



Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2008

Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2008

Information Services Division

Edinburgh 2008

Brief extracts from this publication may be reproduced provided the source is fully acknowledged. Proposals for the reproduction of large extracts should be addressed to:

ISD Publications
Gyle Square, Area 114a
1 South Gyle Crescent
Edinburgh EH12 9EB

This report is available online on the national website: www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org

Enquiries

For enquiries or comments about this publication please contact:

Customer Support Desk
Information Services
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent
Edinburgh, EH12 9EB

Phone 0131 275 7777
Fax 0131 275 7504

This publication can be made available in different languages, larger print or braille (English only). For information on translation of this publication in your community language please phone the number below.

本出版品尚有不同語言版本、大型字體印刷版本、盲人點字版本 (僅提供英文版本) 可供您選擇。如需瞭解本出版品是否有翻譯成您當地使用的語言，請透過以下電話號碼與我們聯絡：

Cuirear am foillseachadh seo ri fhaighinn ann an grunn chànan, clò-bhualadh mòr is Braille (Beurla a-mhàin). Cuir fòn dhan àireamh a leanas airson fiosrachaidh mar a gheibhear eadar-theangachadh an fhoillseachaidh seo nad chànan coimhearsnachd:

يمكن أن يتوفر هذا الإعلان بلغات مختلفة، وطباعة بحجم أكبر، وطباعة برايل (باللغة الإنجليزية فقط). للحصول على معلومات حول ترجمة هذا الإعلان بلغتك المحلية، يرجى الاتصال بالرقم الوارد أدناه.

यह प्रकाशन विभिन्न भाषाओं, बड़े अक्षरों, ब्रेल लिपि (सिर्फ अंग्रेजी) में उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। आपके समुदाय की भाषा में इसे प्रकाशन के अनुवाद के बारे में जानकारी के लिए कृपया नीचे दिए हुए नम्बर पर टेलीफोन करें।

এই প্রকাশনাটি বিভিন্ন ভাষায়, বড় ছাপার অক্ষর এবং ব্রেইলী-ত (শুধুমাত্র ইং-রজী-ত) সরবরাহ করা যে-ত পা-র। এই প্রকাশনাটি আপনার মাতৃভাষায় অনুবাদ সম্পর্কিত তথ্য প্র-য়াজ-ন অনুগ্রহপূর্বক নিম্নলিখিত নাম্বার-র টেলি-ফোন করুন :

ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ, ਵੱਡੇ ਛਾਪੇ, ਬ੍ਰੇਲ (ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿਚ) ਉਪਲਬਧ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਲਈ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਲਈ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਨੰਬਰ ਤੇ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ।

یہ طبع مختلف زبانوں اور بڑے چھاپ میں دستیاب کی جاسکتی ہے، براہی (صرف انگریزی میں)۔ اپنی کمیونٹی کے زبان میں اس طبع کے ترجمے کے بارے میں معلومات حاصل کرنے کے لئے، براہ کرم مندرجہ ذیل نمبر پر فون کیجئے۔

Telephone 0131 275 7777

Contents

National statistics releases from ISD	iv
Conventions	iv
Introduction	1
A Services and treatment for drug misuse	3
A1 Scottish Drug Misuse Database.	5
A2 Prescription statistics.	65
B Health impact of drug misuse	73
B1 Hospital discharges.	75
B2 Psychiatric hospital discharges	85
B3 General Practice	93
B4 Maternity and neonatal discharges.	101
B5 Blood borne viruses	111
B6 Drug-related deaths	123
C Drugs and criminal justice.	133
C1 Drug-related offences and court proceedings	135
C2 Criminal Justice Social Work interventions.	146
C3 Drug misuse and treatment in Scottish prisons.	151
C4 Seizures of controlled drugs	157
D Contacts	163
E List of tables.	165

National Statistics releases from ISD Scotland

Information presented in this publication from Information Services Division (ISD Scotland), NHS Scotland is derived from data sources which are classed as *National Statistics* releases.

For the following data sources this publication forms the first release of the data:

- Scottish Drug Misuse Database (SMR25)

For the remaining data sources, higher level figures from the data source have been published as National Statistics. The statistics presented in this publication are the first time these specific breakdowns have been published:

- Hospital discharges (SMR01)
- Psychiatric discharges (SMR04)
- Information from general practice (PTI)
- Prescription statistics (PIS)
- Pregnancy and neonatal discharges (SMR02, SMR11, Scottish Birth Record)

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.

Further details on *National Statistics* are contained at the UK Statistics Authority website www.statistics.gov.uk. Further information in relation to *National Statistics* and ISD Scotland is available from www.isdscotland.org/national_statistics

For further details on the non-ISD data please contact the appropriate organisation directly (see section D for contact details)

Conventions

|| editorial comment (appears below footnotes)

Percentages and rates per 100 000 population are shown in italics

Introduction

This annual publication presents the latest available information from a range of national data sources relevant to drug misuse. This report and previous publications are available on the national drugs misuse information web site at www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/dmss.

The format of a number of the tables presented in this publication has been revised from previous editions. In addition certain figures (commonly small numbers, for small areas or populations) are not shown. These changes are a result of 'statistical disclosure control' (SDC) which aims to prevent the release of information that can lead to the identification of individuals. Further information on the SDC methods applied is available on request.

This year there are three main sections:

A Services and treatment for drug misusers.

This section includes information on individuals presenting to drug treatment services and prescription statistics.

B Health impact of drug misuse.

This section includes information on inpatients and day cases discharged from general hospitals and psychiatric hospitals, general practice consultations, maternity and neonatal information, blood-borne viruses and drug-related deaths in Scotland.

C Drugs and criminal justice.

This section includes information on drug-related offences and court proceedings, criminal justice social work, drug misuse and treatment in Scottish prisons and seizures of controlled drugs.

Thanks are given to the organisations who supplied the information presented in this publication. Contact details for these organisations can be found in section D.

Substance Misuse Information Strategy Team

The Substance Misuse Information Strategy Team, part of the Information Services Division (ISD Scotland), NHS Scotland, has produced this report. The team:

- provides information to support Alcohol and Drug Action Teams, Local Authorities, NHS boards, specialist drug services, the Scottish Government 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.
- 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 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 7684 or e-mail substancemisuse@isd.csa.scot.nhs.uk.

Contact

Lee Davies (Substance Misuse Programme Principal)
0131 275 6193
Lee.Davies@isd.csa.scot.nhs.uk

A **Services and treatment for drug misuse**

- A1** Scottish Drug Misuse Database
- A2** Prescription statistics

A1 Scottish Drug Misuse Database

The Scottish Drug Misuse Database (SDMD) offers a profile of drug misusers based on reports submitted on individuals when they first attend a service for assessment of their drug misuse problems.

The information presented relates to new patients/clients. A 'new' patient/ client is defined as any person who, at the time of presenting, is not currently in contact with a service that provides specialist assessment of a client's drug misuse care needs.

From April 2006 the new SMR25a form was introduced. Changes to the data collection mean that figures are not directly comparable with those previously published from the SMR24 form (see background information for further details on the changes).

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 detail on 'information available' is provided within the tables.

Key Points 2007/08

Overview

- In 2007/08, 12,562 'new' individuals were reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse database (SDMD). This corresponds to a rate of 259 per 100,000 of the Scottish population ([Table A1.1](#)). Of those reporting illicit drug use, 69% reported using heroin (7,047 individuals) ([Tables A1.7](#) and [A1.8](#)).
- Over half (56%) of those under the age of 25, reporting illicit drug use, reported using heroin ([Table A1.10](#)).
- Twenty-nine percent of all individuals (for whom information is available) reported that they had injected in the month prior to seeking treatment. Forty-four per cent reported that they had never injected ([Tables A1.20](#), [A1.21](#) and [A1.22](#)).
- Nineteen percent of current injectors reported that they had shared needles/ syringes in the previous month ([Tables A1.27](#), [A1.28](#) and [A1.29](#)).
- Of current injectors: 68% reported that they had been tested for Hepatitis B; 69% for Hepatitis C and 66% for HIV prior to seeking treatment ([Table A1.33](#)).
- Sixty-five per cent of individuals reported that more than a year had elapsed between the onset of problem drug use and treatment first being sought ([Table A1.19](#)).

Geographical profile

- In 2007/08, of those reporting use of heroin, 23% (1,587 individuals) were resident in NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde; 17% (1,213 individuals) were resident in NHS Lothian; 13% (898 individuals) were resident in NHS Fife; 12% (863 individuals) were resident in NHS Tayside; and 11% (765 individuals) were resident in NHS Grampian ([Table A1.7](#)).
- Of those reporting cocaine use, 40% (504 individuals) were resident in NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde; 15% (186 individuals) were resident in NHS Lothian; and 11% (136 individuals) were resident in NHS Lanarkshire ([Table A1.7](#)).
- 695 individuals reported crack cocaine use in 2007/08. Of these individuals 50% (346 individuals) were resident in NHS Grampian; 22% (150 individuals) were resident in NHS Lothian; and 15% (107 individuals) were resident in NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde ([Table A1.7](#)).

Additional points

Demographic profile

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

- The male: female attendance ratio in 2007/08 was 2:1. There was variation between age groups with the male: female ratio for those aged under 20 years 1.5:1 and for those aged 30 years and over closer to 3:1 ([Table A1.3](#)).
- The median age of clients reported to the SDMD was 30 years. ([Table A1.2](#)).
- Half of clients reported to the SDMD in 2007/08 were aged 30 years or over ([Table A1.3](#)).
- Almost all (96%) of the individuals reported to the SDMD in 2007/08 described their ethnicity as 'white Scottish' ([Table A1.4](#)).

Social profile

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, source of funding and average amount spent on their drug use, and the individual's current legal status are potentially relevant factors and are collected by the SDMD.

- Two thirds (70%) of individuals in 2007/08 were unemployed, and 16% of individuals were in paid or unpaid employment (including full time education and training) ([Table A1.36](#)).
- Two thirds (67%) of individuals said that their drug use was funded by benefits, 27% reported that they funded their drug use with crime, and 18% reported that their drug use was funded by debt ([Table A1.37](#)).
- The average daily spend, in a 'typical' drug using day, for individuals who reported using heroin, was £35 ([Table A1.38](#)).
- For individuals using cocaine, the average daily spend, in a 'typical' drug using day, was reported as £89 ([Table A1.38](#)).
- Almost four fifths (81%) of individuals (who provided information) reported that they lived in owned or rented accommodation at the time of presentation, 16% reported that they were homeless (includes those reporting living in temporary or unstable accommodation, or a hostel) and 1% reported that they lived in supported accommodation (includes residential rehabilitation) ([Table A1.41](#)).
- A fifth (21%) of individuals had previously been in prison ([Table A1.43](#)).
- A third (33%) of individuals reported that they had dependent children under the age of 16 years ([Table A1.40](#)).

Clients' sources of referral and co-occurring health issues

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

- A third (36%) of individuals in 2007/08 self-referred to services. A further 34% were referred by a general practitioner, primary care or mental health institution ([Table A1.5](#)).
- Fifty-five percent of individuals reported that drug-related physical health issues had led them to present to a service, in addition to their drug use. Forty-three percent reported mental health problems as a co-occurring health issue, and 29% reported alcohol problems as a co-occurring health issue ([Table A1.6](#)).

Types of drugs individuals are using

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

- Of those reporting illicit drug use, 69% reported using heroin (7,047 individuals), 32% reported using diazepam (3,301 individuals), 31% reported using cannabis (3,188 individuals), 12% reported using cocaine (1,265 individuals) and 7% reported using crack cocaine (695 individuals) (Tables A1.7 and A1.8).
- Of the 7,047 individuals who reported heroin use, 94% (6,636 individuals) reported it as their main drug of misuse (Tables A1.7 and A1.9).
- Of those individuals who reported heroin as their main drug of misuse, 35% reported additional illicit diazepam use, 19% reported using cannabis, 8% reported using crack cocaine, and 7% reported illicit methadone use (Table A1.11).
- Reports of ecstasy use were most common amongst those aged under 20 years old with 30% of this group (245 individuals) reporting the use of ecstasy in 2007/08. Cannabis use was more common in the under 15 year old age group; 85% of this age group reported cannabis use. Caution is advised in interpreting these figures because the number of individuals in the 15 years old and under age group reported to the database is relatively small. (Table A1.8).

Age at first use, problem recognition and seeking help

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

- The majority of individuals reported to the SDMD were in their teens when they first started using illicit drugs (including volatile substances and over the counter medicines), in their teens/early twenties when their drug use became a problem and in their twenties when they sought help (Tables A1.14, A1.15 and A1.16).
- The length of time between the first use of illicit drugs and the onset of a problem varies from person to person. Two fifths (42%) reported that they did not perceive their drug use to be a problem until five years or more of misuse. Fifteen percent of individuals perceived it as a problem after less than one year (Table A1.17).
- The time from the onset of the problem drug use until help was first sought also varied amongst individuals. A third (35%) of individuals reported that they first sought help less than a year after they perceived there to be a problem, 26% sought help after one to two years, 14% sought help after three to four years, whilst the remaining 25% waited five years or more before seeking help (Table A1.19).

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 also asked about sharing needles/syringes and sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions. These questions provide information about the numbers of individuals who have either used equipment previously used by someone else or lent to someone else equipment that they have already used.

- The highest proportions of individuals reporting injecting in the previous month were found in the 20 to 29 years old age range; 32% of 20 to 24 year olds and 35% of 25 to 29 year olds reported injecting in the month prior to attending a service (Table A1.22).
- Only 14% of individuals aged under 20 years old reported injecting in the previous month (Table A1.22).
- Almost two fifths (37%) of the individuals who had injected reported that they were under 20 years old when they first injected. The median age for first injecting was 21 years old (Table A1.23).

- Half (49%) of individuals reporting heroin use also reported that they injected the drug (Table A1.25).
- Thirty-five percent of individuals reporting heroin use reported taking it through injection only. Thirteen percent reported administering the drug both by injection and by another method (e.g. smoking) (Table A1.24).

Alcohol profile

Patients/clients who present at a service for drug misuse are also asked to give details of their alcohol consumption, although it should be noted that this section is only completed for clients who have presented to a service for drug misuse.

- Forty-three percent of individuals reported having consumed alcohol in the past month (5,461 individuals) (Table A1.35).
- Approximately a third of individuals (29%) who provided information on frequency of consumption reported drinking alcohol every day, a further 25% reported drinking alcohol one to two days a week and 14% reported drinking alcohol three to four days per week (Table A1.35).

Background Information

The Scottish Drugs Misuse Database (SDMD) offers a profile of drug misusers based on reports submitted on individuals who attended a service for assessment of their drug misuse problems. These reports are taken at the time the patient/client initially attends a service.

Data Collection

The analysis presented in this section is based on data collected through SMR25a returns. Annex A1.3 includes a sample copy of the form. In April 2006 ISD introduced the SMR25a assessment form to replace the SMR24 form which had been in use from 2001. The revised form reflects the need for more in-depth and focussed information on clients who present for treatment. The new dataset incorporates most of the information that was collected using SMR24 but also includes new information, including blood borne virus testing information, information on dependent children and alcohol profile. The SMR25a form is completed at the beginning of an individual's care episode.

There have been a number of changes which mean that data submitted through SMR25a forms is not directly comparable with previously published analysis of SMR24 data. Firstly, services submit a form only for a client beginning a new episode of care, and therefore do not submit forms for clients who have been referred from another service. Also, General Practitioners do not submit the new SMR25a form but continue to submit SMR24 forms. General Practitioner data is not included in this analysis. These changes were required in order to prepare for future data collection developments (see Data Developments below). These differences in data collection mean that information is presented for the financial years 2006/07 and 2007/08 only and we cannot estimate trends from only two years of data; both years are presented for completeness. These figures are not directly comparable with information previously published from the SDMD.

Data Developments

The SMR25a form currently collects data at the beginning of an individual's care episode. Developments are underway to collect further information at set points in an individual's treatment and to collect discharge and transfer data. This will mean that clients can be tracked across time and, if they are transferred or receive shared care, across drug services. These developments aim to provide a greater depth of information on clients' pathways through treatment.

Understanding the data

'New' patients/clients

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

New patient/client

Any person who, at the time of presenting, is not currently in contact with a service that provides specialist assessment of a client's drug misuse care needs.

The database neither collects information on the non-client work in which most specialist projects are involved nor measures the number of contacts or the amount of time spent with clients. The data are usually recorded at or around the time of the initial assessment and so no measure of outcome is included.

Misuse of alcohol may be reported to the database but it should not be reported for clients presenting solely with an alcohol problem.

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. The terms "individuals" and "attendees" refer 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 sums of the NHS board and council area data will not equal the Scotland figure. Where data are presented at a national level individuals are counted only once in any year. This is true for all tables except table A1.44, which presents statistics on all valid forms received.

Within Ayrshire & Arran NHS Board some agencies continued to collect data using the Ayrshire Common Database based on the SMR24 form after the introduction of the SMR25a form in April 2006. As a result information is unavailable from some agencies for certain questions that are specific to SMR25a.

Background notes on client confidentiality and small numbers

Maintaining patient confidentiality is a fundamental principle in ISD's work. We take particular care when providing tabular information which results in small numbers appearing in table cells. We are currently reviewing our procedures with the objective of implementing the confidentiality guidance published by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) in October 2006. In line with this review and to protect client confidentiality when publishing sensitive data we have revised our protocol on the treatment of small numbers for this year's publication. The main points are as follows:

a) Client confidentiality:

- Data tables are classified as sensitive either if the information within them is in itself sensitive, e.g. data on substance misuse, or if it can be combined with data from other sensitive tables to obtain information that might be used to disclose the identity of individuals, e.g. age, sex.

b) Small numbers:

- This protocol applies to all data, irrespective of sensitivity.
- If individual entries are <5, then these are replaced by 'z'.
- If a suppressed entry can be calculated using another entry, that entry is replaced by 'x'.

Supplementary information for some specific tables can be found in Annex A1.1

Definitions of statistical terms and tests can be found in Annex A1.2.

Acknowledgements

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

Further information

Information on the Scottish Drug Misuse Database is available at:
<http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/sdmd/sdmd.htm>

If you would like further information please contact the Substance Misuse Information Strategy Team at substancemisuse@isd.csa.scot.nhs.uk.

A1.1 New individual patients/ clients reported: 2006/07 to 2007/08

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

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

Scotland² 12 421 12 562 257 259

by NHS board

Ayrshire & Arran	1 142	831	365	273
Borders	128	182	162	223
Dumfries & Galloway	318	202	301	188
Fife	1 276	1 829	400	559
Forth Valley	583	527	225	203
Grampian	886	1 050	183	213
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	3 455	3 137	286	260
Highland	804	519	310	206
Islands ³	83	76	156	145
Lanarkshire	640	726	124	140
Lothian	2 059	2 098	240	242
Tayside	905	1 264	267	366
Outside Scotland	57	61	.	.
Other/ not known ⁴	194	137	.	.

by council area

Aberdeen City	413	663	183	290
Aberdeenshire	355	297	199	164
Angus	177	311	215	367
Argyll & Bute	146	155	210	225
Ayrshire East	465	309	437	296
Ayrshire North	464	308	397	269
Ayrshire South	219	217	243	253
Borders	128	182	162	223
Clackmannanshire	135	113	305	255
Dumfries & Galloway	318	202	301	188
Dunbartonshire East	67	96	82	116
Dunbartonshire West	403	370	482	444
Dundee City	567	723	402	509
Edinburgh City	1 123	1 233	205	223
Falkirk	311	265	225	190
Fife	1 276	1 829	400	559
Glasgow City	2 166	1 839	336	285
Highland	662	365	354	200
Inverclyde	319	271	454	392
Islands ³	83	76	156	145
Lanarkshire North	337	404	109	130
Lanarkshire South	401	436	146	158
Lothian East	264	229	387	324
Lothian West	503	531	325	341
Midlothian	176	120	285	187
Moray	121	93	166	131
Perth & Kinross	166	235	149	204
Renfrewshire	335	377	220	245
Renfrewshire East	84	84	130	127
Stirling	146	154	194	208
Outside Scotland	57	61	.	.
Other/ not known ⁴	194	137	.	.

1. 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.

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

3. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

4. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

5. European Age Standardised rate per 100,000 population.

. Not applicable

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

r Revised

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.2 Age group analysis¹: year ending 31 March 2008

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
Scotland²	12 562	165	838	2 071	2 943	2 606	1 902	2 037	30
<i>by NHS board</i>									
Ayrshire & Arran	831	-	43	116	208	198	136	130	31
Borders	182	-	22	28	53	26	23	30	28
Dumfries & Galloway	202	z	x	53	41	34	34	22	28
Fife	1 829	51	158	273	419	302	224	402	30
Forth Valley	527	9	26	77	137	115	85	78	30
Grampian	1 050	z	x	196	298	256	119	116	29
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	3 137	32	140	363	643	742	577	640	32
Highland	519	15	40	98	111	72	79	104	29
Islands ³	76	-	17	18	14	15	6	6	27
Lanarkshire	726	8	61	129	182	155	100	91	29
Lothian	2 098	28	128	390	526	442	327	257	29
Tayside	1 264	19	115	310	290	223	177	130	28
Outside Scotland	61	x	z	8	14	12	8	16	32
Other/ not known ⁴	137	z	x	25	25	33	21	25	31
<i>by council area</i>									
Aberdeen City	663	-	40	124	179	160	84	76	29
Aberdeenshire	297	z	x	54	101	73	20	33	28
Angus	311	5	30	78	61	55	44	38	28
Argyll & Bute	155	z	x	36	38	26	21	25	29
Ayrshire East	309	-	12	42	79	69	60	47	31
Ayrshire North	308	-	27	49	67	74	43	48	30
Ayrshire South	217	x	z	25	64	55	34	35	31
Borders	182	-	22	28	53	26	23	30	28
Clackmannanshire	113	-	5	16	33	21	27	11	30
Dumfries & Galloway	202	z	x	53	41	34	34	22	28
Dunbartonshire East	96	-	5	14	25	18	12	22	30
Dunbartonshire West	370	z	x	45	92	99	54	60	31
Dundee City	723	13	67	178	180	126	89	70	27
Edinburgh City	1 233	z	x	213	308	276	205	178	30
Falkirk	265	5	10	43	65	65	40	37	30
Fife	1 829	51	158	273	419	302	224	402	30
Glasgow City	1 839	14	73	189	325	416	373	449	33
Highland	365	14	32	62	73	46	59	79	30
Inverclyde	271	13	17	33	66	74	33	35	30
Islands ³	76	-	17	18	14	15	6	6	27
Lanarkshire North	404	z	x	61	92	89	58	63	30
Lanarkshire South	436	6	30	83	115	99	63	40	29
Lothian East	229	-	10	51	52	60	34	22	30
Lothian West	531	27	59	111	134	84	74	42	27
Midlothian	120	-	7	17	38	27	16	15	29
Moray	93	-	9	18	19	24	15	8	30
Perth & Kinross	235	z	x	56	50	43	45	22	29
Renfrewshire	377	z	x	57	93	85	71	50	31
Renfrewshire East	84	x	z	13	20	21	14	13	31
Stirling	154	z	x	18	42	29	19	31	30
Outside Scotland	61	x	z	8	14	12	8	16	32
Other/ not known ⁴	137	z	x	25	25	33	21	25	31

1. 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.

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

3. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

4. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

5. European Age Standardised rate per 100,000 population.

z Not shown where the number of new clients is < 5.

x Information not shown to prevent calculation of other masked cells.

. Not applicable

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

r Revised

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

Age group analysis¹: year ending 31 March 2008

A1.2

continued

EASR ⁵									
All ages		Under	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 years	
Rate	(95% CI)	15 years	years	years	years	years	years	and over	
259	(254,263)	17	254	597	908	854	507	85	Scotland²
<i>by NHS board</i>									
273	(254,291)	-	179	549	1 127	1 049	530	75	Ayrshire & Arran
223	(190,256)	-	334	569	1 179	483	286	55	Borders
188	(162,214)	4	194	765	658	508	354	32	Dumfries & Galloway
559	(533,584)	75	665	1 122	2 099	1 523	854	241	Fife
203	(186,220)	16	130	439	855	689	386	57	Forth Valley
213	(200,226)	1	189	567	912	791	298	45	Grampian
260	(251,269)	15	179	394	736	983	663	116	Greater Glasgow & Clyde
206	(188,224)	25	216	657	752	451	376	68	Highland
145	(112,179)	-	395	605	437	402	126	18	Islands ³
140	(130,151)	7	167	360	546	468	235	34	Lanarkshire
242	(232,252)	20	255	602	812	774	521	70	Lothian
366	(345,386)	26	460	1 156	1 277	1 113	690	72	Tayside
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Outside Scotland
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Other/ not known ⁴
<i>by council area</i>									
290	(268,312)	-	308	685	999	1 087	557	82	Aberdeen City
164	(145,183)	2	99	456	942	565	109	27	Aberdeenshire
367	(325,408)	24	453	1 438	1 238	996	589	73	Angus
225	(189,261)	6	143	768	1 005	585	340	57	Argyll & Bute
296	(263,329)	-	148	598	1 263	1 047	669	82	Ayrshire East
269	(239,300)	-	299	620	968	1 048	457	74	Ayrshire North
253	(219,287)	-	58	403	1 211	1 054	466	68	Ayrshire South
223	(190,256)	-	334	569	1 179	483	286	55	Borders
255	(207,302)	-	152	550	1 212	719	724	46	Clackmannanshire
188	(162,214)	4	194	765	658	508	354	32	Dumfries & Galloway
116	(92,140)	-	70	224	517	418	181	41	Dunbartonshire East
444	(399,489)	6	311	702	1 708	1 938	833	136	Dunbartonshire West
509	(472,547)	54	682	1 373	1 654	1 667	1 015	116	Dundee City
223	(210,235)	1	187	467	648	744	581	90	Edinburgh City
190	(167,213)	18	104	519	715	678	335	51	Falkirk
559	(533,584)	75	665	1 122	2 099	1 523	854	241	Fife
285	(272,299)	15	193	351	602	940	842	179	Glasgow City
200	(179,221)	34	247	606	665	399	397	72	Highland
392	(345,439)	86	314	624	1 464	1 771	606	89	Inverclyde
145	(112,179)	-	395	605	437	402	126	18	Islands ³
130	(117,142)	6	173	288	455	441	229	40	Lanarkshire North
158	(143,173)	10	152	432	643	559	273	27	Lanarkshire South
324	(281,367)	-	168	1 109	1 401	1 204	466	46	Lothian East
341	(312,370)	78	541	1 110	1 383	774	520	49	Lothian West
187	(153,221)	-	129	374	1 013	652	271	39	Midlothian
131	(104,158)	-	159	390	471	510	226	18	Moray
204	(178,230)	4	210	664	725	618	478	33	Perth & Kinross
245	(220,270)	6	175	530	920	922	567	59	Renfrewshire
127	(99,155)	-	49	257	523	565	240	29	Renfrewshire East
208	(174,241)	23	157	284	994	691	299	77	Stirling
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Outside Scotland
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Other/ not known ⁴

A1.3 Age group and gender: 2006/07 to 2007/08

percentage and number of individuals ; gender and age group

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^r	2007/08	2006/07 ^r	2007/08
	<i>percentage</i>		<i>numbers</i>	
Males & females (=100%)			12 421	12 562
Under 15 years	1	1	153	165
15-19 years	7	7	918	838
20-24 years	17	16	2,100	2,071
25-29 years	24	23	2,948	2,943
30-34 years	21	21	2,652	2,606
35-39 years	15	15	1,807	1,902
40 years and over	15	16	1,843	2,037
Males (=100%)			8 591	8 674
Under 15 years	1	1	96	99
15-19 years	7	6	563	509
20-24 years	15	15	1 311	1 268
25-29 years	24	23	2 027	1 999
30-34 years	22	22	1 876	1 866
35-39 years	16	16	1 376	1 429
40 years and over	16	17	1 342	1 504
Females (=100%)			3 830	3 888
Under 15 years	1	2	57	66
15-19 years	9	8	355	329
20-24 years	21	21	789	803
25-29 years	24	24	921	944
30-34 years	20	19	776	740
35-39 years	11	12	431	473
40 years and over	13	14	501	533

|| Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.
r Revised

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.4 Ethnic profile of new individuals: year ending 31 March 2008

number of individuals by ethnic group

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Numbers	Percentage
New Individual patients/clients	12 560	
Information available (=100%)	12 224	
White: Scottish	11 711	95.8
White: Other British	296	2.4
White: Irish	19	0.2
White: Any Other Background	110	0.9
Mixed: Any Mixed Background	16	0.1
Asian: Indian	16	0.1
Asian: Pakistani	18	0.1
Asian: Bangladeshi	x	x
Asian: Chinese	x	x
Asian: Any other background	13	0.1
Black: Caribbean	6	0.0
Black: African	9	0.1
Black: Any other black background	x	x
Any other ethnic background	x	x

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

r Revised

x Information not shown to prevent calculation of entries <5.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.5 Source of referral to specialist drug services¹: year ending 31 March 2008

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Self	Health ⁵	Social Work ⁶	Criminal Justice ⁷	Other ⁸	Information available (n=100%) numbers	Information unavailable
	percentage						
Scotland²	36	34	9	14	7	12 305	257
<i>by NHS board</i>							
Ayrshire & Arran	31	50	6	8	5	756	75
Borders	27	59	4	4	5	182	-
Dumfries & Galloway	53	24	4	14	4	201	1
Fife	62	20	4	7	6	1 759	70
Forth Valley	37	27	15	11	10	516	11
Grampian	17	42	8	28	5	1 037	13
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	45	29	11	10	5	3 100	37
Highland	30	36	10	16	10	515	4
Islands ³	68	18	8	z	z	74	2
Lanarkshire	16	48	21	12	3	723	3
Lothian	26	41	7	13	13	2 067	31
Tayside	30	27	10	28	6	1 252	12
Outside Scotland	12	78	-	z	z	59	2
Other/ not known ⁴	32	30	7	21	10	136	1
<i>by council area</i>							
Aberdeen City	8	38	8	41	5	653	10
Aberdeenshire	32	49	9	5	5	294	3
Angus	37	30	12	19	3	309	2
Argyll & Bute	30	38	10	12	11	152	3
Ayrshire East	29	56	2	6	6	297	12
Ayrshire North	25	51	13	x	z	253	55
Ayrshire South	40	40	4	6	9	209	8
Borders	27	59	4	4	5	182	-
Clackmannanshire	36	25	11	11	17	111	2
Dumfries & Galloway	53	24	4	14	4	201	1
Dunbartonshire East	41	41	6	x	z	94	2
Dunbartonshire West	54	31	5	7	3	368	2
Dundee City	30	27	8	28	6	716	7
Edinburgh City	28	39	6	13	14	1 206	27
Falkirk	41	23	16	11	10	261	4
Fife	62	20	4	7	6	1 759	70
Glasgow City	48	26	12	8	6	1 810	29
Highland	30	35	10	17	9	364	1
Inverclyde	33	30	13	19	5	268	3
Islands ³	68	18	8	z	z	74	2
Lanarkshire North	14	51	21	11	3	402	2
Lanarkshire South	21	44	19	13	3	435	1
Lothian East	19	72	5	x	z	228	1
Lothian West	23	34	9	16	17	528	3
Midlothian	27	35	16	13	9	120	-
Moray	37	49	8	6	-	93	-
Perth & Kinross	22	22	10	36	9	232	3
Renfrewshire	37	35	11	14	3	377	-
Renfrewshire East	35	41	14	x	z	83	1
Stirling	29	35	17	11	8	149	5
Outside Scotland	12	78	-	z	z	59	2
Other/ not known ⁴	32	30	7	21	10	136	1

1. 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.

