

Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland

2004

Information Services

Edinburgh 2005

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National Statistics releases from ISD

Information presented in this publication from ISD is derived from data sources which are classed as *National Statistics* releases. These include:

- General acute hospital inpatient statistics (SMR01)
- Psychiatric inpatient statistics (SMR04)
- Information from general practice (CMR)
- Drug misuse in pregnancy (SMR02, SMR11)
- Scottish drug misuse database (SMR24)
- Prescriptions relating to drug misuse (PIS)

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards, and adhere to commitments relating to integrity, confidentiality, data collection, liaison and consultation, openness, access and timeliness. National Statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs, and they are produced free from political interference.

National Statistics releases are grouped under one of 13 broad subject headings (themes); this publication belongs to the Health and Care theme.

Further details on *National Statistics* are contained at the *National Statistics* website www.statistics.gov.uk; further information in relation to *National Statistics* and ISD Scotland is available from <http://www.isdscotland.org/nationalstatistics>.

For further information on the non-ISD data please contact the appropriate organisation directly (see page 195) for contact details.

Conventions

The following symbols and abbreviations have been used :

- || editorial comment
(appears below footnotes)
- nil or negligible
- . not applicable
- ** not available

Percentages are shown *in italics*

Rates per 100 000 population are shown *in italics*

General introduction

Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2004 contains two main sections:

Section 1 Drug Misuse in Scotland – Overview

This section draws together information from the data sources in Section 2 of this publication in order to address the following questions:

- What is known about the level of use of different types of drugs?
- What is known about drug injecting, sharing of injecting equipment and infectious diseases?
- What is known about variations in drug use by age?
- What is known about variations in drugs use by gender?
- What is known about geographic variations in drug use?

Section 2: National data sources – drug misuse

This section presents the latest available information on drug misuse from the wide range of national data sources. Information has been grouped within the following themes:

A Prevalence of drug misuse (includes information based on the Scottish crime survey 2003, Scottish schools adolescent lifestyle and substance use survey (SALSUS) interim report 2004, national study of prevalence of problematic drug use (2003).

B Services and treatment for drug misusers (including information from the Scottish drug misuse database and prescription statistics).

C Health impact of drug misuse (including information on general acute hospital inpatients, psychiatric inpatient statistics, information from general practice, drug misuse in pregnancy, blood-borne viruses and drug-related deaths in Scotland).

D Drug education in schools (includes a copy of the drug education in schools 2002/03 survey published by Scottish Executive Education Department).

E Drugs and criminal justice (including information on drug-related offences, seizures of controlled drugs and drug misuse and treatment in Scottish prisons).

Thanks are given to all organizations who supplied the information presented in this publication. Contact details can be found on page 195.

Drug Misuse Information Strategy Team

The Drug Misuse Information Strategy Team, which produced this publication, are part of the Substance Misuse Programme at the Information and Statistics Division (ISD) Scotland within NHSScotland. The team:

- provides information to support Drug Action Teams, Local Authorities, NHS boards, specialist drug services, the Scottish Executive, and others;
- manages the Scottish Drug Misuse Database (SDMD), and ensures the effective and appropriate exploitation of other relevant data collected by ISD, e.g. hospital inpatient data;
- develops expertise in the use of available data to produce robust performance and activity indicators to monitor the impact of national and local policies; and
- supports the research and analytical work of other organisations, subject to general strategic priorities and ethical and legal considerations.

The team also provides an information service (ad hoc service) to organisations and individuals who wish to use the data relating to drug misuse collected by ISD Scotland. For further information please phone 0131 275 6655 or e-mail sdmd@isd.csa.scot.nhs.uk or visit the website at www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org.

Contact

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Drug Misuse in Scotland – Overview

Illicit drug use continues to be a problem in Scotland as it is in other parts of the UK and Europe. Issues associated with the misuse of drugs give rise to health problems, for example, the transmission of communicable diseases (Hepatitis, HIV), injecting related injuries and premature death. Other problems are more social in nature and involve, such issues as increases in acquisitive crime, prostitution, unemployment, family breakdown and homelessness. Different types of drugs are known to cause different sets of issues for users.

In providing an overview it is important to acknowledge that no single source of information can offer a comprehensive and accurate picture of drug misuse. Rather, in order to provide that overview, information has to be combined from complementary information sources. Sources reported in this Bulletin range across:

- *surveys* gathering self report prevalence information from the general population (eg Scottish Crime Survey, Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle Survey)
- routinely collected *drug treatment, health and other services information* gathered via client contact with services (eg Scottish Drug Misuse Database, Scottish Morbidity Recording, Police and Prisons information, General Registrar Office death data etc)
- *research* which uses information generated by public sector organisations to estimate the prevalence of misuse of opiates, benzodiazepines and certain psychostimulants (The National Prevalence Study by Glasgow University and Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health - SCIEH).

Here, all of these types of information are utilised to provide as complete as possible a picture of the current drug use situation in Scotland. However, at the outset it should be noted that all data sources concur that cannabis is the most widely used drug in Scotland.

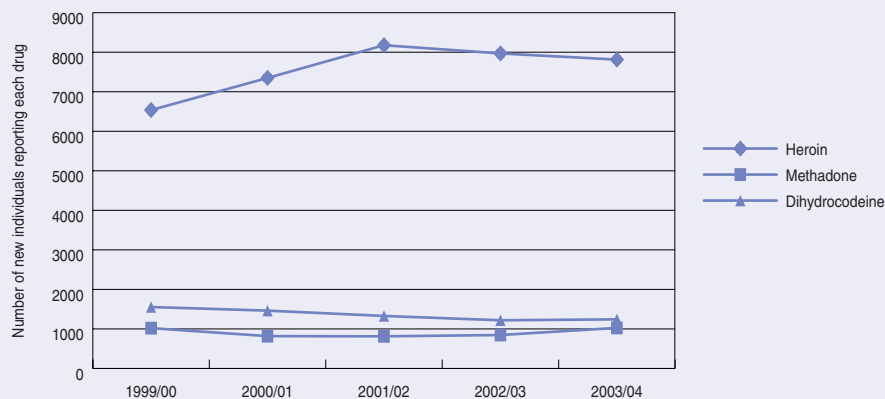
■ What is known about the level of use of different types of drugs?

Opiates – heroin, dihydrocodeine and methadone

In surveys of the general population the percentage of people who report that they use opiates illicitly is very small. The 2003 Scottish Crime Survey (SCS) reports on 3 168 people with regard to drug use and found that only 0.2 per cent of respondents reported using heroin in the month prior to the survey ([Table A1.3](#)). The 2004 Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle Survey (SALSUS) of 3 599, 13 and of 3 463, 15 year olds found that one per cent of respondents in both age groups claimed to have used opiates in the month before the survey ([Table A2.4](#)). However, survey generated information can have limitations with regard to drug misuse including the hidden nature of these illegal activities and the problems which surround securing participation by people who misuse drugs.

Information gathered from people coming into contact with drug treatment services and/or the NHS may be used to understand further drug misuse in the population at large. In 2003/4, 12 675 individuals were reported to the Scottish Drug Misuse Database as entering drug misuse treatment. Of the 10 994 people reporting illicit drug use in the last month, 71 per cent (7 813) were using heroin, 11 per cent (1 242) dihydrocodeine and nine per cent (1 026) illicit methadone ([Table B1.12](#)).

Chart 1 'New' individuals reported to SDMD - use of heroin and illicit use of methadone and dihydrocodeine : 1999/00 - 2003/04

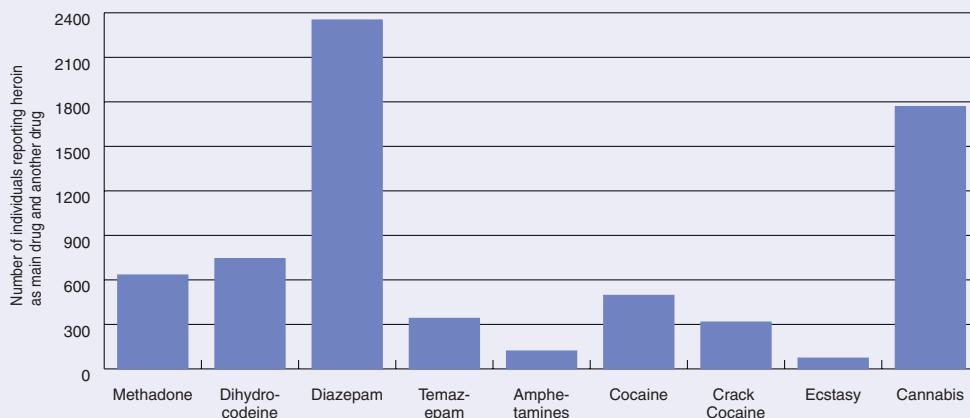


Source : Table B1.11 (Scottish Drug Misuse Database)

Chart 1 presents five year trend information on the number of people reporting illicit use of heroin, methadone and dihydrocodeine at the time of beginning treatment for drug misuse. It is apparent that small reductions have occurred in reports of heroin and dihydrocodeine use.

Chart 2 presents information on the other types of drugs that heroin users report when entering treatment.

Chart 2 Drugs used in combination with heroin, when heroin is the main drug of misuse in clients entering treatment: 2003/04

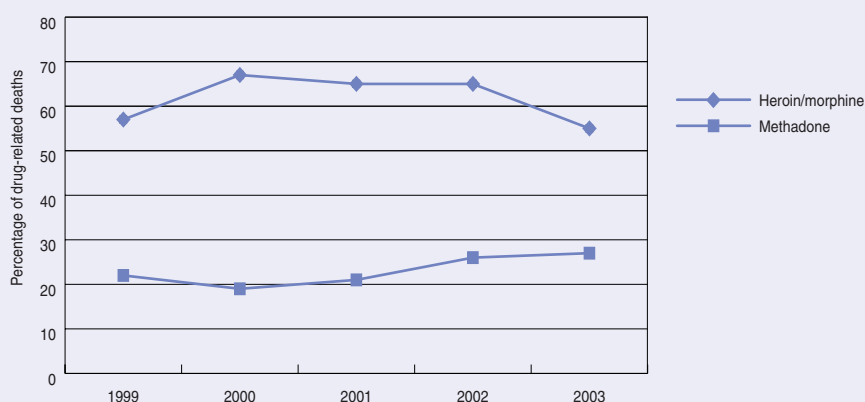


Source : Table B1.15 (Scottish Drug Misuse Database)

During 2003/4 there were 5 006 discharges from acute general hospitals with a diagnosis of drug misuse, equivalent to a rate of 103 per 100 000 of the population. Opiates were the most commonly recorded drugs, being explicitly mentioned in 2 578 discharges (Table C1.2). Similarly, the most recent available data for discharges from psychiatric hospitals (2001/2) shows that opiates were the most commonly recorded drugs (Table C2.5).

Information from the General Registrar's Office shows that heroin and/or morphine were present in 175 (55%) of the 317 drug-related deaths in 2003. Methadone was found in 87 (27%) of the 317 deaths (Table C6.5). Chart 3 presents information on heroin/morphine and methadone related death between 1999 and 2003.

Chart 3 Drug-related deaths involving heroin/morphine and methadone : 1999 - 2003



Source : Table C6.5 (GRO Scotland)

Finally, an estimate of the extent of opiate and/or benzodiazepine misuse in Scotland has been derived from a specialist prevalence estimation exercise carried out by the Centre for Drug Misuse Research (CDMR) at the University of Glasgow and Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health (SCIEH) using information from 2003 (<http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/prevalence3.htm>). The advantage of this information source lies in its attempt to move beyond population surveys and counting the number of known users, to estimate the likely volume of hidden problematic drug users (ie those who use opiates and/or benzodiazepines but are not necessarily in contact with treatment services). The *capture recapture* research technique utilises existing data sources (ie SDMD, social enquiry reports and police information) to model the likely total numbers of users. Through these techniques it was estimated that in 2003 there were 51 582 opiate and/or benzodiazepine drug users living in Scotland. This figure represents a reduction from the previous 2000 estimate of national prevalence of opiate and/or benzodiazepine use (55,800) and is a statistically significant change at the 90 per cent level. When expressed as a rate this change shows a fall from 1.96 per cent to 1.84 per cent of the population aged between 15 and 54 years.

In 2002, 95kg of heroin was seized by the police or other authorities (Table E2.3). This represents a slight reduction from 2001 (111kg) but an increase from 2000 (43kg).

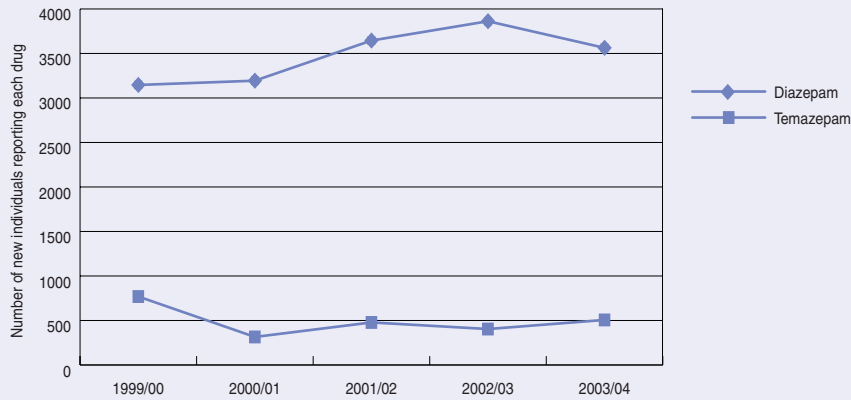
Diazepam and temazepam

For the reasons indicated above the number of people who report the illicit use of benzodiazepines in surveys is low. The SCS (2003) only asks about the illicit use of temazepam (not diazepam) and the results show that only 0.2 per cent of respondents report the illicit use of this drug in the last month (Table A1.3). SALSUS (2004) only asks the school pupils about the illicit use of tranquillisers and reports that no 13 year olds and only one per cent of 15 year olds report the illicit use of tranquillisers in the month prior to the survey (Table A2.4).

Information from people entering drug treatment and reported to SDMD shows that diazepam is a commonly reported drug of misuse (2003/4, 3 563 new clients) (Table B1.11). Diazepam use was also recorded as being present in 48 per cent (153) of drug related deaths in 2003 (Table C6.5). In contrast, the number of people reporting illicit temazepam use to SDMD are low (506 new clients)

(Table B1.11). Chart 4 presents the trends in diazepam and temazepam reports to SDMD over the last five years.

Chart 4 'New' individuals reported to SDMD - illicit use of diazepam and temazepam : 1999/00 - 2003/04



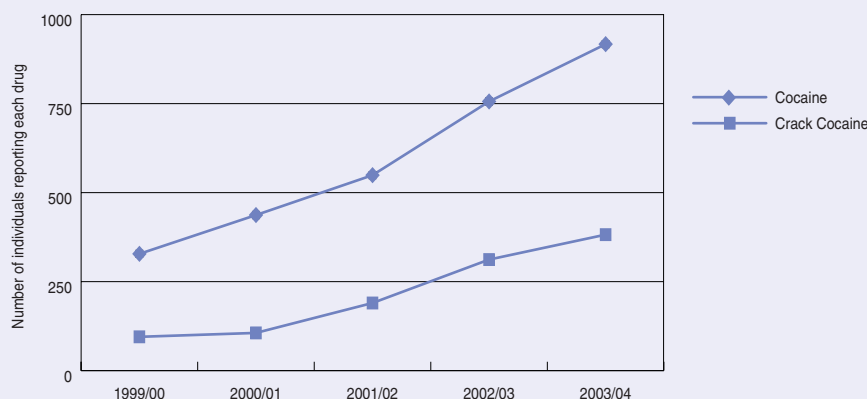
Source : Table B1.12 (Scottish Drug Misuse Database)

Cocaine and crack cocaine

The use of cocaine and crack cocaine continues to attract considerable media coverage. However, as for opiates and benzodiazepines, survey information suggests low levels of use. The SCS found reported levels of misuse in the last month for both cocaine and crack cocaine at less than 0.5 per cent of respondents (0.4% and 0.1 % respectively) (Table A1.3). SALSUS information regarding children's reported drug misuse shows very low numbers of 13 year olds and 15 year olds reporting using either cocaine or crack cocaine in the month prior to the survey. (Table A2.4).

The number of cocaine and crack cocaine users coming into contact with drug treatment services also remains low, particularly when compared with heroin or diazepam. Cocaine use was reported by 917 people coming into treatment and crack cocaine by 382 in 2003/4 (Table B1.11). Over the last five years the number of clients entering treatment who report using cocaine and/or crack cocaine has risen (Chart 5). The number of drug related deaths where cocaine is present have risen in recent years (1999, 12 deaths; 2003, 29 deaths) (Table C6.5).

Chart 5 'New' individuals reported to SDMD - illicit use of Cocaine and Crack Cocaine : 1999/00 - 2003/04



Source : Table B1.12 (Scottish Drug Misuse Database)

In 2002, 49kg of cocaine and 5kg of crack cocaine were seized by the police and other authorities in Scotland. These figures represent an increase from the levels seized in 2000 and 2001, (2000, cocaine 22.8kg, crack cocaine 0.2kg; 2001 22.8kg, crack cocaine 0.8kg) (Table E.2.3).

Ecstasy

Ecstasy was reported as being used in the last month by 0.8 per cent of the SCS respondents, the second most reported drug after cannabis (Table A1.3). From the SALSUS schools survey one per cent of 13 year olds and two per cent 15 year olds said they had used ecstasy in the last month (Table A2.4). Reported use of ecstasy amongst people entering drug treatment has remained relatively stable at between four and five per cent over the last five years (Table B1.12). In 2003/4, 426 people entering treatment reported ecstasy use (Table B1.11).

Cannabis

Reports of cannabis use from population surveys are higher than for any other drug. Within the SCS 4.7 per cent of respondents reported cannabis use in the last month (Table A1.3). Higher levels were recorded in the children's survey SALSUS, where six per cent of 13 year olds and 19 per cent of 15 year olds claimed to have used cannabis in the month prior to the survey (Table A2.4).

Cannabis use is commonly reported by people at the time of entering drug treatment. During 2003/4, 3 924 reports were made to SDMD, accounting for 36 per cent of new clients reporting illicit drug use on entering treatment (Table B1.11). However, in only 1 287 of these cases was cannabis recorded as the main drug of misuse (Table B1.13). Commonly cannabis was used in combination with another more problematic drug (primarily heroin) – see Chart 2.

■ What is known about drug injecting, sharing of injecting equipment and infectious diseases?

Drug injecting and the sharing of injecting paraphernalia are important pathways for the transmission of such diseases as Hepatitis B, C and HIV. This section presents information on drug users who report recent drug injecting, sharing needles/syringes, spoons/water/filters and solutions. Information on the extent of infectious-diseases is provided from the Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health (SCIEH).

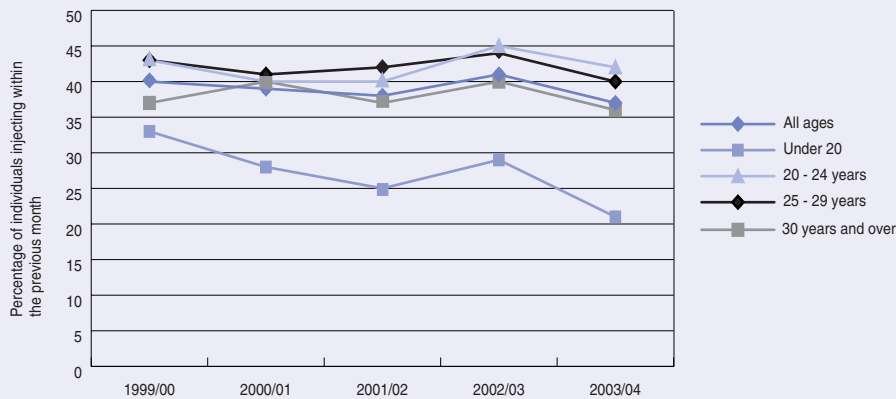
Prevalence of injecting

The CDMR, University of Glasgow/SCIEH study of problematic drug use estimated that in 2003 there were 18 737 drug users (0.67 % of 15-54 year olds) were injecting drugs in mainland Scotland – this is a reduction from the earlier 2000 study which estimated that 0.87% of the population were injecting drugs. There were also important geographic variations in injecting rates within the 15-54 year age group across health boards; these ranged from 0.98% in Glasgow, 0.96% in Grampian and Argyll & Clyde, down to 0.16% in Borders, 0.34% in Highland and 0.37% in Lothian.

The most recent 2003/4 figures from the SDMD show that 63 per cent of new clients (7 317 individuals) coming into treatment had previously injected drugs ever, with 37 per cent (4 297 individuals) having injected in the previous month (Table B1.24).

Both the proportion and the number of new clients who report injecting in the month prior to entering treatment has fallen in the last two years (2002/03, 41%, 4 386; 2003/4, 37%, 4 287) (Chart 6). In the under 20 age group, there has been an increase in the percentage of individuals who report that they have never injected, 57 per cent in 1999/00, 62 per cent in 2002/03 and 72 per cent in 2003/04 (Table B1.25 and Table B1.26).

Chart 6 Individuals entering drug treatment reporting injecting within the previous month by age group : 1999/00 - 2003/04

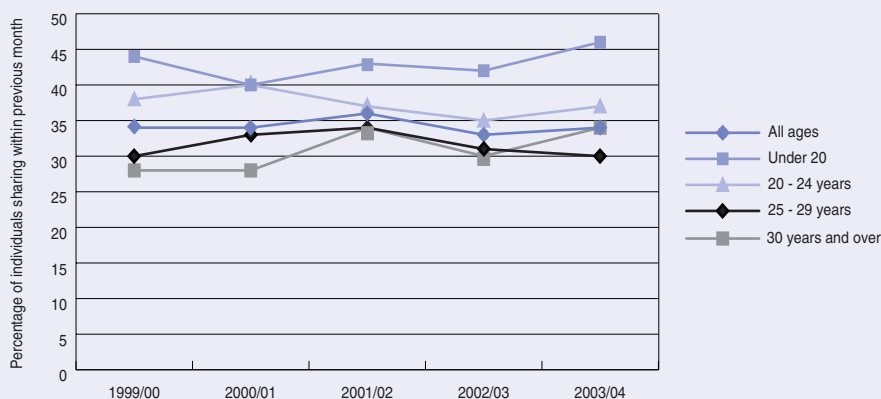


Source : Table B1.26 (Scottish Drug Misuse Database)

Sharing injecting equipment

In 2003/04, 34 per cent of current injecting drug users (IDU's) who came into treatment reported that they had shared needles/ syringes in the previous month, a fall from 33 per cent in 2002/3. Forty-nine per cent of current injectors reported that they shared spoons/water/filters/solutions in the previous month (50% in 2001/02, 48% in 2002/03) (Chart 7, Table B1.33 and Table B1.36).

Chart 7 Current injectors reporting sharing needles/syringes within previous month by age group : 1999/00 - 2003/04¹

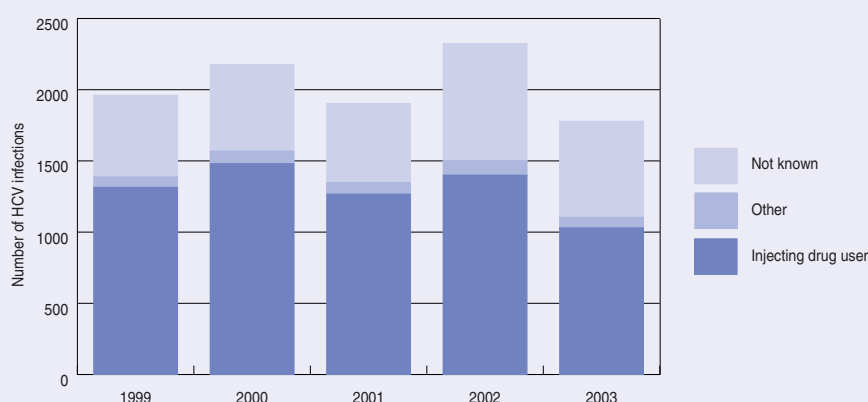


¹ Information for 1999/00 and 2000/01 refers to sharing equipment. Information for 2001/02 to 2003/04 refers to sharing needles/syringes.
Source : Table B1.34 (Scottish Drug Misuse Database)

Infectious diseases and the sharing of injecting equipment

During 2003, 1 030 (58%) of the 1 779 people receiving a diagnosis of hepatitis C + (HCV) were known to be IDU's (Table C5.2). However, this figure is likely to be an underestimate as many of the people whose 'route of transmission' is unknown are also likely to have acquired the disease through drug injection. The total number of IDU's known to be infected with the HCV virus is 11 010, over eight times the number of HIV diagnoses amongst this group (Table C5.2 and Table C5.4). For those identified as IDU's, there has also been an overall decrease in the number of new diagnoses of hepatitis C from 1 314 in 1999 to 1 030 in 2003 (Chart 8, Table C5.2).

Chart 8 Probable/possible route of transmission of persons reported to be Hepatitis C antibody-positive : 1999 – 2003



Source : Table C5.2 (SCIEH)

There were 12 new cases of HIV infection amongst the IDU population (Table C5.4) in 2003 and eight new cases of AIDS registered. The cumulative total (to 31 December 2003) of AIDS registrations in IDU's is 427 (Table C5.4). Since 1990 there has been a decline in reported HIV infection amongst the IDU population: from 38 in 1990, 22 in 1999 to 12 in 2003 (Table C5.4). The number of new AIDS cases registered has remained relatively low since 1990 (25 cases), and has continued to fall to 14 cases in 1999 and eight cases in 2003, the lowest annual total since records began (Table C5.4).

What is known about variations in drug use by age?

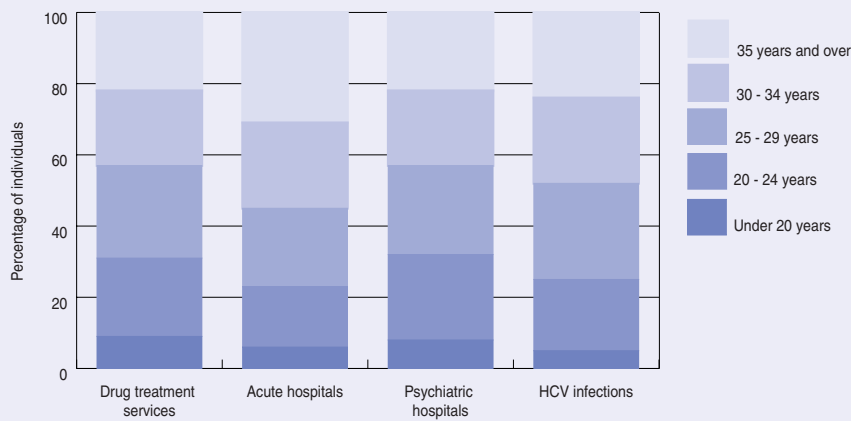
The findings from the 2003 SCS show that in the general population younger respondents report higher rates of drug use in the month prior to the survey than older respondents. The most common age to report drug use 'in the last month' or 'in the last year' is between 20-24 years (Table A1.3 and Table A1.4).

Reported drug use in the past month was higher (20%) in 15 year olds than in 13 year olds (7%) (SALSUS).

The smallest number of people who begin attending drug treatment services are in the under 15 age group – 2002/3, 122 persons; 2003/4, 204 persons (Table B1.5). However this group has seen the biggest percentage increase in 2004. Eighty-two per cent of people entering drug treatment programmes also report that their drug use started before age 19 years (Table B1.18).

The age group most likely to begin attending drug treatment services are between their early 20's to mid 30's. The average age of those presenting to drug treatment services is 28 (Table B1.2). Discharges from acute or psychiatric hospitals with a diagnosis of drug misuse are also most common for these ages (Table C1.1 and Table C2.1) (Chart 9).

Chart 9 Age profiles of those entering drug treatment; discharged from hospital settings and from HCV laboratory reports



Source : Tables B1.2, C1.1, C2.1 and C5.3 (Scottish Drug Misuse Database, ISD Scotland SMR01 & SMR04 and SCIEH)

At the time of entering drug treatment people of various ages present with different patterns of drug use. In the under 15 years and 15-19 year age groups cannabis is the most commonly reported drug, 95 per cent and 62 per cent of new clients respectively. However, in the 20-24 year group heroin is the mostly commonly reported used drug (79%), (Charts 10a and 10b) (Table B1.12).

Chart 10a Heroin use by age group of those entering drug treatment : 2003/04

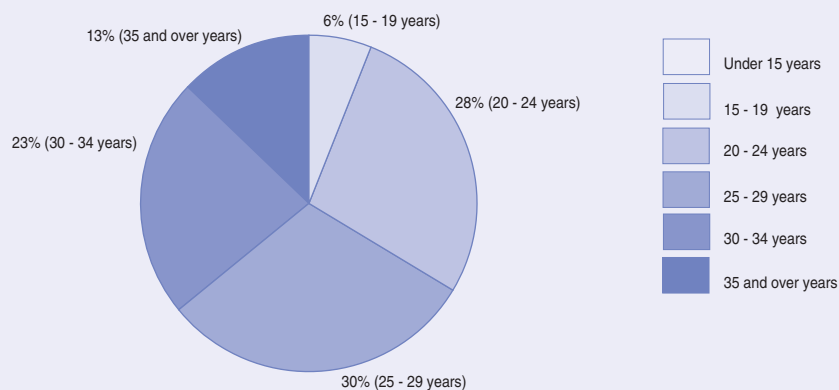
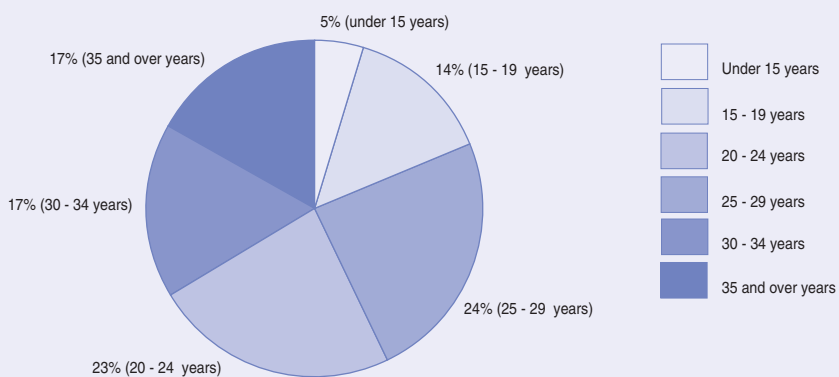


Chart 10b Cannabis use by age group of those entering drug treatment : 2003/04



Source : Table B1.12 (Scottish Drug Misuse Database)

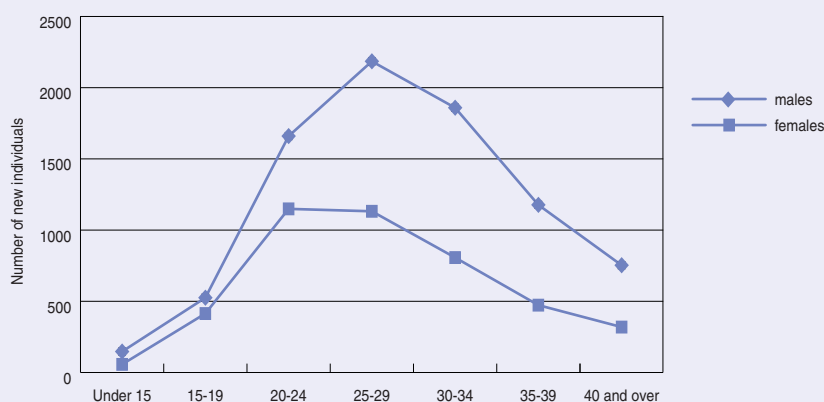
Of those beginning to attend drug treatment services the ages most likely to have injected in the last month are between 20 and 39 years (Table B1.26). The majority of IDU's with a diagnosis of HCV are also in the 20-35 age group (71% of the 10 831 individuals with age recorded). Five per cent are aged less than 20 years old (Table C5.3). In 2004 a quarter of drug related deaths were in persons under 25 years (Table C6.4).

■ What is known about variations in drug use by gender?

Higher levels of drug misuse are seen among males than females across all available data sources. The 2003 SCS found that eight per cent of males reported illicit drug use in the past month compared to three per cent of females (Table A1.3). The differences between male and female drug use are narrower in the younger age groups. The 2004 SALSUS survey showed only slight gender differences: 21 per cent of boys and 20 per cent of girls aged 15 reported using drugs in the past month (the corresponding figures for 13 year olds were seven and six per cent respectively) (Table A2.3).

Among respondents to the SCS, recent illicit drug use was approximately twice as common in males under the age of 30 as in females within this age group. This difference increased considerably in those aged 30 and over, with males being three to four times more likely to report taking drugs in the past month (Table A1.3). Of patients attending their GP for drugs misuse, 61 per cent of those under 25 years were male compared to 66 per cent of the 25 and over age group (Table C3.2). A similar pattern was seen for new clients entering specialist drug treatment (Chart 11). The proportion of males in the under 30 year olds was 61 per cent whereas the proportion among older clients was 70 per cent (Table B1.5).

Chart 11 New individuals to SDMD by gender and age group : 2003/04



Source : Table B1.3 and Table B1.4 (Scottish Drug Misuse Database)

There is some evidence from population surveys to suggest that females use drugs on a less regular basis than males. Among 15 year old respondents to the schools survey SALSUS, five per cent of girls reported taking drugs at least once a week compared to nine per cent of boys. Also, seven per cent of girls only used drugs a few times a year whereas five per cent of boys reported such infrequent use (Table A2.6). The SCS found that males were 2.6 times more likely than females to have taken drugs in the past month. This difference narrowed when looking at drug use in the last year, with the proportion of males reporting use dropping to 1.6 times that seen in females (Table A1.4).

Information collected routinely from General Practices, drug treatment services, and hospitals shows that approximately twice as many males as females were in contact with treatment services. Of patients attending their GP for drugs misuse during 2003, 65 per cent were male (Table C3.2). In 2003/04, the proportion of males among new clients entering specialist drug treatment was 66 per cent and the proportion among drug misuse discharges from a general acute hospital was 68 per cent (Table B1.5 and Table C1.1). An even larger difference was seen in relation to drug-related deaths (81% male in 2003) and convictions for drug offences (87% male in 2002) (Table C6.4 and Table E1.4).

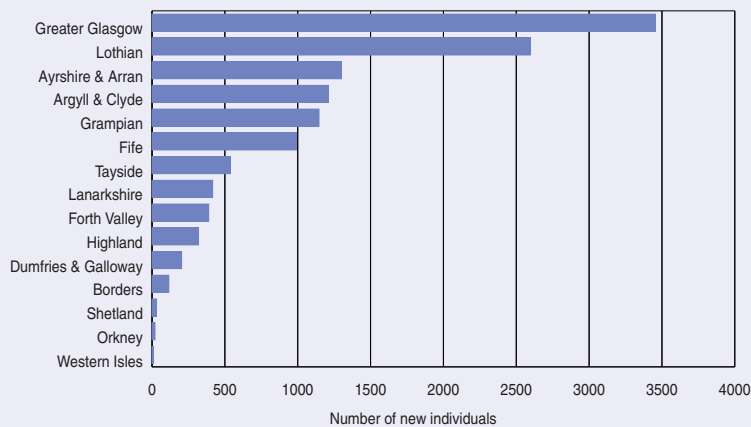
The 2003 study of opiate and/or benzodiazepine use undertaken by CDMR at the University of Glasgow and SCEIH estimated that overall 69 per cent of Scotland's problematic drug users are male. However, some variations were found between geographic areas. For example in Highland, Fife and North Ayrshire council areas males accounted for an estimated 65 per cent or less of opiate and/or benzodiazepine users compared to 82 per cent in East Renfrewshire and 78 per cent in Argyll and Bute and South Ayrshire Council areas.

■ What is known about geographic variations in drug use?

Information is available from health and specialist drug treatment services, and from the CDMR Glasgow University/SCEIH study to show geographic variation in the distribution of drug use across Scotland.

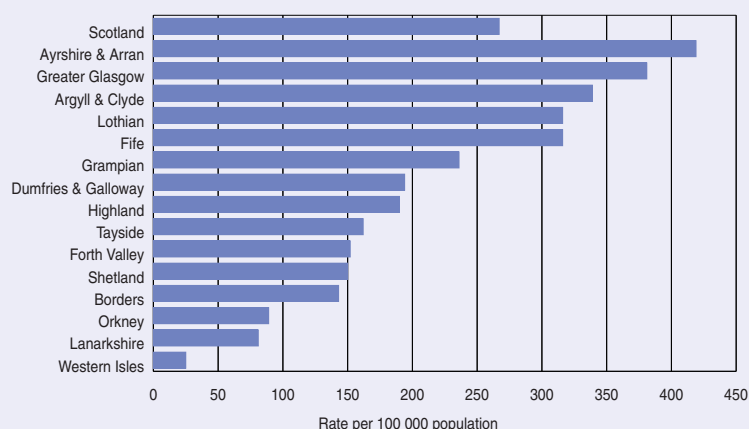
Reports to the SDMD show that the highest number of people coming into treatment in 2003/4 were in the Central Belt of Scotland. Greater Glasgow accounted for 27 per cent (3 455 individuals) and Lothian 20 per cent (2 596 individuals) of new clients in 2003/04 (Chart 12, [Table B1.1](#)). The high numbers of people entering treatment in Greater Glasgow or Lothian means that changes in these areas often have significant effects on national level figures.

Chart 12 Number of individuals entering drug treatment services, as reported to SDMD : 2003/04



Source : Table B1.1 (Scottish Drug Misuse Database)

Large numbers of people in contact with services can however reflect the population density within cities rather than being indicative of a higher prevalence of drug use within the populations. Adjustment for differing population sizes between areas is made by calculation of rates. Chart 13 presents the number of individuals in contact with treatment services as a rate per 100 000 population (based on SDMD returns) ([Table B1.1](#)). As is apparent, Ayrshire and Arran have the highest rate of new clients seeking treatment (419 per 100 000), followed by Greater Glasgow (381 per 100 000) and Argyll and Clyde (339 per 100 000). The lowest rates per 100 000 of the population are found in Western Isles (25 per 100 000), Lanarkshire (81 per 100 000) and Orkney (89 per 100 000).

Chart 13 Rates per 100 000 population of individuals entering drug treatment services, as reported to SDMD : 2003/04

Source : Table B1.1 (Scottish Drug Misuse Database)

Information from acute hospitals for 2003/4 also indicates that Ayrshire and Arran has a relatively high rate of discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse: 204 per 100 000 population, compared with 178 for Glasgow, and 103 for Scotland (Table C1.1).

The CDMR University of Glasgow/SCEIH study of misuse of opiates and/or benzodiazepines in 2003 also suggests geographic variation in rates of misuse. Expressed as a percentage of the 15-54 year old age group, the highest rates of misuse were found in Glasgow City (3.31%), Dundee City (2.80%) and Inverclyde (2.57%) council areas, with the lowest percentages in mainland Scotland in Moray (0.66%), East Dunbartonshire (0.69%), and Highland (0.81%). Low prevalence rates were also found in the Shetland Isles (0.71%), Eilean Siar (0.16%) and the Orkney Isles council areas (0.16%).

A comparison of the findings from the 2000 and 2003 CDMR/SCEIH studies of opiate and or benzodiazepine prevalence reveals the areas that have undergone significant change. The council areas that experienced a statistically significant increases were South Ayrshire (from 0.84% to 1.88%) and Dumfries and Galloway (from 1.60 to 2.43%), whilst Aberdeen City (2.96% to 2.03%), Glasgow City (from 3.88% to 3.31%) and North Lanarkshire (from 1.56% to 1.06%) experienced significant decreases.

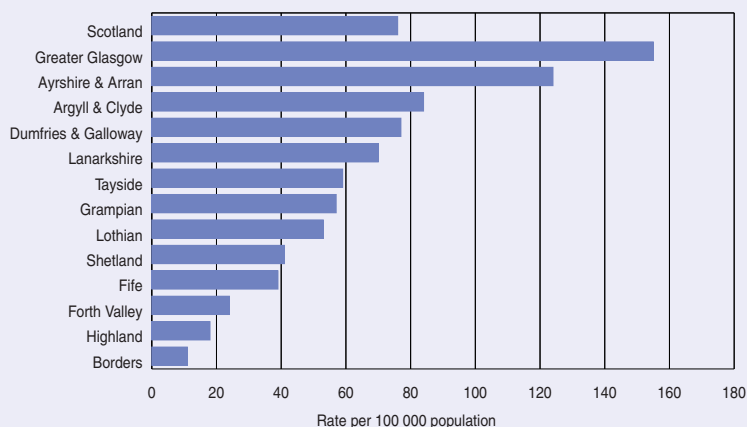
Geographic variations in reports of heroin use by clients entering treatment and variations in the prescribing of methadone hydrochloride

In 2003/4 there were 7 813 people who had used heroin in the month prior to entering drug treatment services. The number of people varied across geographic areas, with Glasgow (1 913 individuals), Lothian (1 489 individuals) and Argyll and Clyde (857 individuals) having the highest number of heroin users entering treatment (Table B1.11). However, as noted above, care must be taken when interpreting this pattern because of the effect of large populations in these areas. Between 2002/3 and 2003/4 there was a reduction in the number of heroin users entering treatment in all areas except Tayside, which shows an increase from 192 to 334 people and Lothian 1 185 to 1 489 (Table B1.14).

Of the 95 kg of heroin seized in Scotland in 2002, 52 per cent (49 kg) were seized in Strathclyde, 27 per cent (26 kg) in Tayside and 13 per cent (12 kg) in Grampian (Table E2.2).

Methadone Hydrochloride is the most commonly used pharmacological treatment for heroin dependence in Scotland. Prescription rates varied across Scotland in 2003/04 and are affected by local policy and practice. Methadone prescription rates are lowest in the Borders (11 per 1 000 population), and highest in Greater Glasgow and Ayrshire and Arran (155 and 124 respectively per 1 000 population). The average prescription rate for Scotland is 76 prescriptions per 1 000 population (Chart 14, Table B2.1).

Chart 14 Methadone mixture prescriptions rate per 1 000 population by health board : 2003/04¹



¹ Information for Orkney and Western Isles is <0.5 prescriptions per 1 000 population
Source : Table B2.1 (ISD Scotland PIS)

The quantity of methadone per dispensing also varies by region: in 2003/04, the average quantity per dispensing across Scotland was 72 mg. In Lothian, the quantity per dispensing was 116 mg compared with 48 mg in Forth Valley (Table B2.5).

Cocaine and crack cocaine

Patterns of cocaine use are similar to patterns of heroin use in Scotland. Of the 917 new individuals in 2003/04 who reported cocaine use to drug services in 2003/04, 52 per cent were resident in Greater Glasgow and 11 per cent in Lothian. However of the 382 new individuals in 2003/04 reporting crack cocaine during this period, 40 per cent were resident in Grampian and 24 per cent in Lothian, 11 per cent in Argyll & Clyde and 10 per cent in Greater Glasgow (Table B1.11).

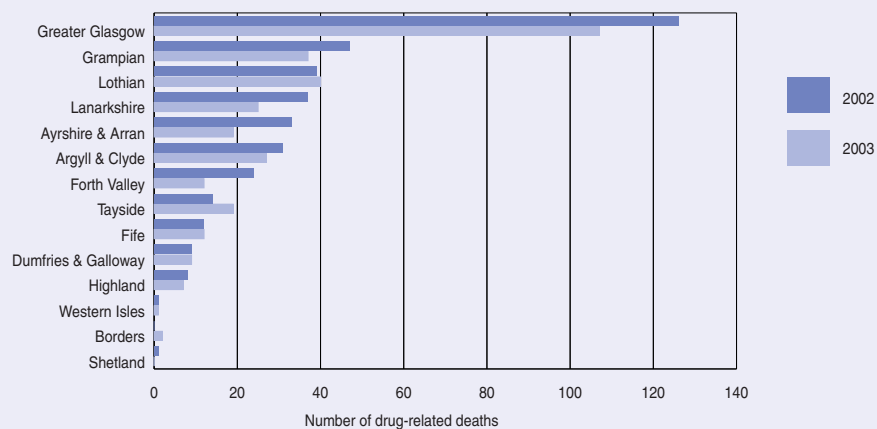
The CDMR, University of Glasgow/SCEIH study (2003) was not able to provide national prevalence estimates for either cocaine or crack cocaine use because of methodological and data availability issues. However, valid estimates were produced for crack cocaine use in Aberdeen City. Here it was estimated that around 0.72 per cent of the 15-54 year old population use crack cocaine, with the majority of these people thought to also be misusing opiates.

Seventy of the 80 seizures of crack cocaine in 2002 were made by Grampian Police; all other Scottish police force areas had less than five seizures each of crack cocaine (Table E2.2).

Deaths

The majority of drug-related deaths in 2003 were in Greater Glasgow health board (107 of the 317 deaths) (Table C6.2), possibly reflecting the large size of the population. However, this figure represents a decline from the 126 drug-related deaths in Glasgow in 2002 (Chart 15). In most of the 2003 drug related deaths in Glasgow (60 of the 107) heroin or morphine was found to be present. Diazepam was also present in almost two-thirds of the drugs associated deaths in Greater Glasgow health board in 2003. In 19 of the 40 drug-related deaths in Lothian health board, methadone was present compared to 40 of the 107 Glasgow deaths (Table C6.6).

Chart 15 Number of drug related deaths by NHS board : 2002 and 2003¹



¹ There were no drug-related deaths in Orkney in 2002 and 2003
Source : Table C6.2 (GRO Scotland)

A

Prevalence of drug misuse

- A1 Scottish crime survey 2003
- A2 Scottish schools adolescent lifestyle and substance use survey 2004 (SALSUS)
- A3 National study of prevalence of problematic drug misuse 2003

A1

Scottish crime survey 2003

The Scottish Crime Survey (SCS) is a survey, which gathers information about public perceptions and experiences as victims of crime. Since 1993 the SCS has included a short self-completion component, which asks questions about respondents' knowledge and illicit use of a range of prescribed and illegal drugs. Asking such questions in a self-completion module is considered a more effective way of ensuring the truthfulness of respondents' answers on such a sensitive issue. The 2003 survey¹ was based on an overall sample of 5 041 households. Of that sample after exclusions (see background) the drugs questionnaires was completed by 3 168 individuals between the ages of 16 and 59. The response rate for the survey as a whole was 68 per cent and for the self-completion module was 63 per cent.

Key Points

Overview of Scottish crime survey

- Twenty-seven per cent of respondents reported having taken illicit drugs at least once during their lives. (Table A1.5) Nine per cent reported using illicit drugs in the last year (Table A1.4) and five per cent reported using an illicit drug in the month prior to the survey. (Table A1.3)
- More males reported using drugs than females in each time category, ever (males 31%; females 22%), in the last year (males 12%; females 7%) and in the last month (males 8%; females 3%). (Table A1.3, Table A1.4 and Table A1.5)
- Younger respondents (16-24 years) reported higher rates of use in the month and year prior to the survey than older respondents (35-59 years). However, the highest rate of 'ever used' is found in the 25-29 year age group. (Table A1.3, Table A1.4 and Table A1.5)
- The drug most frequently reported as being used in the month (5%) and year (8%) prior to the survey and ever (24%) was cannabis. Only very small percentages of respondents reported using other drugs. (Table A1.3, Table A1.4 and Table A1.5)
- Cannabis was the drug reported as having been most frequently offered. Four per cent of respondents said they had been offered cannabis in the month prior to the survey. The next most frequently offered were ecstasy and cocaine at one per cent for both. (Table A1.1)

Trends – 2000 and 2003

- The percentage of respondents who reported ever having taken illicit drugs increased between the 2000 (19%) and 2003 (27%) surveys. (Table A1.6)
- The percentage of respondents who reported having taken illicit drugs in the month prior to the survey remained stable between the 2000 and 2003 surveys (5%). (Table A1.6)
- Results from the 2000 survey showed that more young women than young men in the age group 16 -19 had used drugs in the previous 12 months (21% compared to 15%) and that there was little difference in the 20 to 24 age group (17% to 19%). This was interpreted as a possible narrowing in the gap between the sexes that was found in previous sweeps of the survey². However in the 2003 findings more men reported using any drug in the last year than women in both age groups (27% compared to 20% for 16-19 years age group; 33% compared to 25% in the 20-24 years age group). (Table A1.4)

Background information

Introduction

The 2003 Scottish Crime Survey (SCS) was the sixth survey of its kind to be carried out in Scotland since the early 1980s. The first two sweeps in 1982 and 1988 were conducted as part of the British Crime Survey and only covered Central and Southern Scotland. A separate SCS was introduced in 1993 that covered the whole of mainland Scotland, including the larger islands. This was repeated in 1996, 2000 and 2003. The SCS was primarily designed to ask people about their experiences and perceptions of individual and household crime. However, it also included a self-completion component that asked adults about their use of drugs. This section focuses on the findings of the 2003 sweep and trends in drug use between 2000 and 2003.

As in previous surveys, the questionnaire was paper based, and respondents were asked to complete the questionnaire and place it in a sealed envelope provided for return to the interviewer.

Fieldwork for the 2003 SCS was carried out by MORI Scotland and TNS Social Research. Fieldwork for the previous three sweeps of the survey, conducted in 1993, 1996 and 2000 was carried out by MVA.

The questions asked and the drugs asked about

As in previous sweeps, in 2003 the questions covered the following drugs: amphetamines; cannabis; cocaine; crack; ecstasy; heroin; methadone/physeptone; LSD; magic mushrooms; temazepam; valium; glues, gas or aerosols; anabolic steroids and poppers. The main questions included:

- whether they had ever taken the drug
- whether they had been offered the drug in the last year
- whether they had taken the drug in the last year
- whether they had been offered the drug in the last month
- whether they had taken the drug in the last month.

There are, of course, limitations to self-report data on drug use. It is possible that serious drug users are less likely to have taken part in the SCS, because they are less likely to have been at home. Consequently, it is likely that the SCS underestimates drug use. There may also be a stigma attached to taking some drugs, especially 'hard' drugs such as heroin and crack, which again might have resulted in some under-reporting, despite the reassurances of confidentiality.

It is also possible that there is some exaggeration in reported drug use. There is some evidence of this in the 2003 SCS, more so than in previous years. To check for exaggeration, all respondents were asked whether they had ever taken a bogus drug. Previous surveys have found very little over-reporting of this kind, with 4 respondents reporting taking this drug in the 1993 SCS, 11 in 1996 and 18 in 2000. In 2003, however, there was almost a three-fold increase over 2000 with 51 respondents reporting ever using the bogus drug. It is difficult to know why there has been such an increase; there is no obvious demographic bias in these respondents (by age or sex). However, 22 of the bogus drug users also reported having taken every other drug asked about. This suggests that many respondents who reported using the bogus drug were likely to have been exaggerating. For this reason, respondents who reported taking the bogus drug have been excluded from all analyses of drug taking reported in this section.

The above results are taken from analysis carried out by the Criminal Justice Research team of the Scottish Executive for the Scottish Crime Survey 2003 report.

References

1. McVie, S., Campbell, S. and Lebov, K. Scottish Crime Survey 2003. Scottish Executive Social Research 2004.
2. Fraser F. Drug misuse in Scotland: findings from the 2000 Scottish Crime Survey. The Scottish Executive Central Research Unit 2002.

A1.1 | Offered drugs¹ 'in the last month' ; gender and age : 2003

Drug name

		All ages 16-59 years	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-59 years
		number						
Base (2004)	Total	3 168	172	262	309	450	438	1 537
	Males	1 451	86	114	128	203	188	732
	Females	1 717	86	148	181	247	250	805
		percentage						
Amphetamines	Total	0.8	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.1
	Males	1.1	2.7	1.8	2.9	1.0	1.4	0.3
	Females	0.4	-	2.7	0.5	0.4	-	-
Cannabis	Total	3.9	14.9	11.5	6.1	3.7	1.5	0.5
	Males	5.0	19.5	12.7	8.7	4.3	2.3	0.7
	Females	2.9	10.2	10.9	3.8	3.1	0.8	0.3
Cocaine	Total	1.1	5.1	3.4	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.2
	Males	1.6	5.4	4.8	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
	Females	0.7	4.7	2.2	0.5	0.4	-	-
Crack	Total	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Males	0.5	2.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.1
	Females	0.1	-	-	-	0.4	-	-
Ecstasy	Total	1.5	6.2	5.2	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Males	2.0	8.1	7.9	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
	Females	0.9	3.9	2.7	3.2	-	-	-
Heroin	Total	0.1	-	0.3	0.8	-	-	-
	Males	0.2	-	-	1.7	-	-	-
	Females	0.1	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Methadone	Total	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.1
	Males	0.1	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.1
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	Total	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	-	-	0.1
	Males	0.5	1.3	2.4	0.6	-	-	0.1
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	Total	0.1	1.1	-	0.3	-	-	0.1
	Males	0.3	2.0	-	0.6	-	-	0.1
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temazepam	Total	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.2
	Males	0.3	-	-	0.6	-	0.5	0.4
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valium	Total	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1
	Males	0.6	1.3	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1
	Females	0.1	-	0.5	-	0.4	-	-
Glues	Total	0.1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
	Males	0.1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pills	Total	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	-	-	0.1
	Males	0.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	-	-	0.1
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anabolic steroids	Total	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
	Males	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poppers	Total	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	-
	Males	0.6	2.0	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	-
	Females	0.1	-	1.1	-	-	-	-

1 All respondents who reported taking the bogus drug (51) have been excluded from analysis.

- (zero) no respondents reported being offered that drug in the last month.

Source : Scottish Crime Survey 2003

A1.2 | Offered drugs¹ 'in the last year' ; gender and age : 2003

Drug name		All ages 16-59 years	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-59 years
		number						
Base (2004)								
	Total	3 168	172	262	309	450	438	1 537
	Males	1 451	86	114	128	203	188	732
	Females	1 717	86	148	181	247	250	805
		percentage						
Amphetamines	Total	3.0	5.1	8.3	6.4	4.6	2.0	0.5
	Males	4.2	5.4	12.1	9.8	5.7	2.7	0.9
	Females	1.8	4.7	4.9	3.2	3.1	1.3	0.1
Cannabis	Total	9.2	28.3	24.4	17.0	9.9	3.9	2.0
	Males	12.8	39.2	30.3	23.7	13.8	5.9	3.0
	Females	5.8	15.0	19.0	10.8	6.6	2.5	0.9
Cocaine	Total	3.4	9.8	9.2	7.0	3.2	2.6	0.5
	Males	5.1	10.7	13.4	11.6	5.7	3.6	0.9
	Females	1.8	8.6	4.9	2.7	0.9	1.7	0.0
Crack	Total	1.0	1.8	1.4	2.8	0.9	0.9	0.5
	Males	1.5	2.7	1.2	4.0	1.4	1.4	0.8
	Females	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.1
Ecstasy	Total	4.9	21.4	12.0	10.3	3.4	2.0	0.5
	Males	7.0	30.4	16.4	13.9	5.7	2.3	0.7
	Females	2.9	11.0	8.2	7.0	1.3	1.7	0.1
Heroin	Total	1.0	1.1	4.3	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.3
	Males	1.7	1.3	7.9	3.5	0.5	0.9	0.5
	Females	0.3	1.6	0.5	-	0.4	0.8	-
Methadone	Total	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.3
	Males	0.6	-	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.5
	Females	0.2	0.8	0.5	-	-	0.8	-
LSD	Total	0.9	2.2	2.3	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Males	1.3	1.3	4.2	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.7
	Females	0.7	3.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1
Magic mushrooms	Total	1.7	10.5	3.4	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.3
	Males	2.3	14.9	2.4	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.5
	Females	1.1	5.5	3.8	1.1	0.4	1.3	-
Temazepam	Total	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.4
	Males	0.5	-	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.7
	Females	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.1
Valium	Total	1.2	5.1	3.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.4
	Males	1.7	6.7	5.5	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.5
	Females	0.9	3.9	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.3
Glues	Total	0.5	2.2	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
	Males	0.8	3.4	1.2	2.9	-	-	0.1
	Females	0.3	1.6	-	-	0.4	0.8	-
Pills	Total	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	-	0.4	0.4
	Males	1.3	3.4	2.4	3.5	-	0.5	0.8
	Females	0.2	-	1.1	-	-	0.8	-
Anabolic steroids	Total	0.3	-	0.9	0.8	-	0.4	0.1
	Males	0.5	-	1.8	1.7	-	-	0.3
	Females	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.8	-
Poppers	Total	1.2	5.1	3.2	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.2
	Males	1.7	6.7	4.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.4
	Females	0.7	3.1	2.2	-	0.4	1.3	-

1 All respondents who reported taking the bogus drug (51) have been excluded from analysis.

- (zero) no respondents reported being offered that drug in the last year.

Source : Scottish Crime Survey 2003

A1.3 Reported drug¹ use 'in the last month' ; gender and age : 2003

Drug name		All ages 16-59 years	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-59 years
		number						
Base (2004)	Total	3 168	172	262	309	450	438	1 537
	Males	1 451	86	114	128	203	188	732
	Females	1 717	86	148	181	247	250	805
		percentage						
Any drug	Total	5.2	14.5	16.6	7.5	5.7	2.8	1.0
	Males	7.6	19.6	23.6	10.4	9.5	4.5	1.6
	Females	2.9	8.7	10.3	4.8	2.2	1.3	0.5
Amphetamines	Total	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.7	-
	Males	0.6	-	1.2	2.3	0.5	1.4	-
	Females	0.2	1.6	0.5	-	0.4	-	-
Cannabis	Total	4.7	14.1	14.9	7.0	5.3	2.4	0.7
	Males	7.0	19.6	21.2	10.4	8.6	3.6	1.2
	Females	2.4	7.8	8.7	3.2	2.2	1.3	0.3
Cocaine	Total	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.1
	Males	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.6	-	1.4	0.3
	Females	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	-	-
Crack	Total	0.1	-	0.9	-	0.2	0.2	-
	Males	0.3	-	1.8	-	0.5	0.5	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	Total	0.8	1.8	3.2	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
	Males	1.1	2.0	5.5	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
	Females	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Heroin	Total	0.2	-	1.1	0.3	0.2	-	-
	Males	0.3	-	1.8	0.6	0.5	-	-
	Females	0.1	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Methadone	Total	0.0	-	-	0.3	-	-	-
	Males	0.1	-	-	0.6	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	Total	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	0.2	-
	Males	0.1	-	-	0.6	-	0.5	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temazepam	Total	0.2	-	0.9	0.3	-	0.2	0.1
	Males	0.4	-	1.8	0.6	-	0.5	0.1
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valium	Total	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1
	Males	0.5	-	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.1
	Females	0.2	0.8	1.1	-	0.4	-	-
Glues	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pills	Total	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.1
	Males	0.1	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
	Females	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Anabolic steroids	Total	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Poppers	Total	0.2	-	1.7	-	-	0.2	-
	Males	0.3	-	2.4	-	-	0.5	-
	Females	0.1	-	1.1	-	-	-	-

1 All respondents who reported taking the bogus drug (S1) have been excluded from analysis.

- (zero) no respondents reported taking that drug in the last month.

Source : Scottish Crime Survey 2003

A1.4 | Reported drug¹ use 'in the last year' ; gender and age : 2003

Drug name		All ages 16-59 years	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-59 years
		number						
Base (2004)								
	Total	3 168	172	262	309	450	438	1 537
	Males	1 451	86	114	128	203	188	732
	Females	1 717	86	148	181	247	250	805
		percentage						
Any drug								
	Total	9.5	23.6	28.4	15.3	9.9	5.2	2.5
	Males	11.7	26.8	32.7	20.8	13.9	8.1	2.5
	Females	7.3	19.7	25.0	10.2	5.8	2.5	2.4
Amphetamines								
	Total	1.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	0.9	1.1	0.6
	Males	1.3	2.7	3.0	2.9	1.4	2.3	0.0
Cannabis								
	Total	7.9	21.0	24.6	14.5	8.0	4.1	1.4
	Males	10.3	25.0	28.5	19.2	11.9	6.3	2.1
	Females	5.7	15.7	21.2	10.2	4.8	2.1	0.6
Cocaine								
	Total	1.4	3.3	5.4	1.4	1.8	0.9	0.2
	Males	2.1	3.4	9.1	1.7	2.4	1.8	0.4
	Females	0.8	3.1	2.2	1.1	1.3	0.4	-
Crack								
	Total	0.2	-	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	-
	Males	0.4	-	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	-
	Females	0.1	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
Ecstasy								
	Total	1.7	4.7	6.0	3.6	1.8	0.7	0.1
	Males	2.3	3.4	9.7	4.6	3.3	0.5	0.1
	Females	1.2	6.3	2.7	2.7	0.4	0.8	-
Heroin								
	Total	0.3	-	1.4	0.6	0.2	-	0.1
	Males	0.4	-	1.8	1.2	0.5	-	0.1
	Females	0.1	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Methadone								
	Total	0.2	-	0.3	1.4	-	-	-
	Males	0.3	-	-	2.9	-	-	-
	Females	0.1	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
LSD								
	Total	0.1	0.7	-	0.3	-	-	-
	Males	0.2	1.3	-	0.6	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magic mushrooms								
	Total	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	-	0.2	0.1
	Males	0.4	1.3	-	0.6	-	0.5	0.3
	Females	0.1	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Temazepam								
	Total	0.3	-	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Males	0.5	-	1.8	1.7	-	0.5	0.1
	Females	0.1	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.1
Valium								
	Total	0.7	3.3	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.1
	Males	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.1
	Females	0.5	4.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	-	-
Glues								
	Total	0.1	0.7	-	0.3	-	-	-
	Males	0.2	1.3	-	0.6	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pills								
	Total	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
	Males	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
	Females	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Anabolic steroids								
	Total	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1
	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.3
Poppers								
	Total	0.8	4.3	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.9	-
	Males	1.1	5.4	2.4	2.3	0.5	0.9	-
	Females	0.5	3.1	1.6	-	0.4	0.4	-

1 All respondents who reported taking the bogus drug (S1) have been excluded from analysis.

- (zero) no respondents reported taking that drug in the last month.

