex-drug misusers from the local community the opportunity to gain transferable work-related skills and, in turn, helps them to achieve sustainable employment; and
  - enabled 11 ex-addicts to get into full-time employment
- supported the launch of the New Opportunities Fund's £10 million *better off* grant programme in May 2002 aimed at attracting more people who misuse, or who have misused, drugs into community-based rehabilitation services – DATs are being asked to take the lead in developing plans for utilising this additional resource at community level (there are two application deadlines: October 2002 and July 2003, with the first projects likely to start from early 2003 for up to four years)
- provided funding of £180,000 to enable the Scottish Road Safety Campaign to produce a TV/Cinema advert about drug driving – (the advert, aimed at raising awareness of the police roadside detection procedures in relation to drug drivers, was launched in May 2002)
- provided revised guidance for local authorities on the operation of Diversion from Prosecution schemes to reflect more targeted approaches, including dealing with accused who are drug misusers

- established Scotland's second pilot Drug Court in Fife, which sat for the first time in September 2002 – (this follows the successful take up of Drug Treatment and Testing Orders in that area - see below)
- published an interim evaluation report on the Glasgow and Fife Drug Court Pilots
- published an external evaluation report on the piloting of Drug Treatment and Testing Orders in Glasgow and Fife
- rolled out Drug Treatment and Testing Orders to a further seven Sheriff Courts – these were Edinburgh, Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Perth, Greenock and Paisley (from December 2002)
- published an interim evaluation report on the Glasgow and Fife Drug Court Pilots
- taken a power in the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill to allow the 100% funding powers for criminal justice social work to be applied to arrest referral schemes
- helped wider disadvantaged groups through the New Futures Fund (NFF), with support for 103 projects and over 5,000 vulnerable people to date
- supported over 1,800 drug misusing clients on a NFF programme (to 31 March 2002)
- introduced, through the UK-wide New Deal Programme, a Progress2Work initiative in Fife, Glasgow, Tayside and Dunbartonshire (further contracts for the scheme, which is designed to help into work clients who are disadvantaged by drug misuse, will be rolled out to other parts of Scotland next year).

## THE FUTURE

### We will:

- use £180,000 of recovered criminal assets to help family support groups across Scotland, including the development of a national network
- continue to build upon and strengthen working links between SIPs, DATs and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs)
- continue to ensure that drug misuse is addressed within the wider context of area regeneration, and that communities are strengthened and protected from the fear of drug-related crime
- as part of the EIU's programme:
  - publish a further guide on arrest referral; and
  - complete, in autumn 2004, an evaluation of the Scottish Prison Service Transitional Care arrangements, which will look at the effectiveness of current arrangements in facilitating access to pre-existing community services based on the individual's assessed needs
- through the SDF:
  - support further employability developments and encourage/facilitate the mainstreaming of the New Futures Fund Initiative; and
  - work on strengthening community engagement in various ways, for example by providing practical help for community groups with constitutions, access to funding, volunteers policies and staff supervision procedures (the SDF will also support local and national networking of community groups and provide training)
- through Scotland Against Drugs:
  - continue to support community action, family support and rehabilitation programmes in local communities;
  - provide practical advice and financial support to a further 50 projects in 2003-04;
  - extend consultations with community groups through *Working With What Works* conferences, in collaboration with local DATS;
  - continue links with *Young Scot*, *YouthLink Scotland*, *Fast Forward*, *Youth Scotland* and other national bodies;
  - encourage and support project bids from across Scotland;
  - allocate funding of £500,000 through the Scottish Drugs Challenge Fund;
  - develop further employment initiatives on the lines of the successful *Back on the Road* and *Back on the Tracks* projects which will give ex-drug misusers the opportunity to improve their long-term employment prospects by developing a variety of transferable work-related skills; and
  - secure at least £250,000 from the private sector