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

3. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

4. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

5. Health includes: GP, primary care, mental health, and other.

6. Social work includes: criminal justice, child and family and other.

7. Criminal Justice includes: DTTO, arrest referral, drug court, prison and other.

8. Other includes: voluntary services, education, housing and other.

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

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

z Not shown where the number of new clients is < 5.

x Information not shown to prevent calculation of other masked cells.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.6 Co-occurring health issue(s)¹: year ending 31 March 2008

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Drug-Related Physical Health percentage ⁵	Mental Health	Alcohol	Other	Information available (=100%) numbers	Information unavailable
Scotland²	55	43	29	8	5 492	7 070
<i>by NHS board</i>						
Ayrshire & Arran	36	41	3	46	445	386
Borders	54	58	32	z	90	92
Dumfries & Galloway	68	47	25	7	109	93
Fife	52	33	38	3	685	1 144
Forth Valley	54	53	11	8	210	317
Grampian	76	32	14	4	438	612
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	51	45	40	5	1 518	1 619
Highland	40	33	52	5	262	257
Islands ³	46	58	42	z	24	52
Lanarkshire	62	40	38	5	298	428
Lothian	65	54	20	5	878	1 220
Tayside	64	39	21	5	479	785
Outside Scotland	23	60	51	-	35	26
Other/ not known ⁴	51	39	40	z	57	80
<i>by council area</i>						
Aberdeen City	71	38	19	5	245	418
Aberdeenshire	87	21	6	z	158	139
Angus	51	54	42	z	138	173
Argyll & Bute	68	35	40	z	85	70
Ayrshire East	41	35	z	40	175	134
Ayrshire North	17	43	z	71	145	163
Ayrshire South	52	48	6	26	126	91
Borders	54	58	32	z	90	92
Clackmannanshire	48	67	17	z	48	65
Dumfries & Galloway	68	47	25	7	109	93
Dunbartonshire East	41	34	52	z	29	67
Dunbartonshire West	77	57	28	6	190	180
Dundee City	67	33	15	6	242	481
Edinburgh City	62	63	15	5	500	733
Falkirk	64	45	8	6	106	159
Fife	52	33	38	3	685	1 144
Glasgow City	48	40	45	4	982	857
Highland	26	31	58	5	178	187
Inverclyde	61	55	17	14	115	156
Islands ³	46	58	42	z	24	52
Lanarkshire North	62	34	42	7	184	220
Lanarkshire South	57	54	34	5	167	269
Lothian East	70	56	11	z	79	150
Lothian West	72	34	33	6	263	268
Midlothian	46	63	17	z	41	79
Moray	56	39	17	z	36	57
Perth & Kinross	73	34	8	z	101	134
Renfrewshire	36	53	38	z	134	243
Renfrewshire East	39	52	35	z	23	61
Stirling	42	54	12	14	57	97
Outside Scotland	23	60	51	-	35	26
Other/ not known ⁴	51	39	40	z	57	80

1. 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.

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

3. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

4. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

5. Percentages will not add up to 100% as individuals may report more than one presenting issue.
- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & < 0.5)

z Not shown where the number of new clients is < 5.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.7 All illicit drugs^{1,2,3}: year ending 31 March 2008

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 illicit drug use ⁴	Opiates				Sedatives	
			Heroin	Metha- done	Dihydro- codeine	Other Opiates	Diazepam	Other Sedatives
	numbers							
Scotland⁵	12 562	10 248	7 047	653	653	192	3 301	335
<i>by NHS board</i>								
Ayrshire & Arran	831	651	426	54	31	8	241	9
Borders	182	158	99	10	18	z	52	7
Dumfries & Galloway	202	199	144	22	5	5	41	16
Fife	1 829	1 300	898	60	66	25	325	51
Forth Valley	527	464	356	25	31	9	166	15
Grampian	1 050	918	765	42	51	10	219	62
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	3 137	2 523	1 587	87	78	23	855	54
Highland	519	378	242	13	29	11	100	10
Islands ⁶	76	72	39	z	15	z	22	6
Lanarkshire	726	615	387	32	26	12	184	15
Lothian	2 098	1 799	1 213	255	157	17	631	52
Tayside	1 264	1 085	863	48	145	64	459	32
Outside Scotland	61	58	23	z	-	-	z	z
Other/ not known ⁷	137	98	65	7	z	-	25	z
<i>by council area</i>								
Aberdeen City	663	580	477	26	17	z	159	25
Aberdeenshire	297	258	228	14	24	z	31	35
Angus	311	250	174	7	16	8	84	z
Argyll & Bute	155	114	64	z	5	z	32	z
Ayrshire East	309	235	162	25	12	z	102	z
Ayrshire North	308	264	166	13	13	z	90	z
Ayrshire South	217	154	100	16	6	z	50	z
Borders	182	158	99	10	18	z	52	7
Clackmannanshire	113	105	79	7	9	z	50	6
Dumfries & Galloway	202	199	144	22	5	5	41	16
Dunbartonshire East	96	80	44	z	z	z	16	z
Dunbartonshire West	370	317	201	9	5	5	120	7
Dundee City	723	650	543	36	122	50	321	23
Edinburgh City	1 233	1 036	726	141	94	9	376	39
Falkirk	265	233	191	12	14	z	71	7
Fife	1 829	1 300	898	60	66	25	325	51
Glasgow City	1 839	1 441	888	60	50	15	474	32
Highland	365	265	179	12	24	7	68	9
Inverclyde	271	200	128	5	z	-	79	8
Islands ⁶	76	72	39	z	15	z	22	6
Lanarkshire North	404	339	204	14	8	z	101	12
Lanarkshire South	436	379	243	19	21	9	107	z
Lothian East	229	211	162	37	20	z	83	z
Lothian West	531	464	272	63	32	z	143	8
Midlothian	120	103	65	15	14	z	35	z
Moray	93	82	62	z	10	z	30	z
Perth & Kinross	235	190	151	5	7	6	56	5
Renfrewshire	377	322	228	z	10	z	112	z
Renfrewshire East	84	72	46	7	z	z	38	z
Stirling	154	131	91	6	8	z	46	z
Outside Scotland	61	58	23	z	-	-	z	z
Other/ not known ⁷	137	98	65	7	z	-	25	z

1. 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.

2. 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.

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

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

5. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

6. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

7. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

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

z Not shown where the number of patients/ clients using a specified drug is <5.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

All illicit drugs^{1,2,3}: year ending 31 March 2008

A1.7

continued

Other drug types

Amphet- amines	Cocaine	Crack Cocaine	Ecstasy	Cannabis	Other Drugs	
511	1 265	695	434	3 188	538	Scotland ^f
						by NHS board
31	57	16	21	176	107	Ayrshire & Arran
11	19	7	11	73	8	Borders
17	19	z	7	89	15	Dumfries & Galloway
104	71	6	55	426	83	Fife
17	28	7	15	74	21	Forth Valley
19	79	346	26	267	12	Grampian
139	504	107	121	701	88	Greater Glasgow & Clyde
34	53	6	38	132	30	Highland
11	10	6	11	46	z	Islands ⁶
18	136	12	29	174	44	Lanarkshire
70	186	150	66	684	76	Lothian
31	56	21	31	316	42	Tayside
z	34	7	z	19	z	Outside Scotland
6	16	5	z	26	z	Other/ not known ⁷
						by council area
10	52	260	12	150	6	Aberdeen City
5	11	84	z	84	z	Aberdeenshire
6	8	z	8	92	12	Angus
7	28	z	17	41	13	Argyll & Bute
16	14	9	z	58	29	Ayrshire East
11	27	5	18	78	58	Ayrshire North
z	16	z	z	40	20	Ayrshire South
11	19	7	11	73	8	Borders
z	6	z	z	22	z	Clackmannanshire
17	19	z	7	89	15	Dumfries & Galloway
5	27	z	7	25	5	Dunbartonshire East
24	42	8	17	120	19	Dunbartonshire West
19	37	16	16	188	26	Dundee City
31	82	111	31	362	40	Edinburgh City
7	14	z	6	38	8	Falkirk
104	71	6	55	426	83	Fife
70	321	64	66	370	30	Glasgow City
27	25	z	21	92	17	Highland
5	17	20	14	78	5	Inverclyde
11	10	6	11	46	z	Islands ⁶
13	94	7	23	79	29	Lanarkshire North
11	67	6	12	121	20	Lanarkshire South
12	25	19	10	82	8	Lothian East
25	64	15	16	202	23	Lothian West
z	16	7	9	43	5	Midlothian
z	16	z	11	33	z	Moray
6	11	z	7	38	z	Perth & Kinross
23	63	9	8	65	19	Renfrewshire
6	11	z	z	22	5	Renfrewshire East
9	8	-	7	15	9	Stirling
z	34	7	z	19	z	Outside Scotland
6	16	5	z	26	z	Other/ not known ⁷

A1.8 All illicit drugs^{1,2}: 2006/07 to 2007/08

percentage of individuals using each drug of misuse by age group

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Individuals reporting illicit drug use ³ (=100%)	Opiates			Sedatives		Other drug types						
		Heroin	Metha- done	Dihydro- codeine	Other Opiates	Diazepam	Other Sedatives	Amphet- amines	Cocaine	Crack Cocaine	Ecstasy	Cannabis	Other Drugs
		percentage											
All ages													
2006/07 ^r	10 128	68	7	7	2	32	3	6	11	5	5	32	7
2007/08	10 248	69	6	6	2	32	3	5	12	7	4	31	5
Under 15 years													
2006/07 ^r	120	z	-	-	-	10	-	7	6	-	13	81	37
2007/08	107	z	-	-	-	6	z	z	6	-	31	85	20
15 - 19 years													
2006/07 ^r	794	x	4	5	1	27	3	13	13	3	21	62	15
2007/08	717	x	4	4	1	28	x	x	19	4	20	59	11
20 - 24 years													
2006/07 ^r	1 838	72	8	7	2	37	3	5	13	6	7	33	7
2007/08	1 844	68	6	7	2	36	3	5	16	8	5	35	7
25 - 29 years													
2006/07 ^r	2 523	75	8	7	1	35	4	4	11	6	3	29	4
2007/08	2 527	76	8	8	2	36	3	3	11	8	3	28	3
30 - 34 years													
2006/07 ^r	2 181	72	8	7	2	32	3	5	10	5	2	28	5
2007/08	2 188	75	7	7	1	34	4	4	11	8	2	26	3
35 - 39 years													
2006/07 ^r	1 440	70	8	8	2	29	4	6	10	5	2	28	6
2007/08	1 547	71	6	6	2	30	4	5	12	5	1	26	5
40 years and over													
2006/07 ^r	1 232	63	6	6	2	24	3	6	10	3	2	28	9
2007/08	1 318	67	5	6	3	24	3	6	11	4	1	27	7

1. 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. Therefore percentages may add up to more than 100%.

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

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

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

z Not shown where the number of patients/ clients using a specified drug is <5.

x Information not shown to prevent calculation of other masked cells.

r Revised.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25a Interim Database).

A1.9 Main illicit drug^{1,2}: 2006/07 to 2007/08

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^r	2007/08
New individual patients/clients	12 421	12 562
Individuals reporting illicit drug use ³	10 127	10 248
<i>Opiates:</i>		
Heroin	6 420	6 636
Methadone	203	180
Dihydrocodeine	187	152
Other Opiates	65	67
<i>Sedatives:</i>		
Diazepam	590	527
Other Sedatives	44	28
<i>Other Drug Types:</i>		
Amphetamines	235	211
Cocaine	510	625
Crack Cocaine	68	111
Ecstasy	80	88
Cannabis	1 399	1 388
Other Drugs	326	235

1. 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.

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

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.10 Reports of heroin use¹, people under the age of 25: 2006/07 to 2007/08

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

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^r	2007/08	2006/07 ^r	2007/08
	percentage		Individuals reporting illicit drug use ³ (=100%)	
Scotland²	58	56	2 752	2 668
<i>by NHS board</i>				
Ayrshire & Arran	56	54	173	143
Borders	56	52	39	50
Dumfries & Galloway	64	58	92	71
Fife	56	54	328	383
Forth Valley	69	62	127	98
Grampian	83	71	209	235
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	41	43	583	472
Highland	46	48	172	118
Islands ⁴	55	34	40	35
Lanarkshire	43	40	168	172
Lothian	64	60	536	486
Tayside	82	75	267	383
Outside Scotland	-	z	5	11
Other/ not known ⁵	68	54	34	26
<i>by council area</i>				
Aberdeen City	85	69	88	147
Aberdeenshire	86	86	88	64
Angus	81	66	63	89
Argyll & Bute	66	45	38	38
Ayrshire East	62	64	58	47
Ayrshire North	54	44	87	73
Ayrshire South	50	65	28	23
Borders	56	52	39	50
Clackmannanshire	71	67	34	21
Dumfries & Galloway	64	58	92	71
Dunbartonshire East	z	32	11	19
Dunbartonshire West	54	51	79	59
Dundee City	83	80	166	233
Edinburgh City	69	70	262	247
Falkirk	73	72	66	47
Fife	56	54	328	383
Glasgow City	36	42	332	243
Highland	41	50	137	80
Inverclyde	39	34	62	47
Islands ⁴	55	34	40	35
Lanarkshire North	33	34	93	88
Lanarkshire South	49	42	91	106
Lothian East	67	64	87	56
Lothian West	57	45	140	165
Midlothian	51	50	49	20
Moray	67	50	33	24
Perth & Kinross	80	68	41	63
Renfrewshire	59	58	66	73
Renfrewshire East	31	43	16	14
Stirling	57	43	28	30
Outside Scotland	-	z	5	11
Other/ not known ⁵	68	54	34	26

1. 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.

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

3. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

4. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

5. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

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

r Revised

z Not shown where the number of patients/ clients reporting illicit drug use is <5.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.11 | Drugs used in combination with heroin when heroin is the main drug of misuse^{1,2}: 2006/07 to 2007/08

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

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^f	2007/08
New individual patients/clients	12 421	12 562
Individuals reporting heroin as a main drug ³ (=100%)	6 420	6 636
<i>Opiates:</i>		
Methadone	7	7
Dihydrocodeine	6	6
Other Opiates	1	1
<i>Sedatives:</i>		
Diazepam	33	35
Other Sedatives	3	3
<i>Other Drug Types:</i>		
Amphetamines	2	1
Cocaine	5	6
Crack Cocaine	6	8
Ecstasy	1	1
Cannabis	20	19
Other Drugs	2	2

1. 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.

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

3. The total drugs reported in combination is greater than the number of new individuals reporting heroin use because individuals may have reported use of more than one drug. Therefore percentages may add up to more than 100%.

z Not shown where the number of patients/ clients reporting heroin as main drug/ using a specified drug is <5.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.12 All prescribed drugs^{1,2,3}: year ending 31 March 2008

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

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	New individual patients/clients numbers	Individuals reporting prescribed drug use ⁴	Metha- done	Dihydro- codeine	Other Opiates	Diazepam	Other Benzo- diazepines	Other Sedatives	Other Drugs
Scotland⁵	12 562	4 869	3 051	383	164	1 239	359	204	1 368
<i>by NHS board</i>									
Ayrshire & Arran	831	396	277	7	14	92	45	17	114
Borders	182	69	26	10	z	23	5	z	34
Dumfries & Galloway	202	76	32	5	6	12	5	z	29
Fife	1 829	700	435	31	28	98	49	30	199
Forth Valley	527	146	81	8	6	27	9	6	55
Grampian	1 050	438	296	73	14	121	81	56	85
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	3 137	1 197	886	54	23	253	76	20	246
Highland	519	167	46	24	8	37	11	16	78
Islands ⁶	76	36	5	13	z	19	6	z	16
Lanarkshire	726	210	123	20	5	46	12	8	52
Lothian	2 098	1 016	672	109	31	423	46	23	272
Tayside	1 264	375	148	28	24	78	9	20	175
Outside Scotland	61	24	11	z	z	6	7	-	7
Other/ not known ⁷	137	45	28	z	z	9	z	z	17
<i>by council area</i>									
Aberdeen City	663	258	208	24	8	64	8	42	43
Aberdeenshire	297	149	76	46	z	53	69	10	25
Angus	311	109	44	6	11	22	z	6	48
Argyll & Bute	155	55	29	7	4	10	5	z	13
Ayrshire East	309	197	152	z	6	54	12	9	59
Ayrshire North	308	74	37	z	z	13	17	-	12
Ayrshire South	217	125	88	-	6	25	16	8	43
Borders	182	69	26	10	z	23	5	z	34
Clackmannanshire	113	33	14	z	z	z	z	z	17
Dumfries & Galloway	202	76	32	5	6	12	5	z	29
Dunbartonshire East	96	44	25	z	-	10	z	-	15
Dunbartonshire West	370	190	137	5	8	50	9	8	72
Dundee City	723	196	68	18	11	42	z	6	101
Edinburgh City	1 233	651	471	76	13	276	21	7	140
Falkirk	265	77	43	z	z	12	5	z	28
Fife	1 829	700	435	31	28	98	49	30	199
Glasgow City	1 839	641	486	26	9	146	48	6	81
Highland	365	112	17	17	z	27	6	14	65
Inverclyde	271	127	104	6	z	19	10	z	37
Islands ⁶	76	36	5	13	z	19	6	z	16
Lanarkshire North	404	106	65	10	z	22	5	6	26
Lanarkshire South	436	153	95	14	z	34	9	z	29
Lothian East	229	117	83	11	5	55	z	z	32
Lothian West	531	202	89	17	9	79	19	12	89
Midlothian	120	53	33	6	z	18	z	z	13
Moray	93	32	13	z	z	4	z	z	17
Perth & Kinross	235	71	36	z	z	14	z	8	27
Renfrewshire	377	124	84	8	z	18	5	z	33
Renfrewshire East	84	26	17	z	z	z	z	z	5
Stirling	154	36	24	z	z	13	z	-	10
Outside Scotland	61	24	11	z	z	6	7	-	7
Other/ not known ⁷	137	45	28	z	z	9	z	z	17

1. 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.

2. The total drugs reported is greater than the number of new individuals reporting prescribed drug use 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.

5. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

6. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

7. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

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

z Not shown where the number of patients/ clients reporting prescribed drug use/ using a specified drug is <5.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.13 Main prescribed drug^{1,2}: 2006/07 to 2007/08

number of individuals reporting using each drug as main prescribed drug

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^r	2007/08
New individual patients/clients	12 421	12 562
Individuals reporting prescribed drug use ³	5 184	4 869
Methadone	3 180	3 009
Dihydrocodeine	388	322
Other Opiates	81	88
Diazepam	433	361
Other Benzodiazepines	204	133
Other Sedatives	45	45
Other Drugs	853	911

1. 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.

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.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.14 Age when first started using illicit drugs¹: year ending 31 March 2008

■ 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%) numbers	Information unavailable
<i>percentage</i>									
Scotland²	40	41	9	5	3	1	1	10 530	2 032

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

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.15 Age at onset of problem drug use: year ending 31 March 2008

■ 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%) numbers	Information unavailable
<i>percentage</i>									
Scotland²	6	38	27	14	8	4	3	10 336	2 226

1. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.16 Age when help first sought¹: year ending 31 March 2008

■ 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%) numbers	Information unavailable
<i>percentage</i>									
Scotland²	2	24	29	21	12	6	6	8 025	4 537

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

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.17 Time from first used illicit drugs until onset of problem drug use¹: year ending 31 March 2008

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%) numbers	Information unavailable
<i>percentage</i>										
Scotland²	15	24	18	13	9	6	7	7	10 126	2 436

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

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.18 Time from first used illicit drugs until help was first sought^{1,2}: year ending 31 March 2008

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%) numbers	Information unavailable
<i>percentage</i>										
Scotland²	5	14	15	14	12	10	13	16	7 522	5 040

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

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

3. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.19 Time from onset of problem drug use until help was first sought¹: year ending 31 March 2008

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%) numbers	Information unavailable
<i>percentage</i>										
Scotland²	35	26	14	9	5	4	4	3	7 221	5 341

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

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.20 Injecting¹: year ending 31 March 2008

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			numbers	
Scotland²	29	28	44	12 114	448
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Ayrshire & Arran	30	33	37	763	68
Borders	27	27	46	177	5
Dumfries & Galloway	43	21	36	202	-
Fife	30	25	45	1 778	51
Forth Valley	42	26	32	521	6
Grampian	49	29	22	1 045	5
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	21	30	50	3 090	47
Highland	21	19	60	491	28
Islands ³	25	14	61	76	-
Lanarkshire	27	27	47	716	10
Lothian	21	32	46	1 929	169
Tayside	38	24	38	1 208	56
Outside Scotland	11	16	72	61	-
Other/ not known ⁴	26	25	48	130	7
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	48	31	21	660	3
Aberdeenshire	53	27	20	297	-
Angus	39	24	37	305	6
Argyll & Bute	9	24	67	152	3
Ayrshire East	32	34	33	308	1
Ayrshire North	27	24	48	244	64
Ayrshire South	29	41	30	214	3
Borders	27	27	46	177	5
Clackmannanshire	53	21	26	110	3
Dumfries & Galloway	43	21	36	202	-
Dunbartonshire East	9	33	58	95	1
Dunbartonshire West	26	36	38	368	2
Dundee City	38	23	39	698	25
Edinburgh City	24	33	44	1 125	108
Falkirk	40	28	33	263	2
Fife	30	25	45	1 778	51
Glasgow City	22	26	52	1 813	26
Highland	26	17	57	340	25
Inverclyde	16	48	37	265	6
Islands ³	25	14	61	76	-
Lanarkshire North	29	25	46	398	6
Lanarkshire South	22	31	47	430	6
Lothian East	20	29	51	226	3
Lothian West	18	34	48	473	58
Midlothian	18	31	50	119	1
Moray	41	24	35	91	2
Perth & Kinross	37	28	35	210	25
Renfrewshire	19	25	57	368	9
Renfrewshire East	11	33	57	83	1
Stirling	38	27	35	153	1
Outside Scotland	11	16	72	61	-
Other/ not known ⁴	26	25	48	130	7

1. 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.

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

3. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

4. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

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

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.21 Current injecting¹: 2006/07 to 2007/08

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

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^r percentage	2007/08	2006/07 ^r Information available (=100%) numbers	2007/08
Scotland^d	28	29	11 920	12 114
<i>by NHS board</i>				
Ayrshire & Arran	22	30	1 047	763
Borders	19	27	124	177
Dumfries & Galloway	38	43	316	202
Fife	38	30	1 264	1 778
Forth Valley	50	42	579	521
Grampian	50	49	862	1 045
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	19	21	3 392	3 090
Highland	19	21	650	491
Islands ³	32	25	78	76
Lanarkshire	25	27	630	716
Lothian	24	21	1 964	1 929
Tayside	39	38	890	1 208
Outside Scotland	z	11	53	61
Other/ not known ⁴	28	26	177	130

by council area

Aberdeen City	51	48	404	660
Aberdeenshire	51	53	344	297
Angus	57	39	174	305
Argyll & Bute	17	9	138	152
Ayrshire East	21	32	458	308
Ayrshire North	25	27	379	244
Ayrshire South	20	29	216	214
Borders	19	27	124	177
Clackmannanshire	52	53	134	110
Dumfries & Galloway	38	43	316	202
Dunbartonshire East	17	9	63	95
Dunbartonshire West	23	26	398	368
Dundee City	34	38	565	698
Edinburgh City	28	24	1 056	1 125
Falkirk	50	40	309	263
Fife	38	30	1 264	1 778
Glasgow City	19	22	2 119	1 813
Highland	19	26	516	340
Inverclyde	17	16	319	265
Islands ³	32	25	78	76
Lanarkshire North	25	29	334	398
Lanarkshire South	24	22	393	430
Lothian East	19	20	263	226
Lothian West	18	18	478	473
Midlothian	20	18	173	119
Moray	44	41	117	91
Perth & Kinross	39	37	156	210
Renfrewshire	21	19	331	368
Renfrewshire East	18	11	82	83
Stirling	44	38	145	153
Outside Scotland	z	11	53	61
Other/ not known ⁴	28	26	177	130

1. 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.

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

3. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

4. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

r Revised

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

z Not shown where the number of patients/ clients is <5.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.22 Injecting¹: 2006/07 to 2007/08

percentage of individuals by injecting status and age group

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^r	2007/08
All ages (Total)	12 421	12 562
Information available (=100%)	11 920	12 114
<i>percentage</i>		
Injecting in previous month	28	29
Injected in past - but not in previous month	29	28
Has never injected	43	44
Under 20 years (Total)	1 071	1 003
Information available (=100%)	1 007	944
<i>percentage</i>		
Injecting in previous month	13	14
Injected in past - but not in previous month	7	7
Has never injected	80	79
20-24 years (Total)	2 100	2 071
Information available (=100%)	2 042	2 010
<i>percentage</i>		
Injecting in previous month	33	32
Injected in past - but not in previous month	24	22
Has never injected	43	46
25-29 years (Total)	2 948	2 943
Information available (=100%)	2 871	2 851
<i>percentage</i>		
Injecting in previous month	33	35
Injected in past - but not in previous month	32	31
Has never injected	34	34
30-34 years (Total)	2 652	2 606
Information available (=100%)	2 566	2 534
<i>percentage</i>		
Injecting in previous month	30	31
Injected in past - but not in previous month	35	35
Has never injected	35	34
35-39 years (Total)	1 807	1 902
Information available (=100%)	1 744	1 838
<i>percentage</i>		
Injecting in previous month	28	28
Injected in past - but not in previous month	34	32
Has never injected	38	40
40 years and over (Total)	1 843	2 037
Information available (=100%)	1 690	1 937
<i>percentage</i>		
Injecting in previous month	20	20
Injected in past - but not in previous month	29	25
Has never injected	51	55

^r Revised

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.23 Age when first injected: year ending 31 March 2008

individuals reported to have injected previously

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%) numbers	Information unavailable	Median age
<i>percentage</i>										
Scotland	3	34	30	18	9	4	2	6 051	776	21

|| Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.
z Not shown where the number of patients/ clients is <40.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.24 Route of use of heroin¹: year ending 31 March 2008

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

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Inject ² only percentage	Inject ² and other route ³	No injecting	Information available (=100%) numbers	Information unavailable
Scotland⁴	35	13	51	6 983	64
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Ayrshire & Arran	41	15	44	415	11
Borders	18	30	52	98	1
Dumfries & Galloway	54	8	38	143	1
Fife	49	10	41	893	5
Forth Valley	49	12	39	349	7
Grampian	50	15	35	764	1
Greater Glasgow & Clyd ⁵	27	11	62	1 574	13
Highland	27	17	56	241	1
Islands ⁵	21	26	54	39	-
Lanarkshire	34	18	48	384	3
Lothian	22	13	65	1 197	16
Tayside	36	17	47	857	6
Outside Scotland	22	z	x	23	-
Other/ not known ⁶	49	z	x	63	2
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	51	14	34	476	1
Aberdeenshire	52	14	34	228	-
Angus	56	15	30	171	3
Argyll & Bute	14	8	78	64	-
Ayrshire East	44	13	43	162	-
Ayrshire North	35	15	50	156	10
Ayrshire South	43	16	40	99	1
Borders	18	30	52	98	1
Clackmannanshire	59	13	28	78	1
Dumfries & Galloway	54	8	38	143	1
Dunbartonshire East	16	12	72	43	1
Dunbartonshire West	33	15	52	199	2
Dundee City	26	20	53	541	2
Edinburgh City	26	14	60	713	13
Falkirk	43	13	44	187	4
Fife	49	10	41	893	5
Glasgow City	30	10	60	887	1
Highland	31	20	48	178	1
Inverclyde	21	13	65	127	1
Islands ⁵	21	26	54	39	-
Lanarkshire North	40	24	37	202	2
Lanarkshire South	27	10	63	241	2
Lothian East	12	13	75	161	1
Lothian West	18	12	70	270	2
Midlothian	20	11	69	65	-
Moray	34	27	39	62	-
Perth & Kinross	46	10	44	150	1
Renfrewshire	23	12	66	221	7
Renfrewshire East	z	x	78	46	-
Stirling	52	10	38	89	2
Outside Scotland	22	z	x	23	-
Other/ not known ⁶	49	z	x	63	2

1. 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.

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

3. Other route includes: smoke, swallow, inhale, snort, sniff, buccal, sub-lingual, oral and other.

4. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

5. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

6. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

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

z Not shown where the number of new clients with information available < 5.

x Information not shown to prevent calculation of other masked cells.

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.25 Injecting heroin use^{1,2} : 2006/07 - 2007/08

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

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^r	2007/08	2006/07 ^r	2007/08
	percentage		Information available (=100%)	numbers
Scotland³	50	49	6 776	6 983
<i>by NHS board</i>				
Ayrshire & Arran	50	56	477	415
Borders	36	48	67	98
Dumfries & Galloway	64	62	198	143
Fife	62	59	757	893
Forth Valley	68	61	429	349
Grampian	68	65	642	764
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	38	38	1 657	1 574
Highland	45	44	283	241
Islands ⁴	52	46	42	39
Lanarkshire	51	52	333	384
Lothian	38	35	1 205	1 197
Tayside	54	53	648	857
Outside Scotland	z	26	13	23
Other/ not known ⁵	55	56	102	63
<i>by council area</i>				
Aberdeen City	69	66	295	476
Aberdeenshire	67	66	271	228
Angus	71	70	132	171
Argyll & Bute	29	22	80	64
Ayrshire East	52	57	172	162
Ayrshire North	46	50	230	156
Ayrshire South	60	60	77	99
Borders	36	48	67	98
Clackmannanshire	69	72	107	78
Dumfries & Galloway	64	62	198	143
Dunbartonshire East	43	28	30	43
Dunbartonshire West	40	48	224	199
Dundee City	47	47	416	541
Edinburgh City	46	40	668	713
Falkirk	69	56	242	187
Fife	62	59	757	893
Glasgow City	41	40	955	887
Highland	50	52	206	178
Inverclyde	30	35	158	127
Islands ⁴	52	46	42	39
Lanarkshire North	57	63	161	202
Lanarkshire South	45	37	211	241
Lothian East	26	25	167	161
Lothian West	28	30	284	270
Midlothian	34	31	91	65
Moray	71	61	78	62
Perth & Kinross	61	56	105	150
Renfrewshire	30	34	215	221
Renfrewshire East	36	22	47	46
Stirling	65	62	88	89
Outside Scotland	z	26	13	23

1. 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.