Source : Scottish Crime Survey 2003

A1.5 Reported drug¹ use 'ever' ; gender and age : 2003

Drug name		All ages 16-59 years	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-59 years
		number						
Base (2004)	Total	3 168	172	262	309	450	438	1 537
	Males	1 451	86	114	128	203	188	732
	Females	1 717	86	148	181	247	250	805
		percentage						
Any drug	Total	26.6	36.6	46.4	47.4	32.2	22.3	15.4
	Males	31.3	40.9	49.1	56.6	39.5	26.7	18.9
	Females	22.2	31.5	44.0	38.7	25.7	18.4	11.9
Amphetamines	Total	11.0	12.7	17.5	28.7	14.0	10.4	4.4
	Males	11.7	11.4	16.4	30.1	19.0	13.5	4.1
	Females	10.2	14.1	18.5	27.4	9.3	7.5	4.7
Cannabis	Total	23.6	34.4	41.8	43.7	28.0	20.6	12.6
	Males	28.5	38.5	42.4	54.7	36.7	24.3	16.7
	Females	18.9	29.9	41.3	33.9	19.9	17.2	8.6
Cocaine	Total	6.2	8.0	15.8	10.3	7.3	6.1	2.6
	Males	7.9	7.4	21.8	13.3	10.0	6.8	3.5
	Females	4.6	8.7	10.3	7.5	4.9	5.4	1.6
Crack	Total	2.8	3.6	7.4	5.3	2.1	2.4	1.4
	Males	3.4	2.0	11.5	8.1	2.4	2.7	1.3
	Females	2.2	5.5	3.8	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.4
Ecstasy	Total	7.2	14.9	16.6	14.0	10.6	5.9	1.5
	Males	8.0	12.8	19.4	13.9	14.8	6.8	1.7
	Females	6.6	17.3	14.7	14.5	7.1	5.0	1.4
Heroin	Total	2.4	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.3	2.8	1.5
	Males	2.9	2.0	4.2	5.8	3.3	3.6	1.7
	Females	2.0	7.1	3.3	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.1
Methadone	Total	2.2	3.6	2.9	3.4	1.8	2.6	1.5
	Males	2.5	2.0	3.0	5.8	2.4	3.2	1.6
	Females	1.9	5.5	2.7	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.4
LSD	Total	6.2	5.8	11.2	13.1	9.0	5.9	2.8
	Males	7.7	6.0	15.2	13.3	13.8	7.2	3.7
	Females	4.6	5.5	7.6	12.9	4.4	4.6	1.9
Magic mushrooms	Total	6.2	6.5	9.7	11.7	8.3	7.6	3.0
	Males	7.5	4.7	10.9	14.5	12.0	10.4	3.7
	Females	4.9	8.7	8.7	9.1	4.8	5.0	2.4
Temazepam	Total	3.8	4.0	5.2	8.1	5.0	3.9	2.1
	Males	4.1	2.7	6.7	11.0	5.3	4.5	1.7
	Females	3.6	5.5	3.8	5.9	4.9	3.3	2.4
Valium	Total	5.0	10.9	8.9	7.8	4.4	5.2	2.5
	Males	6.1	8.1	15.8	12.1	5.3	5.0	2.9
	Females	3.8	14.1	2.7	3.8	3.5	5.4	2.0
Glues	Total	2.7	5.8	4.0	4.5	3.2	3.7	1.0
	Males	2.9	4.7	3.6	5.8	3.8	5.4	0.7
	Females	2.6	7.1	4.3	3.2	3.1	2.1	1.3
Pills	Total	2.3	3.6	5.7	2.5	1.6	2.8	1.3
	Males	2.7	2.0	9.7	3.5	1.9	4.1	0.9
	Females	2.0	5.5	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.6
Anabolic steroids	Total	1.8	3.6	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.2
	Males	1.8	2.0	3.0	2.3	1.9	3.2	1.1
	Females	1.8	5.5	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.3
Poppers	Total	5.7	10.5	10.3	11.1	8.9	6.3	1.5
	Males	6.7	10.1	13.9	9.2	12.0	8.6	1.8
	Females	4.8	11.0	7.1	13.4	5.8	4.2	1.1

1 All respondents who reported taking the bogus drug (51) have been excluded from analysis.

- (zero) no respondents reported taking that drug ever.

Source : Scottish Crime Survey 2003

A1.6 | Reported use 'ever', 'in the last year' and 'in the last month' 16 - 59 years : 2000 and 2003

	2000	2003
	<i>percentage</i>	
Ever	19.2	26.6
In the last year	6.6	9.5
In the last month	5 ¹	5.2

1 Data for 'used drugs in the last month' for the year 2000 is not available to 1 decimal place.

Source : Scottish Crime Survey 2003

A2

Scottish schools adolescent lifestyle and substance use survey 2004 (SALSUS)

This chapter is based on the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2004: Interim Report, prepared by the Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit (CAHRU), The University of Edinburgh. ISD have amended the format of the tables of the 2004 Interim Report presented in this chapter. This has been done for consistency with other sections of the Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2004. The chapter covers key results concerning drug misuse and provides brief background information about the survey. The Interim National Report contains a selection of key findings in advance of the full national report to be published in Spring 2005. The Interim Report was released electronically and can be accessed at: http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus_interim04.htm

Key Points

Overview of SALSUS survey

- In 2004, a third (33%) of 13 year olds and nearly two-thirds (63%) of 15 year olds reported that they had ever been offered illicit drugs. (Table A2.1)
- Seven per cent of 13 year olds and 20 per cent of 15 year olds reported that they had used an illicit drug in the month prior to the survey. (Table A2.3)
- Two per cent of 13 year olds and 7 per cent of 15 year olds reported using illicit drugs at least once a week. (Table A2.6)
- At age 13, more boys (36%) than girls (30%) reported having been offered illicit drugs. These gender differences were not apparent at age 15 (boys 63%, girls 63%). (Table A2.1)
- The percentage of young people reporting having used drugs in the last month did not vary by gender (13 year olds, boys 7%, girls 6%; 15 year olds, boys 21% girls 20%). (Table A2.3)
- Nine per cent of 15 year old boys reported using illicit drugs on a weekly basis compared to five per cent of girls. There was little difference between reported weekly drug use by boys and girls at age 13 years (boys 3%, girls 2%). (Table A2.6)
- For all 13 year olds who reported using illicit drugs the most frequently reported location was outdoors (street, park etc.): 49 per cent of boys and 45 per cent of girls. This was also the most frequently reported location among 15 year old boys (39%). Among 15 year olds girls, 'someone else's home' (36%) and outdoors (33%) were the most reported locations. (Table A2.7)

Drugs Recorded

- The most frequently reported drug used was cannabis: six per cent of all 13 year olds and 19 per cent of all 15 year olds reported that they had used cannabis in the last month. Ever having used cannabis was reported by 12 per cent of all 13 year olds and 34 per cent of all 15 year olds. (Table A2.4 and Table A2.5)
- The reported use of drugs other than cannabis was low. The use of stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamine, poppers) in the last month was reported by two per cent of 13 year olds and four per cent of 15 year olds. The use of solvents in the last month was reported by one per cent of both 13 year olds and 15 year olds. Use of opiates in the last month was reported by one per cent of pupils in both age groups. (Table A2.4)
- The reported lifetime use for solvents was three per cent for 13 year olds and six per cent for 15 year olds; equivalent figures for opiates were one per cent for 13 year olds and two per cent for 15 year olds. (Table A2.5)

continued

Key Points *continued*

Trends 1998 -2004

- Between 1998 and 2004 there has been a reduction in the percentage of both 13 and 15 year olds who report being offered drugs: 13 year olds, 1998 38 per cent, 2004 33 per cent; 15 year olds, 1998 68 per cent, 2004 63 per cent. (Table A2.1)
- In relation to the changes in reported drug use between 2002 and 2004 only the decline in 15 year old boys' drug use in the last month reached statistical significance (24% to 21%). (Table A2.3)

Relationship between drinking, smoking and use of illicit drugs

- Overall seven per cent of 13 year olds and 20 per cent of 15 year olds had used drugs in the last month. However, among regular smokers, 59 per cent of 13 year olds and 64 per cent of 15 year olds had used drugs in the last month. The prevalence was lower than this among weekly drinkers, but still higher than the overall prevalence, 34 per cent of 13 year olds and 45 per cent of 15 year olds who were weekly drinkers had also used drugs in the last month. (Table A2.8)

Background information

The survey continues the series of surveys commissioned by the Scottish Executive, begun in 1982, which provides the national estimates of the proportion of young people in school aged under 16 who smoke, drink alcohol and /or use illegal drugs. SALSUS was established by the Scottish Executive to monitor substance use in the context of other lifestyle, health and social factors.

Information on young people's drug use was first collected in this series of surveys in 1998, using a small number of questions to provide estimates of the proportion of pupils who used drugs and had been offered drugs. The same questions were repeated in 2000 and, with one exception, again in 2002 and 2004. When SALSUS was undertaken in 2002 more detailed information was required on sources of drugs, frequency of use, pupils' need for help or information, attitudes towards drugs and drug users and knowledge of drugs, and money spent on drugs.

A2.1 | Whether pupils reported that they had been offered any drug ; age : 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004

Gender

		13 years	15 years
Offered any drugs			
Base (2004) ¹		number	
Boys		1 670	1 610
Girls		1 612	1 639
All pupils		3 282	3 249
		percentage	
Boys	1998	40	70
	2000	45	71
	2002	38	66
	2004	36	63
Girls	1998	35	66
	2000	43	68
	2002	31	64
	2004	30	63
All pupils	1998	38	68
	2000	44	70
	2002	34	65
	2004	33	63

1 Some children failed to answer each question, these 'no answers' have been excluded from the analyses and so the tables that describe the same population may have varying bases.

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2004: Interim Report - Table 26

A2.2 Whether pupils reported that they had been offered individual drugs ; age : 2004

drug group, drug name

	Scotland 13 years Boys	Girls	All pupils	15 years Boys	Girls	All pupils
number						
Base (2004) ¹	1 843	1 756	3 599	1 702	1 761	3 463
percentage ³						
Cannabis	30	23	26	59	56	57
Stimulants	11	10	11	29	31	30
Cocaine	6	4	5	10	10	10
Crack	4	3	4	5	4	5
Ecstasy	6	6	6	16	19	18
Amphetamines	3	3	3	10	10	10
Poppers	4	4	4	19	16	18
Psychedelics	6	5	5	15	12	13
LSD	3	2	2	7	5	6
Magic mushrooms	4	4	4	12	9	11
Opiates	4	4	4	6	6	6
Heroin	4	4	4	5	5	5
Methadone	2	1	2	2	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	8	8	8	13	13	13
Tranquillisers	3	3	3	6	6	6
Anabolic steroids	2	1	1	2	1	2
Semeron ²	1	1	1	2	1	2
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1

1 Some children failed to answer each question, these 'no answers' have been excluded from the analyses and so the tables that describe the same population may have varying bases.

2 Dummy drug.

3 Columns in the table may not add up to 100 as pupils could give more than one answer.

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2004: Interim Report - Table 27

A2.3 Pupils who reported they had used drugs in the last month, in the last year (including last month) and ever ; age : 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004

gender

13 years 15 years

Used drugs in the last month

Base (2004)¹

number

Boys	1 723	1 590
Girls	1 688	1 630
All pupils	3 411	3 220

percentage

Boys	1998	9	26
	2000	8	23
	2002	9	24
	2004	7	21
Girls	1998	7	22
	2000	7	20
	2002	6	21
	2004	6	20
All pupils	1998	8	24
	2000	8	22
	2002	8	23
	2004	7	20

Used drugs in the last year (including those who had done so in the last month)

Base (2004)¹

number

Boys	1 743	1 623
Girls	1 701	1 679
All pupils	3 444	3 302

percentage

Boys	1998	14	36
	2000	12	32
	2002	13	35
	2004	12	31
Girls	1998	9	34
	2000	10	27
	2002	10	32
	2004	10	31
All pupils	1998	11	35
	2000	11	30
	2002	11	33
	2004	11	31

Ever used drugs

Base (2004)¹

number

Boys	1 755	1 638
Girls	1 709	1 693
All pupils	3 464	3 331

percentage

Boys	1998	16	42
	2000	15	35
	2002	15	38
	2004	15	35
Girls	1998	11	38
	2000	11	31
	2002	11	36
	2004	12	35
All pupils	1998	13	39
	2000	13	33
	2002	13	37
	2004	13	35

1 Some children failed to answer each question, these 'no answers' have been excluded from the analyses and so the tables that describe the same population may have varying bases.

A2.4 Pupils who reported they had used individual drugs in the last month ; age : 2004

drug group, drug name

	Scotland 13 years Boys	Girls	All pupils	15 years Boys	Girls	All pupils
	number					
Base (2004) ¹	1 843	1 756	3 599	1 702	1 761	3 463
	percentage ³					
Cannabis	7	5	6	20	18	19
Stimulants	1	2	2	5	4	4
Cocaine	1	0	0	1	1	1
Crack	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ecstasy	1	1	1	2	2	2
Amphetamines	1	1	1	2	1	1
Poppers	1	1	1	3	2	2
Psychedelics	1	0	1	1	1	1
LSD	0	0	0	1	0	0
Magic mushrooms	1	0	0	1	1	1
Opiates	1	1	1	1	0	1
Heroin	1	0	0	1	0	0
Methadone	0	0	0	1	-	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	1	1	1	2	1	1
Tranquillisers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Anabolic steroids	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semeron ²	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 Some children failed to answer each question, these 'no answers' have been excluded from the analyses and so the tables that describe the same population may have varying bases.

2 Dummy drug.

3 Columns in the table may not add up to 100 as pupils could give more than one answer.

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2004: Interim Report - Table 28

A2.5 Pupils who reported they had used individual drugs ever ; age : 2004

drug group, drug name

Prevalence

	Scotland 13 years Boys	Girls	All pupils	15 years Boys	Girls	All pupils
	number					
Base (2004) ¹	1 843	1 756	3 599	1 702	1 761	3 463
	percentage ³					
Cannabis	14	10	12	35	34	34
Stimulants	4	3	3	12	13	12
Cocaine	1	1	1	3	3	3
Crack	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ecstasy	2	2	2	5	5	5
Amphetamines	1	1	1	4	4	4
Poppers	2	2	2	9	8	9
Psychedelics	2	1	2	5	4	4
LSD	1	1	1	2	1	2
Magic mushrooms	2	1	1	4	3	3
Opiates	1	1	1	2	1	2
Heroin	1	1	1	1	1	1
Methadone	1	1	1	1	0	1
Gas, glue or other solvents	3	3	3	6	6	6
Tranquillisers	1	1	1	2	2	2
Anabolic steroids	1	1	1	1	1	1
Semerone ²	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	0	0	0	1	0	1

1 Some children failed to answer each question, these 'no answers' have been excluded from the analyses and so the tables that describe the same population may have varying bases.

2 Dummy drug.

3 Columns in the table may not add up to 100 as pupils could give more than one answer.

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2004: Interim Report - Table 30

A2.6 | Frequency of reported drug use ; age : 2004

gender

	Scotland 13 years	15 years
Base (2004) ¹	number	
Boys	1 746	1 622
Girls	1 705	1 693
All pupils	3 451	3 315
	percentage ²	
Boys		
At least once a week	3	9
Once or twice a month	2	6
A few times a year	2	5
Do not use drugs	94	80
Girls		
At least once a week	2	5
Once or twice a month	2	6
A few times a year	2	7
Do not use drugs	95	81
All pupils		
At least once a week	2	7
Once or twice a month	2	6
A few times a year	2	6
Do not use drugs	94	81

1 Some children failed to answer each question, these 'no answers' have been excluded from the analyses and so the tables that describe the same population may have varying bases.

2 Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2004: Interim Report - Table 25

A2.7 Reported location of pupils drug use; age : 2004

gender

	Scotland 13 years	15 years
Base (2004) ¹	number	
Boys	291	611
Girls	220	631
All pupils	511	1 242
	percentage ²	
Boys		
Own home	5	8
Someone else's home	16	26
At a party	10	15
At a club/disco	4	3
At school	8	9
Outdoors	49	39
Other	5	3
Girls		
Own home	9	9
Someone else's home	23	36
At a party	9	16
At a club/disco	6	4
At school	10	4
Outdoors	45	33
Other	2	3
All pupils		
Own home	7	8
Someone else's home	19	31
At a party	9	16
At a club/disco	5	4
At school	9	7
Outdoors	48	36
Other	4	3

1 Some children failed to answer each question, these 'no answers' have been excluded from the analyses and so the tables that describe the same population may have varying bases.

2 Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2004: Interim Report - Table 33

A2.8 Prevalence of reported regular smoking, weekly drinking and drug use in the last month : 2004

age group

Substance used	Scotland 13 years All pupils	Regular smokers	Weekly drinkers	Used drugs in last month	15 years All pupils	Regular smokers	Weekly drinkers	Used drugs in last month
Base (2004) ¹	3599	208	465	237	3463	634	1164	660
	percentage ²							
Regular smoker	6	.	28	50	19	.	40	57
Weekly drinker	13	61	.	63	34	73	.	73
Used drugs in last month	7	59	34	.	20	64	45	.

1 Some children failed to answer each question, these 'no answers' have been excluded from the analyses and so the tables that describe the same population may have varying bases.

2 Columns in the table may not add up to 100 as pupils could give more than one answer.

(.) not applicable

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2004: Interim Report - Table 39

A3

National study of prevalence of problematic drug misuse 2003

During 2004 the Centre for Drug Misuse Research at the University of Glasgow in conjunction with Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health undertook the second national study of problematic use of opiates, benzodiazepines and psychostimulants (funded by the Scottish Executive). The data used within the most recent study relates to 2003 and the population age range 15-54 years. The 2000 and 2003 studies used similar methods (ie capture-recapture) in order to facilitate comparisons between the results from the two time points.

The full report is available at: (<http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/prevalence3.htm>).

Key Points

Overview of national prevalence study

- The national prevalence of opiate and/or benzodiazepine misuse was estimated to be 51 582 individuals in 2003. This corresponds to 1.84 per cent of the population aged between 15 and 54 years. The 95% confidence interval (CI) attached to the national estimate ranges from 51 456 to 56 379 (1.84 - 2.01%). (Table A3.1)
- The proportion of opiate and/or benzodiazepine users estimated to be female is 31 per cent and male 69 per cent. (Data not shown)
- Age breakdowns could only be estimated for males: 30 per cent aged between 15 and 24 years, 45 per cent aged between 25 and 34 years and 25 per cent aged between 35 and 54 years. (Data not shown)
- Local prevalence estimates for opiate and/or benzodiazepine misuse have been generated at LHCC, DAAT, Council, NHS Board and Police Force areas. These geographic breakdowns show variations in prevalence between various areas in Scotland. For example, prevalence rates in mainland council areas ranged from 0.66 per cent (95% CI 0.39 - 3.48%) in Moray and 0.69 per cent (95% CI 0.51 - 1.50%) in East Dunbartonshire through to 3.31 per cent (95% CI 3.16 - 3.49%) in Glasgow City. (Table A3.1)
- It is estimated that 18 737 people were injecting opiates and/or benzodiazepines in 2003 in the 15-54 age group (95% CI 17 731 to 20 289). The highest drug injecting prevalence rates were found in Aberdeen City (1.48%), followed by Glasgow City (1.32%) and Renfrewshire (1.25%) council areas. (Table A3.3)
- The national prevalence study (2003) was not able to provide national estimates for amphetamines, cocaine or crack cocaine use due to methodological and data availability issues. However, valid estimates were produced for crack cocaine use in Aberdeen City. Here it was estimated that around 0.72 per cent of the 15-54 year old population use crack cocaine, with the majority of these people thought to also be misusing opiates. (Data not shown)

Trends – 2000 and 2003

- Overall the prevalence of problem drug use has decreased in Scotland from 55 800 (95% CI 1.92 - 2.09%) in 2000 to 51 582 (95% CI 1.84 - 2.01%) in 2003. This decrease is statistically significant at the 90% level and is thus indicative of a true decline in problem drug use prevalence. Significant decreases at the 95% level in prevalence were found in the Aberdeen, Glasgow City and North Lanarkshire areas. In contrast, significant increases were seen in Dumfries and Galloway and South Ayrshire. (Table A3.5)
- The estimate that 0.67 per cent of 15-54 year olds were injecting drugs in mainland Scotland in 2003 is a reduction from the earlier 2000 estimate of 0.87 per cent - however, this change does not reach statistical significance. (Data not shown)
- There was a statistically significant decrease in injecting rates in Greater Glasgow NHS Board area, decreasing from 1.4 per cent (95% CI 1.0 - 2.6%) in 2000 to 0.98 per cent (95% CI 0.89 - 1.09%) in 2003. A similar, but not significant decrease was seen in the Grampian NHS Board area where the prevalence also dropped from approximate 1.4 per cent to approximately 1.0 per cent. However there were increases (though not statistically significant) in some other areas, for example, Dumfries & Galloway. (Data not shown)

Background information

The national prevalence study provides estimates of the prevalence of opiate and/or benzodiazepine misuse for every Council area, Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) area, NHS Board area and Police Force area within Scotland. Estimates of the prevalence of opiate and/or benzodiazepine misuse are also available for most Local Health Care Co-operatives (LHCC). Estimates of the prevalence of drug injecting are given at the Council and NHS Board area level.

This study has also provided an estimate of the number of crack cocaine users in the Aberdeen City Council area; however there were too few data to provide estimates in any other Council area for crack cocaine use. Moreover, it was not possible to provide estimates of psychostimulant use more generally.

Within the main report prevalence estimates for opiate and/or benzodiazepine misuse are compared with the results of the previous National Prevalence study in 2000.

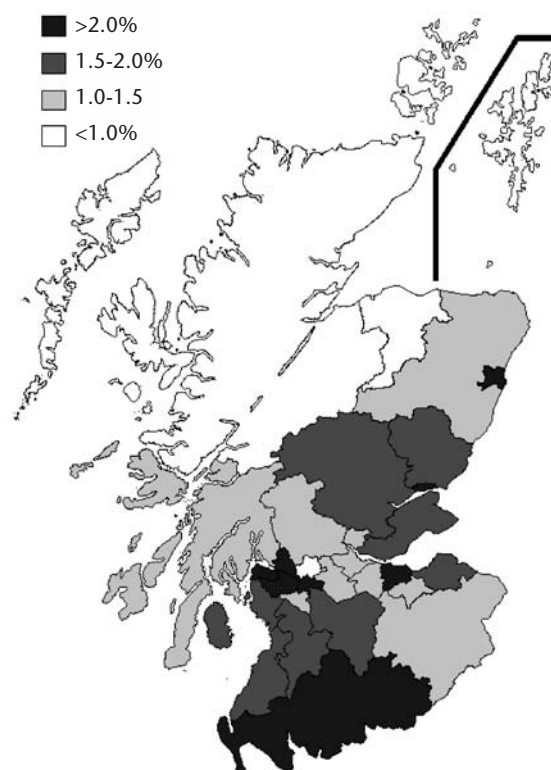
A3.1 | Estimates of the number of problem drug users: 2003

Council area, Age 15 - 54 years

	Total estimate n	95% CI	Prevalence n	95% CI
Scotland	51 582	51 456 - 56 379	1.84	1.84 - 2.01
Aberdeen City	2 810	2 587 - 3 147	2.03	1.87 - 2.27
Aberdeenshire	1 220	1 056 - 1 581	1.10	0.95 - 1.42
Angus	1 038	779 - 1 837	1.99	1.50 - 3.53
Argyll & Bute	609	490 - 974	1.35	1.09 - 2.16
Clackmannanshire	297	251 - 436	1.05	0.88 - 1.53
Dumfries & Galloway	1 806	1 597 - 2 184	2.43	2.15 - 2.94
Dundee City	2 522	2 255 - 2 899	2.80	2.51 - 3.22
East Ayrshire	1 387	1 255 - 1 606	1.92	1.73 - 2.22
East Dunbartonshire	401	301 - 879	0.69	0.51 - 1.50
East Lothian	814	658 - 1 343	1.74	1.40 - 2.86
East Renfrewshire	723	561 - 1 896	1.40	1.09 - 3.67
Edinburgh, City of	5 667	5 176 - 6 374	2.10	1.92 - 2.37
Eilean Siar ¹	21	- ¹	0.16	- ¹
Falkirk	856	746 - 1 066	1.08	0.94 - 1.34
Fife	3 022	2 690 - 3 707	1.60	1.43 - 1.97
Glasgow City	11 235	10 719 - 11 830	3.31	3.16 - 3.49
Highland	898	695 - 1 611	0.81	0.63 - 1.46
Inverclyde	1 178	1 081 - 1 335	2.57	2.35 - 2.91
Midlothian	640	549 - 975	1.46	1.25 - 2.22
Moray	310	182 - 1 627	0.66	0.39 - 3.48
North Ayrshire	1 342	1 229 - 1 530	1.85	1.69 - 2.11
North Lanarkshire	1 894	1 711 - 2 172	1.06	0.96 - 1.22
Orkney Isles ¹	16	- ¹	0.16	- ¹
Perth & Kinross	1 187	968 - 1 645	1.76	1.44 - 2.44
Renfrewshire	2 295	1 953 - 2 867	2.41	2.05 - 3.01
Scottish Borders	680	516 - 1 295	1.25	0.95 - 2.38
Shetland Isles	85	45 - 607	0.71	0.38 - 5.07
South Ayrshire	951	781 - 1 318	1.88	1.55 - 2.61
South Lanarkshire	2 755	2 245 - 4 453	1.72	1.40 - 2.77
Stirling	713	504 - 1 739	1.49	1.05 - 3.62
West Dunbartonshire	1 185	968 - 1 312	2.22	1.81 - 2.46
West Lothian	1 025	918 - 1 236	1.11	1.00 - 1.34

Prevalence

Figure 1 Estimated prevalence of problem drug use by Council area¹ (age 15 to 54)



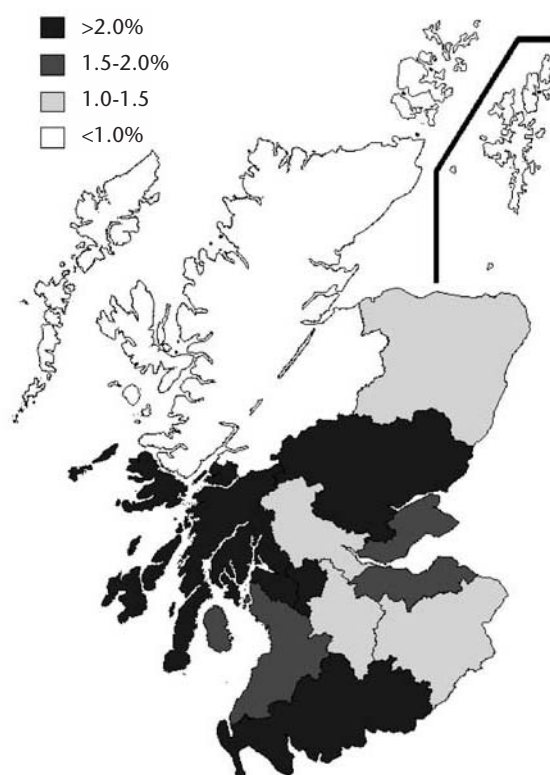
¹ Estimates for Eilean Siar and Orkney Isles Council areas were produced using the multiplier method due to small numbers and it was not possible to produce CI's.

A3.2 Estimates of the number of problem drug users: 2003

NHS Board area, Age 15 - 54 years

	Total estimate n	95% CI	Prevalence n	95% CI
Scotland	51 582	51 456 - 56 379	1.84	1.84 - 2.01
Argyll & Clyde	5 241	4 929 - 6 510	2.29	2.16 - 2.85
Ayrshire & Arran	3 680	3448 - 4 175	1.88	1.76 - 2.14
Borders	680	516 - 1 295	1.25	0.95 - 2.38
Dumfries & Galloway	1 806	1 597 - 2 184	2.43	2.15 - 2.94
Fife	3 022	2 690 - 3 707	1.60	1.43 - 1.97
Forth Valley	1 866	1 645 - 2 972	1.20	1.06 - 1.91
Grampian	4 340	4 051 - 5 737	1.46	1.37 - 1.94
Greater Glasgow	13 228	12 771 - 14 400	2.64	2.55 - 2.87
Highland	898	695 - 1 611	0.81	0.63 - 1.46
Lanarkshire	3 806	3 285 - 5 443	1.27	1.10 - 1.82
Lothian	8 146	7 676 - 9 197	1.80	1.70 - 2.03
Orkney Isles ¹	16	- ¹	0.16	- ¹
Shetland Isles	85	45 - 607	0.71	0.38 - 5.07
Tayside	4 747	4 357 - 5 826	2.27	2.08 - 2.78
Western Isles ¹	21	- ¹	0.16	- ¹

Figure 2 Estimated prevalence of problem drug use by NHS Board area¹ (age 15 to 54)



¹ Estimates for Orkney Isles and Western Isles NHS Board areas were produced using the multiplier method due to small numbers and it was not possible to produce CI's.

Source : National prevalence study - CDMR & SCIEH

A3.3 | Estimates of the number of drug injectors : 2003

Mainland Scotland and Council area, Age 15 - 54 years

	Total estimate	Prevalence rate
Mainland Scotland	18 737	0.67
Aberdeen City	2 050	1.48
Aberdeenshire	681	0.61
Angus	322	0.62
Argyll & Bute	144	0.32
Clackmannanshire	219	0.77
Dumfries & Galloway	663	0.89
Dundee City	475	0.53
East Ayrshire	559	0.77
East Dunbartonshire	115	0.20
East Lothian	83	0.18
East Renfrewshire	102	0.20
Edinburgh, City of	1 260	0.47
Falkirk	395	0.50
Fife	1 124	0.60
Glasgow City	4 473	1.32
Highland	373	0.34
Inverclyde	393	0.86
Midlothian	91	0.21
Moray	111	0.24
North Ayrshire	644	0.89
North Lanarkshire	630	0.35
Perth & Kinross	297	0.44
Renfrewshire	1 195	1.25
Scottish Borders	87	0.16
South Ayrshire	512	1.01
South Lanarkshire	650	0.40
Stirling	287	0.60
West Dunbartonshire	551	1.03
West Lothian	251	0.27

Source : National prevalence study - CDMR & SCIEH

A3.4 | Estimates of the number of drug injectors : 2003

Mainland Scotland and NHS Board area, Age 15 - 54 years

	Total estimate n	95% CI	Prevalence n	95% CI
Mainland Scotland	18 737	17 731 - 20 289	0.67	0.63 - 0.72
Argyll & Clyde	2 199	1 776 - 2 801	0.96	0.78 - 1.23
Ayrshire & Arran	1 715	1 351 - 2 244	0.88	0.69 - 1.15
Borders	87	82 - 94	0.16	0.15 - 0.17
Dumfries & Galloway	663	512 - 914	0.89	0.69 - 1.23
Fife	1 124	965 - 1 335	0.60	0.51 - 0.71
Forth Valley	901	703 - 1 194	0.58	0.45 - 0.77
Grampian	2 842	2 458 - 3 327	0.96	0.83 - 1.12
Greater Glasgow	4 908	4 442 - 5 458	0.98	0.89 - 1.09
Highland	373	253 - 610	0.34	0.23 - 0.55
Lanarkshire	1 146	816 - 1 716	0.38	0.27 - 0.57
Lothian	1 685	1 405 - 2 075	0.37	0.31 - 0.46
Tayside	1 094	776 - 1 656	0.52	0.37 - 0.79

1 Estimates for Borders NHS Board area was produced using the mortality multiplier method.

Source : National prevalence study - CDMR & SCIEH

A3.5 Comparison between the 2000 and 2003 problem drug use prevalence estimates

Council area, Age 15 - 54 years

	2000 %	95% CI	2003 %	95% CI	Change %
Scotland¹	1.96	1.92 - 2.09	1.84	1.84 - 2.01	-6
Aberdeen City	2.96	2.59 - 4.09	2.03	1.87 - 2.27	-31
Aberdeenshire	1.07	0.94 - 1.30	1.10	0.95 - 1.42	3
Angus	1.20	0.95 - 1.58	1.99	1.50 - 3.53	66
Argyll & Bute	0.99	0.72 - 1.47	1.35	1.09 - 2.16	36
Clackmannanshire	1.36	0.97 - 2.15	1.05	0.88 - 1.53	-23
Dumfries & Galloway	1.60	1.41 - 1.86	2.43	2.15 - 2.94	52
Dundee City	3.53	2.96 - 4.65	2.80	2.51 - 3.22	-21
East Ayrshire	1.80	1.43 - 2.35	1.92	1.73 - 2.22	7
East Dunbartonshire	0.97	0.68 - 1.53	0.69	0.51 - 1.50	-29
East Lothian	1.58	1.12 - 2.40	1.74	1.40 - 2.86	10
East Renfrewshire	1.29	1.09 - 1.66	1.40	1.09 - 3.67	9
Edinburgh, City of	2.17	1.97 - 2.47	2.10	1.92 - 2.37	-3
Falkirk	1.45	1.09 - 2.28	1.08	0.94 - 1.34	-26
Fife	1.49	1.34 - 1.73	1.60	1.43 - 1.97	7
Glasgow City	3.88	3.69 - 4.13	3.31	3.16 - 3.49	-15
Highland	0.93	0.69 - 1.49	0.81	0.63 - 1.46	-13
Inverclyde	2.78	2.52 - 3.26	2.57	2.35 - 2.91	-8
Midlothian	1.56	1.05 - 2.86	1.46	1.25 - 2.22	-6
Moray	0.87	0.54 - 1.58	0.66	0.39 - 3.48	-24
North Ayrshire	1.83	1.47 - 2.36	1.85	1.69 - 2.11	1
North Lanarkshire	1.56	1.30 - 1.78	1.06	0.96 - 1.22	-32
Perth & Kinross	1.29	1.03 - 1.86	1.76	1.44 - 2.44	36
Renfrewshire	2.50	2.12 - 3.12	2.41	2.05 - 3.01	-4
Scottish Borders	1.07	0.52 - 2.52	1.25	0.95 - 2.38	17
South Ayrshire	0.84	0.70 - 1.06	1.88	1.55 - 2.61	124
South Lanarkshire	1.86	1.43 - 1.99	1.72	1.40 - 2.77	-8
Stirling	1.43	0.96 - 2.79	1.49	1.05 - 3.62	4
West Dunbartonshire	2.14	1.86 - 2.54	2.22	1.81 - 2.46	4
West Lothian	1.21	0.90 - 1.70	1.11	1.00 - 1.34	-8

¹ The Scotland rate includes the Island Council areas.

Source : National prevalence study - CDMR & SCIEH

B

Services and treatment for drug misusers

B1 Scottish Drug Misuse Database

B2 Prescription statistics

B1

Scottish Drug Misuse Database

Introduction

The Scottish Drug Misuse Database (SDMD) offers a profile of drug misuse based on non-named data about problem drug users attending services for their drug problems.

The information presented relates to new patients/clients. The definition of 'new' is any person who is attending the service for (a) the first time ever or (b) it has been at least six months since the last attendance at the service.

This report provides data from the SDMD for 5 years up to year end 31 March 2004.

It is important to note that the percentages quoted below are based on the number of individuals on which data for each specific question are available i.e. they are not based on the total number of individuals reported to the Database. Further information on 'information available' is provided within each table.

Some of the figures presented in the text below (for 1999/00 to 2002/03) only appear in previous editions of Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland which can be found on the Drug Misuse Information Scotland website.

Key Points

- In 2003/04, 12 657 'new' individuals were reported to the Scottish Drug Misuse Database, an increase of nearly 1 000 individuals (8%) from 2002/03 (11 691 individuals). The 2003/04 figure corresponds to a rate of 267 per 100 000 of the Scottish population (all ages). (Tables B1.1)

Individuals attending services who report illicit drug use¹

- Of those reporting illicit drug use, 71 per cent used heroin in 2003/04 (7 813 individuals). This compares to 76 per cent in 2002/03 (7 968 individuals). (Table B1.11, Table B 1.12 and Table B1.14)
- The proportion of illicit drug users reporting use of diazepam was 32 per cent (3 563 individuals), a fall from 2002/03 (37%, 3 862 individuals) and 1999/00 (34%, 3 146 individuals). (Table B1.11 and Table B1.12)
- Use of cocaine amongst those reporting illicit drug use has increased from four per cent in 1999/00 (328 individuals) to seven per cent in 2002/03 (756 individuals) and eight per cent in 2003/04 (917 individuals), a trend reflected in all age groups. Of the 917 individuals in 2003/04, 52 per cent were resident in Greater Glasgow NHS Board and 11 per cent in Lothian. (Table B1.11 and Table B1.12)
- Use of crack cocaine amongst those reporting illicit drug use has also increased from one per cent in 1999/00 to three per cent in both 2002/03 and 2003/04 (95 to 312 and 382 individuals). Of the 382 individuals in 2003/04, 40 per cent were resident in Grampian NHS Board and 24 per cent in Lothian, 11 per cent in Argyll & Clyde and 10 per cent in Greater Glasgow. (Table B1.11 and Table B1.12)

Injecting

- In 2003/04, 37 per cent of all individuals reported that they had injected in the month prior to seeking treatment, a fall from previous years (in 1999/00, 40%, in 2002/03, 41%). This fall is reflected in all age groups. In the under 20 age group, there has been an increase in the percentage of individuals who report that they have never injected, 57 per cent in 1999/00, 62 per cent in 2002/03 and 72 per cent in 2003/04. (Table B1.25 and Table B1.26)

¹ The percentages of people reporting the use of various types of drugs are calculated from the number of people reporting illicit drug use – not the total number of people reported to SDMD

continued

Key Points *continued*

- In 2003/04, 34 per cent of current injectors reported that they shared needles/ syringes in the previous month (34% in 1999/00 and 33% in 2002/03). Forty-nine per cent of current injectors reported that they shared spoons/water/filters/solutions in the previous month (48% in 2002/03). ([Table B1.33](#) and [Table B1.36](#))

Additional points

Profile of individuals reported to SDMD

This section describes the demographic profile of 'new' individuals attending services.

- In the five years since 1999/00, there has been an increase of 21 per cent in the number of 'new' individuals reported to SDMD, from 10 436 individuals in 1999/00 to 12 657 in 2003/04. The corresponding rate increase is from 214 per 100 000 population in 1999/00 to 267 per 100 000 population in 2003/04. ([Table B1.1](#))
- Overall the male: female attendance ratio in 2003/04 is 1.9:1, this has remained relatively stable since 1999/00. However, there is variation between age groups with the under 20's ratio 1.4:1 and for 40 years and over 2.4:1. ([Table B1.5](#))
- The male attendance rate is nearly twice that of the female attendance rate (354 per 100 000 population for males, 183 per 100 000 population for females). ([Table B1.3](#) and [Table B1.4](#))
- The median age of those reported to the SDMD was 28 years, compared to 27 in 2002/03 and 26 in 1999/00. Nearly half of those reported to SDMD were in their twenties (48%). ([Table B1.2](#))
- The age profile of individuals reported to the SDMD has gradually changed over the past five years towards an older population profile – in 1999/00, 14 per cent of individuals reported were under 20 years of age, this has fallen to nine per cent in 2003/04. ([Table B1.5](#))
- In 2003/04, 99 per cent of individuals reported to SDMD described their ethnicity as 'white'. ([Table B1.6](#))

Where clients are referred from and their presenting issues

This section includes information on the main source of referral and reported issues that have led the person to attend the service for their drug misuse problem.

- Of those individuals being seen by General Practice, the majority (71%) were self referrals i.e. there was no formal referral from another organisation or individual. In Specialist Drug Services 31 per cent were self referrals, with a further 36 per cent being referred from GP/primary care teams. The relatively large percentage of self referrals to GPs probably reflects the role of the GPs as the first point of contact for many drug users. ([Table B1.7a](#) and [Table B1.7b](#))
- When undergoing assessment for treatment, 60 per cent of individuals reported physical health issues, and half (52%) mental health issues in addition to their drug misuse. ([Table B1.8](#))
- In 2003/04, 42 per cent reported that their purpose in presenting to the service included seeking a prescription related to their addiction, primarily methadone or a similar drug. ([Table B1.10](#))

continued

Key Points *continued*

Types of drugs individuals are using

The SDMD collects a range of details about the particular drugs that the new patients/clients have used in the past month.

- The fall (between 2002/03 and 2003/04) in the percentage of people reporting illicit drug use who used heroin was reflected in all NHS board areas apart from Tayside (increased from 53% to 67%, 192 to 334 individuals) and Lothian where there has been a small percentage rise (66% to 67%, 1 185 to 1 489 individuals). (Table B1.11 and Table B1.14)
- Of the 7 813 individuals who reported heroin use, 92 per cent reported it as their main drug of misuse (7 201 individuals). (Table B1.11 and Table B1.13)
- Eleven per cent of individuals who reported illicit drug use cited dihydrocodeine (1 242 individuals) and nine per cent illicit use of methadone (1 026 individuals). (Table B1.11 and Table B1.12)
- Of those individuals who reported heroin as a main drug of use, 33 per cent also reported illicit diazepam use (2 351 individuals). (Table B1.12 and Table B1.15)
- For those individuals who report heroin as their main drug of use, seven per cent also reported using cocaine (495 individuals), and four per cent reported crack cocaine (315 individuals). (Table B1.15)
- Although overall reports of ecstasy use have remained stable at around four per cent of those reporting illicit drug use, there has been increased use within the under 15 age group², eight per cent in 1999/00 (four individuals) to 14 per cent in 2003/04 (27 individuals). There has also been a rise in reported ecstasy use within the 15-19 age group, nine per cent in 1999/00 (116 individuals) rising to 15 per cent in 2003/04 (130 individuals). (Table B1.12)
- Reports of solvent abuse are highest within the under 15 age group² who report illicit drug misuse, 22 per cent in 2003/04 (42 individuals). (Table B1.12)
- There is a growing proportion of alcohol being reported along with drug use by the under 15 age group², with for example, in 1999/00, 31 per cent of under 15s reported alcohol use compared to 48 per cent in 2003/04. Due to the small numbers of people aged under 15 years reported to SDMD, caution is recommended when interpreting these data. (Table B1.12)

Age of first use, problem recognition and seeking help

The time lags between the age when individuals first used an illicit drug, age at onset of problem and age when (professional) help was sought provides an indication of the pathways through drug misuse.

- The majority of individuals reported to SDMD were in their teens when they first started using illicit drugs (which also includes volatile substances and over the counter medicines); were in their teens/early twenties when their drug use became a problem; and were in their twenties when they sought help. This is a similar pattern to that presented in previous years. (Table B1.18, Table B1.19 and Table B1.20)
- As would be expected, the time from when individuals first used illicit drugs until they perceived there to be a problem varied from person to person. Over a third (38%) reported that they did not perceive their drug use as a problem until after 5 years of misuse. On the other hand, 15 per cent reported recognising a problem within one year of misuse, a similar pattern to previous years. (Table B1.21)
- The time from the onset of problem drug use to seeking treatment also varied markedly. Twenty-six per cent sought treatment within one year of onset, 34 per cent in one to two years, and 16 per cent after three to four years of use. The remaining 23 per cent took more than five years to seek treatment for their drug use. This is a very similar to the pattern to that found in previous years. (Table B1.23)

² Due to small numbers of people aged under 15 years reported to SDMD, caution is recommended when interpreting these data.

continued

Key Points *continued*

Ways in which people take drugs

All patients/clients are asked whether they have ever injected and if so, whether they have done so in the past month prior to attending the service. Similar questions are asked regarding sharing needles/syringes and sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions.

- Most of the NHS Boards show a fall in the percentage who have injected in the month prior to seeking treatment, the exceptions being Fife, Forth Valley, Lothian, Shetland and Tayside. The most noticeable increase was in Grampian where there has been a rise from 54 to 62 per cent. (Table B1.25)
- For all age groups there has been a fall in the percentage of people injecting in the month prior to seeking treatment. (Table B1.26).
- Individuals in their twenties more frequently reported that they had injected during the month prior to seeking treatment than other age groups (42% and 40% of those aged 20-24 and 25-29 years respectively). Compared with other age groups relatively few individuals aged under 20 years reported recent injecting behaviour (21%). (Table B1.26)
- Thirty-eight per cent of individuals reported that they were in their teens when they first injected. This has fallen from 42 per cent in 1999/00. (Table B1.28)
- In 2003/04, 58 per cent of heroin users reported that they injected the drug (59% in 2002/03 and 60% in 1999/00). (Table B1.30)
- For those individuals who have reported using heroin in the last month there has been a gradual reduction in the percentage taking the drug through injection only, 49 per cent in 1999/00 to 38 per cent in 2003/04. There has also been a corresponding increase in the percentage who either administer the drug by injection and another method (e.g. smoking) (11% in 1990/00 to 20% in 2003/04), or those who have not injected the drug in the past month (40% in 1999/00 to 42% in 2003/04). (Table B1.31)

Social information

The personal circumstances of the drug user seeking treatment or advice from services can influence the individual's motivation for seeking help and the extent to which the service can contribute to a change in drug taking behaviour. Information on employment status, current living arrangements and accommodation and the individual's current legal status are each potentially relevant factors and are collected by the SDMD.

- Eighty-five per cent of new individuals reported that they were unemployed. The percentage reporting being unemployed for one year or longer or never employed, at 73 per cent, is similar to previous years. (Table B1.40)
- Nearly one in five (18%) individuals reported that they were living with dependent children. This compares to 18 per cent in 2002/03 and 21 per cent in 1999/00. It should be noted that this does not include those individuals who have dependent children who live elsewhere. (Table B1.42)
- Eighty-two per cent of individuals reported that they lived in owned/rented accommodation and 12 per cent lived in temporary/unstable accommodation (e.g. hostels). Two per cent of new individuals were reported as being roofless. This is a very similar pattern to that presented in previous years. (Table B1.43)
- Just under half (45%) of people reported to the SDMD in 2003/04 said that they had previously been in prison. (Table B1.45)

Background information on the Scottish Drug Misuse Database (SDMD)

Introduction

The Scottish Drug Misuse Database offers a profile of drug misuse based on non-named data about problem drug users attending services for their drugs problem.

Problem drug user

Any person who experiences social, psychological, physical or legal problems related to intoxication and/or regular excessive consumption and/or dependence as a consequence of his/her own use of drugs or chemical substances. - ACMD 1982 .

Established in 1990 at ISD Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Office, the Database gathers information from most specialist drug services in Scotland and from a number of general practitioners, providing a unique source of information on drug misuse in Scotland.

Data collection

Information is collected using form SMR24 (introduced April 2001). Annex C includes a sample copy of the form. This collects a variety of information about the user, including demographic, drug profile and injecting and sharing details. Prior to April 2001, the same core data was collected on forms SMR22 and SMR23, there were however some important differences, particularly where data items were not previously collected e.g. sharing injecting equipment (SMR22 & 23), became sharing needles/syringes and sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions. In these cases it is not possible to report accurate trend data. For those trend tables which are included in this publication, it may have been necessary to make certain assumptions about the data. These assumptions are included as footnotes on each table, as required.

Understanding the data

'New' patients/clients

The information presented relates to new patients/clients. As such, statistics do not reflect the total number of drug misusers seen by services during any period.

New patient/client

Any person who is attending the service for (a) the first time ever or (b) it has been at least six months since the last attendance at the service.

The Database does not collect information on the non-client work in which most specialist projects are involved, nor measure the number of contacts or amount of time spent with clients. The data is usually recorded at or around the time of the initial assessment and no measure of outcome is included.

Misuse of alcohol may be reported to the database only when there are reports of other drugs. It cannot be reported if it is the only substance. From April 2001, alcohol can be reported as the main drug of misuse.

Matching new patients/clients

By means of matching on certain criteria (initial of first name, initial & 4th character of surname, date of birth and gender), an adjustment is made for the double counting of individuals who may have attended more than one service during the period. The accuracy of these matches cannot be guaranteed. This is however, the most precise method of matching individuals given that full name and address is not provided to ISD. Where the terms 'individuals' and 'attendees' have been used, this refers to new patients/clients who have been through the matching process.

Local area analysis and trends

Individuals have been included only once within each NHS board and council area of residence. However, they may appear in more than one area and as a result the sum of the NHS board or council areas data will not equal the Scotland figure. Where data are presented at a national level, individuals are also counted only once in any year. This is true for all tables excluding table B1.46 which presents statistics on all valid forms received.

Within Ayrshire & Arran NHS Board data were collected through the Ayrshire Common Database using a previous version of SDMD (form SMR22). Since April 2003, Ayrshire & Arran have designed a new local database based on the SMR24 form. However, because the SMR24 form is being introduced gradually (from January 2004) within the region, information is unavailable from some agencies for the SMR24 specific questions.

Information received on penal establishment inmates (i.e. including those seen in prison by an external agency) and from needle exchanges have been excluded from most tables presented (except table B1.46), to improve validity of comparisons between NHS board and local authority areas.

Definitions of statistical terms and tests can be found in Annex D.

For more advice on understanding the data please contact the analytical team at DMIST.

Acknowledgements

The co-operation and assistance of the staff at all services contributing to the Database are gratefully acknowledged.

Particular thanks are also given to Marion Hall and Kirsty Dunn for their efforts in dealing with data entry, and to the rest of the Drug Misuse Information Strategy Team for their help in producing this publication.

B1.1 New individual patients/clients reported^{1,2}: 1999/00 - 2003/04

number of individuals and EASR; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Numbers					EASR ³				
	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
Scotland	10 436	10 577	11 673	11 691	12 657	214	219	242	246	267
<i>by NHS board</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	1 203	1 336	1 223	1 217	1 211	320	361	334	338	339
Ayrshire & Arran	1 175	1 229	1 878	1 653	1 300	366	389	598	531	419
Borders	79	106	118	83	115	99	134	148	105	143
Dumfries & Galloway	194	203	254	258	203	179	188	236	248	194
Fife	420	599	617	820	992	133	189	196	264	316
Forth Valley	259	241	293	312	389	99	93	113	123	152
Grampian	710	633	698	995	1 146	137	123	138	202	236
Greater Glasgow	3 250	3 292	3 398	3 283	3 455	359	369	375	362	381
Highland	115	123	176	187	319	61	69	103	114	190
Lanarkshire	536	513	557	401	416	101	99	107	78	81
Lothian	1 996	1 953	2 146	2 121	2 596	243	235	260	258	316
Orkney	-	-	6	3	14	-	-	38	19	89
Shetland	13	15	32	20	27	63	74	159	106	150
Tayside	542	397	346	411	536	149	112	99	121	162
Western Isles	13	8	8	13	4	59	38	42	76	25
Outside Scotland	7	3	2	-	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	435	361	343	600	732	176	148	139	250	319
Aberdeenshire	201	204	293	344	350	108	111	169	201	204
Angus	65	54	48	53	101	69	59	55	63	123
Argyll & Bute	48	61	123	155	159	84	73	67	77	225
Ayrshire East	391	465	590	528	393	369	442	557	506	376
Ayrshire North	579	527	905	830	676	477	442	770	712	580
Ayrshire South	218	257	408	311	243	234	281	452	345	272
Borders	79	106	118	83	115	99	134	148	105	143
Clackmannanshire	44	48	58	45	90	107	112	136	113	215
Dumfries & Galloway	194	203	254	258	203	179	188	236	248	194
Dunbartonshire East	132	122	100	85	99	143	134	113	102	121
Dunbartonshire West	301	298	262	308	329	339	345	304	356	388
Dundee City	354	262	189	235	330	236	174	127	163	234
Edinburgh City	1 435	1 389	1 508	1 368	1 729	277	266	286	264	332
Eilan Sar	13	8	8	13	4	59	38	42	76	25
Falkirk	128	98	135	166	179	95	74	101	122	131
Fife	420	599	617	820	992	133	189	196	264	316
Glasgow City	2 901	2 928	3 060	2 983	3 139	448	460	469	456	482
Highland	115	123	176	187	319	61	69	103	114	190
Inverclyde	379	462	407	378	410	504	616	554	523	576
Lanarkshire North	364	337	389	218	242	115	108	124	70	79
Lanarkshire South	299	328	299	293	279	109	120	108	109	101
Lothian East	154	179	203	248	212	221	260	310	377	332
Lothian West	267	232	233	316	434	178	151	155	209	292
Midlothian	156	162	219	214	240	231	236	343	342	388
Moray	75	69	67	56	68	93	88	91	77	93
Orkney	-	-	6	3	14	-	-	38	19	89
Perth & Kinross	123	81	110	123	106	109	72	101	120	106
Renfrewshire	507	515	456	413	355	318	328	294	272	233
Renfrewshire East	81	119	90	88	88	114	170	130	130	132
Shetland	13	15	32	20	27	63	74	159	106	150
Stirling	87	96	100	101	123	103	116	123	131	158
Outside Scotland	7	3	2	-	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board and council area. Therefore the sum of the local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 European Age Standardised Rate per 100 000 population.