- continue to inform drivers of the law on drug driving, as well as arranging for further screenings of the TV/Cinema advert highlighting police detection methods
  - publish the results of an evaluation of the effectiveness of the drug driving advertising campaign
  - consider extending the Fife Drug Court to Cupar during the second year of its pilot
  - undertake a phased roll-out of Drug Treatment and Testing Orders based on additional funding made available through the Spending Review 2002
  - in partnership with other stakeholders, establish a 'Time Out' centre for women in the criminal justice system, which will offer counselling and support services to help women to tackle causes of offending (including substance misuse)
  - contribute to the establishment of arrest referral schemes through provision of contributory funding and evaluation
  - continue to make Reintegrating Bridges funding available (£6.5 million to 2001-04) in order to help 1,000 reforming drug misusers a year to prepare for employment and training.
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### Examples of projects funded:

- In **Aberdeenshire** the local Alcohol and Drug Action Team has been proactively seeking **community and user involvement**. They have embarked on a community consultation process whereby facilitators have worked with small focus groups from a number of different community groups/workplaces, etc. to ascertain their concerns around drugs and alcohol. This is fed back to the ADAT via a pathway report demonstrating which sub-group of the ADAT is to focus on which specific issues raised. The Alcohol, Drug & HIV Forums are open meetings which members of the community are encouraged to attend.
- Considerable progress has been demonstrated in the development of **services for drug misusing offenders** in **Aberdeen City**. A Drug Treatment and Testing Order scheme has been introduced and an arrest referral scheme developed. Plans have been identified to develop further these initiatives and to ensure their full integration with local drugs services.
- Numerous new projects have improved the provision of **training, education and employment opportunities** for recovering drug users in **Edinburgh City**. The Chrysalis Project has so far provided support for 47 clients moving on towards education, training or employment; a Brenda House New Futures Fund Initiative Project provides support for women moving towards education and training opportunities; Fast Forward provided a volunteer development programme for 30 young people aged 17-25, including socially excluded young people, to give them work experience; and CREW 2000 ran a volunteer peer development programme.
- **Moving On** is an innovative project, the first of its kind in Inverclyde (Argyle and Clyde). It provides a 12-week daytime structured programme for a maximum of 10 people, encouraging members to develop personal skills using a range of activities from holistic health care and fitness programmes to education and training opportunities. People attending the programme will have been free from heroin for some time.
- **Brechin Youth Project** received financial support from the Scotland Against Drugs community programme to enable the project to set up a drop-in for young people in the town. The involvement of young people has been an important part of the process of developing the work in Brechin with a youth member leading the steering committee in the early stages of the project. Some of the young people have since been commended with awards for those that make a difference in their community. An additional strength of the project is the good relationship between the adults and young people involved in the project. Among a range of social issues, the Project aims to promote public awareness about problems related to drug and alcohol misuse and 'The Attic' will therefore provide an upbeat and 'cool' venue for drug and alcohol-free activities.



# TREATMENT

**Our Key Aim (iii):** Treatment – To enable people with drug problems to overcome them and live healthy and crime-free lives.

**Our Key Objective:** Increase participation of problem drug misusers, including prisoners, in drug treatment programmes which have a positive impact on health and crime.

**Target:** Increase the number of drug misusers in contact with drug treatment and care services in the community, by at least 10% every year until 2005.

## PROGRESS

The number of new clients reported to the Scottish Drug Misuse Database increased from 10,514 in 1999-00 to 10,798 in 2001-02, an increase of 3%. The Information and Statistics Division is currently investigating the accuracy of the data provided by agencies and whether they are under-reporting new activity, in light of the increased service provision provided through the additional treatment money.

**Target:** Reduce the proportion of injecting drug users sharing needles and syringes by 20% by 2005, and reduce the percentage of injecting drug users testing positive for hepatitis C, by 20% by 2005.

## PROGRESS

The proportion of injectors who reported sharing needles and syringes 'in the previous month' has increased from 34% in 1999-00 to 36% in 2001-02.