2. Includes cases with any mention of injecting reported.

3. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

4. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

5. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

r Revised

z Not shown where the number of new clients with information available < 5.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.26 Route of use of heroin: 2006/07 to 2007/08

percentage of individuals reporting use of heroin by route of use

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^r	2007/08
All ages (Total)	12 421	12 562
Information available (=100%)	6 776	6 983
percentage		
Inject ¹ only	35	35
Inject ¹ and other route ²	15	13
No injecting	50	51
Under 20 years (Total)	1 071	1 003
Information available (=100%)	280	254
percentage		
Inject ¹ only	30	37
Inject ¹ and other route ²	18	15
No injecting	52	47
20-24 years (Total)	2 100	2 071
Information available (=100%)	1 309	1 239
percentage		
Inject ¹ only	35	38
Inject ¹ and other route ²	18	15
No injecting	47	47
25-29 years (Total)	2 948	2 943
Information available (=100%)	1 874	1 891
percentage		
Inject ¹ only	35	37
Inject ¹ and other route ²	15	15
No injecting	50	49
30-34 years (Total)	2 652	2 606
Information available (=100%)	1 553	1 638
percentage		
Inject ¹ only	36	35
Inject ¹ and other route ²	13	11
No injecting	50	53
35-39 years (Total)	1 807	1 902
Information available (=100%)	993	1 089
percentage		
Inject ¹ only	37	32
Inject ¹ and other route ²	13	14
No injecting	50	55
40 years and over (Total)	1 843	2 037
Information available (=100%)	767	872
percentage		
Inject ¹ only	31	34
Inject ¹ and other route ²	12	11
No injecting	57	55

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

2. Other route includes: smoke, swallow, inhale, snort, sniff, buccal, sub-lingual, oral and other.

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

r Revised

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.27 Sharing needles/syringes¹: year ending 31 March 2008

individuals reported to have injected in the past; 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%) numbers	Information unavailable
Scotland²	19	17	64	4 745	2 082
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Ayrshire & Arran	19	10	72	210	270
Borders	14	11	75	65	30
Dumfries & Galloway	25	22	53	108	22
Fife	16	16	68	783	195
Forth Valley	21	28	50	256	97
Grampian	33	25	43	607	208
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	18	21	61	1 019	539
Highland	19	22	60	139	56
Islands ³	20	z	x	25	5
Lanarkshire	17	18	66	259	123
Lothian	13	11	76	702	331
Tayside	15	10	74	556	192
Outside Scotland	z	z	x	13	4
Other/ not known ⁴	18	23	59	44	23
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	32	27	42	369	152
Aberdeenshire	35	22	43	193	45
Angus	10	13	77	150	41
Argyll & Bute	z	17	72	29	21
Ayrshire East	25	9	66	115	91
Ayrshire North	z	-	x	9	117
Ayrshire South	11	12	78	85	65
Borders	14	11	75	65	30
Clackmannanshire	28	29	43	69	12
Dumfries & Galloway	25	22	53	108	22
Dunbartonshire East	z	z	x	32	8
Dunbartonshire West	30	17	54	155	73
Dundee City	17	9	74	307	119
Edinburgh City	13	13	73	432	200
Falkirk	24	27	49	118	59
Fife	16	16	68	783	195
Glasgow City	16	26	58	612	266
Highland	21	23	57	111	35
Inverclyde	18	15	67	73	95
Islands ³	20	z	x	25	5
Lanarkshire North	14	21	66	154	59
Lanarkshire South	20	13	67	142	86
Lothian East	10	9	81	79	32
Lothian West	13	8	80	159	86
Midlothian	z	z	x	42	17
Moray	30	23	47	47	12
Perth & Kinross	17	12	72	102	34
Renfrewshire	22	15	63	93	67
Renfrewshire East	z	z	x	25	11
Stirling	11	28	61	71	28
Outside Scotland	z	z	x	13	4
Other/ not known ⁴	18	23	59	44	23

1. 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.

2. Includes cases with any mention of injecting reported.

3. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

4. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

5. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

r Revised

z Not shown where the number of new clients with information available < 5.

x Information not shown to prevent calculation of other masked cells.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.28 Current sharing of needles/ syringes¹: 2006/07 - 2007/08

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

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^r percentage	2007/08	2006/07 ^r Information available (=100%) numbers	2007/08 numbers
Scotland²	21	19	4 591	4 745
<i>by NHS board</i>				
Ayrshire & Arran	15	19	203	210
Borders	21	14	42	65
Dumfries & Galloway	18	25	162	108
Fife	17	16	694	783
Forth Valley	25	21	328	256
Grampian	29	33	517	607
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	25	18	1 024	1 019
Highland	25	19	171	139
Islands ³	30	20	20	25
Lanarkshire	21	17	215	259
Lothian	15	13	761	702
Tayside	17	15	425	556
Outside Scotland	z	z	9	13
Other/ not known ⁴	17	18	72	44
<i>by council area</i>				
Aberdeen City	23	32	249	369
Aberdeenshire	40	35	205	193
Angus	29	10	107	150
Argyll & Bute	24	z	29	29
Ayrshire East	16	25	139	115
Ayrshire North	z	z	7	9
Ayrshire South	12	11	59	85
Borders	21	14	42	65
Clackmannanshire	23	28	77	69
Dumfries & Galloway	18	25	162	108
Dunbartonshire East	25	z	20	32
Dunbartonshire West	38	30	131	155
Dundee City	12	17	253	307
Edinburgh City	17	13	437	432
Falkirk	22	24	175	118
Fife	17	16	694	783
Glasgow City	26	16	651	612
Highland	26	21	143	111
Inverclyde	12	18	99	73
Islands ³	30	20	20	25
Lanarkshire North	21	14	117	154
Lanarkshire South	19	20	126	142
Lothian East	15	10	88	79
Lothian West	10	13	178	159
Midlothian	13	z	60	42
Moray	20	30	65	47
Perth & Kinross	17	17	69	102
Renfrewshire	23	22	80	93
Renfrewshire East	z	z	21	25
Stirling	29	11	82	71
Outside Scotland	z	z	9	13
Other/ not known ⁴	17	18	72	44

1. 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.

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

3. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

4. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

^r Revised

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

z Not shown where the number of patients/ clients is <5.

Source: ISD

A1.29 | Sharing needles/syringes: 2006/07 to 2007/08

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

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^r	2007/08
All ages (Total)	12 421	12 562
Information available (=100%)	4 591	4 745
percentage		
Shared in previous month	21	19
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	16	17
Never shared	63	64
Under 20 years (Total)	1 071	1 003
Information available (=100%)	152	156
percentage		
Shared in previous month	33	29
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	9	12
Never shared	59	60
20-24 years (Total)	2 100	2 071
Information available (=100%)	848	812
percentage		
Shared in previous month	22	22
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	16	16
Never shared	62	63
25-29 years (Total)	2 948	2 943
Information available (=100%)	1 300	1 339
percentage		
Shared in previous month	20	18
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	16	19
Never shared	64	63
30-34 years (Total)	2 652	2 606
Information available (=100%)	1 102	1 133
percentage		
Shared in previous month	20	17
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	17	17
Never shared	63	66
35-39 years (Total)	1 807	1 902
Information available (=100%)	691	721
percentage		
Shared in previous month	19	19
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	15	18
Never shared	66	62
40 years and over (Total)	1 843	2 037
Information available (=100%)	498	584
percentage		
Shared in previous month	22	16
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	17	19
Never shared	61	65

^r Revised

[|] Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.30 | Sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions¹: 2006/07 to 2007/08

individuals reported to have injected in the past; 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%) numbers	Information unavailable
Scotland²	32	28	40	3 301	3 526
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Ayrshire & Arran	48	16	36	107	373
Borders	30	15	55	47	48
Dumfries & Galloway	39	34	27	93	37
Fife	40	24	35	550	428
Forth Valley	28	34	38	209	144
Grampian	41	31	29	528	287
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	25	38	36	634	924
Highland	25	29	45	102	93
Islands ³	47	z	x	17	13
Lanarkshire	33	30	37	180	202
Lothian	29	24	46	406	627
Tayside	18	17	65	419	329
Outside Scotland	z	z	z	8	9
Other/ not known ⁴	33	27	40	30	37
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	40	33	27	326	195
Aberdeenshire	41	27	32	163	75
Angus	12	17	71	119	72
Argyll & Bute	x	z	40	15	35
Ayrshire East	50	17	33	66	140
Ayrshire North	z	-	-	z	x
Ayrshire South	44	15	41	39	111
Borders	30	15	55	47	48
Clackmannanshire	29	29	41	58	23
Dumfries & Galloway	39	34	27	93	37
Dunbartonshire East	z	z	x	8	32
Dunbartonshire West	36	31	33	107	121
Dundee City	23	15	62	226	200
Edinburgh City	28	28	44	272	360
Falkirk	29	35	36	97	80
Fife	40	24	35	550	428
Glasgow City	21	41	38	412	466
Highland	25	30	45	88	58
Inverclyde	30	43	27	37	131
Islands ³	47	z	x	17	13
Lanarkshire North	33	36	32	107	106
Lanarkshire South	37	22	40	89	139
Lothian East	44	23	33	43	68
Lothian West	31	16	53	75	170
Midlothian	z	z	75	24	35
Moray	40	28	33	40	19
Perth & Kinross	13	23	64	75	61
Renfrewshire	29	35	35	51	109
Renfrewshire East	z	z	x	9	27
Stirling	23	39	38	56	43
Outside Scotland	z	z	z	8	9
Other/ not known ⁴	33	27	40	30	37

1. 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.

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

3. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

4. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

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

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

z Not shown where the number of patients/ clients is <5.

x Information not shown to prevent calculation of other masked cells.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.31 Current sharing of spoons/water/filters/solutions¹: 2006/07 to 2007/08

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

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^r percentage	2007/08	2006/07 ^r Information available (=100%) numbers	2007/08 numbers
Scotland²	36	32	3 199	3 301
<i>by NHS board</i>				
Ayrshire & Arran	40	48	83	107
Borders	28	30	29	47
Dumfries & Galloway	33	39	128	93
Fife	45	40	498	550
Forth Valley	46	27	268	208
Grampian	43	41	420	528
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	33	25	697	634
Highland	35	25	119	102
Islands ³	47	47	15	17
Lanarkshire	35	33	143	180
Lothian	30	29	465	406
Tayside	19	18	319	419
Outside Scotland	z	z	z	8
Other/ not known ⁴	37	34	49	29
<i>by council area</i>				
Aberdeen City	46	40	197	326
Aberdeenshire	40	41	177	163
Angus	20	12	89	119
Argyll & Bute	35	33	23	15
Ayrshire East	41	50	54	66
Ayrshire North	z	z	z	z
Ayrshire South	34	44	29	39
Borders	28	30	29	47
Clackmannanshire	45	29	66	58
Dumfries & Galloway	33	39	128	93
Dunbartonshire East	z	z	12	8
Dunbartonshire West	43	36	98	107
Dundee City	16	23	180	226
Edinburgh City	28	28	305	272
Falkirk	44	29	144	97
Fife	45	40	498	550
Glasgow City	33	21	455	412
Highland	36	25	97	88
Inverclyde	20	30	49	37
Islands ³	47	47	15	17
Lanarkshire North	36	33	77	107
Lanarkshire South	34	37	87	89
Lothian East	38	44	50	43
Lothian West	27	31	84	75
Midlothian	44	z	27	24
Moray	40	40	48	40
Perth & Kinross	33	13	54	75
Renfrewshire	30	29	56	51
Renfrewshire East	45	z	11	9
Stirling	50	22	62	55
Outside Scotland	z	z	z	8
Other/ not known ⁴	37	34	49	29

1. 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.

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

3. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

4. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

r Revised

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

z Not shown where the number of patients/ clients is <5.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.32 | Sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions: 2006/07 to 2007/08

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

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^r	2007/08
All ages (Total)	12 421	12 562
Information available (=100%)	3 199	3 301
	percentage	
Shared in previous month	36	32
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	26	28
Never shared	38	40
Under 20 years (Total)	1 071	1 003
Information available (=100%)	125	127
	percentage	
Shared in previous month	48	51
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	15	14
Never shared	37	35
20-24 years (Total)	2 100	2 071
Information available (=100%)	626	605
	percentage	
Shared in previous month	39	37
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	22	23
Never shared	39	40
25-29 years (Total)	2 948	2 943
Information available (=100%)	896	956
	percentage	
Shared in previous month	34	29
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	27	29
Never shared	39	41
30-34 years (Total)	2 652	2 606
Information available (=100%)	747	739
	percentage	
Shared in previous month	36	30
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	26	30
Never shared	38	40
35-39 years (Total)	1 807	1 902
Information available (=100%)	458	494
	percentage	
Shared in previous month	34	30
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	28	29
Never shared	38	41
40 years and over (Total)	1 843	2 037
Information available (=100%)	347	380
	percentage	
Shared in previous month	32	29
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	29	31
Never shared	39	40

^r Revised

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.33 Tested for blood borne viruses¹: year ending 31 March 2008

individuals reported to have injected in the past who have been tested for blood borne viruses; NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Tested for:			Tested for:		
	Hepatitis B percentage	Hepatitis C	HIV	Hepatitis B Information available (=100%) numbers	Hepatitis C	HIV
Scotland²	68	69	66	6 047	6 123	5 939
<i>by NHS board</i>						
Ayrshire & Arran	71	73	70	294	302	293
Borders	78	75	74	90	89	88
Dumfries & Galloway	77	80	76	128	128	127
Fife	69	69	68	944	948	940
Forth Valley	60	66	57	333	338	322
Grampian	73	73	67	766	766	732
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	65	67	63	1 368	1 398	1 325
Highland	66	67	65	171	180	172
Islands ³	70	63	67	30	30	30
Lanarkshire	72	71	67	342	341	335
Lothian	75	75	73	943	945	935
Tayside	58	60	58	614	631	617
Outside Scotland	100	100	100	15	15	15
Other/ not known ⁴	63	65	58	54	57	53
<i>by council area</i>						
Aberdeen City	79	80	71	480	482	452
Aberdeenshire	66	65	62	235	235	230
Angus	55	61	53	140	150	142
Argyll & Bute	76	76	76	41	42	41
Ayrshire East	71	73	71	155	158	155
Ayrshire North	69	69	69	13	13	13
Ayrshire South	71	73	70	127	132	126
Borders	78	75	74	90	89	88
Clackmannanshire	54	58	53	79	79	78
Dumfries & Galloway	77	80	76	128	128	127
Dunbartonshire East	46	50	44	37	34	34
Dunbartonshire West	72	73	71	216	217	216
Dundee City	61	62	61	358	364	359
Edinburgh City	75	74	73	560	562	554
Falkirk	56	63	53	162	168	157
Fife	69	69	68	944	948	940
Glasgow City	62	64	59	778	805	755
Highland	63	63	61	131	139	132
Inverclyde	79	79	77	137	138	130
Islands ³	70	63	67	30	30	30
Lanarkshire North	71	70	65	190	188	186
Lanarkshire South	73	74	69	207	210	199
Lothian East	79	79	78	107	107	107
Lothian West	71	72	69	235	235	233
Midlothian	81	81	83	54	54	54
Moray	52	52	49	54	52	53
Perth & Kinross	53	55	52	120	121	120
Renfrewshire	66	62	60	125	127	120
Renfrewshire East	58	65	58	31	31	31
Stirling	72	78	68	95	94	90
Outside Scotland	100	100	100	15	15	15
Other/ not known ⁴	63	65	58	54	57	53

1. 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.

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

3. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

4. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.34 Tested for blood borne viruses: 2006/07 to 2007/08

individuals reported to have injected in the past who have been tested for blood borne viruses

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^r	2007/08	2006/07 ^r	2007/08
			Information available (=100%)	
	percentage		numbers	
Tested for:				
Hepatitis B	64	68	5 809	6 047
Hepatitis C	66	69	5 930	6 123
HIV	61	66	5 702	5 939

^r Revised.

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.35 Alcohol consumption^{1,2}: year ending 31 March 2008

number of individuals reported to have consumed alcohol in the past month by frequency of consumption; NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	New individual patients/clients	Individuals who consumed alcohol in the past month	Individuals who have provided information on frequency of consumption (=100%)	Every Day	5-6 Days per week	3-4 Days per week	1-2 Days per week	2-3 Days per month	1 day per month	Less Often
	numbers			percentage						
Scotland³	12 562	5 461	5372	29	6	14	25	13	9	4
<i>by NHS board</i>										
Ayrshire & Arran	831	238	152	17	3	10	29	25	10	6
Borders	182	100	99	30	5	20	23	8	8	5
Dumfries & Galloway	202	95	95	22	z	x	28	19	15	z
Fife	1 829	880	857	35	5	13	21	12	10	3
Forth Valley	527	184	178	14	6	18	31	16	9	7
Grampian	1 050	449	433	22	8	14	24	14	12	6
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	3 137	1 490	1 428	40	6	15	21	9	5	2
Highland	519	314	290	23	12	14	26	16	7	2
Islands ⁴	76	48	48	13	x	13	31	13	13	z
Lanarkshire	726	404	397	21	6	20	32	12	6	2
Lothian	2 098	896	867	20	4	14	28	16	13	6
Tayside	1 264	471	456	23	4	11	25	19	14	3
Outside Scotland	61	30	30	47	z	17	z	17	z	z
Other/ not known ⁵	137	62	61	41	10	15	15	10	z	z
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	663	278	271	25	9	15	23	11	11	6
Aberdeenshire	297	115	110	17	5	10	29	19	14	6
Angus	311	143	137	39	x	7	15	22	10	z
Argyll & Bute	155	90	87	33	x	14	22	13	8	z
Ayrshire East	309	82	58	19	z	9	28	29	x	-
Ayrshire North	308	58	7	z	-	z	z	z	z	-
Ayrshire South	217	97	87	16	z	10	29	23	x	10
Borders	182	100	99	30	5	20	23	8	8	5
Clackmannanshire	113	30	30	20	z	x	20	23	z	z
Dumfries & Galloway	202	95	95	22	z	x	28	19	15	z
Dunbartonshire East	96	42	42	57	z	z	17	z	-	-
Dunbartonshire West	370	176	174	31	7	17	22	11	9	3
Dundee City	723	244	239	12	3	13	31	18	18	4
Edinburgh City	1 233	457	439	21	4	12	25	14	16	8
Falkirk	265	100	95	17	z	14	35	18	8	x
Fife	1 829	880	857	35	5	13	21	12	10	3
Glasgow City	1 839	908	879	46	7	15	20	7	4	2
Highland	365	225	204	19	14	15	27	17	6	2
Inverclyde	271	125	118	15	z	15	33	16	x	z
Islands ⁴	76	48	48	13	x	13	31	13	13	z
Lanarkshire North	404	242	239	20	x	24	32	12	5	z
Lanarkshire South	436	226	220	26	6	13	31	11	8	4
Lothian East	229	115	112	19	5	8	30	19	13	6
Lothian West	531	263	256	19	4	20	30	18	7	2
Midlothian	120	70	69	16	-	x	41	13	14	z
Moray	93	57	53	17	x	15	21	17	13	z
Perth & Kinross	235	86	82	27	x	13	24	16	10	z
Renfrewshire	377	144	122	40	x	13	20	14	6	z
Renfrewshire East	84	38	37	32	z	19	27	z	z	-
Stirling	154	57	56	z	13	23	29	11	x	z
Outside Scotland	61	30	30	47	z	17	z	17	z	z
Other/ not known ⁵	137	62	61	41	10	15	15	10	z	z

1. 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.

2. The alcohol profile is only completed for clients who have presented at a service for drug misuse.

3. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

4. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

5. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

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

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

z Not shown where the number of patients/ clients is <5.

x Information not shown to prevent calculation of other masked cells.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.36 Employment Status¹ : year ending 31 March 2008

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Employed ²	Unemployed ³	Other ⁴	Information available (=100%) numbers	Information unavailable
	<i>percentage</i>				
Scotland	16	70	13	11 562	1 000
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Ayrshire & Arran	15	72	13	745	86
Borders	16	77	7	178	4
Dumfries & Galloway	19	78	3	196	6
Fife	17	67	16	1 715	114
Forth Valley	13	71	16	492	35
Grampian	20	70	10	983	67
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	14	73	13	2 898	239
Highland	24	63	14	470	49
Islands ⁵	45	46	9	65	11
Lanarkshire	23	67	9	678	48
Lothian	16	66	18	1 871	227
Tayside	11	78	11	1 161	103
Outside Scotland	35	65	-	60	1
Other/ not known ⁷	13	68	19	120	17
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	18	74	8	618	45
Aberdeenshire	23	65	12	281	16
Angus	12	73	15	298	13
Argyll & Bute	20	71	9	138	17
Ayrshire East	14	67	18	293	16
Ayrshire North	15	81	4	252	56
Ayrshire South	16	69	14	203	14
Borders	16	77	7	178	4
Clackmannanshire	7	81	12	100	13
Dumfries & Galloway	19	78	3	196	6
Dunbartonshire East	x	66	z	92	4
Dunbartonshire West	9	72	19	340	30
Dundee City	10	80	10	659	64
Edinburgh City	13	70	17	1 048	185
Falkirk	18	65	18	251	14
Fife	17	67	16	1 715	114
Glasgow City	14	75	11	1 706	133
Highland	25	59	16	332	33
Inverclyde	9	63	28	243	28
Islands ⁵	45	46	9	65	11
Lanarkshire North	25	65	10	387	17
Lanarkshire South	21	68	11	400	36
Lothian East	25	64	11	214	15
Lothian West	15	59	26	513	18
Midlothian	22	63	15	109	11
Moray	26	64	9	87	6
Perth & Kinross	13	79	7	209	26
Renfrewshire	12	80	8	347	30
Renfrewshire East	14	74	12	76	8
Stirling	11	73	16	146	8
Outside Scotland	35	65	-	60	1
Other/ not known ⁷	13	68	19	120	17

1. 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.

2. Employed includes: paid and unpaid employment, support into employment and full time education/ training.

3. Unemployed includes never employed.

4. Other includes: school, Excluded from school, long term sick/ disabled, in prison and other

5. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

6. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

7. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

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

z Not shown where the number of patients/ clients is <5.

x Information not shown to prevent calculation of other masked cells.

Source: ISD

A1.37 Source of funding¹: year ending 31 March 2008

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Employment	Crime	Debt	Benefits	Sex Work	Did not wish to answer	Information available (n=100%) numbers	Information unavailable
<i>percentage⁶</i>								
Scotland²	18	27	18	67	2	6	10 047	12 515
<i>by NHS board</i>								
Ayrshire & Arran ³	13	33	17	77	z	4	301	530
Borders	16	20	18	78	z	z	158	24
Dumfries & Galloway	17	19	26	72	z	4	192	10
Fife	19	18	14	68	z	9	1 481	348
Forth Valley	15	26	11	57	z	18	468	59
Grampian	19	31	11	65	6	6	904	146
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	16	23	14	71	3	4	2 580	557
Highland	28	24	17	49	z	11	383	136
Islands ⁴	43	14	15	51	-	8	65	11
Lanarkshire	24	27	22	60	1	7	631	95
Lothian	17	26	18	68	2	4	1 683	415
Tayside	12	46	37	65	2	8	1 108	156
Outside Scotland	51	20	14	41	z	z	49	12
Other/ not known ⁵	13	29	15	65	6	6	108	29
<i>by council area</i>								
Aberdeen City	15	37	7	62	9	7	559	104
Aberdeenshire	22	23	19	71	z	4	267	30
Angus	14	53	48	72	z	5	287	24
Argyll & Bute	24	16	12	66	z	4	129	26
Ayrshire East ³	13	30	15	81	z	3	161	148
Ayrshire North ³	z	z	z	64	z	z	14	294
Ayrshire South ³	12	38	19	74	-	4	125	92
Borders	16	20	18	78	z	z	158	24
Clackmannanshire	10	30	15	70	z	16	104	9
Dumfries & Galloway	17	19	26	72	z	4	192	10
Dunbartonshire East	30	10	20	51	-	z	80	16
Dunbartonshire West	12	22	12	77	z	4	337	33
Dundee City	10	43	33	63	3	11	626	97
Edinburgh City	13	31	16	67	3	3	935	298
Falkirk	19	28	11	51	z	18	232	33
Fife	19	18	14	68	z	9	1 481	348
Glasgow City	16	24	14	72	4	4	1 568	271
Highland	29	29	20	40	z	15	255	110
Inverclyde	13	24	18	77	z	3	202	69
Islands ⁴	43	14	15	51	-	8	65	11
Lanarkshire North	28	30	20	57	1	7	352	52
Lanarkshire South	19	24	21	64	z	7	376	60
Lothian East	24	22	37	67	z	z	207	22
Lothian West	18	16	15	73	z	5	456	75
Midlothian	33	21	16	58	z	z	98	22
Moray	29	19	14	63	z	8	79	14
Perth & Kinross	15	46	33	60	z	7	199	36
Renfrewshire	14	28	15	68	2	3	232	145
Renfrewshire East	26	16	13	68	z	z	76	8
Stirling	12	20	8	58	-	18	137	17
Outside Scotland	51	20	14	41	z	z	49	12
Other/ not known ⁵	13	29	15	65	6	6	108	29

1. 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.

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

3. Within Ayrshire & Arran Health Board some agencies continue to collect data using the Ayrshire Common Database based on the SMR24 form after the introduction of the SMR25 form in April 2006. As a result information is unavailable from some agencies for certain questions that are specific to SMR25.

4. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

5. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

6. Percentages will not add up to 100% as individuals may report more than one source of funding.

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

z Not shown where the number of patients/ clients receiving funding from a specified source <5.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.38 Daily spend on all illicit drugs¹, heroin and cocaine: 2006/07 to 2007/08

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2006/07 ^r	2007/08
Daily spend on all illicit drugs		
Individuals reporting illicit drug use ¹	10 128	10 248
Individuals providing funding information (=100%)	7 695	7 911
Average daily spend (£)	44	50
Under £5	4	3
£5 - £24	38	36
£25 - £49	29	29
£50 - £99	21	22
£100 and over	8	10
Daily spend on heroin		
Individuals reporting heroin use	6 848	7 047
Individuals providing funding information (=100%)	5 713	5 926
Average daily spend (£)	34	35
<i>percentage</i>		
Under £5	0	0
£5 - £24	44	43
£25 - £49	35	36
£50 - £99	18	18
£100 and over	3	3
Daily spend on cocaine		
Individuals reporting cocaine use	1 091	1 265
Individuals providing funding information (=100%)	645	751
Average daily spend (£)	87	89
<i>percentage</i>		
Under £5	2	2
£5 - £24	17	18
£25 - £49	27	25
£50 - £99	23	22
£100 and over	30	33

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

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

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

r Revised

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.39 Living situation^{1,2} : year ending 31 March 2008

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Lives alone	Lives with parents	Lives with spouse / partner	Lives with other drug users	Information available (=100%) numbers	Information unavailable
<i>percentage</i>						
Scotland³	37	24	27	16	11 581	981
<i>by NHS board</i>						
Ayrshire & Arran	34	22	30	20	761	70
Borders	38	28	28	18	176	6
Dumfries & Galloway	29	30	32	26	197	5
Fife	37	23	29	15	1 718	111
Forth Valley	35	27	31	19	486	41
Grampian	33	25	29	21	997	53
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	42	23	24	13	2 893	244
Highland	38	24	27	16	478	41
Islands ⁴	34	38	24	8	74	2
Lanarkshire	29	31	29	14	695	31
Lothian	37	24	27	17	1 823	275
Tayside	34	26	25	19	1 189	75
Outside Scotland	41	32	24	z	59	2
Other/ not known ⁵	44	18	23	18	108	29
<i>by council area</i>						
Aberdeen City	37	21	28	21	622	41
Aberdeenshire	24	30	31	22	287	10
Angus	40	21	26	16	300	11
Argyll & Bute	43	24	23	18	142	13
Ayrshire East	27	28	32	23	298	11
Ayrshire North	35	25	24	13	256	52
Ayrshire South	44	11	35	25	210	7
Borders	38	28	28	18	176	6
Clackmannanshire	44	21	27	16	104	9
Dumfries & Galloway	29	30	32	26	197	5
Dunbartonshire East	39	37	16	z	92	4
Dunbartonshire West	41	22	26	14	344	26
Dundee City	33	28	24	20	674	49
Edinburgh City	39	18	29	20	1 028	205
Falkirk	33	30	32	22	246	19
Fife	37	23	29	15	1 718	111
Glasgow City	45	19	24	14	1 693	146
Highland	35	25	29	15	337	28
Inverclyde	28	33	29	15	245	26
Islands ⁴	34	38	24	8	74	2
Lanarkshire North	29	33	27	13	388	16
Lanarkshire South	31	29	32	15	419	17
Lothian East	34	32	24	11	215	14
Lothian West	34	31	28	13	478	53
Midlothian	29	37	21	12	116	4
Moray	29	36	29	14	90	3
Perth & Kinross	31	27	29	18	220	15
Renfrewshire	43	25	22	11	342	35
Renfrewshire East	33	33	23	8	78	6
Stirling	35	27	31	15	141	13
Outside Scotland	41	32	24	z	59	2
Other/ not known ⁵	44	18	23	18	108	29

1. 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.

2. A client may identify more than one living situation, therefore the total of all living situations may not add up to the total information available.

3. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

4. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

5. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

z Not shown where the number of patients/clients is <5.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.40 Dependent children¹ : year ending 31 March 2008

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	New Individual patients/clients	Individuals with dependent children ²
	numbers	percentage
Scotland³	12 562	33
<i>by NHS board</i>		
Ayrshire & Arran ⁴	831	26
Borders	182	32
Dumfries & Galloway	202	38
Fife	1 829	37
Forth Valley	527	36
Grampian	1 050	33
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	3 137	27
Highland	519	29
Islands ⁵	76	13
Lanarkshire	726	36
Lothian	2 098	36
Tayside	1 264	42
Outside Scotland	61	25
Other/ not known ⁶	137	26
<i>by council area</i>		
Aberdeen City	663	32
Aberdeenshire	297	35
Angus	311	38
Argyll & Bute	155	25
Ayrshire East ⁴	309	37
Ayrshire North ⁴	308	3
Ayrshire South ⁴	217	42
Borders	182	32
Clackmannanshire	113	39
Dumfries & Galloway	202	38
Dunbartonshire East	96	21
Dunbartonshire West	370	29
Dundee City	723	45
Edinburgh City	1 233	32
Falkirk	265	33
Fife	1 829	37
Glasgow City	1 839	26
Highland	365	30
Inverclyde	271	26
Islands ⁵	76	13
Lanarkshire North	404	33
Lanarkshire South	436	40
Lothian East	229	47
Lothian West	531	35
Midlothian	120	47
Moray	93	35
Perth & Kinross	235	41
Renfrewshire	377	30
Renfrewshire East	84	36
Stirling	154	41
Outside Scotland	61	25
Other/ not known ⁶	137	26

1. 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.

2. Includes only those patients/ clients reporting that they have a dependent child aged under 16 years.

3. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

4. Within Ayrshire & Arran Health Board some agencies continue to collect data using the Ayrshire Common Database based on the SMR24 form

after the introduction of the SMR25 form in April 2006. As a result information is unavailable from some agencies for certain questions that are specific to SMR25.

5. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

6. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.41 Accommodation¹ : year ending 31 March 2008

NHS board and council area of residence

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Owned/ rented <i>percentage</i>	Supported accommodation & residential rehabilitation	Homeless ⁵	Other ⁶	Information available (=100%) numbers	Information unavailable
Scotland²	81	1	16	2	11 878	684
<i>by NHS board</i>						
Ayrshire & Arran	84	z	13	2	777	54
Borders	87	z	12	-	177	5
Dumfries & Galloway	78	-	21	z	183	19
Fife	81	1	18	0	1 771	58
Forth Valley	79	1	16	4	517	10
Grampian	85	2	11	1	996	54
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	78	1	18	3	3 010	127
Highland	78	5	14	4	482	37
Islands ³	71	z	21	z	73	3
Lanarkshire	85	z	14	1	686	40
Lothian	80	2	15	4	1 907	191
Tayside	83	1	15	1	1 187	77
Outside Scotland	91	-	9	-	57	4
Other/ not known ⁴	49	z	42	9	129	8
<i>by council area</i>						
Aberdeen City	84	1	13	2	625	38
Aberdeenshire	88	3	8	1	285	12
Angus	85	2	11	2	296	15
Argyll & Bute	77	z	20	x	145	10
Ayrshire East	89	z	10	x	306	3
Ayrshire North	89	z	7	x	256	52
Ayrshire South	74	z	24	x	217	-
Borders	87	z	x	-	177	5
Clackmannanshire	82	-	x	z	110	3
Dumfries & Galloway	78	-	x	z	183	19
Dunbartonshire East	82	z	x	z	92	4
Dunbartonshire West	78	z	15	x	356	14
Dundee City	83	z	x	z	677	46
Edinburgh City	78	2	17	3	1071	162
Falkirk	80	z	14	x	259	6
Fife	81	1	18	0	1771	58
Glasgow City	74	2	21	3	1780	59
Highland	78	6	12	4	338	27
Inverclyde	84	-	10	6	257	14
Islands ³	71	z	21	z	73	3
Lanarkshire North	85	z	13	x	384	20
Lanarkshire South	85	-	x	z	413	23
Lothian East	84	z	14	z	228	1
Lothian West	80	1	11	8	508	23
Midlothian	87	z	x	-	113	7
Moray	85	z	x	-	89	4
Perth & Kinross	78	z	18	x	218	17
Renfrewshire	84	-	13	2	349	28
Renfrewshire East	84	z	10	z	77	7
Stirling	74	z	22	x	153	1
Outside Scotland	91	-	9	-	57	4
Other/ not known ⁴	49	z	42	x	129	8

1. 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.

2. The Scotland figure includes all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

3. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

4. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known.

5. Homeless includes: temporary/ unstable/ hostel and roofless.

6. Other includes: in prison and other.

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

z Not shown where the number of patients/ clients is <5.

x Information not shown to prevent calculation of other masked cells.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.42 Legal situation¹: year ending 31 March 2008

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	None	Case Pending	DTTO	Probation/ Supervision	In Prison	Information available (=100%) numbers	Information unavailable
	<i>percentage</i> ²						
Scotland	62	29	2	8	2	10 982	1 580

1. 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.

2. A client may identify more than one legal situation, therefore percentages may add up to more than 100%.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.43 Previously been in prison¹ : year ending 31 March 2008

■ NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Yes	No	Did not wish to answer	Information available (=100%) numbers	Information unavailable
	<i>percentage</i>				
Scotland	21	77	2	11 835	727

1. 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%.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

A1.44 | SMR25 Forms Received¹: 2006/07 to 2007/08

NHS board and council area of residence

■ ALL VALID FORMS

	2006/07 ^r	2007/08
Scotland²	13 974	14 232

by NHS board

Ayrshire & Arran	1 218	915
Borders	136	219
Dumfries & Galloway	342	215
Fife	1 585	2 156
Forth Valley	699	616
Grampian	988	1 191
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	3 732	3 412
Highland	877	581
Islands ³	90	79
Lanarkshire	680	762
Lothian	2 343	2 380
Tayside	1 029	1 507
Outside Scotland	57	61
Other/ not known ⁴	198	138

by council area

Aberdeen City	435	743
Aberdeenshire	416	345
Angus	200	368
Argyll & Bute	150	176
Ayrshire East	483	339
Ayrshire North	503	337
Ayrshire South	232	238
Borders	136	219
Clackmannanshire	163	135
Dumfries & Galloway	342	215
Dunbartonshire East	70	97
Dunbartonshire West	461	424
Dundee City	644	869
Edinburgh City	1 243	1 386
Falkirk	372	306
Fife	1 585	2 156
Glasgow City	2 281	1 972
Highland	731	406
Inverclyde	367	297
Islands ³	90	79
Lanarkshire North	358	412
Lanarkshire South	422	468
Lothian East	294	247
Lothian West	611	615
Midlothian	195	132
Moray	137	103
Perth & Kinross	185	270
Renfrewshire	361	416
Renfrewshire East	88	88
Stirling	164	175
Outside Scotland	57	61
Other/ not known ⁴	198	138

1. 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.

2. The Scotland figure includes all forms for all clients reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database.

3. Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

4. Clients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area is not known

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

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR25 Interim Database).

Annex A1.1

Supplementary information for specific SDMD tables

Table A1.5 Source of referral

The source of referral provides information on the main source from whom the referral was received.

Table A1.6 Co-occurring health issue(s)

Co-occurring health issues are those significant issues, in addition to drug use, that have led individuals to present to the service.

Tables A1.7 to A1.11 Illicit drug profile and A1.12 to A1.13 Prescribed drug profile

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

Earlier versions of the data collection forms (SMR22 and SMR23, used prior to April 2001) included only 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. The SMR24 form (April 2001 to March 2006) included two drug profile questions in order to make a clearer distinction between illicit use and an individual's prescription. The first question collected data on the illicit drug profile in the past month, the second collected data on the individual's current prescription. The SMR25a form has a similar illicit and prescribed drug profile (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

Table A1.9 collects information on the main illicit drug.

Main illicit 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 A1.13 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.

Tables A1.14 to A1.19 and A1.23 Age profiles

The SDMD 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 provide an indication of the lengths of time between first use, onset of problem and seeking help.

Tables A1.20 to A1.32 Routes of use and sharing behaviour

Information on injecting and sharing behaviour is collected by the SDMD because of the serious health implications. All patients/clients are asked whether they have either injected in the past month prior to attending the service or have ever injected. Similar questions are asked regarding sharing needles/syringes and sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions to find out if the individual has either used equipment already used by someone else or lent equipment to other people after using it themselves.

Table A1.33 and A1.34 Blood borne viruses

Information on whether or not an individual has been tested for Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C or HIV.

Table A1.35 Alcohol consumption

Following the introduction of the SMR25 form in April 2006 the SDMD collects information on alcohol consumption. This is only completed for persons who have presented to a service for drug misuse.

Tables A1.36, A1.39 and A1.41 to A1.43 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.

Table A1.37 to A1.38 Source of funding and amount spent

The SDMD collects information both on how individuals fund their drug use and how much they spend in a 'typical' drug using day on each illicit drug they have listed.

Table A1.40 Dependent children

This provides information on persons with children (both biological and non-biological) who are dependent on the client.

Table A1.44 SMR25a Forms received

This table presents information on all attendances reported by contributing services i.e. all valid forms received. All other tables present information on the numbers of new individual patients/clients. Some of these individuals will have been included more than once on the SDMD if they have been in contact with more than one service during the reporting period.

Annex A1.2 Statistical definitions

Median

The median is the value above and below which half the cases fall if the cases are sorted in ascending order, i.e. the 50th percentile. 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 (EASR)

Comparison of numbers of individuals attending services in different areas may be misleading because of demographic differences. An adjustment can be made for the effect of differing age distributions within populations. An age-standardised rate is the incidence in the population that would have been observed theoretically if the population had the same age structure as a standard population. Age standardisation facilitates the comparison of attendance rates from different populations. In the Scottish Drug Misuse Database tables, the standard population used is the European Standard Population.

Confidence Intervals for EASRs

The 95% confidence interval of a rate is an estimated range of values calculated from the data in the table. We expect that the true rate for the population will lie within such an interval 95% of the time. For example, we might estimate the rate as 193 and might be 95% confident that the rate lies between 166 and 219 per 100 000 population based on the data available. This information will be presented as follows in the table.

Rate = 193 (166,219)

Further information

For detail on statistical methods used in the analysis of the Scottish Drug Misuse Database contact substancemisuse@isd.csa.scot.nhs.uk.

Annex A1.3 SMR25a Form

This form should be used only to assist you in keying information directly onto the Scottish Drug Misuse Database. It **MUST NOT** be mailed to ISD. Such action constitutes a breach of the Data Protection Act 1998.

SMR25a ASSESSMENT REPORT Introduced April 2008

1) PERSONAL DETAILS

First Name Surname

Date of Birth

Local Ref Gender Male ☐ Female ☐ City/Town

CHI Number Postcode

ETHNIC GROUP

White

Scottish ☐ Other British ☐ Irish ☐ Other White ☐ (specify)

Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

Indian ☐ Pakistani ☐ Bangladeshi ☐ Chinese ☐ Other Asian ☐ (specify)

Black, Black Scottish or Black British

African ☐ Caribbean ☐ Other Black ☐ (specify)

Mixed Background

Any (specify)

2) PRESENTING INFORMATION (OF THIS EPISODE)

MAIN SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Self ☐ Criminal Justice ☐

Health ☐ DTTO ☐

GP ☐ Arrest Referral ☐

Primary Care ☐ Drug Court ☐

Mental Health ☐ Prison ☐

Other ☐ Other ☐

Voluntary service

Education ☐

Housing ☐

Other (specify)

CO-OCCURRING HEALTH ISSUES

Tick all that apply

Drug related physical health ☐

Mental health ☐

Alcohol ☐

Other (specify)

3) CURRENT CONTACT WITH THIS SERVICE / REFERRAL TO OTHER SERVICES

Institution code

Contact name/worker name

Date contact first made

(this episode only, include letter/phone referrals)

Date first appointment offered

Date this assessment completed

(if assessment not completed, date last seen)

Is client being actively treated/cared for by this agency? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please provide reason (tick all that apply)

Received required support ☐

Unplanned discharge ☐

Disciplinary discharge ☐

In prison ☐

Deceased ☐

Currently on agency waiting list ☐

Other (specify)

Date of Discharge

Has client been referred to another drug treatment or rehabilitation service? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please provide details

Name Institution Code

Name Institution Code

Date of referral

Date of referral

Has client been referred to a moving on/reintegration service? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please provide details

Employability of similar ☐

Education/training ☐

Housing ☐

Social Work ☐

Other (specify)

Annex A1.3 SMR25a Form

This form should be used only to assist you in keying information directly onto the Scottish Drug Misuse Database. It **MUST NOT** be mailed to ISD. Such action constitutes a breach of the Data Protection Act 1998.

4) PREVIOUS CONTACT WITH SERVICES

Previous contact with any drug treatment services Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, year of last contact

Age when help first sought years

5) AGE PROFILE

Age when first started using illicit drugs years

Age at onset of problem illicit drug use years

6) PRESCRIPTION DRUGS PROFILE - Give details of current prescription related to treatment of addiction

Is the client currently on prescription? Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known ☐

Details verified? Yes ☐ No ☐

	Drug name	Daily dosage (mg)
Main drug		
Drug 2		
Drug 3		
Drug 4		
Drug 5		

7) ILLICIT DRUGS PROFILE (PAST MONTH) - Including solvents & OTC medicine taken inappropriately

Used in past month? Yes ☐ show details No ☐ go to section 8

	Drug name	Route(s) e.g. IV/ IM/ smoke/ swallow/ inhale/ snort How often i.e. daily/ most days/ weekends/ weekly/ fortnightly/ monthly				In a 'typical' drug using day	
		Main route	How often	Other route	How often	Quantity e.g. mg/ ml/oz/binge	Spend £
Main Drug							
Drug 2							
Drug 3							
Drug 4							
Drug 5							

8) INJECTING/ SHARING DETAILS

EVER Yes ☐ No ☐

Injected ☐ ☐

If no go to section 9

Always used new equipment first ☐ ☐

Used a needle or syringe that someone else has used ☐ ☐

Lent someone else a needle or syringe which client has used ☐ ☐

Used the same spoon, filter or water as someone else ☐ ☐

Age first injected years

IN THE PAST MONTH Yes ☐ No ☐

Injected ☐ ☐

Always used new equipment first ☐ ☐

Used a needle or syringe that someone else has used ☐ ☐

Lent someone else a needle or syringe which client has used ☐ ☐

Used the same spoon, filter or water as someone else ☐ ☐

9) BLOOD BORN VIRUSES

Ever tested for:

Hepatitis B Yes ☐ No ☐

Hepatitis C Yes ☐ No ☐

HIV Yes ☐ No ☐

Date of last test
m m y y y y

Has client been at risk since last test? Yes ☐ No ☐

Has client completed a course of vaccination for Hep B? Yes ☐ No ☐

10) ALCOHOL PROFILE (PAST MONTH)

Consumed alcohol? Yes ☐ show details No ☐ go to section 11

How often did client have an alcoholic drink?

Every day ☐ 5 - 6 days per week ☐

3 - 4 days per week ☐ 1 - 2 days per week ☐

2 - 3 days per month ☐ about one day a month ☐

In a typical day how many units did the client usually have? units

Annex A1.3 SMR25a Form

This form should be used only to assist you in keying information directly onto the Scottish Drug Misuse Database. It **MUST NOT** be mailed to ISD. Such action constitutes a breach of the Data Protection Act 1998.

11) SOCIAL PROFILE (CURRENT)

ACCOMMODATION

Owned/ Rented ☐

Supported accommodation (drug related) ☐

Residential rehabilitation ☐

In prison ☐

Homeless - Temporary/ Unstable accommodation/ Hostel ☐

Homeless - Roofless ☐

Other (specify) _____

LEGAL SITUATION

Tick all that apply

None ☐

Case pending ☐

DTTO ☐

On probation/ subject to supervision order ☐

In Prison ☐

Other (specify) _____

LIVING SITUATION

Tick all that apply

With spouse/ partner ☐

With parents ☐

Alone ☐

Other (specify) _____

LIVING WITH OTHER DRUG USERS

Yes ☐

No ☐

Did not wish to answer ☐

HAS CLIENT BEEN IN PRISON IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Did not wish to answer ☐

How long since release _____

Name of Prison of release _____

EMPLOYMENT/ EDUCATION

Employed (paid or unpaid) ☐

Support into employment ☐

Unemployed ☐

Never employed ☐

Long term sick/ disabled ☐

School ☐

Excluded from school ☐

Full time education/ training ☐

Other (specify) _____

DRUG USE FUNDED BY

Tick all that apply

Employment ☐

Crime ☐

Debt ☐

Other (specify) _____

Benefits ☐

Sex work ☐

Did not wish to answer ☐

12) DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Does client have dependent children ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes provide age of each child in table

Is client or their partner pregnant? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please provide ages	Child one	Child two	Child three	Child four	Child five	Child six
Living with own children						
Own children living elsewhere						
Living with partner's children						

13) LOCAL USE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Annex A1.4

Services contributing to the Scottish Drug Misuse Database 2006/07 to 2007/08

The following services contributed data to the SDMD between 2006/07 and 2007/08. Services that submitted data in 2007/08 are shown in bold. The other services listed did not submit data for 2007 but have submitted data for the previous year which is included in this publication. These services may have close down, merged with other services or stopped submitting forms in the interim.

Argyll & Clyde

C001Z Needle Exchange
 C002Z East Renfrewshire Substance Misuse Team
 C005Z West Dunbartonshire Social Inclusion Partnership
 C006Z Special Needs Midwife, Royal Alexandra Maternity Unit
 C007Z C.A.C.T.U.S. TP Scotland, Paisley
 C009Z Harm Reduction & Addiction Services, North Argyll
 C010Z Cowal Addiction Service, Dunoon
 C011Z Cowal Substance Misuse Project, Dunoon
 C012Z Cowal Council on Alcohol & Drugs, Dunoon
 C015Z DTTO, Criminal Justice Team, Barrhead
 C106S Ronachan House
 C204H Leven Addiction Service
 C208V Red Tower
 C213C Alternatives, West Dunbartonshire Community Drug Services
 C310C Inverclyde Community Drug Team
 C310H Inverclyde Drug Problem Service, Ravenscraig Hospital
 C313H Special Needs In Pregnancy Service, Inverclyde Maternity
 C426C Renfrewshire Drug Service
 C438C Social Work Department, Alexandria
 C440C Social Work Department, Renfrew
 C456C Johnstone Social Work Area Team
 C466C Helensburgh Addiction Rehabilitation Team (HART)
 C468C OASIS, Oban
 C470C SOLAS, Oban
 C472Z The Indie Project, Port Glasgow
 C476Z Kintyre Alcohol and Drug Advisory Service, Campbeltown
 C478Z Moving On, Greenock
 C479Z Inverclyde Short Term Detox Clinic

C480Z Kintyre Addiction, Campbeltown
 C482Z Addiction Services Mid Argyll, Lochgilphead
 C483Z Social Work, Helensburgh
 C484Z Turnaround, Turning Point Scotland, Greenock

Ayrshire & Arran

A002Z Vernon Centre (Med)
 A004Z Loudoun House Clinical Addiction Services
 A005Z Dual Diagnosis Service - Non Medical
 A006Z Townhead Centre (Non Med)
 A007Z Home Detox Team - Whitletts Clinic (Non-Medical)
 A009Z Bentinck Centre (Harm Reduction Services)
 A155C Townhead Centre (Med)
 A158C Vernon Centre (Non Med)
 A257Z DTTO, Ayr
 A258Z Turning Point, Ayr
 A259Z Turning Point, Cumnock
 A260Z Turning Point, Kilmarnock
 A261Z Substitute Prescribing Support Team
 A262Z Addictions Medical
 A265Z East Ayrshire Council
 A267Z Social Work, House & Health (Youth support Team)
 A268Z Turnaround, Turning Point Scotland

Borders

B001Z The Big River Project, Turning Point, Borders
 B110V Castle Craig Clinic
 B124C Borders Community Addictions Team
 B129C Rehab Team - Borders South
 B135C Penumbra Youth Project
 B137Z DTTO, Galashiels

Dumfries & Galloway

Y001Z	Turning Point, Stranraer
Y002Z	Turning Point, ANNAN
Y003Z	Integrated Substance Service - Children & Young People (ISS) West
Y004Z	Sunrise Alcohol & Drug Support (South West Scotland)
Y128H	Specialist NHS Drug and Alcohol Service (Cameron House)
Y140Z	Integrated Substance Service - Children & Young People (ISS) West
Y141Z	Apex Scotland Services (Dumfries & Galloway)

Fife

F003Z	Forensic Drug Treatment Team
F004Z	Fife Youth Drug Team
F005Z	Forth Park Hospital - Drug Misuse In Pregnancy Community Midwives
F006Z	FIRST, (Fife Intensive Rehabilitation Substance Misuse Team), Kirkcaldy
F007Z	Needle Exchange (Delta Project)
F731C	Fife Addiction Service
F736C	Drug & Alcohol Project - Levenmouth
F823C	West Fife Community Drugs Team
F832C	Delta Project
F844C	Clued Up Project
F845Z	Harm Reduction Centre, Fife
F846Z	Fife NHS Addiction Services - Prescribing Service
F848Z	Time 4 U, Aberlour Child Care Trust

Forth Valley

V002Z	Community Alcohol & Drug Service, Bannockburn
V005Z	Criminal Justice Drug Treatment Service
V006Z	Go Forth, Falkirk
V009Z	Fraeggaroch Project, Barnardos, Stirling
V010Z	Connect Services for Young People, Falkirk
V011Z	Sign Post Forth Valley
V012Z	Secondary Schools Support Service
V013Z	DTTO, Criminal Justice Drug Treatment Service, Stirling
V014Z	Fraeggaroch Project, Falkirk
V123C	Alcohol Support and Counselling, Stirling
V227C	Substance Misuse, Childcare Services

Grampian

N002Z	Drugs Action Needle Exchange
N003Z	Substance Misuse Service - Fraserburgh Needle Exchange
N004Z	Substance Misuse Service, North Aberdeenshire Team
N005Z	Substance Misuse Service, South Aberdeenshire Team
N006Z	Substance Misuse Service, Central Aberdeenshire Team
N008Z	Substance Misuse Service, Criminal Justice Clinic
N009Z	Substance Misuse Service, Ante-Natal Clinic Team
N010Z	Community Substance Misuse Service (Aberdeenshire Council SW)
N011Z	Criminal Justice Addiction Team (Aberdeenshire Council SW)
N012Z	Primary Care Resource Centre, Aberdeen
N014Z	Moray Council For Addictions
N015Z	Northern Horizons, Turning Point Scotland, Peterhead
N016Z	Moray Social Work Addiction Team
N017Z	Drug Testing & Treatment Order Project, Aberdeen
N019Z	Barnardos GEMINI (Peterhead)
N110Z	Substance Misuse Service, Aberdeen City Team
N132C	Drugs Action
N198Z	Substance Misuse Service - Fulton Clinic
N204Z	Phoenix Futures Community Project
N540C	Moray Drug & Alcohol Team, Elgin
N555Z	Criminal Justice Team, Aberdeenshire
N565C	Grampian Addiction Problem Service (GAPS)
N613C	Moray Youth Action (Aberlour Childcare Trust)
N616Z	Barnardo's New Directions, Aberdeen
N617Z	Studio 8 (Turning Point Scotland)
N618Z	Integrated Drugs Service, Aberdeen
N619Z	Arrest Referral, Aberdeen
N620Z	Drug Treatment & Testing Order
N621Z	Turning Point Scotland, Elgin

Greater Glasgow

G002Z	Community Alcohol Service
G004Z	Turning Point, Glasgow - Needle Exchange
G005Z	Glasgow Drug Crisis Centre (Turning Point Scotland)

G007Z	Reception Services, Social Work Resources, Rutherglen	H002Z	Drug Misuse Office, CJ Services, Highland Social Work
G008Z	East Renfrewshire Substance Misuse Team	H003Z	Substance Misuse Social Work, Osprey House
G009Z	Drug Clinic, Parkhead Hospital	H004Z	Community Substance Misuse Service - Lairg
G011T	Employee Counselling Service	H005Z	Mid Ross Community Mental Health Team
G011Z	East Dunbartonshire Addiction Team	H007Z	In-Patient Substance Misuse Service - Ruthven Ward, New Craigs
G014Z	Homeless Addiction Team	H008Z	Substance Misuse Service - Bettyhill
G015Z	New Futures Inclusion Project, Glasgow	H215H	Community Substance Misuse Service - Skye & Lochalsh
G016Z	South East Alternative	H219C	Community Mental Health Service - Lochaber
G018Z	Drug Court Supervision & Treatment Team, Glasgow	H219H	Community Substance Misuse Service - Easter Ross
G019Z	Aberlour Outreach Service -After Care	H221H	Osprey House
G139C	North East Community Addiction Team	H261C	Community Substance Misuse Service - Caithness
G140C	Molendinar Drug Services	H262C	Community Substance Misuse Service - Nairn & Ardersier
G151Z	Hunter Street Homeless Health, Glasgow	H270C	Criminal Justice Social Work, INVERNESS
G232C	North Addiction Service - Possil	H273C	Criminal Justice Social Work, Dingwall
G326C	Rutherglen Substance Misuse Team	H274C	CrossReach, Beechwood House
G430Z	Arcaladh, Glasgow	H275C	Criminal Justice Social Work, Inverness Prison
G505H	Gartnavel Royal Hospital	H300Z	Youth Action Team, Inverness
G510S	Aberlour Childcare Trust	H301Z	Caithness/Sutherland Youth Action Team
G520S	Phoenix House	H302Z	Youth Action Team, Nairn/Badenoch/Lochaber
G541C	Glasgow East Addiction Service	H303Z	Youth Action Team, West Ross/Skye and Lochalsh/East Highland
G543C	Community Addiction Team (West Dunbartonshire)	H312Z	Gael Og - Intensive Supervision
G549C	Realise Community Care Project	H313Z	Pathways to Employment, Fort William
G558C	Milestone Project	H316Z	Prison Liaison Nurse, Inverness
G601Z	Phoenix House, Community Service, Glasgow	H317Z	Non Enhanced Patient Clinic, Inverness
G610Z	Advice & Response Team, SWD, Kirkintilloch	H319Z	Homeless Day Centre, Inverness
G700Z	Homeless Addiction Team, Glasgow	H320Z	Criminal Justice Team, Dingwall
G701C	North East Cat, Glasgow	H321Z	Highland Homeless Trust
G702C	North West CAT, Glasgow		
G703C	North CAT, Glasgow		
G704C	South CAT, GLASGOW		
G705C	West CAT, GLASGOW		
G706C	East Cat, GLASGOW		
G707C	South East CAT, Glasgow		
G708C	South West CAT, Glasgow		
G709C	Greater Pollok Cat, Glasgow		
G710Z	Addiction Liaison, Glasgow Addiction Services		
G712Z	Persistent Offenders Unit, Glasgow		

Highland

H001Z Community Substance Misuse Service - Inverness

Lanarkshire

L001Z Hamilton SWD, Substance Misuse Service
 L002Z Lanarkshire Integrated Addiction Service (Coatbridge)
 L003Z Lanarkshire Alcohol & Drugs Service (Hamilton/EK)
 L004Z Glenboig Methadone Project
 L006Z Monklands Council On Addictions
 L010Z Lanarkshire Alcohol & Drugs Service (Clydesdale)

Lothian

Orkney

Shetland

- Z001Z Shetland Community Drugs Team
- Z105C Community Alcohol & Drugs Services (Shetland)

Tayside

- T001Z Dundee Drug & Alcohol Team
- T003Z Tayside Harm Reduction Centre, Dundee
- T005Z Choice Project
- T006Z Aberlour Outreach, Dundee
- T008Z Topaz Detoxification Service, Dundee
- T009Z NCH Scotland, Tayside Arrest Referral Scheme, Dundee
- T010Z NCH Scotland, Tayside Arrest Referral Scheme, Arbroath
- T011Z NCH Scotland, Tayside Arrest Referral Scheme, Perth
- T127C Dundee Drugs & Aids Project
- T128C Tayside Drug Problems Service
- T221C Perth Drug and Alcohol Team
- T229C Social Work Department, Perth
- T300Z Tayside Drug Treatment & Testing Order, Dundee
- T340Z Alcohol & Drugs Team, Arbroath
- T342Z Key to Change, Dundee
- T345Z Fairbridge Project, Dundee
- T346Z Central Health Care, Perth
- T347Z Criminal Justice Service, Dundee
- T350Z Connect, Perth & Kinross (Young Persons)
- T352Z The Web Project, Angus
- T353Z Tayside Council on Alcohol, (Adult Services)
- T354Z NCH Scotland, Dundee
- T356Z Eclips
- T357Z Addaction, Dundee
- T359Z Axis, Dundee
- T364Z The Cairn Centre Fixed Site Needle Exchange, Dundee
- T365Z Web Project, Milnathort

Western Isles

- W119C Bridge Project - Uist
- W119Z Substance Misuse, Western Isles
- W120C Comhla
- W120Z Substance Misuse, Western Isles, Uist and Barra

A2 Prescriptions

Key Points 2007/08

Overview

Methadone hydrochloride (methadone mixture) is the most commonly used pharmacological treatment for opioid dependency in Scotland. It is used primarily for the treatment of drug addiction. Tables A2.1 and A2.2 list other drugs which are sometimes used for the treatment of opioid dependence. Some of these are also commonly prescribed for non-drug misusing patients. It is not possible to assess what proportion of these prescriptions were for the purposes of treating drug dependence.

- In Scotland in 2007/08 there were 492,908 prescriptions for methadone mixture, around 96 prescriptions per 1,000 population. This is equivalent to 4,162 defined daily doses per 1,000 population (Table A2.1 and A2.3).
- The cost of dispensing methadone mixture (dispensing fees and ingredients) for Scotland in 2007/08 was £15,227,001, around £2,960 per 1,000 population (Table A2.4).
- Diazepam, dihydrocodeine and temazepam were prescribed at, respectively, rates of 164, 84 and 71 prescriptions per 1,000 population in 2007/08. Buprenorphine was prescribed at a rate of 10 prescriptions per 1,000 population (Table A2.1).
- In 2007/08 88% of methadone prescriptions in Scotland were dispensed in instalments (Table A2.5).

Five year trends - 2002/2003 to 2007/08

- The cost of methadone mixture prescriptions has seen an overall increase of 30% between 2003/04 and 2007/08 (£11,675,768 rising to £15,227,001). The cost has fluctuated over the years, but has been increasing for the last three years, since 2005/06 (Table A2.4).
- Methadone prescribing rates have risen by 26% over the last five years, from 76 prescriptions per 1,000 population in 2003/04 to 96 prescriptions per 1,000 population in 2007/08 (Table A2.2).
- The rate of prescribing of dihydrocodeine has remained relatively stable between 2003/04 and 2007/08. The rate of prescribing of buprenorphine increased from 2 to 10 prescriptions per 1,000 population between 2003/04 and 2007/08. Diazepam prescribing rates also rose during this time period (154 prescriptions per 1,000 population in 2003/04 to 164 in 2007/08). The only decrease over the time period was in temazepam prescribing which fell from 82 to 71 prescriptions per 1,000 population (Table A2.2).