^r Revised

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.2 Age group analysis^{1,2}: year ending 31 March 2004

number of individuals, EASR (and 95% CI); NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Numbers								Median age
	All Ages	Under 15 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years	35 - 39 years	40 years and over	
Scotland	12 657	204	939	2 809	3 317	2 666	1 650	1 072	28
<i>by NHS board</i>									
Argyll & Clyde	1 211	9	87	304	339	244	128	100	28
Ayrshire & Arran	1 300	3	100	278	339	273	166	141	29
Borders	115	11	18	21	29	18	10	8	25
Dumfries & Galloway	203	6	31	50	60	25	24	7	25
Fife	992	38	96	279	236	173	104	66	26
Forth Valley	389	24	49	61	94	82	44	35	28
Grampian	1 146	14	92	329	355	211	96	49	27
Greater Glasgow	3 455	28	121	498	884	912	638	374	30
Highland	319	10	33	60	82	63	46	25	28
Lanarkshire	416	16	54	103	105	74	41	23	26
Lothian	2 596	42	203	671	659	497	307	217	27
Orkney	14	-	4	2	1	6	1	-	30
Shetland	27	-	-	10	7	7	2	1	27
Tayside	536	3	56	156	145	93	52	31	26
Outside Scotland	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	34
<i>by council area</i>									
Aberdeen City	732	4	50	198	231	143	70	36	27
Aberdeenshire	350	10	41	110	106	50	21	12	25
Angus	101	-	12	32	23	18	10	6	25
Argyll & Bute	159	1	22	40	34	30	18	14	27
Ayrshire East	393	-	26	89	102	96	45	35	29
Ayrshire North	676	1	58	138	181	140	81	77	28
Ayrshire South	243	2	16	54	62	38	41	30	28
Borders	115	11	18	21	29	18	10	8	25
Clackmannanshire	90	-	7	10	30	25	9	9	29
Dumfries & Galloway	203	6	31	50	60	25	24	7	25
Dunbartonshire East	99	-	9	22	28	24	12	4	27
Dunbartonshire West	329	3	34	63	100	57	50	22	28
Dundee City	330	3	27	94	95	57	34	20	27
Edinburgh City	1 729	13	93	389	445	376	236	177	29
Falkirk	179	10	24	29	40	33	24	19	28
Fife	992	38	96	279	236	173	104	66	26
Glasgow City	3 139	24	99	443	795	833	589	356	31
Highland	319	10	33	60	82	63	46	25	28
Inverclyde	410	-	15	98	132	86	37	42	28
Lanarkshire North	242	10	22	66	65	43	21	15	26
Lanarkshire South	279	9	33	57	66	64	36	14	28
Lothian East	212	-	31	80	47	30	15	9	24
Lothian West	434	29	57	112	107	61	46	22	25
Midlothian	240	-	22	97	68	32	12	9	25
Moray	68	-	1	22	20	19	5	1	27
Orkney	14	-	4	2	1	6	1	-	30
Perth & Kinross	106	-	17	31	27	18	8	5	25
Renfrewshire	355	6	25	105	88	75	32	24	27
Renfrewshire East	88	-	3	19	28	20	12	6	29
Shetland	27	-	-	10	7	7	2	1	27
Stirling	123	14	18	22	24	25	12	8	27
Outside Scotland	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	34

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 European Age Standardised Rate per 100 000 population.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

Age group analysis^{1,2}: year ending 31 March 2004B1.2
continuedEASR³

All Ages Rate	(95% CI)	Under 15 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years	35 - 39 years	40 years and over
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267	(262, 271)	20	290	868	1 145	745	412	46
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Scotland

by NHS board

339	(319, 358)	11	323	1 287	1 616	880	383	51
419	(396, 442)	4	428	1 430	1 872	1 135	586	84
143	(116, 170)	50	301	474	629	262	120	16
194	(167, 221)	21	359	807	967	284	222	11
316	(296, 335)	53	422	1 265	1 302	720	379	42
152	(137, 167)	42	271	360	629	415	195	28
236	(222, 250)	13	279	974	1 170	553	230	20
381	(367, 394)	17	204	740	1 520	1 411	932	96
190	(169, 211)	23	267	637	811	483	286	25
81	(73, 89)	14	147	303	336	184	90	9
316	(304, 328)	29	427	1 120	1 212	805	476	63
89	(42, 137)	-	342	250	119	503	65	-
150	(93, 207)	-	-	936	569	453	119	10
162	(149, 176)	4	224	658	750	383	184	18
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Outside Scotland

by council area

319	(296, 342)	11	387	1 044	1 512	892	445	40
204	(182, 226)	20	281	1 056	1 019	321	111	11
123	(89, 148)	-	185	648	463	265	127	12
225	(190, 261)	5	412	969	813	533	263	34
376	(339, 413)	-	337	1 403	1 628	1 140	465	65
580	(536, 623)	3	652	1 835	2 657	1 582	774	125
272	(237, 306)	9	236	968	1 232	561	502	57
143	(116, 170)	50	301	474	629	262	120	16
215	(170, 260)	-	229	392	1 213	761	232	40
194	(167, 221)	21	359	807	967	284	222	11
121	(97, 145)	-	124	357	638	412	151	7
388	(346, 430)	16	523	1 093	1 981	905	673	52
234	(209, 260)	11	260	734	1 144	627	345	33
332	(316, 348)	18	348	897	1 195	1 013	659	94
131	(112, 151)	34	275	342	472	305	198	29
316	(296, 335)	53	422	1 265	1 302	720	379	42
482	(466, 499)	23	247	876	1 777	1 768	1 272	143
190	(169, 211)	23	267	637	811	483	286	25
576	(521, 632)	-	267	1 967	3 170	1 610	569	106
79	(69, 89)	15	102	321	341	176	79	10
101	(89, 113)	15	166	319	407	304	148	10
332	(286, 377)	-	585	2 167	1 181	483	198	20
292	(264, 320)	82	552	1 266	1 144	467	313	28
388	(339, 438)	-	426	2 408	1 786	596	188	23
93	(70, 115)	-	18	502	430	291	70	2
89	(42, 137)	-	342	250	119	503	65	-
106	(85, 126)	-	210	518	446	214	77	8
233	(208, 258)	18	228	1 033	975	629	224	30
132	(104, 161)	-	50	403	791	396	171	13
150	(93, 207)	-	-	936	569	453	119	10
158	(129, 186)	80	283	370	600	442	181	21
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Outside Scotland

B1.3 Age group analysis of males^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

number of individuals, EASR (and 95% CI); NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Numbers								Median age
	All Ages	Under 15 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years	35 - 39 years	40 years and over	
Scotland	8 306	147	525	1 660	2 185	1 859	1 177	753	29
<i>by NHS board</i>									
Argyll & Clyde	770	8	46	159	213	168	99	77	28
Ayrshire & Arran	834	3	62	163	221	184	112	89	29
Borders	80	10	11	12	19	14	8	6	26
Dumfries & Galloway	140	3	19	27	45	20	20	6	27
Fife	640	29	49	164	158	121	76	43	27
Forth Valley	270	16	30	34	62	65	34	29	29
Grampian	741	12	38	201	239	141	75	35	27
Greater Glasgow	2 321	21	68	298	577	630	452	275	31
Highland	233	4	27	43	55	45	38	21	28
Lanarkshire	284	15	31	60	72	58	29	19	27
Lothian	1 653	24	112	401	432	348	201	135	28
Orkney	12	-	3	1	1	6	1	-	31
Shetland	19	-	-	6	6	5	2	-	27
Tayside	354	2	31	95	102	63	38	23	27
Outside Scotland	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	n/a
<i>by council area</i>									
Aberdeen City	481	4	18	119	162	98	52	28	28
Aberdeenshire	219	8	19	66	70	32	18	6	26
Angus	62	-	6	22	13	10	7	4	25
Argyll & Bute	113	-	13	28	23	24	16	9	28
Ayrshire East	256	-	16	56	63	65	30	26	29
Ayrshire North	435	1	36	77	121	95	57	48	29
Ayrshire South	150	2	10	33	38	25	26	16	28
Borders	80	10	11	12	19	14	8	6	26
Clackmannanshire	64	-	4	6	19	19	8	8	31
Dumfries & Galloway	140	3	19	27	45	20	20	6	27
Dunbartonshire East	68	-	6	15	19	16	9	3	28
Dunbartonshire West	196	2	20	31	56	37	31	19	29
Dundee City	214	2	17	56	64	36	24	15	27
Edinburgh City	1 076	7	46	220	285	260	147	111	29
Falkirk	134	6	17	19	29	27	20	16	29
Fife	640	29	49	164	158	121	76	43	27
Glasgow City	2 108	18	55	264	520	573	418	260	31
Highland	233	4	27	43	55	45	38	21	28
Inverclyde	263	-	4	45	90	62	29	33	29
Lanarkshire North	162	10	12	38	44	32	13	13	27
Lanarkshire South	200	8	19	38	43	51	29	12	29
Lothian East	141	-	18	51	33	25	9	5	25
Lothian West	301	17	39	71	79	41	38	16	26
Midlothian	144	-	9	62	39	24	7	3	25
Moray	43	-	1	16	8	12	5	1	28
Orkney	12	-	3	1	1	6	1	-	31
Perth & Kinross	79	-	8	18	25	17	7	4	27
Renfrewshire	212	6	15	52	51	46	24	18	28
Renfrewshire East	62	-	1	10	19	17	11	4	30
Shetland	19	-	-	6	6	5	2	-	27
Stirling	75	10	9	9	14	20	7	6	28
Outside Scotland	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	n/a

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 European Age Standardised Rate per 100 000 population.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

Age group analysis of males^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

B1.3

continued

EASR³

All Ages Rate	(95% CI)	Under 15 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years	35 - 39 years	40 years and over
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354	(346, 361)	29	316	1 016	1 532	1 078	610	67
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Scotland

by NHS board

426	(395, 456)	19	327	1 286	2 032	1 264	617	81
549	(512, 587)	8	523	1 661	2 517	1 601	836	111
195	(151, 239)	90	362	542	832	422	196	24
266	(221, 310)	20	419	846	1 496	471	386	19
413	(381, 445)	79	419	1 496	1 784	1 040	573	56
214	(189, 240)	55	323	398	873	693	313	47
295	(274, 317)	23	225	1 125	1 525	741	357	29
530	(508, 551)	25	227	902	2 030	2 032	1 401	146
271	(236, 307)	18	402	859	1 073	726	493	43
112	(99, 125)	25	164	346	476	301	133	15
410	(390, 430)	32	467	1 368	1 627	1 161	642	80
148	(63, 232)	-	488	231	252	1 014	127	-
200	(110, 290)	-	-	1 014	972	631	237	-
217	(194, 240)	5	244	777	1 064	549	283	27
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Argyll & Clyde
Ayrshire & Arran
Borders
Dumfries & Galloway
Fife
Forth Valley
Grampian
Greater Glasgow
Highland
Lanarkshire
Lothian
Orkney
Shetland
Tayside
Outside Scotland

by council area

407	(371, 443)	22	285	1 244	1 994	1 191	651	62
251	(218, 285)	31	249	1 161	1 390	435	194	11
151	(113, 189)	-	175	859	530	310	187	16
286	(233, 340)	-	435	1 087	1 010	831	461	44
492	(431, 552)	-	405	1 763	2 015	1 584	647	100
780	(707, 854)	7	809	2 069	3 750	2 305	1 178	165
340	(285, 396)	18	289	1 133	1 566	766	664	63
195	(151, 239)	90	362	542	832	422	196	24
304	(228, 379)	-	250	464	1 575	1 183	424	72
266	(221, 310)	20	419	846	1 496	471	386	19
167	(127, 208)	-	161	454	868	591	244	12
475	(408, 542)	20	605	1 078	2 323	1 257	883	94
316	(274, 359)	15	333	879	1 578	841	523	52
419	(394, 444)	18	349	1 045	1 540	1 416	831	121
198	(164, 232)	40	376	442	709	521	342	51
413	(381, 445)	79	419	1 496	1 784	1 040	573	56
668	(640, 696)	34	274	1 084	2 368	2 497	1 892	215
271	(236, 307)	18	402	859	1 073	726	493	43
755	(664, 845)	-	140	1 786	4 380	2 458	957	172
108	(91, 124)	29	110	363	478	276	101	19
147	(101, 266)	25	184	415	551	507	254	17
446	(372, 521)	-	634	2 680	1 808	861	250	23
412	(365, 458)	94	729	1 625	1 775	661	538	41
483	(404, 562)	-	344	3 074	2 197	951	236	16
103	(72, 135)	-	34	613	318	348	134	5
148	(63, 232)	-	488	231	252	1 014	127	-
154	(119, 188)	-	192	546	813	427	137	13
282	(244, 320)	35	266	1 026	1 156	826	353	47
192	(143, 241)	-	32	409	1 112	735	346	18
200	(110, 290)	-	-	1 014	972	631	237	-
203	(150, 250)	112	283	305	771	772	223	32
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire
Angus
Argyll & Bute
Ayrshire East
Ayrshire North
Ayrshire South
Borders
Clackmannanshire
Dumfries & Galloway
Dunbartonshire East
Dunbartonshire West
Dundee City
Edinburgh City
Falkirk
Fife
Glasgow City
Highland
Inverclyde
Lanarkshire North
Lanarkshire South
Lothian East
Lothian West
Midlothian
Moray
Orkney
Perth & Kinross
Renfrewshire
Renfrewshire East
Shetland
Stirling
Outside Scotland

B1.4 Age group analysis of females^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

number of individuals, EASR (and 95% CI); NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Numbers								
	All Ages	Under 15 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years	35 - 39 years	40 years and over	Median age
Scotland	4 351	57	414	1 149	1 132	807	473	319	27
<i>by NHS board</i>									
Argyll & Clyde	441	1	41	145	126	76	29	23	26
Ayrshire & Arran	466	-	38	115	118	89	54	52	28
Borders	35	1	7	9	10	4	2	2	25
Dumfries & Galloway	63	3	12	23	15	5	4	1	23
Fife	352	9	47	115	78	52	28	23	25
Forth Valley	119	8	19	27	32	17	10	6	25
Grampian	405	2	54	128	116	70	21	14	25
Greater Glasgow	1 134	7	53	200	307	282	186	99	30
Highland	86	6	6	17	27	18	8	4	27
Lanarkshire	132	1	23	43	33	16	12	4	24
Lothian	943	18	91	270	227	149	106	82	26
Orkney	2	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Shetland	8	-	-	4	1	2	-	1	26
Tayside	182	1	25	61	43	30	14	8	25
Outside Scotland	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	30
<i>by council area</i>									
Aberdeen City	251	-	32	79	69	45	18	8	26
Aberdeenshire	131	2	22	44	36	18	3	6	24
Angus	39	-	6	10	10	8	3	2	25
Argyll & Bute	46	1	9	12	11	6	2	5	26
Ayrshire East	137	-	10	33	39	31	15	9	28
Ayrshire North	241	-	22	61	60	45	24	29	28
Ayrshire South	93	-	6	21	24	13	15	14	29
Borders	35	1	7	9	10	4	2	2	25
Clackmannanshire	26	-	3	4	11	6	1	1	26
Dumfries & Galloway	63	3	12	23	15	5	4	1	23
Dunbartonshire East	31	-	3	7	9	8	3	1	27
Dunbartonshire West	133	1	14	32	44	20	19	3	27
Dundee City	116	1	10	38	31	21	10	5	26
Edinburgh City	653	6	47	169	160	116	89	66	28
Falkirk	45	4	7	10	11	6	4	3	25
Fife	352	9	47	115	78	52	28	23	25
Glasgow City	1 031	6	44	179	275	260	171	96	30
Highland	86	6	6	17	27	18	8	4	27
Inverclyde	147	-	11	53	42	24	8	9	26
Lanarkshire North	80	-	10	28	21	11	8	2	25
Lanarkshire South	79	1	14	19	23	13	7	2	26
Lothian East	71	-	13	29	14	5	6	4	23
Lothian West	133	12	18	41	28	20	8	6	23
Midlothian	96	-	13	35	29	8	5	6	25
Moray	25	-	-	6	12	7	-	-	27
Orkney	2	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Perth & Kinross	27	-	9	13	2	1	1	1	21
Renfrewshire	143	-	10	53	37	29	8	6	26
Renfrewshire East	26	-	2	9	9	3	1	2	25
Shetland	8	-	-	4	1	2	-	1	26
Stirling	48	4	9	13	10	5	5	2	24
Outside Scotland	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	30

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 European Age Standardised Rate per 100 000 population.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

Age group analysis of females^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

B1.4

continued

EASR³

All Ages Rate	(95% CI)	Under 15 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years	35 - 39 years	40 years and over	
183	(177, 188)	12	262	717	769	436	228	27	Scotland
<i>by NHS board</i>									
255	(231, 279)	2	318	1 288	1 200	526	166	23	Argyll & Clyde
296	(268, 323)	-	330	1 195	1 265	709	362	59	Ayrshire & Arran
92	(61, 122)	9	238	406	430	112	47	7	Borders
125	(94, 157)	21	292	765	469	110	71	3	Dumfries & Galloway
222	(199, 245)	26	425	1 036	842	419	198	28	Fife
94	(77, 111)	28	215	321	409	164	85	9	Forth Valley
174	(157, 191)	4	335	804	791	367	101	11	Grampian
243	(229, 257)	9	180	584	1 033	838	514	49	Greater Glasgow
107	(84, 130)	29	106	385	541	263	96	8	Highland
52	(43, 61)	2	129	258	204	76	51	3	Lanarkshire
227	(212, 241)	25	387	883	816	469	320	46	Lothian
z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	Orkney
98	(29, 167)	-	-	840	163	266	-	21	Shetland
110	(94, 126)	3	204	530	441	235	95	9	Tayside
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Outside Scotland
<i>by council area</i>									
224	(196, 252)	-	484	840	964	577	232	17	Aberdeen City
158	(130, 186)	8	316	930	671	219	31	11	Aberdeenshire
95	(65, 126)	-	196	421	398	225	72	8	Angus
154	(108, 200)	11	382	774	578	219	59	25	Argyll & Bute
263	(219, 308)	-	265	1 043	1 242	718	297	32	Ayrshire East
399	(348, 450)	-	496	1 607	1 674	951	427	89	Ayrshire North
205	(163, 248)	-	181	789	921	370	353	52	Ayrshire South
92	(61, 122)	9	238	406	430	112	47	7	Borders
130	(79, 180)	-	206	319	868	358	50	8	Clackmannanshire
125	(94, 157)	21	292	765	469	110	71	3	Dumfries & Galloway
76	(49, 103)	-	85	245	410	256	70	3	Dunbartonshire East
309	(256, 362)	11	438	1 108	1 669	596	485	13	Dunbartonshire West
158	(129, 187)	8	189	590	730	437	190	15	Dundee City
248	(228, 267)	17	347	758	854	618	492	68	Edinburgh City
68	(48, 88)	27	167	239	251	106	64	9	Falkirk
222	(199, 245)	26	425	1 036	842	419	198	28	Fife
307	(228, 326)	12	220	683	1 208	1 076	706	75	Glasgow City
107	(84, 130)	29	106	385	541	263	96	8	Highland
412	(345, 479)	-	397	2 152	1 991	851	230	44	Inverclyde
52	(41, 64)	-	94	278	213	86	58	3	Lanarkshire North
59	(46, 72)	3	147	218	273	118	55	3	Lanarkshire South
224	(171, 278)	-	528	1 622	649	151	150	17	Lothian East
179	(148, 210)	70	361	915	571	292	105	15	Lothian West
300	(240, 361)	-	510	1 740	1 426	281	146	30	Midlothian
79	(47, 110)	-	-	338	560	228	-	-	Moray
z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	Orkney
59	(36, 82)	-	230	484	67	23	19	3	Perth & Kinross
188	(157, 219)	-	189	1 040	801	456	107	15	Renfrewshire
80	(49, 112)	-	69	397	492	110	26	9	Renfrewshire East
98	(29, 167)	-	-	840	163	266	-	21	Shetland
118	(84, 152)	46	283	435	458	163	143	10	Stirling
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Outside Scotland

B1.5 Age group and gender^{1,2} : 1999/00 - 2003/04

percentage and number of individuals ; gender and age group

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
	percentage					number				
Males & females (=100%)						10 436	10 577	11 673	11 691	12 657
Under 15 years	1	1	1	1	2	53	84	109	122	204
15-19 years	13	11	10	8	7	1 338	1 159	1 166	988	939
20-24 years	29	27	26	26	22	3 006	2 892	3 048	3 005	2 809
25-29 years	28	28	28	27	26	2 892	2 995	3 229	3 170	3 317
30-34 years	18	19	19	20	21	1 843	1 967	2 229	2 363	2 666
35-39 years	8	9	10	11	13	819	947	1 215	1 298	1 650
40 years and over	5	5	6	6	8	485	533	677	745	1 072
Males (=100%)						6 979	7 186	7 854	7 781	8 306
Under 15 years	1	1	1	1	2	36	54	67	87	147
15-19 years	11	9	8	7	6	780	665	654	513	525
20-24 years	28	26	24	24	20	1 946	1 877	1 909	1 842	1 660
25-29 years	29	29	29	28	26	1 997	2 081	2 279	2 151	2 185
30-34 years	19	20	20	22	22	1 322	1 446	1 570	1 684	1 859
35-39 years	8	10	11	12	14	572	687	869	960	1 177
40 years and over	5	5	6	7	9	326	376	506	544	753
Females (=100%)						3 457	3 391	3 819	3 910	4 351
Under 15 years	0	1	1	1	1	17	30	42	35	57
15-19 years	16	15	13	12	10	558	494	512	475	414
20-24 years	31	30	30	30	26	1 060	1 015	1 139	1 163	1 149
25-29 years	26	27	25	26	26	895	914	950	1 019	1 132
30-34 years	15	15	17	17	19	521	521	659	679	807
35-39 years	7	8	9	9	11	247	260	346	338	473
40 years and over	5	5	4	5	7	159	157	171	201	319

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

r Revised.

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database

B1.6 Ethnic profile of new individuals¹ : 2001/02 - 2003/04

number of individuals by ethnic group

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
New Individual patients/clients	11 673	11 691	12 657
Information available (=100%)	10 581	10 776	10 559
Numbers			
White	10 505	10 710	10 459
Indian	20	8	10
Pakistani	11	22	33
Bangladeshi	1	-	2
Black-Caribbean	3	2	10
Black-African	2	2	4
Black-other	5	8	10
Chinese	5	1	4
Other	29	23	27

¹ All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

^r Revised.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.7a Source of referral to general practice^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Self	GP/primary care team	Criminal justice - social work	Criminal justice - other	Social work - other	Specialist drug service	Family/ Friendly	Psychia- trist	Other ³	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage									number	
Scotland	71	20	0	0	1	6	-	0	2	1 111	36
<i>by NHS board</i>											
Argyll & Clyde	88	8	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	106	-
Dumfries & Galloway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fife	71	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2
Grampian	39	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	41	-
Greater Glasgow	69	13	1	-	4	11	-	-	2	208	7
Highland	30	30	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	10	-
Lanarkshire	41	38	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	29	1
Lothian	75	19	0	0	-	4	-	0	1	692	26
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	28	17	-	-	-	22	-	-	33	18	-
Outside Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>by council area</i>											
Aberdeen City	61	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
Aberdeenshire	23	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	22	-
Argyll & Bute	77	19	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	31	-
Ayrshire East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayrshire South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunbartonshire East	83	6	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	18	-
Dunbartonshire West	94	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	47	-
Dundee City	29	12	-	-	-	24	-	-	35	17	-
Edinburgh City	77	19	0	0	-	2	-	0	1	501	23
Fife	71	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2
Glasgow City	65	16	-	-	3	14	-	-	1	143	4
Highland	30	30	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	10	-
Inverclyde	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	8	-
Lanarkshire North	38	38	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	24	1
Lanarkshire South	67	14	5	-	7	2	-	-	5	43	3
Lothian East	65	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-
Lothian West	75	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	88	2
Midlothian	68	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	62	1
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renfrewshire	90	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
Renfrewshire East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

Data from Ayrshire & Arran, Borders and Forth Valley NHS Boards and Angus, Ayrshire North, Borders, Clackmannanshire, Falkirk and Moray council areas are also not shown as information available is less than 5. They are however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board and council area. Therefore the sum of the local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 Others includes : general hospital services, schools and teachers.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.7b Source of referral to specialist drug services^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Self	GP/ primary care team	Criminal justice- social work	Criminal justice- other	Social work- other	Specialist drug service	Family/ friend	Psych- iatrist	Other ³	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage								number		
Scotland	31	36	5	5	6	10	1	0	6	10 559	233
<i>by NHS board</i>											
Argyll & Clyde	50	21	4	7	5	5	2	0	6	846	19
Ayrshire & Arran	33	36	1	3	2	17	0	0	7	1 283	12
Borders	19	49	-	2	3	7	-	-	20	103	3
Dumfries & Galloway	51	26	1	5	2	7	3	1	8	200	2
Fife	30	29	9	8	6	8	1	0	8	970	12
Forth Valley	14	26	6	9	9	23	1	-	13	372	13
Grampian	28	53	6	4	2	2	1	0	3	1 066	31
Greater Glasgow	35	30	5	5	8	12	1	0	5	2 967	79
Highland	26	31	7	11	5	12	0	-	6	265	6
Lanarkshire	22	38	11	4	15	7	1	-	3	367	4
Lothian	23	47	2	2	6	12	2	0	7	1 636	39
Orkney	29	14	-	29	14	-	-	-	14	7	-
Shetland	78	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-
Tayside	12	55	2	11	7	6	-	0	7	501	15
Outside Scotland	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>by council area</i>											
Aberdeen City	29	55	7	5	1	1	1	-	2	687	21
Aberdeenshire	28	45	5	3	6	4	3	1	5	319	7
Angus	7	56	3	8	8	7	-	-	10	98	-
Argyll & Bute	37	33	5	4	8	5	1	-	7	112	3
Ayrshire East	29	41	1	3	3	17	1	-	4	390	2
Ayrshire North	37	32	0	3	2	15	-	-	10	665	8
Ayrshire South	29	38	4	2	1	20	-	0	5	240	2
Borders	19	49	-	2	3	7	-	-	20	103	3
Clackmannanshire	19	30	5	5	7	24	1	-	9	86	3
Dumfries & Galloway	51	26	1	5	2	7	3	1	8	200	2
Dunbartonshire East	35	36	12	-	4	8	1	-	3	74	3
Dunbartonshire West	40	26	5	4	10	5	4	1	5	273	5
Dundee City	12	55	2	10	6	7	-	-	7	299	14
Edinburgh City	23	50	2	1	4	13	1	-	5	1 011	16
Falkirk	15	23	8	8	10	23	1	-	11	172	5
Fife	30	29	9	8	6	8	1	0	8	970	12
Glasgow City	35	30	5	5	7	12	1	0	6	2 739	71
Highland	26	31	7	11	5	12	0	-	6	265	6
Inverclyde	66	2	5	11	3	9	1	1	3	182	2
Lanarkshire North	23	33	16	3	11	10	1	-	2	209	3
Lanarkshire South	26	40	5	3	19	4	1	-	3	210	7
Lothian East	17	65	3	-	5	7	2	-	3	150	14
Lothian West	20	34	2	3	12	7	4	1	18	334	5
Midlothian	28	35	2	1	6	18	5	-	5	153	4
Moray	16	69	-	3	2	5	2	-	5	64	3
Orkney	29	14	-	29	14	-	-	-	14	7	-
Perth & Kinross	18	54	2	15	6	1	-	1	3	105	1
Renfrewshire	54	20	2	7	4	4	1	0	8	312	8
Renfrewshire East	35	30	2	8	5	10	2	-	7	83	1
Shetland	78	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-
Stirling	9	26	4	12	9	21	-	-	18	117	5
Outside Scotland	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 Others includes : general hospital services, schools and teachers

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.8 Presenting issue(s)^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Physical Health	Mental Health	Pregnancy	Legal	Social/ housing	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage ³					number	
Scotland	60	52	5	18	1	6 957	5 700
<i>by NHS board</i>							
Argyll & Clyde	59	51	11	15	1	745	466
Ayrshire & Arran	33	67	10	19	-	109	1 191
Borders	54	50	5	14	-	100	15
Dumfries & Galloway	46	54	5	14	-	108	95
Fife	57	48	7	17	1	670	322
Forth Valley	49	50	2	35	3	235	154
Grampian	71	42	6	21	-	686	460
Greater Glasgow	67	50	3	19	1	1 932	1 523
Highland	40	40	2	43	-	168	151
Lanarkshire	73	51	4	16	0	241	175
Lothian	56	57	3	16	1	1 654	942
Orkney	30	50	-	50	10	10	4
Shetland	50	75	-	17	17	12	15
Tayside	43	66	4	17	1	309	227
Outside Scotland	100	100	-	-	-	1	2
<i>by council area</i>							
Aberdeen City	70	43	8	23	-	438	294
Aberdeenshire	73	43	2	20	-	221	129
Angus	42	56	8	14	-	36	65
Argyll & Bute	78	51	7	18	-	119	40
Ayrshire East	33	71	7	17	-	42	351
Ayrshire North	24	61	24	12	-	33	643
Ayrshire South	40	69	-	29	-	35	208
Borders	54	50	5	14	-	100	15
Clackmannanshire	51	63	2	31	5	59	31
Dumfries & Galloway	46	54	5	14	-	108	95
Dunbartonshire East	73	37	3	8	-	63	36
Dunbartonshire West	57	71	6	13	1	236	93
Dundee City	40	65	4	21	1	206	124
Edinburgh City	53	59	4	16	1	1 127	602
Falkirk	52	47	3	33	4	110	69
Fife	57	48	7	17	1	670	322
Glasgow City	67	50	3	20	1	1 724	1 415
Highland	40	40	2	43	-	168	151
Inverclyde	59	52	18	12	1	217	193
Lanarkshire North	63	43	7	27	1	118	124
Lanarkshire South	81	56	2	7	-	190	89
Lothian East	62	70	1	14	-	73	139
Lothian West	56	62	1	15	-	274	160
Midlothian	72	29	3	19	1	187	53
Moray	72	24	7	17	-	29	39
Orkney	30	50	-	50	10	10	4
Perth & Kinross	51	74	3	6	1	68	38
Renfrewshire	57	37	12	14	-	207	148
Renfrewshire East	34	50	13	30	2	56	32
Shetland	50	75	-	17	17	12	15
Stirling	43	43	1	41	1	69	54
Outside Scotland	100	100	-	-	-	1	2

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 Percentages will not add up to 100 as individuals may report more than one presenting issue.

-(zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.9 Presenting Issues¹ : 2001/02 - 2003/04

percentage of individuals by employment status

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
New Individual patients/clients	11 673	11 691	12 657
Information available (=100%)	6 023	6 028	6 957
	<i>percentage²</i>		
Physical Health	66	63	60
Mental Health	52	50	52
Pregnancy	4	5	5
Legal	18	20	18
Social/housing	2	1	1

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

2 Percentages will not add up to 100 as individuals may report more than one presenting issue.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

r Revised.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.10 Seeking prescription^{1,2}: 2001/02 - 2003/04

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
	percentage			Information available (=100%) number		
Scotland	40	45	42	10 058	10 323	11 607
<i>by NHS board</i>						
Argyll & Clyde	43	49	49	1 223	1 217	1 211
Ayrshire & Arran	76	85	52	257	283	247
Borders	17	25	27	118	83	115
Dumfries & Galloway	62	72	68	254	258	202
Fife	36	47	47	617	820	992
Forth Valley	24	45	44	293	312	389
Grampian	30	37	38	698	995	1 146
Greater Glasgow	38	45	40	3 398	3 283	3 455
Highland	35	35	31	176	187	319
Lanarkshire	45	42	37	557	401	416
Lothian	42	43	43	2 146	2 121	2 596
Orkney	17	z	7	6	z	14
Shetland	69	30	59	32	20	27
Tayside	32	38	41	346	411	536
Outside Scotland	50	-	-	2	-	3
<i>by council area</i>						
Aberdeen City	28	38	37	343	600	732
Aberdeenshire	28	31	33	293	344	350
Angus	42	38	48	48	53	101
Argyll & Bute	44	27	42	123	155	159
Ayrshire East	72	86	42	75	59	73
Ayrshire North	72	81	64	122	161	122
Ayrshire South	89	92	36	70	65	55
Borders	17	25	27	118	83	115
Clackmannanshire	28	27	37	58	45	90
Dumfries & Galloway	62	72	68	254	258	202
Dunbartonshire East	11	35	36	100	85	99
Dunbartonshire West	45	52	40	262	308	329
Dundee City	30	37	40	189	235	330
Edinburgh City	42	42	42	1 508	1 368	1 729
Falkirk	27	52	54	135	166	179
Fife	36	47	47	617	820	992
Glasgow City	39	46	40	3 060	2 983	3 139
Highland	35	35	31	176	187	319
Inverclyde	47	47	52	407	378	410
Lanarkshire North	46	39	35	389	218	242
Lanarkshire South	38	40	40	299	293	279
Lothian East	45	44	60	203	248	212
Lothian West	44	38	34	233	316	434
Midlothian	36	53	55	219	214	240
Moray	52	57	71	67	56	68
Orkney	17	z	7	6	z	14
Perth & Kinross	32	41	38	110	123	106
Renfrewshire	36	51	52	456	413	355
Renfrewshire East	47	50	47	90	88	88
Shetland	69	30	59	32	20	27
Stirling	17	41	37	100	101	123
Outside Scotland	50	-	-	2	-	3

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

z Not shown where information available is less <5.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.11 All illicit drugs^{1,2,3,4}: year ending 31 March 2004

number of individuals reporting using each drug of misuse; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	New individual patients/clients number	Individuals reporting illicit drug use ⁵	Opiates		Methadone	Dihydrocodeine	Dipipanone	Buprenorphine	Benzodiazepines			
			Heroin	Morphine					Other Opiates	Diazepam	Temazepam	Other Benzodiazepines
Scotland	12 657	10 994	7 813	99	1 026	1 242	10	16	80	3 563	506	259
<i>by NHS board</i>												
Argyll & Clyde	1 211	1 083	857	-	27	38	-	1	8	343	182	10
Ayrshire & Arran	1 300	1 240	835	-	38	87	-	6	14	226	38	8
Borders	115	106	43	1	10	23	-	-	-	30	1	2
Dumfries & Galloway	203	188	153	-	15	5	-	-	1	25	4	3
Fife	992	897	646	8	65	80	3	3	9	271	26	48
Forth Valley	389	331	237	-	7	31	1	-	6	105	9	11
Grampian	1 146	1 062	907	2	68	123	2	1	11	253	29	46
Greater Glasgow	3 455	2 724	1 913	4	149	104	-	-	7	1 023	79	71
Highland	319	249	154	2	6	42	1	1	5	67	10	6
Lanarkshire	416	384	264	-	17	27	-	-	2	96	4	12
Lothian	2 596	2 236	1 489	12	461	531	1	4	11	912	83	35
Orkney	14	14	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	27	27	22	-	4	4	-	-	-	9	-	3
Tayside	536	502	334	70	161	148	2	-	6	219	41	5
Outside Scotland	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>by council area</i>												
Aberdeen City	732	685	599	2	56	72	2	-	8	191	17	5
Aberdeenshire	350	316	256	-	12	46	-	1	3	46	8	40
Angus	101	94	65	1	35	20	-	-	-	40	2	1
Argyll & Bute	159	135	96	-	3	4	-	-	-	51	8	-
Ayrshire East	393	377	269	-	18	25	-	1	8	82	16	5
Ayrshire North	676	651	430	-	15	52	-	5	5	114	20	2
Ayrshire South	243	224	147	-	6	11	-	-	1	33	2	1
Borders	115	106	43	1	10	23	-	-	-	30	1	2
Clackmannanshire	90	74	54	-	3	13	1	-	1	21	-	3
Dumfries & Galloway	203	188	153	-	15	5	-	-	1	25	4	3
Dunbartonshire East	99	84	66	-	2	3	-	-	1	23	2	-
Dunbartonshire West	329	283	209	-	20	12	-	1	1	122	25	7
Dundee City	330	307	198	67	103	113	1	-	4	143	27	2
Edinburgh City	1 729	1 441	940	7	314	383	1	2	7	618	55	18
Falkirk	179	151	116	-	3	11	-	-	2	50	7	1
Fife	992	897	646	8	65	80	3	3	9	271	26	48
Glasgow City	3 139	2 465	1 733	4	129	92	-	-	6	938	70	66
Highland	319	249	154	2	6	42	1	1	5	67	10	6
Inverclyde	410	372	305	-	8	9	-	-	4	78	140	2
Lanarkshire North	242	217	152	-	12	13	-	-	1	45	1	4
Lanarkshire South	279	246	161	-	14	18	-	-	1	74	5	9
Lothian East	212	199	154	-	68	45	-	-	-	82	6	2
Lothian West	434	400	242	2	29	55	-	1	4	125	18	9
Midlothian	240	212	166	3	53	52	-	1	-	95	7	6
Moray	68	64	55	-	-	7	-	-	-	19	5	1
Orkney	14	14	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	106	102	72	2	23	15	1	-	2	36	12	2
Renfrewshire	355	323	266	-	3	15	-	-	1	113	11	4
Renfrewshire East	88	78	57	-	3	3	-	-	2	23	5	1
Shetland	27	27	22	-	4	4	-	-	-	9	-	3
Stirling	123	108	69	-	1	7	-	-	3	36	2	7
Outside Scotland	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 The total drugs reported is greater than the number of new individuals reporting illicit drug use because individuals may have reported use of more than one drug.

4 An illicit drug is any drug that has not been prescribed for the user. This includes illegal drugs, volatile substances, inappropriate use of over the counter medicines and alcohol.

5 At least one drug has been reported in the illicit drug profile.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

All illicit drugs^{1,2,3,4}: year ending 31 March 2004

B1.11

continued

Other drug types

Other Sedatives	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Crack Cocaine	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens	Cannabis	Solvents	Alcohol	Other Drugs	Scotland
73	547	917	382	426	30	3 924	95	1 241	165	
										by NHS board
2	38	52	43	41	2	301	3	109	5	Argyll & Clyde
17	70	54	18	45	4	281	5	224	77	Ayrshire & Arran
-	17	13	4	18	3	71	-	23	-	Borders
1	12	13	7	6	-	51	1	22	-	Dumfries & Galloway
15	69	34	9	42	6	405	37	134	10	Fife
-	28	13	3	23	-	102	3	41	4	Forth Valley
17	31	70	154	21	-	453	3	38	11	Grampian
4	82	477	39	69	4	755	7	321	21	Greater Glasgow
3	25	8	2	22	1	117	3	29	1	Highland
1	6	51	6	24	1	141	8	67	1	Lanarkshire
8	125	100	91	85	8	1 018	24	178	31	Lothian
1	1	1	-	1	1	12	-	-	-	Orkney
-	12	7	-	5	-	23	-	2	-	Shetland
4	33	29	5	24	-	208	1	54	5	Tayside
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Outside Scotland
										by council area
16	17	47	126	8	-	258	3	30	10	Aberdeen City
-	8	18	26	7	-	157	-	6	1	Aberdeenshire
1	12	6	-	6	-	53	-	19	1	Angus
-	6	9	-	16	1	58	2	40	-	Argyll & Bute
12	29	9	9	8	1	71	-	70	21	Ayrshire East
4	32	30	8	29	3	148	3	110	49	Ayrshire North
1	9	15	1	8	-	65	2	45	8	Ayrshire South
-	17	13	4	18	3	71	-	23	-	Borders
-	8	3	1	6	-	21	-	7	2	Clackmannanshire
1	12	13	7	6	-	51	1	22	-	Dumfries & Galloway
-	4	13	2	1	-	30	-	5	-	Dunbartonshire East
2	14	15	5	13	-	126	1	44	3	Dunbartonshire West
-	13	17	4	13	-	126	1	30	2	Dundee City
6	69	64	63	43	6	596	7	111	20	Edinburgh City
-	9	8	2	3	-	41	3	20	1	Falkirk
15	69	34	9	42	6	405	37	134	10	Fife
3	69	442	35	63	4	658	5	294	17	Glasgow City
3	25	8	2	22	1	117	3	29	1	Highland
-	4	11	31	6	1	77	1	7	2	Inverclyde
-	3	23	4	11	-	67	7	36	-	Lanarkshire North
2	8	42	2	16	1	99	1	46	2	Lanarkshire South
1	15	12	5	13	1	112	-	7	4	Lothian East
1	30	17	13	21	1	214	15	49	5	Lothian West
-	13	7	10	9	-	102	3	13	2	Midlothian
1	6	5	4	6	-	39	-	2	-	Moray
1	1	1	-	1	1	12	-	-	-	Orkney
3	8	6	1	5	-	29	-	5	2	Perth & Kinross
-	12	20	10	6	-	66	-	21	1	Renfrewshire
-	6	6	-	2	-	18	1	5	2	Renfrewshire East
-	12	7	-	5	-	23	-	2	-	Shetland
-	12	2	-	14	-	41	-	14	1	Stirling
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Outside Scotland

B1.12 All illicit drugs^{1,2,3} : 1999/00 - 2003/04

percentage of individuals using each drug of misuse by age group

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Individuals ⁵ reporting illicit drug use	Opiates						Benzodiazepines			
		Heroin	Mor- phine	Metha- done	Dihydro- codeine	Dipip- anone	Bupren- orphine	Other Opiates	Diaz- epam	Temaz- epam	Other Benzo- diazepines
		number	percentage								
All ages											
1999/00 ^{4,r}	9 208	71	1	11	17	1	1	1	34	8	3
2000/01 ^{4,r}	9 475	78	1	9	15	0	0	1	34	3	2
2001/02 ^r	10 563	77	1	8	13	0	0	1	35	5	2
2002/03 ^r	10 495	76	1	8	12	0	0	1	37	4	2
2003/04	10 994	71	1	9	11	0	0	1	32	5	2
Under 15 years											
1999/00 ^{4,r}	52	12	-	-	8	-	-	-	13	2	-
2000/01 ^{4,r}	78	10	-	-	3	-	-	1	12	-	1
2001/02 ^r	108	5	-	3	5	-	1	-	26	1	4
2002/03 ^r	120	3	1	1	3	-	-	-	18	2	2
2003/04	194	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	1
15 - 19 years											
1999/00 ^{4,r}	1 263	67	1	11	18	0	1	0	37	7	2
2000/01 ^{4,r}	1 096	72	1	9	18	0	0	0	34	3	2
2001/02 ^r	1 121	69	1	6	15	0	1	0	38	2	2
2002/03 ^r	936	62	1	7	12	0	0	0	36	3	2
2003/04	891	49	1	8	10	-	-	-	28	3	2
20 - 24 years											
1999/00 ^{4,r}	2 726	76	1	12	17	0	1	0	36	8	3
2000/01 ^{4,r}	2 669	83	1	9	15	0	0	1	36	3	2
2001/02 ^r	2 845	84	1	8	14	0	0	0	36	4	2
2002/03 ^r	2 746	83	1	9	14	0	0	0	39	3	3
2003/04	2 550	79	1	11	14	0	0	1	34	5	3
25 - 29 years											
1999/00 ^{4,r}	2 585	75	1	11	17	1	1	1	34	10	3
2000/01 ^{4,r}	2 672	80	1	9	16	0	1	1	35	4	3
2001/02 ^r	2 948	82	1	8	12	0	0	0	36	6	2
2002/03 ^r	2 849	80	1	8	11	0	0	1	39	4	3
2003/04	2 899	76	1	10	12	0	0	1	34	5	2
30 - 34 years											
1999/00 ^{4,r}	1 546	69	1	12	17	1	1	1	33	10	3
2000/01 ^{4,r}	1 729	76	1	8	13	0	1	1	33	4	3
2001/02 ^r	1 966	77	0	8	11	0	1	1	33	5	2
2002/03 ^r	2 068	77	1	8	11	0	0	1	36	4	2
2003/04	2 271	74	1	9	10	0	0	1	34	6	2
35 - 39 years											
1999/00 ^{4,r}	691	63	1	8	15	1	1	1	30	6	2
2000/01 ^{4,r}	812	75	1	8	15	0	0	1	30	3	3
2001/02 ^r	1 032	74	1	7	11	1	1	1	30	4	2
2002/03 ^r	1 137	74	0	7	10	0	0	1	33	4	2
2003/04	1 325	70	1	8	11	0	0	1	32	4	3
40 years and over											
1999/00 ^{4,r}	345	48	1	10	15	1	1	2	24	6	1
2000/01 ^{4,r}	419	67	1	7	16	1	0	3	26	2	1
2001/02 ^r	543	60	1	6	12	0	1	2	29	2	1
2002/03 ^r	639	66	1	7	11	-	0	2	29	3	2
2003/04	864	64	0	7	10	0	0	2	27	4	1

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

2 The total drugs reported is greater than the number of new individual patients/clients because individuals may have reported use of more than one drug. Therefore percentages may add up to more than 100%.

3 An illicit drug is any drug that has not been prescribed for the user. This includes illegal drugs, volatile substances, inappropriate use of over the counter medicines and alcohol.

4 As a result of the migration rules which have been applied to migrate SMR22 & SMR23 data onto the SMR24 database, the numbers reporting illicit use of drugs which can be prescribed are likely to be an underestimate, for the years 1999/00 and 2000/01.

5 At least one drug has been reported in the illicit drug profile.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

r Revised.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

All illicit drugs^{1,2,3} : 1999/00 - 2003/04

B1.12

continued

Other drug types

Other Sedatives	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Crack cocaine	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens	Cannabis	Solvents	Alcohol	Other Drugs	
										All ages
0	9	4	1	5	1	30	1	11	1	1999/00 ^{4,r}
0	5	5	1	5	1	32	1	12	1	2000/01 ^{4,r}
0	4	5	2	5	0	29	1	9	1	2001/02 ^r
1	5	7	3	4	0	30	1	10	1	2002/03 ^r
1	5	8	3	4	0	36	1	11	2	2003/04
										Under 15 years
-	8	2	-	8	4	77	19	31	4	1999/00 ^{4,r}
-	15	-	3	15	5	77	27	40	1	2000/01 ^{4,r}
-	7	-	-	17	6	80	37	35	2	2001/02 ^r
-	12	1	2	19	1	84	28	50	2	2002/03 ^r
-	5	2	-	14	3	95	22	48	1	2003/04
										15 - 19 years
1	10	3	1	9	2	39	2	11	1	1999/00 ^{4,r}
0	6	4	1	13	1	46	2	15	1	2000/01 ^{4,r}
0	7	4	2	16	2	45	3	13	1	2001/02 ^r
1	9	6	2	13	1	47	3	17	1	2002/03 ^r
1	9	6	3	15	1	62	3	25	1	2003/04
										20 - 24 years
0	7	3	1	6	0	29	0	8	1	1999/00 ^{4,r}
0	4	4	1	5	1	34	0	9	0	2000/01 ^{4,r}
0	3	4	2	5	0	29	0	6	1	2001/02 ^r
1	4	6	4	4	0	32	0	7	1	2002/03 ^r
1	5	7	4	5	0	37	0	7	1	2003/04
										25 - 29 years
0	9	4	1	4	0	28	0	11	1	1999/00 ^{4,r}
0	4	5	1	4	0	30	0	10	1	2000/01 ^{4,r}
0	4	5	2	3	0	26	0	6	1	2001/02 ^r
1	4	8	3	3	0	28	0	7	1	2002/03 ^r
1	3	8	4	3	0	32	0	8	1	2003/04
										30 - 34 years
0	9	4	1	2	0	28	1	14	1	1999/00 ^{4,r}
0	7	6	1	4	0	26	0	12	0	2000/01 ^{4,r}
0	5	7	1	3	0	25	0	8	1	2001/02 ^r
1	5	8	3	3	0	24	0	9	1	2002/03 ^r
0	4	10	4	2	0	29	0	9	1	2003/04
										35 - 39 years
1	11	4	1	3	1	31	1	14	1	1999/00 ^{4,r}
0	6	5	1	2	0	26	0	15	1	2000/01 ^{4,r}
0	5	7	2	4	0	24	1	11	1	2001/02 ^r
0	6	10	3	2	0	25	0	13	1	2002/03 ^r
1	6	9	3	2	0	32	1	12	2	2003/04
										40 years and over
0	10	4	0	3	1	24	-	25	5	1999/00 ^{4,r}
0	5	5	0	3	0	26	0	19	1	2000/01 ^{4,r}
1	5	5	1	2	1	26	-	18	5	2001/02 ^r
1	6	7	2	2	0	24	1	18	5	2002/03 ^r
0	5	9	3	2	0	28	0	17	4	2003/04

B1.13 Main illicit drug^{1,2,3}: year ending 31 March 2004

number of individuals reporting using each drug of misuse; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	New individual patients/clients number	Individuals reporting illicit drug use ⁴	Opiates		Methadone	Dihydrocodeine	Dipipanone	Buprenorphine	Other Opiates	Benzodiazepines		
			Heroin	Morphine						Diazepam	Temazepam	Other Benzodiazepines
Scotland	12 657	10 994	7 201	10	293	334	4	8	32	613	61	24

by NHS board

Argyll & Clyde	1 211	1 083	809	-	11	8	-	-	4	57	36	2
Ayrshire & Arran	1 300	1 240	785	-	15	25	-	6	9	34	8	1
Borders	115	106	32	-	4	6	-	-	-	3	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	203	188	149	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fife	992	897	608	1	19	10	1	1	4	34	-	-
Forth Valley	389	331	229	-	1	5	1	-	3	6	-	4
Grampian	1 146	1 062	877	-	9	19	2	-	2	23	-	2
Greater Glasgow	3 455	2 724	1 758	1	54	34	-	-	2	237	10	14
Highland	319	249	149	-	1	9	-	1	1	8	-	-
Lanarkshire	416	384	248	-	-	5	-	-	1	19	-	-
Lothian	2 596	2 236	1 300	-	139	171	-	-	4	160	7	1
Orkney	14	14	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	27	27	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	536	502	279	7	39	41	-	-	2	32	-	-
Outside Scotland	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

by council area

Aberdeen City	732	685	577	-	9	11	2	-	-	20	-	1
Aberdeenshire	350	316	248	-	-	8	-	-	2	1	-	-
Angus	101	94	57	-	6	5	-	-	-	4	-	-
Argyll & Bute	159	135	87	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	3	-
Ayrshire East	393	377	247	-	4	7	-	1	6	13	2	1
Ayrshire North	676	651	407	-	8	15	-	5	2	13	5	-
Ayrshire South	243	224	142	-	3	3	-	-	1	8	1	-
Borders	115	106	32	-	4	6	-	-	-	3	-	-
Clackmannanshire	90	74	51	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	2
Dumfries & Galloway	203	188	149	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dunbartonshire East	99	84	61	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
Dunbartonshire West	329	283	192	-	5	3	-	-	1	13	2	1
Dundee City	330	307	159	7	29	31	-	-	1	22	-	-
Edinburgh City	1 729	1 441	814	-	100	146	-	-	3	126	4	1
Falkirk	179	151	113	-	1	3	-	-	1	4	-	1
Fife	992	897	608	1	19	10	1	1	4	34	-	-
Glasgow City	3 139	2 465	1 587	1	48	33	-	-	2	224	9	14
Highland	319	249	149	-	1	9	-	1	1	8	-	-
Inverclyde	410	372	289	-	3	2	-	-	2	14	30	-
Lanarkshire North	242	217	140	-	1	2	-	-	1	8	-	-
Lanarkshire South	279	246	155	-	3	4	-	-	-	16	-	-
Lothian East	212	199	126	-	19	10	-	-	-	12	-	-
Lothian West	434	400	222	-	6	8	-	-	1	15	3	-
Midlothian	240	212	149	-	15	9	-	-	-	8	-	-
Moray	68	64	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Orkney	14	14	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	106	102	64	-	4	5	-	-	1	6	-	-
Renfrewshire	355	323	258	-	2	3	-	-	-	18	1	1
Renfrewshire East	88	78	55	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Shetland	27	27	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling	123	108	67	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1
Outside Scotland	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 An illicit drug is any drug that has not been prescribed for the user. This includes illegal drugs, volatile substances, inappropriate use of over the counter medicines and alcohol.

4 At least one drug has been reported in the illicit drug profile.

5 From April 2001, alcohol can be reported as the main drug if a) other illicit drugs are recorded or b) prescribed drugs relating to the individuals previous illicit drug use are recorded within the prescription profile.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

Main illicit drug^{1,2,3}: year ending 31 March 2004

B1.13

continued

Other drug types

Other Sedatives	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Crack Cocaine	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens	Cannabis	Solvents	Alcohol ⁵	Other Drugs	
15	203	249	35	74	4	1 287	38	421	88	Scotland
by NHS board										
-	19	11	3	5	-	90	2	25	1	Argyll & Clyde
6	23	15	3	4	-	78	3	157	68	Ayrshire & Arran
-	5	3	-	3	2	40	-	8	-	Borders
-	5	1	-	2	-	26	-	2	-	Dumfries & Galloway
3	25	9	2	4	-	132	5	38	1	Fife
-	7	2	1	6	-	45	1	18	2	Forth Valley
2	7	7	8	3	-	87	1	8	5	Grampian
1	44	143	4	14	1	306	5	90	6	Greater Glasgow
-	9	4	-	6	-	57	-	3	1	Highland
-	3	15	2	5	-	63	5	18	-	Lanarkshire
2	45	28	10	15	1	288	15	46	4	Lothian
1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	Orkney
-	3	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	Shetland
-	8	12	2	6	-	64	1	8	1	Tayside
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Outside Scotland
by council area										
2	5	4	8	1	-	33	1	6	5	Aberdeen City
-	1	3	-	1	-	49	-	2	-	Aberdeenshire
-	1	2	-	1	-	15	-	2	1	Angus
-	1	3	-	-	-	11	1	16	-	Argyll & Bute
5	11	4	1	1	-	15	-	43	16	Ayrshire East
-	10	7	2	2	-	47	1	81	46	Ayrshire North
1	2	4	-	1	-	16	2	33	7	Ayrshire South
-	5	3	-	3	2	40	-	8	-	Borders
-	3	-	1	1	-	11	-	-	1	Clackmannanshire
-	5	1	-	2	-	26	-	2	-	Dumfries & Galloway
-	1	4	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	Dunbartonshire East
-	10	3	1	2	-	44	1	5	-	Dunbartonshire West
-	3	7	1	5	-	35	1	6	-	Dundee City
2	23	20	4	8	1	156	1	30	2	Edinburgh City
-	1	2	-	1	-	12	1	11	-	Falkirk
3	25	9	2	4	-	132	5	38	1	Fife
-	36	130	4	14	1	267	3	87	5	Glasgow City
-	9	4	-	6	-	57	-	3	1	Highland
-	1	1	3	2	-	23	1	1	-	Inverclyde
-	2	9	2	2	-	35	5	10	-	Lanarkshire North
1	4	10	-	3	-	39	-	11	-	Lanarkshire South
-	6	3	1	-	-	20	-	2	-	Lothian East
-	11	4	5	4	-	92	13	14	2	Lothian West
-	5	1	-	3	-	21	1	-	-	Midlothian
-	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	Moray
1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	Orkney
-	4	3	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	Perth & Kinross
-	7	6	-	-	-	23	-	3	1	Renfrewshire
-	4	3	-	1	-	7	1	-	1	Renfrewshire East
-	3	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	Shetland
-	3	-	-	4	-	22	-	7	1	Stirling
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Outside Scotland

B1.14 Reports of heroin use^{1,2} : 1999/00 - 2003/04

percentage of individuals reporting use of heroin ; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
	percentage					Individuals reporting illicit drug use ³ (=100%)				
Scotland	71	78	77	76	71	9 208	9 475	10 563	10 495	10 994
<i>by NHS board</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	81	84	82	80	79	1 106	1 225	1 126	1 109	1 083
Ayrshire & Arran	76	84	76	72	67	1 049	1 138	1 870	1 635	1 240
Borders	42	48	43	47	41	69	97	110	78	106
Dumfries & Galloway	96	98	91	91	81	189	200	246	248	188
Fife	69	73	70	75	72	389	566	571	764	897
Forth Valley	82	88	76	78	72	234	216	259	267	331
Grampian	81	87	88	86	85	670	594	631	900	1 062
Greater Glasgow	84	86	84	83	70	2 802	2 919	2 898	2 815	2 724
Highland	59	70	67	70	62	107	112	163	178	249
Lanarkshire	77	84	83	75	69	484	470	512	376	384
Lothian	46	59	70	66	67	1 657	1 628	1 873	1 796	2 236
Orkney	-	-	17	z	-	-	-	6	z	14
Shetland	23	47	84	84	81	13	15	32	19	27
Tayside	26	32	51	53	67	478	349	321	364	502
Outside Scotland	57	100	50	-	100	7	3	2	-	1
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	87	90	88	87	87	414	334	303	534	685
Aberdeenshire	79	87	90	87	81	192	196	270	317	316
Angus	35	26	60	65	69	60	47	42	40	94
Argyll & Bute	87	82	88	63	71	46	56	110	130	135
Ayrshire East	77	83	78	77	71	354	430	586	527	377
Ayrshire North	71	83	76	71	66	518	484	901	815	651
Ayrshire South	85	86	72	68	66	190	242	408	309	224
Borders	42	48	43	47	41	69	97	110	78	106
Clackmannanshire	75	86	72	55	73	44	44	50	38	74
Dumfries & Galloway	96	98	91	91	81	189	200	246	248	188
Dunbartonshire East	94	94	82	81	79	112	108	93	72	84
Dunbartonshire West	78	81	82	81	74	276	271	240	280	283
Dundee City	16	26	41	42	64	313	231	176	210	307
Edinburgh City	43	54	68	63	65	1 168	1 138	1 297	1 110	1 441
Falkirk	83	89	83	84	77	111	92	119	144	151
Fife	69	73	70	75	72	389	566	571	764	897
Glasgow City	83	86	84	83	70	2 494	2 595	2 591	2 559	2 465
Highland	59	70	67	70	62	107	112	163	178	249
Inverclyde	94	88	87	86	82	368	432	373	347	372
Lanarkshire North	69	81	84	74	70	318	303	351	205	217
Lanarkshire South	90	88	82	77	65	275	302	272	261	246
Lothian East	55	77	79	79	77	136	162	184	221	199
Lothian West	49	62	65	63	61	231	200	206	286	400
Midlothian	58	73	83	76	78	133	135	200	198	212
Moray	46	74	79	74	86	65	65	62	54	64
Orkney	-	-	17	z	-	-	-	6	z	14
Perth & Kinross	51	55	65	68	71	105	71	104	114	102
Renfrewshire	73	82	77	82	82	452	463	424	376	323
Renfrewshire East	73	83	76	66	73	71	109	87	86	78
Shetland	23	47	84	84	81	13	15	32	19	27
Stirling	86	88	69	78	64	79	81	90	85	108
Outside Scotland	57	100	50	-	100	7	3	2	-	1

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 At least one drug has been reported in the illicit drug profile.

r Revised.

z Not shown where information available is less <5.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.15 Drugs used in combination with heroin when heroin is the main drug of misuse^{1,2,3} : year ending 31 March 2004

number of individuals reporting using each drug of misuse; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	New individual patients/clients	Individuals reporting heroin as main drug	Opiates					Benzodiazepines			
			Morphine	Methadone	Dihydrocodeine	Dipipanone	Buprenorphine	Other Opiates	Diazepam	Temazepam	Other Benzodiazepines
	number		percentage								
Scotland	12 657	7 201	1	9	10	0	0	0	33	5	2
<i>by NHS board</i>											
Argyll & Clyde	1 211	809	-	2	3	-	0	0	30	16	1
Ayrshire & Arran	1 300	785	-	3	7	-	-	-	18	2	1
Borders	115	32	3	16	28	-	-	-	53	-	3
Dumfries & Galloway	203	149	-	9	3	-	-	1	15	3	1
Fife	992	608	1	7	10	0	0	0	32	2	6
Forth Valley	389	229	-	3	10	-	-	1	39	4	2
Grampian	1 146	877	0	6	11	-	0	1	24	3	5
Greater Glasgow	3 455	1 758	0	5	3	-	-	0	37	3	2
Highland	319	149	1	3	21	1	-	2	32	5	3
Lanarkshire	416	248	-	6	7	-	-	-	25	1	2
Lothian	2 596	1 300	1	21	22	0	0	0	43	3	2
Orkney	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	27	17	-	18	18	-	-	-	53	-	12
Tayside	536	279	12	35	30	0	-	1	44	9	0
Outside Scotland	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>by council area</i>											
Aberdeen City	732	577	0	8	10	-	-	1	27	3	1
Aberdeenshire	350	248	-	5	15	-	0	0	16	3	14
Angus	101	57	2	46	23	-	-	-	39	2	2
Argyll & Bute	159	87	-	1	5	-	-	-	39	5	-
Ayrshire East	393	247	-	5	6	-	-	-	22	4	1
Ayrshire North	676	407	-	1	8	-	-	-	17	2	0
Ayrshire South	243	142	-	2	5	-	-	-	13	-	1
Borders	115	32	3	16	28	-	-	-	53	-	3
Clackmannanshire	90	51	-	6	20	-	-	2	37	-	2
Dumfries & Galloway	203	149	-	9	3	-	-	1	15	3	1
Dunbartonshire East	99	61	-	2	2	-	-	2	25	-	-
Dunbartonshire West	329	192	-	7	3	-	1	-	41	8	2
Dundee City	330	159	21	35	40	-	-	1	50	11	-
Edinburgh City	1 729	814	0	22	21	0	0	-	43	3	1
Falkirk	179	113	-	2	5	-	-	-	39	6	-
Fife	992	608	1	7	10	0	0	0	32	2	6
Glasgow City	3 139	1 587	0	4	3	-	-	0	37	3	2
Highland	319	149	1	3	21	1	-	2	32	5	3
Inverclyde	410	289	-	2	1	-	-	1	18	34	0
Lanarkshire North	242	140	-	7	6	-	-	-	19	1	1
Lanarkshire South	279	155	-	6	7	-	-	-	33	3	3
Lothian East	212	126	-	33	24	-	-	-	39	2	1
Lothian West	434	222	0	9	18	-	0	0	42	5	3
Midlothian	240	149	2	23	25	-	1	-	46	3	3
Moray	68	55	-	-	13	-	-	-	31	9	2
Orkney	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	106	64	-	28	9	2	-	-	33	13	-
Renfrewshire	355	258	-	0	4	-	-	0	34	3	0
Renfrewshire East	88	55	-	2	5	-	-	2	36	9	2
Shetland	27	17	-	18	18	-	-	-	53	-	12
Stirling	123	67	-	1	9	-	-	1	43	3	4
Outside Scotland	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 An illicit drug is any drug that has not been prescribed for the user. This includes illegal drugs, volatile substances, inappropriate use of over the counter medicines and alcohol.

4 Individuals may report more than one 'other' drug.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

Drugs used in combination with heroin when heroin is the main drug of misuse^{1,2,3} : year ending 31 March 2004

B1.15

continued

Other drug types

Other Sedatives	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Crack Cocaine	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens	Cannabis	Solvents	Alcohol	Other Drugs ⁴	
1	2	7	4	1	0	25	0	5	0	Scotland
<i>by NHS board</i>										
-	1	3	5	1	-	19	-	5	0	Argyll & Clyde
0	2	2	2	1	0	9	-	4	0	Ayrshire & Arran
-	13	9	9	3	-	41	-	19	-	Borders
1	3	7	3	-	-	13	-	5	-	Dumfries & Galloway
2	2	3	1	1	0	32	-	4	0	Fife
-	2	4	1	0	-	15	0	4	1	Forth Valley
2	2	7	16	1	-	38	-	2	0	Grampian
-	1	15	2	1	0	16	0	7	0	Greater Glasgow
2	3	1	1	2	-	32	-	1	-	Highland
-	-	13	2	1	-	21	-	8	-	Lanarkshire
0	2	3	6	1	0	35	0	4	1	Lothian
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Orkney
-	35	29	-	12	-	71	-	6	-	Shetland
0	4	3	0	2	-	33	-	5	1	Tayside
-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	Outside Scotland
<i>by council area</i>										
2	2	7	20	1	-	36	-	2	0	Aberdeen City
-	2	6	10	2	-	41	-	0	-	Aberdeenshire
-	14	5	-	2	-	47	-	12	-	Angus
-	5	6	-	3	-	34	-	10	-	Argyll & Bute
1	2	1	3	1	0	9	-	5	0	Ayrshire East
0	2	1	1	1	0	9	-	3	0	Ayrshire North
-	1	4	1	1	-	13	-	6	-	Ayrshire South
-	13	9	9	3	-	41	-	19	-	Borders
-	-	6	-	-	-	14	-	2	2	Clackmannanshire
1	3	7	3	-	-	13	-	5	-	Dumfries & Galloway
-	2	10	3	-	-	25	-	7	-	Dunbartonshire East
-	1	2	2	1	-	33	-	10	2	Dunbartonshire West
-	1	3	1	2	-	34	-	4	1	Dundee City
0	1	3	7	1	0	31	0	4	1	Edinburgh City
-	4	5	2	1	-	14	1	5	1	Falkirk
2	2	3	1	1	0	32	-	4	0	Fife
-	1	16	2	1	0	16	0	6	0	Glasgow City
2	3	1	1	2	-	32	-	1	-	Highland
-	0	2	9	1	-	14	-	2	0	Inverclyde
-	-	9	1	1	-	15	-	9	-	Lanarkshire North
-	-	18	1	1	-	24	-	10	-	Lanarkshire South
1	4	3	2	6	-	51	-	3	1	Lothian East
0	2	3	3	0	-	38	-	4	0	Lothian West
-	3	1	6	1	-	40	-	3	1	Midlothian
2	4	9	7	5	-	56	-	4	-	Moray
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Orkney
2	2	2	-	2	-	19	-	2	2	Perth & Kinross
-	0	4	4	-	-	12	-	3	-	Renfrewshire
-	-	4	-	-	-	15	-	5	-	Renfrewshire East
-	35	29	-	12	-	71	-	6	-	Shetland
-	1	-	-	-	-	18	-	3	-	Stirling
-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	Outside Scotland

B1.16 All prescribed drugs^{1,2,3} : year ending 31 March 2004

number of individuals reporting each drug ; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	New individual patients/clients	Individuals reporting prescribed drug use ⁴	Metha- done	Dihydro- codeine	Other Opiates	Diazepam	Temaz- epam	Nitraz- epam	Other Benzo- diazepines	Zopiclone	Other Sedatives	Other Drugs
number												
Scotland	12 657	5 521	3 795	693	114	1 740	124	210	73	117	58	887
by NHS board												
Argyll & Clyde	1 211	447	323	35	10	105	7	13	2	6	3	76
Ayrshire & Arran	1 300	119	58	10	3	30	1	3	29	2	-	21
Borders	115	27	8	8	2	10	2	-	-	-	-	13
Dumfries & Galloway	203	51	22	7	2	15	1	6	-	5	1	11
Fife	992	408	248	58	15	156	11	21	5	13	2	86
Forth Valley	389	89	41	11	8	34	2	1	-	2	3	19
Grampian	1 146	436	236	83	11	134	12	49	2	52	6	92
Greater Glasgow	3 455	2 092	1 815	76	31	383	24	83	24	14	19	255
Highland	319	119	58	15	2	50	2	-	1	5	7	33
Lanarkshire	416	144	107	16	1	27	3	5	2	1	1	18
Lothian	2 596	1 357	774	330	21	669	53	24	6	14	11	203
Orkney	14	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Shetland	27	10	2	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	6
Tayside	536	249	130	44	8	124	5	4	2	2	4	55
Outside Scotland	3	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
by council area												
Aberdeen City	732	302	182	34	8	110	9	1	1	41	4	67
Aberdeenshire	350	128	54	48	2	21	3	48	1	11	2	22
Angus	101	56	31	2	1	37	-	-	-	1	1	11
Argyll & Bute	159	63	36	10	2	25	1	2	1	1	1	13
Ayrshire East	393	33	21	1	1	11	-	1	5	-	-	7
Ayrshire North	676	41	16	6	2	16	1	2	7	1	-	9
Ayrshire South	243	46	22	3	-	4	-	-	17	1	-	5
Borders	115	27	8	8	2	10	2	-	-	-	-	13
Clackmannanshire	90	27	13	1	2	11	-	-	-	1	2	4
Dumfries & Galloway	203	51	22	7	2	15	1	6	-	5	1	11
Dunbartonshire East	99	57	43	6	-	13	1	1	-	1	1	7
Dunbartonshire West	329	164	112	9	6	53	5	6	-	2	3	39
Dundee City	330	144	75	28	5	68	3	2	1	-	3	39
Edinburgh City	1 729	979	579	247	13	487	37	8	5	10	7	124
Falkirk	179	33	16	8	2	11	2	-	-	1	-	6
Fife	992	408	248	58	15	156	11	21	5	13	2	86
Glasgow City	3 139	1 910	1 668	63	29	347	21	78	23	13	17	235
Highland	319	119	58	15	2	50	2	-	1	5	7	33
Inverclyde	410	176	146	15	2	19	1	5	-	3	-	22
Lanarkshire North	242	99	78	6	1	18	1	4	2	1	1	14
Lanarkshire South	279	106	78	13	1	20	3	3	1	-	-	11
Lothian East	212	99	47	23	1	49	1	1	-	3	1	17
Lothian West	434	169	76	37	3	80	12	8	1	1	2	48
Midlothian	240	124	85	23	4	60	3	7	-	-	1	16
Moray	68	8	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Orkney	14	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Perth & Kinross	106	50	25	14	2	19	2	2	1	1	-	5
Renfrewshire	355	95	69	5	1	22	1	2	1	1	-	11
Renfrewshire East	88	23	22	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Shetland	27	10	2	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	6
Stirling	123	31	13	2	4	12	-	1	-	-	1	10
Outside Scotland	3	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 The total drugs reported is greater than the number of new individual patients/clients because individuals may have reported use of more than one drug.