The proportion of injecting drug users who had a named HIV test and who were positive for Hepatitis C has fallen from 62% in 1997-98 to 48% in 1999-00 (based on tests from the four main testing centres in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Tayside and Grampian).

**Target:** Reverse the upward trend in drug-related deaths and reduce the total number, by at least 25% by 2005.

## PROGRESS

In 2001, there were 332 drug-related deaths, compared to 291 in 1999 and 292 in 2000.

**Standard:** Every Local Health Care Co-operative or Primary Care Trust to have a locally approved shared care (or equivalent) scheme, by 2004.

## PROGRESS

All DATs report that shared care schemes are either operating within their area, or are in the process of being developed.

**Standard:** All DATs to ensure that drug misusers aged under 16 have access to drug treatment and care services which are in line with national guidance, by 2004.

## PROGRESS

Of the 22 DATs in Scotland, 10 report targeted services for drug misusers under 16. New services for children feature prominently in all DAT plans for 2002-03.

## PROGRESS

### We have:

- provided £5.3 million in additional resources to support treatment services across Scotland, and £6.8 million for drug rehabilitation, bringing a total of £12.1 million for financial year 2002-03
- increased by 18% the number of GP practices signed up to local shared care schemes, thus improving access to treatment services (441 to 552)
- expanded the number and range of specialist drug treatment and care services – DAT plans indicate that 52 new services came on stream in 2001-02, including substitute prescribing, detox, harm reduction, community rehabilitation, training and employment and criminal justice interventions (in addition, the plans indicate enhanced provision within existing services, increased staff training opportunities, improved information collection, increased evaluation of services and on-going needs assessment)
- increased by 37% the number of dispensings of methadone
- expanded facilities for needle and syringe exchange – in 2001-02, for the first time, all DATs reported having facilities for needle and syringe exchange, mainly through a 40% increase in community pharmacy provision (from 72 to 111)
- secured three-year funding for the majority of voluntary sector providers
- considered the emerging trend in psychostimulant use in Scotland (mainly cocaine and crack cocaine) and issued practical guidance to service providers to address the needs of psychostimulant users in Scotland
- set up a joint SACDM/Scottish Advisory Committee on Alcohol Misuse (SACAM) Working Group to consider the needs of those drug and alcohol users with underlying mental health problems
- published, through the EIU:
  - a research review of the risks, and the effectiveness of primary prevention strategies for, Hepatitis C in injecting drug users;
  - a research-based guide on psychostimulants, based on the evidence drawn together by the Scottish Executive Psychostimulants Working Group;
  - *Integrated Care for Drug Users*, which was launched at the Scottish Executive/DAT conference in October; and
  - a systematic review of the research literature on the effectiveness of treatment for opiate dependent drug misusers and a survey of NHS services for opiate dependents in Scotland, both to support the work on integrated care
- organised a major conference on Hepatitis C in July 2002

- reviewed the guidance relating to the operation of needle exchange schemes, and increased the limits on the number of needles than can be exchanged, in order to discourage needle-sharing by injecting drug users and reduce the potential for the transmission of blood-borne viruses
- worked with the UK Government in considering the case for legislative change relating to drugs paraphernalia
- through the SDF:
  - continued to support the Scottish Needle Exchange Workers Forum, a network of specialist needle exchange workers across Scotland;
  - continued to develop user involvement groups across Scotland, and undertook peer research including a survey of service users' experiences in accident and emergency departments in Glasgow
  - established user involvement posts in Greater Glasgow, Tayside and Fife; and
  - undertaken a range of capacity building work with the voluntary sector across Scotland



Staff from Signpost Forth Valley, a groundbreaking community project for drug misusers and their families

- published the document *The Right Medicine, A Strategy for Pharmaceutical Care in Scotland*, which identifies a commitment to support improvements in community pharmacy premises (2002) and explore ways to maximise the contribution of pharmacists in the provision of services to substance misusers (2004)