Geographical profile

- Methadone prescription rates vary across Scotland from 176 prescriptions per 1,000 population in NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde to 18 prescriptions per 1,000 population in NHS Borders and 5 prescriptions per 1,000 population in Orkney (Table A2.1).
- NHS Tayside has seen a decrease in the rate of methadone mixture prescribing between 2003/04 to 2007/08, from 59 to 40 prescriptions per 1,000 population. Shetland also saw a decrease from 41 prescriptions per 1,000 population to 33 per 1,000 population. The rate increased in all other areas (Table A2.3).
- The cost of methadone mixture fees and ingredients per 1,000 population varies across Scotland. The cost was highest in Greater Glasgow and Clyde (£4,881 per 1,000 population), Lothian (£4,157 per population) and Ayrshire and Arran (£4,045 per 1,000 population) (Table A2.4).

Background information

Prescribed medication can be used for the treatment of drug addiction. Methadone hydrochloride (methadone mixture) is a commonly used pharmacological treatment for opioid dependence. 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.

There is no national routine information which reports the number of people in Scotland who are receiving methadone hydrochloride mixture, nor information on the cost per person to the NHS. The Prescribing Information System (PIS) at ISD Scotland holds information derived from prescriptions dispensed in the community in Scotland. The system and information held constitute a key part of the pharmacy payment process. However, the PIS does not store patient identifiable information (e.g. name, date of birth, address) that can be used to count the number of people receiving particular medications.

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 drug¹.

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 indication².

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 150mg;
Buprenorphine 1.2mg;
Diazepam 10mg;
Temazepam 20mg.

Instalment dispensing

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.

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. The Scottish Office Department of Health, the Welsh Office and the Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland. London: Stationery Office.

Further information

Although there is no routine information on the number of people receiving a methadone prescription, ISD Scotland has published a paper providing estimates of the number of people receiving a methadone prescription. This paper was published in 2005 and is available at http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/isd_methadone.htm

The Prescribing Information System (PIS) holds information on a variety of different medications prescribed in Scotland. Information on the data and statistics are available at <http://www.isdscotland.org/prescribing>

If you would like further information on methadone prescriptions or on prescriptions of other medications related to drug misuse please contact the Substance Misuse Information Strategy Team at substancemisuse@isd.csa.scot.nhs.uk.

A2.1 Prescriptions & Defined Daily Doses per 1 000 population : 2007/08

NHS board, drug type

	Methadone Mixture ²	Methadone Other ³	Dihydrocodeine	Buprenorphine	Diazepam	Temazepam
<i>Prescriptions per 1 000 population⁴</i>						
Scotland¹	96	0	84	10	164	71
Ayrshire & Arran	156	1	95	5	170	70
Borders	18	0	121	6	137	110
Dumfries & Galloway	95	1	75	15	169	88
Fife	52	0	61	12	122	54
Forth Valley	40	0	83	7	129	77
Grampian	85	0	87	7	125	55
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	176	1	82	12	217	80
Highland	37	1	100	12	162	72
Lanarkshire	75	0	66	23	176	55
Lothian	79	1	90	5	141	73
Orkney	5	-	77	9	93	46
Shetland	33	0	56	6	116	22
Tayside	40	0	94	3	149	73
Western Isles	0	-	119	20	223	137
<i>Defined Daily Doses per 1 000 population⁴</i>						
Scotland¹	4 162	18	2 773	369	3 909	1 599
Ayrshire & Arran	5 033	17	2 957	131	4 885	1 513
Borders	828	24	2 970	200	2 524	1 877
Dumfries & Galloway	2 442	14	2 061	277	3 339	1 730
Fife	2 916	11	2 127	349	2 733	1 297
Forth Valley	2 250	1	2 615	187	2 495	1 815
Grampian	3 049	20	2 716	159	2 927	1 216
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	7 721	21	2 613	618	4 934	1 816
Highland	1 131	22	2 445	182	2 581	1 339
Lanarkshire	2 187	6	2 172	904	3 760	1 413
Lothian	5 018	30	3 795	232	5 043	1 722
Orkney	119	-	1 841	114	1 314	874
Shetland	1 187	4	1 291	132	1 691	334
Tayside	2 295	16	3 228	55	3 118	1 778
Western Isles	3	-	2 632	277	4 068	2 645

1. Items by NHS board of dispensing, excluding items dispensed in England.

2. Methadone "mixture" comprises mixtures and solutions.

3. Methadone "other" comprises tablets, linctus & injections.

4. GRO mid-year population estimates for June 07 used. Population estimates at sub-NHS board level are not available for 2007.
- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

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

A2.2 Prescriptions & Defined Daily Doses per 1 000 population : 1995/96, 2000/01, 2003/04 - 2007/08

drug type

	1995/96	2000/01	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
<i>Prescriptions per 1 000 population⁴</i>							
Total¹	347	372	401	402	413	424	425
Methadone Mixture ²	26	53	76	81	90	96	96
Methadone Other ³	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dihydrocodeine	69	86	86	85	85	85	84
Buprenorphine	3	1	2	3	5	9	10
Diazepam	109	138	154	156	159	163	164
Temazepam	139	94	82	77	74	72	71
<i>Defined Daily Doses per 1 000 population⁴</i>							
Total¹	8 905	9 813	11 136	11 547	12 125	12 556	12 830
Methadone Mixture ²	596	1 415	2 538	2 959	3 437	3 794	4 162
Methadone Other ³	26	12	14	17	16	18	18
Dihydrocodeine	1 759	2 395	2 617	2 653	2 721	2 750	2 773
Buprenorphine	40	24	83	146	229	366	369
Diazepam	2 596	3 513	3 830	3 848	3 913	3 947	3 909
Temazepam	3 888	2 453	2 054	1 925	1 810	1 680	1 599

1. Items dispensed in Scotland

2. Methadone "mixture" comprises mixtures and solutions.

3. Methadone "other" comprises tablets, linctus & injections.

4. GRO mid-year population estimates for June 07 used. Population estimates at sub-NHS board level are not available for 2007.

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

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

A2.3 Prescriptions for Methadone Mixture¹: 2003/04 - 2007/08

NHS board of dispensing, number and rate per 1 000 population²

	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Scotland	385 757	76	408 877	81	457 092	90	489 447	96	492 908	96
Ayrshire & Arran	45 694	124	47 229	128	56 604	154	65 821	180	57 116	156
Borders	1 153	11	1 121	10	1 322	12	1 794	16	1 970	18
Dumfries & Galloway	11 396	77	12 263	83	12 324	83	12 944	87	14 120	95
Fife	13 867	39	13 702	39	13 650	38	14 968	42	18 721	52
Forth Valley	6 772	24	8 720	31	9 160	32	10 515	37	11 411	40
Grampian	29 813	57	34 689	66	38 087	72	41 265	78	45 340	85
Greater Glasgow and Clyde ³	**	**	**	**	**	**	204 168	171	209 821	176
Highland ³	**	**	**	**	**	**	9 548	31	11 426	37
Lanarkshire	38 555	70	40 535	73	50 800	91	50 217	90	41 995	75
Lothian	41 290	53	50 255	64	56 904	72	62 425	78	64 357	79
Orkney	9	0	12	1	28	1	55	3	100	5
Shetland	898	41	759	35	826	38	924	42	719	33
Tayside	22 691	59	19 435	50	16 964	44	14 792	38	15 810	40
Western Isles	z	0	z	0	z	0	11	0	z	0
Greater Glasgow ⁴	134 691	155	136 565	157	152 195	175	162 120	186	165 834	**
Highland ⁴	3 857	18	4 551	22	5 568	26	6 210	29	7 596	**

1 Methadone "mixture" comprises mixtures and solutions.

2 Data is expressed as per 1 000 population, based on GRO mid year estimates for 2007. GRO mid-year population estimates at sub-NHS board level are not available for 2007.

3 From April 2006 NHS Argyll and Clyde was dissolved with parts absorbed by NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde and NHS Highland. Data for the new boards formed as a result of this are only available from 2006/07. Trend information is presented separately for the old NHS Boards up to 2006/07 in order to allow comparison of the data over the time period shown.

4 Data is presented for NHS Greater Glasgow and NHS Highland as they were organised prior to April 2006. This information is presented to allow comparison over the time period shown.

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

** Not available.

z Not shown where the number of prescriptions is < 5.

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

A2.4 Costs and fees¹ for Methadone mixture²: 2003/04 to 2007/08

NHS board of dispensing

	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	Cost of fees ¹ & ingredients (£)	Cost of fees ¹ & ingredients per 1 000 population ³ (£)	Cost of fees ¹ & ingredients (£)	Cost of fees ¹ & ingredients per 1 000 population ³ (£)	Cost of fees ¹ & ingredients (£)	Cost of fees ¹ & ingredients per 1 000 population ³ (£)	Cost of fees ¹ & ingredients (£)	Cost of fees ¹ & ingredients per 1 000 population ³ (£)	Cost of fees ¹ & ingredients (£)	Cost of fees ¹ & ingredients per 1 000 population ³ (£)
Scotland	11 675 768	2 309	12 935 828	2 547	12 200 215	2 395	12 683 660	2 479	15 227 001	2 960
Ayrshire & Arran	994 894	2 710	1 081 996	2 943	1 319 276	3 595	1 510 080	4 121	1 484 643	4 045
Borders	32 089	296	35 610	326	43 220	394	47 682	433	56 314	505
Dumfries & Galloway	150 314	1 021	192 848	1 304	208 550	1 406	267 970	1 810	330 331	2 227
Fife	402 514	1 144	404 059	1 140	457 587	1 283	585 278	1 631	710 296	1 971
Forth Valley	347 498	1 242	483 833	1 717	538 617	1 894	447 335	1 564	504 499	1 749
Grampian	425 652	813	535 677	1 022	579 481	1 102	684 069	1 291	976 786	1 825
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ⁴	**	**	**	**	**	**	4 679 443	3 927	5 819 783	4 881
Highland ⁴	**	**	**	**	**	**	170 776	557	241 984	784
Lanarkshire	817 474	1 477	870 502	1 565	950 332	1 706	970 497	1 739	1 081 274	1 931
Lothian	1 585 475	2 033	2 015 476	2 559	2 469 517	3 116	2 788 915	3 480	3 366 594	4 157
Orkney	170	9	253	13	313	16	484	24	1 273	64
Shetland	11 047	505	10 331	471	14 456	657	21 831	998	22 692	1 034
Tayside	679 647	1 758	622 164	1 604	542 524	1 392	509 004	1 300	630 484	1 600
Western Isles	179	7	169	6	81	3	296	11	48	2
Greater Glasgow ⁵	5 669 827	6 544	5 920 074	6 828	4 179 405	4 816	3 917 936	4 506	4 748 628	**
Highland ⁵	85 631	410	110 988	525	153 403	718	99 244	461	143 088	**

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

2 Methadone "mixture" comprises mixtures and solutions.

3 Data is expressed as per 1 000 population, based on GRO mid year estimates. GRO mid-year population estimates at sub-NHS board level are not available for 2007.

4 From April 2006 NHS Argyll and Clyde was dissolved with parts absorbed by NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde and NHS Highland. Data for the new boards formed as a result of this is only available from 2006/07. Trend information is presented to 2006/07 separately for the old NHS Boards in order to allow comparison of the data over the time period shown.

5 Data is presented for NHS Greater Glasgow and NHS Highland as they were organised prior to April 2006. This information is presented to allow comparison over the time period shown.

** Not available.

Source : ISD Scotland - Prescribing Information System (PIS) > dispensed items

A2.5 Instalment dispensing of methadone mixture : 2007/08

NHS board of dispensing

	Qty Disp ¹ (a)	No. Disps ² (b)	No. of Items ³ (c)	Disps/Item ⁴	Qty Per Item ⁵	Qty Per Disp ⁶	% of total dispensed in instalments ⁷
Scotland	497 517 029	5 470 477	492 855	11	1 009	91	88%
Ayrshire & Arran	42 088 123	417 281	50 253	8	838	101	88%
Borders	2 062 348	21 151	1 602	13	1 287	98	81%
Dumfries & Galloway	8 418 852	149 067	12 639	12	666	56	90%
Fife	23 599 474	263 103	16 076	16	1 468	90	86%
Forth Valley	15 113 651	197 298	10 326	19	1 464	77	90%
Grampian	37 829 036	462 716	39 988	12	946	82	88%
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	217 216 847	2 513 154	192 295	13	1 130	86	92%
Highland	7 620 104	100 546	9 161	11	832	76	80%
Lanarkshire	27 227 312	288 456	33 424	9	815	94	80%
Lothian	95 021 436	691 235	55 196	13	1 722	137	86%
Orkney	22 291	335	37	9	602	67	37%
Shetland	608 290	5 946	615	10	989	102	86%
Tayside	20 687 255	302 465	13 505	22	1 532	68	85%
Western Isles	2 010	6	z	z	1 005	335	100%

1 Quantity dispensed in milligrams.

2 Number of occasions an item is dispensed.

3 Number of prescriptions.

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

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

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

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

z Not shown where the number of items is < 5.

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

B Health impact of drugs misuse

- B1** Hospital discharges
- B2** Psychiatric discharges
- B3** General Practice
- B4** Maternity and neonatal
- B5** Blood-borne viruses
- B6** Drug-related deaths in Scotland

B1 Hospital discharges

Key Points 2007/08

Overview

- During 2007/08 there were 5,363 general acute hospital discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse, a rate of 108 discharges per 100,000 population (Tables B1.1 and B1.2).
- In 2007/08 the ratio of discharges to patients was 1.3 (Table B1.1).
- Over two-thirds of discharges were male (3,785) compared with 1,578 discharges for females (Table B1.2).
- The 30 to 34 years old age group had the highest rate of discharges, with 358 per 100,000 population (Table B1.2).
- Ninety-five percent (5,076) of discharges were admitted as an emergency rather than elective (i.e. planned) intake (Table B1.5).
- Eighty-six percent of cases (4,638) involved a stay of less than a week (Table B1.6).

Five Year trends – 2003/04 to 2007/08

- There has been an increase in the rate of discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse in the last three years. From 89 discharges per 100,000 population in 2005/06 to 97 in 2006/07 and 108 per 100,000 population in 2007/08 (Table B1.2).
- Similarly the rate per 100,000 population for discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse increased between 2005/06 and 2007/08 in most age groups. In particular, the trends were significant in the 30 to 34 years old age group (a rise from 270 discharges per 100,000 population in 2005/06 to 358 in 2007/08) (Table B1.2).
- The proportions of male and female discharges have remained stable over the five year period with males accounting for approximately 70% of discharges (Table B1.2).

Drugs recorded

- Opioids were recorded in almost two-thirds of discharges involving drug misuse (3,619). Cocaine (416) and cannabinoids (401) were the next most frequently recorded drugs (Table B1.3).
- The types of drug recorded varied with age. Opioids were recorded in 22% of cases involving patients aged under 20 years old and in 70% of cases for those aged 20 years old and over. Conversely cannabinoids were recorded in 26% of cases for those aged under 20 years old and in only 6% of cases involving patients aged 20 years old and over. Cocaine figures were 14% for those under 20 years old and 7% for those aged 20 years old and over. Other stimulants were recorded in 29% of cases under 20 years old and in only 5% of cases involving patients aged 20 years old and over (Table B1.3).

Geographical profile

- The rate of drug misuse discharges varied across Scotland in 2007/08 with the highest levels seen in NHS Ayrshire & Arran (229 discharges per 100,000 population), NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde (145 discharges per 100,000 population), NHS Grampian (128 discharges per 100,000 population) and NHS Fife (110 discharges per 100,000) (Table B1.2).

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.

When figures are broken down by geographical area or age the numbers in some categories can be very small. In these cases both differences between categories and trends over time should be interpreted with caution because they may be misleading.

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 (B1.3 and B1.4), 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.

Further information

Information on ISD Scotland's national datasets can be found on our website at:
<http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/4306.html>

Further statistics on general acute hospital discharges are available at:
http://www.isdscotland.org/acute_hospital_care

If you would like further information on hospital discharges relating to drug misuse then please contact the Substance Misuse Information Strategy Team at substancemisuse@isd.csa.scot.nhs.uk

B1.1 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position: 2007/08^p

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

	Discharges	Patients	Ratio of discharges to patients
Scotland	5 363	4 185	1.3
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>			
Ayrshire & Arran	719	559	1.3
Borders	66	52	1.3
Dumfries & Galloway	123	105	1.2
Fife	360	291	1.2
Forth Valley	142	125	1.1
Grampian	647	467	1.4
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1 775	1 410	1.3
Highland	152	119	1.3
Islands ²	36	30	1.2
Lanarkshire	267	219	1.2
Lothian	845	643	1.3
Tayside	231	185	1.2
Outside Scotland	16	15	1.1
Other/ not known ³	59	55	1.1
<i>by council area</i>			
Aberdeen City	489	347	1.4
Aberdeenshire	126	97	1.3
Angus	32	24	1.3
Argyll & Bute	42	32	1.3
Ayrshire East	267	213	1.3
Ayrshire North	313	229	1.4
Ayrshire South	139	119	1.2
Borders	66	52	1.3
Clackmannanshire	33	31	1.1
Dumfries & Galloway	123	105	1.2
Dunbartonshire East	39	34	1.1
Dunbartonshire West	90	78	1.2
Dundee City	91	77	1.2
Edinburgh City	569	417	1.4
Falkirk	51	48	1.1
Fife	360	291	1.2
Glasgow City	1 230	968	1.3
Highland	110	87	1.3
Inverclyde	177	134	1.3
Islands ²	36	30	1.2
Lanarkshire North	184	150	1.2
Lanarkshire South	143	123	1.2
Lothian East	58	50	1.2
Lothian West	172	137	1.3
Midlothian	46	41	1.1
Moray	32	24	1.3
Perth & Kinross	108	84	1.3
Renfrewshire	141	115	1.2
Renfrewshire East	38	31	1.2
Stirling	58	47	1.2
Outside Scotland	16	15	1.1
Other/ not known ³	59	55	1.1
<i>by age group⁴</i>			
Under 15 years	22	22	1.0
15-19 years	295	265	1.1
20-24 years	707	582	1.2
25-29 years	1 021	802	1.3
30-34 years	1 094	868	1.3
35-39 years	980	741	1.3
40 years and over	1 244	905	1.4
<i>by gender</i>			
Male	3 785	2957	1.3
Female	1 578	1228	1.3

¹ Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

² Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

³ Patients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

⁴ Age on admission.

^p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01).

B1.2 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position: 2003/04^r - 2007/08^p

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

	Numbers 2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^r	2006/07 ^r	2007/08 ^p	EASR ⁵ 2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^r	2006/07 ^r	2007/08 ^p
Scotland	4 434	4 449	4 366	4 764	5 363	91	91	89	97	108
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>										
Ayrshire & Arran	576	619	549	627	719	184	194	175	202	229
Borders	42	40	49	45	66	51	48	60	58	80
Dumfries & Galloway	90	81	91	103	123	83	77	85	92	109
Fife	253	328	365	366	360	80	102	113	114	110
Forth Valley	127	128	96	103	142	49	48	35	39	53
Grampian	445	526	494	565	647	89	108	100	114	128
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1 797	1 614	1 414	1 553	1 775	148	132	115	127	145
Highland	102	105	121	109	152	40	41	50	43	60
Islands ²	22	25	35	28	36	37	47	60	48	65
Lanarkshire	211	186	221	220	267	39	35	42	41	50
Lothian	625	660	770	846	845	76	79	92	99	98
Tayside	144	137	161	199	231	43	40	46	58	66
Outside Scotland	23	21	23	18	16	.	.	.	.	.
Other/ not known ³	51	56	40	64	59	.	.	.	.	.
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	351	403	377	458	489	152	180	169	204	215
Aberdeenshire	67	95	86	87	126	37	53	45	46	64
Angus	17	14	22	28	32	20	16	25	33	38
Argyll & Bute	46	31	36	33	42	58	39	50	45	55
Ayrshire East	190	200	179	215	267	178	185	167	205	251
Ayrshire North	248	254	228	263	313	211	216	198	228	264
Ayrshire South	138	165	142	149	139	155	177	156	163	157
Borders	42	41	49	45	66	51	48	60	58	80
Clackmannanshire	21	21	17	24	33	51	52	39	53	71
Dumfries & Galloway	90	81	91	103	123	83	77	85	92	109
Dunbartonshire East	20	25	21	32	39	23	32	24	38	46
Dunbartonshire West	86	76	70	58	90	100	88	82	69	106
Dundee City	50	49	63	75	91	36	35	44	55	66
Edinburgh City	474	472	547	587	569	95	92	107	111	107
Falkirk	56	54	43	43	51	41	37	29	30	35
Fife	253	328	365	366	360	80	102	113	114	110
Glasgow City	1 267	1 143	1 013	1 115	1 230	195	178	158	171	191
Highland	56	74	85	76	110	33	42	49	42	62
Inverclyde	219	163	94	89	177	308	221	130	124	246
Islands ²	22	25	35	28	36	37	47	60	48	65
Lanarkshire North	153	124	164	130	184	48	40	52	40	58
Lanarkshire South	149	129	136	159	143	52	45	48	56	49
Lothian East	34	51	54	59	58	46	70	78	81	79
Lothian West	79	91	115	121	172	53	58	74	77	109
Midlothian	38	46	54	79	46	58	68	82	130	72
Moray	27	28	31	20	32	34	35	42	27	48
Perth & Kinross	77	74	76	96	108	72	70	66	84	91
Renfrewshire	90	104	111	150	141	58	65	69	95	89
Renfrewshire East	24	36	26	40	38	33	52	36	54	50
Stirling	50	53	36	36	58	67	69	47	48	80
Outside Scotland	23	21	23	18	16	.	.	.	.	.
Other/ not known ³	51	56	40	64	59	.	.	.	.	.
<i>by age group⁴</i>										
Under 15 years	23	20	26	25	22	2	2	3	3	2
15-19 years	286	316	304	284	295	88	96	93	86	90
20-24 years	796	698	627	648	707	246	214	189	191	204
25-29 years	986	923	857	1 023	1 021	340	317	287	330	315
30-34 years	1 031	950	892	984	1 094	288	276	270	310	358
35-39 years	697	778	836	842	980	174	196	215	219	261
40 years and over	615	764	824	958	1 244	26	32	35	39	51
<i>by gender</i>										
Male	3 034	3 028	3 080	3 295	3 785	127	126	128	136	155
Female	1 400	1 421	1 286	1 469	1 578	57	58	52	59	63

¹ Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

² Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

³ Patients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

⁴ Age on admission.

⁵ European Age Standardised Rate per 100 000 population.

. Not applicable.

r Revised.

p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01).

B1.3 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position; drug type²: 2007/08^p

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

	Total admissions	Opioids	Cannab-inoids	Sedatives/hypnotics	Cocaine	Other stimulants ⁶	Multiple/Other ⁷
Scotland	5 363	3 619	401	185	416	327	779
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>							
Ayrshire & Arran	719	555	56	22	43	60	33
Borders	66	26	18	z	z	9	16
Dumfries & Galloway	123	96	15	z	z	x	10
Fife	360	248	49	22	12	34	26
Forth Valley	142	114	x	z	9	6	9
Grampian	647	578	9	8	16	5	41
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1 775	993	118	42	203	95	453
Highland	152	94	15	8	9	20	21
Islands ³	36	20	z	z	-	z	7
Lanarkshire	267	161	17	z	26	19	48
Lothian	845	601	72	62	75	59	58
Tayside	231	133	22	9	17	12	57
Outside Scotland	16	10	-	z	z	z	z
Other/ not known ⁴	59	37	z	7	z	z	13

by council area

Aberdeen City	489	450	z	6	10	z	24
Aberdeenshire	126	99	z	z	5	-	17
Angus	32	18	z	z	z	-	9
Argyll & Bute	42	20	z	z	z	9	7
Ayrshire East	267	216	18	z	19	19	9
Ayrshire North	313	256	25	11	9	19	6
Ayrshire South	139	83	13	8	15	22	18
Borders	66	26	18	z	z	9	16
Clackmannanshire	33	28	-	z	z	z	z
Dumfries & Galloway	123	96	15	z	z	5	10
Dunbartonshire East	39	5	z	6	9	5	14
Dunbartonshire West	90	62	z	z	z	8	16
Dundee City	91	48	11	z	5	z	29
Edinburgh City	569	435	39	40	42	34	33
Falkirk	51	40	z	-	z	z	5
Fife	360	248	49	22	12	34	26
Glasgow City	1 230	650	84	28	159	56	359
Highland	110	74	11	5	5	11	14
Inverclyde	177	109	11	z	z	15	40
Islands ³	36	20	z	z	-	z	7
Lanarkshire North	184	124	8	-	15	14	26
Lanarkshire South	143	67	20	z	24	12	28
Lothian East	58	39	8	z	z	6	z
Lothian West	172	98	16	13	25	17	18
Midlothian	46	29	9	6	z	z	z
Moray	32	29	z	-	z	z	-
Perth & Kinross	108	67	9	5	10	9	19
Renfrewshire	141	115	5	z	11	z	10
Renfrewshire East	38	22	z	z	z	z	8
Stirling	58	46	z	z	5	z	z
Outside Scotland	16	10	-	z	z	z	z
Other/ not known ⁴	59	37	z	7	z	z	13

by age group⁵

Under 15 years	22	z	8	z	-	5	z
15-19 years	295	x	76	x	43	86	x
20-24 years	707	364	102	36	113	104	86
25-29 years	1 021	718	53	35	94	49	136
30-34 years	1 094	827	53	24	67	36	156
35-39 years	980	728	50	21	56	25	150
40 years and over	1 244	912	59	44	43	22	207

by gender

Male	3 785	2 470	315	134	348	255	552
Female	1 578	1 149	86	51	68	72	227

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 Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

⁴ Patients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

⁵ Age on admission.

⁶ Includes caffeine.

⁷ Mental and behavioural disorders due to multiple/ other drugs includes: hallucinogens, volatile solvents and multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances.

- (zero)

z Not shown where the number of discharges <5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of a suppressed cell entry <5.

p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01).

B1.4 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position; drug type²: 2003/04^r - 2007/08^p

year of discharge

	Total admissions	Opioids	Cannab- inoids	Sedatives/ Hypnotics	Cocaine	Other Stimulants ³	Multiple/ Other ⁴
2003/04 ^r	4 434	2 328	361	153	132	255	1 426
2004/05 ^r	4 449	2 574	423	177	167	298	1 051
2005/06 ^r	4 366	2 694	586	150	266	195	796
2006/07 ^r	4 764	3 055	404	188	326	283	800
2007/08 ^p	5 363	3 619	401	185	416	327	779

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/ other drugs includes: hallucinogens, volatile solvents and multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances.

^r Revised.

^p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01).

B1.5 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position; type of admission: 2007/08^p

year of discharge

	Total Admissions	Elective ⁵	Emergency
Scotland	5 363	287	5 076
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>			
Ayrshire & Arran	719	52	667
Borders	66	z	x
Dumfries & Galloway	123	16	107
Fife	360	30	330
Forth Valley	142	5	137
Grampian	647	43	604
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1 775	78	1 697
Highland	152	7	145
Islands ²	36	8	28
Lanarkshire	267	14	253
Lothian	845	24	821
Tayside	231	8	223
Outside Scotland	16	-	16
Other/ not known ³	59	z	x
<i>by council area</i>			
Aberdeen City	489	37	452
Aberdeenshire	126	5	121
Angus	32	z	x
Argyll & Bute	42	z	x
Ayrshire East	267	24	243
Ayrshire North	313	12	301
Ayrshire South	139	16	123
Borders	66	z	x
Clackmannanshire	33	z	x
Dumfries & Galloway	123	16	107
Dunbartonshire East	39	z	x
Dunbartonshire West	90	12	78
Dundee City	91	z	x
Edinburgh City	569	20	549
Falkirk	51	z	x
Fife	360	30	330
Glasgow City	1 230	43	1 187
Highland	110	6	104
Inverclyde	177	6	171
Islands ²	36	8	28
Lanarkshire North	184	9	175
Lanarkshire South	143	11	132
Lothian East	58	z	x
Lothian West	172	z	x
Midlothian	46	z	x
Moray	32	z	x
Perth & Kinross	108	z	x
Renfrewshire	141	8	133
Renfrewshire East	38	z	x
Stirling	58	z	x
Outside Scotland	16	-	16
Other/ not known ³	59	z	x
<i>by age group⁴</i>			
Under 15 years	22	-	22
15-19 years	295	11	284
20-24 years	707	22	685
25-29 years	1 021	51	970
30-34 years	1 094	58	1 036
35-39 years	980	59	921
40 years and over	1 244	86	1 158
<i>by gender</i>			
Male	3 785	189	3 596
Female	1 578	98	1 480

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2 Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

3 Patients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

4 Age on admission.

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

- (zero)

z Not shown where the number of discharges involving a specific admission type < 5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of a suppressed cell entry <5.

p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01).

B1.6 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position; length of stay²: 2007/08^p

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

	Total admissions	less than 1 week	between 1 week and 1 month	more than 1 month
Scotland	5 363	4 638	647	58

by NHS board of residence

Ayrshire & Arran	719	634	74	8
Borders	66	63	z	-
Dumfries & Galloway	123	103	x	z
Fife	360	314	37	5
Forth Valley	142	119	19	z
Grampian	647	545	92	10
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1 775	1 527	229	13
Highland	152	139	x	z
Islands ³	36	33	z	-
Lanarkshire	267	220	41	z
Lothian	845	736	96	9
Tayside	231	205	23	z
Outside Scotland	16	13	z	-
Other/ not known ⁴	59	51	x	z

by council area

Aberdeen City	489	413	69	7
Aberdeenshire	126	103	20	z
Angus	32	25	x	z
Argyll & Bute	42	x	z	z
Ayrshire East	267	233	x	z
Ayrshire North	313	276	28	6
Ayrshire South	139	125	14	-
Borders	66	63	z	-
Clackmannanshire	33	27	x	z
Dumfries & Galloway	123	103	x	z
Dunbartonshire East	39	x	z	-
Dunbartonshire West	90	83	x	z
Dundee City	91	79	x	z
Edinburgh City	569	490	72	5
Falkirk	51	40	x	z
Fife	360	314	37	5
Glasgow City	1 230	1 033	184	9
Highland	110	100	10	-
Inverclyde	177	160	x	z
Islands ²	36	33	z	-
Lanarkshire North	184	147	32	z
Lanarkshire South	143	128	x	z
Lothian East	58	43	11	z
Lothian West	172	161	10	-
Midlothian	46	42	z	z
Moray	32	29	z	-
Perth & Kinross	108	101	6	-
Renfrewshire	141	126	x	z
Renfrewshire East	38	33	5	-
Stirling	58	52	x	z
Outside Scotland	16	13	z	-
Other/ not known ⁴	59	51	x	z

by age group⁵

Under 15 years	22	x	z	-
15-19 years	295	x	x	z
20-24 years	707	670	36	-
25-29 years	1 021	911	94	x
30-34 years	1 094	943	132	12
35-39 years	980	828	136	12
40 years and over	1 244	977	242	22

by gender

Male	3 785	3 300	430	39
Female	1 578	1 338	217	19

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2 If a patient has multiple concurrent or consecutive admissions then these are counted as one continuous inpatient stay and have a single total length of stay. Therefore the total number of length of stay categories will not be the same as the total number of admissions.