3 A prescribed drug is defined as 'any drug which is prescribed for the treatment of drug misuse or dependence'.

4 At least one drug has been reported in the prescribed drug profile.

z Not shown where information available is less <5.
See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.17 Main prescribed drug^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

number of individuals reporting each drug as main prescribed drug ; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	New individual patients/clients number	Individuals reporting prescribed drug use ³	Metha- done	Dihydro- codeine	Other Opiates	Diazepam	Temaz- epam	Nitraz- epam	Other Benzo- diazepines	Zopiclone	Other Sedatives	Other Drugs
Scotland	12 657	5 521	3 751	614	65	542	29	29	46	23	12	410
by NHS board												
Argyll & Clyde	1 211	447	320	33	6	43	2	2	-	2	2	37
Ayrshire & Arran	1 300	119	58	10	1	9	-	1	28	-	-	12
Borders	115	27	8	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6
Dumfries & Galloway	203	51	21	6	2	7	1	2	-	2	-	10
Fife	992	408	240	45	8	60	2	5	2	1	-	45
Forth Valley	389	89	41	11	5	16	-	1	-	-	-	15
Grampian	1 146	436	232	75	9	48	3	5	-	9	1	54
Greater Glasgow	3 455	2 092	1 802	55	16	86	4	11	12	2	4	100
Highland	319	119	57	13	1	24	1	-	1	1	2	19
Lanarkshire	416	144	103	14	-	15	1	-	1	-	1	9
Lothian	2 596	1 357	765	304	10	174	15	2	2	6	1	78
Orkney	14	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Shetland	27	10	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Tayside	536	249	129	40	6	50	-	-	-	-	1	23
Outside Scotland	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
by council area												
Aberdeen City	732	302	178	29	6	43	1	-	-	8	1	36
Aberdeenshire	350	128	54	45	2	3	2	5	-	1	-	16
Angus	101	56	30	2	1	20	-	-	-	-	1	2
Argyll & Bute	159	63	36	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	8
Ayrshire East	393	33	21	1	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	4
Ayrshire North	676	41	16	6	1	5	-	1	6	-	-	6
Ayrshire South	243	46	22	3	-	2	-	-	17	-	-	2
Borders	115	27	8	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6
Clackmannanshire	90	27	13	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	4
Dumfries & Galloway	203	51	21	6	2	7	1	2	-	2	-	10
Dunbartonshire East	99	57	43	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Dunbartonshire West	329	164	111	7	3	22	2	2	-	1	1	15
Dundee City	330	144	75	25	3	23	-	-	-	-	-	18
Edinburgh City	1 729	979	573	227	6	116	8	-	1	4	1	43
Falkirk	179	33	16	8	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Fife	992	408	240	45	8	60	2	5	2	1	-	45
Glasgow City	3 139	1 910	1 655	45	15	73	4	10	11	2	4	91
Highland	319	119	57	13	1	24	1	-	1	1	2	19
Inverclyde	410	176	144	15	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	8
Lanarkshire North	242	99	75	6	-	7	1	-	1	-	1	8
Lanarkshire South	279	106	77	9	1	13	-	-	1	-	-	5
Lothian East	212	99	46	23	-	22	1	-	-	1	-	6
Lothian West	434	169	75	34	2	28	5	2	1	1	-	21
Midlothian	240	124	84	20	2	9	1	-	-	-	-	8
Moray	68	8	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Orkney	14	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Perth & Kinross	106	50	25	13	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	3
Renfrewshire	355	95	69	5	1	11	-	-	-	1	-	8
Renfrewshire East	88	23	22	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	27	10	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Stirling	123	31	13	2	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	8
Outside Scotland	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 A prescribed drug is defined as 'any drug which is prescribed for the treatment of drug misuse or dependence'.

3 At least one drug has been reported in the prescribed drug profile.

z Not shown where information available is less <5.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.18 Age when first started using illicit drugs^{1,2,3} : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years and over	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage							number	
Scotland	40	42	10	5	2	1	1	10 373	2 284
<i>by NHS board</i>									
Argyll & Clyde	37	45	9	5	2	2	1	1 096	115
Ayrshire & Arran	37	41	12	5	3	0	1	207	1 093
Borders	45	38	11	3	2	-	-	89	26
Dumfries & Galloway	44	45	4	3	3	-	1	184	19
Fife	45	41	8	4	1	0	1	936	56
Forth Valley	57	31	7	4	0	1	-	227	162
Grampian	46	43	7	2	1	0	0	1 091	55
Greater Glasgow	37	41	11	6	3	1	1	3 230	225
Highland	35	48	11	4	1	1	0	251	68
Lanarkshire	36	41	12	5	4	1	1	369	47
Lothian	39	41	11	6	2	1	1	2 219	377
Orkney	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	10	4
Shetland	56	41	-	4	-	-	-	27	-
Tayside	39	46	10	4	1	1	-	490	46
Outside Scotland	67	33	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
<i>by council area</i>									
Aberdeen City	45	44	7	2	1	0	0	716	16
Aberdeenshire	51	39	8	2	1	-	0	316	34
Angus	38	47	12	3	-	-	-	90	11
Argyll & Bute	45	37	10	5	2	1	-	128	31
Ayrshire East	29	51	14	3	2	-	2	59	334
Ayrshire North	34	37	14	8	5	1	2	103	573
Ayrshire South	54	40	4	-	2	-	-	48	195
Borders	45	38	11	3	2	-	-	89	26
Clackmannanshire	63	18	14	6	-	-	-	51	39
Dumfries & Galloway	44	45	4	3	3	-	1	184	19
Dunbartonshire East	28	47	14	5	6	-	1	86	13
Dunbartonshire West	48	35	10	6	1	0	0	308	21
Dundee City	38	46	9	5	1	1	0	303	27
Edinburgh City	33	43	12	7	2	1	1	1 473	256
Falkirk	51	39	3	3	1	2	-	90	89
Fife	45	41	8	4	1	0	1	936	56
Glasgow City	38	41	11	6	3	1	1	2 964	175
Highland	35	48	11	4	1	1	0	251	68
Inverclyde	30	48	10	5	3	2	1	402	8
Lanarkshire North	37	43	9	6	2	1	1	210	32
Lanarkshire South	34	38	17	6	4	0	-	245	34
Lothian East	39	48	6	5	2	-	1	175	37
Lothian West	54	33	7	3	3	1	0	368	66
Midlothian	50	36	10	3	1	0	0	219	21
Moray	49	44	3	2	-	2	-	63	5
Orkney	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	10	4
Perth & Kinross	45	44	9	1	-	1	-	98	8
Renfrewshire	35	49	8	4	2	1	1	309	46
Renfrewshire East	30	53	8	5	2	2	-	60	28
Shetland	56	41	-	4	-	-	-	27	-
Stirling	61	30	6	2	-	1	-	89	34
Outside Scotland	67	33	-	-	-	-	-	3	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 Includes illicit drugs, volatile substances, inappropriate use of over the counter medicines. Excludes alcohol and tobacco.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.19 Age at onset of problem drug use^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years and over	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage							number	
Scotland	8	41	27	14	6	3	2	10 652	2 005
<i>by NHS board</i>									
Argyll & Clyde	6	43	27	12	6	3	2	1 089	122
Ayrshire & Arran	8	37	25	16	10	3	2	617	683
Borders	24	27	19	19	7	5	-	86	29
Dumfries & Galloway	8	52	21	13	5	1	1	184	19
Fife	11	41	24	12	7	4	1	928	64
Forth Valley	15	39	23	16	4	2	1	222	167
Grampian	4	47	30	11	5	1	1	1 079	67
Greater Glasgow	7	38	30	14	6	3	2	3 196	259
Highland	7	31	35	16	7	2	1	242	77
Lanarkshire	10	37	26	16	7	3	2	355	61
Lothian	9	42	24	14	6	3	2	2 180	416
Orkney	13	25	25	13	13	13	-	8	6
Shetland	-	48	33	11	-	7	-	27	-
Tayside	5	45	29	12	5	2	2	491	45
Outside Scotland	33	33	33	-	-	-	-	3	-
<i>by council area</i>									
Aberdeen City	4	50	28	11	5	2	1	709	23
Aberdeenshire	6	42	33	11	6	1	1	311	39
Angus	9	44	30	12	5	-	-	91	10
Argyll & Bute	8	45	23	13	5	5	1	129	30
Ayrshire East	9	35	25	19	9	2	1	151	242
Ayrshire North	8	38	27	15	8	2	2	364	312
Ayrshire South	6	39	16	16	14	7	3	107	136
Borders	24	27	19	19	7	5	-	86	29
Clackmannanshire	12	42	20	20	4	2	-	50	40
Dumfries & Galloway	8	52	21	13	5	1	1	184	19
Dunbartonshire East	6	38	30	13	10	2	1	84	15
Dunbartonshire West	9	41	27	12	6	3	2	306	23
Dundee City	4	46	29	12	4	3	3	302	28
Edinburgh City	8	41	25	16	6	3	2	1 441	288
Falkirk	10	48	20	13	5	1	2	91	88
Fife	11	41	24	12	7	4	1	928	64
Glasgow City	7	38	30	14	6	3	2	2 932	207
Highland	7	31	35	16	7	2	1	242	77
Inverclyde	5	48	24	11	7	3	3	400	10
Lanarkshire North	11	38	25	17	5	3	3	200	42
Lanarkshire South	8	34	31	15	8	3	2	240	39
Lothian East	6	50	22	15	6	2	-	172	40
Lothian West	15	39	23	12	5	5	1	362	72
Midlothian	7	48	27	11	4	2	1	221	19
Moray	2	38	37	17	5	-	2	63	5
Orkney	13	25	25	13	13	13	-	8	6
Perth & Kinross	7	44	30	10	5	3	-	99	7
Renfrewshire	5	42	30	12	5	4	3	304	51
Renfrewshire East	3	30	38	16	10	3	-	61	27
Shetland	-	48	33	11	-	7	-	27	-
Stirling	23	26	29	18	1	2	1	84	39
Outside Scotland	33	33	33	-	-	-	-	3	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.20 Age when help first sought^{1,2,3} : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years and over	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage							number	
Scotland	2	23	33	21	12	5	3	10 576	2 081
<i>by NHS board</i>									
Argyll & Clyde	2	25	32	21	10	5	5	1 087	124
Ayrshire & Arran	1	16	30	23	16	9	5	623	677
Borders	14	21	26	19	11	8	1	90	25
Dumfries & Galloway	2	34	32	16	9	4	2	182	21
Fife	5	28	30	19	10	5	3	920	72
Forth Valley	9	24	24	25	10	2	5	220	169
Grampian	1	30	38	19	9	2	2	1 081	65
Greater Glasgow	1	18	33	23	14	7	4	3 150	305
Highland	3	19	28	29	15	3	4	240	79
Lanarkshire	3	24	31	23	11	6	3	348	68
Lothian	3	26	34	19	10	5	3	2 166	430
Orkney	-	29	14	14	29	14	-	7	7
Shetland	-	26	30	26	11	4	4	27	-
Tayside	1	27	37	19	9	5	2	486	50
Outside Scotland	-	33	33	33	-	-	-	3	-
<i>by council area</i>									
Aberdeen City	1	32	37	18	9	2	2	706	26
Aberdeenshire	4	29	38	18	8	2	2	314	36
Angus	1	24	41	22	10	1	1	91	10
Argyll & Bute	2	26	37	16	9	6	3	129	30
Ayrshire East	-	16	30	27	18	6	3	144	249
Ayrshire North	1	17	31	24	14	8	5	377	299
Ayrshire South	2	13	27	17	19	16	7	108	135
Borders	14	21	26	19	11	8	1	90	25
Clackmannanshire	2	26	28	20	16	2	6	50	40
Dumfries & Galloway	2	34	32	16	9	4	2	182	21
Dunbartonshire East	-	19	35	18	20	5	2	83	16
Dunbartonshire West	3	25	30	23	11	6	3	305	24
Dundee City	1	26	37	18	8	6	2	299	31
Edinburgh City	2	25	33	20	11	5	4	1 426	303
Falkirk	6	29	20	28	9	1	8	87	92
Fife	5	28	30	19	10	5	3	920	72
Glasgow City	2	18	33	23	14	7	4	2 890	249
Highland	3	19	28	29	15	3	4	240	79
Inverclyde	1	28	30	22	9	5	6	398	12
Lanarkshire North	4	25	32	24	8	5	2	204	38
Lanarkshire South	0	22	29	26	13	7	4	226	53
Lothian East	-	33	34	19	9	5	1	171	41
Lothian West	8	26	31	15	12	8	1	364	70
Midlothian	0	32	46	14	4	2	1	221	19
Moray	2	15	45	28	9	-	2	65	3
Orkney	-	29	14	14	29	14	-	7	7
Perth & Kinross	1	33	35	15	10	4	1	97	9
Renfrewshire	2	23	34	20	10	5	6	305	50
Renfrewshire East	-	16	36	25	16	7	-	61	27
Shetland	-	26	30	26	11	4	4	27	-
Stirling	16	19	26	24	9	3	2	86	37
Outside Scotland	-	33	33	33	-	-	-	3	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 Includes professional help/advice for their drug misuse problem.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.21 Time^{1,2} from first used illicit drugs³ until onset of problem drug use : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 6 years	7 - 8 years	9 - 10 years	11-14 years	15 years and over	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage								number	
Scotland	15	27	20	13	9	5	6	5	10 190	2 467
<i>by NHS board</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	16	30	20	12	7	5	6	5	1 083	128
Ayrshire & Arran	17	29	16	9	7	8	5	8	207	1 093
Borders	24	32	14	4	5	7	8	7	85	30
Dumfries & Galloway	10	33	24	15	4	3	7	3	183	20
Fife	13	26	22	11	10	6	7	7	927	65
Forth Valley	14	23	19	14	11	7	7	5	221	168
Grampian	9	22	24	17	10	8	6	4	1 077	69
Greater Glasgow	14	28	20	13	9	6	6	4	3 186	269
Highland	14	21	19	14	9	7	9	7	242	77
Lanarkshire	16	35	17	11	5	6	7	3	353	63
Lothian	23	25	18	11	8	4	5	5	2 156	440
Orkney	25	-	-	13	13	13	13	25	8	6
Shetland	4	19	19	19	11	11	15	4	27	-
Tayside	9	30	25	15	7	3	6	4	487	49
Outside Scotland	-	-	67	-	33	-	-	-	3	-
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	11	23	24	16	8	7	5	4	709	23
Aberdeenshire	6	21	23	20	11	8	7	5	310	40
Angus	11	30	24	17	4	4	8	1	90	11
Argyll & Bute	17	31	17	14	2	6	5	7	126	33
Ayrshire East	14	31	20	8	8	8	7	3	59	334
Ayrshire North	24	31	13	9	7	8	4	5	103	573
Ayrshire South	6	21	23	10	6	6	6	21	48	195
Borders	24	32	14	4	5	7	8	7	85	30
Clackmannanshire	8	18	26	16	14	6	6	6	50	40
Dumfries & Galloway	10	33	24	15	4	3	7	3	183	20
Dunbartonshire East	17	36	21	8	4	6	5	4	84	15
Dunbartonshire West	19	25	18	13	8	4	6	8	302	27
Dundee City	9	33	24	15	7	3	5	6	301	29
Edinburgh City	26	28	16	9	7	3	5	5	1 423	306
Falkirk	16	28	13	14	11	7	6	6	90	89
Fife	13	26	22	11	10	6	7	7	927	65
Glasgow City	14	28	20	13	9	6	6	4	2 926	213
Highland	14	21	19	14	9	7	9	7	242	77
Inverclyde	17	35	22	10	7	3	5	3	400	10
Lanarkshire North	13	36	21	11	6	5	7	3	200	42
Lanarkshire South	20	30	15	10	6	7	8	3	237	42
Lothian East	16	20	27	14	9	5	3	6	172	40
Lothian West	23	15	18	16	11	6	7	5	360	74
Midlothian	14	25	25	13	10	5	6	2	217	23
Moray	5	15	21	15	18	15	6	6	62	6
Orkney	25	-	-	13	13	13	13	25	8	6
Perth & Kinross	9	23	28	16	9	3	8	3	97	9
Renfrewshire	11	30	21	12	9	6	6	5	303	52
Renfrewshire East	12	25	15	15	7	10	10	7	60	28
Shetland	4	19	19	19	11	11	15	4	27	-
Stirling	15	21	19	12	10	8	11	4	84	39
Outside Scotland	-	-	67	-	33	-	-	-	3	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 Includes illicit drugs, volatile substances, inappropriate use of over the counter medicines. Excludes alcohol and tobacco.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.22 Time^{1,2} from first used illicit drugs³ until help was first sought⁴ : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 6 years	7 - 8 years	9 - 10 years	11-14 years	15 years and over	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage								number	
Scotland	4	15	16	17	13	10	13	12	10 072	2 585
by NHS board										
Argyll & Clyde	3	15	18	18	12	10	11	12	1 078	133
Ayrshire & Arran	0	16	10	14	13	14	13	20	205	1 095
Borders	7	26	13	13	8	10	9	14	86	29
Dumfries & Galloway	3	14	15	26	13	11	10	9	180	23
Fife	3	16	17	14	13	10	13	13	918	74
Forth Valley	5	14	11	12	11	12	17	16	218	171
Grampian	3	13	17	18	16	11	12	9	1 076	70
Greater Glasgow	3	12	16	16	14	11	15	15	3 139	316
Highland	3	14	12	16	13	13	15	14	240	79
Lanarkshire	3	21	19	17	11	8	11	9	345	71
Lothian	6	18	17	16	13	9	11	10	2 124	472
Orkney	14	-	-	14	-	-	29	43	7	7
Shetland	-	7	11	19	4	11	30	19	27	-
Tayside	2	16	21	18	14	8	12	10	480	56
Outside Scotland	-	-	-	33	-	67	-	-	3	-
by council area										
Aberdeen City	3	14	17	20	14	11	10	10	705	27
Aberdeenshire	3	11	17	16	19	12	14	8	312	38
Angus	1	13	21	20	17	8	13	6	89	12
Argyll & Bute	4	12	23	25	10	4	8	13	124	35
Ayrshire East	-	14	9	14	12	19	21	11	57	336
Ayrshire North	-	21	14	11	17	14	9	15	103	573
Ayrshire South	2	4	2	19	6	8	15	44	48	195
Borders	7	26	13	13	8	10	9	14	86	29
Clackmannanshire	4	4	14	12	16	12	16	22	50	40
Dumfries & Galloway	3	14	15	26	13	11	10	9	180	23
Dunbartonshire East	2	17	25	17	6	6	11	16	83	16
Dunbartonshire West	5	14	17	14	13	9	13	16	300	29
Dundee City	2	17	20	18	14	8	10	11	297	33
Edinburgh City	7	19	18	14	12	8	10	10	1 393	336
Falkirk	6	18	9	11	6	18	15	18	85	94
Fife	3	16	17	14	13	10	13	13	918	74
Glasgow City	2	12	15	16	14	11	15	14	2 884	255
Highland	3	14	12	16	13	13	15	14	240	79
Inverclyde	3	19	20	18	12	9	9	9	398	12
Lanarkshire North	3	21	17	20	15	10	8	6	203	39
Lanarkshire South	4	17	20	12	7	9	17	13	223	56
Lothian East	5	11	14	24	14	12	11	9	170	42
Lothian West	4	18	11	16	13	11	13	14	360	74
Midlothian	4	17	18	21	17	9	10	4	217	23
Moray	-	13	16	6	21	16	16	13	63	5
Orkney	14	-	-	14	-	-	29	43	7	7
Perth & Kinross	1	16	23	18	11	5	15	12	95	11
Renfrewshire	3	13	15	20	14	11	12	12	303	52
Renfrewshire East	-	13	17	13	13	15	15	13	60	28
Shetland	-	7	11	19	4	11	30	19	27	-
Stirling	5	17	12	14	14	7	19	13	86	37
Outside Scotland	-	-	-	33	-	67	-	-	3	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 Includes illicit drugs, volatile substances, inappropriate use of over the counter medicines. Excludes alcohol and tobacco.

4 Includes professional help/advice for their drug misuse problem.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.23 Time^{1,2} from onset of problem drug use until help was first sought³ : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 6 years	7 - 8 years	9 - 10 years	11-14 years	15 years and over	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage								number	
Scotland	26	34	16	9	5	3	3	3	10 359	2 298
by NHS board										
Argyll & Clyde	25	34	19	9	5	3	3	2	1 068	143
Ayrshire & Arran	14	33	16	13	9	4	6	5	597	703
Borders	34	37	10	11	2	4	2	-	83	32
Dumfries & Galloway	21	37	23	7	6	2	2	2	180	23
Fife	32	35	14	8	4	3	2	2	907	85
Forth Valley	25	30	18	10	7	4	2	4	216	173
Grampian	34	37	13	7	4	1	2	1	1 061	85
Greater Glasgow	21	32	17	11	7	4	4	4	3 108	347
Highland	24	36	17	11	6	5	1	2	236	83
Lanarkshire	31	39	13	6	6	2	2	1	339	77
Lothian	30	34	16	8	4	3	2	2	2 109	487
Orkney	57	14	14	-	-	-	14	-	7	7
Shetland	27	23	12	15	8	8	8	-	26	1
Tayside	26	44	10	7	4	3	4	2	473	63
Outside Scotland	-	67	-	-	33	-	-	-	3	-
by council area										
Aberdeen City	30	39	14	8	3	2	2	1	698	34
Aberdeenshire	40	35	12	6	5	1	-	1	304	46
Angus	29	40	9	8	6	4	2	1	89	12
Argyll & Bute	28	31	22	9	3	2	2	2	125	34
Ayrshire East	15	32	19	14	8	4	6	2	144	249
Ayrshire North	11	36	17	12	9	5	4	7	352	324
Ayrshire South	21	27	10	12	11	4	9	5	106	137
Borders	34	37	10	11	2	4	2	-	83	32
Clackmannanshire	20	26	20	10	10	6	2	6	50	40
Dumfries & Galloway	21	37	23	7	6	2	2	2	180	23
Dunbartonshire East	14	49	11	11	1	1	8	4	83	16
Dunbartonshire West	25	33	19	8	4	3	5	3	295	34
Dundee City	25	44	11	8	4	3	3	2	291	39
Edinburgh City	32	31	16	9	4	3	2	2	1 382	347
Falkirk	26	29	14	8	9	6	2	5	85	94
Fife	32	35	14	8	4	3	2	2	907	85
Glasgow City	21	31	17	11	7	5	4	4	2 853	286
Highland	24	36	17	11	6	5	1	2	236	83
Inverclyde	25	33	20	8	6	4	4	1	395	15
Lanarkshire North	28	45	12	8	4	1	1	1	197	45
Lanarkshire South	26	33	17	6	8	3	4	3	223	56
Lothian East	20	43	22	6	2	4	2	1	169	43
Lothian West	24	41	15	9	3	2	3	3	357	77
Midlothian	35	39	12	8	3	1	1	-	217	23
Moray	49	27	6	8	3	-	5	2	63	5
Orkney	57	14	14	-	-	-	14	-	7	7
Perth & Kinross	28	46	10	6	2	2	5	1	94	12
Renfrewshire	23	35	20	10	6	2	2	2	299	56
Renfrewshire East	25	46	10	2	8	7	3	-	61	27
Shetland	27	23	12	15	8	8	8	-	26	1
Stirling	29	32	19	11	4	1	2	2	84	39
Outside Scotland	-	67	-	-	33	-	-	-	3	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 Includes professional help/advice for their drug misuse problem.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.24 Injecting^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Injected in previous month	Injected in past- but not in previous month	Has never injected	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage			number	
Scotland	37	26	37	11 615	1 042
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	37	26	37	1 177	34
Ayrshire & Arran	36	17	47	714	586
Borders	20	20	61	112	3
Dumfries & Galloway	58	21	21	200	3
Fife	48	19	34	969	23
Forth Valley	52	15	33	350	39
Grampian	62	22	16	1 112	34
Greater Glasgow	34	37	30	3 321	134
Highland	32	21	47	280	39
Lanarkshire	34	17	49	399	17
Lothian	27	25	48	2 479	117
Orkney	9	9	82	11	3
Shetland	70	4	26	27	-
Tayside	24	25	51	519	17
Outside Scotland	33	67	-	3	-
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	68	21	10	712	20
Aberdeenshire	53	24	23	338	12
Angus	40	20	40	98	3
Argyll & Bute	32	26	42	144	15
Ayrshire East	36	19	46	180	213
Ayrshire North	39	17	44	426	250
Ayrshire South	30	13	57	115	128
Borders	20	20	61	112	3
Clackmannanshire	49	20	31	74	16
Dumfries & Galloway	58	21	21	200	3
Dunbartonshire East	35	25	40	97	2
Dunbartonshire West	36	29	36	321	8
Dundee City	17	26	57	317	13
Edinburgh City	26	26	47	1 641	88
Falkirk	56	15	29	161	18
Fife	48	19	34	969	23
Glasgow City	34	37	29	3 025	114
Highland	32	21	47	280	39
Inverclyde	44	34	23	404	6
Lanarkshire North	39	19	42	227	15
Lanarkshire South	27	22	51	264	15
Lothian East	23	22	55	201	11
Lothian West	28	20	52	423	11
Midlothian	32	26	42	233	7
Moray	50	12	38	66	2
Orkney	9	9	82	11	3
Perth & Kinross	32	26	42	105	1
Renfrewshire	33	21	47	344	11
Renfrewshire East	20	16	64	88	-
Shetland	70	4	26	27	-
Stirling	47	14	39	118	5
Outside Scotland	33	67	-	3	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.25 Current injecting^{1,2}: 1999/00 - 2003/04

percentage of individuals reporting injecting in the past month ; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
	percentage					Information available (=100%)				
Scotland	40	39	38	41	37	9 822	10 205	10 474	10 628	11 615
<i>by NHS board</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	41	40	35	38	37	1 161	1 276	1 163	1 157	1 177
Ayrshire & Arran	41	43	39	50	36	847	1 153	1 155	1 072	714
Borders	23	37	26	25	20	77	102	111	80	112
Dumfries & Galloway	75	77	70	76	58	191	203	251	256	200
Fife	40	38	36	47	48	411	595	600	780	969
Forth Valley	57	61	46	51	52	254	238	278	288	350
Grampian	60	53	49	54	62	697	622	667	928	1 112
Greater Glasgow	47	45	44	44	34	3 177	3 188	3 222	3 147	3 321
Highland	41	37	41	39	32	114	121	170	185	280
Lanarkshire	47	44	42	46	34	526	500	530	388	399
Lothian	18	17	23	25	27	1 890	1 863	2 020	2 005	2 479
Orkney	-	-	-	z	9	-	-	6	z	11
Shetland	38	46	34	22	70	13	13	29	18	27
Tayside	20	15	22	23	24	515	393	332	388	519
Outside Scotland	67	33	-	-	33	6	3	2	-	3
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	66	57	53	56	68	428	352	325	561	712
Aberdeenshire	55	52	48	53	53	198	202	283	318	338
Angus	25	13	32	23	40	64	54	44	53	98
Argyll & Bute	57	53	38	33	32	46	58	112	134	144
Ayrshire East	46	48	41	52	36	299	437	335	285	180
Ayrshire North	32	36	34	47	39	389	492	557	585	426
Ayrshire South	55	51	48	54	30	167	243	282	211	115
Borders	23	37	26	25	20	77	102	111	80	112
Clackmannanshire	48	50	37	35	49	44	48	54	40	74
Dumfries & Galloway	75	77	70	76	58	191	203	251	256	200
Dunbartonshire East	48	40	47	21	35	130	120	83	82	97
Dunbartonshire West	44	42	39	45	36	300	293	253	295	321
Dundee City	15	12	14	13	17	335	260	186	219	317
Edinburgh City	18	19	23	23	26	1 355	1 316	1 429	1 279	1 641
Falkirk	54	68	53	53	56	125	97	128	156	161
Fife	40	38	36	47	48	411	595	600	780	969
Glasgow City	47	46	44	45	34	2 831	2 842	2 913	2 862	3 025
Highland	41	37	41	39	32	114	121	170	185	280
Inverclyde	62	55	48	48	44	377	452	400	368	404
Lanarkshire North	41	42	45	47	39	356	332	373	207	227
Lanarkshire South	54	44	37	43	27	296	306	282	284	264
Lothian East	19	14	27	24	23	153	177	185	240	201
Lothian West	15	17	19	25	28	247	223	217	309	423
Midlothian	16	14	26	37	32	151	156	205	200	233
Moray	31	38	31	43	50	72	69	64	53	66
Orkney	-	-	-	z	9	-	-	6	z	11
Perth & Kinross	29	27	34	44	32	116	79	103	116	105
Renfrewshire	24	27	21	26	33	470	471	418	395	344
Renfrewshire East	23	29	27	21	20	81	117	89	84	88
Shetland	38	46	34	22	70	13	13	29	18	27
Stirling	68	61	43	54	47	85	94	96	92	118
Outside Scotland	67	33	-	-	33	6	3	2	-	3

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

r Revised.

z Not shown where information available is less <5.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.26 Injecting¹ : 1999/00 - 2003/04

percentage of individuals by injecting status and age group

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
All ages (Total)	10 436	10 577	11 673	11 691	12 657
Information available (=100%)	9 822	10 205	10 474	10 628	11 615
<i>percentage</i>					
Injecting in previous month	40	39	38	41	37
Injected in past - but not in previous month	20	20	21	23	26
Has never injected	40	41	41	36	37
Under 20 (Total)	1 391	1 243	1 275	1 110	1 143
Information available (=100%)	1 296	1 207	1 135	1 004	1 057
<i>percentage</i>					
Injecting in previous month	33	28	25	29	21
Injected in past - but not in previous month	10	11	9	10	7
Has never injected	57	61	66	62	72
20 - 24 years (Total)	3 006	2 892	3 048	3 005	2 809
Information available (=100%)	2 852	2 798	2 726	2 716	2 579
<i>percentage</i>					
Injecting in previous month	43	40	40	45	42
Injected in past - but not in previous month	17	20	18	21	23
Has never injected	40	40	42	34	35
25 - 29 years (Total)	2 892	2 995	3 229	3 170	3 317
Information available (=100%)	2 721	2 881	2 891	2 926	3 015
<i>percentage</i>					
Injecting in previous month	43	41	42	44	40
Injected in past - but not in previous month	20	21	21	24	27
Has never injected	37	38	37	32	32
30 - 34 years (Total)	1 843	1 967	2 229	2 363	2 666
Information available (=100%)	1 727	1 910	2 023	2 143	2 469
<i>percentage</i>					
Injecting in previous month	41	42	40	42	39
Injected in past - but not in previous month	28	25	26	27	30
Has never injected	32	33	34	31	31
35 - 39 years (Total)	819	947	1 215	1 298	1 650
Information available (=100%)	772	898	1 091	1 180	1 515
<i>percentage</i>					
Injecting in previous month	35	40	37	39	36
Injected in past - but not in previous month	27	23	28	28	34
Has never injected	38	36	34	33	31
40 years and over (Total)	485	533	677	745	1 072
Information available (=100%)	454	511	608	659	980
<i>percentage</i>					
Injecting in previous month	25	30	27	31	27
Injected in past - but not in previous month	22	25	26	26	31
Has never injected	54	46	47	42	42

¹ All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

^r Revised.

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.
See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.27 Age when first injected^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

individuals reported to have injected in past month; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Under 15 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years	35 - 39 years	40 years and over	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable	Median age
	percentage							number		
Scotland	3	35	32	18	8	3	1	3 981	306	21
by NHS board										
Argyll & Clyde	2	34	31	19	10	3	2	407	23	21
Ayrshire & Arran	2	36	25	22	13	3	1	199	60	21
Borders	6	38	25	25	6	-	-	16	6	22
Dumfries & Galloway	5	43	26	14	9	3	-	115	1	20
Fife	2	33	33	17	9	4	1	450	13	22
Forth Valley	3	28	29	27	9	3	1	148	33	22
Grampian	3	43	33	15	4	1	1	662	32	20
Greater Glasgow	3	36	32	15	8	3	2	1 062	57	21
Highland	-	30	30	22	13	3	2	87	2	23
Lanarkshire	1	26	40	21	7	4	1	121	14	21
Lothian	3	30	35	20	8	3	0	606	57	22
Orkney	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	-	n/a
Shetland	-	18	41	29	12	-	-	17	2	24
Tayside	3	49	27	16	3	2	-	117	8	19
Outside Scotland	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	1	-	n/a
by council area										
Aberdeen City	3	48	31	13	4	1	1	465	20	19
Aberdeenshire	4	35	37	19	3	1	1	172	7	20
Angus	-	46	35	11	5	3	-	37	2	20
Argyll & Bute	5	40	19	26	9	2	-	43	3	20
Ayrshire East	2	29	22	25	16	5	-	55	9	24
Ayrshire North	1	40	26	20	10	2	1	115	50	21
Ayrshire South	6	33	21	24	12	3	-	33	2	20
Borders	6	38	25	25	6	-	-	16	6	22
Clackmannanshire	7	19	33	30	4	7	-	27	9	22
Dumfries & Galloway	5	43	26	14	9	3	-	115	1	20
Dunbartonshire East	3	21	41	21	10	3	-	29	5	22
Dunbartonshire West	2	31	30	16	15	6	-	110	5	22
Dundee City	2	48	29	17	2	2	-	48	5	20
Edinburgh City	4	32	29	21	10	3	1	397	36	22
Falkirk	1	35	20	28	12	1	1	74	16	21
Fife	2	33	33	17	9	4	1	450	13	22
Glasgow City	3	37	33	15	7	3	2	980	47	21
Highland	-	30	30	22	13	3	2	87	2	23
Inverclyde	2	39	30	18	7	2	3	167	10	20
Lanarkshire North	2	23	44	17	5	6	1	81	8	21
Lanarkshire South	3	31	28	31	6	-	-	64	7	22
Lothian East	3	49	32	14	-	3	-	37	9	19
Lothian West	2	17	50	19	6	7	-	109	9	22
Midlothian	-	27	44	24	4	1	-	71	4	22
Moray	4	25	29	36	7	-	-	28	5	24
Orkney	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	-	n/a
Perth & Kinross	6	55	15	21	3	-	-	33	1	18
Renfrewshire	-	25	39	18	12	4	2	105	7	22
Renfrewshire East	-	27	27	20	27	-	-	15	3	24
Shetland	-	18	41	29	12	-	-	17	2	24
Stirling	2	23	40	23	10	2	-	48	8	22
Outside Scotland	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	1	-	n/a

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

z Not shown where information available is less <5.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.28 Age when first injected¹: 1999/00 - 2003/04

percentage of individuals reported to have injected in past month by age first injected

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
New individual patients/clients	3 900	3 970	3 947	4 386	4 287
Information available (=100%)	3 216	3 396	3 599	4 073	3 981
<i>percentage</i>					
Under 15 years	3	3	3	3	3
15-19 years	39	37	37	37	35
20-24 years	34	33	32	32	32
25-29 years	16	18	18	16	18
30-34 years	5	7	7	8	8
25-39 years	2	2	3	2	3
40 years and over	1	1	1	1	1
Median age	20	21	21	21	21

¹ All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

r Revised.

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.
See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.29 Route of use of heroin^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

percentage of individuals reporting use of heroin by route of use; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Inject only ³	Inject ³ & other route	No injecting	Inform- ation available (=100%)	Inform- ation unavailable
	percentage			number	
Scotland	38	20	42	7 648	165
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	29	19	51	857	-
Ayrshire & Arran	49	10	40	693	142
Borders	23	28	49	43	-
Dumfries & Galloway	61	16	24	152	1
Fife	52	20	29	645	1
Forth Valley	73	12	16	234	3
Grampian	51	26	23	906	1
Greater Glasgow	40	17	43	1 906	7
Highland	31	27	43	154	-
Lanarkshire	36	18	46	262	2
Lothian	21	24	55	1 482	7
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	27	55	18	22	-
Tayside	20	17	63	332	2
Outside Scotland	-	100	-	1	-
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	59	22	20	599	-
Aberdeenshire	38	33	28	255	1
Angus	31	28	41	64	1
Argyll & Bute	33	16	51	96	-
Ayrshire East	48	16	36	197	72
Ayrshire North	44	10	47	381	49
Ayrshire South	67	5	28	126	21
Borders	23	28	49	43	-
Clackmannanshire	70	11	19	53	1
Dumfries & Galloway	61	16	24	152	1
Dunbartonshire East	31	22	47	64	2
Dunbartonshire West	32	24	44	209	-
Dundee City	13	14	74	197	1
Edinburgh City	23	24	54	934	6
Falkirk	69	15	16	114	2
Fife	52	20	29	645	1
Glasgow City	41	17	43	1 728	5
Highland	31	27	43	154	-
Inverclyde	36	18	46	305	-
Lanarkshire North	38	25	37	150	2
Lanarkshire South	32	12	56	161	-
Lothian East	9	24	67	153	1
Lothian West	26	24	51	241	1
Midlothian	16	30	54	166	-
Moray	20	42	38	55	-
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	31	17	53	72	-
Renfrewshire	21	21	58	266	-
Renfrewshire East	23	11	67	57	-
Shetland	27	55	18	22	-
Stirling	80	6	14	69	-
Outside Scotland	-	100	-	1	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 Includes intra-venous, intra-muscular and skin popping.

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.30 Injecting heroin use^{1,2,3} 1999/00 - 2003/04

percentage of individuals reporting use of heroin by injecting; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
	percentage					Information available (=100%)				
Scotland	60	54	52	59	58	6 291	7 281	7 911	7 771	7 648
<i>by NHS board</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	54	51	45	51	49	878	1 012	921	888	857
Ayrshire & Arran	55	52	50	64	60	614	945	1 189	1 012	693
Borders	68	83	51	54	51	28	47	47	37	43
Dumfries & Galloway	79	80	77	86	76	180	194	224	225	152
Fife	60	55	54	66	71	266	412	398	569	645
Forth Valley	75	78	69	74	84	189	189	196	205	234
Grampian	75	63	61	69	77	538	514	550	772	906
Greater Glasgow	63	57	59	59	57	2 328	2 482	2 410	2 320	1 906
Highland	74	56	61	60	57	62	77	109	124	154
Lanarkshire	66	54	53	64	54	370	394	426	283	262
Lothian	40	32	37	43	45	751	953	1 299	1 175	1 482
Orkney	-	-	z	z	-	-	-	z	z	-
Shetland	z	71	37	27	82	z	7	27	15	22
Tayside	56	42	41	46	37	123	108	164	192	332
Outside Scotland	100	33	-	-	100	3	3	1	-	1
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	77	65	66	71	80	358	299	262	460	599
Aberdeenshire	70	61	59	66	72	151	168	242	276	255
Angus	67	42	56	50	59	21	12	25	26	64
Argyll & Bute	65	70	46	56	49	40	44	97	82	96
Ayrshire East	62	58	58	66	64	219	356	384	323	197
Ayrshire North	45	43	41	61	53	263	399	574	513	381
Ayrshire South	65	59	62	72	72	139	206	252	188	126
Borders	68	83	51	54	51	28	47	47	37	43
Clackmannanshire	64	63	61	75	81	33	38	36	20	53
Dumfries & Galloway	79	80	77	86	76	180	194	224	225	152
Dunbartonshire East	59	47	62	33	53	105	101	76	57	64
Dunbartonshire West	62	57	52	60	56	215	219	197	228	209
Dundee City	47	33	29	28	26	49	58	72	88	197
Edinburgh City	45	37	38	43	46	501	615	870	689	934
Falkirk	74	83	71	71	84	90	81	98	119	114
Fife	60	55	54	66	71	266	412	398	569	645
Glasgow City	64	58	59	60	57	2 067	2 208	2 168	2 129	1 728
Highland	74	56	61	60	57	62	77	109	124	154
Inverclyde	68	66	59	61	54	342	378	323	297	305
Lanarkshire North	66	55	57	66	63	217	246	294	151	150
Lanarkshire South	64	51	48	61	44	245	261	222	201	161
Lothian East	33	20	38	35	33	73	123	144	172	153
Lothian West	32	31	33	45	49	108	123	132	179	241
Midlothian	30	23	35	49	46	77	97	165	150	166
Moray	67	56	43	58	62	30	48	49	40	55
Orkney	-	-	z	z	-	-	-	z	z	-
Perth & Kinross	60	55	50	65	47	53	38	68	78	72
Renfrewshire	35	35	30	36	42	314	366	320	305	266
Renfrewshire East	38	39	36	35	33	50	87	66	57	57
Shetland	z	71	37	27	82	z	7	27	15	22
Stirling	80	80	69	79	86	66	71	62	66	69
Outside Scotland	100	33	-	-	100	3	3	1	-	1

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 Includes cases with any mention of injecting reported.

r Revised.

z Not shown where information available is less <5.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.31 Route of use of heroin¹: 1999/00 - 2003/04

percentage of individuals reporting use of heroin by route of use

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
All Ages (Total)	6 536	7 347	8 176	7 968	7 813
Information available (=100%)	6 291	7 281	7 911	7 771	7 648
percentage					
Inject ² only	49	42	35	39	38
Inject ² and other route	11	12	17	20	20
No injecting	40	46	48	41	42
Under 20 (Total)	856	795	776	584	438
Information available (=100%)	804	785	743	563	424
percentage					
Inject ² only	41	30	24	31	33
Inject ² and other route	11	12	18	24	23
No injecting	48	57	58	45	44
20-24 years (Total)	2 073	2 207	2 388	2 269	2 004
Information available (=100%)	1 999	2 190	2 307	2 212	1 967
percentage					
Inject ² only	46	39	32	36	35
Inject ² and other route	14	12	18	22	22
No injecting	40	49	50	42	43
25-29 years (Total)	1 933	2 138	2 412	2 267	2 212
Information available (=100%)	1 857	2 110	2 338	2 224	2 163
percentage					
Inject ² only	50	44	36	41	38
Inject ² and other route	10	11	18	19	21
No injecting	40	45	45	40	41
30-34 years (Total)	1 070	1 317	1 505	1 593	1 675
Information available (=100%)	1 045	1 309	1 456	1 545	1 639
percentage					
Inject ² only	55	48	40	42	43
Inject ² and other route	9	12	16	18	16
No injecting	35	40	44	40	41
35-39 years (Total)	438	613	768	836	931
Information available (=100%)	426	608	746	816	913
percentage					
Inject ² only	54	47	43	42	43
Inject ² and other route	8	10	13	16	18
No injecting	39	43	44	41	39
40 years and over (Total)	166	279	328	420	553
Information available (=100%)	160	279	321	411	542
percentage					
Inject ² only	57	44	38	36	33
Inject ² and other route	6	10	13	15	16
No injecting	37	46	49	49	51

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

2 Includes intra-venous, intra-muscular and skin popping.

^r Revised.

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database

B1.32 Sharing needles/syringes^{1,2}: year ending 31 March 2004

individuals reported to have injected in the past month; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Shared in previous month	Shared in past- but not in previous month	Has never shared	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage			number	
Scotland	34	25	41	3 160	1 127
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	32	23	45	332	98
Ayrshire & Arran	22	25	52	210	49
Borders	72	11	17	18	4
Dumfries & Galloway	19	37	44	90	26
Fife	32	19	49	360	103
Forth Valley	46	24	30	108	73
Grampian	41	23	36	441	253
Greater Glasgow	36	31	33	877	242
Highland	42	22	36	59	30
Lanarkshire	44	18	38	82	53
Lothian	30	18	53	502	161
Orkney	-	-	-	-	1
Shetland	46	8	46	13	6
Tayside	30	29	41	93	32
Outside Scotland	-	100	-	1	-
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	43	25	32	296	189
Aberdeenshire	36	20	43	129	50
Angus	21	36	43	28	11
Argyll & Bute	43	17	40	35	11
Ayrshire East	18	29	54	56	8
Ayrshire North	25	25	51	126	39
Ayrshire South	19	19	63	32	3
Borders	72	11	17	18	4
Clackmannanshire	41	18	41	22	14
Dumfries & Galloway	19	37	44	90	26
Dunbartonshire East	32	21	47	19	15
Dunbartonshire West	26	27	47	107	8
Dundee City	29	24	46	41	12
Edinburgh City	32	18	50	325	108
Falkirk	50	23	27	56	34
Fife	32	19	49	360	103
Glasgow City	36	31	32	811	216
Highland	42	22	36	59	30
Inverclyde	35	26	39	132	45
Lanarkshire North	38	22	40	63	26
Lanarkshire South	38	35	28	40	31
Lothian East	29	8	63	38	8
Lothian West	32	19	49	90	28
Midlothian	17	19	64	58	17
Moray	44	11	44	18	15
Orkney	-	-	-	-	1
Perth & Kinross	42	29	29	24	10
Renfrewshire	33	18	49	76	36
Renfrewshire East	23	15	62	13	5
Shetland	46	8	46	13	6
Stirling	45	29	26	31	25
Outside Scotland	-	100	-	1	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.33 Current sharing of needles/syringes^{1,2}: 1999/00 - 2003/04

individuals reported to have injected in the past month; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1999/00 ^{3,r}	2000/01 ^{3,r}	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04	1999/00 ^{3,r}	2000/01 ^{3,r}	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
	percentage					Information available (=100%)				
Scotland	34	34	36	33	34	2 963	3 136	2 917	3 325	3 160
by NHS board										
Argyll & Clyde	40	34	40	37	32	349	349	300	365	332
Ayrshire & Arran	25	31	25	22	22	209	415	391	448	210
Borders	38	65	55	59	72	16	37	20	17	18
Dumfries & Galloway	38	34	41	29	19	102	112	117	153	90
Fife	29	28	32	28	32	129	194	164	276	360
Forth Valley	35	43	28	45	46	132	131	97	123	108
Grampian	50	48	48	39	41	348	277	220	345	441
Greater Glasgow	28	30	36	32	36	1 159	1 162	1 070	1 070	877
Highland	48	49	37	26	42	40	41	43	46	59
Lanarkshire	42	48	52	55	44	200	180	146	103	82
Lothian	31	32	29	32	30	226	229	327	341	502
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	z	z	40	z	46	z	z	10	z	13
Tayside	25	23	49	46	30	72	39	45	63	93
Outside Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
by council area										
Aberdeen City	48	46	39	45	43	235	165	117	202	296
Aberdeenshire	59	52	57	29	36	94	91	96	132	129
Angus	29	-	38	33	21	7	5	8	6	28
Argyll & Bute	48	55	48	58	43	21	22	31	38	35
Ayrshire East	32	35	26	19	18	82	172	129	126	56
Ayrshire North	19	34	26	21	25	58	144	154	232	126
Ayrshire South	21	22	21	25	19	72	107	119	97	32
Borders	38	65	55	59	72	16	37	20	17	18
Clackmannanshire	53	43	27	36	41	19	23	15	11	22
Dumfries & Galloway	38	34	41	29	19	102	112	117	153	90
Dunbartonshire East	41	32	72	20	32	46	41	29	10	19
Dunbartonshire West	27	27	35	26	26	116	100	75	108	107
Dundee City	20	33	50	33	29	44	21	10	21	41
Edinburgh City	31	31	29	39	32	168	167	241	194	325
Falkirk	21	40	33	44	50	61	60	51	73	56
Fife	29	28	32	28	32	129	194	164	276	360
Glasgow City	28	30	34	32	36	1 039	1 043	986	1 007	811
Highland	48	49	37	26	42	40	41	43	46	59
Inverclyde	50	40	43	36	35	193	176	152	152	132
Lanarkshire North	38	44	49	50	38	125	117	118	58	63
Lanarkshire South	38	42	55	53	38	120	109	56	75	40
Lothian East	15	50	41	17	29	13	16	32	36	38
Lothian West	38	28	24	34	32	29	32	25	67	90
Midlothian	24	38	24	13	17	17	16	33	48	58
Moray	42	41	56	50	44	19	22	9	14	18
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	33	15	52	56	42	21	13	27	36	24
Renfrewshire	20	27	35	39	33	40	66	52	84	76
Renfrewshire East	18	14	37	25	23	17	29	19	12	13
Shetland	z	z	40	z	46	z	z	10	z	13
Stirling	44	47	19	49	45	52	49	31	39	31
Outside Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 Refers to sharing 'injecting equipment' for years 1999/00 and 2000/01 and sharing needles/syringes for 2001/02 to 2003/04.

r Revised.

z Not shown where information available is less <5.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.34 Sharing needles/syringes¹ : 1999/00 - 2003/04

individuals reported to have injected in the past month by sharing status and age group

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1999/00 ^{2,r}	2000/01 ^{2,r}	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
All ages (Total)	3 900	3 970	3 947	4 386	4 287
Information available (=100%)	2 963	3 136	2 917	3 325	3 160
<i>percentage</i>					
Shared in previous month	34	34	36	33	34
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	26	27	24	25	25
Never shared	40	38	41	42	41
Under 20 (Total)	427	342	283	289	223
Information available (=100%)	332	284	203	222	171
<i>percentage</i>					
Shared in previous month	44	40	43	42	46
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	14	20	16	21	16
Never shared	41	39	41	36	37
20 - 24 years (Total)	1 225	1 121	1 079	1 234	1 075
Information available (=100%)	944	863	788	909	798
<i>percentage</i>					
Shared in previous month	38	40	37	35	37
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	22	24	23	21	19
Never shared	40	36	40	44	44
25 - 29 years (Total)	1 162	1 185	1 210	1 290	1 219
Information available (=100%)	863	933	904	987	884
<i>percentage</i>					
Shared in previous month	30	33	34	31	30
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	28	28	22	24	25
Never shared	42	39	44	44	46
30 - 34 years (Total)	700	811	807	902	966
Information available (=100%)	533	649	617	694	694
<i>percentage</i>					
Shared in previous month	27	28	38	32	36
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	35	30	24	31	26
Never shared	38	41	38	37	38
35 - 39 years (Total)	274	360	406	464	540
Information available (=100%)	209	285	293	352	410
<i>percentage</i>					
Shared in previous month	32	31	31	28	32
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	32	35	32	32	30
Never shared	36	34	38	40	37
40 years and over (Total)	112	151	162	207	264
Information available (=100%)	82	122	112	161	203
<i>percentage</i>					
Shared in previous month	22	24	25	30	30
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	38	32	38	27	34
Never shared	40	44	38	43	36

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

2 Refers to sharing 'injecting equipment' for years 1999/00 and 2000/01 and sharing needles/syringes for 2001/02 to 2003/04.

r Revised.

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.35 Sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions^{1,2}: year ending 31 March 2004

individuals reported to have injected in the past month; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Shared in previous month percentage	Shared in past- but not in previous month	Has never shared	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
Scotland	49	22	29	3 176	1 111
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	41	23	36	343	87
Ayrshire & Arran	22	29	48	85	174
Borders	72	22	6	18	4
Dumfries & Galloway	38	32	30	96	20
Fife	55	15	31	383	80
Forth Valley	49	25	27	113	68
Grampian	61	18	21	496	198
Greater Glasgow	47	27	26	882	237
Highland	56	25	20	61	28
Lanarkshire	61	13	26	95	40
Lothian	46	19	34	520	143
Orkney	-	-	-	-	1
Shetland	64	-	36	11	8
Tayside	39	27	34	95	30
Outside Scotland	-	100	-	1	-
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	63	18	19	334	151
Aberdeenshire	57	18	25	141	38
Angus	22	41	37	27	12
Argyll & Bute	44	22	33	36	10
Ayrshire East	25	35	40	20	44
Ayrshire North	16	28	56	43	122
Ayrshire South	29	25	46	24	11
Borders	72	22	6	18	4
Clackmannanshire	38	24	38	21	15
Dumfries & Galloway	38	32	30	96	20
Dunbartonshire East	57	13	30	23	11
Dunbartonshire West	41	23	36	109	6
Dundee City	45	20	34	44	9
Edinburgh City	47	20	33	336	97
Falkirk	44	29	27	55	35
Fife	55	15	31	383	80
Glasgow City	47	28	25	810	217
Highland	56	25	20	61	28
Inverclyde	41	28	32	133	44
Lanarkshire North	51	16	33	69	20
Lanarkshire South	62	21	17	47	24
Lothian East	42	16	42	38	8
Lothian West	44	22	34	94	24
Midlothian	49	16	34	61	14
Moray	61	13	26	23	10
Orkney	-	-	-	-	1
Perth & Kinross	46	25	29	24	10
Renfrewshire	47	14	39	85	27
Renfrewshire East	38	15	46	13	5
Shetland	64	-	36	11	8
Stirling	63	18	18	38	18
Outside Scotland	-	100	-	1	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.36 Current sharing of spoons/water/filters/solutions^{1,2,3} : 2001/02 - 2003/04

individuals reported to have injected in the past month; NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
	percentage			Information available (=100%)		
Scotland	50	48	49	2 718	3 164	3 176
<i>by NHS board</i>						
Argyll & Clyde	44	48	41	296	367	343
Ayrshire & Arran	29	22	22	128	184	85
Borders	62	56	72	21	16	18
Dumfries & Galloway	63	48	38	134	162	96
Fife	63	51	55	168	286	383
Forth Valley	48	54	49	106	125	113
Grampian	58	60	61	234	390	496
Greater Glasgow	48	45	47	1 073	1 071	882
Highland	52	55	56	46	60	61
Lanarkshire	63	66	61	153	106	95
Lothian	46	50	46	339	355	520
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	67	z	64	9	z	11
Tayside	55	53	39	44	66	95
Outside Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>by council area</i>						
Aberdeen City	55	66	63	121	233	334
Aberdeenshire	59	48	57	100	141	141
Angus	38	63	22	8	8	27
Argyll & Bute	57	63	44	30	40	36
Ayrshire East	37	24	25	35	37	20
Ayrshire North	20	14	16	49	97	43
Ayrshire South	30	33	29	50	51	24
Borders	62	56	72	21	16	18
Clackmannanshire	25	67	38	16	12	21
Dumfries & Galloway	63	48	38	134	162	96
Dunbartonshire East	77	27	57	30	11	23
Dunbartonshire West	45	42	41	75	110	109
Dundee City	67	37	45	12	19	44
Edinburgh City	45	53	47	245	201	336
Falkirk	52	50	44	54	70	55
Fife	63	51	55	168	286	383
Glasgow City	47	45	47	992	1 006	810
Highland	52	55	56	46	60	61
Inverclyde	44	49	41	147	150	133
Lanarkshire North	63	63	51	120	56	69
Lanarkshire South	62	58	62	58	79	47
Lothian East	54	50	42	37	38	38
Lothian West	56	53	44	27	70	94
Midlothian	38	32	49	34	50	61
Moray	71	79	61	14	19	23
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	54	59	46	24	39	24
Renfrewshire	48	45	47	54	84	85
Renfrewshire East	37	46	38	19	13	13
Shetland	67	z	64	9	z	11
Stirling	53	58	63	36	43	38
Outside Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	1

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 This question was introduced on the SMR24 form in April 2001.

r Revised.

z Not shown where information available is less <5.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.37 | Sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions^{1,2} : 2001/02 - 2003/04

individuals reported to have injected in the past month by sharing status and age group

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
All ages (Total)	3 947	4 386	4 287
Information available (=100%)	2 718	3 164	3 176
<i>percentage</i>			
Shared in previous month	50	48	49
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	21	23	22
Never shared	29	29	29
Under 20 (Total)	283	289	223
Information available (=100%)	177	201	167
<i>percentage</i>			
Shared in previous month	59	64	65
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	12	12	11
Never shared	29	24	24
20 - 24 years (Total)	1 079	1 234	1 075
Information available (=100%)	756	892	812
<i>percentage</i>			
Shared in previous month	55	54	55
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	19	18	17
Never shared	26	28	28
25 - 29 years (Total)	1 210	1 290	1 219
Information available (=100%)	834	923	909
<i>percentage</i>			
Shared in previous month	48	45	47
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	20	24	22
Never shared	32	31	32
30 - 34 years (Total)	807	902	966
Information available (=100%)	562	648	699
<i>percentage</i>			
Shared in previous month	48	46	47
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	24	29	25
Never shared	28	25	28
35 - 39 years (Total)	406	464	540
Information available (=100%)	283	339	395
<i>percentage</i>			
Shared in previous month	45	40	43
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	27	27	27
Never shared	29	33	29
40 years and over (Total)	162	207	264
Information available (=100%)	106	161	194
<i>percentage</i>			
Shared in previous month	39	45	42
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	34	25	31
Never shared	27	30	27

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

2 This question was introduced on the SMR24 form in April 2001

r Revised.

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.38 Area injected into^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

percentage of individuals reported to have injected in past month by area injected into;

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Arms only	Elsewhere only	Both arms and elsewhere	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage			number	
Scotland	54	18	28	3 717	570
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	55	24	21	391	39
Ayrshire & Arran	69	8	23	84	175
Borders	65	10	25	20	2
Dumfries & Galloway	51	23	26	113	3
Fife	69	8	23	419	44
Forth Valley	58	15	27	152	29
Grampian	50	21	29	636	58
Greater Glasgow	42	29	29	1 006	113
Highland	71	6	23	80	9
Lanarkshire	59	9	32	120	15
Lothian	62	5	32	590	73
Orkney	z	z	z	z	-
Shetland	56	6	39	18	1
Tayside	63	8	29	113	12
Outside Scotland	-	-	100	1	-
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	46	26	29	445	40
Aberdeenshire	63	12	26	163	16
Angus	76	6	18	33	6
Argyll & Bute	72	-	28	43	3
Ayrshire East	90	10	-	20	44
Ayrshire North	74	10	17	42	123
Ayrshire South	46	4	50	24	11
Borders	65	10	25	20	2
Clackmannanshire	59	16	25	32	4
Dumfries & Galloway	51	23	26	113	3
Dunbartonshire East	71	10	19	31	3
Dunbartonshire West	55	14	31	111	4
Dundee City	57	10	33	49	4
Edinburgh City	60	5	35	387	46
Falkirk	55	13	32	69	21
Fife	69	8	23	419	44
Glasgow City	40	31	30	925	102
Highland	71	6	23	80	9
Inverclyde	37	43	19	159	18
Lanarkshire North	62	8	30	76	13
Lanarkshire South	54	20	26	65	6
Lothian East	79	8	13	38	8
Lothian West	61	6	33	108	10
Midlothian	65	5	30	66	9
Moray	29	10	61	31	2
Orkney	z	z	z	z	-
Perth & Kinross	58	6	35	31	3
Renfrewshire	74	13	14	96	16
Renfrewshire East	88	-	13	16	2
Shetland	56	6	39	18	1
Stirling	62	17	21	52	4
Outside Scotland	-	-	100	1	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

z Not shown where information available is less <5.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.39 Employment Status^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Never employed	Unemployed 1 year or longer	Unemployed less than 1 year	Employed ³	Student	Other ⁴	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage					number		
Scotland	15	58	12	10	4	1	11 627	1 030
<i>by NHS board</i>								
Argyll & Clyde	17	59	12	9	2	1	1 165	46
Ayrshire & Arran	5	55	15	14	2	10	776	524
Borders	7	47	11	17	16	3	115	-
Dumfries & Galloway	11	48	15	19	8	-	200	3
Fife	12	56	13	9	8	1	971	21
Forth Valley	19	50	11	7	12	1	296	93
Grampian	6	58	16	16	3	0	1 121	25
Greater Glasgow	20	63	8	6	1	1	3 330	125
Highland	8	52	21	15	5	0	309	10
Lanarkshire	14	51	12	12	9	2	397	19
Lothian	14	57	13	11	4	2	2 445	151
Orkney	9	18	45	27	-	-	11	3
Shetland	7	33	33	22	4	-	27	-
Tayside	12	60	15	8	4	1	522	14
Outside Scotland	33	33	-	33	-	-	3	-
<i>by council area</i>								
Aberdeen City	6	65	13	14	2	0	717	15
Aberdeenshire	9	45	21	18	6	1	340	10
Angus	10	63	17	7	3	-	100	1
Argyll & Bute	12	52	14	18	2	1	147	12
Ayrshire East	8	53	18	13	2	7	184	209
Ayrshire North	3	56	14	12	2	12	477	199
Ayrshire South	8	49	9	24	3	7	121	122
Borders	7	47	11	17	16	3	115	-
Clackmannanshire	26	52	11	7	3	-	61	29
Dumfries & Galloway	11	48	15	19	8	-	200	3
Dunbartonshire East	19	45	14	17	4	-	98	1
Dunbartonshire West	12	62	13	8	4	1	318	11
Dundee City	13	65	13	5	3	1	320	10
Edinburgh City	18	61	10	8	2	2	1 603	126
Falkirk	16	53	14	9	9	-	129	50
Fife	12	56	13	9	8	1	971	21
Glasgow City	21	64	8	6	1	1	3 032	107
Highland	8	52	21	15	5	0	309	10
Inverclyde	20	64	10	6	0	0	400	10
Lanarkshire North	14	54	10	12	7	3	225	17
Lanarkshire South	12	52	14	12	9	1	266	13
Lothian East	7	46	19	26	1	1	207	5
Lothian West	6	50	16	13	13	2	425	9
Midlothian	12	51	21	13	2	0	226	14
Moray	3	47	25	22	3	-	68	-
Orkney	9	18	45	27	-	-	11	3
Perth & Kinross	14	41	20	17	8	1	103	3
Renfrewshire	20	57	10	9	4	1	338	17
Renfrewshire East	27	45	12	15	1	-	86	2
Shetland	7	33	33	22	4	-	27	-
Stirling	19	46	7	4	21	2	108	15
Outside Scotland	33	33	-	33	-	-	3	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 Employed includes training.

4 Other comprises : Housewife/househusband/childcare, retired and invalid/sick.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.40 Employment status¹: 1999/00 - 2003/04

percentage of individuals by employment status

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
New Individual patients/clients	10 436	10 577	11 673	11 691	12 657
Information available (=100%)	9 976	10 263	10 602	10 738	11 627
<i>percentage</i>					
Never employed	15	13	14	14	15
Unemployed (1 year or longer)	52	53	54	58	58
Unemployed (less than a year)	18	18	16	13	12
Employed ²	12	13	11	10	10
Student	2	2	3	3	4
Other ³	2	2	2	2	1

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

2 Employment includes training.

3 Other includes: housewife/husband, retired and invalidity/sick.

^r Revised.