- continued to invest in the development of community pharmacies – this has helped pharmacists to:
  - disperse medication other than methadone, such as dihydrocodeine, buprenorphine, benzodiazepines, and certain psychotropic treatments;
  - step up the supervision of consumption – not just confined to methadone – to reduce the leakage of medication into the community (50% of practices now have private counselling areas in place); and
  - enter into an agreement with their local Primary Care Trust to provide free injecting equipment to drug misusers to help reduce the spread of blood-borne viruses
- improved the delivery of methadone and other prescribing and linkages between medical and therapeutic treatment by providing additional nursing provision on addictions within prisons
- through the Partnership Drugs Initiative with the Lloyds TSB Foundation for Scotland:
  - funded 12 projects across Scotland that provide intensive therapeutic services to young people affected by their own drug misuse (approaches emphasise one-to-one and group work and are informed by counselling techniques, family therapy, mentoring or art therapy e.g. Perth's Connect Project, Dumfries & Galloway's Crannog service and the Highland Mentoring Project).

## THE FUTURE

### We will:

- drive down waiting lists through the implementation of integrated care for drug misusers within the framework of the Joint Futures agenda
- fund a pilot service for psychostimulant users in Aberdeen and implement the other recommendations of the SACDM Working Group, which reported on the issue
- consider the needs of those drug and alcohol users with underlying multi-mental health problems, following the work of a SACDM/SACAM Working Group
- ensure DATs and constituent agencies improve drug treatment through the application of integrated care and Joint Future principles and practice
- improve the effectiveness of drug treatment for opiate dependent drug users, following the EIU's review of evidence published in August 2002
- provide annual localised data to DATs to aid the planning and delivery of drug services
- complete a review of the funding allocation formula for the prevention of blood-borne viruses, ensuring that from 2003-04 the distribution of funds across Scotland will be more closely linked to need.
- support the 7th International Hepatitis C Conference, which is to be held in Edinburgh in June 2003
- publish the results of a study to examine the injecting practices of a sample of drug users at a level not previously achieved in the UK, a related pharmacokinetic study that will examine the risks of injecting practices, and a pilot project examining the feasibility and acceptability of citric acid provision
- through the SDF:
  - hold a harm reduction conference with the Scottish Needle Exchange Workers Forum; and
  - deliver a range of user involvement work, including peer research and inputs to DATs and drug fora
- in prisons, develop an expanded range of treatment programmes to assist prisoners develop safer and drug-free lifestyles
- through the Partnership Drugs Initiative with the Lloyds TSB Foundation for Scotland, continue to fund projects delivering treatment services to young people (funding decisions will be influenced by the emerging evidence and guides from the Effective Interventions Unit and will aim to support DATs to meet the national standard for providing services to under 16s)
- continue, through the work of the Information and Statistics Division, to provide timely, robust, accessible drug misuse information to aid service planning and delivery, and to optimise the benefits of new technologies in gathering and delivering the information.