3 Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

4 Patients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

5 Age on admission.

- (zero)

z Not shown where the number of discharges involving a specific length of stay < 5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of a suppressed cell entry <5.

p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01).

B1.7 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position; length of stay²: 2007/08^p

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

	Total admissions	less than 1 week	between 1 week and 1 month	more than 1 month
Opioids	3 619	3 080	483	43
Cannabinoids	401	371	26	z
Sedatives/hypnotics	185	168	17	-
Cocaine	416	387	x	z
Other stimulants ⁴	327	314	x	z
Multiple/Other ⁵	779	653	109	12

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2 If a patient has multiple concurrent or consecutive admissions then these are counted as one continuous inpatient stay and have a single total length of stay. Therefore the total number of length of stay categories will not be the same as the total number of admissions.

3 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 Includes caffeine.

5 Mental and behavioural disorders due to multiple/ other drugs includes: hallucinogens, volatile solvents and multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances.

- (zero)

z Not shown where the number of discharges involving a specific length of stay < 5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of a suppressed cell entry <5.

p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01).

B2 Psychiatric discharges

Key points 2006/07

Overview

- In 2006/07 there were 25,349 psychiatric discharges in Scotland, of which 6% (1,398) had a diagnosis of drug misuse (a rate of 29 discharges per 100,000 population) (Tables B2.2 and B2.3).
- During 2006/07 the ratio of discharges to patients was 1.3 (Table B2.1).
- Of the 1,398 psychiatric discharges relating to drug misuse over 70% (1,014) were re-admissions (Table B2.1).
- Over two-thirds (968) of drug misuse discharges were males compared with 430 discharges for females (Table B2.1).
- The majority of patients who were discharged with a diagnosis of drug misuse were aged under 40 years old (82%). The 25 to 29 years old age group had the highest rate of discharges, with 97 per 100,000 population, closely followed by the 30 to 34 years age group, with 96 per 100,000 population (Table B2.2).

Five year trends- 2002/03 to 2006/07

- There has been little change in the rate of psychiatric discharges with either a main or supplementary diagnosis of drug misuse between 2002/03 and 2006/07 (fluctuating between a maximum of 38 per 100,000 population and a minimum of 29 per 100,000 population) (Table B2.2).

Drugs recorded

- The most common specifically recorded drug was opioids with 24% of cases (341). Cannabinoids was the second most commonly recorded drug with 8% of discharges (108) (Table B2.4).

Geographical Profile

- The highest rate of discharges per 100,000 population was seen in NHS Ayrshire & Arran, with 56 per 100,000 population. The second highest rate was NHS Dumfries & Galloway with 51 per 100,000 (Table B2.2).

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.

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 main diagnosis on discharge. A diagnosis 'in any position', refers to the occurrence of a diagnosis in any of the six positions (including main 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.

When figures are broken down by geographical area or age the numbers in some categories can be very small. In these cases both differences between categories and trends over time should be interpreted with caution because they may be misleading.

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 table B2.3 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
F10	Alcohol Misuse
F11-F16, F18-F19	Drug Misuse
All other codes from chapter 5	Other Conditions

Further information

Information on ISD Scotland's national datasets can be found on our website at:
<http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/4306.html>

Further statistics on psychiatric admissions and discharges are available at:
<http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/962.html>

If you would like further information on psychiatric discharges relating to drug misuse then please contact the Substance Misuse Information Strategy Team at substancemisuse@isd.csa.scot.nhs.uk

B2.1 Psychiatric hospital discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position: 2006/07^p

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

	Discharges	Patients	Ratio of discharges to patients
Scotland⁴	1 398	1 110	1.3

by previous psychiatric inpatient status

First admission	347	343	1.0
Re-admission ³	1 014	734	1.4

by NHS board of residence

Ayrshire & Arran	174	134	1.3
Borders	35	33	1.1
Dumfries & Galloway	53	41	1.3
Fife	123	87	1.4
Forth Valley	62	55	1.1
Grampian	48	43	1.1
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ⁴	348	282	1.2
Highland	92	77	1.2
Islands ⁵	-	-	-
Lanarkshire	145	114	1.3
Lothian	176	141	1.2
Tayside	142	106	1.3
Outside Scotland	6	6	1.0
Other/ not known ⁶	53	44	1.2

by council area

Aberdeen City	28	23	1.2
Aberdeenshire	11	11	1.0
Angus	22	15	1.5
Argyll & Bute	8	7	1.1
Ayrshire East	56	48	1.2
Ayrshire North	71	53	1.3
Ayrshire South	47	33	1.4
Borders	35	33	1.1
Clackmannanshire	12	12	1.0
Dumfries & Galloway	53	41	1.3
Dunbartonshire East	3	3	1.0
Dunbartonshire West	20	16	1.3
Dundee City	92	69	1.3
Edinburgh City	122	107	1.1
Falkirk	34	29	1.2
Fife	123	87	1.4
Glasgow City	181	159	1.1
Highland	84	70	1.2
Inverclyde	53	35	1.5
Islands ⁵	-	-	-
Lanarkshire North	87	75	1.2
Lanarkshire South	73	52	1.4
Lothian East	6	4	1.5
Lothian West	37	24	1.5
Midlothian	11	6	1.8
Moray	9	9	1.0
Perth & Kinross	28	22	1.3
Renfrewshire	66	48	1.4
Renfrewshire East	10	7	1.4
Stirling	16	14	1.1
Outside Scotland	6	6	1.0
Other/ not known ⁶	53	44	1.2

by age group ⁷

Under 15 years	-	-	-
15-19 years	59	50	1.2
20-24 years	236	182	1.3
25-29 years	302	244	1.2
30-34 years	306	231	1.3
35-39 years	248	189	1.3
40 years and over	247	214	1.2

by gender

Male	968	750	1.3
Female	430	360	1.2

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 Greater Glasgow & Clyde data, which contributes to the Scotland total, is provisional and may be an underestimate due to data quality issues, therefore caution is recommended when interpreting these figures.

5 Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

6 Patients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

7 Age on admission.

- (Zero).

p Provisional and undergoing quality assurance procedures, therefore caution is recommended when interpreting these figures.

The latest information on SMR04 data submission is included in SMR Situation Reports which are available from ISD Scotland's website at <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/3274.html>

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

B2.2 Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse¹ : 2002/03^r - 2006/07^p

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

	Numbers 2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^r	2006/07 ^p	EASR ⁸ 2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^r	2006/07 ^p
Scotland^{d4}	1 831	1 730	1 796	1 673	1 398	38	36	37	34	29
<i>by previous psychiatric inpatient status</i>										
First admission	538	503	509	455	347	11	10	11	9	7
Re-admission ³	1 212	1 187	1 249	1 196	1 014	25	25	26	25	21
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>										
Ayrshire & Arran	232	241	214	210	174	73	77	67	68	56
Borders	x	x	64	x	x	66	54	76	52	44
Dumfries & Galloway	63	64	63	76	53	60	58	55	73	51
Fife	79	105	125	112	123	25	32	39	34	38
Forth Valley	99	112	106	82	62	37	42	40	31	23
Grampian	102	66	x	63	48	20	13	12	13	10
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ⁴	546	492	432	438	348	45	41	36	36	29
Highland	128	109	145	139	92	51	45	61	56	36
Islands ⁵	z	z	z	z	-	6	5	5	3	-
Lanarkshire	157	157	170	123	145	29	30	32	23	28
Lothian	240	219	293	219	176	29	26	35	26	20
Tayside	129	122	121	169	142	37	35	36	49	40
Outside Scotland	6	z	12	5	6	-	-	-	-	-
Other/ not known ⁶	76	82	63	46	53	-	-	-	-	-
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	63	47	45	51	28	28	21	20	24	12
Aberdeenshire	18	14	x	z	11	11	8	5	2	6
Angus	x	11	21	23	22	17	12	25	28	27
Argyll & Bute	14	22	13	5	8	19	31	20	6	10
Ayrshire East	73	80	57	78	56	67	74	53	74	55
Ayrshire North	104	131	120	92	71	87	114	100	79	60
Ayrshire South	55	30	37	40	47	59	31	40	46	52
Borders	53	40	64	40	35	66	54	76	52	44
Clackmannanshire	33	25	35	32	12	75	57	78	72	26
Dumfries & Galloway	63	64	63	76	53	60	58	55	73	51
Dunbartonshire East	18	23	15	11	z	21	26	19	14	3
Dunbartonshire West	47	34	33	15	20	53	40	40	17	23
Dundee City	91	78	78	108	92	63	54	55	76	66
Edinburgh City	144	129	176	138	122	28	25	34	27	22
Falkirk	22	43	45	26	34	15	30	32	18	23
Fife	79	105	125	112	123	25	32	39	34	38
Glasgow City	274	249	220	267	181	43	39	34	42	28
Highland	114	87	132	134	84	65	51	78	76	47
Inverclyde	52	36	45	46	53	69	51	62	63	77
Islands ⁵	z	z	z	z	-	6	5	5	3	-
Lanarkshire North	95	122	126	86	87	30	39	40	27	28
Lanarkshire South	78	50	58	43	73	28	17	21	15	26
Lothian East	12	11	19	8	x	15	15	27	12	9
Lothian West	55	50	83	59	37	36	30	51	37	24
Midlothian	29	29	15	14	11	39	44	24	20	18
Moray	21	x	8	9	9	28	6	10	13	11
Perth & Kinross	24	33	22	38	28	21	29	21	35	24
Renfrewshire	124	116	86	70	66	81	77	56	44	43
Renfrewshire East	15	19	19	23	10	22	25	28	35	17
Stirling	44	44	26	24	16	53	56	34	32	19
Outside Scotland	6	z	12	5	6	-	-	-	-	-
Other/ not known ⁶	76	82	63	46	53	-	-	-	-	-
<i>by age group⁷</i>										
Under 15 years	-	z	z	z	-	-	0	0	0	-
15-19 years	143	x	x	x	59	45	38	28	33	18
20-24 years	358	364	334	253	236	112	112	103	76	70
25-29 years	437	372	404	351	302	146	128	139	118	97
30-34 years	407	375	372	364	306	110	105	108	110	96
35-39 years	259	243	286	280	248	64	61	72	72	64
40 years and over	227	251	307	315	247	10	11	13	13	10
<i>by gender</i>										
Male	1 190	1 175	1 176	1 157	968	50	50	49	48	40
Female	641	555	620	516	430	26	22	25	21	17

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 Greater Glasgow & Clyde data, which contributes to the Scotland total, is provisional and may be an underestimate due to data quality issues, therefore caution is recommended when interpreting these figures.

The latest information on SMR04 data submission is included in SMR Situation Reports which are available from ISD Scotland's website at <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/3274.htm>

5 Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

6 Patients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area of residence is not

known.

7 Age on admission.

8 European Age Standardised Rate per 100 000 population.

- Not applicable.

z (Zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5).

x Not shown where the number of discharges <5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of a suppressed cell entry <5.

r Revised.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

B2.3 Psychiatric inpatient discharges; gender : 2006/07^p

overall and by main and supplementary diagnosis

	Total	Male	Female
All psychiatric inpatient discharges²	25 349	12 756	12 593
Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug misuse ¹	6%	8%	3%
Other diagnoses	94%	92%	97%
Main discharge²			
Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug misuse ¹	3%	4%	2%
Other diagnoses	97%	96%	98%
Supplementary discharges²			
Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug misuse ¹	2%	4%	1%
Other diagnoses	98%	96%	99%

¹ Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

² 'All' includes main and supplementary diagnoses; 'Main' is the Primary diagnosis.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

B2.4 Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a discharge diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position ; drug type² : 2006/07^p

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

	Total admissions	Opioids	Cannab-inoids	Sedatives/ Hypnotics	Cocaine	Other stimulants ⁹	Multiple/ Other ¹⁰
Scotland ⁵	1 398	341	108	58	14	75	848

by previous psychiatric inpatient status

First admission	347	98	34	15	z	27	180
Re-admission ⁴	1 014	239	72	40	x	45	643

by NHS board of residence

Ayrshire & Arran	174	32	11	z	-	z	129
Borders	35	x	5	z	-	-	13
Dumfries & Galloway	53	23	z	z	z	9	19
Fife	123	28	10	6	z	9	77
Forth Valley	62	24	z	7	-	z	24
Grampian	48	z	z	-	z	z	38
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ⁵	348	77	22	9	z	25	217
Highland	92	17	9	6	z	z	57
Islands ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanarkshire	145	47	z	z	z	z	92
Lothian	176	46	23	15	5	14	88
Tayside	142	28	17	5	-	z	94
Outside Scotland	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other/ not known ⁷	53	19	z	z	z	-	32

by council area

Aberdeen City	28	z	-	-	-	-	26
Aberdeenshire	11	-	z	-	-	z	7
Angus	22	5	z	z	-	-	15
Argyll & Bute	8	z	z	-	-	-	5
Ayrshire East	56	11	z	-	-	z	43
Ayrshire North	71	16	z	-	-	z	52
Ayrshire South	47	5	6	z	-	z	34
Borders	35	16	5	z	-	-	13
Clackmannanshire	12	z	-	z	-	z	6
Dumfries & Galloway	53	23	z	z	z	9	19
Dunbartonshire East	z	z	z	-	-	-	z
Dunbartonshire West	20	6	z	-	-	z	8
Dundee City	92	16	10	z	-	z	65
Edinburgh City	122	36	19	13	5	11	53
Falkirk	34	19	z	z	-	z	8
Fife	123	28	10	6	z	9	77
Glasgow City	181	45	12	7	z	18	101
Highland	84	15	8	6	z	z	52
Inverclyde	53	12	z	z	z	z	31
Islands ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanarkshire North	87	35	z	z	z	-	46
Lanarkshire South	73	18	-	-	-	z	54
Lothian East	x	z	-	-	-	z	z
Lothian West	37	8	z	-	-	-	26
Midlothian	11	z	z	z	-	z	5
Moray	9	z	z	-	z	z	5
Perth & Kinross	28	7	6	-	-	z	14
Renfrewshire	66	6	-	-	z	z	59
Renfrewshire East	10	z	-	-	-	-	9
Stirling	16	z	-	z	-	z	10
Outside Scotland	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other/ not known ⁷	53	19	z	z	z	-	32

by age group⁸

Under 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19 years	59	14	5	z	-	5	36
20-24 years	236	45	23	x	z	8	158
25-29 years	302	74	20	10	z	16	191
30-34 years	306	78	17	11	z	21	190
35-39 years	248	59	21	15	z	10	146
40 years and over	247	71	22	16	x	15	127

by gender

Male	968	221	80	29	x	47	612
Female	430	120	28	29	z	28	236

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

4 Includes transfers from other psychiatric inpatient care.

5 Greater Glasgow & Clyde data, which contributes to the Scotland total, is provisional and may be an underestimate due to data quality issues, therefore caution is recommended when interpreting these figures. The latest information on SMR04 data submission is included in SMR Situation Reports which are available from ISD Scotland's website at <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/3274.html>

6 Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

7 Patients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

8 Age on admission.

9 Includes caffeine.

10 Mental and behavioural disorders due to multiple/ other drugs includes: hallucinogens, volatile solvents and multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances.

- (Zero).

z Not shown where the number of discharges <5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of a suppressed cell entry <5.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

B2.5 Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a discharge diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position ; length of stay : 2006/07^p

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

	Total admissions	less than 1 week	between 1 week and 1 month	more than 1 month
Scotland ⁴	1 398	609	584	205

by previous psychiatric inpatient status

First admission	347	176	130	41
Re-admission ³	1 014	409	442	163

by NHS board of residence

Ayrshire & Arran	174	59	74	41
Borders	35	17	14	z
Dumfries & Galloway	53	29	16	8
Fife	123	53	54	16
Forth Valley	62	33	22	7
Grampian	48	25	17	x
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ⁴	348	136	166	46
Highland	92	43	40	9
Islands ⁵	-	-	-	-
Lanarkshire	145	68	62	15
Lothian	176	87	68	21
Tayside	142	59	51	32
Outside Scotland	6	z	z	z
Other/ not known ⁶	53	28	13	12

by council area

Aberdeen City	28	12	13	z
Aberdeenshire	11	7	z	z
Angus	22	9	9	z
Argyll & Bute	8	z	x	z
Ayrshire East	56	18	24	14
Ayrshire North	71	26	24	21
Ayrshire South	47	15	26	6
Borders	35	17	14	z
Clackmannanshire	12	8	z	z
Dumfries & Galloway	53	29	16	8
Dunbartonshire East	z	z	z	z
Dunbartonshire West	20	10	x	z
Dundee City	92	33	34	25
Edinburgh City	122	61	48	13
Falkirk	34	17	13	z
Fife	123	53	54	16
Glasgow City	181	66	93	22
Highland	84	42	34	8
Inverclyde	53	19	23	11
Islands ⁵	-	-	-	-
Lanarkshire North	87	34	46	7
Lanarkshire South	73	40	22	11
Lothian East	x	z	z	-
Lothian West	37	17	13	7
Midlothian	11	7	z	z
Moray	9	x	z	z
Perth & Kinross	28	17	8	z
Renfrewshire	66	30	29	7
Renfrewshire East	10	z	5	z
Stirling	16	8	x	z
Outside Scotland	6	z	z	z
Other/ not known ⁶	53	28	13	12

by age group⁷

Under 15 years	-	-	-	-
15-19 years	59	34	17	8
20-24 years	236	114	85	37
25-29 years	302	120	134	48
30-34 years	306	138	127	41
35-39 years	248	108	107	33
40 years and over	247	95	114	38

by gender

Male	968	423	396	149
Female	430	186	188	56

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 Greater Glasgow & Clyde data, which contributes to the Scotland total, is provisional and may be an underestimate due to data quality issues, therefore caution is recommended when interpreting these figures.

The latest information on SMR04 data submission is included in SMR Situation Reports which are available from ISD Scotland's website at <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/3274.html>

5 Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

6 Patients with no fixed abode or where NHS board or council area of residence is not known.

7 Age on admission.

- (Zero).

z Not shown where the number of discharges <5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of a suppressed cell entry <5.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

B3 Information from general practice

Practice Team Information is a system that collects morbidity data from general medical practices in Scotland. Data are collected from a sample of practices covering 5% of the Scottish population and include every face-to-face contact between a patient registered with the practice and a GP or practice nurse. This sample is broadly representative of the Scottish population in terms of age, sex, deprivation and urban/rural mix and allows estimates to be produced for Scotland.

Key Points

Overview

- In 2006/07, around 1% (148,050) of the estimated 15,058,800 consultations (face-to-face contacts) between patients and General Practitioners (GPs) related to drug misuse ([Table B3.1](#)).
- The average number of GP consultations per year for all patients attending was 3.7. For those with a diagnosis of drug misuse, the average number of drug misuse GP consultations per year was 5 ([Table B3.1](#)).
- More males than females consult their GP for drug related problems (nearing 2:1) although overall, more females than males consult GPs ([Table B3.2](#)).
- Seventy-three percent of patients attending a GP for a drug misuse consultation were aged between 25 and 44 years old. Nineteen percent were 15 to 24 years old. In contrast, 28% of patients consulting a GP for any reason were in the 25 to 44 years old age group and 13% were in the 15 to 24 years old age group ([Table B3.2](#)).
- For both men and women, aged 15 to 44 years old and with a drug misuse diagnosis, anxiety disorders and psychological signs and symptoms were the top two most common co-morbidities. Of male drug misuse patients, 16.2% also had a diagnosis of anxiety disorders compared with 5.4% of non-drug misuse patients having this as a diagnosis. Among females, 26% of drug misuse patients also had a diagnosis of anxiety disorders compared with 8.8% of non-drug misuse patients having this as a diagnosis ([Table B3.3](#)).
- Among males, drug misusing patients were over four times more likely to have a diagnosis of alcohol misuse than non-drug misusing patients with 8.2% of drug misusing patients having this diagnosis compared to 1.9% of non-drug misusing patients. Alcohol misuse did not feature in the top ten most common co-morbidities for females but was the fifth most common co-morbidity for males ([Table B3.3](#)).
- 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 over twelve times greater than that of category one (most affluent), 60.6 GP consultations per 1,000 practice population compared to 4.7 per 1,000 practice population ([Table B3.4](#)).
- Of the estimated number of drug misuse GP consultations, 69% were by patients in the two most deprived categories and almost half were in the most deprived category. Among non-drug misuse GP consultations, 43% were in the two most deprived categories, although these were split almost evenly between the two most deprived categories ([Table B3.4](#)).

Three year trends – 2004/05 to 2006/07

- The rate of patients attending a GP in General Practice with a diagnosis of drug misuse has decreased slightly from 0.9% in 2004/05 to 0.7% in 2006/07 ([Table B3.1](#)).
- The rate of drug misuse GP consultations per 1,000 GP consultations has remained steady over the past three years with 4.9% in 2004/05, 4.7% in 2005/06 and 5% in 2006/07 ([Table B3.1](#)).

Background information

Practice Team Information (PTI) is a system for the collection of primary care data from the general practice team, including General Practitioners, practice nurses, and, until recently, community nurses (specifically district nurses and health visitors). This system developed from Continuous Morbidity Recording (CMR) which collected data from contacts between GP and patient only.

Data are collected from every face-to-face contact between a patient and a member of the practice team including out-of-hours and house calls, but excluding telephone consultations. Currently there are around 60 PTI practices collecting data in Scotland which contribute to the PTI sample. The selected practices involved are broadly representative of the Scottish population in terms of age, gender, deprivation and urban/rural mix. This allows the data collected to be extrapolated to Scotland.

Following a substantial review of PTI data and subsequent revisions to the methodology for all PTI analyses, direct comparisons with figures produced prior to 27th March 2007 are not valid. Further information can be found on the PTI website at: <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/4724.html>.

Analysis & Definitions

The analysis is based on data from the sample of practices in each individual year for which complete data were available: 44 practices for 2004/05, 44 for 2005/06, and 47 for 2006/07.

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

Read code	Read code description	Read code	Read code description
13c..	Drug user	8FB0.	Drug detox programme completed
1P30.	Compul uncontrollable drug tak	9HC..	Substance misuse monitoring
1P31.	Compulsive drug taking	E02..	Drug psychoses
1P6..	Craving for drugs	E24..	Drug dependence
63C6.	Maternal drug abuse	E25..	Nondependent abuse of drugs
68U..	Drugs of abuse screening	Eu1..	[X]Mental dis, psychoact subst
8B23.	Drug addiction therapy	SL501	Heroin poisoning
8B2N.	Drug add detox ther methadone	SL502	Methadone poisoning
8B2P.	Drug add maint ther methadone	SL50z	Opiate/narcotic poisoning NOS
8B2Q.	Drug add maint ther buprenorph	SL850	Cocaine poisoning
8B2R.	Drug add detox ther buprenorph	SL96.	Hallucinogen poisoning
8BA9.	Detoxification dependence drug	SL97.	Psychostimulant poisoning
8BA d.	Opiate dependence detoxificatn	SL9y.	Other psychotropic poisoning
8FB..	Drug rehabilitation	SL9z.	Psychotropic agent poison.NOS

Interpretation of trend data

Caution must be exercised in interpreting data on trends. Although PTI 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.

Further information

Information about Practice Team Information data collection and statistics is available at <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/1044.html>

If you would like further information on PTI and drug misuse please contact the Substance Misuse Information Strategy Team at substancemisuse@isd.csa.scot.nhs.uk

B3.1 Estimated total number of GP consultations/patients consulting a GP and GP consultations/patients consulting a GP relating to drug misuse (also shown as part of total number of GP consultations/patients consulting a GP) in Scotland^{1,2}, per financial year (2004/05 - 2006/07)³

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Estimated total number of patients consulting a GP in the financial year	4,004,600	4,017,450	4,075,050
Estimated total number of GP consultations in the financial year	14,831,400	14,729,700	15,058,800
Estimated average number of GP consultations per year (for all patients attending)	3.7	3.7	3.7
Estimated number of patients consulting a GP relating to drug misuse⁴	34,750	33,750	29,700
As percentage of all patients consulting a GP	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%
Estimated number of GP consultations relating to drug misuse	169,800	158,100	148,050
As percentage of all GP consultations	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
Estimated average number of GP consultations per year relating to drug misuse	4.9	4.7	5.0

1 Consultation is defined as a face-to-face contact between GP and patient.

2 Estimates are based on a sample of 44, 44 and 47 PTI practices which collected and submitted complete GP data for the years ending 31 March 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. Caution must be exercised in interpreting data on trends.

Although PTI 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 Estimates are standardised by age, gender and deprivation and rounded to the nearest 50.

4 Estimated number of GP patients with at least one diagnosis of drug misuse during the year.

Note: Following a substantial review of PTI data and subsequent revisions to the methodology for all PTI analyses, direct comparisons with figures produced prior to 27th March 2007 are not valid. Further information can be found on our website, at: <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/4724.html>

Source : ISD Scotland, Practice team Information (PTI).

Population source - Community Health Index (CHI) as at 30 September 2004, 2005 and 2006.

B3.2 Estimated total number of GP consultations/patients consulting a GP and GP consultations/patients consulting a GP relating to drug misuse (also as part of total number of GP consultations/patients consulting a GP) in Scotland¹, by age group and gender, for financial year 2006/07^{2,3,4,5}

	Total	Males	Females
Estimated total number of patients consulting a GP ⁶			
Total	4,075,050	1,803,000	2,272,050
Under 15 years	609,550	309,300	300,250
15-24	519,500	210,750	308,750
25-44	1,144,400	487,250	657,200
45-64	1,059,600	489,250	570,400
65 years and over	741,950	306,500	435,450

Estimated total number of GP consultations ⁷			
Total	15,058,800	5,901,950	9,156,900
Under 15 years	1,613,050	820,750	792,300
15-24	1,545,600	491,850	1,053,750
25-44	4,003,700	1,396,750	2,606,950
45-64	4,186,650	1,716,250	2,470,450
65 years and over	3,709,800	1,476,350	2,233,500

Estimated number of patients consulting a GP relating to drug misuse ⁸			
Total	29,700	19,650	10,050
Under 15 years	40	40	0
15-24	5,500	3,250	2,250
25-44	21,750	15,250	6,500
45-64	2,150	1,000	1,150
65 years and over	200	40	150

Estimated number of patients consulting a GP relating to drug misuse⁸, as part of all patients consulting a GP (rate per 1,000 patients)

Total	7.3	10.9	4.4
Under 15 years	0.1	0.1	0.0
15-24	10.6	15.5	7.3
25-44	19.0	31.3	9.9
45-64	2.0	2.1	2.0
65 years and over	0.3	0.1	0.4

Estimated number of GP consultations relating to drug misuse

Total	148,050	96,000	52,050
Under 15 years	50	50	0
15-24	20,800	12,500	8,300
25-44	118,400	79,600	38,800
45-64	8,300	3,800	4,500
65 years and over	450	40	400

Estimated number of GP consultations relating to drug misuse, as part of all GP consultations (rate per 1,000 consultations)

Total	9.8	16.3	5.7
Under 15 years	0.0	0.1	0.0
15-24	13.5	25.4	7.9
25-44	29.6	57.0	14.9
45-64	2.0	2.2	1.8
65 years and over	0.1	0.0	0.2

1 Consultation is defined as a face-to-face contact between GP and patient.

2 Based on a sample of 47 PTI practices which collected and submitted complete GP data for the year ending 31 March 2007.

3 Estimates are standardised by deprivation (and age/sex where applicable).

4 Estimates are rounded to the nearest 50, to the nearest 10 if less than 50.

5 Totals may not equal the sum of parts, due to rounding.

PTI estimates are based on a small sample of practices, so although the current table may show zero patients or contacts for any particular sex/age group, it is possible that people of this sex/age group with the given condition in Scotland presented to practices outwith the PTI sample.

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

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

8 Estimated number of GP patients with at least one diagnosis of drug misuse during the period.

Note: Following a substantial review of PTI data and subsequent revisions to the methodology for all PTI analyses, direct comparisons with figures produced prior to 27th March 2007 are not valid. Further information can be found on our website, at: <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/4724.html>

Source : ISD Scotland, Practice team Information (PTI).

Population source - Community Health Index (CHI) as at 30 September 2006.

B3.3 Estimated number and percentage of patients consulting a GP for each of ten most common conditions¹ in drug misuse patients², for drug-misuse patients vs. non-drug misuse patients, by gender. Patients aged 15-44 years only; financial year 2006/07^{3,4}

	Drug misuse patients		Non-drug misuse patients	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Males	(n=18,500)		(n=684,700)	
Anxiety & other neurotic, stress-related, & somatoform disorders	3,000	16.2	37,000	5.4
Psychological S&S	2,200	11.9	41,800	6.1
General abnormal S&S NEC (5)	2,050	11.0	70,450	10.3
Depression & other affective disorders	1,800	9.6	30,600	4.5
Mental & behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	1,550	8.2	12,850	1.9
Digestive/abdominal S&S	1,450	7.8	60,700	8.9
Persons encountering health services for examination & investigation	1,400	7.5	26,650	3.9
Diseases of upper respiratory tract (6)	1,400	7.5	51,100	7.5
Injuries of specified, unspecified & multiple body regions (7)	1,250	6.8	44,650	6.5
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue (8)	1,250	6.8	97,500	14.2
Females	(n=8,750)		(n=965,300)	
Anxiety & other neurotic, stress-related, & somatoform disorders	2,250	26.0	85,200	8.8
Psychological S&S	1,950	22.2	89,600	9.3
Depression & other affective disorders	1,900	21.8	76,600	7.9
Digestive/abdominal S&S	1,700	19.6	134,250	13.9
General abnormal S&S NEC (5)	1,700	19.2	132,600	13.7
Diseases of upper respiratory tract (6)	1,050	12.1	75,550	7.8
Back & neck disorders	900	10.3	87,450	9.1
Circulatory and respiratory S&S	850	9.7	80,850	8.4
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue (8)	800	9.1	140,150	14.5
Infectious diseases (9)	800	9.0	95,750	9.9

1 Includes signs and symptoms (S&S) that do not necessarily have a confirmed diagnosis, classified according to body system. Classified using ISD's Read Code Groupings (RCGs). Excludes drug misuse related conditions.