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.41 Living situation^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Lives alone	Lives with parents	Lives with spouse / partner	Lives with spouse / partner & parents	Lives with other persons	Lives with dependent children and : only with dependent children	Parents	Spouse/ partner	Spouse/ partner & parents	Other persons	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage										number	
Scotland	29	25	21	0	6	8	1	9	0	0	11 336	1 321
<i>by NHS board</i>												
Argyll & Clyde	24	28	26	0	5	7	1	8	0	0	1 143	68
Ayrshire & Arran	31	21	15	0	5	11	1	17	-	-	746	554
Borders	31	26	24	-	5	3	-	10	-	1	108	7
Dumfries & Galloway	31	23	22	1	10	4	2	7	-	1	192	11
Fife	27	26	22	1	6	7	1	10	0	0	951	41
Forth Valley	22	34	21	1	9	8	1	4	-	-	315	74
Grampian	24	31	22	0	7	6	1	9	0	0	1 093	53
Greater Glasgow	36	22	19	0	6	8	1	7	0	0	3 187	268
Highland	23	30	24	0	5	5	1	11	1	-	307	12
Lanarkshire	22	36	18	0	6	7	1	10	-	0	389	27
Lothian	28	23	22	0	7	9	1	10	0	0	2 405	191
Orkney	30	50	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	4
Shetland	31	12	42	-	-	4	-	12	-	-	26	1
Tayside	28	20	22	1	6	10	1	12	0	-	510	26
Outside Scotland	-	33	33	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	3	-
<i>by council area</i>												
Aberdeen City	25	29	23	0	9	6	1	7	0	0	690	42
Aberdeenshire	23	37	19	1	6	6	1	8	-	0	342	8
Angus	30	14	28	1	2	13	-	11	-	-	99	2
Argyll & Bute	24	35	21	1	4	6	1	9	-	-	137	22
Ayrshire East	26	26	16	-	5	12	1	15	-	-	191	202
Ayrshire North	32	21	15	0	5	10	0	17	-	-	454	222
Ayrshire South	36	14	16	-	2	13	1	19	-	-	108	135
Borders	31	26	24	-	5	3	-	10	-	1	108	7
Clackmannanshire	33	20	24	-	7	11	1	3	-	-	70	20
Dumfries & Galloway	31	23	22	1	10	4	2	7	-	1	192	11
Dunbartonshire East	17	41	23	1	5	3	1	8	-	-	95	4
Dunbartonshire West	32	24	19	-	6	11	2	6	-	-	317	12
Dundee City	29	16	22	0	8	11	1	13	1	-	311	19
Edinburgh City	31	16	24	0	8	10	0	10	0	0	1 581	148
Falkirk	26	34	19	1	7	8	1	3	-	-	144	35
Fife	27	26	22	1	6	7	1	10	0	0	951	41
Glasgow City	37	21	19	0	5	8	1	7	0	0	2 884	255
Highland	23	30	24	0	5	5	1	11	1	-	307	12
Inverclyde	21	29	31	1	4	4	2	8	-	-	393	17
Lanarkshire North	22	32	18	-	7	9	1	10	-	-	228	14
Lanarkshire South	20	38	20	1	5	5	1	10	-	0	260	19
Lothian East	16	40	23	1	7	7	1	7	-	-	199	13
Lothian West	26	33	17	0	8	5	0	9	-	-	413	21
Midlothian	15	36	17	1	6	8	2	13	1	-	228	12
Moray	14	23	20	-	3	8	2	28	2	-	64	4
Orkney	30	50	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	4
Perth & Kinross	26	42	15	1	3	4	-	10	-	-	101	5
Renfrewshire	24	24	28	-	6	8	1	8	0	-	336	19
Renfrewshire East	16	30	28	1	-	9	2	10	1	1	86	2
Shetland	31	12	42	-	-	4	-	12	-	-	26	1
Stirling	10	44	21	2	12	6	1	5	-	-	103	20
Outside Scotland	-	33	33	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	3	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.42 Living situation¹ : 1999/00 - 2003/04

percentage of individuals by living situation

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
New Individual patients/clients	10 436	10 577	11 673	11 691	12 657
Information available (=100%)	9 324	9 581	10 220	10 485	11 336
<i>percentage</i>					
Lives alone	20	20	24	27	29
Lives with parents	31	30	29	28	25
Lives with spouse / partner	19	19	19	20	21
Lives with spouse / partner & parents	0	1	0	0	0
Lives with other persons	8	8	7	7	6
<i>Lives with dependant children and:</i>					
Lives only with dependant children	8	7	8	8	8
with parents	1	1	1	1	1
with spouse / partner	12	12	11	9	9
with spouse / partner & parents	0	0	0	0	0
with other persons	0	0	0	0	0

1 All figures in this table excludes penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

^r Revised.

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.43 Accommodation^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Owned/ rented	Temporary/ unstable accommodation	Supported accommodation (drug-related)	Residential rehabilitation	Roofless	Local authority care	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage						number	
Scotland	82	12	2	1	2	0	11 757	900
<i>by NHS board</i>								
Argyll & Clyde	83	11	2	1	4	0	1 193	18
Ayrshire & Arran	85	13	1	1	1	0	768	532
Borders	86	8	-	-	6	-	106	9
Dumfries & Galloway	73	21	5	-	2	1	197	6
Fife	88	9	2	0	1	0	977	15
Forth Valley	83	13	1	-	3	-	317	72
Grampian	91	6	2	0	1	-	1 122	24
Greater Glasgow	75	16	3	3	2	-	3 389	66
Highland	83	11	4	0	1	-	306	13
Lanarkshire	85	11	2	1	1	1	399	17
Lothian	82	13	2	0	2	0	2 468	128
Orkney	60	40	-	-	-	-	10	4
Shetland	74	26	-	-	-	-	27	-
Tayside	85	10	4	0	1	1	532	4
Outside Scotland	67	33	-	-	-	-	3	-
<i>by council area</i>								
Aberdeen City	90	5	3	0	2	-	721	11
Aberdeenshire	94	5	1	-	0	-	340	10
Angus	91	7	1	-	-	1	101	-
Argyll & Bute	67	17	5	3	8	1	154	5
Ayrshire East	87	12	1	-	1	-	190	203
Ayrshire North	83	15	1	1	0	0	470	206
Ayrshire South	90	9	-	1	1	-	115	128
Borders	86	8	-	-	6	-	106	9
Clackmannanshire	84	13	-	-	3	-	67	23
Dumfries & Galloway	73	21	5	-	2	1	197	6
Dunbartonshire East	86	13	-	1	-	-	93	6
Dunbartonshire West	83	14	2	1	1	-	322	7
Dundee City	85	10	3	0	1	1	326	4
Edinburgh City	81	14	3	1	2	-	1 624	105
Falkirk	83	13	1	1	2	-	144	35
Fife	88	9	2	0	1	0	977	15
Glasgow City	74	17	4	3	2	-	3 087	52
Highland	83	11	4	0	1	-	306	13
Inverclyde	87	7	1	1	3	-	407	3
Lanarkshire North	85	13	1	-	1	-	229	13
Lanarkshire South	88	7	1	1	0	1	270	9
Lothian East	85	9	4	-	1	-	208	4
Lothian West	86	9	1	0	1	2	422	12
Midlothian	82	16	0	0	0	-	232	8
Moray	86	14	-	-	-	-	65	3
Orkney	60	40	-	-	-	-	10	4
Perth & Kinross	78	12	8	-	1	-	106	-
Renfrewshire	85	10	1	1	4	-	350	5
Renfrewshire East	89	10	-	-	1	-	87	1
Shetland	74	26	-	-	-	-	27	-
Stirling	83	13	1	-	4	-	109	14
Outside Scotland	67	33	-	-	-	-	3	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.44 Legal situation^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	None	At liberty pre-adjudication	At liberty post conviction	At liberty post and pre-adjudication	Other ³	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage					number	
Scotland	63	24	12	1	1	11 041	1 616
<i>by NHS board</i>							
Argyll & Clyde	65	23	12	0	0	1 184	27
Ayrshire & Arran	75	14	11	-	1	236	1 064
Borders	68	24	6	-	1	111	4
Dumfries & Galloway	65	15	20	-	-	197	6
Fife	59	20	20	1	1	965	27
Forth Valley	56	31	12	1	1	358	31
Grampian	62	27	10	1	0	1 018	128
Greater Glasgow	62	25	12	1	1	3 316	139
Highland	59	27	12	0	1	310	9
Lanarkshire	58	19	21	1	1	394	22
Lothian	69	20	9	0	1	2 451	145
Orkney	36	55	9	-	-	11	3
Shetland	59	33	7	-	-	27	-
Tayside	52	33	13	1	1	520	16
Outside Scotland	50	-	50	-	-	2	1
<i>by council area</i>							
Aberdeen City	61	25	12	2	-	626	106
Aberdeenshire	64	27	8	-	1	329	21
Angus	59	15	20	4	1	98	3
Argyll & Bute	62	21	17	-	1	151	8
Ayrshire East	71	16	13	-	-	68	325
Ayrshire North	72	16	9	-	2	116	560
Ayrshire South	85	5	9	-	-	55	188
Borders	68	24	6	-	1	111	4
Clackmannanshire	59	27	12	3	-	78	12
Dumfries & Galloway	65	15	20	-	-	197	6
Dunbartonshire East	81	12	7	-	-	91	8
Dunbartonshire West	58	28	14	1	1	323	6
Dundee City	49	37	13	0	1	319	11
Edinburgh City	70	19	9	0	1	1 622	107
Falkirk	57	28	14	-	1	167	12
Fife	59	20	20	1	1	965	27
Glasgow City	61	26	12	1	0	3 023	116
Highland	59	27	12	0	1	310	9
Inverclyde	64	22	14	-	-	399	11
Lanarkshire North	56	19	22	2	1	231	11
Lanarkshire South	61	20	18	0	1	258	21
Lothian East	74	18	8	-	1	200	12
Lothian West	66	21	10	-	3	416	18
Midlothian	66	28	6	-	-	232	8
Moray	57	36	7	-	-	67	1
Orkney	36	55	9	-	-	11	3
Perth & Kinross	53	39	7	1	-	104	2
Renfrewshire	69	22	9	0	0	348	7
Renfrewshire East	66	22	10	1	1	88	-
Shetland	59	33	7	-	-	27	-
Stirling	54	37	9	-	-	115	8
Outside Scotland	50	-	50	-	-	2	1

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

3 Other includes : childrens hearing service.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.45 Previously been in prison^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2004

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Yes	No	Did not wish to answer	Information available (=100%)	Information unavailable
	percentage			number	
Scotland	45	52	3	11 747	910
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	47	51	2	1 179	32
Ayrshire & Arran	41	59	1	767	533
Borders	30	67	3	110	5
Dumfries & Galloway	51	49	0	201	2
Fife	40	58	3	979	13
Forth Valley	44	50	5	326	63
Grampian	38	58	3	1 118	28
Greater Glasgow	53	44	3	3 387	68
Highland	37	58	5	315	4
Lanarkshire	40	55	5	398	18
Lothian	43	54	3	2 460	136
Orkney	27	73	-	11	3
Shetland	37	63	-	27	-
Tayside	47	52	1	529	7
Outside Scotland	33	67	-	3	-
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	45	52	4	718	14
Aberdeenshire	24	73	3	337	13
Angus	35	61	4	100	1
Argyll & Bute	42	54	4	148	11
Ayrshire East	41	57	2	194	199
Ayrshire North	42	58	-	463	213
Ayrshire South	36	62	3	117	126
Borders	30	67	3	110	5
Clackmannanshire	53	35	12	66	24
Dumfries & Galloway	51	49	0	201	2
Dunbartonshire East	20	79	1	96	3
Dunbartonshire West	42	56	2	324	5
Dundee City	52	48	1	324	6
Edinburgh City	46	50	4	1 620	109
Falkirk	45	51	3	154	25
Fife	40	58	3	979	13
Glasgow City	55	42	3	3 085	54
Highland	37	58	5	315	4
Inverclyde	56	43	0	406	4
Lanarkshire North	39	56	5	231	11
Lanarkshire South	45	51	4	264	15
Lothian East	28	69	2	209	3
Lothian West	42	57	1	418	16
Midlothian	34	65	2	232	8
Moray	39	61	-	67	1
Orkney	27	73	-	11	3
Perth & Kinross	45	55	-	106	-
Renfrewshire	41	55	3	341	14
Renfrewshire East	40	59	1	87	1
Shetland	37	63	-	27	-
Stirling	39	58	4	109	14
Outside Scotland	33	67	-	3	-

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

Data from Western Isles is not presented as less than 5 new clients were reported in 2003/04. It is however included in the Scotland total.

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

See also supplementary information.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

B1.46 Forms Received¹ : 1999/00 - 2003/04

NHS board and council area of residence

■ ALL VALID FORMS

	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
Scotland	13 232	13 311	14 713	14 201	15 366
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	1 385	1 537	1 395	1 362	1 380
Ayrshire & Arran	1 448	1 561	2 240	1 937	1 470
Borders	80	116	134	88	118
Dumfries & Galloway	207	210	282	268	216
Fife	460	646	693	927	1 201
Forth Valley	289	331	335	358	468
Grampian	1 678	1 571	1 618	1 585	1 768
Greater Glasgow	3 864	3 823	4 113	3 857	4 001
Highland	121	127	192	197	372
Lanarkshire	588	559	611	432	438
Lothian	2 489	2 390	2 681	2 716	3 310
Orkney	-	1	7	3	14
Shetland	17	17	35	20	28
Tayside	583	411	366	438	574
Western Isles	15	8	8	13	5
Outside Scotland	8	3	3	-	3
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	1 239	1 147	1 044	1 002	1 192
Aberdeenshire	363	354	502	523	501
Angus	67	54	50	55	109
Argyll & Bute	55	61	132	179	173
Ayrshire East	483	590	676	613	434
Ayrshire North	700	659	1 080	971	758
Ayrshire South	265	312	484	353	278
Borders	80	116	134	88	118
Clackmannanshire	53	58	65	50	103
Dumfries & Galloway	207	210	282	268	216
Dunbartonshire East	166	138	114	92	116
Dunbartonshire West	345	335	306	354	392
Dundee City	380	274	202	258	352
Edinburgh City	1 783	1 710	1 857	1 739	2 170
Eilan Sar	15	8	8	13	5
Falkirk	137	119	150	192	217
Fife	460	646	693	927	1 201
Glasgow City	3 446	3 384	3 718	3 521	3 634
Highland	121	127	192	197	372
Inverclyde	445	551	483	424	483
Lanarkshire North	397	369	419	231	255
Lanarkshire South	327	362	339	318	298
Lothian East	183	208	251	314	254
Lothian West	325	261	273	388	583
Midlothian	198	211	300	275	303
Moray	76	70	72	60	75
Orkney	-	1	7	3	14
Perth & Kinross	136	83	114	125	113
Renfrewshire	564	579	512	438	375
Renfrewshire East	92	140	96	94	93
Shetland	17	17	35	20	28
Stirling	99	154	120	116	148
Outside Scotland	8	3	3	-	3

¹ All forms received, includes penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.

^r Revised.

See also supplementary information

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

Annex A Supplementary information for specific SDMD tables

Tables B1.7a and B1.7b Source of referral

The source of referral provides information on the main source from whom the referral was received and gives an indication of the accessibility to services.

Table B1.8 and B1.9 Presenting issue(s)

Details of the significant issues which have led the person to present to the service for their drug misuse problem.

Table B1.10 Seeking prescription

Since April 2001, the Database collects information on whether individuals are seeking a prescription. This includes those individuals who are attending the service with a view to obtaining a prescription regardless of whether the service can actually prescribe.

Tables B1.11 to B1.15 Illicit drug profile and B1.16 to B1.17 Prescribed drug profile

The Database collects a range of details about the particular drugs which the patients/clients have used in the past month.

The previous data collection forms (SMR22 and SMR23, used prior to April 2001) included one drug profile question which gathered information on all drugs used. This included illicit drugs as well as drugs which had been prescribed for the individual's own use. In order to make a clearer distinction between illicit use and an individual's prescription, form SMR24 was designed to include two drug profile questions i.e. one collecting data on the illicit drug profile in the past month, the other collecting data on the individual's current prescription (see definitions below).

Illicit drug profile

The illicit drug profile collects information on:

- any illegal drug
- over the counter medicines used inappropriately
- volatile substances use inappropriately
- use of a prescribed drug which has been prescribed for someone else's use
- alcohol, when its use is identified as an issue of concern

Table B1.13 collects information on the main illicit drug.

Main drug

The drug which causes the patient/client the most problems at the time of contact. This may not be the drug used most frequently or in the largest quantities.

Prescribed drug profile

The prescribed drug profile collects information on any drug relating to drug misuse which is currently being prescribed, including:

- Drugs prescribed as substitution for opioids
- Drugs prescribed to alleviate the symptoms of withdrawal
- Drugs prescribed for relapse prevention
- Anti-depressants and anti-psychotics which are prescribed for the symptomatic treatment of drug misuse or dependence

Table B1.17 collects information on the main prescribed drug.

Main prescribed drug

The prescription drug relating to the treatment of the main illicit drug. This may not be the drug used most frequently or in the largest quantities.

Since April 2001, alcohol can be recorded as the main illicit drug but only if there are other drugs recorded within the illicit drug profile, or a prescribed drug relating to the individual's previous illicit drug use is recorded within the prescription profile.

Technical note : Migration of historic drug profile data

As a result of changes to the collection of drug profile data, as discussed above, ISD have had to develop data "migration rules" in order to include the historic drug profile information on the new SMR24 Database (introduced April 2001).

Migration rules

- all illicit drugs e.g. heroin, cocaine, ecstasy etc. have been migrated on to the SMR24 database
- all other drugs i.e. those which can be prescribed, have been migrated on to the new database only if it had been recorded that all (or part) of the drug had been taken illicitly. If there was no indication as to whether this was the case then it could not be assumed that the drug had been taken illicitly and therefore could not be included on the new illicit drug profile.

For this reason data presented for the years 1999/00 - 2000/01 for drugs which can be prescribed will be an underestimate of the true figure.

Tables B1.18 to B1.23 Age Profiles

The Database collects information on the age of the individual at different points of their drug use: age when first used an illicit drug, age at onset of problem and age when (professional) help was sought. The time lags between these ages provides an indication of the length of time between first use, onset of problem and seeking help.

Tables B1.24 to B1.38 Routes of Use and Sharing Behaviour

Due to the important health implications, information on injecting and sharing behaviour is collected by the Database. All patients/clients are asked whether they have ever injected and if so, whether they have done so in the past month prior to attending the service. Similar questions are asked regarding sharing needles/syringes and sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions. Prior to April 2001, less specific information was collected on 'sharing injecting equipment'.

Trends in sharing 'injecting equipment' / 'needles/syringes'

It is thought that prior to April 2001, the responses to the sharing 'injecting equipment' question had generally been interpreted wrongly as equivalent to sharing needles/syringes. The trend tables B1.33 and B1.34 present information on sharing injecting equipment for years 1999/00 - 2000/01 and sharing needles/syringes for 2001/02 to 2003/04. Caution is however recommended when comparing data for 2001/02 to 2003/04 with previous years as it is not possible to verify that the interpretation of questions was equivalent in every case.

Table B1.38 Injection sites

This provides information on the risk practices associated with current injectors.

Tables B1.39 to B1.45 Social Information

The personal circumstances of the drug user seeking treatment or advice from services can influence the individual's motivation for seeking help and the extent to which the service can contribute to a change in drug taking behaviour. Information on employment status, current living arrangements and accommodation and the individual's current legal status are each potentially relevant factors and are collected by the Database.

Table B1.46 Forms Received

All other tables present information on new individual patients/clients. It is, however, possible that many of these individuals may have entered more than one service and could therefore be included several times on the Database. This section presents information on all attendances reported by contributing services i.e. all valid forms received.

Annex B The information presented is based on data from the following services who contributed to SDMD between 1999/00 and 2002/03

Argyll and Clyde

C213C Alternatives, West Dunbartonshire Community Drug Services
 C007Z CACTUS, TP Scotland, Paisley
 C012Z Cowal Council on Alcohol and Drugs, Ballochyle House, Dunoon
 C010Z Cowal Methadone Clinic Ballochyle House Dunoon
 C013Z Cowal RSI, Ballochyle House, Dunoon
 C011Z Cowal Substance Misuse Project, Ballochyle House, Dunoon
 C471Z Criminal Justice Team, Dumbarton
 C015Z DTTO Criminal Justice Team, Barrhead
 C002Z East Renfrewshire Substance Misuse Team, Barrhead
 C009Z Harm Reduction and Addiction Service, North Argyll
 C466C Helensburgh Addiction Rehabilitation Team
 C004Z HIV and Drugs Misuse Nurse, CPN Service, Dunoon
 C310C Inverclyde Community Drug Team
 C310H Inverclyde Drug Problem Service, Ravenscraig Hospital, Greenock
 C456C Johnstone Social Work Area Team, Renfrewshire
 C204H Lomond Drug Problem Service, Joint Hospital, Dumbarton
 C468C Oasis, Oban
 C003Z Paisley Social Work Area Team, Renfrewshire Council
 C208V Red Tower, Helensburgh
 C415C Renfrew Substance Abuse Resource (Medical), Paisley
 C426C Renfrewshire Drug Service
 C106S Ronachan House, Tarbet, Argyll
 C438C Social Work Department, Alexandria Area
 C439C Social Work Department, Dumbarton Area
 C440C Social Work Department, Renfrew
 C470C Solas, Oban
 C008Z Special Needs in Pregnancy Service (SNIPS) Oban
 C313H Special Needs In Pregnancy Service, Inverclyde Royal Hospital, Greenock
 C006Z Special Needs Midwife, Royal Alexandra Maternity Unit

Ayrshire and Arran

A256C Ayrshire Council on Alcohol, Kilmarnock
 A001Z Bridge Project (Medical), Ayr
 A253C Bridge Project (Medical), Cumnock
 A008Z Bridge Project (Medical), Kilmarnock
 A242C Bridge Project (Non-Medical), Ayr
 A003Z Bridge Project (Non-Medical), Cumnock
 A251C Bridge Project (Non-Medical), Kilmarnock
 A201H Loudon House Addiction Unit (Medical) Ailsa Hospital
 A111H Crossshouse Hospital (Medical)
 A005Z Dual Diagnosis Service, Bentinck Centre (Non-Medical), Kilmarnock
 A165C Home Detox Team (Medical), Bentinck Centre, Kilmarnock
 A007Z Home Detox Team (Non Medical) Whitletts Clinic, Ayr
 A004Z Loudoun House Clinical Addiction Service, Whitletts Clinic
 A155C Townhead Centre (Medical), Irvine
 A006Z Townhead Centre (Non-Medical), Irvine
 A002Z Vernon Centre (Medical), Saltcoats
 A158C Vernon Centre (Non-Medical), Saltcoats

Borders

B124C Borders Community Addictions Team, Galashiels
 B133C Borders Counselling On Alcohol & Drugs, Galashiels
 B129C Borders South Rehab Team
 B110V Castle Craig Clinic, West Linton
 B135C Penumbra Youth Project, Galashiels
 B001Z The Big River Project, Turning Point, Borders
 B136Z The Reiver Project
 B135C Penumbra Youth Project, Galashiels

Dumfries and Galloway

Y128H Cameron House, Dumfries
 Y140Z Child and Adolescent Substance Misuse Service, Dumfries
 Y003Z Children and Young People Substances Service
 Y103H Crichton Royal Hospital, Dumfries
 Y002Z Turning Point, Annan
 Y001Z Turning Point, Stranraer

Fife

F003Z Forensic Drug Treatment Team, Buckhaven
 F004Z Fife Youth Drug Team
 F005Z Drug Misuse In Pregnancy Midwives
 F006Z First - Fife Intensive Rehabilitation & Substance Misuse Team
 F731C Fife Addiction Service, Buckhaven
 F734C Community Access Team (East Fife), Leven
 F736C Drug And Alcohol Project, Levenmouth
 F823C West Fife Community Drug Team, Dunfermline
 F831C Mental Health Team, NE Fife Substance Misuse Team, Cupar
 F832C Delta Project, Glenrothes, Fife
 F834C Drug Befriending Project, Kirkcaldy
 F844C Clued Up Project

Forth Valley

V002Z Community Alcohol and Drug Service, Bannockburn
 V010Z Connect Services for Young People
 V005Z Fast Track Service, Bannockburn Community Alcohol and Drug Service
 V006Z Forth Dimension, Forth Valley
 V009Z Fraeggaroch Project, Barnardos, Stirling
 V003Z Prison Outreach Team, Community Alcohol and Drug Service, Bannockburn
 V004Z Rough Sleepers Initiative - Outreach, Stirling
 V011Z Sign Post Forth Valley, Stirling

Grampian

N009Z Ante-Natal Clinic Team, Substance Misuse Service, Grampian
 N001Z Banff and Buchan Drugs Action, Ugie Hospital, Peterhead
 N019Z Barnardo's, New Directions, Youth Drug Initiative, Peterhead
 N006Z Central Aberdeenshire Team, Substance Misuse Service, Grampian
 N010Z Community Substance Misuse Service, Banff
 N011Z Criminal Justice Addiction Workers, Banff
 N555Z Criminal Justice Team, Peterhead
 N008Z Criminal Justice Team, Substance Misuse Service, Grampian
 N117S Deeford Centre, Aberdeen
 N012Z Detox Assessment Clinic, Substance Misuse Service, Aberdeen
 N017Z Drug Treatment and Testing Order, Aberdeen
 N132C Drugs Action Counselling Service, Aberdeen
 N198Z Fulton Clinic, Substance Misuse Service, Royal Cornhill Hospital, Aberdeen
 N565C Grampian Addiction Problem Service, Whitehills
 N014Z Moray Council for Addictions, Elgin
 N540C Moray Drug and Alcohol Team, Elgin
 N016Z Moray Social Work Addiction Team, Elgin
 N007Z Moray Team, Substance Misuse Service, Grampian
 N613C Moray Youth Action, Elgin
 N004Z North Aberdeenshire Team, Substance Misuse Service, Grampian
 N110C North Silver Street, Substance Misuse Service, Aberdeen
 N015Z Northern Horizons, Turning Point Scotland, Peterhead
 N005Z South Aberdeenshire Team, Substance Misuse Service, Grampian
 N110Z Substance Misuse Service, Royal Cornhill Hospital, Aberdeen

Greater Glasgow

G019Z Aberlour Outreach Service - Aftercare
 G548C Aberlour Outreach Service, Glasgow
 G010Z Addictions Clinic, Leverndale Hospital
 G543C Clydebank Social Work
 G002Z Community Alcohol Service, Possilpark, Glasgow
 G003Z Community Drug and Alcohol Service, Gartnavel Royal Hospital, Glasgow
 G012Z Co-Morbidity Evaluation and Treatment Team (Comett), Glasgow

Greater Glasgow (continued)

G018Z Drug Court Supervision and Treatment Team, Glasgow
 G405H Drug Project, Southern General Hospital, Glasgow
 G011Z East Dunbartonshire Addiction Team, Kirkintilloch
 G008Z East Renfrewshire Substance Misuse Team, Newton Mearns
 G539C Eshara Project, Glasgow
 G505H Gartnavel Royal Hospital, Glasgow
 G229C Glasgow Drug Problem Service
 G541C Glasgow East Addiction Services
 G139C Glasgow North East Addiction Services
 G227C Glasgow North West Addiction Services
 G542C Glasgow South East Addiction Services
 G556C Glasgow South West Addiction Service
 G528C Glasgow West Addiction Services
 G427C Govan Addiction Services, Glasgow
 G557C Greater Pollock Addiction Service, Glasgow
 G558C Methadone Activities Programme, London Road, Glasgow
 G013Z Methadone Assessment Clinic, Base 75, Glasgow
 G140C Molendinar Drug Services, Royston, Glasgow
 G015Z New Futures Inclusion Project, Ethnic Minority Enterprise Centre, Glasgow
 G552C New Horizons Training and Employment Project, Queenslie, Glasgow
 G510S No. 1 Project, Aberlour Childcare Trust, Glasgow
 G232C North Addiction Service - Possil
 G228C North Addiction Service - Springburn
 G005Z One Stop, Glasgow Drug Crisis Centre, Turning Point
 G423C Overtown Addiction Services/Priesthill Area Team, Glasgow
 G111H Parkhead Hospital, Glasgow
 G601Z Phoenix House - Community Service Glasgow
 G520S Phoenix House, Glasgow
 G151Z PMS Laidlaw House (Personal Medical Services - General Practice)
 G426C Pollok Addiction Services, Glasgow
 G509S Rainbow House, Glasgow
 G549C Realise Community Care Project, Maryhill, Glasgow
 G007Z Reception Services, Social Work Resources, Rutherglen
 G326C Rutherglen Substance Misuse Team, Glasgow
 G309S Scarrel Road, Aberlour Childcare Trust, Glasgow
 G429C Shawbridge Alcohol and Drug Service, Glasgow
 G144C Social Work Department, Homeless Unit, Glasgow
 G014Z Social Work Homeless Addiction Team, Glasgow
 G534C Social Work Office, North West 4, Glasgow
 G327C South Addiction Service, Glasgow
 G016Z South East Alternative
 G009Z The Drug Clinic, Parkhead Hospital, Glasgow
 G609H The Orchards, Glasgow
 G017Z Turnaround Turning Point Scotland, Glasgow
 G108H Women's Reproductive Health Services, Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital
 G006Z Women's Service, Castlemilk Drug Project, Glasgow
 G210H Woodilee Hospital, Lenzie

Highland

H010Z Alness Mothers Against Drugs, Alness
 H304Z Apex Scotland, Inverness Unit
 H261C Caithness Community Mental Health Team
 H219C Community Mental Health Service, Fort William
 H219H Community Substance Misuse Service - Easter Ross, Fort William
 H005Z Community Substance Misuse Service - South East Ross, Muir Of Ord
 H273C Criminal Justice Social Work, Dingwall
 H272C Criminal Justice Social Work, Golspie
 H270C Criminal Justice Social Work, Inverness
 H276C Criminal Justice Social Work, Lochaber
 H271C Criminal Justice Social Work, Wick
 H002Z Drug Misuse Office, Criminal Justice SW, Inverness
 H307Z Highland Mentoring Project, Inverness
 H007Z In-Patient Substance Misuse Service, Ruthven Ward, New Craigs, Inverness
 H001Z Inverness Community Alcohol & Drug Problem Service
 H262C Nairn Social Work Department
 H263C NCH Scotland, Gael Og Substance Misuse Referral Service

Highland (continued)

H221H Osprey House
 H215H Portree Hospital (CPN)
 H004Z Sutherland Community Substance Misuse Service
 H303Z Youth Action Team West Ross/Skye And Lochalsh/East Highland
 H301Z Youth Action Team, Caithness/Sutherland
 H302Z Youth Action Team, Nairn/Badenoch/Lochaber

Lanarkshire

L115C Addiction Support Project, Airdrie
 L232C Bellshill Cross Addiction Centre
 L002Z Community Addiction Team, Coatbridge
 L233C Community Addiction Team, Torrance House, Motherwell
 L402Z Community Drug Team, Hamilton
 L121C Cumbernauld and Lanarkshire Counselling Services
 L007Z Drug Counsellor, New Routes, Hamilton
 L008Z Free for Life, Cumbernauld
 L004Z Glenboig Methadone Project
 L003Z Hamilton and East Kilbride Community Addiction Team, Hamilton
 L010Z Lanarkshire Drug Service, Coatbridge
 L324C Larkhall Social Work Area Team
 L006Z Monklands Council on Addictions, Airdrie
 L005Z Motherwell Area Team, North Lanarkshire Social Work Department
 L330C Rushes, Bellshill
 L224C Shield Centre, Wishaw
 L325C Social Work Department, Blantyre Area Team
 L001Z Substance Misuse Service, Hamilton Social Work Department
 L333C Substance Misuse Service, Lanark Social Work Department, Hamilton
 L392C Substance Misuse Team, Social Work Resources, East Kilbride
 L400Z Young Persons Drug And Alcohol Service

Lothian

S008Z Aberlour Outreach Project, Edinburgh
 S144C Adult Resource Team Addictions/HIV - Community Care Rehabilitation Team
 S012Z Adult Resource Team, Edinburgh
 S347C Anchor Project, Rankeillor Initiative, Edinburgh
 S342C Bethany Addiction Team, Edinburgh
 S227S Brenda House, Aberlour Childcare Trust, Edinburgh
 S252C Castle Drugs Project, Edinburgh
 S126C CDPS, Craigroyston, Edinburgh
 S339C CDPS, Spittal Street, Edinburgh
 S336C Counselling Team, West Lothian Drug and Alcohol Service, Blackburn
 S321B Craigmillar Medical Centre, Edinburgh
 S015Z Detox & Relapse Prevention Service (CDPS)
 S007Z Drug Team (Social Work), West Lothian
 S147C Drugs Counselling and Related Services, Simpson House, Edinburgh
 S373C DTTO, Edinburgh
 S014Z Edinburgh Stimulants User Service
 S002Z Genesis Project, Rankeillor Initiative
 S259C Greater Liberton Drugs Project
 S258C Harm Reduction Team, Spittal Street, Edinburgh
 S369C Homeless Outreach Project Addiction Team
 S261C Mid and East Lothian Drugs (MELD), Dalkeith
 S005Z NCH Drugs & Young People Initiative, Edinburgh
 S146C Nedac, Muirhouse, Edinburgh
 S006Z North East Locality Clinic, Edinburgh
 S011Z Oxfangs Community Support Project, Edinburgh
 S009Z Roodlands East Lothian Locality Clinic
 S371Z South East LHCC Office, Edinburgh
 S001Z South West Locality Clinic, Edinburgh
 S346C Turning Point, Forrest Road, Edinburgh
 S374Z Turning Point, Integrate Service
 S264C Turning Point, Leith, Edinburgh
 S127S Turning Point, Links Project, Edinburgh
 S249C West Edinburgh Support Team, Wester Hailes, Edinburgh
 S013Z West Lothian Drug Problem Assessment Clinic
 S004Z Young Persons Referral Scheme, West Lothian Drug & Alcohol Service

Orkney

R001Z Alcohol Specialist Nurses and CPNs, Orkney
R002Z Orkney Alcohol Counselling and Advisory Service

Shetland

Z105C Shetland Community Drugs Team, Lerwick
Z001Z Shetland Drugs Project, Lerwick, Shetland
Z106C Shetland Social Work Department

Tayside

T006Z Aberlour Outreach, Dundee
T340Z Angus Council Social Work, Alcohol and Drug Team
T005Z Choice Project, Dundee
T001Z Drug and Alcohol Team, Social Work Department, Dundee
T127C Dundee Drugs and Aids Project
T003Z Dundee Harm Reduction Centre
T221C Perth Drugs Project
T128C Tayside Drug Problems Service, Dundee
T300Z Tayside Drug Treatment and Testing Order
T004Z Training For New Futures, Dundee

Western Isles

W118C Lifestyle Centre, Stornoway, Isle Of Lewis
W107H Western Isles Hospital, Stornoway

Annex D - Statistical definitions

Median

The median is the value above and below which half the cases fall, i.e. the 50th percentile, if the cases are sorted in ascending order. If there is an even number of cases, the median is the average of the two middle cases. The median is a measure of central tendency not sensitive to outlying values unlike the mean, which can be affected by a few extremely high or low values.

European Age Standardised Rate

Comparison of numbers of new individuals attending services may be misleading and, as such, a common adjustment made is for the effect of age. An age standardised rate is the incidence in the population that, theoretically, would be observed if the population had the same age structure as a standard population. This technique facilitates the comparison of attendance rates from different populations. In the Scottish Drug Misuse Database tables, the standard population used was the European Standard Population.

Confidence Interval

The 95% confidence interval of a rate shows the range of values within which we are 95% certain that the rate would lie if we had an infinitely sized population, and were basing the directly age-standardised rate upon that. For example, we are 95% confident that the rate lies between 166 and 219 per 100 000 population in the rate below, based on the data available.

Rate = 193 (166, 219)

References

Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (1982) Treatment and Rehabilitation, HMSO.

B2

Prescription statistics

Key Points

Overview of methadone prescription statistics

Methadone Hydrochloride (methadone mixture) is the most commonly used pharmacological treatment for opioid dependence in Scotland. It is used primarily for the treatment of drug addiction.

- In 2003/04, there was an average of 76 prescriptions of methadone mixture per 1 000 population in Scotland. (Table B2.1)
- The cost of dispensing methadone mixture (dispensing fees and ingredients) was £2 309 per 1 000 population. (Table B2.4)
- Across Scotland, pharmacist fees make up nearly 60 per cent of the cost of providing and dispensing methadone (NB. the cost of medical consultations/assessments are not included in these estimates). (Table B2.4)
- Eighty-six per cent of methadone prescriptions were dispensed in instalments in 2003/04 (see background notes for definition of instalments). (Table B2.5)

5 year trends - 1999/00 to 2003/04

- The methadone prescribing rate has risen by nearly 60 percent over the last five years, from 48 prescriptions per 1 000 population in 1999/00 to 76 prescriptions per 1 000 population in 2003/04. Note that more prescriptions do not necessarily mean more people: each individual could be getting more prescriptions. (Table B2.2)

Geographical profile

- Prescription rates vary widely across Scotland, from 155 and 124 prescriptions per 1 000 population for Greater Glasgow and Ayrshire and Arran respectively, to 11 per 1 000 population for the Borders. (Table B2.1)
- Prescription rates have increased in most areas. There is spatial variation in the increase in rate of prescribing too, most significantly in Forth Valley (by 167 per cent from 1999/00 to 2003/04) and Ayrshire and Arran (by 82 per cent from 1999/00 to 2003/04). (Table B2.3)
- Dispensing fees as a percentage of total prescribing cost varies by area: In Forth Valley, 74 per cent of total costs were fees, compared with 52 per cent in Lothian and 21 per cent in Argyll and Clyde. (Table B2.4) Fees for methadone dispensing and supervision are negotiated locally, at health board level.
- Ninety-one per cent of dispensing was by instalment in both Greater Glasgow and Argyll and Clyde. This contrasts with 67 per cent in Lanarkshire. (Table B2.5)
- In 2003/04, the average quantity per dispensing across Scotland was 72 mg. This changes with local policy and practice: in Lothian, the quantity per dispensing was 116 mg compared with 48 mg in Forth Valley. (Table B2.5)

Other prescription statistics

Table B2.1 and Table B2.2 list other drugs that are sometimes used for the treatment of opioid dependence. In 2003/04, diazepam, temazepam and dihydrocodeine were prescribed at, respectively, rates of 154, 82 and 86 per 1 000 population. (Table B2.1)

- The rate of prescribing diazepam has increased steadily over the five year period (133 to 154 per 1 000 people); conversely, temazepam prescribing rates have decreased (101 to 82 prescriptions per 1 000 people). Dihydrocodeine prescription rates remain static. (Table B2.2)

Background information

Prescribing medication is an important element of many drug treatment programmes. Methadone mixture for the treatment of opioid dependence comprises the majority of methadone prescribing. Other formulations of methadone are used in the treatment of severe pain and palliative care. For example, methadone may also be prescribed as linctus to control distressful cough in terminal illness, and as tablets and injections to control severe pain in terminal illness.

Temazepam and Diazepam are prescribed to sedate, induce sleep, and relieve severe anxiety as well as a substitute medication for problem drug users. Dihydrocodeine and Buprenorphine are used for the relief of moderate to severe pain and also for the management of opiate dependence. Some of these drugs are commonly prescribed for non-drug using patients and so is not possible to assess precisely what proportion of these prescriptions is for the treatment of drug dependence.

Defined Daily Doses

Defined Daily Doses (DDD) cited in the following data are considered to be a more accurate index of prescribing volume than the number of items prescribed alone. A DDD is defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as the typical adult daily maintenance dose of a drug ⁽¹⁾.

Although DDDs are considered to be superior to number of items as a unit of comparative analysis, difficulties may arise when they are used in estimating disease prevalence, because they correspond to a drug's principal indication ⁽²⁾.

Defined Daily Doses used in the production of the following data are based on the WHO Definitions:

Methadone mixture 25mg; insofar as methadone mixture is concerned, it is useful to bear in mind that Department of Health Guidelines (1999)³ suggest that while 25-40 mg of methadone mixture is an appropriate initial daily dosage (during assessment), the stabilization dosage offered on a longer term basis should be 60-100 mg/day.

Dihydrocodeine 120mg;

Buprenorphine 1.2mg;

Diazepam 10mg;

Temazepam 20mg.

Instalment dispensings

Single dispensing occurs where the whole of an item is dispensed on one occasion (e.g. multiple doses are dispensed and taken home by patient). Instalment dispensing occurs where a proportion of the prescription item is dispensed on multiple occasions (e.g. a single daily dose is dispensed each day for seven days).

Where items are dispensed in instalments, the number of dispensings exceeds the number of items, but where items are dispensed singly, the number of dispensings will equal the number of items. For many instalment prescriptions the quantity per dispensing is equivalent to the daily dose of methadone requested. However, it should be noted that for a significant proportion of prescription items, there will be a discrepancy between the prescribed daily dose and the amount dispensed by instalment. This is because pharmacies often dispense a double dose of methadone mixture on Saturdays, to cover Sunday's instalment; additional doses will also be added to an instalment to cover public holidays.

Note

Figures for Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards should be viewed with caution, due to the very small numbers involved.

References

- 1 World Health Organisation (WHO) (1991). Guidelines for defined daily doses. WHO Collaborating for Drug Statistics Methodology. Oslo.
- 2 Frischer M, Chapman S (1998). Issues and directions in prescribing analysis. In: Medicines Management. Eds. Panton R, Chapman S. 82-84 BMJ and Ph.Press. London.
- 3 Department of Health (1999). Drug misuse and dependence – guidelines on clinical management. Scottish Office, Department of Health, Welsh Office, and Department of Health and Social Services, (Northern Ireland). London: Stationery Office.

B2.1 | Prescriptions & Defined Daily Doses per 1 000 population : 2003/04

NHS board, drug type

	Methadone Mixture	Methadone Other ¹	Dihydro- codeine	Bupren- orphine	Diazepam	Temazepam
<i>Prescriptions per 1 000 population²</i>						
Scotland	76	0	86	1	154	82
Argyll & Clyde	84	0	69	2	150	79
Ayrshire & Arran	124	0	104	1	143	73
Borders	11	0	89	0	133	110
Dumfries & Galloway	77	0	83	2	172	98
Fife	39	0	70	2	127	67
Forth Valley	24	0	84	1	122	91
Grampian	57	0	76	2	116	70
Greater Glasgow	155	1	95	1	210	89
Highland	18	1	90	1	159	77
Lanarkshire	70	0	66	2	162	76
Lothian	53	0	96	1	130	81
Orkney	0	-	54	2	87	58
Shetland	41	0	46	7	143	42
Tayside	59	1	110	0	178	93
Western Isles	0	0	102	3	174	146

Defined Daily Doses per 1 000 population²

Scotland	2 538	14	2 617	61	3 830	2 054
Argyll & Clyde	2 442	6	1 877	85	2 991	1 925
Ayrshire & Arran	2 605	11	2 766	18	3 657	1 804
Borders	355	13	2 060	8	2 648	2 121
Dumfries & Galloway	1 350	3	2 041	44	3 468	2 148
Fife	1 157	6	2 152	46	3 217	1 669
Forth Valley	875	1	2 428	14	2 465	2 263
Grampian	1 427	22	2 230	42	2 931	1 748
Greater Glasgow	6 323	22	2 725	142	5 150	2 188
Highland	398	21	1 967	31	2 631	1 609
Lanarkshire	1 531	6	1 945	63	3 549	2 018
Lothian	2 608	14	3 841	57	4 822	2 188
Orkney	21	-	1 420	22	1 154	1 498
Shetland	438	1	1 023	245	2 006	792
Tayside	2 004	24	3 484	12	4 502	2 734
Western Isles	8	3	2 573	31	3 193	3 169

¹ These figures include linctus, tablets and injections

² Data is expressed as per 1 000 population, based on GRO mid year estimates.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Source : ISD Scotland - Prescribing Information System (PIS).

B2.2 Prescriptions & Defined Daily Doses per 1 000 population : 1995/96, 1999/00 - 2003/04

drug type

	1995/96	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
<i>Prescriptions per 1 000 population²</i>						
Total	347	368	372	383	394	400
Methadone Mixture	26	48	53	62	71	76
Methadone Other ¹	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dihydrocodeine	69	85	86	86	87	86
Buprenorphine	3	1	1	1	1	1
Diazepam	109	133	138	144	150	154
Temazepam	139	101	94	89	86	82

Defined Daily Doses per 1 000 population²

	8 905	9 560	9 813	10 152	10 718	11 114
Total						
Methadone Mixture	596	1 193	1 415	1 728	2 135	2 538
Methadone Other ¹	26	12	12	11	12	14
Dihydrocodeine	1 759	2 312	2 395	2 472	2 570	2 617
Buprenorphine	40	24	24	23	26	61
Diazepam	2 596	3 353	3 513	3 620	3 795	3 830
Temazepam	3 888	2 666	2 453	2 298	2 180	2 054

1 These figures include linctus, tablets and injections

2 Data is expressed as per 1 000 population, based on GRO mid year estimates.

-(zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Source : ISD Scotland - Prescribing Information System (PIS).

B2.3 Prescriptions for Methadone Mixture : 1999/00 - 2003/04

NHS board of prescription, number and rate per 1000 population¹

	1999/2000		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03		2003/04	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<i>Methadone Mixture</i>										
Scotland	243 481	48	274 450	53	319 361	62	358 389	71	385 757	76
Argyll & Clyde	21 805	51	24 319	57	27 967	66	31 782	76	35 068	84
Ayrshire & Arran	25 415	68	26 576	71	34 381	92	40 655	111	45 694	124
Borders	424	4	521	5	691	6	1 161	11	1 153	11
Dumfries & Galloway	6 567	45	7 238	50	7 880	54	8 027	54	11 396	77
Fife	9 537	27	11 398	33	12 159	35	13 432	38	13 867	39
Forth Valley	2 569	9	3 094	11	3 954	14	4 587	16	6 772	24
Grampian	23 017	44	26 931	51	29 917	57	29 388	56	29 813	57
Greater Glasgow	87 369	96	98 897	109	115 049	127	131 186	151	134 691	155
Highland	2 477	12	2 388	11	2 201	11	2 811	14	3 857	18
Lanarkshire	24 956	44	28 940	51	34 560	62	37 982	69	38 555	70
Lothian	23 178	30	26 312	34	30 818	39	34 877	45	41 290	53
Orkney	16	1	9	-	24	1	17	1	9	0
Shetland	365	16	652	29	723	33	745	34	898	41
Tayside	15 775	41	17 172	45	19 035	50	21 734	56	22 691	59
Western Isles	11	0	3	-	2	-	5	0	3	0

1 Data is expressed as per 1 000 population, based on GRO mid year estimates.

-(zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Source : ISD Scotland - Prescribing Information System (PIS).

B2.4 Costs and fees¹ for Methadone mixture : 2003/04

NHS board of dispensing

	Cost of ingredients (£)	Cost of fees ¹ (£)	Cost of fees ¹ & ingredients (£)	Cost of fees ¹ as a percentage of total cost	Cost of fees ¹ & ingredients per 1 000 population ² (£)
Scotland	4 808 917	6 866 850	11 675 768	59%	2 309
Argyll & Clyde	372 055	101 302	473 357	21%	1 135
Ayrshire & Arran	360 350	634 544	994 894	64%	2 710
Borders	14 372	17 717	32 089	55%	296
Dumfries & Galloway	75 144	75 170	150 314	50%	1 021
Fife	153 967	248 547	402 514	62%	1 144
Forth Valley	91 984	255 514	347 498	74%	1 242
Grampian	286 283	139 368	425 652	33%	813
Greater Glasgow	2 049 690	3 620 137	5 669 827	64%	6 544
Highland	30 912	54 719	85 631	64%	410
Lanarkshire	313 639	503 836	817 474	62%	1 477
Lothian	764 132	821 343	1 585 475	52%	2 033
Orkney	151	19	170	11%	9
Shetland	3 668	7 380	11 047	67%	505
Tayside	292 495	387 152	679 647	57%	1 758
Western Isles	75	103	179	58%	7

1 Dispensing fees only i.e. excludes supervision and controlled drug fees.

2 Data is expressed as per 1 000 population, based on GRO mid year estimates.

Source : ISD Scotland - Prescribing Information System (PIS).

B2.5 Instalment dispensing of methadone mixture : 2003/04¹

NHS board of dispensing

	Qty Disp ² (a)	No. Disps ³ (b)	No. of Items ⁴ (c)	Disps/Item ⁵	Qty Per Item ⁶	Qty Per Disp ⁷	% of total dispensed in instalments ⁸
Scotland	294 904 358	4 083 589	330 018	12	894	72	86%
Argyll & Clyde	24 059 695	407 915	31 760	13	758	59	91%
Ayrshire & Arran	21 674 259	297 371	40 890	7	530	73	89%
Borders	797 019	9 798	845	12	943	81	73%
Dumfries & Galloway	4 434 693	89 838	9 337	10	475	49	82%
Fife	8 875 784	138 687	10 584	13	839	64	76%
Forth Valley	5 157 393	107 271	5 525	19	933	48	82%
Grampian	17 032 307	291 671	25 659	11	664	58	86%
Greater Glasgow	129 035 340	1 776 402	122 856	14	1 050	73	91%
Highland	1 631 182	26 496	2 915	9	560	62	76%
Lanarkshire	17 957 867	282 267	25 807	11	696	64	67%
Lothian	46 379 572	401 329	33 677	12	1 377	116	82%
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Shetland	191 156	4 138	716	6	267	46	80%
Tayside	17 673 128	250 347	19 444	13	909	71	86%
Western Isles	4 965	59	3	20	1 655	84	100%

1 Due to a change in data collection methods, it is not appropriate to compare these figures with those presented in previous years.

2 Quantity dispensed in milligrams.

3 Number of occasions an item is dispensed.

4 Number of prescriptions.

5 Number of dispensings per item = (b)/(c).

6 Quantity per item = (a)/(c).

7 Quantity per dispensing = (a)/(b).

8 Percentage of total dispensed (singly and in instalments).

Source : ISD Scotland - Prescribing Information System (PIS).

C

Health impact of drug misuse

- C1 General acute hospital inpatient statistics
- C2 Psychiatric inpatient statistics
- C3 Information from general practice
- C4 Drug misuse in pregnancy
- C5 Blood-borne viruses
- C6 Drug-related deaths in Scotland 2003

C1

General acute hospital inpatient statistics

Key Points

Overview of acute hospital discharges

- During 2003/04, there were 5 006 general acute hospital discharges with a diagnosis (main or secondary) of drug misuse, a rate of 103 per 100 000 population. (Table C1.1) In the majority of cases (95%, 4 749 discharges), the main reason for admission was not drug misuse; instead the most common primary diagnoses were phlebitis, cutaneous abscesses and cellulitis. (Data not shown)
- Males were much more likely than females to have a diagnosis of drug misuse, with over two-thirds (3 429) of such discharges being seen among men. (Table C1.1)
- Discharges involving drug misuse increased steadily with age up to 1 178 in 30-34 year olds and then declined; very few discharges (212) were seen in those aged 50 and over. (Table C1.1)
- Approximately half of all cases (2 673) were admitted to the specialty of general medicine, with a further 16 per cent (795) being admitted to general surgery and seven per cent (374) to orthopaedics. (Table C1.5)
- Admissions most often occurred as an emergency rather than an elective (i.e. planned) intake. (Table C1.4) The vast majority (89%, 4 449) of admissions involved a stay of less than a week. (Table C1.6)

5 year trends – 1999/00 to 2003/04

- Between 1999/00 and 2003/04, there was an 18 per cent increase (from 4 227 to 5 006) in the number of discharges involving drug misuse. (Table C1.1)
- While the ratio of males to females remained broadly constant at 2:1, the age on admission was seen to rise. The proportion aged 30 and over at the time of admission increased from 41 per cent (1 752 discharges) to 54 per cent (2 720 discharges) during the 5-year period. (Table C1.1)

Drugs recorded

- The drug type most often recorded was the opioids, being explicitly mentioned in just over a half (2 578) of all acute hospital discharges involving drug misuse. (Table C1.2)
- Discharges involving opioids were slightly more common in females (54%, 858 discharges) than males (50%, 1 720 discharges). Cannabis was mentioned in eight per cent (285) of discharges among males compared to four per cent (69) among females. Broadly similar proportions of other drug types were recorded across the sexes. (Table C1.2)
- Drug types were seen to vary by age group. Discharges involving opioids increased steadily with age up to 679 in 30-34 year olds and then declined. The proportion mentioning cocaine was broadly constant across all age groups at around two to three per cent. Stimulants other than cocaine were recorded in a quarter of discharges (80) under the age of 20 but there were proportionally less reports in the older age groups. A similar pattern was seen for cannabis; 27 per cent (85) of discharges in the under 20s involved this drug type compared to six per cent (269) of discharges in 20+ age group. (Table C1.2)

Geographical profile

- The rate of drug misuse discharges varied considerably across Scotland with the highest levels being seen in the Ayrshire and Arran (204 discharges per 100 000 population) and Greater Glasgow (178 discharges per 100 000 population) NHS Board areas. Within mainland Scotland, the lowest rates were in Highland (40 discharges per 100 000 population), Tayside (47 discharges per 100 000 population) and Lanarkshire (48 discharges per 100 000 population). (Table C1.1)
- Nearly all NHS board areas saw a rise in such discharges between 1999/00 and 2003/04; the largest increase was seen in Ayrshire and Arran where the rate more than doubled from 96 to 204 discharges per 100 000 population. (Table C1.1)

Background information

Data on individual patients are collected by ISD Scotland as a series of Scottish Morbidity Records (SMR).

The SMR datasets are a significant local and national information resource, and are used for epidemiological monitoring; health needs assessment, national and local planning and a range of other applications.

SMR01 is an episode based patient record relating to all inpatients and day cases discharged from specialities other than mental health, maternity, neonatal and geriatric long stay specialities in the NHS Scotland. A record is generated for each inpatient and day case episode, of which there are about 1 200 000 each year. Attendances at Accident and Emergency that do not result in an admission are not included. Each individual patient may have more than one episode and hence the number of people discharged within a year will be less than the total number of discharges. The SMR01 basic data set encompasses patient identification and demographic information, episode management information and general clinical information. Items such as waiting time for inpatient or day case admission and length of stay may be derived from the episode management information.

The tables presented here are derived from the SMR01, and contain information about patients admitted to general hospitals (mainly for emergency treatment), where drugs misuse is diagnosed as a factor in the patient's treatment. Up to six diagnoses are recorded per admission, and episodes with either a main or a supplementary diagnosis of drugs misuse are included. Poisonings and overdoses are not included unless a diagnosis of drug misuse is also recorded. In the tables of drug type (C1.2, C1.3 and C1.7), there is an element of double counting as episodes may be associated with, for example, diagnoses of both opiate and cocaine misuse. Drugs misuse is recorded using the International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10) Codes. The following codes were used in the analysis presented in this section:

ICD 10 Code	Description	ICD 10 Code	Description
F11	Opioids	F15	Other Stimulants
F12	Cannabinoids	F16	Hallucinogens
F13	Sedatives / Hypnotics	F18	Volatile Solvents
F14	Cocaine	F19	Multiple / Other Psychoactive Substances

Some caution is necessary when using these data as (a) drug misuse may only be suspected and may not always be recorded by the hospital, and (b) where drug misuse is recorded, it may not be possible to identify which drug(s) may be involved.

C1.1 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position : 1999/00^r - 2003/04^p

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Numbers				
	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^p
Scotland	4 227	4 789	5 025	5 243	5 006
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	337	341	381	486	449
Ayrshire & Arran	317	415	581	585	642
Borders	26	41	34	56	43
Dumfries & Galloway	70	88	131	124	90
Fife	231	282	229	268	301
Forth Valley	130	107	155	162	146
Grampian	428	452	432	450	521
Greater Glasgow	1 634	1 952	1 860	1 851	1 626
Highland	45	44	40	60	67
Lanarkshire	199	314	320	268	256
Lothian	524	453	594	559	605
Orkney	1	2	2	5	5
Shetland	10	1	6	7	5
Tayside	128	155	106	194	160
Western Isles	9	5	7	6	16
Other / not known ²	138	137	147	162	74
<i>by council area of residence</i>					
Aberdeen City	361	372	339	371	415
Aberdeenshire	62	69	79	72	79
Angus	17	21	19	30	24
Argyll & Bute	41	32	30	39	47
Ayrshire East	127	135	210	225	208
Ayrshire North	106	168	231	249	279
Ayrshire South	84	112	140	111	155
Borders	26	41	34	56	43
Clackmannanshire	18	19	18	32	23
Dumfries & Galloway	70	88	131	124	90
Dunbartonshire East	35	44	33	52	26
Dunbartonshire West	62	85	106	121	94
Dundee City	57	88	65	81	55
Edinburgh City	392	326	447	413	447
Eilean Siar	9	5	7	6	16
Falkirk	70	56	90	70	69
Fife	231	282	229	268	301
Glasgow City	1 522	1 787	1 667	1 676	1 461
Highland	45	44	40	60	67
Inverclyde	141	158	168	217	224
Lanarkshire North	137	254	241	189	187
Lanarkshire South	114	148	178	173	172
Lothian East	33	32	40	29	25
Lothian West	63	65	73	80	100
Midlothian	36	30	34	37	33
Moray	5	11	14	7	27
Orkney Islands	1	2	2	5	5
Perth & Kinross	54	46	23	83	81
Renfrewshire	98	80	107	118	96
Renfrewshire East	20	19	31	20	24
Shetland Islands	10	1	6	7	5
Stirling	42	32	46	60	54
Other / not known ²	138	137	147	162	74
<i>by age group³</i>					
Under 15 years	22	26	46	30	25
15-19 years	412	384	386	383	293
20-24 years	942	904	944	1 018	871
25-29 years	1 099	1 204	1 233	1 212	1 097
30-34 years	962	1 134	1 151	1 173	1 178
35-39 years	480	675	734	819	794
40-44 years	147	220	255	320	396
45-49 years	66	96	101	132	140
50-54 years	22	57	72	75	86
55-59 years	9	16	34	28	56
60 years and over	66	73	69	53	70
<i>by gender</i>					
Male	2 979	3 286	3 450	3 598	3 429
Female	1 248	1 503	1 575	1 645	1 577

¹ Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

² Patients resident outwith Scotland or those where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

³ Age on admission.

⁴ European Age Standardised Rate per 100 000 population.

^r Revised.

^p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01).

General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position : 1999/00^r - 2003/04^p

C1.1
continued

EASR ⁴	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^p	
	84	96	102	107	103	Scotland
						by NHS board of residence
	87	90	102	130	122	Argyll & Clyde
	96	126	180	186	204	Ayrshire & Arran
	30	52	43	69	51	Borders
	59	71	112	112	82	Dumfries & Galloway
	71	89	72	83	95	Fife
	46	40	58	62	56	Forth Valley
	81	85	83	89	104	Grampian
	176	212	203	203	178	Greater Glasgow
	25	23	23	37	40	Highland
	37	58	60	51	48	Lanarkshire
	64	54	71	68	73	Lothian
	6	10	10	33	28	Orkney
	48	4	28	40	27	Shetland
	35	42	29	56	47	Tayside
	40	22	32	29	63	Western Isles
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Other/ not known ²
						by council area of residence
	145	153	143	157	181	Aberdeen City
	32	34	41	37	43	Aberdeenshire
	17	22	20	33	26	Angus
	50	38	41	49	57	Argyll & Bute
	120	123	193	214	195	Ayrshire East
	83	138	192	212	236	Ayrshire North
	87	115	150	119	173	Ayrshire South
	30	52	43	69	51	Borders
	38	44	41	72	55	Clackmannanshire
	59	71	112	112	82	Dumfries & Galloway
	38	47	34	63	31	Dunbartonshire East
	69	93	122	141	109	Dunbartonshire West
	39	60	44	55	40	Dundee City
	77	63	87	84	90	Edinburgh City
	40	22	32	29	63	Eilean Siar
	46	40	63	51	50	Falkirk
	71	89	72	83	95	Fife
	230	275	256	259	226	Glasgow City
	25	23	23	37	40	Highland
	184	208	225	294	314	Inverclyde
	42	78	75	59	58	Lanarkshire North
	40	52	63	61	60	Lanarkshire South
	43	40	55	46	34	Lothian East
	42	44	48	52	66	Lothian West
	52	43	50	55	51	Midlothian
	7	14	17	8	34	Moray
	6	10	10	33	28	Orkney Islands
	48	37	21	80	75	Perth & Kinross
	58	53	67	74	61	Renfrewshire
	26	23	39	27	34	Renfrewshire East
	48	4	28	40	27	Shetland Islands
	51	38	58	74	72	Stirling
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Other/ not known ²
						by age group ³
	2	3	5	3	3	Under 15 years
	130	121	122	120	90	15-19 years
	306	292	299	318	269	20-24 years
	318	365	392	406	379	25-29 years
	243	293	302	317	329	30-34 years
	120	167	182	203	198	35-39 years
	40	59	67	83	101	40-44 years
	20	29	30	38	40	45-49 years
	7	16	21	22	26	50-54 years
	3	6	12	9	17	55-59 years
	6	6	6	5	6	60 years and over
						by gender
	121	134	142	150	143	Male
	49	59	63	67	64	Female

C1.2 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position; drug type² : 2003/04^p

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Total admissions	Opioids	Cannab-inoids	Sedatives/ Hypnotics	Cocaine	Other Stimulants ⁵	Halluc-inogens	Volatile solvents	Multiple / Other ⁶
Scotland	5 006	2 578	354	165	138	275	298	12	1 407
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>									
Argyll & Clyde	449	296	24	31	7	14	1	-	88
Ayrshire & Arran	642	497	43	24	8	48	8	-	46
Borders	43	5	4	2	2	12	1	-	19
Dumfries & Galloway	90	59	12	1	6	5	-	-	12
Fife	301	93	21	12	4	13	147	3	22
Forth Valley	146	79	7	2	1	11	17	-	31
Grampian	521	367	16	6	5	13	73	1	50
Greater Glasgow	1 626	590	89	27	74	53	5	2	845
Highland	67	16	5	8	-	4	5	-	29
Lanarkshire	256	171	11	6	10	27	2	-	32
Lothian	605	320	86	33	15	58	23	5	135
Orkney	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Shetland	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Tayside	160	42	26	-	3	10	11	1	69
Western Isles	16	4	-	5	-	3	1	-	3
Other / not known ³	74	39	8	8	3	3	4	-	19
<i>by council area of residence</i>									
Aberdeen City	415	295	14	5	4	8	59	-	39
Aberdeenshire	79	56	1	-	1	5	9	-	8
Angus	24	3	8	-	1	3	4	-	6
Argyll & Bute	47	23	5	5	1	1	1	-	13
Ayrshire East	208	160	19	4	3	19	3	-	9
Ayrshire North	279	238	12	14	1	16	1	-	12
Ayrshire South	155	99	12	6	4	13	4	-	25
Borders	43	5	4	2	2	12	1	-	19
Clackmannanshire	23	17	1	-	-	-	3	-	2
Dumfries & Galloway	90	59	12	1	6	5	-	-	12
Dunbartonshire East	26	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	22
Dunbartonshire West	94	58	6	2	3	5	1	-	21
Dundee City	55	8	8	-	-	2	1	-	37
Edinburgh City	447	257	57	28	11	31	5	4	102
Eilean Siar	16	4	-	5	-	3	1	-	3
Falkirk	69	37	2	1	-	8	-	-	22
Fife	301	93	21	12	4	13	147	3	22
Glasgow City	1 461	515	68	20	65	43	4	2	792
Highland	67	16	5	8	-	4	5	-	29
Inverclyde	224	170	6	17	-	3	-	-	31
Lanarkshire North	187	131	2	4	6	12	-	-	32
Lanarkshire South	172	103	23	8	11	22	2	-	15
Lothian East	25	10	10	1	1	9	-	-	2
Lothian West	100	39	12	2	1	14	17	-	24
Midlothian	33	14	7	2	2	4	1	1	7
Moray	27	16	1	1	-	-	5	1	3
Orkney Islands	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Perth & Kinross	81	31	10	-	2	5	6	1	26
Renfrewshire	96	42	11	5	3	4	-	-	36
Renfrewshire East	24	13	2	3	2	3	-	-	3
Shetland Islands	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Stirling	54	25	4	1	1	3	14	-	7
Other / not known ³	74	39	8	8	3	3	4	-	19
<i>by age group⁴</i>									
Under 15 years	25	1	12	2	-	6	1	3	3
15-19 years	293	75	73	14	8	74	21	4	41
20-24 years	871	445	58	29	33	81	71	-	220
25-29 years	1 097	604	64	21	27	41	79	-	302
30-34 years	1 178	679	51	31	35	26	66	1	339
35-39 years	794	416	37	19	18	24	31	3	272
40-44 years	396	197	25	10	6	16	17	1	132
45-49 years	140	70	12	1	5	7	4	-	43
50-54 years	86	39	10	7	5	-	4	-	23
55-59 years	56	29	9	10	1	-	-	-	12
60 years and over	70	23	3	21	-	-	4	-	20
<i>by gender</i>									
Male	3 429	1 720	285	114	102	204	205	4	957
Female	1 577	858	69	51	36	71	93	8	450

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2 Figures shown include an element of 'double counting' where a patient is recorded as having more than one drug type e.g opioids and cannabinoids.