### Examples of projects funded:

- In **Argyll & Clyde** a **Co-ordinated Addictions Network** has been established with the appointment of a Lead Consultant, a Clinical Co-ordinator/Lead Nurse, and clerical staff. The network has been designed to improve the co-ordination and accessibility of services throughout the area. In addition, there has been an increase in nursing staff to extend shared care services. This has resulted in an increase in GP practices participating in Shared Care. Four community psychiatric nurses (CPNs) are also to be employed to develop substitute prescribing in community settings.
- Locality Clinics have been developed in South West, North East and North West sector Local Health Care Co-operative areas in **Edinburgh City**. The clinics are designed to provide **integrated care** and enhance the responsiveness to drug users. All the clinics involve health and social care staff, and in some cases offer fast-track assessment to GPs. The local DAT plan to increase the service provided via the locality clinics and decentralise existing services with the recruitment of 5.5 CPN posts.
- The **East Dunbartonshire Substance Misuse Team** (Greater Glasgow) has been expanded and restructured in line with the National Strategy. There are two Substance Misuse Nurses attached to the team with a view to shared care in terms of health and social care service provision, and seven case workers, each with a specific remit: women's issues, mental health, children and families support, young people's substance misuse workers x 2, throughcare/aftercare, and employment/training opportunities.
- **Shared care services in East Renfrewshire** (Greater Glasgow and Argyll & Clyde) have been developed. Clinics in the Oaks Medical Centre have increased from one to four and clinics in the Barrhead Health Centre have increased from three to seven. A satellite service has also been established in the Darnley Road Social Work Office.
- Following the success of the **Turning Point** service in **Stranraer**, the **Dumfries & Galloway** DAT has contracted Turning Point to provide a region-wide community-based drug rehabilitation service. In addition, the **Stranraer** service is to be developed with the establishment of an Intermediate Specialist GP Prescribing Clinic.
- **Signpost Forth Valley** has been established throughout the Forth Valley area. It is a direct access service with the aim of reducing harm and supporting users through a period of change. It is a Tier One service, offering low-level interventions and targeting less chaotic drug misusers. It has been very successful in reducing the pressures on the main Community Alcohol and Drugs Service.
- In **Shetland** a **Substitute Prescribing Service** has been developed in conjunction with Shetland Community Drugs Team.



# AVAILABILITY

**Our Key Aim (iv):** Availability – To stifle the availability of illegal drugs on our streets.

**Our Key Objective:** Reduce access to drugs amongst 5-16 year olds.

**Target:** Reduce the proportion of young people under 25 who are offered illegal drugs significantly, and heroin by 25%, by 2005.

## PROGRESS

The percentage of 12-15 year olds offered illegal drugs increased from 41% in 1998 to 47% in 2000. The percentage offered heroin also increased slightly from 5% in 1998 to 7% in 2000. The percentage of people aged 16-24 offered illegal drugs dropped from 46% in 1996 to 33% in 2000. The percentage offered heroin remains static at 4%. As these data are derived from the Scottish Crime Survey, which has a very small sample size, the findings have to be treated with caution.

**Target:** Increase the number of drug seizures, by 25% by 2004.

## PROGRESS

Overall drug seizures have decreased by 11% from 17,809 in 1998 to 15,698 in 2000. However, these figures include a significant rise in the number of seizures of Class A drugs over the same period. The number of Class A drugs seized has increased by 33% between 1998 and 2000. The number of heroin seizures has increased by 14% over the same period.

**Target:** Increase the number of offences recorded by Scottish police forces for 'supply or possession with intent to supply drugs', by 25% by 2004.

## PROGRESS

In 2001, 10,152 offences for possession with intent to supply drugs were recorded by Scottish police forces, compared to 8,514 in 1999, an increase of 19%.

## PROGRESS

### We have:

- provided the Scottish Drug Enforcement Agency (SDEA) with a new HQ building, which was officially opened in June 2002, and which will help accommodate current and future needs of the Agency as it works towards its target of recruiting 200 additional officers by 2003-04
- supported the establishment of a multi-agency Scottish Money Laundering Unit within the SDEA to target the finances behind organised crime in Scotland, assist Scottish police forces in financial investigations and take forward a corporate approach to the identification, seizure and ultimate confiscation of criminal assets
- agreed even tougher targets and objectives for the SDEA who, in its second year, in partnership with other law enforcement agencies, achieved the following during 2001-02:
  - ▶ a 35% increase in the number of arrests of persons involved in drug trafficking against a target of a 5% increase (172 arrests against a target of 134);
  - ▶ a 68% increase in the number of drug seizures, against the target of a 5% increase (84 drug seizures against a target of 53);
  - ▶ a 173% increase in the weight of Class A drug seizures, against the target of a 5% increase (205 kilos seized against a target of 79 kilos);