2 Defined as patients who consulted a GP for drug misuse at least once during the year.

3 Based on 47 PTI practices that submitted complete PTI data for the year ending 31 March 2007.

4 Estimates are standardised by deprivation and rounded to the nearest 50.

5 NEC= Not Elsewhere Classified.

6 Excluding influenza, pneumonia, acute bronchitis, acute bronchiolitis, chronic sinusitis, chronic disease of tonsils & adenoids & malignancies.

7 Excluding fractures, dislocations, sprains & strains, injury of eye & orbit, intracranial injury, injury of other internal organs, crushing injuries & traumatic amputations

8 Excluding infections and malignancies.

9 Excluding meningococcal, skin, respiratory & urinary tract infections, gastroenteritis, & osteomyelitis.

Note: Following a substantial review of PTI data and subsequent revisions to the methodology for all PTI analyses, direct comparisons with figures produced prior to 27th March 2007 are not valid. Further information can be found on our website, at: <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/4724.html>

Source : ISD Scotland, Practice team Information (PTI).

Population source - Community Health Index (CHI) as at 30 September 2006.

B3.4 Estimated number of GP consultations¹ and patients consulting a GP relating to drug misuse² vs. non-drug misuse related GP consultations (with corresponding rates per 1,000 practice population) in Scotland, for financial year 2006/07^{3,4}, by SIMD quintile⁵

	Total	SIMD quintile				
		1	2	3	4	5
Practice population	5,394,428	1,060,461	1,066,530	1,068,723	1,081,022	1,117,641
Drug misuse						
Estimated number of patients consulting a GP relating to drug misuse ^{6,7}	29,700	1,250	2,750	4,900	6,850	13,950
Rate per 1,000 practice population	5.5	1.2	2.6	4.6	6.3	12.5
Estimated number of GP consultations relating to drug misuse ⁶	148,050	5,050	14,600	26,150	34,500	67,800
Rate per 1,000 practice population	27.4	4.7	13.7	24.5	31.9	60.6
Non-drug misuse						
Estimated number of GP consultations NOT relating to drug misuse ^{6,7}	14,945,400	2,566,050	2,927,550	3,025,050	3,153,450	3,273,300
Rate per 1,000 practice population	2770.5	2419.8	2744.9	2830.5	2917.1	2928.7

1 GP consultations include all face-to-face contacts between a GP and a patient.

2 Drug-misuse patients are defined as patients who consulted a GP for drug misuse at least once during the year.

3 Estimates are standardised by age and sex.

4 Based on 47 PTI practices that submitted complete PTI data for the year ending 31 March 2007.

5 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintiles, where quintile 5 is the most deprived.

6 Rounded to the nearest 50.

7 Totals may not equal the sum of parts, due to rounding.

Note: Following a substantial review of PTI data and subsequent revisions to the methodology for all PTI analyses, direct comparisons with figures produced prior to 27th March 2007 are not valid. Further information can be found at: <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/4724.html>

Source : ISD Scotland, Practice team Information (PTI).

Population source - Community Health Index (CHI) as at 30 September 2006.

B4 Maternity and neonatal discharges

Key Points 2006/07

Overview

- Note that a greater number of births than maternities can be recorded as multiple births are recorded as only one maternity.
- In 2006/07 there were 566 maternities for which drug misuse was recorded, a rate of 10.4 per 1,000 maternities (Table B4.1).
- Nearly three-quarters (74%) of maternities recording drug misuse were for mothers aged under 30 years. For all maternities just over half (52%) are mothers aged under 30 years (Table B4.1).
- Of the 572 births recording drug misuse 71% were recorded as full-term normal birthweight (405). For all births 90% were recorded as full-term normal birthweight (49,729). Nineteen percent of the births recording drug misuse were preterm (110) compared to 8% of all births (4,216) (Table B4.3).
- The majority of births recording drug misuse, 53% (305), were recorded as being in the fifth deprivation category (most deprived). For all births 25% (13,707) were recorded as being in the most deprived category. The rate of births recording drug misuse per 1,000 births increased from 1.0 per 1,000 births in the least deprived category (category 1) through to 22.3 per 1,000 births in the most deprived category (category 5) (Table B4.4).
- 240 neonatal discharges recorded drug misuse, 4.4 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 (Table B4.5).

Five year trends – 2002/03 to 2006/07

- The number of maternities recording drug misuse increased from 339 in 2002/03 to 566 in 2006/07 (Table B4.1).
- The rate of maternities recording drug misuse per 1,000 maternities showed a similar pattern, rising from 6.7 per 1,000 maternities in 2002/03 to 10.4 per 1,000 maternities in 2006/07 (Table B4.1).
- The proportion of maternities recording drug misuse which recorded opioid use increased from 57% in 2002/03 (192) to 74% in 2005/06 (359) and then decreased to 65% in 2006/07 (370) (Table B4.2).

Drugs recorded

- Opioids were recorded in 65% (370) of the maternities for which drug misuse was recorded. Other drugs recorded were cannabinoids in 29% (162) and sedatives in 11% (60) (Table B4.2).

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.

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:

Read code	Read code description
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 foetus by drugs

Additionally drug misuse can be recorded as a hard-coded data item, which was introduced in April 2003. However, not all hospitals are able to submit using the hard-coded data item, as their patient administration system (PAS) has not been modified to allow this.

Neonatal discharges

Neonatal discharges were originally recorded using SMR11 records (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).

The SMR11, which was completed only for sick babies admitted to neonatal units, was replaced by the Scottish Birth Record (SBR) from April 2003. The SBR has been incrementally implemented across Scotland from 2003, with all areas (except Inverclyde) now using SBR to record information for sick babies, and the majority of areas now recording information on **all** births.

Drugs misuse is recorded on the SMR11 and the SBR returns using the following ICD10 codes in addition to those listed for SMR02.

Read code	Read code description
ICD10	Description
P04.4	Foetus and newborn affected by maternal use of drugs of addiction
P96.1	Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drug addiction

The figures presented here cover the five years, 2002/03 to 2006/07. 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. The replacement of SMR11 with the SBR, which occurred incrementally across Scotland, may also have had an impact on these figures.

Further information

Information on the background of the Scottish Birth Record and current development is available at: <http://www.sbr.scot.nhs.uk/>

Further statistics relating to births are available at: <http://www.isdscotland.org/births>

B4.1 | Number of maternities^{1,2} : 2002/03 - 2006/07

NHS board , council area of residence and age of mother

	All maternities					Maternities recording drug misuse ⁴				
	Number					Number				
	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^p	2006/07 ^p	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^p	2006/07 ^p
Scotland ³	50225	51942	52633	52228	54535	339	438	482	486	566
by NHS board										
Ayrshire & Arran	3395	3571	3611	3612	3770	42	56	72	89	116
Borders	955	980	1007	956	1039	-	z	z	-	z
Dumfries & Galloway	1289	1307	1366	1372	1432	5	5	10	7	z
Fife	3449	3590	3688	3704	3881	6	47	38	43	56
Forth Valley	2799	2947	3104	3101	3175	14	10	34	32	35
Grampian	5211	5085	5280	5304	5781	59	75	39	9	19
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	12274	12705	12978	12724	12913	84	99	89	92	83
Highland	2643	2771	2800	2806	2728	7	14	21	25	12
Lanarkshire	5861	5963	6083	5770	6234	6	18	30	38	33
Lothian	7851	8277	8188	8352	8583	62	67	101	118	132
Tayside	3668	3964	3594	3663	3991	53	46	44	30	69
Islands ⁵	623	619	624	623	739	-	z	z	z	z
by council area										
Aberdeen City	2064	1976	2071	2024	2228	44	62	30	5	15
Aberdeenshire	2271	2310	2340	2408	2655	13	9	8	z	z
Angus	980	1092	1041	1056	1166	7	z	14	z	17
Argyll & Bute	705	729	701	676	584	z	5	6	9	z
Ayrshire East	1132	1226	1256	1237	1252	18	20	31	30	45
Ayrshire North	1341	1359	1344	1422	1486	16	24	25	39	49
Ayrshire South	922	987	1011	953	1032	8	12	16	20	22
Borders	956	981	1007	958	1040	-	-	z	-	z
Clackmannanshire	472	483	488	521	532	z	z	9	6	6
Dumfries & Galloway	1289	1307	1366	1372	1432	5	5	10	7	3
Dunbartonshire East	917	948	906	888	874	5	z	-	z	-
Dunbartonshire West	960	933	977	977	999	9	z	8	8	z
Dundee City	1459	1541	1368	1402	1589	40	37	21	15	39
Edinburgh City	4308	4482	4399	4508	4663	41	53	63	88	94
Falkirk	1512	1577	1678	1712	1742	8	5	14	17	17
Fife	3449	3590	3688	3704	3881	6	47	38	43	56
Glasgow City	6272	6504	6688	6532	6710	57	63	51	51	50
Highland	1938	2042	2099	2130	2144	6	9	15	16	11
Inverclyde	805	805	879	837	821	11	29	27	28	20
Lanarkshire North	3570	3742	3753	3546	3795	5	10	16	23	23
Lanarkshire South	3012	3054	3129	3056	3307	z	10	17	16	14
Lothian East	817	973	895	965	937	10	z	16	14	15
Lothian West	1917	1984	2069	2063	2156	z	5	7	11	6
Midlothian	813	839	831	815	829	7	5	15	5	17
Moray	876	799	869	872	898	z	z	z	z	z
Perth & Kinross	1229	1331	1188	1206	1239	6	5	9	11	13
Renfrewshire	1707	1803	1807	1822	1814	-	-	-	z	z
Renfrewshire East	884	878	915	833	822	-	-	-	z	z
Stirling	819	888	937	871	901	z	z	11	9	12
Islands ⁵	623	619	624	623	739	-	z	z	z	z
by age of mother										
Under 20 years	4193	4123	4148	4106	4183	27	44	40	47	51
20 - 24 years	9256	9653	9670	9942	10291	123	176	168	144	177
25 - 29 years	12395	12675	12783	12738	13891	120	132	148	160	190
30 - 34 years	15502	15770	15507	15141	15207	49	66	99	91	110
35 years & over	8 879	9 721	10 354	10 242	10 900	20	20	27	43	36

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 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.

⁵ Includes Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

^p Provisional.

^r Revised.

Source : Scottish Morbidity Record (SMR02).

z Not shown where the number of discharges involving a specific admission type < 5.

Number of maternities^{1,2} : 2002/03 - 2006/07

B4.1

continued

Rate per 1000 Maternities

2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^p	2006/07 ^p	
6.7	8.4	9.2	9.3	10.4	Scotland ³
<i>by NHS board</i>					
12.4	15.7	19.9	24.6	30.8	Ayrshire & Arran
-	z	z	-	z	Borders
3.9	3.8	7.3	5.1	z	Dumfries & Galloway
1.7	13.1	10.3	11.6	14.4	Fife
5.0	3.4	11.0	10.3	11.0	Forth Valley
11.3	14.7	7.4	1.7	3.3	Grampian
6.8	7.8	6.9	7.2	6.4	Greater Glasgow & Clyde
2.6	5.1	7.5	8.9	4.4	Highland
1.0	3.0	4.9	6.6	5.3	Lanarkshire
7.9	8.1	12.3	14.1	15.4	Lothian
14.4	11.6	12.2	8.2	17.3	Tayside
-	z	z	z	z	Islands ⁵
<i>by council area</i>					
21.3	31.4	14.5	2.5	6.7	Aberdeen City
5.7	3.9	3.4	z	z	Aberdeenshire
7.1	z	13.4	z	14.6	Angus
z	6.9	8.6	13.3	z	Argyll & Bute
15.9	16.3	24.7	24.3	35.9	Ayrshire East
11.9	17.7	18.6	27.4	33.0	Ayrshire North
8.7	12.2	15.8	21.0	21.3	Ayrshire South
-	-	z	-	z	Borders
z	z	18.4	11.5	11.3	Clackmannanshire
3.9	3.8	7.3	5.1	2.1	Dumfries & Galloway
5.5	z	-	z	-	Dunbartonshire East
9.4	z	8.2	8.2	z	Dunbartonshire West
27.4	24.0	15.4	10.7	24.5	Dundee City
9.5	11.8	14.3	19.5	20.2	Edinburgh City
5.3	3.2	8.3	9.9	9.8	Falkirk
1.7	13.1	10.3	11.6	14.4	Fife
9.1	9.7	7.6	7.8	7.5	Glasgow City
3.1	4.4	7.1	7.5	5.1	Highland
13.7	36.0	30.7	33.5	24.4	Inverclyde
1.4	2.7	4.3	6.5	6.1	Lanarkshire North
z	3.3	5.4	5.2	4.2	Lanarkshire South
12.2	z	17.9	14.5	16.0	Lothian East
z	2.5	3.4	5.3	2.8	Lothian West
8.6	6.0	18.1	6.1	20.5	Midlothian
z	z	z	z	z	Moray
4.9	3.8	7.6	9.1	10.5	Perth & Kinross
-	-	-	z	z	Renfrewshire
-	-	-	z	z	Renfrewshire East
z	z	11.7	10.3	13.3	Stirling
-	z	z	z	z	Islands ⁶
<i>by age of mother</i>					
6.4	10.7	9.6	11.4	12.2	Under 20 years
13.3	18.2	17.4	14.5	17.2	20 - 24 years
9.7	10.4	11.6	12.6	13.7	25 - 29 years
3.2	4.2	6.4	6.0	7.2	30 - 34 years
2.3	2.1	2.6	4.2	3.3	35 years & over

B4.2 Number of maternities^{1,2} recording drug misuse; drug type³ : 2002/03 - 2006/07

	Total admissions	Opioids	Cannab-inoids	Sedatives/ Hypnotics	Multiple/ Other ⁵
2002/03 ^r	339	192	14	22	125
2003/04 ^r	438	276	34	18	132
2004/05 ^r	482	330	98	58	120
2005/06 ^p	486	359	128	59	78
2006/07 ^p	566	370	162	60	121

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 cocaine, hallucinogens, volatile solvents and other stimulants and psychoactive substances.

p Provisional.

r Revised.

Source : Scottish Morbidity Record (SMR02).

B4.3 Number of Term and Premature births^{1,2} (live and still) by Very Low, Low and Normal birthweight : 2002/03 - 2006/07

	All Births					Births recording drugs misuse ⁴					Rate per 1000 births				
	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^p	2006/07 ^p	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^p	2006/07 ^p	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^p	2006/07 ^p
Total Births (live and still)	51 005	52 764	53 381	53 024	55 363	343	439	487	492	572	6.7	8.3	9.1	9.3	10.3
<i>Preterm</i>															
Very low (<1500g)	675	724	685	723	686	11	10	18	21	12	16.3	13.8	26.3	29.0	17.5
Low (1500g - 2499g)	1 917	2 095	1 921	2 071	1 943	45	50	65	55	78	23.5	23.9	33.8	26.6	40.1
Normal (2500g+)	1 365	1 515	1 565	1 522	1 587	7	13	14	20	20	5.1	8.6	8.9	13.1	12.6
<i>Term</i>															
Very low (<1500g)	16	19	13	14	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low (1500g - 2499g)	1 301	1 402	1 313	1 405	1 351	38	54	61	76	56	29.2	38.5	46.5	54.1	41.5
Normal (2500g+)	45 703	46 972	47 859	47 236	49 729	242	311	328	318	405	5.3	6.6	6.9	6.7	8.1

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.

Source : Scottish Morbidity Records (SMR02).

B4.4 | Number of births^{1,2} (live and still) by deprivation category : 2002/03 - 2006/07

	All Births					Births recording drugs misuse ⁶					Rate per 1000 births				
	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^p	2006/07 ^p	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^p	2006/07 ^p	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^p	2006/07 ^p
All births (live and still)	51 005	52 764	53 381	53 024	55 363	343	439	487	492	572	6.7	8.3	9.1	9.3	10.3
<i>Deprivation Category^{4,5}</i>															
1	9 730	9 764	9 743	9 250	9 526	12	9	13	13	10	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.0
2	9 129	9 754	9 767	9 748	10 214	18	27	31	27	34	2.0	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.3
3	9 282	9 688	9 835	9 811	10 312	39	43	44	47	71	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.8	6.9
4	10 058	10 418	10 663	10 601	11 328	64	103	131	111	147	6.4	9.9	12.3	10.5	13.0
5	12 590	12 977	13 060	13 371	13 707	209	257	268	292	305	16.6	19.8	20.5	21.8	22.3

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 the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). 1 is least deprived, 5 is most deprived.

5 Excludes cases where deprivation category could not be assigned.

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).

B4.5 Neonatal discharges¹ - 2002/03 - 2006/07

By health board and council area of residence

	All Live Births ^{2,3}					Discharges Recording Drug Misuse ⁴				
	Number					Number				
	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^p	2006/07 ^p	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^p	2005/06 ^p	2006/07 ^p
Scotland ^f	50 759	52 437	53 123	52 753	55 064	267	255	239	235	240
NHS area										
Ayrshire and Arran	3 433	3 609	3 654	3 647	3 808	19	20	21	14	18
Borders	968	984	1 028	968	1 053	z	z	z	z	z
Dumfries and Galloway	1 308	1 316	1 383	1 384	1 454	10	9	9	9	5
Fife	3 483	3 620	3 726	3 736	3 909	18	10	17	18	16
Forth Valley	2 817	2 971	3 124	3 136	3 206	14	7	5	7	5
Grampian	5 280	5 139	5 319	5 371	5 841	69	49	41	50	53
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	12 402	12 831	13 105	12 862	13 044	55	98	59	48	61
Highland	2 664	2 802	2 818	2 837	2 757	8	6	9	7	z
Islands ⁶	625	627	633	625	747	z	z	z	z	-
Lanarkshire	5 920	6 015	6 158	5 841	6 295	33	20	27	26	21
Lothian	7 934	8 364	8 266	8 447	8 678	22	22	29	38	33
Tayside	3 710	3 997	3 599	3 657	3 998	18	12	19	15	23
by council area ⁷										
Aberdeen City	2 085	1 998	2 089	2 045	2 257	51	40	32	40	36
Aberdeenshire	2 306	2 336	2 362	2 445	2 687	17	7	9	9	15
Angus	996	1 104	1 049	1 055	1 172	z	z	z	z	z
Argyll & Bute	709	731	701	687	595	z	z	5	z	z
Scottish Borders	969	985	1 028	970	1 054	z	-	-	z	z
Clackmannanshire	474	485	491	526	534	z	z	z	-	-
West Dunbartonshire	969	944	982	985	1 015	z	z	5	z	8
Dumfries & Galloway	1 308	1 316	1 383	1 384	1 454	10	9	9	9	5
Dundee City	1 467	1 553	1 366	1 401	1 590	13	8	13	9	18
East Ayrshire	1 150	1 237	1 269	1 248	1 274	7	7	12	z	7
East Dunbartonshire	933	966	915	894	881	z	z	-	z	z
East Lothian	835	982	910	976	953	-	z	z	z	z
East Renfrewshire	894	890	928	850	824	z	z	z	z	z
Edinburgh, City of	4 351	4 528	4 437	4 563	4 704	14	12	16	23	20
Falkirk	1 525	1 590	1 687	1 731	1 765	8	5	z	6	z
Fife	3 483	3 620	3 726	3 736	3 909	18	10	17	18	16
Glasgow City	6 331	6 570	6 748	6 583	6 777	19	56	34	18	26
Highland	1 955	2 071	2 117	2 150	2 162	6	5	z	z	z
Inverclyde	820	799	889	852	831	23	23	z	9	6
Midlothian	816	850	845	820	839	z	-	z	z	z
Moray	889	805	868	881	897	z	z	-	z	z
North Ayrshire	1 351	1 370	1 360	1 436	1 496	z	9	7	8	8
North Lanarkshire	3 607	3 778	3 797	3 595	3 829	19	10	15	18	11
Perth & Kinross	1 247	1 340	1 187	1 202	1 239	z	z	z	z	z
Renfrewshire	1 719	1 823	1 826	1 849	1 834	5	8	10	12	18
South Ayrshire	932	1 003	1 025	963	1 038	8	z	z	z	z
South Lanarkshire	3 041	3 075	3 171	3 092	3 343	17	13	15	9	11
Stirling	822	897	945	882	907	z	z	z	z	z
West Lothian	1 936	2 005	2 080	2 087	2 184	7	8	10	8	6
Islands ⁸	625	627	633	625	747	-	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 Excludes home births and births at non-NHS hospitals.

3 Where four or more babies are involved in a pregnancy, birth details are recorded only for the first three babies delivered.

4 Drug misuse is defined using the following International Classification of Disease (10th Revision) codes : P04.4, P96.1.

5 Includes births where area of residence/council area is unknown or outside Scotland.

6 Includes Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

7 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, 2002/04 and 2003/04 should be treated with caution. These reasons may explain some of the variation between NHS Boards and council areas. We are also aware that there is some outstanding clinical coding still to

be entered on the SBR so figures for recent years may increase.

8 Includes Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

r Revised.

p Provisional

z Not shown where the number of discharges involving a specific admission type < 5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of a suppressed cell <5.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR11 & SBR).

Neonatal discharges¹ - 2002/03 - 2006/07

B4.5

continued

Rate per 1000 live births

2002/03	2003/04	2004/05 ^p	2005/06 ^p	2006/07 ^p	
5.3	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.4	Scotland ⁵

NHS area

5.5	5.5	5.7	3.8	4.7	Ayrshire and Arran
z	z	z	z	z	Borders
7.6	6.8	6.5	6.5	3.4	Dumfries and Galloway
5.2	2.8	4.6	4.8	4.1	Fife
5.0	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.6	Forth Valley
13.1	9.5	7.7	9.3	9.1	Grampian
4.4	7.6	4.5	3.7	4.7	Greater Glasgow & Clyde
3.0	2.1	3.2	2.5	z	Highland
z	z	z	z	-	Islands ⁶
5.6	3.3	4.4	4.5	3.3	Lanarkshire
2.8	2.6	3.5	4.5	3.8	Lothian
4.9	3.0	5.3	4.1	5.8	Tayside

by council area⁷

24.5	20.0	15.3	19.6	16.0	Aberdeen City
7.4	3.0	3.8	3.7	5.6	Aberdeenshire
z	z	z	z	z	Angus
z	z	7.1	z	z	Argyll & Bute
z	-	-	z	z	Scottish Borders
z	z	z	-	-	Clackmannanshire
z	z	5.1	z	7.9	West Dunbartonshire
7.6	6.8	6.5	6.5	3.4	Dumfries & Galloway
8.9	5.2	9.5	6.4	11.3	Dundee City
6.1	5.7	9.5	z	5.5	East Ayrshire
z	z	-	z	z	East Dunbartonshire
-	z	z	z	z	East Lothian
z	z	z	z	z	East Renfrewshire
3.2	2.7	3.6	5.0	4.3	Edinburgh, City of
5.2	3.1	z	3.5	z	Falkirk
5.2	2.8	4.6	4.8	4.1	Fife
3.0	8.5	5.0	2.7	3.8	Glasgow City
3.1	2.4	z	z	z	Highland
28.0	28.8	z	10.6	7.2	Inverclyde
z	-	z	z	z	Midlothian
z	z	-	z	z	Moray
z	6.6	5.1	5.6	5.3	North Ayrshire
5.3	2.6	4.0	5.0	2.9	North Lanarkshire
z	z	z	z	z	Perth & Kinross
2.9	4.4	5.5	6.5	9.8	Renfrewshire
8.6	z	z	z	z	South Ayrshire
5.6	4.2	4.7	2.9	3.3	South Lanarkshire
z	z	z	z	z	Stirling
3.6	4.0	4.8	3.8	2.7	West Lothian
-	z	z	-	-	Islands ⁸

B5 Blood-borne viruses

Key Points 2007

Hepatitis B Virus

Overview

- In 2007 there were 8 new hepatitis B virus (HBV) diagnoses among persons for whom injecting drug use was indicated as a risk factor ([Table B5.1](#)).

Five Year Trends – 2003 to 2007

- The overall number of new diagnoses of HBV increased between 2003 and 2007 from 342 to 475. This rise was not reflected in figures for new hepatitis B infected injecting drug users (IDUs) which were stable at 22 per year from 2003 to 2005 and then declined to 8 in 2007 ([Table B5.1](#)).

Geographical Profile

- Reports of new hepatitis B cases in IDUs were received from 5 NHS board areas. However, all NHS boards reported less than 5 new cases in 2007 ([Table B5.1](#)).

Hepatitis C Virus

Overview

- In 2007 783 IDUs were diagnosed with hepatitis C virus (HCV). Known IDUs accounted for just over half (51%) of the 1,545 HCV cases diagnosed in 2007. For a further 658, route of transmission was not known ([Table B5.2](#)).
- The total number of IDUs known to be infected with the hepatitis C virus is 14,001, accounting for 89% of the 15,727 HCV reports in Scotland for which the possible/probably route of transmission was known. There have been a further 7,891 reports in Scotland where the route of transmission is not known, some of which would be expected to be IDUs ([Table B5.2](#)).
- Seventy percent of the IDUs with a diagnosis of HCV were male ([Table B5.3](#)).
- Forty-nine percent of IDUs were recorded as aged under 30 years old when diagnosed with HCV. Four percent were recorded as aged under 20 years old on diagnosis ([Table B5.3](#)).

Five Year Trends – 2003 to 2007

- Between 2003 and 2007 there has been a decrease in the total number of HCV cases reported each year, from 1,649 to 1,545. This decrease has been more marked in the number of IDU HCV cases reported, falling from 1,014 in 2003 to 783 in 2007. However, there was an increase in the number of cases of HCV reported where the probable/possible route of transmission was not known, from 542 in 2003 to 658 in 2007, some of which would be expected to be IDUs ([Table B5.2](#)).

Geographical Profile

- Of the 14,001 reports of HCV infected IDUs 44% were from NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, a further 15% were from NHS Lothian and 13% were from NHS Grampian ([Table B5.2](#)).

Human Immunodeficiency Virus and AIDS

Overview

- In 2007 there were 10 new cases of HIV infection among IDUs. ([Table B5.4](#)).
- The median age was 27 years ([Table B5.6](#)).

- The cumulative total (to 31 December 2007) of HIV infected reports in IDUs is 1,377. IDUs accounted for 25% of the cumulative total of 5,431 HIV infection reports for Scotland (Table B5.4).
- The cumulative total of AIDS cases registered up to the 31st December 2007 was 442 (Table B5.4).

Five Year Trends – 2003 to 2007

- Numbers of HIV infections in IDUs rose from 12 in 2003 to 29 in 2005 and then decreased to 10 in 2007 (Table B5.4).
- The number of HIV infected IDUs in clinical care has remained steady, from 392 in 2003 to 381 in 2007 (Table B5.7).

Geographical Profile

- Of the cumulative total of infections 51% of cases were in NHS Lothian (700 of 1,377 reports). A further 22% were in NHS Tayside (304 cases) and 15% (201 cases) in NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (Table B5.5).

Background information

Hepatitis B Virus

Health Protection Scotland (HPS) receives notification of positive hepatitis B Virus (HBV) tests from all laboratories located in the 14 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. HPS 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

HPS, 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 diagnosed 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.

Revised data – A comprehensive review of all records of diagnoses, received by HPS from HCV testing laboratories, was undertaken in 2005. This established that 6% of records of persons diagnosed HCV positive to December 2003 were duplicates (previously published in HPS weekly reports and included in this publication in previous years); most duplicates applied to the period 2000-2003 and the NHS board area most affected was Grampian where 18% of records had been duplicated. New procedures to reduce the chances of recording duplicate diagnoses have been introduced through HPS, for the purposes of patient confidentiality, only holds the following limited identifiers on individuals: gender, initial of forename, soundex code of surname, date of birth and postcode district of residence.

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 HPS includes limited patient identifiers (initials, soundex code of surname, date of birth, gender and first part of postcode) and 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.

Further information

Information about HPS data collection and research and statistics on blood-borne viruses are available at <http://www.hps.scot.nhs.uk/bbvsti/index.aspx>

B5.1 Hepatitis B infected injecting drug users¹: 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2002 - 2007²

NHS board³

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>Hepatitis B (Drug misuse cases)</i>										
Scotland	157	55	14	89	38	22	22	22	13	8
Ayrshire & Arran	z	z	-	z	z	-	z	z	z	z
Borders	z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	z	z
Dumfries & Galloway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forth Valley	7	-	-	-	z	-	-	-	z	-
Grampian	10	z	-	52	13	z	z	z	z	z
Greater Glasgow and Clyde ⁴	105	47	x	27	16	17	12	11	z	z
Highland	-	z	-	z	z	-	-	-	z	-
Lanarkshire	7	z	-	z	z	z	z	z	-	z
Lothian	21	z	z	z	z	-	z	z	-	-
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	z	-
Tayside	z	z	-	z	-	-	z	-	-	-
Western Isles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hepatitis B (All cases)</i>										
Scotland	707	249	152	360	354	342	341	372	375	475

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.

⁴ Following the dissolution of the Argyll and Clyde NHS board in April 2006, part of the former board merged with NHS Greater Glasgow becoming NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde, while the rest merged with NHS Highland. Data for earlier years is shown by these new NHS boards to allow for comparison over the time period.

z Not shown where the number of Hepatitis B infected injecting drug users is < 5.

x Information not shown to prevent calculation of other masked cells.