3 Patients resident outwith Scotland or those where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

4 Age on admission.

5 Includes caffeine.

6 Mental and behavioural disorders due to multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

C1.3 | General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position; drug type²

	Total admissions	Opioids	Cannab-inoids	Sedatives/ Hypnotics	Cocaine	Other Stimulants ³	Halluc-inogens	Volatile Solvents	Multiple/ Other ⁴
1999/00 ^r	4 227	1 796	204	221	40	218	244	39	1 599
2000/01 ^r	4 789	2 196	173	191	56	211	360	25	1 692
2001/02 ^r	5 025	2 512	237	193	103	261	280	20	1 577
2002/03 ^r	5 243	2 664	295	155	131	252	284	26	1 599
2003/04 ^p	5 006	2 578	354	165	138	275	298	12	1 407

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2 Figures shown include an element of 'double counting' where a patient is recorded as having more than one drug type e.g opioids and cannabinoids.

3 Includes caffeine.

4 Mental and behavioural disorders due to multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances.

r Revised.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

C1.4 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position; type of admission : 2003/04 ^p

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Total Admissions	Elective ⁴	Emergency
Scotland	5 006	938	4 068
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>			
Argyll & Clyde	449	44	405
Ayrshire & Arran	642	100	542
Borders	43	1	42
Dumfries & Galloway	90	16	74
Fife	301	76	225
Forth Valley	146	24	122
Grampian	521	101	420
Greater Glasgow	1 626	308	1 318
Highland	67	15	52
Lanarkshire	256	61	195
Lothian	605	151	454
Orkney	5	-	5
Shetland	5	-	5
Tayside	160	30	130
Western Isles	16	6	10
Other / not known ²	74	5	69
<i>by council area of residence</i>			
Aberdeen City	415	82	333
Aberdeenshire	79	17	62
Angus	24	11	13
Argyll & Bute	47	8	39
Ayrshire East	208	26	182
Ayrshire North	279	49	230
Ayrshire South	155	25	130
Borders	43	1	42
Clackmannanshire	23	2	21
Dumfries & Galloway	90	16	74
Dunbartonshire East	26	8	18
Dunbartonshire West	94	13	81
Dundee City	55	9	46
Edinburgh City	447	117	330
Eilean Siar	16	6	10
Falkirk	69	16	53
Fife	301	76	225
Glasgow City	1 461	274	1 187
Highland	67	15	52
Inverclyde	224	19	205
Lanarkshire North	187	45	142
Lanarkshire South	172	35	137
Lothian East	25	3	22
Lothian West	100	27	73
Midlothian	33	4	29
Moray	27	2	25
Orkney Islands	5	-	5
Perth & Kinross	81	10	71
Renfrewshire	96	9	87
Renfrewshire East	24	2	22
Shetland Islands	5	-	5
Stirling	54	6	48
Other / not known ²	74	5	69
<i>by age group³</i>			
Under 15 years	25	2	23
15-19 years	293	24	269
20-24 years	871	121	750
25-29 years	1 097	178	919
30-34 years	1 178	225	953
35-39 years	794	169	625
40-44 years	396	92	304
45-49 years	140	39	101
50-54 years	86	30	56
55-59 years	56	21	35
60 years and over	70	37	33
<i>by gender</i>			
Male	3 429	611	2 818
Female	1 577	327	1 250

¹ Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

² Patients resident outwith Scotland or those where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

³ Age on admission.

⁴ Includes deferred, waiting list and repeat admissions and booked cases.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

C1.5 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position; specialty : 2003/04^p

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Total admissions	General Medicine	Cardiology	Communicable Diseases	Respiratory Medicine	General Surgery	General Surgery (excl Vascular)	A & E	Anaesthetics	Orthopaedics	Plastic Surgery	Gynaecology	Other
Scotland	5 006	2 673	64	244	76	443	352	259	96	374	43	53	329
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>													
Argyll & Clyde	449	277	1	-	-	87	10	20	-	23	1	6	24
Ayrshire & Arran	642	334	8	-	-	3	94	79	14	59	-	13	38
Borders	43	32	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	4
Dumfries & Galloway	90	52	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	12	-	-	13
Fife	301	155	9	20	8	2	27	-	7	39	2	3	29
Forth Valley	146	85	5	-	-	25	3	-	2	18	-	2	6
Grampian	521	204	2	52	8	1	31	109	9	30	8	5	62
Greater Glasgow	1 626	908	14	56	37	211	127	21	35	130	9	15	63
Highland	67	22	1	-	-	22	1	1	1	3	-	5	11
Lanarkshire	256	137	5	23	2	46	5	8	1	16	-	1	12
Lothian	605	332	15	79	18	12	26	-	24	31	20	3	45
Orkney	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Shetland	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	160	71	-	10	1	11	23	17	3	7	2	-	15
Western Isles	16	6	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Other/ not known ²	74	53	-	4	2	4	2	4	-	4	-	-	1
<i>by council area of residence</i>													
Aberdeen City	415	161	2	46	8	1	16	95	7	24	7	3	45
Aberdeenshire	79	32	-	6	-	-	6	14	2	4	1	2	12
Angus	24	6	-	2	-	3	4	3	2	-	1	-	3
Argyll & Bute	47	25	-	-	-	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	12
Ayrshire East	208	109	2	-	-	-	27	23	5	24	-	5	13
Ayrshire North	279	164	6	-	-	3	41	16	5	26	-	4	14
Ayrshire South	155	61	-	-	-	-	26	40	4	9	-	4	11
Borders	43	32	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	4
Clackmannanshire	23	11	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	1
Dumfries & Galloway	90	52	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	12	-	-	13
Dunbartonshire East	26	13	-	5	-	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Dunbartonshire West	94	54	-	1	3	11	-	3	-	9	1	5	7
Dundee City	55	17	-	8	1	8	1	14	1	2	1	-	2
Edinburgh City	447	226	12	74	17	2	22	-	16	27	13	2	36
Eilean Siar	16	6	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Falkirk	69	46	5	-	-	8	3	-	1	3	-	1	2
Fife	301	155	9	20	8	2	27	-	7	39	2	3	29
Glasgow City	1 461	822	13	50	33	178	124	19	32	118	7	12	53
Highland	67	22	1	-	-	22	1	1	1	3	-	5	11
Inverclyde	224	149	1	-	-	59	-	-	-	8	-	1	6
Lanarkshire North	187	96	-	19	3	31	5	9	1	13	1	1	8
Lanarkshire South	172	93	6	4	-	42	3	1	1	13	-	2	7
Lothian East	25	17	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lothian West	100	66	1	3	-	9	1	-	7	1	6	-	6
Midlothian	33	23	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	1	1
Moray	27	11	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	2	-	-	5
Orkney Islands	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Perth & Kinross	81	48	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	5	-	-	10
Renfrewshire	96	58	-	-	-	11	4	13	-	6	-	-	4
Renfrewshire East	24	12	-	-	-	3	2	2	1	2	-	1	1
Shetland Islands	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling	54	28	-	-	-	13	-	-	1	8	-	1	3
Other/ not known ²	74	53	-	4	2	4	2	4	-	4	-	-	1
<i>by age group³</i>													
Under 15 years	25	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
15-19 years	293	161	4	4	-	17	20	36	3	18	5	2	23
20-24 years	871	477	7	28	14	60	52	75	21	78	10	14	35
25-29 years	1 097	587	6	48	14	98	84	62	13	98	5	13	69
30-34 years	1 178	630	17	63	19	127	101	38	22	92	6	13	50
35-39 years	794	433	5	51	15	72	59	29	19	48	9	10	44
40-44 years	396	220	13	29	4	34	16	12	7	26	2	1	32
45-49 years	140	70	5	13	1	10	12	3	5	6	1	-	14
50-54 years	86	42	6	3	4	10	1	3	1	6	3	-	7
55-59 years	56	24	-	1	2	6	1	-	5	2	2	-	13
60 years and over	70	21	1	4	2	9	6	1	-	-	-	-	26
<i>by gender</i>													
Male	3 429	1 795	53	152	47	313	245	188	64	300	33	-	239
Female	1 577	878	11	92	29	130	107	71	32	74	10	53	90

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2 Patients resident outwith Scotland or those where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

3 Age on admission.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

C1.6 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position; length of stay : 2003/04^p

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Total admissions	less than 1 week	between 1 week and 1 month	between 1 month and 3 months	more than 3 months
Scotland	5 006	4 449	504	49	4
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	449	405	36	7	1
Ayrshire & Arran	642	592	47	3	-
Borders	43	41	2	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	90	82	7	1	-
Fife	301	271	26	3	1
Forth Valley	146	128	15	3	-
Grampian	521	457	60	4	-
Greater Glasgow	1 626	1 398	203	24	1
Highland	67	58	7	2	-
Lanarkshire	256	241	15	-	-
Lothian	605	538	65	1	1
Orkney	5	5	-	-	-
Shetland	5	5	-	-	-
Tayside	160	147	12	1	-
Western Isles	16	11	5	-	-
Other/ not known ²	74	70	4	-	-
<i>by council area of residence</i>					
Aberdeen City	415	371	40	4	-
Aberdeenshire	79	63	16	-	-
Angus	24	18	5	1	-
Argyll & Bute	47	40	6	-	1
Ayrshire East	208	195	13	-	-
Ayrshire North	279	255	21	3	-
Ayrshire South	155	142	13	-	-
Borders	43	41	2	-	-
Clackmannanshire	23	20	3	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	90	82	7	1	-
Dunbartonshire East	26	25	1	-	-
Dunbartonshire West	94	83	8	3	-
Dundee City	55	51	4	-	-
Edinburgh City	447	393	52	1	1
Eilean Siar	16	11	5	-	-
Falkirk	69	61	7	1	-
Fife	301	271	26	3	1
Glasgow City	1 461	1 250	190	20	1
Highland	67	58	7	2	-
Inverclyde	224	201	18	5	-
Lanarkshire North	187	170	15	2	-
Lanarkshire South	172	164	8	-	-
Lothian East	25	23	2	-	-
Lothian West	100	91	9	-	-
Midlothian	33	31	2	-	-
Moray	27	23	4	-	-
Orkney Islands	5	5	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	81	78	3	-	-
Renfrewshire	96	88	7	1	-
Renfrewshire East	24	23	1	-	-
Shetland Islands	5	5	-	-	-
Stirling	54	47	5	2	-
Other/ not known ²	74	70	4	-	-
<i>by age group³</i>					
Under 15 years	25	24	1	-	-
15-19 years	293	287	6	-	-
20-24 years	871	811	58	2	-
25-29 years	1 097	994	95	8	-
30-34 years	1 178	1 043	125	9	1
35-39 years	794	675	109	9	1
40-44 years	396	354	35	7	-
45-49 years	140	114	22	3	1
50-54 years	86	62	22	2	-
55-59 years	56	42	11	3	-
60 years and over	70	43	20	6	1
<i>by gender</i>					
Male	3 429	3 059	331	37	2
Female	1 577	1 390	173	12	2

¹ Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

² Patients resident outwith Scotland or those where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

³ Age on admission.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

C1.7 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position; length of stay : 2003/04^p

drug type ²

	Total admissions	less than 1 week	between 1 week and 1 month	between 1 month and 3 months	more than 3 months
Opioids	2 578	2 294	255	26	3
Cannabinoids	354	339	15	-	-
Sedatives/hypnotics	165	145	17	3	-
cocaine	138	123	15	-	-
Other stimulants ³	275	268	7	-	-
Hallucinogens	298	281	16	1	-
Volatile solvents	12	11	1	-	-
Multiple/Other ⁴	1 407	1 199	188	19	1

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2 Figures shown include an element of 'double counting' where a patient is recorded as having more than one drug type e.g opioids and cannabinoids.

3 Includes caffeine.

4 Mental and behavioural disorders due to multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

C2

Psychiatric inpatients

Data for 2001/02 is not available at time of publication due to technical problems with data submission. The following statistics were previously published in Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2003 and relate to 2000/01.

Key Points

Overview of psychiatric hospital discharges

- There were 33 953 psychiatric discharges during 2000/01, 1 768 (5.2%) of which had a diagnosis of drug misuse (main or secondary), a rate of 37 per 100 000 population. (Table C2.1 and Table C2.2)
- Just over two-thirds of drugs misuse discharges were among males. (Table C2.1)
- The majority were aged 20-34 years old, with 72 per cent of main diagnosis, and 70 per cent of all diagnoses, in these age groups. Only a small number of discharges were under 15 years old (two main, three all). (Table C2.1)
- Where a main diagnosis of drug misuse was recorded, the most common secondary diagnoses were: mood (affective) disorders, alcohol misuse and personality disorders. Males were more likely to have secondary diagnosis of alcohol misuse than females. (Table C2.3)
- Approximately one-third of discharges involved a secondary rather than a main diagnosis of drug misuse. In these cases, the most common main diagnoses were: schizophrenia, mood (affective) disorders and alcohol misuse. (Table C2.4)
- Periods of hospitalisation are generally longer for psychiatric admissions, with the proportion of patients being discharged in less than a week being 42 per cent compared to 89 per cent for general acute admissions. (Table C2.6)

5 year trends - 1996/97 to 2000/01

- Over the five-year period 1996/97 to 2000/01, the number of psychiatric discharges for drugs misuse increased by 10 per cent for the main diagnosis, and by 25 per cent for all diagnoses. (Table C2.1)
- Between 1996/97 and 2000/01, the ratio of males to females remained consistent at 2:1. (Table C2.1)
- The greatest rise in the rate of psychiatric discharges was seen in the 20-34 year old age group. (Table C2.1)

Drugs recorded

- Where a specific drug had been recorded, opiates were the most likely drug type followed by stimulants other than cocaine, sedatives/hypnotics and cannabinoids. (Table C2.5)
- The drug types used were broadly similar across the age groups, although cannabinoid-related diagnoses were slightly more common in the under 20s (11% compared to 7% in those aged 20 and over). (Table C2.5)

Geographic profile

- The NHS board areas with the highest rates of psychiatric inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse were Ayrshire & Arran and Argyll & Clyde. (Table C2.1)
- The majority of NHS board areas saw an increase in drug misuse discharges between 1996/97 and 2000/01, the exceptions being Borders, Forth Valley, Grampian, Highland, Shetland and Tayside. (Table C2.1)

Background information

Tables C2.1 to C2.6 contain information on admissions to and discharges from mental illness specialties. These statistics are derived from data collected through the mental health inpatient and day case return (SMR04), which records information at admission and discharge. On the SMR04 form, up to six separate diagnoses can be recorded on discharge. A diagnosis in the first position is the principal diagnosis on discharge. A diagnosis 'in any position', refers to the occurrence of a diagnosis in any of the six positions (including first and supplementary).

Figures for all admissions, re-admissions and discharges relate to the number of episodes not to the number of individual patients admitted or discharged. Each individual may have more than one episode. First admissions relate to first ever admissions to a psychiatric hospital, and therefore approximate to the number of people. It is also important to note that re-admissions will include patients who have returned for treatment after a long period of time, as well as those who have been re-admitted after a short interval.

Diagnosis is recorded on both the admission and the discharge part of the record and diagnosis on discharge may differ from diagnosis on admission. The tables presented here are based on diagnosis on discharge. Drugs misuse is defined using the same group of ICD 10 codes outlined in section C1. In Tables C2.2 - C2.4 diagnoses have been grouped together into the following short list of conditions based on the International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10):

ICD 10 Code	Description
F00-F03	Dementia
F10	Alcohol Misuse
F11-F16, F18-F19	Drug Misuse
F20	Schizophrenia
F30-F39	Mood (Affective) Disorders
F31	- Bipolar Affective Disorders
F32	- Depressive Episode
F33	- Recurrent Depressive Disorder
F04, F05, F09, F22, F23, F24, F28, F29	Other Psychotic Disorders
F80-F84, F88-F89, F90, F93-F94, F98	Disorders of Childhood
F40-F48	Neurotic, Stress-related and Somatoform Disorders
F60	Personality Disorders
F70-F79	Learning Disabilities
All other codes from chapter 5	Other Conditions

C2.1 Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ : 1996/97^r - 2000/01^r

previous psychiatric inpatient status, NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Numbers									
	1996/97 ^r		1997/98 ^r		1998/99 ^r		1999/00 ^r		2000/01 ^r	
	Main ³	All ³	Main ³	All ³	Main ³	All ³	Main ³	All ³	Main ³	All ³
Scotland⁴	1 029	1 416	1 158	1 718	1 174	1 778	1 264	1 924	1 133	1 768
<i>by previous psychiatric inpatient status</i>										
First admission	400	511	456	598	447	579	476	601	381	512
Re-admission ⁵	589	855	659	1 057	703	1 165	772	1 296	709	1 200
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	100	144	119	187	115	190	112	177	149	225
Ayrshire & Arran	99	129	164	206	168	238	176	235	160	203
Borders	35	43	20	33	24	39	29	36	24	33
Dumfries & Galloway	30	35	37	46	28	40	24	37	29	48
Fife	40	60	59	99	58	93	59	84	45	70
Forth Valley	53	75	47	65	38	67	37	71	38	74
Grampian	73	85	57	70	51	66	54	83	51	71
Greater Glasgow	232	286	285	422	308	432	342	485	285	423
Highland	30	55	28	50	32	48	48	75	33	51
Lanarkshire	80	101	95	118	104	136	99	129	116	164
Lothian	103	185	110	194	107	172	132	243	93	199
Orkney	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Shetland	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	97	141	97	167	92	178	71	158	50	103
Western Isles	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	2	5
Other/ not known ⁶	54	74	40	59	48	78	79	108	58	98
<i>by council area of residence</i>										
Aberdeen City	45	53	37	45	36	44	38	52	28	37
Aberdeenshire	18	22	16	21	9	11	12	16	11	13
Angus	14	17	9	15	9	12	12	19	10	14
Argyll & Bute	9	9	16	18	12	15	12	15	13	14
Ayrshire East	40	55	49	61	34	52	63	82	55	67
Ayrshire North	37	47	78	103	96	126	67	95	66	86
Ayrshire South	19	24	35	40	38	59	41	52	36	47
Borders	35	43	20	33	24	39	29	36	24	33
Clackmannanshire	7	9	5	8	7	10	8	11	11	18
Dumfries and Galloway	30	35	37	46	28	40	24	37	29	48
Dunbartonshire East	8	9	14	18	7	11	22	28	17	20
Dunbartonshire West	42	50	51	70	18	41	22	48	12	22
Dundee City	59	92	68	123	56	105	48	92	29	62
Edinburgh City	67	125	73	138	73	129	81	144	49	113
Eilean Siar	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	2	5
Falkirk	26	37	16	27	16	30	15	36	17	29
Fife	40	59	59	97	58	93	59	84	45	70
Glasgow City	185	230	240	360	281	388	296	416	259	381
Highland	30	55	28	50	32	48	48	75	33	51
Inverclyde	14	28	7	14	26	40	29	51	27	45
Lanarkshire North	68	89	73	90	70	91	54	71	57	84
Lanarkshire South	28	30	32	42	41	55	52	69	62	88
Lothian East	10	15	8	16	4	4	16	23	10	12
Lothian West	11	19	16	21	15	18	26	51	21	45
Midlothian	15	26	12	18	15	21	9	25	12	28
Moray	9	9	4	4	6	11	4	15	12	21
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Perth and Kinross	24	31	21	30	27	61	11	47	11	27
Renfrewshire	37	57	56	93	55	88	57	76	81	118
Renfrewshire East	18	25	9	20	17	27	7	12	19	37
Shetland Islands	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling	18	27	25	29	15	27	14	24	10	27
Other/ not known ⁶	63	86	44	66	48	81	86	119	65	105
<i>by age group⁷</i>										
Under 15 years	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	2	3
15-19 years	125	155	157	212	125	176	138	176	115	145
20-24 years	255	332	289	396	296	415	317	467	309	430
25-29 years	255	358	289	438	323	481	336	506	277	433
30-34 years	182	251	200	301	214	335	231	361	226	377
35-39 years	113	158	106	167	123	208	115	208	109	200
40-44 years	43	64	43	85	44	79	58	97	41	88
45-49 years	31	50	30	51	18	34	30	53	24	39
50-54 years	8	15	10	19	9	19	9	13	12	19
55-59 years	5	8	10	15	6	12	8	13	9	15
60 years and over	12	25	23	33	14	17	22	30	9	19
<i>by gender</i>										
Male	697	947	812	1 187	817	1 229	861	1 326	785	1 212
Female	332	469	346	531	357	549	403	598	348	556

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2 European Age Standardised Rate per 100,000 population.

3 'Main' is the Primary diagnosis; 'All' includes supplementary diagnoses.

4 Includes type of admission not known, and cases with a missing or invalid response.

5 Includes transfers from other psychiatric inpatient care.

6 Patients resident outwith Scotland or those where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

7 Age on admission.

r Revised.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ : 1996/97^r - 2000/01^r

C2.1

continued

	EASR ²									
	1996/97 ^r		1997/98 ^r		1998/99 ^r		1999/00 ^r		2000/01 ^r	
	Main ³	All ³	Main ³	All ³	Main ³	All ³	Main ³	All ³	Main ³	All ³
Scotland⁴	21	28	24	35	24	36	26	40	24	37
<i>by previous psychiatric inpatient status</i>										
First admission	8	10	9	12	9	12	10	13	8	11
Re-admission ⁵	12	17	13	21	14	24	16	27	15	25
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	26	36	31	48	30	49	31	49	42	63
Ayrshire & Arran	29	38	50	62	52	73	56	74	52	65
Borders	42	51	24	39	32	50	38	46	30	39
Dumfries & Galloway	24	28	32	38	25	35	23	36	28	44
Fife	12	18	18	30	18	29	18	26	15	22
Forth Valley	20	28	18	25	14	25	14	27	15	28
Grampian	14	16	11	13	10	13	11	16	11	14
Greater Glasgow	25	31	31	46	34	48	38	54	32	47
Highland	17	30	15	28	19	28	28	44	19	29
Lanarkshire	14	18	18	22	20	26	19	24	22	31
Lothian	13	23	13	24	13	21	16	29	11	24
Orkney	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	9
Shetland	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	26	38	27	46	25	49	20	44	15	30
Western Isles	-	-	-	9	-	-	11	15	10	27
Other/ not known ⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>by council area of residence</i>										
Aberdeen City	18	21	15	18	15	18	15	21	12	16
Aberdeenshire	10	12	8	11	5	6	7	9	6	7
Angus	14	17	10	15	10	13	13	21	11	16
Argyll and Bute	12	12	18	21	14	18	15	20	18	20
Ayrshire East	35	48	44	54	32	48	60	78	54	64
Ayrshire North	30	38	64	84	78	103	56	79	56	73
Ayrshire South	19	23	36	41	41	63	45	56	39	52
Borders	42	51	24	39	32	50	38	46	30	39
Clackmannanshire	17	22	12	19	16	22	20	26	26	41
Dumfries and Galloway	24	28	32	38	25	35	23	36	28	44
Dunbartonshire East	8	9	14	19	7	11	26	31	21	23
Dunbartonshire West	46	55	55	75	21	47	26	56	14	26
Dundee City	38	60	44	82	38	70	33	63	21	44
Edinburgh City	13	25	14	27	15	25	15	28	10	22
Eilean Siar	-	-	-	9	-	-	11	15	10	27
Falkirk	18	26	12	20	12	22	10	25	12	20
Fife	12	18	18	29	18	29	18	26	15	22
Glasgow City	28	35	37	56	44	61	46	64	40	59
Highland	17	30	15	28	19	28	28	44	19	29
Inverclyde	16	34	10	19	33	50	38	68	36	61
Lanarkshire North	21	27	23	28	23	29	17	22	18	27
Lanarkshire South	10	10	11	15	15	19	18	24	22	30
Lothian East	14	20	10	20	5	5	20	30	13	15
Lothian West	8	12	10	13	10	12	16	33	14	29
Midlothian	21	36	17	26	21	28	14	34	19	42
Moray	11	11	6	6	8	16	5	22	19	32
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	9
Perth and Kinross	21	26	19	27	23	53	10	42	11	25
Renfrewshire	23	34	35	57	35	56	38	50	55	79
Renfrewshire East	24	33	12	26	23	36	11	19	27	54
Shetland Islands	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling	21	31	30	35	18	31	18	30	13	35
Other/ not known ⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>by age group⁷</i>										
Under 15 years	-	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	-	<1	<1
15-19 years	39	49	49	67	39	55	43	55	36	45
20-24 years	82	107	94	129	96	134	101	148	97	134
25-29 years	70	99	84	127	98	146	107	161	93	145
30-34 years	45	62	50	76	55	87	61	95	61	102
35-39 years	29	40	27	42	31	52	29	52	27	50
40-44 years	12	18	12	23	12	21	15	26	11	23
45-49 years	9	15	9	15	5	10	9	16	7	11
50-54 years	2	5	3	6	3	5	3	4	4	6
55-59 years	2	3	4	5	2	4	3	4	3	5
60 years and over	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	<1	2
<i>by gender</i>										
Male	28	38	34	49	34	51	36	56	33	51
Female	13	18	14	21	14	22	16	24	14	23

C2.2 All psychiatric inpatient discharges ; gender : 2000/01^r

main discharge diagnosis, overall and by previous psychiatric inpatient status

	Total	Male	Female
Scotland¹	33 953	17 735	16 218
Dementia	4 971	2 131	2 840
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	3 893	2 734	1 159
Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug misuse ²	1 133	785	348
Schizophrenia	4 572	3 214	1 358
Mood (affective) disorders	8 456	3 252	5 204
- Bipolar affective disorder	2 125	881	1 244
- Depressive episode	4 530	1 694	2 836
- Recurrent depressive disorder	1 134	344	790
Other psychotic disorders	1 736	981	755
Disorders of childhood	531	301	230
Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders	2 000	841	1 159
Personality disorder	1 063	374	689
Learning disabilities	2 821	1 675	1 146
Other	2 777	1 447	1 330
First admission	7 954	3 960	3 994
Dementia	1 662	663	999
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	1 053	740	313
Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug misuse ²	381	261	120
Schizophrenia	419	274	145
Mood (affective) disorders	2 182	891	1 291
- Bipolar affective disorder	197	80	117
- Depressive episode	1 659	692	967
- Recurrent depressive disorder	171	51	120
Other psychotic disorders	596	314	282
Disorders of childhood	33	26	7
Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders	736	334	402
Personality disorder	146	79	67
Learning disabilities	170	93	77
Other	576	285	291
Re-admission³	25 068	13 316	11 752
Dementia	3 035	1 365	1 670
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	2 723	1 911	812
Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug misuse ²	709	495	214
Schizophrenia	4 094	2 901	1 193
Mood (affective) disorders	6 082	2 291	3 791
- Bipolar affective disorder	1 907	795	1 112
- Depressive episode	2 748	957	1 791
- Recurrent depressive disorder	933	284	649
Other psychotic disorders	1 080	641	439
Disorders of childhood	498	275	223
Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders	1 212	481	731
Personality disorder	888	283	605
Learning disabilities	2 588	1 537	1 051
Other	2 159	1 136	1 023

1 Includes type of admission not known, and cases with a missing or invalid response.

2 Excludes misuse of tobacco.

3 Includes transfers from other psychiatric inpatient care.

r Revised.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

C2.3 Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a main discharge diagnosis of drug misuse¹ : 2000/01^r

supplementary discharge diagnosis²

	2nd discharge diagnosis			3rd discharge diagnosis			4th discharge diagnosis		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
All supplementary discharges	341	225	116	62	41	21	11	6	5
Dementia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	46	35	11	4	3	1	-	-	-
Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug misuse	35	25	10	7	6	1	-	-	-
Schizophrenia	21	20	1	2	2	-	1	1	-
Mood (affective) disorders	54	23	31	8	5	3	3	-	3
- Bipolar affective disorder	4	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
- Depressive episode	44	19	25	6	4	2	3	-	3
- Recurrent depressive disorder	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other psychotic disorders	16	16	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Disorders of childhood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders	22	10	12	5	1	4	1	-	1
Personality disorder	39	23	16	9	8	1	-	-	-
Learning disabilities	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	106	71	35	26	15	11	5	4	1
No supplementary diagnosis	792	560	232	1 071	744	327	1 122	779	343

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol in main diagnosis.

2 As an individual may have a number of diagnoses in a discharge record, some individuals may appear in more than one column.

r Revised.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

C2.4 Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a supplementary discharge diagnosis of drug misuse^{1,2} : 2000/01^r

main discharge diagnosis

	Main discharge diagnosis for discharges with a drug-related diagnosis in the :								
	2nd position			3rd position			4th position		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
All discharges	581	396	185	105	69	36	7	3	4
Dementia	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	98	66	32	20	13	7	1	1	-
Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug misuse	35	25	10	7	6	1	-	-	-
Schizophrenia	154	136	18	11	11	-	1	1	-
Mood (affective) disorders	116	62	54	25	11	14	3	1	2
- Bipolar affective disorder	38	25	13	4	-	4	-	-	-
- Depressive episode	59	27	32	13	8	5	2	1	1
- Recurrent depressive disorder	9	4	5	7	3	4	-	-	-
Other psychotic disorders	31	24	7	6	6	-	-	-	-
Disorders of childhood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders	53	29	24	14	7	7	1	-	1
Personality disorder	68	37	31	16	9	7	-	-	-
Learning disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	24	15	9	3	3	-	1	-	1

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol as a supplementary diagnosis.

2 As an individual may have a number of diagnoses in a discharge record, some individuals may appear in more than one column.

r Revised.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

C2.5 Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a discharge diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position; drug type² : 2000/01^r

previous psychiatric inpatient status, NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Total	Opioids	Cannab- inoids	Sedatives/ Hypnotics	Cocaine	Other stimulants ³	Halluc- inogens	Volatile solvents	Multiple/ Other ⁴
Scotland⁵	1 768	520	128	142	9	144	13	9	847
<i>by previous psychiatric inpatient status</i>									
First admission	512	177	38	40	-	42	4	3	222
Re-admission ⁶	1 200	314	89	97	9	99	9	6	607
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>									
Argyll and Clyde	225	76	17	7	3	2	-	-	125
Ayrshire & Arran	203	53	13	13	-	2	2	-	122
Borders	33	12	2	5	-	2	-	-	16
Dumfries & Galloway	48	31	2	1	-	4	1	-	9
Fife	70	8	5	6	-	5	-	1	45
Forth Valley	74	36	3	9	-	1	4	-	23
Grampian	71	34	2	3	-	4	2	1	27
Greater Glasgow	423	85	16	40	6	104	-	-	179
Highland	51	18	5	2	-	1	-	1	24
Lanark	164	80	22	6	-	4	2	1	54
Lothian	199	45	26	38	-	4	-	2	96
Orkney	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	103	15	11	8	-	3	1	2	68
Western Isles	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Other/ not known ⁷	98	27	4	3	-	8	-	1	55
<i>by council area of residence</i>									
Aberdeen City	37	26	1	1	-	-	1	1	8
Aberdeenshire	13	6	-	2	-	-	1	-	5
Angus	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Argyll and Bute	14	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	7
Ayrshire East	67	20	4	3	-	1	1	-	39
Ayrshire North	86	20	8	7	-	1	1	-	49
Ayrshire South	47	12	1	3	-	-	-	-	32
Borders	33	12	2	5	-	2	-	-	16
Clackmannanshire	18	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	7
Dumfries and Galloway	48	31	2	1	-	4	1	-	9
Dunbartonshire East	20	2	1	-	1	14	-	-	2
Dunbartonshire West	22	3	4	1	2	3	-	-	10
Dundee City	62	11	9	6	-	1	1	1	38
Edinburgh City	113	28	15	18	-	4	-	-	56
Eilean Siar	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Falkirk	29	18	-	5	-	1	-	-	7
Fife	70	8	5	6	-	5	-	1	45
Glasgow City	381	82	12	39	3	86	-	-	166
Highland	51	18	5	2	-	1	-	1	24
Inverclyde	45	16	5	1	-	-	-	-	25
Lanarkshire North	84	37	14	5	-	2	2	1	27
Lanarkshire South	88	43	11	2	-	3	-	-	30
Lothian East	12	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	5
Lothian West	45	5	8	10	-	-	-	1	23
Midlothian	28	10	2	6	-	-	-	-	12
Moray	21	2	1	-	-	4	-	-	14
Orkney Islands	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Perth and Kinross	27	1	2	2	-	2	-	1	19
Renfrewshire	118	43	6	4	1	-	-	-	66
Renfrewshire East	37	10	-	1	2	-	-	-	24
Shetland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling	27	12	1	1	-	-	4	-	9
Other/ not known ⁷	105	30	4	4	-	8	-	1	58
<i>by age group⁸</i>									
Under 15 years	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
15-19 years	145	39	16	5	1	8	2	2	76
20-24 years	430	119	25	25	3	29	5	-	232
25-29 years	433	134	30	31	-	39	3	-	207
30-34 years	377	117	22	31	3	33	2	4	174
35-39 years	200	66	15	20	-	21	-	2	82
40-44 years	88	25	10	10	2	5	-	-	39
45-49 years	39	11	5	5	-	5	-	-	15
50-54 years	19	3	2	4	-	1	-	-	10
55-59 years	15	1	2	5	-	3	1	-	3
60 years and over	19	4	-	6	-	-	-	1	8
<i>by gender</i>									
Male	1 212	322	89	82	5	114	11	7	612
Female	556	198	39	60	4	30	2	2	235

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2 Figures shown include an element of 'double counting' where a patient is recorded as having more than one drug type e.g. opioids and cannabinoids

3 Includes caffeine.

4 Mental and behavioural disorders due to multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances.

5 Includes type of admission not known, and cases with a missing or invalid response.

6 Includes transfers from other psychiatric inpatient care.

7 Patients resident outwith Scotland or those where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

8 Age on admission.

r Revised.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

C2.6 Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a discharge diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position; length of stay : 2000/01^r

previous psychiatric inpatient status, NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Total	less than 1 week	between 1 week and 1 month	between 1 month and 3 months	more than 3 months
Scotland²	1 768	739	753	220	56
<i>by previous psychiatric inpatient status</i>					
First admission	512	238	216	54	4
Re-admission ³	1 200	483	502	163	52
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>					
Argyll and Clyde	225	88	109	19	9
Ayrshire & Arran	203	69	100	30	4
Borders	33	16	15	2	-
Dumfries & Galloway	48	17	20	5	6
Fife	70	34	22	11	3
Forth Valley	74	35	27	9	3
Grampian	71	30	32	8	1
Greater Glasgow	423	194	166	50	13
Highland	51	23	18	8	2
Lanark	164	69	75	19	1
Lothian	199	82	84	32	1
Orkney	1	-	1	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	103	38	47	10	8
Western Isles	5	2	2	1	-
Other/ not known ⁴	98	42	35	16	5
<i>by council area of residence</i>					
Aberdeen City	37	13	19	5	-
Aberdeenshire	13	5	7	1	-
Angus	14	6	5	3	-
Argyll and Bute	14	6	7	1	-
Ayrshire East	67	28	28	9	2
Ayrshire North	86	31	39	14	2
Ayrshire South	47	9	31	7	-
Borders	33	16	15	2	-
Clackmannanshire	18	9	8	-	1
Dumfries and Galloway	48	17	20	5	6
Dunbartonshire East	20	11	8	1	-
Dunbartonshire West	22	11	8	3	-
Dundee City	62	22	33	2	5
Edinburgh City	113	46	52	14	1
Eilean Siar	5	2	2	1	-
Falkirk	29	13	11	4	1
Fife	70	34	22	11	3
Glasgow City	381	175	149	44	13
Highland	51	23	18	8	2
Inverclyde	45	15	25	4	1
Lanarkshire North	84	33	43	7	1
Lanarkshire South	88	39	35	14	-
Lothian East	12	5	5	2	-
Lothian West	45	17	19	9	-
Midlothian	28	13	8	7	-
Moray	21	12	6	2	1
Orkney Islands	1	-	1	-	-
Perth and Kinross	27	10	9	5	3
Renfrewshire	118	41	61	10	6
Renfrewshire East	37	19	12	4	2
Shetland Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling	27	13	8	5	1
Other/ not known ⁴	105	45	39	16	5
<i>by age group⁵</i>					
Under 15 years	3	-	-	2	1
15-19 years	145	66	52	21	6
20-24 years	430	191	171	56	12
25-29 years	433	196	179	47	11
30-34 years	377	160	175	36	6
35-39 years	200	65	96	25	14
40-44 years	88	36	36	13	3
45-49 years	39	8	19	10	2
50-54 years	19	4	12	3	-
55-59 years	15	6	8	1	-
60 years and over	19	7	5	6	1
<i>by gender</i>					
Male	1 212	513	499	160	40
Female	556	226	254	60	16

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2 Includes type of admission not known, and cases with a missing or invalid response.

3 Includes transfers from other psychiatric inpatient care.

4 Patients resident outwith Scotland or those where NHS board or local council area of residence is not known.

5 Age on admission.

r Revised.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

C3

Information from general practice

Continuous Morbidity Recording (CMR) is a system that collects general medical practitioner (GP) morbidity data from general medical practices in Scotland. Data are collected in a number of practices covering six per cent of the Scottish population from every face-to-face doctor-patient consultation. This sample is broadly representative of the Scottish population in terms of age, sex, deprivation and urban/rural mix.

Key Points

Overview from general practice

- In 2003, of the 1 165 013 consultations (face-to-face contacts) between patient and GP, 11 471 (1%) related to drug misuse. (Table C3.1)
- Of the 2 469 patients with a diagnosis of drug misuse, 27 per cent (676 patients) had a 'first' diagnosis of drug misuse i.e. it was the first time they had seen the GP for that particular drug problem. (Table C3.1)
- The average number of GP consultations per year for all patients attending is 3.7. For those with a diagnosis of drug misuse, the average number of drug misuse GP consultations per year is 4.6. (Table C3.1)
- The average number of drug misuse GP consultations and non-drug misuse GP consultations are broadly similar for females (4.5 compared to 4.1) but wider differences can be seen for males (4.7 to 3.3). (Table C3.2)
- More males than females consult their GP for drug related problems (nearing 2:1). (Table C3.2)
- For both men and women, aged 15 – 44 years, with a drug misuse diagnosis, depression and anxiety disorders were the top two most common co-morbidities. It is also interesting to see the comparison with non-drug misuse patients concerning 'Mental & behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol'. Among males, drug misusers are almost six times more likely than non-drug misuse patients to have a diagnosis of alcohol misuse. (Table C3.3)
- The drug misuse GP consultation rate increases as deprivation increases. The GP consultation rate per 1 000 practice population in deprivation category five (most deprived) was almost six times greater than that of category one (least deprived), 59.6 GP consultations per 1 000 practice population compared to 10.2 per 1 000 practice population. (Table C3.4)

5 year trends - 1999 to 2003

- The rate of patients attending a GP in General Practice with a diagnosis of drug misuse has increased slightly from 6.2 per 1 000 patients attending in 1999 to 7.9 per 1 000 patients attending in 2003. (Table C3.1)
- The rate of drug misuse GP consultations per 1 000 GP consultations has remained relatively stable over the past five years 9.2 per 1 000 consultations in 1999 to 9.8 per 1 000 consultations in 2003. (Table C3.1)

Background Information

The CMR data set includes:

Patient Identifier	Generated by GPASS ¹ and practice specific
Date of Birth	
Sex	
Postcode	
Diagnosis	Up to ten diagnoses can be recorded for each contact. Coded using the Read coding system.
Modifier	Describes whether it is the first time the problem has occurred, a recurrence of a previous problem or a persistent problem. This is attached to each diagnosis.
Date of Consultation	
Type of Encounter	Face-to-face patient/GP consultations. Telephone consultations are not included in any analysis.
Clinician	Allows the identification of each GP. Contacts are recorded by every doctor (including locums).

¹ General Practice Administration System for Scotland.

Each practice receives feedback on its data together with national comparisons via quarterly and annual reports. An ad hoc service is also provided by ISD Scotland to these practices and to the NHS Scotland in general.

Developments to primary care information

Although the analysis in this publication is only based on work carried out by General Practitioners (GPs), CMR practices are now involved in the collection and analysis of information from other members of the primary care team, e.g. practice nurses, health visitors and district nurses. From April 2003 CMR became Practice Team Information (PTI), which will enable a much wider, more accurate, picture of the activity in general practice. Data from this extended data collection will be available from November 2004.

The collection of Practice Team Information is a very practical way of establishing an electronic patient record held within the general practice. The recording of contacts by different members of the practice team allows sharing of information for those providing care for an individual patient. It will also allow more complete and accurate estimates of the incidence and prevalence of conditions presenting in general practice, providing means for population based analysis of prevalence of illness.

Analysis & definitions

The following analysis is based on data from the sample of practices in each individual year for which complete data were available, for the years 1999 to 2003.

It is important to note that the information presented in this section of the publication does not give a measure of how prevalent drugs misuse is in the community. It does, however, give an insight into some of the characteristics of those who misuse drugs and present to a GP.

For CMR, the diagnosis of drug misuse has been identified using the following set of Read codes:

- E02 Drug Psychoses
- E24 Drug Dependence (excluding Nicotine Withdrawal)
- E25 Non-dependent Abuse of Drugs
- Eu1 Mental and Behavioural Disorder Due to Psychoactive Substances (excluding Eu17 use of Tobacco)
- SL96 Hallucinogen Poisoning
- SL97 Psycho-stimulants Poisoning
- SL9y Other Psychotropic Poisoning
- SL9z Psychotropic Agent Poisoning not otherwise specified.

The above codes represent a range of problems defined as drug misuse. When a patient presents with one of those specific problems for the first time, this will be recorded as 'first'. 'First' diagnosis may include patients who have had a previous, but different, drug misuse problem recorded.

Interpretation of trend data

Caution must be exercised in interpreting data on trends. Although CMR is generally representative in terms of age, sex, deprivation and urban/rural mix, it may not be as representative in terms of numbers of patients with drug misuse. This is because there can be wide variation in numbers of drug misusing patients in different practices.

C3.1 | Number and rate of CMR GP patients with a drug misuse diagnosis ; number and rate of drug misuse CMR GP consultations¹ : 1999 - 2003²

	1999 ^r	2000 ^r	2001 ^r	2002 ^r	2003
Number of CMR GP patients attending in the period ³	234 114	272 774	309 819	322 849	312 149
Number of CMR GP consultations in the period ⁴	932 661	1 077 921	1 229 355	1 247 997	1 165 013
CMR GP patients with a first diagnosis of drugs misuse ⁵					
Number	441	558	743	670	676
Rate per 1 000 patients attending a GP	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.2
CMR GP patients with a diagnosis of drugs misuse ⁶					
Number	1 457	1 932	2 355	2 464	2 469
Rate per 1 000 patients attending a GP	6.2	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.9
Drug misuse CMR GP consultations					
Number	8 539	11 048	11 366	12 496	11 471
Rate per 1 000 CMR GP consultations	9.2	10.2	9.2	10.0	9.8

1 Face-to-face contact between GP and patient.

2 Based on a sample of 52 CMR practices which collected and submitted complete GP data for 1999, 57 CMR practices for 2000, 65 CMR practices for 2001, 70 CMR practices for 2002 and 63 CMR practices for 2003. Caution must be exercised in interpreting data on trends.

Although CMR is generally representative in terms of age, sex, deprivation and urban/rural mix, it may not be as representative in terms of numbers of patients with drug misuse. This is because there can be wide variation in numbers of drug misusing patients in different practices.

3 Includes all CMR GP patients i.e. not only those with a diagnosis of drug misuse.

4 Includes all CMR GP consultations i.e. not only those with a diagnosis of drug misuse.

5 'First' diagnosis may include patients who have had a previous, but different, drug misuse problem recorded.

6 Number of CMR GP patients with at least one diagnosis of drug misuse during the period.

r Revised.

Source : ISD Scotland, Continuous Morbidity Recording (CMR).

C3.2 Number and rate of CMR GP patients with a drug misuse diagnosis ; number and rate of drug misuse CMR GP consultations¹ : 2003²

	Total	Males	Females
Number of CMR GP patients attending in the period ³			
Total	312 149	137 416	174 733
Under 15 years	52 216	26 569	25 647
15-24	38 537	15 882	22 655
25-44	87 889	36 668	51 221
45-64	79 416	35 943	43 473
65 years and over	54 091	22 354	31 737
Number of CMR GP consultations in the period ⁴			
Total	1 165 013	455 760	709 253
Under 15 years	140 930	72 049	68 881
15-24	118 426	38 209	80 217
25-44	315 082	107 757	207 325
45-64	323 829	131 650	192 179
65 years and over	266 746	106 095	160 651
CMR GP patients with a first diagnosis of drugs misuse			
Number	Total	421	255
Under 15 years	12	8	4
15-24	219	139	80
25-44	379	257	122
45-64	50	14	36
65 years and over	16	3	13
Rate ⁵	Total	3.1	1.5
Under 15 years	0.2	0.3	0.2
15-24	5.7	8.8	3.5
25-44	4.3	7.0	2.4
45-64	0.6	0.4	0.8
65 years and over	0.3	0.1	0.4
CMR GP patients with a diagnosis of drugs misuse ⁶			
Number	Total	1 599	870
Under 15 years	19	13	6
15-24	685	416	269
25-44	1 581	1 088	493
45-64	151	69	82
65 years and over	33	13	20
Rate ⁵	Total	11.6	5.0
Under 15 years	0.4	0.5	0.2
15-24	17.8	26.2	11.9
25-44	18.0	29.7	9.6
45-64	1.9	1.9	1.9
65 years and over	0.6	0.6	0.6
Drug misuse CMR GP consultations			
Number	Total	7 565	3 906
Under 15 years	20	13	7
15-24	3 000	1 800	1 200
25-44	7 976	5 526	2 450
45-64	391	182	209
65 years and over	84	44	40
Rate ⁷	Total	16.6	5.5
Under 15 years	0.1	0.2	0.1
15-24	25.3	47.1	15.0
25-44	25.3	51.3	11.8
45-64	1.2	1.4	1.1
65 years and over	0.3	0.4	0.2

1 Face-to-face contact between GP and patient.

2 Based on a sample of 63 CMR practices which collected and submitted complete GP data for 2003.

3 Includes all CMR GP patients i.e. not only those with a diagnosis of drug misuse.

4 Includes all CMR GP consultations i.e. not only those with a diagnosis of drug misuse.

5 Rate per 1 000 CMR patients attending a GP.

6 Number of CMR GP patients with at least one diagnosis of drug misuse during the period.

7 Rate per 1 000 CMR GP consultations.

Source : ISD Scotland, Continuous Morbidity Recording (CMR).

C3.3 Proportion of CMR GP patients seen with specified condition/illness^{1,2} : 2003³ patients aged 15 - 44 years

	Drug misuse CMR GP patients		Non-drug misuse CMR GP patients	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Males	(n = 1 504)		(n = 52 550)	
Anxiety & other neurotic, stress-related, & somatoform disorders	250	16.6	3 614	6.9
Depression & other affective disorders	202	13.4	3 272	6.2
Miscellaneous ⁴	150	10.0	5 862	11.2
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue ⁵	136	9.0	8 436	16.1
Infections of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	123	8.2	3 876	7.4
Injuries of specified, unspecified & multiple body regions ⁶	109	7.2	3 506	6.7
Mental & behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	91	6.1	599	1.1
Acute upper respiratory infections ⁷	76	5.1	4 515	8.6
Diseases of oesophagus, stomach & duodenum ⁸	70	4.7	1 960	3.7
Mental & behavioural disorders ⁹	68	4.5	1 016	1.9
Females	(n = 762)		(n = 73 876)	
Depression & other affective disorders	209	27.4	7 940	10.7
Anxiety & other neurotic, stress-related, & somatoform disorders	199	26.1	7 756	10.5
Miscellaneous ⁴	124	16.3	8 981	12.2
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue ⁵	119	15.6	13 009	17.6
Contraceptive management	114	15.0	20 698	28.0
Acute upper respiratory infections ⁷	70	9.2	9 214	12.5
Infections of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	64	8.4	4 130	5.6
Abdominal & pelvic pain	62	8.1	5 472	7.4
Asthma	53	7.0	2 469	3.3
Menstrual disorders	52	6.8	6 941	9.4

1 Ten most commonly seen conditions.

2 ISD's Standard Morbidity Groupings (SMG's) have been used for the analysis of most common conditions. SMG's are groupings of Read codes into clinically meaningful conditions. It should be noted that due to the introduction of SMG's, the Read code groupings used to define specific conditions may have changed. Therefore the data presented in this table may not be comparable to the data presented in previous years. Further information regarding SMG's can be obtained from Healthcare Information Group (ISD).

3 Based on a sample of 63 CMR practices which collected and submitted complete GP data for 2003.

4 Symptoms, signs & abnormal clinical & laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified.

5 Excluding infections & malignancies.

6 Excluding fractures, dislocations, sprains & strains, injury of eye & orbit, intracranial injury, injury of other internal organs, crushing injuries & traumatic amputations.

7 Excluding acute pharyngitis, acute tonsillitis, acute laryngitis & tracheitis.

8 Excluding gastric & duodenal ulcer, gastritis, duodenitis & malignancies.

9 Excluding dementia, alcohol or psychoactive substance use, schizophrenia, schizotypal, delusional disorders, depression, affective disorders, anxiety, stress-related & somatoform disorders, & learning disability.

Note : Population source - ISD Scotland, General Medical Practitioner Database.

Source : ISD Scotland, Continuous Morbidity Recording (CMR).

C3.4 Drug misusing CMR GP patient and consultation rates per 1 000 population by deprivation category : 2003¹

	Deprivation Category ⁵					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5
CMR practice population	398 756	77 598	64 777	93 268	87 262	75 851
Drug misuse						
Number of drug misusing CMR GP patients	2 469	213	221	552	648	896
Drug misusing CMR GP patients ² per 1 000 practice population	6.2	2.7	3.4	5.9	7.4	11.8
Number of drug misuse CMR GP consultations ³	11 471	790	1 052	2 305	3 040	4 517
Drug misuse CMR GP consultations ⁴ per 1 000 practice population	28.8	10.2	16.2	24.7	34.8	59.6
Non-drug misuse						
Number of non-drug misuse CMR GP consultations ³	1 153 542	204 098	191 336	277 725	255 483	233 232
Non drug misuse CMR GP consultations ⁴ per 1 000 practice population	2 892.9	2 630.2	2 953.8	2 977.7	2 927.8	3 074.9

1 Based on a sample of 63 CMR practices which collected and submitted complete GP data for 2003.

2 Drug misusing CMR GP patient rates are calculated by dividing the number of CMR GP patients with at least one diagnosis of the specified condition by the practice population.

3 The sum of the GP consultations within each deprivation category does not equal the total GP consultation figure due to a small number of duplicate records on the file. The file is currently undergoing a 'clean up' process to address this issue.

4 CMR GP consultation rates are calculated by dividing the number of CMR GP consultations recorded within the relevant time period by the practice population. CMR GP consultations include face to face contact between GP and patient.

5 Category 1 denotes most affluent and 5 least affluent.

Note : Population source - Community Health Index (CHI) record (as at September 2003).

Source : ISD Scotland, Continuous Morbidity Recording (CMR).

C4

Drug misuse in pregnancy and neonatal discharges

Key Points

Overview of drug misuse in pregnancy

- In 2002/03, of an estimated total 50 213 maternities recorded, there were 334 maternities where the mother had a diagnosis of drug misuse (6.7 per 1 000 maternities). ([Table C4.1](#))
- Of the 334 maternities where a diagnosis of drug misuse was recorded the majority (72%) of mothers were aged between 20 and 29 (239). The corresponding all maternities figure for the 20 –29 year age group is 43 per cent (21 648 maternities). ([Table C4.1](#))
- Of the 338 births where a diagnosis of drug misuse was recorded 70 per cent were full-term normal birthweight (237). This compares to the all births figure of 90 per cent of births (45 693), which were recorded as full-term normal birthweight. ([Table C4.4](#))
- Of the 338 births where a diagnosis of drug misuse was recorded, the majority (61%) were in the most deprived category (207). For all births 34 per cent (17 497) were in the most deprived category. ([Table C4.5](#))
- In 2002/03, there were 272 neonatal discharges recording drug misuse (5.4 per 1 000 live births). It should be noted that neonatal discharge information is only recorded for babies who require medical care or who have a congenital anomaly (see Background information for a more detailed explanation). ([Table C4.6](#))

5 year trends - 1998/99 to 2002/03

- The number of maternities where the mother had a diagnosis of drug misuse has increased from 199 in 1998/99 to 334 in 2002/03. This contrasts with a fall in the number of all maternities within the same time period, from 55 776 to 50 213. ([Table C4.1](#))
- The rate of maternities where the mother had a diagnosis of drug misuse has increased from 3.6 per 1 000 maternities in 1998/99 to 6.7 per 1 000 maternities in 2002/03. ([Table C4.1](#))
- The number of neonatal discharges recording drug misuse has remained relatively stable for the past five years, 245 in 1998/99 to 272 in 2002/03. ([Table C4.6](#))
- In 2002/03 the rate of neonatal discharges recording drug misuse diagnoses (per 1 000 live births) was 5.4. This was a slight increase from 1998/99 at 4.4 per 1 000 live births. ([Table C4.6](#))
- Although the majority of births with a recording of drug misuse were in the most deprived category, this has decreased in the past 5 years from 73 per cent in 1998/99 to 61 per cent in 2002/03. Correspondingly the number of births with a recording of drug misuse within the least deprived category has increased. ([Table C4.5](#))

Drugs recorded

- The most commonly reported drug type for maternities recording drug misuse was opioids. Of the 334 cases, 187 explicitly recorded opioids (56%). ([Table C4.2](#))

Background Information

Pregnancy

Since 1976 data has been collected on pregnancies relating to antenatal, delivery, postnatal care and abortions managed in Scottish hospitals on the SMR02 (Scottish Morbidity Record - Maternity Discharges). Deliveries account for more than half of SMR02 discharges each year (antenatal, postnatal and abortion episodes make up the remaining discharges) and a national coverage of up to 98% of all births has been achieved (some home births may not be included).

The SMR02 discharge summary is completed at the end of the episode from patient's case notes and hospital discharge letters. Information collected includes: demographics of the mother, details of the delivery (mode, induction, presentation etc) and on the baby (gestation, birth-weight, etc). Details of up to and including three babies are recorded. In addition up to six diagnoses, a main diagnosis and five secondary diagnoses (using the ICD10 coding classification) can also be recorded. Specific questions are asked about the mother smoking prior to and during pregnancy. Drugs misuse is recorded on the SMR02 using the following ICD10 codes:

ICD10	Description
F11	Opioids
F12	Cannabinoids
F13	Sedatives or Hypnotics
F14	Cocaine
F15	Other Stimulants
F16	Hallucinogens
F18	Volatile Solvents
F19	Multiple / Other Psychoactive Substances
O35.5	Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs

A review of SMR02 has recently taken place, the purpose of which was to address data collection/validation problems and to capture additional information. The revised SMR02 now includes the facility to collect additional data items in priority areas, notably substance misuse including alcohol consumption (from April 2003). These data items however are optional and not mandatory.

Neonatal discharges

The SMR11 records all neonatal discharge information (including from neonatal units and postnatal cots), with records being generated for sick babies who fall into one of the following categories:

- Babies who require medical care (other than resuscitation immediately after birth or routine screening).
- Babies who have a congenital anomaly (whether or not medical treatment is given at that time).

Drugs misuse is recorded on the SMR11 returns using the following ICD10 codes in addition to those listed for SMR02.

ICD10	Description
P04.4	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal use of drugs of addiction
P96.1	Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drug addiction

The SMR11, which was completed only for sick babies admitted to neonatal units, has been replaced by the Scottish Birth Record (SBR) from April 2003. The SBR is currently being incrementally implemented across Scotland, with a view to recording information on **all** births by Spring/Summer 2005.

The figures presented here cover the five years, 1998/99 to 2002/03. Data for all years shown are revised, so may be different from previously published figures. Care should be taken when comparing numbers over time, as there has been an improvement in drug misuse recording over the last five years. However, it is also worth noting that recording practice of drug misuse diagnoses may vary between hospitals, which may explain some of the variation between NHS boards or council areas.