Police use many methods to target drug dealers, including the traditional 'sniffer' dog

- a 183% increase in the weight of Class B drug seizures, against the target of a 5% increase (1014 kilos seized against a target of 376 kilos);
  - 73 criminals and/or criminal enterprises disrupted or dismantled against a target of 24 criminal and/or criminal enterprises;
  - an 80% increase in the amount of realisable assets identified (£1,263,544) against the target of a 5% increase (£735,505); and
  - the seizure of controlled drugs, with an estimated combined street value (based on standard purity levels) of £19.9 million, of which £14.3 million relates to Class A drugs
- seen the number of offences recorded by Scottish police forces for supply or possession with intent to supply drugs increase from 9,024 in 2000-01 to 10,135 in 2001-02
- with the UK Government, implemented The Proceeds of Crime Act, which received Royal Assent in July 2002 (it is a major step forward in the battle against drug dealers and other criminals)
- through the Act, now considerably strengthened the powers of confiscation following conviction, introducing a new power of civil recovery for the courts to seize the proceeds of crime even where conviction is not possible, enabling suspected criminal assets to be taxed, and strengthening the existing money-laundering powers (it also gives the police and customs officers tough new investigation powers, including the power to search for, and seize, suspected cash and other assets)
- already embarked on a major implementation programme, which includes strengthening the Criminal Confiscation Unit in the Crown Office, setting up a new Civil Recovery Unit and ensuring that the police are fully trained and resourced to pursue criminal assets across the country – the bulk of the Act will be implemented by February 2003
- expanded the number of drug detection dogs and handlers in Scotland's prisons, clamping down on the supply of drugs to prisoners.

## THE FUTURE

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### **We will:**

- continue to invest in, and work with, the SDEA in order to sustain its success and the impact its activities are making on drug trafficking and other forms of serious crime in Scotland
  - support the greatly enhanced co-ordinated approach by Scottish police forces and law enforcement agencies to the investigation of drug trafficking and other serious and organised crime in Scotland, resulting from the introduction of the Scottish Strategic and Tactical Tasking and Co-ordination Forum
  - through the EIU:
    - work with police forces across Scotland, to develop case study sites for the evaluation of police action against local drug markets, which will be completed by the end of 2004; and
    - identify research on co-existing drug misuse and mental illness, and map existing forms of treatment available to dually-diagnosed individuals in Scotland (the precise scope of the work to be undertaken has not yet been determined)
  - spend a significant proportion of recovered assets in Scotland (the Scottish Executive has identified drug-related projects as a priority for re-investing this money).
-

### Examples of projects funded:

- In **Edinburgh City**, specialist officers have been training in drug influence recognition and field impairment testing. Increased awareness has led to a rise in arrests for drug driving within the City.
- A cocaine video briefing circulated to all officers within **Lothian and Borders** Police Force and to specific outside agencies providing information regarding the drug and methods of concealment and transportation.
- **Lothian and Borders** Police are to continue **Operation Foil**, targeting drug dealers and mounting high-profile policing operations coupled with covert policing techniques. Class A drugs are targeted. Drugs estimated at £1,032,768 have been seized in **Edinburgh** in 2001-02 with 1820 persons reported to the Procurator Fiscal.
- **Operation Latent** conducted in **Shetland (Northern Constabulary)**, with the assistance of police colleagues from the Scottish mainland, was the largest undercover drugs operation undertaken to date in **Shetland**. A quantity of class A drugs, mainly ecstasy, was seized and several arrests made.
- **Operation Logical**, a **Shetland** operation, revealed drug connections covering the length of the British Isles. There was ongoing liaison with various other forces before a male was arrested in the **Grampian Police** area as he returned to **Shetland**. A search of this male and his vehicle revealed 10 kilos of cannabis resin destined for **Shetland** (approximate value £43,000).
- In **Fife**, monies received from the **SDEA** were used to provide additional staff to enhance enforcement. A Financial Investigations Unit has been established locally as part of the Criminal Intelligence Unit and links with the national Money Laundering Unit (**SDEA**).
- **Operation Overlord** began in February 2001 in **Forth Valley** and, by the end of January 2002, had seen the recovery of drugs worth £253,611 and associated cash of £161,345. **Operation Overlord** has been extended to all areas of the force, with local action being taken by local officers supported by specialist units.

## LIST OF EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION UNIT'S PUBLICATIONS

- Consultation Workshops Report (November 2000)
- Initial Guidance on Shared Care (January 2001)
- Work Programme (January 2001)
- Scottish Executive Drug Misuse Research Programme 2001-2004 (February 2001)
- Dissemination policy (April 2001)
- Initial Guidance on Shared Care Arrangements: Consultation Workshops Report (May 2001)
- Evaluation Guide 1: Definitions and Common Concepts (June 2001)
- Evaluation Guide 2: Planning an Evaluation (July 2001)
- Evaluation Guide 3: Designing an Evaluation (August 2001)
- Evaluation Guide 4: Implementing an Evaluation (September 2001)
- Moving On: Education, Training and Employment for Recovering Drug Users (October 2001)
- Evaluation Guide 5: Reporting and Dissemination (October 2001)
- Evaluation Guide 6: Designing an Economic Evaluation (November 2001)
- Effective Engagement: A Guide to Principles and Practice (January 2002)
- Evaluation Guide 7: Using Assessment Data for Evaluation (February 2002)
- Arrest Referral: A Guide to Principles and Practice (March 2002)
- Arrest Referral: A Guide to Principles and Practice - Summary (March 2002)
- Evaluation Guide 8: Evaluating Outreach Services (March 2002)
- Evaluation Guide 9: Evaluating Employability Programmes (April 2002)
- Effective Interventions Unit Programme 2002-2003 (April 2002)
- Effective Interventions Unit Programme 2002-2003 - Summary (April 2002)
- Hepatitis C: Risks and Prevention Strategies in Injecting Drug Users: Research Review (April 2002)
- Hepatitis C: Risks and Prevention Strategies in Injecting Drug Users - Summary (April 2002)
- Evaluation Guide 10: Evaluating Community Engagement (June 2002)
- Drug Treatment Services for Young People: A Research Review (June 2002)
- Drug Treatment Services for Young People: A Research Review -Summary (June 2002)

- Drug Treatment Services for Young People: A Systematic Review of Effectiveness and the Legal Framework (June 2002)
- Drug Treatment Services for Young People: A Systematic Review of Effectiveness and the Legal Framework - Summary (June 2002)
- A Survey of NHS Services for Opiate Dependants in Scotland (July 2002)
- A Survey of NHS Services for Opiate Dependants in Scotland - Summary
- The Effectiveness of Treatment for Opiate Dependand Drug Users: An International Systematic Review of the Evidence (July 2002)
- The Effectiveness of Treatment for Opiate Dependand Drug Users: An International Systematic Review of the Evidence - Summary (July 2002)
- Integrated Care For Drug Users: Principles and Practice (September 2002)
- Psychostimulants: A Practical Guide (October 2002)
- Supporting Families and Carers of Drug Users: A Review (November 2002)
- Supporting Families and Carers of Drug Users: A Review - Summary (November 2002)
- Support for the Families of Drug Users: A Review of the Literature (November 2002)
- Support for the Families of Drug Users: A Review of the Literature Summary (November2002)
- The Life Skills Training drug education programme: A review of research (December 2002)
- The Life Skills Training drug education programme: A review of research - Summary (December 2002)
- Services for Young People with Problematic Drug Misuse: A Guide to Principles and Practice (January 2002)
- Services for Young People with Problematic Drug Misuse: A Guide to Principles and Practice - Summary (January 2002)

<http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/eiu/eiu.htm>







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