C4.1 Number of maternities^{1,2} : 1998/99 - 2002/03

NHS board, council area of residence and age of mother

	All maternities					Maternities recording drug misuse ⁵									
						Number					Rate per 1000 Maternities				
	1998/99 ^r	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^p	1998/99 ^r	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^p	1998/99 ^r	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^p
Scotland	55 776	53 355	51 811	50 069	50 213	199	194	237	241	334	3.6	3.6	4.6	4.8	6.7
<i>by NHS board</i>															
Argyll & Clyde	4 582	4 391	4 240	3 940	3 914	7	14	18	9	16	1.5	3.2	4.2	2.3	4.1
Ayrshire & Arran	3 972	3 646	3 632	3 537	3 387	22	23	14	30	42	5.5	6.3	3.9	8.5	12.4
Borders	989	1 002	985	1 022	955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	1 406	1 375	1 328	1 188	1 290	-	z	8	14	5	-	z	6.0	11.8	3.9
Fife	3 668	3 514	3 469	3 468	3 444	8	10	9	5	z	2.2	2.8	2.6	1.4	z
Forth Valley	3 098	2 918	2 862	2 721	2 797	-	z	z	6	14	-	z	z	2.2	5.0
Grampian	5 807	5 645	5 232	4 986	5 209	37	30	39	31	59	6.4	5.3	7.5	6.2	11.3
Greater Glasgow	9 922	9 432	9 295	9 028	9 048	91	77	90	50	65	9.2	8.2	9.7	5.5	7.2
Highland	2 333	2 108	2 151	1 979	1 928	z	z	z	z	6	z	z	z	z	3.1
Lanarkshire	6 394	6 113	5 997	5 831	5 842	z	z	z	z	6	z	z	z	z	1.0
Lothian	8 694	8 479	8 121	7 929	7 859	10	5	19	62	63	1.2	0.6	2.3	7.8	8.0
Orkney	201	166	144	148	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	261	277	214	230	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	4 018	3 908	3 780	3 715	3 680	19	24	31	28	53	4.7	6.1	8.2	7.5	14.4
Western Isles	258	245	225	210	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ³	173	136	136	137	243	-	-	-	-	z	-	-	-	-	z
<i>by council area</i>															
Aberdeen City	2 288	2 290	2 086	1 989	2 065	31	24	29	21	44	13.5	10.5	13.9	10.6	21.3
Aberdeenshire	2 532	2 408	2 266	2 191	2 271	5	6	8	8	13	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.7	5.7
Angus	1 138	1 036	1 038	1 056	981	z	z	z	z	7	z	z	z	z	7.1
Argyll & Bute	845	768	757	701	703	-	z	z	z	z	-	z	z	z	z
Ayrshire East	1 311	1 236	1 209	1 153	1 132	12	11	6	14	18	9.2	8.9	5.0	12.1	15.9
Ayrshire North	1 512	1 386	1 371	1 360	1 341	7	6	5	8	16	4.6	4.3	3.6	5.9	11.9
Ayrshire South	1 148	1 023	1 047	1 019	922	z	6	z	8	8	z	5.9	z	7.9	8.7
Borders	993	995	984	1 022	956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	z	-
Clackmannanshire	531	520	481	514	471	-	-	-	z	z	-	-	-	z	z
Dumfries & Galloway	1 406	1 375	1 328	1 188	1 289	-	z	8	14	5	-	z	6.0	11.8	3.9
Dunbartonshire East	1 097	947	959	918	917	-	z	-	z	5	-	z	-	z	5.5
Dunbartonshire West	1 070	1 036	955	907	960	z	12	8	7	9	z	11.6	8.4	7.7	9.4
Dundee City	1 566	1 525	1 422	1 408	1 458	9	19	23	22	40	5.7	12.5	16.2	15.6	27.4
Edinburgh City	4 770	4 685	4 447	4 241	4 307	9	z	19	49	41	1.9	z	4.3	11.6	9.5
Eilean Siar ⁴	258	244	224	210	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	1 660	1 541	1 517	1 391	1 510	-	-	-	z	8	-	-	-	z	5.3
Fife	3 666	3 512	3 468	3 467	3 449	8	10	9	5	z	2.2	2.8	2.6	1.4	z
Glasgow City	6 860	6 570	6 412	6 239	6 270	83	68	86	41	57	12.1	10.4	13.4	6.6	9.1
Highland	2 332	2 107	2 151	1 977	1 938	z	z	z	z	6	z	z	z	z	3.1
Inverclyde	927	903	865	783	806	z	z	8	z	8	z	z	9.2	z	9.9
Lanarkshire North	3 896	3 650	3 701	3 554	3 570	z	z	z	z	5	z	z	z	z	1.4
Lanarkshire South	3 229	3 190	3 037	3 017	3 012	7	z	z	z	z	2.2	z	z	z	z
Lothian East	1 003	957	893	866	817	-	-	-	z	10	-	-	-	z	12.2
Lothian West	1 974	1 923	1 853	1 968	1 917	z	z	-	5	z	z	z	-	2.5	z
Midlothian	934	904	915	849	812	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	5.9	8.6
Moray	984	944	878	804	875	z	-	z	z	z	z	-	z	z	z
Orkney	201	166	144	148	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	1 313	1 347	1 321	1 251	1 229	7	z	5	z	6	5.3	z	3.8	z	4.9
Renfrewshire	1 986	1 942	1 911	1 772	1 706	z	z	z	-	-	z	z	z	-	-
Renfrewshire East	982	899	902	894	884	z	-	-	-	-	z	-	-	-	-
Shetland	260	279	213	230	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling	907	851	854	809	819	-	z	z	z	z	-	z	z	z	z
Other ³	197	196	202	173	208	-	-	-	-	z	-	-	-	-	z
<i>by age of mother</i>															
Under 20 years	4 817	4 720	4 549	4 211	4 192	26	33	24	30	26	5.4	7.0	5.3	7.1	6.2
20 - 24 years	9 619	9 195	8 880	8 899	9 255	63	65	95	85	120	6.5	7.1	10.7	9.6	13.0
25 - 29 years	16 821	15 301	14 243	12 902	12 393	74	60	77	71	119	4.4	3.9	5.4	5.5	9.6
30 - 34 years	16 642	16 173	15 737	15 548	15 498	28	28	32	40	49	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.2
35 - 39 years	6 834	6 859	7 236	7 286	7 601	8	8	7	14	18	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.9	2.4
40 - 44 years	1 000	1 075	1 132	1 186	1 236	-	-	z	z	z	-	-	z	z	z
45 years and over	38	32	34	37	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 Excludes home births and births at non-NHS hospitals.

2 A maternity is defined as a pregnancy which results in a live or stillbirth; multiple pregnancies counted only once.

3 Includes births where health board of residence and/or council area is unknown or outside Scotland.

4 Formerly Western Isles.

5 Drug misuse is defined using the following International Classification of Disease (10th Revision) codes : 035.5, F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F18 and F19.

p Provisional.

r Revised.

z In order to maintain patient confidentiality, values of 1 and over and less than 5 have been omitted. In addition some column/row totals may have been randomly modified by the addition of +1 or -1.

Source : Scottish Morbidity Record (SMR02).

C4.2 | Number of maternities^{1,2} recording drug misuse ; drug type³ : 1998/99 - 2002/03

	Total admissions	Opioids	Cannab-inoids	Sedatives/ Hypnotics	Cocaine	Other Stimulants ⁴	Halluc-inogens	Volatile Solvents	Multiple/ Other ⁵
1998/99 ^r	199	117	z	z	-	z	-	-	77
1999/00 ^r	194	115	z	z	-	z	z	-	74
2000/01 ^r	237	127	5	z	-	z	z	-	104
2001/02 ^r	241	148	8	17	-	z	z	z	82
2002/03 ^p	334	187	13	22	z	-	z	z	116

1 Excludes home births and births at non-NHS hospitals.

2 A maternity is defined as a pregnancy which results in a live or stillbirth; multiple pregnancies counted only once.

3 The figures shown include an element of 'double counting' where a patient is recorded as having more than one drug type e.g opioids and cannabinoids.

4 Including caffeine.

5 Disorders due to multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances.

p Provisional.

r Revised.

z In order to maintain patient confidentiality, values of 1 and over and less than 5 have been omitted. In addition some column/row totals may have been randomly modified by the addition of +1 or -1.

Source : Scottish Morbidity Record (SMR02).

C4.3 | Proportion of live births^{1,2} (singletons and multiples) by mode of delivery³ and percentage induced : 1998/99 - 2002/03

	1998/99 ^r		1999/00 ^r		2000/01 ^r		2001/02 ^r		2002/03 ^p	
	Singleton	Multiple	Singleton	Multiple	Singleton	Multiple	Singleton	Multiple	Singleton	Multiple
<i>All live births</i>										
Number										
Number of Live Births	54 699	1 567	52 380	1 490	50 780	1 522	49 063	1 532	49 227	1 521
<i>Mode of delivery</i>										
Percentage										
Spontaneous	68.8	30.4	67.3	27.0	66.3	26.0	65.2	24.0	63.8	22.9
Forceps	7.1	5.9	7.1	5.8	6.8	7.1	6.8	5.6	7.3	6.0
Vacuum	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.4	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.3
Breech	0.3	9.4	0.4	8.7	0.3	7.8	0.3	7.8	0.2	5.5
Caesarean - Elective	6.9	20.5	7.1	20.6	7.5	20.6	8.1	24.3	8.3	24.9
Caesarean - Emergency	12.0	28.5	12.8	31.5	13.6	32.8	14.3	32.9	14.8	35.5
Induced	27.0	30.3	27.4	27.5	26.7	28.4	27.3	25.7	26.8	23.7
<i>Live births recording drugs misuse⁴</i>										
Number										
Number of Live Births	196	z	193	-	232	z	232	6	330	7
<i>Mode of delivery</i>										
Percentage										
Spontaneous	79.1	-	76.7	-	76.7	z	77.6	-	73.6	-
Forceps	5.6	-	3.1	-	6.9	-	2.6	-	4.5	-
Vacuum	6.6	-	5.7	-	5.6	-	3.4	-	5.2	-
Breech	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.6	-
Caesarean - Elective	2.0	-	4.1	-	2.6	-	5.2	33.3	4.2	28.6
Caesarean - Emergency	5.6	z	9.3	-	8.2	z	10.8	66.7	11.8	71.4
Induced	27.6	z	21.2	-	26.3	z	26.7	-	26.4	-

1 Excludes home births and births at non-NHS hospitals.

2 From 1998, where four or more babies are involved in a delivery, birth details are recorded only for the first three babies delivered.

3 Individual babies within multiple delivery may have different modes of delivery.

4 Drug misuse is defined using the following International Classification of Disease (10th Revision) codes : 035.5, F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F18 and F19.

p Provisional.

r Revised.

z In order to maintain patient confidentiality, values of 1 and over and less than 5 have been omitted. In addition some column/row totals may have been randomly modified by the addition of +1 or -1.

Source : Scottish Morbidity Records (SMR02).

C4.4 Number of Term and Premature births^{1,2} (live and still) by Very Low, Low and Normal birthweight : 1998/99 - 2002/03

	All Births					Births recording drug misuse ⁴					Rate per 1000 births				
	1998/99 ^r	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^p	1998/99 ^r	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^p	1998/99 ^r	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^p
Total Births (live and still)³	56 588	54 112	52 591	50 852	50 992	200	194	239	244	338	3.5	3.6	4.5	4.8	6.6
<i>Preterm</i>															
Very low (<1500g)	712	665	727	629	674	5	6	6	10	11	7.0	9.0	8.3	15.9	16.3
Low (1500g - 2499g)	1 966	1 947	1 860	1 836	1 915	27	14	24	30	45	13.7	7.2	12.9	16.3	23.5
Normal (2500g+)	1 539	1 456	1 470	1 397	1 365	5	7	9	10	7	3.2	4.8	6.1	7.2	5.1
<i>Term</i>															
Very low (<1500g)	14	z	7	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low (1500g - 2499g)	1 448	1 407	1 346	1 357	1 301	21	22	26	31	38	14.5	15.6	19.3	22.8	29.2
Normal (2500g+)	50 883	48 607	47 161	45 615	45 693	142	145	174	163	237	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.6	5.2

1 Excludes home births and births at non-NHS hospitals.

2 From 1998, where four or more babies are involved in a delivery, birth details are recorded only for the first three babies delivered.

3 Includes multiple deliveries not recorded elsewhere. See note 2.

4 Drug misuse is defined using the following International Classification of Disease (10th Revision) codes : 035.5, F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F18 and F19.

p Provisional.

r Revised.

z In order to maintain patient confidentiality, values of 1 and over and less than 5 have been omitted. In addition some column/row totals may have been randomly modified by the addition of +1 or -1.

Source : Scottish Morbidity Records (SMR02).

C4.5 Number of births^{1,2} (live and still) by deprivation category : 1998/99 - 2002/03

	All Births					Births recording drugs misuse ⁶					Rate per 1000 births				
	1998/99 ^r	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^p	1998/99 ^r	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^p	1998/99 ^r	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^p
All births (live and still)³	56 588	54 112	52 591	50 852	50 992	200	194	239	244	338	3.5	3.6	4.5	4.8	6.6
<i>Deprivation Category⁴</i>															
1 - 2	11 046	10 619	10 461	10 281	10 280	10	10	12	22	26	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.1	2.5
3 - 4	25 958	24 938	23 809	23 119	23 073	44	52	56	69	105	1.7	2.1	2.4	3.0	4.6
5 - 7	19 434	18 428	18 188	17 343	17 497	146	132	171	153	207	7.5	7.2	9.4	8.8	11.8
g ⁵	150	127	133	109	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 Excludes home births and births at non-NHS hospitals.

2 From 1998, where four or more babies are involved in a delivery, birth details are recorded only for the first three babies delivered.

3 Includes multiple births not recorded elsewhere. See note 2.

4 Deprivation categories are based on data collected in the 1981 and 1991 census. A number of measures (over-crowding, male unemployment, low social class, no car) are combined to give a composite score for postcode sectors. There are five categories ranging from 1 (least deprived) to 7 (most deprived).

5 Deprivation category not known.

6 Drug misuse is defined using the following International Classification of Disease (10th Revision) codes : 035.5, F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F18 and F19.

p Provisional.

r Revised.

Source : Scottish Morbidity Records (SMR02).

C4.6 Neonatal discharges¹ : 1998/99 - 2002/03

By health board and local council area of residence

	All Live Births ^{6,7}					Discharges Recording Drug Misuse ⁸					Rate per 1,000 Discharges				
	Number					Number					Rate per 1,000 Discharges				
	1998/99 ^r	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^p	1998/99 ^r	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^p	1998/99 ^r	1999/00 ^r	2000/01 ^r	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^p
Scotland²	56 266	53 870	52 302	50 595	50 748	245	325	329	258	272	4.4	6.0	6.3	5.1	5.4
<i>by NHS Board³</i>															
Argyll & Clyde	4 639	4 439	4 284	3 990	3 947	22	34	29	29	33	4.7	7.7	6.8	7.3	8.4
Ayrshire & Arran	4 023	3 678	3 667	3 592	3 425	23	28	19	26	21	5.7	7.6	5.2	7.2	6.1
Borders	992	1 013	995	1 030	968	-	z	-	z	z	-	z	-	z	z
Dumfries & Galloway	1 419	1 388	1 326	1 196	1 309	5	7	13	13	10	3.5	5.0	9.8	10.9	7.6
Fife	3 693	3 542	3 500	3 502	3 479	10	15	8	8	18	2.7	4.2	2.3	2.3	5.2
Forth Valley	3 123	2 949	2 883	2 753	2 815	z	12	15	6	15	z	4.1	5.2	2.2	5.3
Grampian	5 848	5 719	5 287	5 029	5 278	42	67	101	86	72	7.2	11.7	19.1	17.1	13.6
Greater Glasgow	10 004	9 510	9 366	9 131	9 148	99	109	94	33	26	9.9	11.5	10.0	3.6	2.8
Highland	2 360	2 128	2 189	1 998	1 944	5	6	5	z	6	2.1	2.8	2.3	z	3.1
Lanarkshire	6 441	6 174	6 061	5 874	5 902	z	10	14	20	27	z	1.6	2.3	3.4	4.6
Lothian	8 772	8 553	8 206	8 008	7 942	19	29	18	28	22	2.2	3.4	2.2	3.5	2.8
Orkney	202	167	147	149	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	262	278	217	230	219	-	z	z	-	-	-	z	z	-	-
Tayside	4 053	3 948	3 812	3 765	3 722	13	5	12	7	19	3.2	1.3	3.1	1.9	5.1
Western Isles	261	246	227	209	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ⁴	174	138	135	139	250	z	-	-	-	z	z	-	-	-	z
<i>by council area³</i>															
Aberdeen City	2 301	2 319	2 100	2 011	2 086	36	51	64	54	54	15.6	22.0	30.5	26.9	25.9
Aberdeenshire	2 553	2 440	2 293	2 206	2 306	6	13	36	28	17	2.4	5.3	15.7	12.7	7.4
Angus	1 143	1 051	1 044	1 074	997	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Argyll & Bute	852	775	769	711	707	z	8	z	z	z	z	10.3	z	z	z
Ayrshire East	1 320	1 244	1 221	1 168	1 150	12	12	7	8	7	9.1	9.6	5.7	6.8	6.1
Ayrshire North	1 534	1 399	1 390	1 387	1 351	8	11	8	12	5	5.2	7.9	5.8	8.7	3.7
Ayrshire South	1 168	1 034	1 052	1 032	932	z	5	z	6	9	z	4.8	z	5.8	9.7
Borders	995	1 006	994	1 030	969	-	z	-	z	z	-	z	-	z	z
Clackmannanshire	530	526	482	520	473	z	z	6	-	z	z	z	12.4	-	z
Dumfries & Galloway	1 419	1 388	1 326	1 196	1 308	5	7	13	12	10	3.5	5.0	9.8	10.0	7.6
Dunbartonshire East	1 112	959	968	934	933	z	z	-	z	z	z	z	-	z	z
Dunbartonshire West	1 076	1 043	952	926	969	6	14	7	7	z	5.6	13.4	7.4	7.6	z
Dundee City	1 581	1 542	1 425	1 422	1 466	9	z	8	z	13	5.7	z	5.6	z	8.9
Edinburgh City	4 812	4 723	4 489	4 287	4 350	14	27	13	21	14	2.9	5.7	2.9	4.9	3.2
Eilean Siar ⁵	261	245	226	209	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	1 677	1 559	1 531	1 402	1 523	-	z	8	z	8	-	z	5.2	z	5.3
Fife	3 691	3 540	3 498	3 501	3 484	10	15	8	8	18	2.7	4.2	2.3	2.3	5.2
Glasgow City	6 913	6 612	6 454	6 292	6 329	88	99	88	32	20	12.7	15.0	13.6	5.1	3.2
Highland	2 359	2 127	2 189	1 996	1 955	5	6	5	z	6	2.1	2.8	2.3	z	3.1
Inverclyde	938	917	868	794	821	6	9	14	11	24	6.4	9.8	16.1	13.9	29.2
Lanarkshire North	3 922	3 685	3 737	3 588	3 607	z	z	10	7	14	z	z	2.7	2.0	3.9
Lanarkshire South	3 255	3 221	3 067	3 033	3 041	6	9	8	13	16	1.8	2.8	2.6	4.3	5.3
Lothian East	1 008	967	909	871	835	-	z	z	-	-	-	z	z	-	-
Lothian West	1 991	1 936	1 871	1 989	1 936	5	z	z	z	7	2.5	z	z	z	3.6
Midlothian	947	917	924	856	815	-	-	z	z	z	-	-	z	z	z
Moray	990	955	892	810	888	-	z	z	z	z	-	z	z	z	z
Orkney Islands	202	167	147	149	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	1 328	1 355	1 344	1 269	1 247	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Renfrewshire	2 017	1 962	1 939	1 790	1 718	7	6	z	8	5	3.5	3.1	z	4.5	2.9
Renfrewshire East	995	918	923	913	894	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Shetland Islands	261	280	216	230	219	-	z	z	-	-	-	z	z	-	-
Stirling	916	858	860	824	822	z	7	z	z	z	z	8.2	z	z	z
Other ⁴	199	200	202	175	216	z	-	-	-	z	z	-	-	z	z

- 1 A baby may be admitted to and discharged from neonatal care more than once. Figures relate to the total number of discharges, not to the number of individual babies.
- 2 Includes births where area of residence is unknown or outside Scotland.
- 3 Care should be taken when interpreting these data as recording practice of drug misuse diagnosis may vary between hospitals. In addition the Scottish Birth Record (which replaces SMR11) is currently being incrementally implemented throughout Scotland and therefore data for 2001/02 and 2002/03 should be treated with caution. These reasons may explain some of the variation between NHS Boards and council areas.
- 4 Includes births where health board of residence and/or council area is unknown or outside Scotland.
- 5 Formally Western Isles.
- 6 Excludes home births and births at non-NHS hospitals.
- 7 Where four or more babies are involved in a pregnancy, birth details are recorded only for the first three babies delivered.
- 8 Drug misuse is defined using the following International Classification of Disease (10th Revision) codes : P04.4, P96.1.

p Provisional.

r Revised.

z In order to maintain patient confidentiality, values of 1 and over and less than 5 have been omitted. In addition some column/row totals may have been randomly modified by the addition of +1 or -1.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR11).

C5

Blood-borne viruses

Key Points

Hepatitis B Virus

Overview of Hep B Virus

- In 2003, the number of new hepatitis B virus (HBV) diagnoses among persons for whom injecting drug use was indicated as a risk factor was 22. (Table C5.1)

5 year trends – 1999 to 2003

- Overall, the number of those infected remained stable at around 342. The number of new hepatitis B infected drug users (IDU's) in 1999 was 115, since then there has been a steady decline in the number of cases: 89 in 2000, 69 in 2001, 37 in 2002 and 22 in 2003. (Table C5.1)

Geographical profile

- Reports of new hepatitis B IDU's were not concentrated in one area. Of the 22 reports in 2003, 68 per cent were resident in Greater Glasgow (15 reports), 14 per cent (three reports) in Grampian and 9 per cent in both Argyll & Clyde and Lanarkshire (two reports in each). (Table C5.1)

Hepatitis C Virus

Overview of Hepatitis C virus

- In 2003 1 030 IDU's were diagnosed with hepatitis C virus (HCV), IDU's accounted for 58 per cent of the 1 779 HCV cases diagnosed in this time period. (Table C5.2)
- The total number of IDU's known to be infected with the HCV virus is 11 010, over eight times the number of HIV diagnoses amongst this group. (Table C5.2 and Table C5.4)
- Of the IDU's with a diagnosis of HCV, whose gender was recorded, 71 per cent were male. (Table C5.3)
- The majority of IDU's with a diagnosis of HCV were aged in the 20-35 age group (71% of the 10 831 individuals with age recorded). Five per cent were aged under 20 years. (Table C5.3)

5 year trends – 1999 to 2003

- Overall since 1999, there has been a decrease in the number of HCV cases reported each year, from 1 961 in 1999 to 1 779 in 2003. For those identified as IDU's, there has also been an overall decrease from 1 314 to 1 030. (Table C5.2)

Geographical profile

- For HCV infected IDU's, 38 per cent of the 11 010 reports were from Greater Glasgow, a further 16 per cent Grampian, 14 per cent Lothian and seven per cent Tayside. (Table C5.2)

Human Immunodeficiency Virus and AIDS

Overview of HIV infection and AIDS

- In 2003, there were 12 new cases of HIV infection amongst the IDU population. (Table C5.4)
- Five of the 12 new cases were aged 25-29 years, eight were male, and the median age was 29 years. (Table C5.6)
- The cumulative total (to 31 December 2003) of HIV infected reports in IDU's is 1 291. (Table C5.4)

continued

Key Points *continued*

- Seventy per cent of the cumulative total of HIV reports in IDU's are male, compared to 74 per cent male for all transmission categories (also includes transmission by sexual contact, body piercings/tattoo, needlestick and blood transfusion). (Table C5.4)
- In 2003, there were eight new cases of AIDS registered. The cumulative total (to 31 December 2003) of AIDS registrations in IDU's is 427. (Table C5.4)

5 year trends – 1999 to 2003

- Since 1990 there has been a decline in reported HIV infection amongst the IDU population: from 38 in 1990, 22 in 1999 to 12 in 2003. (Table C5.4)
- There has been a shift in the median age at diagnosis of HIV from 25 in 1990 to 31 in 1999, which continued to rise to 37 in 2002, however in 2003 this dropped to 29. (Table C5.6)
- The number of AIDS cases registered has remained relatively low since 1990 (25 cases), this has continued to fall to 14 cases in 1999 and eight cases in 2003, the lowest annual total since records began. (Table C5.4)
- There has been a drop in the numbers of infected IDU's receiving clinical care - 382 in 2003 compared to 433 in 1999. (Table C5.7)

Geographical profile

Of the 12 new HIV reports in 2003, three were in Lothian and another three were in Greater Glasgow; the remainder were reported in Borders (one), Fife (two), Grampian (one) and Tayside (two). (Table C5.5)

Background information

Hepatitis B Virus

The Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health (SCIEH) receives notification of positive hepatitis B Virus (HBV) tests from all laboratories located in the 15 NHS Board areas. At present no standard exists for the reporting of HBV infection and the amount of information provided by the different laboratories varies significantly. Information on risk factors, clinical history and status of HBV markers is frequently missing, thus it is difficult to determine whether cases are acute or chronic and to estimate the true incidence and prevalence of the virus. SCIEH are currently working towards developing an enhanced surveillance system for HBV in order to improve the quality of data that they receive.

Hepatitis C Virus

SCIEH, in association with Scotland's principal HCV testing laboratories (the West of Scotland Specialist Virus Centre at Gartnavel General Hospital, Glasgow, the East of Scotland Specialist Virus Centre at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, the Department of Microbiology at Ninewells Hospital, Dundee, and the Department of Microbiology at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary) collates information on all cases of HCV known to have been acquired in Scotland. There is no dedicated HCV request form and information is limited to what is available on standard virological test request forms that accompany blood specimens.

It is likely that the number of IDU's diagnosed with HCV is approximately one third the total number of infected IDU's in Scotland¹; estimates suggest that around 43,000 past and current IDU's are HCV antibody positive. Evidence suggests that the virus continues to be transmitted among this population; a SCIEH community-wide cross-sectional survey of IDU's in Glasgow who commenced their injecting post 1996 - during the era of well established harm reduction interventions - revealed an annual incidence of 29 per 100 years of injecting².

Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Voluntary case reporting of HIV and AIDS forms the basis for surveillance in Scotland; this provides information only on diagnosed infections. Data collected by SCIEH includes limited patient identifiers (initials, soundex code of surname, date of birth, gender and first part of postcode), risk exposure. Follow-up information such as all AIDS indicator diseases present at the time of the AIDS diagnosis, immunological (CD4 count which is testing to assess the immunological status and thus the stage of HIV disease has reached) monitoring and antiretroviral treatment are linked to cases where relevant. The number of individuals undergoing CD4 count monitoring is a good indicator of the number receiving clinical care.

References

1. Hutchinson SJ, Goldberg DJ, King M, et al. hepatitis C virus among childbearing women in Scotland; prevalence, deprivation, and diagnosis. *Gut* 2004; 53:593-598.
2. Health Protection Agency, SCIEH, National Public Health Service for Wales, CDSC Northern Ireland, CRDHB, and the UASSG. Shooting Up; Infections among injecting drug users in the United Kingdom 2003. London: Health Protections Agency, October 2004.

C5.1 | Hepatitis B infected injecting drug users¹ : 1985, 1990, 1995, 1999 - 2003²

NHS board³

	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<i>Hepatitis B (Drug misuse cases)</i>								
Scotland	157	55	14	115	89	69	37	22
Argyll & Clyde	6	-	-	11	7	4	1	2
Ayrshire & Arran	2	1	-	-	2	1	2	-
Borders	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Fife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forth Valley	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Grampian	10	1	-	65	52	19	12	3
Greater Glasgow	99	47	12	20	20	29	15	15
Highland	-	2	-	1	1	1	2	-
Lanarkshire	7	1	-	2	3	7	1	2
Lothian	21	1	2	1	2	4	3	-
Tayside	4	2	-	13	2	2	-	-
<i>Hepatitis B (All cases)</i>								
Scotland	707	249	152	386	360	357	354	342

1 Persons are categorised as IDU if mentioned on request form.

2 Year of report.

3 Refers to the person's NHS board of residence or, where this is not known, the NHS board of source of specimen.

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH).

C5.2 Persons reported to be Hepatitis C antibody-positive : Prior to 1995, 1995, 1999 - 2003¹

NHS board²: probable/possible route of transmission

		Prior to 1995 ^r	1995 ^r	1999 ^r	2000 ^r	2001 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^r	Total ⁴
Scotland	Total	2 086	1 147	1 961	2 175	1 904	2 325	1 779	18 109
	Injecting drug user	1 029	648	1 314	1 481	1 267	1 400	1 030	11 010
	Other ³	399	114	74	88	79	101	74	1 156
	Not known	658	385	573	606	558	824	675	5 943
Argyll & Clyde	Total	117	55	160	149	128	163	127	1 154
	Injecting drug user	20	23	114	99	83	73	62	629
	Other ³	46	8	4	9	-	4	1	81
	Not known	51	24	42	41	45	86	64	444
Ayrshire & Arran	Total	58	32	119	145	103	145	149	920
	Injecting drug user	17	10	49	74	46	53	56	365
	Other ³	20	2	7	2	2	-	2	46
	Not known	21	20	63	69	55	92	91	509
Borders	Total	20	12	3	8	5	11	13	89
	Injecting drug user	6	6	1	4	1	4	2	33
	Other ³	4	1	-	2	1	1	-	10
	Not known	10	5	2	2	3	6	11	46
Dumfries & Galloway	Total	25	23	34	57	88	54	46	389
	Injecting drug user	11	11	17	41	62	37	36	248
	Other ³	6	5	1	1	1	-	-	19
	Not known	8	7	16	15	25	17	10	122
Fife	Total	41	24	62	66	63	37	30	456
	Injecting drug user	15	17	43	46	41	19	11	285
	Other ³	12	1	1	1	2	3	2	29
	Not known	14	6	18	19	20	15	17	142
Forth Valley	Total	77	39	86	98	81	91	67	730
	Injecting drug user	26	15	42	51	36	39	30	317
	Other ³	16	4	2	3	-	7	-	37
	Not known	35	20	42	44	45	45	37	376
Grampian	Total	106	144	278	381	343	341	320	2 483
	Injecting drug user	54	102	195	269	276	255	208	1 794
	Other ³	24	18	5	5	8	6	10	103
	Not known	28	24	78	107	59	80	102	586
Greater Glasgow	Total	646	392	753	701	644	845	576	6 484
	Injecting drug user	302	198	582	536	466	615	408	4 237
	Other ³	96	19	30	34	33	44	26	338
	Not known	248	175	141	131	145	186	142	1 909
Highland	Total	16	31	41	34	47	43	44	355
	Injecting drug user	1	3	27	17	24	23	21	154
	Other ³	6	11	1	4	3	2	3	37
	Not known	9	17	13	13	20	18	20	164
Lanarkshire	Total	86	50	110	131	95	180	124	1 080
	Injecting drug user	19	23	48	77	42	85	69	527
	Other ³	25	6	3	-	1	5	6	56
	Not known	42	21	59	54	52	90	49	497
Lothian	Total	684	200	186	266	209	181	103	2 461
	Injecting drug user	430	143	106	188	142	115	64	1 589
	Other ³	105	21	9	15	25	13	6	251
	Not known	149	36	71	63	42	53	33	621
Orkney	Total	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	12
	Injecting drug user	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	6
	Other ³	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Not known	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Shetland	Total	4	3	1	5	2	3	3	28
	Injecting drug user	-	2	1	5	2	2	2	18
	Other ³	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Not known	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
Tayside	Total	202	141	128	134	95	229	177	1 465
	Injecting drug user	128	95	89	74	45	78	61	807
	Other ³	35	17	11	12	3	16	18	141
	Not known	39	29	28	48	47	135	98	51
Western Isles	Total	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Injecting drug user	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Other ³	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Not known	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

1 Year of earliest known positive specimen.

2 Refers to the person's NHS board of residence or, where this is not known, the NHS board of source of specimen.

3 Includes sexual contact, body piercing/tattoo, needlestick, bite, perinatal transmission, and blood factor/blood transfusion risk. Any persons who acquired their infection through blood transfusion will have done so prior to the introduction of Hepatitis C antibody testing of blood donors in 1991.

4 Total includes data for years not featured.

r Revised.

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH) - Hepatitis C database.

C5.3 Persons reported to be Hepatitis C antibody positive; probable/possible route of transmission¹

NHS board² and age group ; as at 31 December 2003

		Injecting drug user	Other ³	Not known	Total
Scotland	Under 15 years	1	76	28	105
	15-19	491	47	123	661
	20-24	2 168	110	659	2 937
	25-29	2 964	157	1 073	4 194
	30-34	2 588	198	1 065	3 851
	35-39	1 553	162	851	2 566
	40-44	670	136	630	1 436
	45-49	270	74	423	767
	50-54	97	52	257	406
	55-59	15	37	153	205
	60 years and over	14	98	506	618
	Not known	179	9	175	363
	Total	11 010	1 156	5 943	18 109
	Males	7 788	729	3 845	12 362
	Females	3 149	423	2 007	5 579
	Not Known	73	4	91	168
Argyll & Clyde	Under 20 years	46	11	13	70
	20-24	167	8	69	244
	25-29	168	12	86	266
	30-34	124	8	83	215
	35-39	69	9	53	131
	40-44	30	10	49	89
	45-49	8	7	28	43
	50 years and over	4	13	56	73
	Not known	13	3	7	23
	Total	629	81	444	1 154
	Males	429	56	283	768
	Females	195	25	143	363
	Not known	5	-	18	23
Ayrshire & Arran	Under 20 years	18	5	10	33
	20-24	83	7	96	186
	25-29	101	8	113	222
	30-34	76	6	94	176
	35-39	48	4	62	114
	40-44	19	3	56	78
	45-49	10	2	21	33
	50 years and over	1	10	42	53
	Not known	9	1	15	25
	Total	365	46	509	920
	Males	231	25	364	620
	Females	127	21	131	279
	Not known	7	-	14	21
Borders	Under 20 years	2	1	-	3
	20-24	7	-	3	10
	25-29	4	1	3	8
	30-34	6	1	4	11
	35-39	4	-	1	5
	40-44	4	2	4	10
	45-49	2	1	2	5
	50 years and over	-	2	10	12
	Not known	-	-	2	2
	Total	29	8	29	66
	Males	23	3	21	47
	Females	6	5	8	19
	Not known	-	-	-	-

C5.3 Persons reported to be Hepatitis C antibody positive; probable/ possible route of transmission¹

continued

NHS board² and age group ; as at 31 December 2003

		Injecting drug user	Other ³	Not known	<i>continued</i> Total
Dumfries & Galloway	Under 20 years	30	5	5	40
	20-24	61	-	16	77
	25-29	58	2	19	79
	30-34	32	-	14	46
	35-39	25	3	16	44
	40-44	10	2	12	24
	45-49	2	1	10	13
	50 years and over	4	6	23	33
	Not known	26	-	7	33
	Total	248	19	122	389
	Males	138	13	74	225
	Females	74	6	39	119
	Not known	36	-	9	45
Fife	Under 20 years	17	3	7	27
	20-24	78	1	13	92
	25-29	80	7	17	104
	30-34	56	5	13	74
	35-39	26	3	17	46
	40-44	23	5	23	51
	45-49	3	3	11	17
	50 years and over	1	2	41	44
	Not known	1	-	-	1
	Total	285	29	142	456
	Males	215	19	91	325
	Females	68	10	48	126
	Not known	2	-	3	5
Forth Valley	Under 20 years	35	4	16	55
	20-24	84	4	58	146
	25-29	78	4	78	160
	30-34	49	4	58	111
	35-39	34	4	52	90
	40-44	16	8	39	63
	45-49	11	2	23	36
	50 years and over	3	7	42	52
	Not known	7	-	10	17
	Total	317	37	376	730
	Males	193	24	231	448
	Females	121	12	138	271
	Not known	3	1	7	11
Grampian	Under 20 years	172	13	23	208
	20-24	523	14	100	637
	25-29	465	14	101	580
	30-34	296	16	86	398
	35-39	202	16	89	307
	40-44	76	4	53	133
	45-49	35	6	61	102
	50 years and over	17	20	60	97
	Not known	8	-	13	21
	Total	1 794	103	586	2 483
	Males	1 299	62	373	1 734
	Females	486	39	208	733
	Not known	9	2	5	16

continued

Persons reported to be Hepatitis C antibody positive; probable/possible route of transmission¹

C5.3
continued

NHS board² and age group ; as at 31 December 2003

		Injecting drug user	Other ³	Not known	Total
Greater Glasgow	Under 20 years	101	29	41	171
	20-24	727	34	172	933
	25-29	1 225	48	392	1 665
	30-34	1 114	69	441	1 624
	35-39	628	49	264	941
	40-44	224	41	180	445
	45-49	85	17	95	197
	50 years and over	32	49	235	316
	Not known	101	2	89	192
	Total	4 237	338	1 909	6 484
	Males	2 946	203	1 200	4 349
	Females	1 289	134	695	2 118
	Not known	2	1	14	17
Highland	Under 20 years	5	5	3	13
	20-24	17	-	15	32
	25-29	40	5	29	74
	30-34	41	8	23	72
	35-39	26	4	27	57
	40-44	17	3	23	43
	45-49	1	1	13	15
	50 years and over	4	10	30	44
	Not known	3	1	1	5
	Total	154	37	164	355
	Males	116	22	106	244
	Females	37	15	54	106
	Not known	1	-	4	5
Lanarkshire	Under 20 years	19	2	9	30
	20-24	109	9	50	168
	25-29	151	8	98	257
	30-34	133	7	88	228
	35-39	74	9	77	160
	40-44	23	10	48	81
	45-49	11	6	35	52
	50 years and over	2	5	77	84
	Not known	5	-	15	20
	Total	527	56	497	1 080
	Males	399	42	350	791
	Females	128	14	144	286
	Not known	-	-	3	3
Lothian	Under 20 years	28	28	13	69
	20-24	151	19	35	205
	25-29	367	27	59	453
	30-34	447	45	86	578
	35-39	304	35	85	424
	40-44	171	30	78	279
	45-49	81	20	74	175
	50 years and over	38	47	179	264
	Not known	2	-	12	14
	Total	1 589	251	621	2 461
	Males	1 119	159	390	1 668
	Females	467	92	220	779
	Not known	3	-	11	14

continued

C5.3 Persons reported to be Hepatitis C antibody positive; probable/possible route of transmission¹

continued

NHS board² and age group ; as at 31 December 2003

		Injecting drug user	Other ³	Not known	Total
Orkney	Under 20 years	z	z	z	z
	20-24	z	z	z	z
	25-29	z	z	z	z
	30-34	z	z	z	z
	35-39	z	z	z	z
	40-44	z	z	z	z
	45-49	z	z	z	z
	50 years and over	z	z	z	z
	Not known	z	z	z	z
	Total	6	3	3	12
	Males	4	2	3	9
	Females	2	1	-	3
	Not known	-	-	-	-
Shetland	Under 20 years	z	z	z	z
	20-24	z	z	z	z
	25-29	z	z	z	z
	30-34	z	z	z	z
	35-39	z	z	z	z
	40-44	z	z	z	z
	45-49	z	z	z	z
	50 years and over	z	z	z	z
	Not known	z	z	z	z
	Total	18	4	6	28
	Males	15	3	4	22
	Females	2	1	2	5
	Not known	1	-	-	1
Tayside	Under 20 years	19	17	10	46
	20-24	154	13	30	197
	25-29	222	20	74	316
	30-34	207	25	72	304
	35-39	111	24	104	239
	40-44	54	17	60	131
	45-49	19	8	46	73
	50 years and over	17	15	117	149
	Not known	4	2	4	10
	Total	807	141	517	1 465
	Males	656	93	344	1 093
	Females	147	48	170	365
	Not known	4	-	3	7
Western Isles	Under 20 years	z	z	z	z
	20-24	z	z	z	z
	25-29	z	z	z	z
	30-34	z	z	z	z
	35-39	z	z	z	z
	40-44	z	z	z	z
	45-49	z	z	z	z
	50 years and over	z	z	z	z
	Not known	z	z	z	z
	Total	1	1	1	3
	Males	1	1	1	3
	Females	-	-	-	-
	Not known	-	-	-	-

1 Risk group identified at time of earliest positive specimen.

2 Refers to the person's NHS board of residence or, where this is not known, the NHS board of source of specimen.

3 Includes sexual contact, body piercing/tattoo, needlestick, bite, perinatal transmission, and blood factor/blood transfusion risk. Any persons who acquired their infection through blood transfusion will have done so prior to the introduction of Hepatitis C antibody testing of blood donors in 1991.

z Data not shown due to small numbers.

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH) - Hepatitis C database.

C5.4 HIV-infection reports and deaths¹ among injecting drug users and AIDS cases registered^{2,3} : 1985, 1990, 1995, 1999 - 2003⁴

as at 31 December of year indicated

	HIV-infected reports			Deaths among HIV infected IDU's			AIDS cases registered		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Injecting drug user</i>									
1985	105	61	166	3	1	4	-	-	-
1990	31	7	38	28	10	38	22	3	25
1995	23	6	29	54	24	78	33	17	50
1999	16	6	22	22	7	29	9	5	14
2000	12	6	18	18	5	23	9	2	11
2001	13	8	21	21	1	22	12	5	17
2002	7	3	10	21	6	27	11	2	13
2003	8	4	12	15	6	21	6	2	8
Cumulative Total (to 31 Dec 2003)	906	385	1 291	500	175	675	310	117	427
<i>All transmission categories</i>									
Cumulative Total (to 31 Dec 2003)	2 863	991	3 854	1 121	267	1 388	952	249	1 201

1 Deaths relate to the number of deaths occurring during the given year - irrespective of when the case was registered. Cause of death may not necessarily be related to the persons HIV status.

2 Totals include cases reported prior to 1985.

3 Figures include several males who have had sexual intercourse with other males.

4 Year of report/registration.

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH) - AIDS and HIV-positive registers.

C5.5 HIV-infected injecting drug users : 1985, 1990, 1995, 1999 - 2003

NHS board¹ and year of report; as at 31 December 2003

	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Cumulative to 31 Dec 2003		
									Total	Alive	Dead
Scotland	166	38	29	22	18	21	10	12	1 291	616	675
Argyll & Clyde	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	9	6
Ayrshire & Arran	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3
Borders	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	3	1
Dumfries & Galloway	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	6	1
Fife	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	2	35	25	10
Forth Valley	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	21	14	7
Grampian	3	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	33	19	14
Greater Glasgow	9	8	9	6	3	4	-	3	175	96	79
Highland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2
Lanarkshire	1	1	2	2	-	2	1	-	20	14	6
Lothian	108	20	9	5	8	10	5	3	674	319	355
Tayside	34	9	3	6	3	3	2	2	294	103	191

1 Refers to the person's NHS board of residence or, where this is not known, the NHS board of source of specimen.

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH) - AIDS and HIV-positive registers.

C5.6 HIV-infected injecting drug users : 1985, 1990, 1995, 1999 - 2003¹

age at time of earliest specimen ; as at 31 December 2003

	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Scotland	166	38	29	22	18	21	10	12
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	27	4	-	-	1	1	-	1
20 - 24	65	15	3	4	3	2	-	-
25 - 29	43	8	8	5	1	5	1	5
30 - 34	18	6	11	7	5	2	-	2
35 - 39	9	4	6	2	4	8	7	1
40 - 44	-	1	1	3	1	2	1	2
45 - 49	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
50 - 54	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 or over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median Age	24	25	31	31	33	36	37	29
Males	105	31	23	16	12	13	7	8
Females	61	7	6	6	6	8	3	4

1 Year of report.

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH) - AIDS and HIV-positive registers.

C5.7 HIV-infected injecting drug users in clinical care¹ : 1995, 1999 - 2003²

Number of individuals monitored, NHS board of residence ; as at 31 July 2004

	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Scotland	462	433	434	416	406	382
Argyll & Clyde	7	3	4	4	4	3
Ayrshire & Arran	1	2	2	2	2	1
Borders	-	1	2	2	2	3
Dumfries & Galloway	1	-	1	1	1	1
Fife	13	20	20	20	17	19
Forth Valley	5	6	6	6	8	6
Grampian	10	15	15	14	14	13
Greater Glasgow	66	65	68	65	57	59
Highland	-	2	3	1	-	-
Lanarkshire	7	9	12	10	12	9
Lothian	275	235	230	222	218	200
Tayside	77	75	73	69	71	68
Scotland (all risks)	992	1 218	1 309	1 393	1 529	1 651

1 Indicated that persons are undergoing immunological monitoring in Scotland - CD4 monitoring

2 Year of test. National surveillance began in 1992.

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH) - CD4 Monitoring database

C5.8 HIV prevalence among injecting drug users¹ having a named HIV test : 1990, 1995, 1999 - 2003²

NHS board³

	1990			1995			1999			2000		
	Tests	New positives No.	Prevalence %	Tests	New positives No.	Prevalence %	Tests	New positives No.	Prevalence %	Tests	New positives No.	Prevalence %
Scotland	1 273	38	3	1 425	22	2	2 330	15	1	2 182	16	1
Argyll & Clyde	27	-	-	59	2	3	149	1	1	112	-	-
Ayrshire & Arran	24	-	-	37	-	-	83	-	-	89	-	-
Borders	5	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	12	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	10	-	-	23	-	-	47	-	-	80	-	-
Fife	19	1	5	27	1	4	69	-	-	50	-	-
Forth Valley	38	1	3	33	-	-	38	-	-	31	-	-
Grampian	98	-	-	149	-	-	450	1	0	417	1	0
Greater Glasgow	533	9	2	521	8	2	712	7	1	685	5	1
Highland	2	-	-	23	-	-	64	-	-	53	1	2
Lanarkshire	17	-	-	71	-	-	138	1	1	161	-	-
Lothian	332	19	6	270	8	3	376	4	1	321	5	2
Orkney	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	1	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	-	13	-	-
Tayside	166	8	5	209	3	1	182	1	1	158	4	3
Western Isles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001			2002 ^r			2003					
	Tests	New positives No.	Prevalence %	Tests	New positives No.	Prevalence %	Tests	New positives No.	Prevalence %			
Scotland	2 154	18	1	1 934	10	1	1 943	10	1			
Argyll & Clyde	111	1	1	84	2	2	101	-	-			
Ayrshire & Arran	121	-	-	121	-	-	109	-	-			
Borders	14	1	7	11	-	-	23	1	4			
Dumfries & Galloway	86	-	-	55	-	-	68	-	-			
Fife	73	1	1	76	1	1	86	-	-			
Forth Valley	37	-	-	29	1	3	26	-	-			
Grampian	305	1	0	234	-	-	264	-	-			
Greater Glasgow	660	3	0	548	-	-	510	3	1			
Highland	89	-	-	54	-	-	37	-	-			
Lanarkshire	164	-	-	181	1	1	190	1	1			
Lothian	337	8	2	367	5	1	372	2	1			
Orkney	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Shetland	11	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-			
Tayside	146	3	2	167	-	-	148	3	2			
Western Isles	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-			

1 Includes some IDUs who reported homo/bisexual contact.

2 For each individual tested, only the first test within a calendar year is included.

3 Refers to the person's NHS board of residence or, where this is not known, the NHS board of source of specimen.

r Revised.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH) - Database of attributable HIV testing in Scotland (The Denominator Study).

C6

Drug-related deaths in Scotland 2003

This section is based on the General Register Office for Scotland's Short Paper published on the 26th August 2004. This paper and those for previous years can be found at www.gro-scotland.gov.uk

In order to be consistent with the other data sources in this publication, ISD have highlighted 5-year trends in drug related deaths (1999 to 2003) within the following Key Points. The original GROs paper focused on trends from 1996.

Key Points

Overview of drug-related deaths

- In 2003, there were 317 drug-related deaths. (Table C6.1)
- Most deaths (89%) were to persons aged under 45, with a quarter (25%) aged under 25. (Table C6.4)
- Men accounted for 81 per cent of the 317 drug-related deaths in 2003. (Table C6.4)
- Almost three quarters (74%) of the male deaths were known or suspected drug abusers compared to only 43 per cent of the female deaths. Twenty-six per cent of female deaths were intentional self-poisonings compared to only nine per cent in males. A further 26 per cent of the female deaths were coded as undetermined. (Table C6.4)
- Of the 36 cases aged 45 and over, only 10 (28%) were known, or suspected, to be drug-dependent, 18 (50%) were intentional self-poisonings and seven (19%) were undetermined and one (3%) accidental poisoning. (Table C6.4)

5 year trends – 1999 to 2003

- In 2003 there were 65 (17%) fewer drug-related deaths than in 2002, but 26 (9%) more than in 1999. (Table C6.1)
- Within these totals, the number of deaths caused by drug abuse fell substantially from 280 in 2002 to 216 in 2003. From 1999 to 2003, the number of deaths in this category has decreased by five per cent. Between 2002 and 2003 there were only minor changes in the number of deaths coded to the other categories. (Table C6.1)
- Between 1999 and 2003, the proportion of deaths in those over the age of 30 increased from 42 per cent (121) to 59 per cent (188). (Table C6.2)

Drugs recorded

Tables C6.5 and C6.6 give information on the involvement of selected drugs, either alone or, more commonly, in combination with other drugs. Since the tables record individual mentions of particular drugs they involve double counting of some deaths. It is believed that for the overwhelming majority of cases where morphine has been identified in post-mortem toxicological tests its presence is a result of heroin use. The tables therefore show a combined figure for 'heroin/morphine'. In 2003, the drugs listed were known to be involved in 272 (86%) of the 317 deaths.

- Heroin/morphine was involved in 175 (55%) of the deaths; diazepam was involved in 153 (48%) of the deaths; and methadone was involved in 87 (27%) of the deaths. (Table C6.5)
- There has been increases in the involvement of heroin/morphine and to a slightly lesser extent diazepam since 1999, though the figures for 2003 both show a fall from the peak recorded in 2002. (Table C6.5)
- Between 1996 and 2000 there was a downward trend in the number of deaths involving methadone from 100 to 55, but there has been a substantial increase since then, almost returning to the 1996 level. (Table C6.5)
- Since 1999, there have also been marked increases in the numbers involving cocaine and ecstasy. However, between 2002 and 2003, the number of deaths involving cocaine decreased slightly from 31 to 29, and the number involving ecstasy fell from 20 to 14. (Table C6.5)

continued

Key Points *continued*

Geographical profile

- Of the 317 deaths in 2003, 107 (34%) occurred in the Greater Glasgow Health Board area. Lothian with 40 (13%) and Grampian with 37 (12%), had the next highest totals. (Table C6.2)
- Greater Glasgow showed a large decrease in drug-related deaths down from 126 in 2002 to 107 in 2003. Grampian fell from 47 to 37. Of the other areas there were sizable decreases for Ayrshire and Arran (down from 33 to 19), Forth Valley (down from 24 to 12) and Lanarkshire (down from 37 to 25). (Table C6.2).
- There were some geographic differences in the reported involvement of certain drugs. Heroin/morphine was mentioned in a larger proportion of the deaths in Greater Glasgow (60 out of 107) and Grampian (27 out of 37) than in Lothian (nine out of 40). However the pattern is reversed for methadone – only 40 out of 107 deaths in Greater Glasgow and five out of 37 in Grampian compared to 19 out of 40 in Lothian. The table also shows that diazepam was involved in almost two-thirds (72 out of 107) of the deaths in Greater Glasgow. Cocaine was involved in 20 out of the 107 deaths in Greater Glasgow, four out of the 25 deaths in Lanarkshire and three out of the 37 deaths in Grampian. (Table C6.6)

Care should be taken when assessing the trends shown in Tables C6.1 and C6.2 because of the relatively small numbers involved, particularly for some health board areas, and the possibility that more complete information has been reported in recent years.

Background information

This section gives information about drug-related deaths in Scotland over the period 1996 – 2003 using the definition for baseline figures introduced in 2001. This definition was agreed by a working party set up following the publication, by the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD), of a report¹ on 'Reducing drug related deaths'. The Office for National Statistics has also prepared data on drug-related deaths in England and Wales using this new definition.

The paragraph below gives some background on the collection of information on drug-related deaths in Scotland. Annex E gives background on the definition of drug-related deaths used.

Data sources

Drug-related deaths are identified using details from death registrations supplemented by information from a specially designed questionnaire, completed by forensic pathologists, for all deaths involving drugs or persons known or suspected to be drug-dependent. Additionally, GROS follows up all cases of deaths of people where the information on the death certificate is vague or suggests that there might be a background of drug abuse. A copy of the questionnaire currently used is given in Annex F. A paper² published in June 1995 by GROS described this enhancement to the data collection system.

References

1. The Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs. Reducing drug related deaths. Home Office, 2000.
2. Arrundale J and Cole S K. Collection of information on drug-related deaths by the General Register Office for Scotland. GROS, 1995.
3. Christophersen O, Rooney C and Kelly S. Drug-related mortality: methods and trends. Population Trends 93, ONS, 1998.

C6.1 | Drug-related deaths; cause of death : 1996 - 2003

	Scotland	Cause of death category (ICD10 codes)				
		Drug abuse (F11-F16, F19)	Accidental poisoning (X40-X44)	Intentional self-poisoning (X60-X64)	Assault by drugs, etc. (Y85)	Undetermined (Y10-Y14)
1996	244	175	10	41	-	18
1997	224	142	14	42	-	26
1998	249	179	16	32	-	22
1999	291	227	12	19	1	32
2000	292	220	11	34	-	27
2001	332	227	19	34	-	52
2002	382	280	17	30	-	55
2003	317	216	15	40	-	46

Source : General Register Office for Scotland (GROS).

C6.2 Drug-related deaths : 1996 - 2003

NHS board, council area of residence and age

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Scotland	244	224	249	291	292	332	382	317
<i>by NHS board</i>								
Argyll & Clyde	18	16	23	30	31	22	31	27
Ayrshire & Arran	3	6	4	15	20	35	33	19
Borders	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	2
Dumfries & Galloway	4	7	4	7	7	8	9	9
Fife	3	8	13	9	12	11	12	12
Forth Valley	-	4	2	8	4	9	24	12
Grampian	29	22	26	38	31	46	47	37
Greater Glasgow	90	67	93	100	104	96	126	107
Highland	2	3	1	7	1	5	8	7
Lanarkshire	11	12	21	23	29	24	37	25
Lothian	58	48	37	39	37	54	39	40
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
Tayside	24	30	23	14	14	19	14	19
Western Isles	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
<i>by council area</i>								
Aberdeen City	24	13	20	22	22	32	34	21
Aberdeenshire	4	7	6	11	6	14	9	13
Angus	-	2	4	2	3	1	4	5
Argyll & Bute	1	-	1	1	3	1	5	3
Clackmannanshire	-	1	2	-	-	-	7	2
Dumfries & Galloway	4	7	4	7	7	8	9	9
Dundee City	18	22	12	12	7	13	6	9
East Ayrshire	-	1	2	6	3	10	12	3
East Dunbartonshire	2	3	5	2	4	3	1	6
East Lothian	4	4	1	2	1	2	6	4
East Renfrewshire	1	-	3	3	4	3	5	3
Edinburgh, City of	44	33	29	25	28	39	27	26
Eilean Siar	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Falkirk	-	2	-	5	1	7	8	6
Fife	3	8	13	9	12	11	12	12
Glasgow City	83	59	83	91	96	84	111	93
Highland	2	3	1	7	1	5	8	7
Inverclyde	8	5	9	12	11	12	8	7
Midlothian	2	4	4	4	3	5	2	3
Moray	1	2	-	5	3	-	4	3
North Ayrshire	2	2	2	5	11	15	14	9
North Lanarkshire	6	7	12	11	18	12	28	22
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	6	6	7	-	4	5	4	5
Renfrewshire	6	6	10	11	11	5	9	11
Scottish Borders	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	2
Shetland Islands	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
South Ayrshire	1	3	-	4	6	10	7	7
South Lanarkshire	7	7	11	17	12	16	14	8
Stirling	-	1	-	3	3	2	9	4
West Dunbartonshire	5	8	3	5	5	6	13	6
West Lothian	8	7	3	8	5	8	4	7
<i>by age</i>								
< 15	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
15 - 19	19	21	23	26	20	23	23	18
20 - 24	67	55	64	68	53	56	77	60
25 - 29	47	49	62	76	68	67	91	51
30 - 34	56	40	41	42	58	73	62	72
35 - 39	18	22	22	39	42	44	55	59
40 - 44	14	9	15	23	27	25	37	21
45 - 49	8	10	7	4	8	22	20	9
50 - 54	5	4	2	6	8	9	7	11
55 - 59	3	3	2	3	1	6	6	10
60 & over	7	11	10	4	7	6	4	6

Source : General Register Office for Scotland (GROS).

C6.3 Drug-related deaths; cause of death : 2003

NHS board and council area of residence

	Total	Cause of death category (ICD10 codes)				
		Drug abuse (F11-F16, F19)	Accidental poisoning (X40-X44)	Intentional self-poisoning (X60-X64)	Assault by drugs, etc. (Y85)	Undetermined (Y10-Y14)
Scotland	317	216	15	40	-	46
<i>by NHS board</i>						
Argyll & Clyde	27	22	1	1	-	3
Ayrshire & Arran	19	11	-	4	-	4
Borders	2	1	-	-	-	1
Dumfries & Galloway	9	7	-	1	-	1
Fife	12	7	-	2	-	3
Forth Valley	12	5	-	1	-	6
Grampian	37	27	3	3	-	4
Greater Glasgow	107	81	7	13	-	6
Highland	7	1	1	2	-	3
Lanarkshire	25	20	-	2	-	3
Lothian	40	23	2	9	-	6
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	19	11	-	2	-	6
Western Isles	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>by council area</i>						
Aberdeen City	21	17	2	-	-	2
Aberdeenshire	13	7	1	3	-	2
Angus	5	4	-	1	-	-
Argyll & Bute	3	2	-	-	-	1
Clackmannanshire	2	-	-	1	-	1
Dumfries & Galloway	9	7	-	1	-	1
Dundee City	9	5	-	1	-	3
East Ayrshire	3	2	-	1	-	-
East Dunbartonshire	6	4	1	1	-	-
East Lothian	4	2	-	2	-	-
East Renfrewshire	3	2	-	1	-	-
Edinburgh, City of	26	16	-	6	-	4
Eilean Siar	1	-	1	-	-	-
Falkirk	6	3	-	-	-	3
Fife	12	7	-	2	-	3
Glasgow City	93	73	5	9	-	6
Highland	7	1	1	2	-	3
Inverclyde	7	6	-	-	-	1
Midlothian	3	3	-	-	-	-
Moray	3	3	-	-	-	-
North Ayrshire	9	4	-	2	-	3
North Lanarkshire	22	17	-	3	-	2
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	5	2	-	-	-	3
Renfrewshire	11	8	1	1	-	1
Scottish Borders	2	1	-	-	-	1
Shetland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	7	5	-	1	-	1
South Lanarkshire	8	6	1	-	-	1
Stirling	4	2	-	-	-	2
West Dunbartonshire	6	5	-	1	-	-
West Lothian	7	2	2	1	-	2

Source : General Register Office for Scotland (GROS).

C6.4 Drug-related deaths; cause of death : 2003

age group and gender

	Total	Cause of death category (ICD10 codes)				
		Drug abuse (F11-F16, F19)	Accidental poisoning (X40-X44)	Intentional self-poisoning (X60-X64)	Assault by drugs, etc. (Y85)	Undetermined (Y10-Y14)
Scotland	317	216	15	40	-	46
<i>by age group</i>						
15 - 19	18	11	4	1	-	2
20 - 24	60	45	3	4	-	8
25 - 29	51	41	-	4	-	6
30 - 34	72	56	2	4	-	10
35 - 39	59	39	4	7	-	9
40 - 44	21	14	1	2	-	4
45 - 49	9	4	1	3	-	1
50 - 54	11	3	-	6	-	2
55 - 59	10	3	-	5	-	2
60 & over	6	-	-	4	-	2
<i>by gender</i>						
Males	256	190	12	24	-	30
Females	61	26	3	16	-	16

Source : General Register Office for Scotland (GROS).

C6.5 Drug-related deaths; selected drugs involved¹ : 1996 - 2003

	Heroin/ morphine ²	Diazepam	Methadone	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Temazepam
1996	84	84	100	48	3	9
1997	74	93	86	33	5	2
1998	121	113	64	58	4	3
1999	167	142	63	56	12	8
2000	196	146	55	39	4	11
2001	216	156	69	20	19	20
2002	248	214	98	16	31	20
2003	175	153	87	35	29	14

¹ Individual deaths often involved more than one of these drugs. The numbers given are mentions of the drug and should not be added to give total deaths.

² It is believed that for the overwhelming majority of cases where morphine has been identified in post-mortem toxicological tests its presence is a result of heroin use. This table therefore shows a combined figure for 'heroin/morphine'.

Source : General Register Office for Scotland (GROS).

C6.6 Drug-related deaths; selected drugs involved¹ : 2003

NHS board and council area of residence

	Heroin/ morphine ²	Diazepam	Methadone	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Temazepam
Scotland	175	153	87	35	29	14
<i>by NHS Board</i>						
Argyll & Clyde	22	13	4	7	-	1
Ayrshire & Arran	12	6	4	2	1	-
Borders	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	6	3	1	3	-	-
Fife	4	1	4	1	-	1
Forth Valley	7	3	1	2	-	-
Grampian	27	15	5	2	3	2
Greater Glasgow	60	72	40	10	20	6
Highland	-	1	2	2	-	-
Lanarkshire	19	16	4	2	4	1
Lothian	9	18	19	2	1	2
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	8	4	2	2	-	-
Western Isles	-	1	1	-	-	1
<i>by council area</i>						
Aberdeen City	15	8	2	1	3	1
Aberdeenshire	9	6	3	1	-	1
Angus	2	1	1	-	-	-
Argyll & Bute	3	2	-	1	-	-
Clackmannanshire	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	6	3	1	3	-	-
Dundee City	3	1	-	1	-	-
East Ayrshire	2	2	-	1	-	-
East Dunbartonshire	4	4	1	-	1	-
East Lothian	-	3	3	-	-	-
East Renfrewshire	2	2	1	-	-	-
Edinburgh, City of	7	12	12	1	-	1
Eilean Siar	-	1	1	-	-	1
Falkirk	3	1	1	-	-	-
Fife	4	1	4	1	-	1
Glasgow City	50	65	37	10	19	6
Highland	-	1	2	2	-	-
Inverclyde	6	1	1	6	-	-
Midlothian	-	-	3	-	-	-
Moray	3	1	-	-	-	-
North Ayrshire	6	2	-	-	1	-
North Lanarkshire	16	15	1	1	4	-
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	3	2	1	1	-	-
Renfrewshire	8	8	3	-	-	-
Scottish Borders	1	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	4	2	4	1	-	-
South Lanarkshire	7	2	3	1	-	1
Stirling	3	2	-	2	-	-
West Dunbartonshire	5	2	1	-	-	1
West Lothian	2	3	1	1	1	1

¹ Individual deaths often involved more than one of these drugs. The numbers given are mentions of the drug and should not be added to give total deaths.

² It is believed that for the overwhelming majority of cases where morphine has been identified in post-mortem toxicological tests its presence is a result of heroin use. This table therefore shows a combined figure for 'heroin/morphine'.

Source : General Register Office for Scotland (GROS).

Annex E

Notes on the definition of 'drug-related' deaths

1. The definition of a 'drug-related death' is not straightforward. A useful discussion on the definitional problems may be found in an article in the Office for National Statistics publication Population Trends³. More recently, a report¹ by the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) considered current systems used in the United Kingdom to collect and analyse data on drug related deaths. In its report, the ACMD recommended that 'a short life technical working group should be brought together to reach agreement on a consistent coding framework to be used in future across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland'. GROS was represented on this group and this paper presents information on drug-related deaths using the approach agreed.
2. The new baseline covers the following cause of death categories (the relevant codes from the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD10), are given in brackets):
 - a) deaths where the underlying cause of death has been coded to the following sub-categories of 'mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use':
 - (i) opioids (F11);
 - (ii) cannabinoids (F12);
 - (iii) sedatives or hypnotics (F13);
 - (iv) cocaine (F14);
 - (v) other stimulants, including caffeine (F15);
 - (vi) hallucinogens (F16); and
 - (vii) multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances (F19).
 - b) deaths coded to the following categories and where a drug listed under the Misuse of Drugs Act (1971) was known to be present in the body at the time of death:
 - (i) accidental poisoning (X40 – X44);
 - (ii) intentional self-poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (X60 – X64);
 - (iii) assault by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (X85); and
 - (iv) event of undetermined intent, poisoning (Y10 – Y14).
3. Categories of death excluded:
 - a) deaths coded to mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol (F10), tobacco (F17) and volatile substances (F18);
 - b) deaths coded to drug abuse which were caused by secondary infections and related complications (for example the 20 or so deaths in 2000 caused by *clostridium novyi* infection);
 - c) deaths from AIDS where the risk factor was believed to be the sharing of needles;
 - d) deaths from road traffic and other accidents which occurred under the influence of drugs; and
 - e) deaths where a drug listed under the Misuse of Drugs Act was present because it was part of a compound analgesic or cold remedy: specific examples are:

Co-proxamol: paracetamol, dextropropoxyphene

Co-dydramol: paracetamol, dihydrocodeine

Co-codamol: *paracetamol, codeine sulphate*

All three of these compound analgesics, but particularly co-proxamol, are commonly used in suicidal overdoses.

Note: As it is believed that dextropropoxyphene is rarely if ever available other than as a constituent of a paracetamol compound, it has been ignored on all occasions (even if there is no mention of a compound analgesic or paracetamol). However, deaths involving codeine or dihydrocodeine without mention of paracetamol have been included in the baseline as these drugs are routinely available on their own and known to be abused in this form.

Annex F

General Register Office for Scotland Crown Office

Confidential form to be completed in all deaths involving drugs, solvents or poisons

This information is essential for the correct coding and monitoring of drug-related deaths.

If you have any queries about the form or its completion, please contact Graham Jackson, telephone 0131 314 4229.

Please complete the form and return it, in the pre-paid addressed envelope provided, to:

Vital Events Branch
General Register Office for Scotland
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
Edinburgh EH12 7TF

Name of deceased

Date of birth

Date of death

Place of death

Usual residence

Questions (please tick)

- 1 Was alcohol involved in this death? Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Known ☐
If "Yes" what was the blood/alcohol level in mg/100ml?
- 2 If any other drugs or solvents were involved in this death, please specify the **principal** drug or solvent found in a fatal dose
[If NONE go to Question 9]
- 3 Please specify any other drugs or solvents involved in this death.
- 4 Was the deceased a known or suspected habitual drug or solvent abuser? Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Known ☐
[If YES go to Question 7]
- 5 Was the deceased a novice or experimenting drug or solvent abuser? Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Known ☐
[If YES go to Question 7]
- 6 Was there any evidence from the police report or autopsy of a long-standing drug or solvent-abusing history?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Known ☐ N/A ☐
- 7 Do you believe this overdose to have been:

accidental	<input type="checkbox"/>
suicidal	<input type="checkbox"/>
homicidal	<input type="checkbox"/>
or unknown/uncertain?	<input type="checkbox"/>
- 8 Were the drugs prescribed to the deceased? Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Known ☐ N/A ☐
- 9 Any other comments or information which may help in coding this death?

D

Drug education in schools

D1 Drug education in schools 2002/03

D1

Drug education in schools 2002/03

In 2004, following consultation, the Scottish Executive Education Department took the decision that the Drug Education in Schools surveys were no longer required on an annual basis. These surveys had been designed to monitor a 2002/03 national target, which had been adequately met. However, drug education in schools remains both a national and local level priority.

The following statistics were previously published in Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2003 and relate to 2002/03.

Key Points

Overview of drug education in schools

- In 2002/03, 99 per cent of schools in Scotland provided drug education, compared to 98 per cent in 2001/02. The figure is 100 per cent for Local Authority primary and secondary schools but is lower for special schools and non LA schools. (Table D1.1)
- In 2002/03, 99 per cent of schools provided education on controlled drugs (compared with 98% for 2001/02) and this had also increased for all other types of drug education (the safe use of medicine, alcohol, tobacco and solvents). (Table D1.1)
- Ninety-eight per cent of schools provided drug education to each pupil at some point during their schooling, and 97 per cent said that each pupil will receive drug education which provides progression and continuity throughout their schooling (compared with 97% and 94% respectively for 2001/02). (Table D1.1)
- Ninety-four per cent of schools reported providing drug education that was in line with current national advice. (Table D1.1)
- Fifty-six per cent of schools with drug education programmes had revised them within the last two years, and a further 40 per cent within the last two to five years. (Table D1.2)
- In 2002/03, 84 per cent of schools had written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse that are in line with current national advice. These proportions were 83 per cent for primary schools, 90 per cent for secondary schools and 87 per cent for special schools. Local authority schools were more likely than other schools to have such procedures. (Table D1.3)
- Seventy-two per cent of schools with written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse had revised them within the last two years, and a further 26 per cent within the last two to five years. (D1.4)

Background information

Information was collected on the drug education provided by all schools in Scotland. Each school was required to give details of whether they provided drug education, what type of drug education they provided and their procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse and tobacco smoking.

Responses were obtained from 99 per cent of local authority schools and 94 per cent of all other schools.

Source

The Drug Education in Schools, 2002/03 survey was published by the Scottish Executive Education Department on 23rd September 2003. Copies of the Statistical Publication Notice can be found at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00284-00.asp>

NOTES

1. The survey covers all primary, secondary and special schools but not pre-school education centres. The results exclude responses from a small number of special schools for whom provision of drug education is not appropriate for some or all of their pupils, due to complex learning difficulties.
2. For the purposes of this survey, drugs are defined as mood changing substances including medicine, alcohol, tobacco, solvents and controlled drugs such as, for example, cannabis, cocaine and heroin.
3. Current national advice on drug education is set out in the following:
How Good is our School? (The Scottish Office, 1996) - performance indicator 1.2 (quality of course or programme).
A Route to Health Promotion (Aberdeen City Council, HEBS, HMI, 1999).
HELP UP-DATE on drug and nutrition education (LT Scotland Curriculum File No 9).
5-14 national guidelines on health education.
4. A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil if every pupil who stays at that school 'from start to finish' will receive drug education at some point. To provide 'progression and continuity', it would be expected that each pupil would receive drug education at several stages during their time at a particular school.
5. For drug education to be in line with national advice, it must be provided to every pupil and provide pupils with continuity and progression in their learning. It must also include education for all of the following areas: safe use of medicine, alcohol, tobacco, solvents and controlled drugs. All drug education has to take account of the age, stage and maturity of the children involved and it is accepted that education on controlled drugs may not be appropriate until later in primary school.
6. The methodology has changed since last year as schools are now classified as not following national advice if they report that they don't fulfil all of the criteria. In addition, the survey now takes account of the fact that infants (P1-P3) are not expected to be taught about controlled drugs.
7. The methodology has also changed since last year as schools are now classified as not having written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse which are in line with national advice, if the school reports that they do not have written procedures in place.
8. Current national advice on managing incidents of drugs misuse is set out in the following:
HMI reports : Issues in health education and promotion (1996) and Drug and nutrition education (1999).
HELP UP-DATE 1998.
Guidelines for the Management of Incidents of Drug Misuse in Schools (SDST, SEED, 2000).
9. The Drug Education in Schools, 2002/03 survey is a National Statistics publication. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

D1.1 Schools which provide drug education and the types of drug education involved : 2001/02 & 2002/03

sector/type of school

	Percentage of schools which provide drug education ³	Of those schools which provide drug education, the percentage of schools where: This drug education covers:					Each Pupil will receive drug education ⁴	Each pupil will receive drug education which provides progression & continuity ⁵	This drug education is in line with current national advice ⁶
	percentage	Safe Use of Medicine	Alcohol	Tobacco	Solvents	Controlled Drugs			
2002/03									
Local authority schools	100	99	100	100	99	99	98	97	95
Primary	100	99	100	100	99	99	98	97	95
Secondary	100	95	100	100	99	100	100	99	94
Special	96	100	99	98	98	97	95	94	93
All other schools^{1,2}	97	93	99	99	97	97	92	89	78
Primary	95	97	100	100	95	93	92	86	75
Secondary	98	93	100	98	98	100	96	91	82
Special	97	87	97	97	97	97	87	90	77
All schools²	99	99	100	100	99	99	98	97	94
Primary	99	99	100	100	99	99	98	96	95
Secondary	100	95	100	100	99	100	99	98	93
Special	96	97	98	98	98	97	93	93	89
2001/02									
All schools²	98	98	99	99	98	98	97	94	91

- 1 Covers independent schools and a small number of grant-aided and opted-out schools.
- 2 Schools which have both primary and secondary departments are counted under both categories.
- 3 Figures are rounded - 100% may be displayed in some cases where the actual figure is greater than or equal to 99.5%.
- 4 A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil if every pupil who stays at that school 'from start to finish' will receive drug education at some point.
- 5 A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil which provides 'progression and continuity in their learning as they move through the school' if every pupil would receive drug education at several stages during their time at a particular school.
- 6 A school which provides drug education in line with current national advice must cover all of the criteria (where appropriate) listed in the table. The methodology has changed for this question since 2001/02 (see Notes for details). Using last year's methodology, 95% of all schools had drug education in line with national advice.

Source : The Scottish Executive Education Department.

D1.2 Schools which provide drug education by when programme was last revised : 2002/03

sector/type of school

Of those schools which provide drug education, the percentage of schools where the drug education programme was last revised:

	Less than 2 years ago	2-5 years ago	more than 5 years ago / never
	<i>percentage</i>		
Local authority schools	56	40	4
Primary	54	41	4
Secondary	64	35	1
Special	52	44	4
All other schools^{1,2}	73	24	3
Primary	73	27	-
Secondary	73	27	-
Special	70	17	13
All schools²	56	40	4
Primary	55	41	4
Secondary	65	34	1
Special	56	37	6

1 Covers independent schools and a small number of grant-aided and opted-out schools.

2 Schools which have both primary and secondary departments are counted under both categories.

Source : The Scottish Executive Education Department.

D1.3 Schools with written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse : 2002/03

sector/type of school

Percentage of schools which have written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse:

which are in line with current national advice³ which are **not** in line with current national advice³ which are in preparation

Percentage of schools which **do not have** written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse and not in preparation

	<i>percentage</i>		
2002/03			
Local authority schools	85	-	7
Primary	84	-	8
Secondary	95	-	3
Special	92	-	4
All other schools^{1,2}	57	4	21
Primary	50	6	24
Secondary	58	4	25
Special	71	-	6
All schools²	84	1	8
Primary	83	1	9
Secondary	90	-	6
Special	87	-	4
2001/02			
All schools²	76	-	11
			12

1 Covers independent schools and a small number of grant-aided and opted-out schools.

2 Schools which have both primary and secondary departments are counted under both categories.

3 The methodology has changed for this question since 2001/02. Using last years methodology, 85% of all schools had written procedures in line with national advice.

Source : The Scottish Executive Education Department.

D1.4 Schools with written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse by when last revised : 2002/03

sector, type of school

Of those schools which have written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse, these procedures were revised:

	Less than 2 years ago <i>percentage</i>	2-5 years ago	more than 5 years ago / never
Local authority schools	72	26	2
Primary	71	26	2
Secondary	73	26	1
Special	74	24	2
All other schools^{1,2}	85	14	-
Primary	83	14	-
Secondary	89	11	-
Special	77	23	-
All schools²	72	26	2
Primary	71	26	2
Secondary	74	24	1
Special	75	23	2

1 Covers independent schools and a small number of grant-aided and opted-out schools.

2 Schools which have both primary and secondary departments are counted under both categories.

Source : The Scottish Executive Education Department.

D1.5 Local authority primary schools which provide drug education and the types of education involved : 2002/03

local authority

	Percentage of schools which provide drug education	Of those schools which provide drug education, the percentage of schools where:					Each Pupil will receive drug education ²	Each pupil will receive drug educ. which provides progression & continuity ³	This drug education is in line with current national advice ⁴
		This drug education covers:	Safe Use of Medicine			Alcohol			
	percentage ¹								
Scotland	100	99	100	100	99	99	98	97	95
Aberdeen City	100	100	98	100	98	91	98	98	95
Aberdeenshire	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	94	91
Angus	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Argyll & Bute	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Clackmannanshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dumfries & Galloway	100	99	100	100	99	99	100	98	97
Dundee City	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	95
East Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Dunbartonshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Lothian	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Renfrewshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Edinburgh, City of	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eilean Siar	92	97	97	97	97	97	100	100	97
Falkirk	100	96	98	100	96	98	94	92	90
Fife	100	99	100	100	100	99	93	90	90
Glasgow City	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Highland	98	98	99	100	96	97	91	84	80
Inverclyde	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Midlothian	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	78	72
Moray	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Lanarkshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Orkney Isles	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Perth & Kinross	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	99
Renfrewshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Scottish Borders	100	100	100	100	97	92	100	99	96
Shetland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Lanarkshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Stirling	95	97	97	100	92	89	87	87	71
West Dunbartonshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
West Lothian	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1 Figures are rounded - 100% may be displayed in some cases where the actual figure is greater than or equal to 99.5%.

2 A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil if every pupil who stays at that school 'from start to finish' will receive drug education at some point.

3 A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil which provides 'progression and continuity in their learning as they move through the school' if every pupil would receive drug education at several stages during their time at a particular school.

4 A school which provides drug education in line with current national advice must cover all of the criteria (where appropriate) listed in the table. The methodology has changed for this question since 2001/02 (see Notes for details).

Source : The Scottish Executive Education Department.

E

Drugs and criminal justice

- E1 Drug-related offences and court proceedings
- E2 Seizures of controlled drugs
- E3 Drug misuse and treatment in Scottish prisons

E1

Drug-related offences and court proceedings

Key Points

Overview of drug-related offences

- In 2003, there were 40 465 drug-related offences recorded by Scottish police forces, which is a rate of 800 per 100 000 population. (Table E1.1)
- In 2003, 77 per cent (31 141) of drug-related offences were for possession. A further 22 per cent (8 807) were for possession with intent to supply. (Table E1.2)
- The number of persons convicted of drug offences in Scottish Courts in 2002 was 5 763. Seventy-seven per cent were for possession (4 438) and 22 per cent were for possession with intent to supply (1 265). (Table E1.3)
- Just over three quarters (76%) of those persons convicted of possession received a fine, while half of those persons convicted of possession with intent to supply were given a custodial sentence. (Table E1.4)

5 year trends – 1999 to 2003 Drug-related offences

- Between 1999 and 2000, the annual number of drug-related offences remained stable at around 31 900 and 31 400. In 2001, the number of drug-related offences increased by 15 per cent to 36 175, and between 2001 and 2002 they rose by a further 12 per cent to 40 379. This has remained similar in 2003 with 40 465 offences recorded. This represents an overall increase of 27 per cent in the last 5 years. (Table E1.1)

5 year trends – 1998 to 2002 Drug-related court proceedings

- From 1998 to 2002 the number of persons convicted of drug offences in Scottish courts decreased from 6 929 to 5 763, representing a 17 per cent decrease in the past 5 years. (Table E1.3)
- Since 1998 the majority of persons convicted of drug offences were male (nearly 88%), with an average age of 27 years. (Table E1.3 and Table E1.4)

Geographical profile

- The rate of drug-related offences recorded per 100 000 population was highest in Glasgow City (1 750), Inverclyde (1 252) and West Dunbartonshire (1 207). (Table E1.1)
- The majority of council areas have experienced an overall rate increase per 100 000 population between 1999 and 2003; exceptions were Ayrshire South, Borders, Renfrewshire East and Shetland Islands which were either stable or showed slight reductions. (Table E1.1)

Background information

Recorded crime

Statistics on drug-related offences recorded by the police are available from quarterly statistical returns made by the Scottish police forces to the Scottish Executive Justice Department. For further information see: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00338-00.asp>

Criminal proceedings in Scottish Courts

Statistics on persons convicted for drug-related offences are available from the Scottish Executive Justice Department's court proceedings database. For further information see: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00312-00.asp>

The data is derived from information held on the police operational computer at the Scottish Criminal Record Office (SCRO).

Offences are recorded in the year in which the offender was sentenced, which may not necessarily be the year in which the offence was committed. Where a person is proceeded against for more than one crime or offence, only the main charge is counted, (i.e. the one with the severest penalty). The drug related court proceeding figures for 2003 were not available at time of publication.

E1.1 Drug-related offences recorded by Scottish police forces : 1998 - 2003

(mainly Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 offences); council area¹, number and rate per 100 000 population²

	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Scotland	31 870	628	31 431	621	36 175	716	40 379	799	40 465	800
Aberdeen City	1 617	753	1 334	625	1 550	741	2 071	990	1 689	818
Aberdeenshire	717	316	724	319	787	346	757	333	741	323
Angus	458	418	306	281	401	371	489	452	520	484
Argyll & Bute	372	406	450	494	389	427	512	562	584	640
Ayrshire East	773	641	787	655	785	656	950	793	910	761
Ayrshire North	721	526	845	620	872	643	1 054	777	1 041	765
Ayrshire South	752	666	537	478	896	802	992	888	722	647
Borders	719	680	733	690	661	615	647	602	618	571
Clackmannanshire	232	481	234	486	295	615	351	732	336	705
Dumfries & Galloway	700	472	448	304	649	441	775	526	919	624
Dunbartonshire East	284	261	318	293	465	433	460	429	479	448
Dunbartonshire West	515	545	712	758	666	717	941	1 014	1 114	1 207
Dundee City	738	499	707	482	904	627	1 167	809	1 307	913
Edinburgh City	2 927	655	2 858	637	3 118	696	3 863	862	3 008	671
Eilean Siar	83	305	47	175	112	427	94	359	93	356
Falkirk	680	470	624	431	844	580	831	571	882	604
Fife	1 508	435	1 248	358	1 645	469	1 944	554	1 804	512
Glasgow City	7 791	1 336	8 845	1 533	9 388	1 626	9 330	1 616	10 100	1 750
Highland	1 296	620	926	443	1 370	658	1 434	689	1 605	768
Inverclyde	769	902	901	1 064	995	1 190	1 145	1 370	1 040	1 252
Lanarkshire North	2 175	675	1 817	565	2 197	684	3 105	966	2 960	920
Lanarkshire South	1 482	490	1 512	500	1 864	617	1 733	574	2 397	791
Lothian East	208	233	340	378	217	239	507	559	371	407
Lothian West	907	586	865	551	1 166	729	1 129	706	1 029	639
Midlothian	326	404	402	496	404	502	444	552	378	474
Moray	288	332	261	301	261	301	324	374	355	406
Orkney Islands	58	299	29	150	27	141	41	213	64	331
Perth & Kinross	784	580	611	453	745	551	959	710	1 071	788
Renfrewshire	1 198	687	1 073	618	1 224	712	1 212	705	1 205	705
Renfrewshire East	312	352	428	481	342	382	296	330	316	352
Shetland Islands	95	422	82	370	98	447	87	397	80	366
Stirling	385	451	427	496	838	973	735	853	727	842

1 Where the offence was detected or reported.

2 GRO population estimates were used to calculate the rate per 100 000 population

Source : The Scottish Executive Justice Department recorded crime series.

E1.2 Drug-related offences recorded by Scottish police forces ; type of offence : 2003

(mainly Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 offences), council area¹

	Number				Rate per 100 000 population ²			
	Possession with intent to supply	Possession	Other ³	Total	Possession with intent to supply	Possession	Other ³	Total ⁴
Scotland	8 807	31 141	517	40 465	174	616	10	800
Aberdeen City	412	1 262	15	1 689	199	611	7	818
Aberdeenshire	128	605	8	741	56	264	3	323
Angus	114	400	6	520	106	372	6	484
Argyll & Bute	87	493	4	584	95	540	4	640
Ayrshire East	233	662	15	910	195	554	13	761
Ayrshire North	191	835	15	1 041	140	614	11	765
Ayrshire South	144	575	3	722	129	515	3	647
Borders	196	395	27	618	181	365	25	571
Clackmannanshire	131	200	5	336	275	419	10	705
Dumfries & Galloway	404	504	11	919	274	342	7	624
Dunbartonshire East	122	349	8	479	114	326	7	448
Dunbartonshire West	253	833	28	1 114	274	902	30	1 207
Dundee City	223	1 076	8	1 307	156	752	6	913
Edinburgh City	850	2 132	26	3 008	190	476	6	671
Eilean Siar	20	72	1	93	77	276	4	356
Falkirk	183	689	10	882	125	472	7	604
Fife	501	1 270	33	1 804	142	361	9	512
Glasgow City	1 933	8 002	165	10 100	335	1 387	29	1 750
Highland	271	1 319	15	1 605	130	631	7	768
Inverclyde	222	794	24	1 040	267	956	29	1 252
Lanarkshire North	448	2 487	25	2 960	139	773	8	920
Lanarkshire South	311	2 074	12	2 397	103	684	4	791
Lothian East	121	247	3	371	133	271	3	407
Lothian West	245	772	12	1 029	152	479	7	639
Midlothian	110	257	11	378	138	322	14	474
Moray	68	282	5	355	78	322	6	406
Orkney Islands	25	35	4	64	129	181	21	331
Perth & Kinross	377	688	6	1 071	277	506	4	788
Renfrewshire	291	908	6	1 205	170	531	4	705
Renfrewshire East	26	288	2	316	29	321	2	352
Shetland Islands	15	64	1	80	69	293	5	366
Stirling	152	572	3	727	176	662	3	842

1 Where the offence was detected or reported.

2 GRO population estimates were used to calculate the rate per 100 000 population.

3 Includes illegal importation of drugs, production and manufacture of drugs, money laundering related offences and other drugs-related offences.

4 Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Source : The Scottish Executive Justice Department recorded crime series.

E1.3 Persons convicted of drug offences in Scottish Courts¹ : 1990 - 2002

type of offence and age of convicted person

	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
All convicted persons (=100%)	3 021	5 599	6 929	6 438	5 424	5 731	5 763
<i>percentage</i>							
Under 16 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 - 20 years	29	27	23	22	21	22	22
21 - 25 years	36	34	30	28	27	27	27
26 - 30 years	20	19	23	22	23	21	22
31 - 35 years	9	10	13	15	15	15	15
36 - 40 years	4	5	6	7	8	8	8
Over 40 years	3	4	5	5	6	6	7
Unknown	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Average age	25	25	26	27	27	27	27
Possession with intent to supply (=100%)	491	1 064	1 539	1 501	1 262	1 330	1 265
<i>percentage</i>							
Under 16 years	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
16 - 20 years	16	18	17	17	17	13	14
21 - 25 years	37	33	27	25	22	23	24
26 - 30 years	24	24	24	22	23	23	21
31 - 35 years	11	11	16	17	17	19	19
36 - 40 years	5	6	7	9	10	11	12
Over 40 years	5	7	8	9	10	11	11
Unknown	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Average age	27	27	28	29	29	30	30
Possession (=100%)	2 497	4 420	5 292	4 844	4 099	4 344	4 438
<i>percentage</i>							
Under 16 years	0	0	-	0	0	-	-
16 - 20 years	32	30	25	24	22	25	24
21 - 25 years	36	35	31	29	29	29	28
26 - 30 years	19	18	22	22	22	21	22
31 - 35 years	8	9	12	14	14	14	13
36 - 40 years	4	4	6	6	7	7	7
Over 40 years	2	4	4	4	5	4	5
Average age	24	25	26	26	27	26	27
Other² (=100%)	33	115	98	93	63	57	60
<i>percentage</i>							
Under 16 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 20 years	9	10	5	3	8	4	10
21 - 25 years	30	26	17	12	10	16	8
26 - 30 years	27	23	21	22	24	16	20
31 - 35 years	15	20	27	23	19	18	13
36 - 40 years	9	9	14	20	16	11	22
Over 40 years	9	13	15	20	24	37	27
Average age	29	30	32	34	34	36	35

1 Where main offence.

2 Includes illegal importation of drugs, production and manufacture of drugs, money laundering related offences and other drug offences.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Source : The Scottish Executive Justice Department court proceedings database.

E1.4 Persons convicted of drug offences in Scottish courts¹ : 1990 - 2002

type of offence and sentence

	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
All convicted persons (=100%)	3 021	5 599	6 929	6 438	5 424	5 731	5 763
<i>percentage</i>							
Male	91	91	88	87	87	88	87
Female	9	9	12	13	13	12	13
Possession with intent to supply (=100%)	491	1 064	1 539	1 501	1 262	1 330	1 265
<i>percentage</i>							
Admonition/ Caution	5	2	3	2	3	3	3
Absolute discharge/ No order made	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Community Service	18	19	21	21	18	15	18
Probation	7	8	11	14	14	11	13
Fine	27	19	14	13	13	12	12
Custody - Less than 6 months	6	9	14	13	10	11	12
Custody - 6 months to 2 years	21	26	21	18	21	25	22
Custody - Over 2 years	17	16	15	19	21	21	16
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	-	-	0	0	-	1	2
Other ²	-	-	0	0	-	-	1
Possession (=100%)	2 497	4 420	5 292	4 844	4 099	4 344	4 438
<i>percentage</i>							
Admonition/ Caution	11	9	8	10	11	11	12
Absolute discharge/ No order made	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Service	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Probation/ SAO	2	2	4	5	4	5	5
Fine	82	84	81	78	79	76	76
Custody - Less than 6 months	3	3	4	4	3	4	4
Custody - 6 months to 2 years	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Custody - Over 2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other ²	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Other³ (=100%)	33	115	98	93	63	57	60
<i>percentage</i>							
Admonition/ Caution	3	4	4	5	2	-	5
Absolute discharge/ No order made	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Service	12	11	16	18	21	23	18
Probation	-	3	7	11	10	9	3
Fine	82	64	51	53	54	51	60
Custody - Less than 6 months	3	3	8	4	5	-	2
Custody - 6 months to 2 years	-	12	8	6	2	5	7
Custody - Over 2 years	-	2	5	2	8	12	5
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 Where main offence.

2 Other outcomes consist of remits to childrens' hearings, hospital and guardianship orders, insanity and compensation orders.

3 Includes illegal importation of drugs, production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs, money laundering related offences and other drug offences.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

Source : The Scottish Executive Justice Department court proceedings database.

E1.5 Persons convicted of drug offences¹ in Sheriff Courts : 2002

type of offence and age of convicted person

	Possession with intent to supply				Possession				Other ²
	Number	Percentage custodial sentence	Percentage aged under 21	Percentage aged over 21	Number	Percentage custodial sentence	Percentage aged under 21	Percentage aged over 21	
Scotland	1 026	43	17	83	2 877	6	19	81	56
Aberdeen	58	22	29	71	195	5	19	81	-
Airdrie	29	28	21	79	70	-	20	80	-
Alloa	12	67	17	83	25	12	16	84	-
Arbroath	8	38	25	75	27	-	33	67	-
Ayr	30	67	17	83	138	9	20	80	1
Banff	4	75	25	75	46	13	15	85	-
Campbeltown	1	-	-	100	11	-	36	64	-
Cupar	6	17	17	83	13	-	-	100	2
Dingwall	1	-	100	-	26	4	31	69	2
Dornoch	2	50	50	50	11	-	36	64	-
Dumbarton	20	75	5	95	46	4	11	89	-
Dumfries	16	56	31	69	24	13	8	92	1
Dundee	35	29	11	89	99	4	15	85	1
Dunfermline	14	29	14	86	32	-	22	78	7
Dunoon	3	-	-	100	19	-	26	74	-
Duns	1	-	-	100	7	14	-	100	-
Edinburgh	79	35	18	82	175	11	14	86	6
Elgin	5	20	-	100	29	10	14	86	2
Falkirk	44	45	36	64	86	3	22	78	-
Forfar	5	20	-	100	27	11	11	89	-
Fort William	8	63	-	100	11	-	27	73	-
Glasgow	248	46	13	87	568	7	15	85	10
Greenock	33	67	12	88	163	2	20	80	1
Haddington	1	100	-	100	30	3	23	77	-
Hamilton	61	31	18	82	230	5	18	82	2
Inverness	15	40	7	93	76	1	18	82	1
Jedburgh	5	60	20	80	12	-	33	67	1
Kilmarnock	57	49	19	81	121	8	15	85	1
Kirkcaldy	29	7	17	83	39	5	15	85	4
Kirkcudbright	3	100	-	100	6	33	33	67	-
Kirkwall	-	-	-	-	4	-	50	50	1
Lanark	5	60	-	100	32	6	41	59	-
Lerwick	8	75	-	100	12	-	33	67	-
Linlithgow	27	37	22	78	38	8	26	74	1
Lochmaddy	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	100	-
Oban	5	40	20	80	38	8	32	68	-
Paisley	19	63	16	84	83	13	22	78	3
Peebles	1	-	-	100	3	-	33	67	-
Perth	50	38	12	88	82	5	17	83	2
Peterhead	15	27	13	87	28	4	7	93	-
Portree	1	-	-	100	12	-	-	100	-
Rothesay	-	-	-	-	3	-	33	67	-
Selkirk	8	13	25	75	14	7	21	79	2
Stirling	21	52	10	90	72	8	21	79	1
Stonehaven	2	50	50	50	4	25	-	100	-
Stornoway	5	60	40	60	21	-	29	71	-
Stranraer	18	72	6	94	32	13	28	72	-
Tain	6	50	17	83	30	13	27	73	-
Wick	2	50	-	100	5	20	40	60	4

1 Where main offence.

2 Includes illegal importation of drugs, production and manufacture of drugs, money laundering related offences and other drug offences.

Source : The Scottish Executive Justice Department court proceedings database.

E1.6 | Persons convicted of drug offences¹ in District Courts : 2002

	Possession				Other ²
	Number	Percentage custodial sentence	Percentage aged under 21	Percentage aged over 21	Number
Scotland	1 556	0	34	66	2
Aberdeen City	86	-	27	73	-
Aberdeenshire	38	-	37	63	-
Angus	28	-	32	68	-
Argyll & Bute	8	-	25	75	-
Ayrshire East	32	6	34	66	-
Ayrshire North	35	-	31	69	-
Ayrshire South	76	1	43	57	-
Borders	48	-	29	71	1
Clackmannanshire	6	-	33	67	-
Dumfries & Galloway	24	-	38	63	-
Dunbartonshire East	20	-	40	60	-
Dunbartonshire West	33	-	33	67	-
Dundee City	102	-	30	70	1
Edinburgh City	48	2	38	63	-
Eilean Siar	2	-	50	50	-
Falkirk	58	-	40	60	-
Fife	34	-	41	59	-
Glasgow City	239	-	35	65	-
Highland	106	-	25	75	-
Inverclyde	48	-	48	52	-
Lanarkshire North	169	-	33	67	-
Lanarkshire South	141	1	39	61	-
Lothian East	3	-	-	100	-
Lothian West	15	-	27	73	-
Midlothian	8	-	50	50	-
Moray	6	-	17	83	-
Perth & Kinross	24	-	33	67	-
Renfrewshire	26	4	38	62	-
Renfrewshire East	14	-	29	71	-
Stirling	37	-	35	65	-
Stipendiary magistrates	42	-	24	76	-

1 Where main offence.

2 Includes possession with intent to supply, illegal importation of drugs, production and manufacture of drugs, money laundering related offences and other drug offences.

Source : The Scottish Executive Justice Department court proceedings database.

E2

Seizures of controlled drugs

Key Points

Overview of seizures of controlled drugs

- In 2002, there were 20 960 seizures of controlled drugs in Scotland, 15 per cent of all seizures in the UK (137 340). (Table E2.1)
- The number of seizures, however, is not necessarily reflective of the quantity of drugs recovered. The quantity of cocaine seized more than doubled between 2001 and 2002. The quantities of heroin and methadone decreased between 2001 and 2002. The quantity of crack cocaine seized in 2002 was nearly six times the amount seized in 2001 (from 0.8kg to 5kg). (Table E2.3)
- The number of Class A seizures in Scotland (4 520) made up 13 per cent of the total UK Class A seizures while the number of Class B drug seizures in Scotland (16 770) comprised of 16 per cent of all UK Class B seizures. However, the number of Class C drug seizures in Scotland (1 780) made up 57 per cent of all UK Class C seizures. (Table E2.2)
- In Scotland, 95kg of heroin were seized in 2002, three per cent of all seizures in the UK. In contrast, the quantity of LSD seized in Scotland accounted for 65 per cent of the total quantity of UK seizures of the drug. (Table E2.2)

Trends – 1998 to 2002

- Between 2001 and 2002, the number of drug seizures in Scotland increased by 12 per cent, from 18 740 to 20 960. This compares with an increase of five per cent (131 190 to 137 340) across UK police forces (including HM Customs & Excise) and reverses the recent decreases between 1998 and 2000. (Table E2.1)
- After recent increases between 1998 and 2001, the number of Class A seizures by Scottish police decreased by seven per cent between 2001 and 2002 (4 860 to 4 520). (Table E2.3)
- The number of Class B seizures increased by 11 per cent between 1998 and 2002 (15 150 to 16 770). The number of Class C seizures almost halved between 1998 and 2000 (1 210 to 640) before rising by 278 per cent between 2000 and 2002 (1 780). (Table E2.3)

Drugs Recorded

- In Scotland, there were increases in the number of seizures of cocaine and crack cocaine between 1998 and 2002, from 250 to 650 seizures for cocaine and 20 to 80 seizures for crack cocaine. (Table E2.3)
- Of the 6 640 seizures of cocaine in the UK, 10 per cent were from Scotland. This compares to 2 per cent of the crack cocaine seizures in the UK. (Table E2.2)
- For heroin the number of seizures increased between 1998 and 2001 (2 420 to 3 120 seizures) but then fell between 2001 and 2002 (3 120 to 2 640 seizures). (Table E2.3)

Geographical profile

- Of the 95 kg of heroin seized in Scotland in 2002, 52 per cent (49 kg) were seized in Strathclyde, 27 per cent (26 kg) in Tayside and 13 per cent (12 kg) in Grampian. (Table E2.2)
- Of the 80 seizures of crack cocaine, 70 were made by Grampian Police; all other Scottish police force areas had less than 5 seizures each of crack cocaine. (Table E2.2)

Background information

This section provides a selection of information on seizures of drugs controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 by both Police and Customs & Excise. The source of statistics concerned with seizures of controlled drugs is from a range of bulletins published annually by the Home Office under the general title "Drug seizure and offender statistics".

It is important to note that large seizures can disproportionately affect the quantities seized, leading to large changes from year to year. Also, the number of seizures of different drug types does not appear to be necessarily related to the number of inhabitants in a police force area.

In January 2004, Cannabis was reclassified from Class B to Class C.

E2.1 | Seizures¹ of controlled drugs : 1985, 1990, 1995, 1998 - 2002

police force area or other organisation²

	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Police and other authorities								
Scotland	3 240	5 990	12 660	17 810	17 200	15 860	18 740	20 960
Central	80	280	630	830	610	360	810	670
Dumfries & Galloway	50	120	410	510	420	280	350	410
Fife	100	240	530	660	540	450	540	620
Grampian	220	320	1 130	1 680	1 470	1 150	1 290	1 460
Lothian & Borders	550	810	730	2 420	2 770	2 560	2 680	2 880
Northern	190	250	460	400	670	490	710	790
Strathclyde	1 850	3 460	7 940	10 050	9 640	9 700	11 250	12 810
Tayside	210	490	840	1 260	1 080	870	1 110	1 310
Other authorities	**	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
England	21 770	45 190	88 120	113 760	99 980	93 210	96 400	98 620
Wales	1 450	2 100	5 570	9 570	7 740	7 670	8 250	8 980
Northern Ireland	220	170	850	1 510	2 110	1 790	1 530	1 520
British Transport Police	**	380	800	1 010	1 710	1 520	1 150	1 500
National Crime Squad (E & W)	**	**	**	70	160	160	140	30
Force missing, not recorded ³	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK Total	26 680	53 450	108 000	144 000	128 890	120 210	126 210	131 600
HM Customs & Excise	3 790	7 410	6 340	7 750	5 210	4 870	4 980	5 740
Total - all seizures	30 466	60 860	114 340	151 750	134 100	125 080	131 190	137 340

1 Rounded to the nearest 10 so totals may not always add up.

2 Seizures from joint operations involving HM Customs & Excise and the police are generally recorded against HM Customs & Excise. Seizures made by the Scottish Crime Squad are recorded by the appropriate police force.

3 Among English and Welsh police forces ; not recorded before 1993.

** Not available.

0 less than a specified amount (i.e. 0<number of seizures<5)

Source : Home Office.

E2.2 | Seizures¹ of controlled drugs (number and quantity seized) : 2002

police force area or other organisation²; drug type

NUMBER OF SEIZURES³

	All drugs Total	Class A Drugs Cocaine	Crack cocaine	Heroin	LSD	Ecstasy- type	Methadone	Other	Total Class A
Police and other authorities									
Scotland	20 960	650	80	2 640	10	1 320	120	60	4 520
Central	670	10	0	80	0	20	0	0	110
Dumfries & Galloway	410	10	0	110	0	30	0	0	140
Fife	620	10	0	90	0	60	0	0	150
Grampian	1 460	50	70	320	0	110	20	0	500
Lothian & Borders	2 880	100	0	390	0	220	30	10	680
Northern	790	20	0	40	0	60	10	0	120
Strathclyde	12 810	390	0	1 520	0	690	60	30	2 520
Tayside	1 310	60	0	110	0	130	10	20	300
England	98 620	4 360	4 050	11 730	40	5 860	710	620	25 150
Wales	8 980	150	80	740	10	730	20	90	1 700
Northern Ireland	1 520	50	0	30	0	270	0	10	340
British Transport Police	1 500	40	30	120	0	40	10	0	230
National Crime Squad (E & W)	30	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
UK Total⁴	131 600	4 180	4 230	15 270	50	8 210	850	780	31 950
HM Customs & Excise UK	5 740	1 390	30	90	0	90	0	170	1 610
Total - all seizures	137 340	6 640	4 260	15 370	60	8 300	850	940	33 550

QUANTITY SEIZED (kgs⁵)

	Class A Drugs Cocaine	Crack cocaine	Heroin	LSD (Doses) ⁶	Ecstasy - type (Doses) ⁶	Methadone	Other
Police and other authorities							
Scotland	49.0	5.0	95.0	31	348	10.0	0
Central	2.0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Dumfries & Galloway	0	0	1.0	8	57	0	0
Fife	1.0	0	3.0	0	3	0	0
Grampian	0	5.0	12.0	14	5	1.0	0
Lothian & Borders	1.0	0	2.0	7	14	3.0	0
Northern	0	0	1.0	2	2	1.0	0
Strathclyde	44.0	0	49.0	0	257	4.0	0
Tayside	1.0	0	26.0	0	2	0	0
England	138.0	39.0	512.0	4	563	49.0	27.0
Wales	4.0	0	1 008.0	1	46	1.0	1.0
Northern Ireland	4.0	0	0	0	103	0	0
British Transport Police	8.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Crime Squad (E & W)	19.0	0	74.0	0	2	0	0
UK Total	222.0	44.0	1 689.0	36	1 062	60.0	29.0
HM Customs & Excise UK	3 355.0	14.0	1 041.0	12	4 790	0	0
Total - all seizures	3 576.0	59.0	2 730.0	48	5 852	60.0	29.0

1 As seizure can involve more than one drug, figures for individual drugs cannot be added to produce totals.

2 Seizures from joint operations involving HM Customs & Excise and the police are generally recorded against HM Customs & Excise (Number of seizures) or the lead agency (quantity seized). Seizures made by the Scottish Crime Squad are recorded by the appropriate police force.

3 Number of seizures rounded to the nearest 10 so totals may not always add up.

4 Includes seizures made by British Transport Police in England and Wales.

5 All quantities are in kilograms except for LSD and Ecstasy-type (doses), and Cannabis plants.

6 In thousands of doses.

** Not available.

0 less than a specified amount (i.e. 0<number of seizures<5 and 0.0<quantity of seizures<0.5)

Source : Home Office.

Seizures¹ of controlled drugs (number and quantity seized) : 2002

police force area or other organisation²; drug type

E2.2

continued

NUMBER OF SEIZURES³

Class B Drugs			Total Class B	Class C Drugs			Other	Total Class C	Unknown	
Cannabis	Amphet- amines	Other		Benzo- diazepines	Temaz- epam	Anabolic steroids				
16 010	1 020	240	16 770	1 630	180	10	20	1 780	20	Police and other authorities
										Scotland
550	30	0	570	30	0	0	0	40	0	Central
270	30	0	290	20	0	0	0	20	0	Dumfries & Galloway
480	60	10	510	40	0	0	0	40	0	Fife
1 010	60	30	1 060	120	20	0	0	130	0	Grampian
2 240	150	50	2 350	170	20	0	0	180	0	Lothian & Borders
680	50	10	710	30	0	0	0	30	0	Northern
9 810	540	120	10 240	1 120	130	10	10	1 220	10	Strathclyde
960	100	30	1 040	110	20	0	0	130	0	Tayside
72 570	4 840	240	76 290	800	160	70	40	1 030	420	England
6 970	940	10	7 600	140	20	0	0	160	10	Wales
1 440	100	0	1 450	50	10	10	0	60	0	Northern Ireland
1 250	30	0	1 270	10	0	0	0	10	10	British Transport Police
10	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	National Crime Squad (E & W)
98 240	6 920	490	103 400	2 630	390	80	60	3 030	460	UK Total ³
4 150	70	10	4 200	40	10	50	10	100	0	HM Customs & Excise UK
102 390	6 980	500	107 600	2 670	390	130	70	3 140	460	Total - all seizures

QUANTITY SEIZED (kgs⁵)

Class B Drugs					Class C Drugs					Unknown	
Cannabis (herbal)	Cannabis Plants	Cannabis Resin	Cannabis Liquid	Amphet- amines	Other	Benzo- diazepines	Temaz- epam	Anabolic steroids	Other		
											Police and other authorities
113.0	4 162	1 655.0	0	113.0	0	5.0	0	0	0	0	Scotland
8.0	900	73.0	0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Central
0	77	228.0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dumfries & Galloway
2.0	563	30.0	0	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fife
11.0	22	48.0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Grampian
12.0	708	188.0	0	5.0	0	2.0	0	0	0	0	Lothian & Borders
2.0	168	13.0	0	1.0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	Northern
73.0	1 591	982.0	0	89.0	0	2.0	0	0	0	0	Strathclyde
4.0	133	93.0	0	10.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tayside
2 993.0	48 351	4 890.0	0	552.0	2.0	1.0	0	15.0	0	4.0	England
35.0	4 380	103.0	0	126.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wales
30.0	97	831.0	0	23.0	0	6.0	0	0	0	0	Northern Ireland
0	56	78.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	British Transport Police
793.0	0	3 664.0	0	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	National Crime Squad (E & W)
3 964.0	57 049	11 220.0	0	818.0	2.0	12.0	1.0	15.0	0	4.0	UK Total
31 030.0	20	32 958.0	2.0	588.0	1.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	HM Customs & Excise UK
34 994.0	57 066	44 179.0	2.0	1 407.0	3.0	12.0	1.0	115.0	0	4.0	Total - all seizures

E2.3 Number and quantity¹ of seizures² of class A, B and C drugs, Scotland 1985, 1990, 1995, 1998 - 2002

drug type

Number of seizures ⁷								
	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
All class A	510	410	1 490	3 250	3 650	4 400	4 860	4 520
Cocaine	40	30	70	250	330	410	520	650
Crack cocaine	**	**	0	20	30	30	50	80
Heroin	390	110	740	2 420	2 510	2 810	3 120	2 640
LSD	50	170	110	80	50	40	10	10
Ecstasy-type ³	-	10	520	470	750	1 210	1 340	1 320
Methadone	10	20	40	120	110	110	130	120
Other Class A	40	90	50	90	80	90	60	60
All Class B	3 000	5 320	11 350	15 150	14 040	12 580	14 640	16 770
Amphetamines	370	350	1 530	2 100	1 610	670	740	1 020
Cannabis (herbal)	300	110	590	450	500	410	550	944
Cannabis plants ⁴	130	40	270	130	110	80	90	144
Cannabis resin	2 530	5 210	9 900	13 500	12 680	12 330	14 310	15 620
Other Class B	0	100	120	360	250	270	240	240
All Class C	10	540	750	1 210	930	640	790	1 780
Benzodiazepines	**	240	290	650	660	540	640	1 630
Temazepam	**	**	340	570	280	100	150	180
Quantity seized (kgs)								
	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Class A								
Cocaine	0.4	0.9	0.8	27.4	33.4	22.8	22.8	49.0
Crack cocaine	**	**	0.0 ⁶	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	5.0
Heroin	6.6	2.6	9.1	40.2	203.9	43.0	110.7	95.0
LSD ⁵	0	2 041	1 414	281	533	2 984	170	31
Ecstasy-type ^{3,5}	0	413	126 473	56 553	91 912	236 788	337 498	347 521
Methadone	0.0 ⁶	0.0 ⁶	0.0 ⁶	0.1	2.0	11.6	13.5	10.0
Other Class A	0.0 ⁶	0.0 ⁶	0.5	0.1	0.0 ⁶	1.8	0.4	0.0 ⁶
Class B								
Amphetamines	5.0	6.0	31.0	113.0	53.0	37.1	108.6	113.0
Cannabis(herbal)	708.7	103.1	18.4	813.9	14.8	16.4	11.5	113.0
Cannabis plants ⁴	718	175	2 519	52 906	1 790	1 261	2 016	4 162
Cannabis resin	71.8	104.2	353.6	11 940.1	1 126.4	638.1	937.1	1 655.0
Class C								
Benzodiazepines	**	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.9	2.3	4.5	5.0
Temazepam	**	**	0.3	58.6	0.4	0.0 ⁶	0.1	0.0 ⁶

1 Drugs are seized in a variety of forms but where possible, for the purpose of this table, amounts have been converted to weights. Seizures of unspecified quantities are not included.

2 As a seizure can involve more than one drug, figures for individual drugs cannot be added together to produce totals.

3 MDMA up until 1995.

4 Number of plants

5 Number of doses. Data for 1985 are in kilos; from 1990, data refer to number of doses.

6 Less than 50 grams.

7 Number of seizures rounded to the nearest 10 so totals may not always add up.

** Not available.

0 less than a specified amount (0<number of seizures<5 and 0<quantity of seizures<0.5)

Source : Home Office.

E3

Drug misuse and treatment in Scottish prisons

Key Points

Overview of drug misuse and treatment in Scottish prisons

- In May 2002, 66 per cent of urine tests at reception into custody were positive for drugs (includes only those establishments who receive prisoners from court). (Table E3.1)
- Seventeen per cent of mandatory drug tests were positive in 2003/04 (excludes those who tested positive for drugs they may have misused before entry to prison). (Table E3.2)
- In 2003/04, of the 34 867 prison receptions, 18 186 (52%) were referred to Addictions Services. Of these, all were offered an assessment, with 14 282 (79%) of prisoners undertaking an assessment. (Table E3.4)
- Of those who were referred to Transitional Care at time of discharge (4 183 individuals), 1 248 (30%) attended first Transitional Care appointment. (Table E3.4)
- The Scottish Prison Survey 2004 shows that of those who responded, half reported experience of illicit drug use in prison in the month immediately prior to survey completion. (Table E3.5)
- There were no significant differences in reported drug use in prison in the last month between males and females and remand and convicted prisoners. (Scottish Prison Survey 2004, data not shown)
- A minority of prisoners (5%) reported injecting drugs in prison in the last month. (Table E3.5)
- Of those who had injected in the last month, over two thirds (69%) stated that they had shared their 'works' (injecting equipment) in prison in the last month. (Table E3.5)

5 year trends – 1998/99 to 2002/03

- The percentage of positive drug tests (by urine testing at reception into custody) fell from 73 per cent in 1998/99 to 66 per cent in 2002/03. (Table E3.1)
- The fall in the percentage of positive drug tests (by urine testing at reception into custody) between 1998/99 and 2002/03 is reflected across all drugs (particularly cannabis, benzodiazepines and opiates) types apart from methadone, cocaine and buprenorphine. (Table E3.1)
- The rate of positive results for mandatory drug testing in prison over the past five years is unchanged at around 17 per cent. (Table E3.2)
- Between 2002/03 and 2003/04, the number of prisoners who were offered an assessment by addictions services nearly doubled (9 779 to 18 186). (Table E3.4)

Drugs Recorded

- Cannabis, benzodiazepines and opiates (excluding methadone) were the drugs most commonly detected by testing at reception into custody, 34 per cent, 30 per cent and 24 per cent respectively of all tests taken. (Table E3.1)
- The drugs most frequently detected by mandatory drug testing were cannabis and opiates, 15 and 16 per cent respectively of all random tests taken. (Table E3.2)
- The most common drugs reported by those who had used illicit drugs in prison in the last month were: cannabis (78%) and heroin (63%). A third of prisoners (36%) reported using benzodiazepines (e.g. Valium, Ativan), and a quarter (26%) other opiates other than methadone (e.g. buprenorphine, dihydrocodeine). A smaller proportion reported using cocaine (14%), methadone (not on prescription) (13%), ecstasy (12%), temazepam (12%) and amphetamines (6%). (Table E3.5)

Background information

Urine testing at reception into custody

During one month each year, random samples of prisoners are tested on admission to prison from the community. These samples cover only a small proportion of prison admissions (totalling around 25 000 each year), and are therefore indicative rather than definitive. It should be noted that due to the period between last drug use and testing after entry to prison, urine test results may under-report some drug use (e.g. heroin) at the expense of cannabis use. It should be noted that these do not form a strictly random sample.

Table E3.1 (previously published in Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2003) includes information on testing at reception into custody direct from court. This does not give a complete picture as some establishments do not receive prisoners direct from court. In 2003, the Reception Study was expanded to cover all Scottish Prison Service establishments. Information from extended study is not currently available.

Random mandatory drug testing (MDT) results

Each month, 10% of the prisoner population in each prison in Scotland is randomly selected for a urine drug test. Other reasons for targeted testing exist, but are not reported here.

Drug treatment in prisons

Addiction services within Scottish prisons are broadly equivalent to those in the wider community i.e.

- based on assessed need;
- involve prisoners in devising and agreeing their individual care plan;
- giving prisoners access to a relevant range of interventions;
- emphasising the importance of continuity of care, both in and out of the prison setting including the transitional care period. The main aim of transitional care is to facilitate the access to community based services through support during a 12 week period following a prisoners return to the community.

Table E3.4 shows what has been achieved for drug treatment over the last few years. The SPS Addictions Policy was published in January 2004. A review is currently underway of data collated as part of the Management Information System to support this new policy.

Scottish Prison Survey (2004) – 7th Survey

The Scottish Prison Service's Annual Prisoner Survey, which is undertaken in each of the 15 Scottish prisons and involves all Scottish prisoners, has a number of goals:

- it allows the Service to make use of prisoners' perceptions of service-delivery and service-quality in its business planning;
- it provides prisoners with an opportunity to comment on a range of issues that impact on their experience in prison;
- it allows staff to get a better understanding of how the halls they manage compare to other equivalent halls and to identify and share items of 'best practice'; and
- it allows the Service, through annual repeats of the same questions, to track progress across the various dimensions that are included in the Survey.

The annual prison survey 2004 took place between 4th June and 1st July 2004. It is a self-completion questionnaire (tick box response) which is hand delivered to each prisoner on site in the establishment on the day the survey takes place. It therefore provides a one-day snapshot of prisoner views in each establishment.

Information on the responses to the following questions is presented below:

'Which illegal drugs, if any, have you used in the last month while in this prison?'
(tickbox response options was as follows):

- No Illegal drugs in the last month
- Cannabis
- Heroin
- Methadone (not on prescription)
- Other opiates (e.g. temgesic DF118)
- Cocaine
- Temazepam
- Amphetamines
- Ecstasy
- Benzodiazepams (e.g. Valium, Ativan)

'Have you injected drugs in prison in the last month?

Yes or No tick box

'If YES, you injected IN PRISON in the LAST MONTH, did you share your works? '

Yes or No tick box

Random mandatory drug testing (MDT) results

Each month, 10% of the prisoner population in each prison in Scotland is randomly selected for a urine drug test. Other reasons for targeted testing exist, but are not reported here.

Drug treatment in prisons

In June 2000 the SPS launched its revised drug strategy. This aims to keep drugs out of prisons; to bring prisoners into drug treatment; to keep them in contact with treatment services; and to manage effectively transition between prison and community. Table E3.4 shows what was achieved under this strategy during the last three years.

E3.1 | Drugs detected by urine testing at reception into custody (direct from court¹): 1998/99 - 2002/03²

These statistics were previously published in *Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2003*. Data is not available for reception testing in May 2004.

	Number tested	Percentage positive	Drugs detected as percentage of all tests taken ^{3,4}								
			Cannabis	Benzodi-azepines	Opiates	Metha-done	LSD	Amphet-amines	Barbit-urates	Cocaine	Bupren-orphine
1998/99	286	73	49	43	42	8	-	3	-	4	-
1999/00	282	75	55	42	34	11	-	3	-	3	1
2000/01	593	77	63	52	39	12	-	2	-	5	1
2001/02	369	75	45	48	44	10	-	4	1	9	-
2002/03 ¹	345	66	34	30	24	14	-	2	-	4	1

1 The reception testing study was expanded in 2002/03 to cover all establishments (Peterhead did not participate). Previous years only included those establishments who receive prisoners direct from court. In order to be comparable with previous years, this table only presents information for 2002/03 on urine testing of prisoners direct from court. (i.e. excludes data from Shotts, Glenochil, Noranside and Castle Huntly).

2 Information for 2002/03 refers to reception testing in May 2002. 2001/02 refers to October 2001. The exact months for the remaining studies are not known.

3 Drug percentages do not add up to 100% due to poly-drug misuse.

4 Excludes drugs prescribed as part of a treatment programme. Includes illicit use of prescribed drugs.

- (<1.0)

Source : The Scottish Prison Service (SPS).

E3.2 | Mandatory drug testing results : 1998/99 - 2003/04

SPS aggregate; random tests of 10% of prison population

	Number tested	Percentage positive		Drugs detected as percentage of all random tests taken ^{1,2}								
		All tests	In-prison ³	Cannabis	Benzo-diazepines	Opiates	Methadone	LSD	Amphetamines	Barbiturates	Cocaine	Buprenorphine
1998/99	7 162	25	18	15	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	1
1999/00	6 605	22	15	11	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	1
2000/01	5 647	21	15	9	4	11	1	-	-	-	-	2
2001/02	6 974	22	17	9	4	14	1	-	-	-	-	1
2002/03	7 529	23	17	12	4	12	1	-	-	-	-	1
2003/04	6 456	35	17	15	8	16	9	-	-	-	-	1

1 Drug percentages do not add up to 100% due to poly-drug misuse.

2 Excludes drugs prescribed as part of a treatment programme. Includes illicit use of prescribed drugs.

3 In-prison rate excludes those who may have misused the drugs for which they tested positive before entry to prison.

- (<1.0)

Source : The Scottish Prison Service (SPS).

E3.3 | Mandatory drug testing results : 2003/04

random tests of 10% of prison population

	Number tested	Percentage positive		Drugs detected as percentage of all tests taken ^{1,2}								
		All tests	In-prison ³	Cannabis	Benzo-diazepines	Opiates	LSD	Methadone	Amphetamines	Barbiturates	Cocaine	Buprenorphine
Scottish Prison Service Total	6 456	35	17	15	8	16	-	9	-	-	-	1
Aberdeen	207	54	25	32	14	20	-	12	-	-	1	-
Barlinnie	1 116	37	10	9	13	13	-	16	-	-	-	-
Castle Huntly	163	35	36	16	2	19	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cornton Vale	225	32	15	5	10	11	-	10	1	-	-	-
Dumfries	195	35	24	18	2	13	-	9	-	-	-	2
Edinburgh	706	43	25	25	11	18	-	8	-	-	-	3
Glenochil	450	22	10	3	1	9	-	8	-	-	-	-
Greenock	281	35	16	12	5	16	-	11	-	-	-	1
Inverness	127	38	12	18	10	18	-	2	-	-	-	-
Kilmarnock	685	51	21	12	16	32	-	10	1	-	-	-
Low Moss	283	47	30	22	4	19	-	11	-	-	-	-
Noranside	124	34	25	16	2	18	-	-	-	-	1	-
Perth	660	43	26	20	9	21	-	9	-	-	-	1
Peterhead	327	12	8	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polmont	521	17	14	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shotts	386	31	24	12	1	18	-	7	-	-	1	1

1 Drug percentages do not add up to 100% due to poly-drug misuse.

2 Excludes drugs prescribed as part of a treatment programme. Includes illicit use of prescribed drugs.

3 In-prison rate excludes those who may have misused the drugs for which they tested positive before entry to prison.

- (<1.0)

Source : The Scottish Prison Service (SPS).

E3.4 | Scottish Prison Service Drug Strategy Outputs : 2000/01 - 2003/04¹

	Number of cases ⁶			
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 ¹	2003/04 ¹
Total recorded prison receptions	23 472	25 101	19 875	34 867
Total addictions presentations ²	14 300	16 867	14 570	18 186
Offered assessment	9 800	9 289	9 779	18 186
Undertook assessment ³	7 600	6 110	7 271	14 282
Started treatment option ⁴	5 400	4 452	-	-
Referral to Transitional Care	600	1 210	2 303	4 183
Attended 1st Transitional Care appointment ⁵	175	615	1 245	1 248

1 2002/03 includes data for Jan - Dec 2002, 2003/04 data includes data for Jan - Dec 2003.

2 Prisoners identified as having an issue with substance (drug & alcohol) misuse and wishing to be referred to Addictions.

3 Clinical addictions assessments are not included for 2002/03 and 2003/04. An additional 1482 prisoners disclaimed from participation (figures obtained from July-Dec 2002 only).

4 Information for 2002/03 and 2003/04 is not available as data collation system is under review.

5 Individual client confirmed by community agency as having attended first post-release appointment. Information for 2002/03 include data from July - Dec 2002 only.

6 Drop out rate includes those released from custody.

- (<1.0)

Source : The Scottish Prison Service (SPS).

E3.5 | Drug use in prison: results from the seventh prison survey ; June - July 2004

	Prisoners Number
Total number of questionnaires issued	6 189
No. of completed questionnaires returned	4 793
Use of illegal drugs in prison in the month prior to survey	
No. providing information on illegal drug use in the last month	3 314
	<i>Percentage</i>
Not used any illegal drug in the last month	50
Used illegal drug(s) in the last month	50
Most common drugs reported by those who have used illegal drug(s) in prison, in the month prior to survey	
	Number
No. providing information on the most common drugs reported	1 672
Percentage reporting each drug:	<i>Percentage</i>
Amphetamines	6
Ecstasy	12
Benzodiazepines (e.g. valium, ativan)	36
Cannabis	78
Cocaine	14
Methadone (not on prescription)	13
Heroin	63
Temazepam	12
Other opiates (e.g. Buprenorphine, Dihydrocodeine)	26
Injected drugs in prison in the month prior to survey	
No. providing information on injecting in last month	3 880
Percentage injecting drugs in the last month	5
Shared injecting equipment in prison in the month prior to survey (for those who have injected in the last month)	
No. providing information on sharing injecting equipment in the last month	183
Percentage sharing injecting equipment in the last month	69

Source : The Scottish Prison Service (SPS).

F

Contacts

Contact names for data sources

A PREVALENCE OF DRUG MISUSE

A1 Scottish Crime Survey 2003

Justice Department
Criminal Justice Research Team
First Floor, West Rear Wing
St Andrew's House
Regent Road
Edinburgh, EH1 3DG

Telephone 0131 244 4046
www.scotland.gov.uk

A2 Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS), 2004

Information Services
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent,
Edinburgh, EH12 9EB

Telephone: 0131 275 6198
www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org

A3 National study of prevalence of problematic drug use

Centre for Drug Misuse Research
University of Glasgow
Dumbarton Road
Glasgow
G11 6PW

Telephone: 0141 330 5413
www.gla.ac.uk/Inter/DrugMisuse/

B SERVICES AND TREATMENT FOR DRUG MISUSERS

B1 Scottish Drug Misuse Database

Drug Misuse Information Strategy Team
Information Services
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent,
Edinburgh, EH12 9EB

Telephone: 0131 275 6655
www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org

B2 Prescription statistics

Information Services
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent,
Edinburgh, EH12 9EB

Telephone: 0131 275 6879
www.isdscotland.org/prescribing

C HEALTH IMPACT OF DRUG MISUSE

C1 General acute hospital inpatient statistics

Information Services
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent,
Edinburgh, EH12 9EB

Telephone: 0131 275 6844
www.isdscotland.org/acute_activity

C2 Psychiatric inpatient statistics

Information Services
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent,
Edinburgh, EH12 9EB

Telephone: 0131 275 6844
www.isdscotland.org/mental_health

C3 Information from general practice

Information Services
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent,
Edinburgh, EH12 9EB

Telephone: 0131 275 6581
www.isdscotland.org/prescribing

C4 Drug misuse in pregnancy

Information Services
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent,
Edinburgh, EH12 9EB

Telephone: 0131 275 6761
www.isdscotland.org/woman_child

C5 Blood-borne viruses

Health Protection Scotland
Clifton House, Clifton Place
Glasgow, G3 7LN

Telephone: 0141 300 1100
www.hps.scot.nhs.uk

C6 Drug-related deaths

General Registers Office for Scotland
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
Edinburgh, EH12 9HW

Telephone: 0131 314 4229
www.gro-scotland.gov.uk

D DRUG EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

D1 Drug education in schools

Scottish Executive Education Department
Area 1-A, Victoria Quay
Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ

Telephone: 0131 244 0322
www.scotland.gov.uk

E DRUGS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

E1 Drug-related offences and court proceedings

Scottish Executive Justice Department
St Andrews House
Regent Road
Edinburgh, EH1 3DG

Telephone: 0131 244 2752
www.scotland.gov.uk

E2 Seizures of controlled drugs

Strategic Data Flow
RDS (CRCSG)
3rd floor, Fry Building
2 Marsham Street
London SW1P 4DF

Telephone: 020 7035 0299
www.homeoffice.gov.uk

E3 Drug misuse and treatment in Scottish prisons

Scottish Prison Services
Calton House
5 Redheughs Rigg
Edinburgh, EH12 9HW

Telephone: 0131 244 8636
www.sps.gov.uk