B5.2 Persons reported to be Hepatitis C antibody-positive: Prior to 1995, 1995, 2000, 2002-2007¹

NHS Board², probable/possible route of transmission

		Prior to 1995	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total ⁵
Scotland	IDU	1 075	665	1 312	1 146	1 014	935	906	768	783	14 001
	Other ³	446	119	92	96	93	87	110	128	104	1 726
	Not Known	916	335	475	551	542	631	599	640	658	7 891
	Total	2 437	1 119	1 879	1 793	1 649	1 653	1 615	1 536	1 545	23 618
Ayrshire & Arran	IDU	20	11	78	55	64	54	47	33	25	547
	Other ³	24	6	z	z	z	5	z	5	z	82
	Not Known	31	17	58	74	83	61	52	95	76	741
	Total	75	34	140	133	149	120	103	133	102	1 370
Borders	IDU	7	8	7	z	z	x	z	z	z	71
	Other ³	10	z	z	z	-	-	-	-	-	14
	Not Known	7	5	z	6	x	z	x	x	x	70
	Total	24	14	10	10	10	9	7	13	15	155
Dumfries & Galloway	IDU	11	9	42	36	40	42	50	34	33	405
	Other ³	7	z	z	-	-	z	z	z	z	30
	Not Known	10	11	14	16	10	10	10	14	13	164
	Total	28	24	57	52	50	53	63	49	49	599
Fife	IDU	12	18	33	22	9	25	28	20	38	379
	Other ³	11	z	-	z	z	z	z	z	-	34
	Not Known	22	z	15	14	14	37	34	22	43	280
	Total	45	23	48	40	25	63	63	46	81	693
Forth Valley	IDU	26	14	54	38	29	20	32	30	40	450
	Other ³	15	z	7	z	z	-	z	6	5	59
	Not Known	45	13	33	32	39	62	37	52	46	537
	Total	86	31	94	74	69	82	71	88	91	1 046
Grampian	IDU	55	96	184	159	139	113	110	112	69	1 867
	Other ³	24	16	5	9	10	z	7	5	6	121
	Not Known	42	26	70	37	51	53	61	70	71	700
	Total	121	138	259	205	200	167	178	187	146	2 688
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ⁴	IDU	329	215	621	554	504	414	355	318	341	6 162
	Other ³	143	28	39	43	42	45	60	64	54	690
	Not Known	377	159	139	189	183	193	177	162	183	2 786
	Total	849	402	799	786	729	652	592	544	578	9 638
Highland ⁴	IDU	13	13	31	41	28	13	23	24	16	339
	Other ³	24	17	7	5	6	z	z	5	-	89
	Not Known	44	18	16	20	25	19	11	24	19	317
	Total	81	48	54	66	59	33	37	53	35	745
Lanarkshire	IDU	26	17	73	76	78	81	83	46	49	793
	Other ³	38	6	z	z	7	7	9	11	6	109
	Not Known	56	20	47	63	40	43	66	48	40	639
	Total	120	43	121	143	125	131	158	105	95	1 541
Lothian	IDU	450	167	118	105	82	133	133	106	119	2 057
	Other ³	111	18	13	11	11	21	18	21	18	326
	Not Known	205	40	41	54	54	89	88	83	80	1 038
	Total	766	225	172	170	147	243	239	210	217	3 421
Orkney	IDU	-	-	-	z	-	z	z	-	-	9
	Other ³	z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	z
	Not Known	-	z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	z
	Total	z	z	-	z	-	z	z	-	-	14
Shetland	IDU	-	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	20
	Other ³	z	z	-	z	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Not Known	z	-	-	-	z	z	z	z	z	11
	Total	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	36
Tayside	IDU	126	95	68	53	37	33	42	40	49	901
	Other ³	34	15	14	10	12	5	3	6	10	159
	Not Known	74	22	40	44	35	59	56	59	73	603
	Total	234	132	122	107	84	97	101	105	132	1 663
Western Isles	IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	z
	Other ³	z	z	-	-	-	-	-	-	z	z
	Not Known	z	-	-	z	-	-	-	-	-	z
	Total	z	z	-	z	-	-	-	-	z	9

¹ Year of earliest positive specimen (as at 30 June 2008)

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 receipt of blood factor/blood transfusion

Persons who acquired their infection in Scotland through blood transfusion will have done so prior to the introduction of hepatitis C antibody testing of blood donors in 1991; similarly persons who acquired their infection in Scotland through blood factor will have become infected prior to the time, in the mid 1980's, when heat treatment was introduced to eradicate bloodborne infection

⁴ Following the dissolution of the Argyll and Clyde NHS board in April 2006, part of the former board merged with NHS Greater Glasgow becoming NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde, while the rest merged with NHS Highland. Data for earlier years is shown by these new NHS boards to allow for comparison over the time period.

⁵ Total includes data for years not featured

z Not shown where the number of Hepatitis C infected injecting drug users is < 5.

x Information not shown to prevent calculation of other masked cells.

B5.3 Persons reported to be Hepatitis C antibody positive; probable/possible route of transmission¹

age group at time of earliest positive specimen; 31 Dec 2007²

	IDU	Other ³	Not Known	Total
Under 15 years	6	84	23	113
15-19	559	57	144	760
20-24	2 604	156	817	3 577
25-29	3 632	252	1 389	5 273
30-34	3 234	268	1 359	4 861
35-39	2 065	267	1 124	3 456
40-44	1 029	225	893	2 147
45-49	457	138	644	1 239
50-54	186	91	448	725
55-59	48	60	259	367
60 years and over	24	121	626	771
Not Known	157	7	165	329
Total	14 001	1 726	7 891	23 618
M	9 798	1 060	5 071	15 929
F	4 123	662	2 664	7 449
Not Known	80	4	156	240

¹ Risk group identified at time of earliest positive specimen

² Data as at 30 June 2008

³ Includes sexual contact, body piercing/tattoo, needlestick, bite, perinatal transmission, and receipt of blood factor/blood transfusion

Persons who acquired their infection in Scotland through blood transfusion will have done so prior to the introduction of hepatitis C antibody testing of blood donors in 1991; similarly persons who acquired their infection in Scotland through blood factor will have become infected prior to the time, in the mid 1980's, when heat treatment was introduced to eradicate bloodborne infection

- (zero)

z Not shown where the number of persons reported to be Hepatitis C antibody-positive < 5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of a suppressed cell entry <5.

Source: Health Protection Scotland (HPS) - Hepatitis C Diagnoses Database

B5.4 Reports of HIV infection and deaths¹ among injecting drug users and AIDS cases registered^{2,3}: 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2002 - 2007⁴

as at 31 December of year indicated⁵

	All HIV reports			HIV reports among persons presumed infected in Scotland ⁶			Deaths among HIV infected IDUs			AIDS cases registered		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Injecting drug user</i>												
1985	105	61	166	102	60	162	z	z	z	-	-	-
1990	31	7	38	30	7	37	28	10	38	22	z	25
1995	24	6	30	x	z	23	54	24	78	33	17	50
2000	13	6	19	11	6	17	19	6	25	9	z	11
2002	x	z	13	x	z	12	25	9	34	11	z	13
2003	x	z	12	x	z	10	19	8	27	6	z	8
2004 ⁷	x	z	16	x	z	12	x	z	13	5	-	5
2005	x	z	29	x	z	15	19	6	25	z	z	z
2006	18	7	25	x	z	13	x	z	9	z	z	z
2007	x	z	10	z	-	z	x	z	13	z	-	z
Cumulative Total (to 31 Dec 2007)	976	401	1 377	876	381	1 254	556	201	757	323	119	442
<i>All transmission categories</i>												
Cumulative Total (To 31 Dec 2007)	3 951	1 480	5 431	2 689	789	3 478	1 245	314	1 559	1 062	284	1 346

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. Death data is subject to reporting delay.

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.

5 Data as at 31 March 2008

6 Cases are presumed infected in Scotland unless information is available which indicates the infection occurred elsewhere. Cases presumed infected in Scotland excludes cases where infection is known to have occurred in other parts of the UK, Europe or the rest of the world.

r Revised.

- (zero)

z Not shown where the number < 5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of a suppressed cell entry <5.

Source: Health Protection Scotland (HPS).

B5.5 HIV-infected injecting drug users: 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2002 - 2007

NHS board¹ and year of report; as at 31 December 2007

ALL CASES	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004 ^r	2005	2006 ^r	2007	Cumulative to 31 Dec 2006		
											Total	Alive	Dead
Scotland	166	38	30	19	13	12	16	29	25	10	1 377	620	757
Ayrshire & Arran	z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	z	z
Borders	-	-	-	z	-	z	z	z	z	-	7	x	z
Dumfries & Galloway	z	-	-	-	-	-	z	5	z	-	19	x	z
Fife	z	-	z	-	-	z	z	-	-	-	34	22	12
Forth Valley	z	-	-	-	z	-	-	z	z	-	25	17	8
Grampian	z	-	z	z	z	z	-	z	z	z	40	22	18
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	9	x	10	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	201	109	92
Highland	z	-	-	z	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	5
Lanarkshire	z	z	z	-	z	-	-	z	z	z	27	20	7
Lothian	108	19	10	9	6	z	z	10	7	z	700	305	395
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	34	9	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	304	89	215
Western Isles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CASES PRESUMED INFECTED IN SCOTLAND ²													
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007			
Scotland	162	37	23	17	12	10	12	15	13	z			
Ayrshire & Arran	z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Borders	-	-	-	z	-	-	-	z	-	-			
Dumfries & Galloway	z	-	-	-	-	-	z	z	z	-			
Fife	z	-	z	-	-	z	-	-	-	-			
Forth Valley	z	-	-	-	z	-	-	-	z	-			
Grampian	z	-	z	z	z	-	-	z	z	z			
Greater Glasgow and Clyde ³	7	x	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z			
Highland	z	-	-	z	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Lanarkshire	z	z	z	-	z	-	-	z	-	z			
Lothian	108	18	9	8	5	z	z	5	z	z			
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Tayside	34	9	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	-			
Western Isles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

¹ Refers to the person's NHS board of residence or, where this is not known, the NHS board of source of specimen.

² Cases are presumed infected in Scotland unless information is available which indicates the infection occurred elsewhere. Cases presumed infected in Scotland excludes cases where infection is known to have occurred in other parts of the UK, Europe or the rest of the world.

³ Following the dissolution of the Argyll and Clyde NHS board in April 2006, part of the former board merged with NHS Greater Glasgow becoming NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde, while the rest merged with NHS Highland. Data for earlier years is shown by these new NHS boards to allow for comparison over the time period.

^r Revised.

- (zero)

z Not shown where the number of HIV-infected injecting drug users < 5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of a suppressed cell entry <5.

Source: Health Protection Scotland (HPS)- AIDS and HIV-positive registers.

B5.6 HIV-infected injecting drug users: 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2002 - 2007¹

age at time of earliest specimen; as at 31 December 2007²

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004 ^r	2005	2006	2007
Scotland	166	38	30	19	13	12	16	29	25	10
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	z	-
15 - 19	27	z	-	z	-	z	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	65	15	z	z	-	-	z	z	z	z
25 - 29	43	8	8	z	z	5	z	5	z	z
30 - 34	18	6	12	6	-	z	z	11	z	z
35 - 39	9	z	6	z	x	z	z	z	8	-
40 - 44	-	z	z	z	z	z	5	z	z	z
45 - 49	-	-	-	z	z	z	-	5	-	-
50 - 54	-	-	-	z	-	-	-	-	z	-
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	-	-	-	z	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 or over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Not known	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median Age	24	25	31	33	37	29	34	32	35	27
Males	105	31	24	13	x	x	x	x	18	x
Females	61	7	6	6	z	z	z	z	7	z

¹ Year of report.

² Data as at 31 March 2008

- (zero)

z Not shown where the number of HIV-infected injecting drug users < 5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of a suppressed cell entry <5.

Source: Health Protection Scotland (HPS).

B5.7 HIV-infected injecting drug users in clinical care¹: 1995, 2000, 2002 - 2007²

number of individuals monitored, NHS board of residence ; as at 31 December 2007

	1995 ^r	2000 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^r	2004 ^r	2005	2006	2007
Scotland	457	426	405	385	373	384	380	373
Ayrshire & Arran	z	z	z	z	z	z	x	x
Borders	-	z	z	z	z	z	x	x
Dumfries & Galloway	z	z	z	z	z	9	9	9
Fife	12	19	16	19	18	18	17	16
Forth Valley	5	6	8	6	6	7	9	7
Grampian	10	13	14	13	9	9	12	14
Greater Glasgow and Clyde ³	72	74	65	66	69	66	67	64
Highland	z	z	z	z	z	z	x	x
Lanarkshire	7	10	11	9	10	14	17	14
Lothian	275	232	221	202	206	203	190	192
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	76	72	70	70	55	58	59	57
Western Isles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland (all risks)	992	1 310	1 529	1 686	1 932	2 210	2 409	2 666

¹ Indicated that persons are undergoing immunological monitoring in Scotland - CD4 monitoring

² Year of test. National surveillance began in 1992.

³ Following the dissolution of the Argyll and Clyde NHS board in April 2006, part of the former board merged with NHS Greater Glasgow becoming NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde, while the rest merged with NHS Highland. Data for earlier years is shown by these new NHS boards to allow for comparison over the time period.

^r Revised.

- (zero)

z Not shown where the number of HIV-infected injecting drug users in clinical care < 5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of a suppressed cell entry <5.

Source: Health Protection Scotland (HPS).

B5.8 HIV prevalence among injecting drug users¹ having a named HIV-antibody test: 1995, 2000, 2002 - 2007²

NHS board³

	1995			2000			2002			2003
	Tests	New positives		Tests	New positives		Tests	New positives		Tests
		No.	Prevalence %		No.	Prevalence %		No.	Prevalence %	
Scotland	1 425	22	1.54	2 330	15	0.64	1 934	10	0.52	1 947
Argyll & Clyde	59	z	z	149	z	z	84	z	z	101
Ayrshire & Arran	37	-	0.00	83	-	0.00	121	-	0.00	109
Borders	-	-	0.00	13	-	0.00	11	-	0.00	24
Dumfries & Galloway	23	-	0.00	47	-	0.00	55	-	0.00	68
Fife	27	z	z	69	-	0.00	76	z	z	86
Forth Valley	33	-	0.00	38	-	0.00	29	z	z	26
Grampian	149	-	0.00	450	z	z	234	-	0.00	266
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	521	8	1.54	712	7	0.98	548	-	0.00	510
Highland	23	-	0.00	64	-	0.00	54	-	0.00	37
Lanarkshire	71	-	0.00	138	z	z	180	z	z	191
Lothian	270	8	2.96	376	z	z	367	5	1.36	372
Orkney	z	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	1	-	0.00	-
Shetland	z	-	0.00	9	-	0.00	3	-	0.00	6
Tayside	209	z	z	182	z	z	167	-	0.00	148
Western Isles	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	3	-	0.00	z

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.

⁴ Following the dissolution of the Argyll and Clyde NHS board in April 2006, part of the former board merged with NHS Greater Glasgow becoming NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde, while the rest merged with NHS Highland. Data for earlier years is shown by these new NHS boards to allow for comparison over the time period.

- (zero)

z Not shown where the number of positive tests < 5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of a suppressed cell entry <5.

Source: Health Protection Scotland (HPS).

HIV prevalence among injecting drug users ¹ having a named HIV-antibody test: 1995, 2000, 2002 - 2007 ²

B5.8

continued

New positives		2004	New positives		2005	New positives		2006	New positives		2007	New positives	
No.	Prevalence %	Tests	No.	Prevalence %	Tests	No.	Prevalence %	Tests	No.	Prevalence %	Tests	No.	Prevalence %
12	0.62	2 115	10	0.47	2 261	21	0.93	2 142	17	0.79	2 098	6	0.29
-	0.00	81	-	0.00	86	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	0.00	87	-	0.00	52	-	0.00	70	-	0.00	23	-	0.00
z	z	31	-	0.00	36	z	z	28	z	z	53	-	0.00
-	0.00	71	z	z	120	z	z	140	z	z	121	-	0.00
-	0.00	112	z	z	98	z	z	86	-	0.00	114	-	0.00
-	0.00	33	-	0.00	24	-	0.00	15	-	0.00	22	-	0.00
z	z	251	-	0.00	249	z	z	248	z	z	193	z	z
z	z	406	z	z	432	z	z	507	z	z	535	z	z
-	0.00	51	-	0.00	61	-	0.00	78	-	0.00	84	-	0.00
z	z	250	-	0.00	272	z	z	245	z	z	225	z	z
z	z	589	z	z	662	8	1.21	574	z	z	598	z	z
-	-	1	-	0.00	3	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	z	-	0.00
-	0.00	1	-	0.00	8	-	0.00	14	-	0.00	11	-	0.00
z	z	151	-	0.00	157	z	z	137	5	3.65	116	z	z
-	0.00	2	-	0.00	1	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	z	-	0.00

Health Impact

B6 Drug-related deaths in Scotland

This section is based on the General Register Office for Scotland's Short Paper published on the 7th August 2008. This paper and those for previous years can be found at <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/drug-related-deaths/index.html>

Key Points 2007

Overview

- In 2007 there were 455 drug-related deaths (Table B6.1).
- Most deaths (86%) were to persons aged under 45 years old, with around one in five (21%) aged under 25 years old (Table B6.2).
- Men accounted for 86% of the 455 drug-related deaths in 2007 (Table B6.4).
- The majority of deaths (66%, 299 people) were coded to "drug abuse (which is described within the ICD classification as "mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use")". This figure was 68% for men and 48% for women (Table B6.4).
- Of the 94 cases aged under 25 years, 66% (62 cases) were attributed to "drug abuse", 12% (11 cases) were accidental poisonings, 19% (18 cases) were undetermined and 3% (3 cases) were intentional self-poisonings (Table B6.4).

Trends - 1996 to 2007

Care should be taken when assessing the trends shown in Tables B6.1, B6.2 and B6.5 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. Comparing the annual averages for the five-year periods 1996 to 2000 and 2003 to 2007 reduces the effect of yearly fluctuations when looking at trends.

- The number of drug-related deaths increased overall from 317 in 2003 to 455 in 2007 (Table B6.1).
- The average number of deaths per year for the period 2003 to 2007 was 377, increasing from an annual average of 260 for 1996 to 2000 (Table B6.1).
- The number of deaths involving known or suspected drug abusers rose from an average of 189 per year for the period 1996 to 2000 to 246 for 2003 to 2007. The number of deaths attributed to accidental poisoning has increased from a yearly average of 13 for 1996 to 2000 to 34 for 2003 to 2007 (Table B6.1).
- Annual average numbers of drug related deaths increased in the older age groups (30 years and over) from 116 for 1996 to 2000 to 240 for 2003 to 2007. These figures decreased over the same time period in the under 30's, from an annual average of 144 for 1996 to 2000 to 136 for 2003 to 2007. (Table B6.2).

Drugs recorded

Tables B6.5 and B6.6 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'. The drugs listed are known to be involved in the majority of drug-related deaths.

- In 2007 heroin/morphine was recorded in 289 (64%) of the deaths; alcohol was recorded in 157 (35%); methadone was recorded in 114 (25%) of the deaths and diazepam was recorded in 79 (17%) of the deaths (Table B6.5).

- The number of deaths involving heroin increased from an average of 128 per year between 1996 and 2000 to an average of 229 per year for 2003 and 2007. For deaths involving cocaine, the number rose from an average of 6 per year between 1996 and 2000 to an average of 38 per year between 2003 and 2007 (Table B6.5).
- The number of deaths involving alcohol increased from an average of 91 per year between 1996 and 2000 to an average of 129 per year between 2003 and 2007 (Table B6.5).
- The number of deaths involving temazepam decreased from an average of 47 per year between 1996 and 2000 to an average of 12 per year between 2003 and 2007 (Table B6.5).

Geographical Profile

- Of the 455 deaths in 2007, 157 occurred in the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde board area. The next highest totals were found in NHS Lothian (54), NHS Lanarkshire (48), NHS Grampian (45) and NHS Ayrshire and Arran (36) (Table B6.2).
- There were some geographical differences in the reported involvement of certain drugs. For most NHS board areas, heroin/morphine was involved in the majority of deaths (109 out of 157 in NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, 34 out of 45 in NHS Grampian and 32 out of 48 in NHS Lanarkshire). A lower proportion of deaths recording involvement of heroin/morphine was recorded in NHS Lothian (20 out of 54) although deaths involving diazepam (25 out of 54) and methadone (22 out of 54) made up a higher proportion in this area (Tables B6.3 and B6.6).
- The areas which showed the largest increase in annual averages between the periods 1996 to 2000 and 2003 to 2007 were Greater Glasgow (from 113 per year between 1996 and 2000 to 142 per year between 2003 and 2007), Lanarkshire (from 19 per year between 1996 and 2000 to 37 per year between 2003 and 2007) and Forth Valley (from 4 per year between 1996 and 2000 to 18 per year between 2003 and 2007) (Table B6.2)

Background information

The GROS report¹ from which this section is taken gives information about drug-related deaths in Scotland over the period 1996 – 2007 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 report² 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 B6.1 gives background on the definition of drug-related deaths used.

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 used in 2007 is given in Annex B6.2. A paper³ published in June 1995 by GROS described this enhancement to the data collection system.

References

- 1 Drug-related deaths in Scotland 2007. GROS, 2008.
- 2 The Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs. Reducing drug related deaths. Home Office, 2000.
- 3 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, Office for National Statistics, 1998.
- 4 Corkery, J. "UK drug-related mortality - issues in definition and classification". "Drugs and Alcohol Today" volume 8 issue 2, Pavilion Journals, 2008.

Further information

Information on GROS statistics is available at www.gro-scotland.gov.uk.

Annex B6.1 Notes on the definition of 'drug-related' deaths used for these statistics (the GROS implementation of the "baseline" definition for the UK Drugs Strategy)

The definition of drug-related deaths used for these statistics (the GROS implementation of the "baseline" definition for the UK Drugs Strategy):

1. The definition of a 'drug-related death' is not straightforward. Useful discussions on definitional problems may be found in articles in the Office for National Statistics publication "Population Trends" and in the journal "Drugs and Alcohol Today" (see the References 4 and 5). A report by the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD - see the References) 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 chapter presents information on drug-related deaths using the approach that was agreed, on the basis of the definition as it was implemented by GROS.

2. The "baseline" definition for the UK Drugs Strategy 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. A number of categories of what may be regarded as "drug-related" deaths are excluded from the definition. In most cases, this is because the underlying cause of death was not coded to one of the ICD10 codes which are listed above (e.g. someone who was killed by a person who was under the influence of drugs would not be coded in ICD10 as a "drug-related" death). However, in its implementation of the definition, GROS also excluded a small proportion of the deaths which were coded to one of the ICD10 codes listed above (such as those described under "b", below). The following are examples of the kinds of deaths which are excluded from the definition, or from the GROS implementation of the definition:

- 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, have commonly been used in suicidal overdoses. NB: As it is believed that dextropropoxyphene has rarely if ever been 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 B6.2

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 & NHS 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 ☐ NA ☐

7 Do you believe this overdose to have been:-
accidental ☐
suicidal ☐
homicidal ☐
or unknown/uncertain? ☐

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?

ME4

B6.1 Drug-related deaths by cause of death, Scotland, 1996 - 2007

Year	All categories	Cause of death category (ICD10 codes)			
		Drug abuse (F11-F16, F19)	Accidental poisoning (X40-X44)	Intentional self-poisoning (X60-X64)	Assault by drugs, etc. (X85)
1996	244	175	10	41	-
1997	224	142	14	42	-
1998	249	179	16	32	-
1999	291	227	12	19	1
2000	292	220	11	34	-
2001	332	227	19	34	-
2002	382	280	17	30	-
2003	317	216	15	40	-
2004	356	232	32	32	-
2005	336	204	31	43	-
2006	421	280	51	40	-
2007	455	299	39	27	-
1996-2000 average ¹	260	189	13	34	0
2003-2007 average ¹	377	246	34	36	-

¹ Comparing the annual averages for the five-year periods 1996 to 2000 and 2003 to 2007 reduces the effect of yearly fluctuations when looking at trends.
- (zero); 0 (0.0 > & < 1)

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

B6.2 Drug-related deaths by Council area, 1996 - 2007

NHS Board, council area of residence and age

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	annual averages	
													1996 to 2000	2003 to 2007
Scotland	244	224	249	291	292	332	382	317	356	336	421	455	260	377
<i>by NHS board</i>														
Ayrshire & Arran	3	6	4	15	20	35	33	19	20	15	25	36	10	23
Borders	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	7	2	4	1	3
Dumfries & Galloway	4	7	4	7	7	8	9	9	7	7	5	10	6	8
Fife	3	8	13	9	12	11	12	17	21	19	28		9	19
Forth Valley	-	4	2	8	4	9	24	12	16	14	24	26	4	18
Grampian	29	22	26	38	31	46	47	37	39	23	47	45	29	38
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ¹	107	83	115	129	132	117	152	131	151	111	162	157	113	142
Highland ¹	3	3	2	8	4	6	13	10	12	13	12	16	4	13
Lanarkshire	11	12	21	23	29	24	37	25	33	40	40	48	19	37
Lothian	58	48	37	39	37	54	39	40	36	57	46	54	44	47
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Shetland	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	0	1
Tayside	24	30	23	14	14	19	14	19	23	26	35	29	21	26
Western Isles	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	0	1
<i>by council area</i>														
Aberdeen City	24	13	20	22	22	32	34	21	27	11	26	23	20	22
Aberdeenshire	4	7	6	11	6	14	9	13	8	10	16	17	7	13
Angus	-	2	4	2	3	1	4	5	8	8	11	3	2	7
Argyll & Bute	1	-	1	1	3	1	5	3	4	3	1	9	1	4
Clackmannanshire	-	1	2	-	-	-	7	2	5	3	7	5	1	4
Dumfries & Galloway	4	7	4	7	7	8	9	9	7	7	5	10	6	8
Dundee City	18	22	12	12	7	13	6	9	11	11	16	23	14	14
East Ayrshire	-	1	2	6	3	10	12	3	4	4	9	13	2	7
East Dunbartonshire	2	3	5	2	4	3	1	6	5	1	2	7	3	4
East Lothian	4	4	1	2	1	2	6	4	2	5	3	4	2	4
East Renfrewshire	1	-	3	3	4	3	5	3	5	1	3	3	2	3
Edinburgh, City of	44	33	29	25	28	39	27	26	17	41	30	43	32	31
Eilean Siar	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	0	1
Falkirk	-	2	-	5	1	7	8	6	7	8	10	15	2	9
Fife	3	8	13	9	12	11	12	12	17	21	19	28	9	19
Glasgow City	83	59	83	91	96	84	111	93	106	75	113	90	82	95
Highland	2	3	1	7	1	5	8	7	8	10	11	7	3	9
Inverclyde	8	5	9	12	11	12	8	7	9	7	9	10	9	8
Midlothian	2	4	4	4	3	5	2	3	5	5	6	1	3	4
Moray	1	2	0	5	3	0	4	3	4	2	5	5	2	4
North Ayrshire	2	2	2	5	11	15	14	9	13	6	11	18	4	11
North Lanarkshire	6	7	12	11	18	12	28	22	20	25	24	27	11	24
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0
Perth & Kinross	6	6	7	-	4	5	4	5	4	7	8	3	5	5
Renfrewshire	6	6	10	11	11	5	9	11	14	10	17	21	9	15
Scottish Borders	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	7	2	4	1	3
Shetland Islands	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	0	1
South Ayrshire	1	3	-	4	6	10	7	7	3	5	5	5	3	5
South Lanarkshire	7	7	11	17	12	16	14	8	17	16	22	31	11	19
Stirling	-	1	-	3	3	2	9	4	4	3	7	6	1	5
West Dunbartonshire	5	8	3	5	5	6	13	6	8	15	12	16	5	11
West Lothian	8	7	3	8	5	8	4	7	12	7	7	6	6	8
<i>by age</i>														
< 15	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	0	0
15 - 19	19	21	23	26	20	23	23	18	14	13	19	23	22	17
20 - 24	67	55	64	68	53	56	77	60	67	34	50	71	61	56
25 - 29	47	49	62	76	68	67	91	51	76	53	68	65	60	63
30 - 34	56	40	41	42	58	73	62	72	62	51	86	84	47	71
35 - 39	18	22	22	39	42	44	55	59	62	76	86	84	29	73
40 - 44	14	9	15	23	27	25	37	21	30	50	42	65	18	42
45 - 49	8	10	7	4	8	22	20	9	22	22	30	31	7	23
50 - 54	5	4	2	6	8	9	7	11	13	15	24	14	5	15
55 - 59	3	3	2	3	1	6	6	10	2	6	9	9	2	7
60 & over	7	11	10	4	7	6	4	6	8	15	7	9	8	9

- (zero)

¹ New NHS Board areas including parts of former Argyll & Clyde.

- (zero); 0 (0.0 > < 1)

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

B6.3 Drug-related deaths by cause of death and NHS Board and council area, 2007

	All categories	Drug abuse (F11-F16, F19)	Cause of death category (ICD10 codes)			Undetermined intent (Y10-Y14)
			Accidental poisoning (X40-X44)	Intentional self-poisoning (X60-X64)	Assault by drugs, etc. (X85)	
Scotland	455	299	39	27	0	90
<i>By NHS Board</i>						
Ayrshire & Arran	36	22	4	4	-	6
Borders	4	2	1	-	-	1
Dumfries & Galloway	10	6	1	-	-	3
Fife	28	16	8	-	-	4
Forth Valley	26	18	6	-	-	2
Grampian	45	35	1	-	-	9
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	157	102	1	12	-	42
Highland	16	12	2	-	-	2
Lanarkshire	48	32	2	3	-	11
Lothian	54	38	5	4	-	7
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	2	2	-	-	-	-
Tayside	29	14	8	4	-	3
Western Isles	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>By council area</i>						
Aberdeen City	23	18	-	-	-	5
Aberdeenshire	17	13	1	-	-	3
Angus	3	2	1	-	-	-
Argyll & Bute	9	7	1	-	-	1
Clackmannanshire	5	5	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	10	6	1	-	-	3
Dundee City	23	10	6	4	-	3
East Ayrshire	13	9	-	1	-	3
East Dunbartonshire	7	4	1	-	-	2
East Lothian	4	3	1	-	-	-
East Renfrewshire	3	2	-	1	-	-
Edinburgh, City of	43	30	3	4	-	6
Eilean Siar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	15	9	4	-	-	2
Fife	28	16	8	-	-	4
Glasgow City	90	58	-	7	-	25
Highland	7	5	1	-	-	1
Inverclyde	10	7	-	-	-	3
Midlothian	1	1	-	-	-	-
Moray	5	4	-	-	-	1
North Ayrshire	18	9	4	2	-	3
North Lanarkshire	27	21	-	2	-	4
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	3	2	1	-	-	-
Renfrewshire	21	12	-	3	-	6
Scottish Borders	4	2	1	-	-	1
Shetland Islands	2	2	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	5	4	-	1	-	-
South Lanarkshire	31	19	2	2	-	8
Stirling	6	4	2	-	-	-
West Dunbartonshire	16	11	-	-	-	5
West Lothian	6	4	1	-	-	1

- (zero)

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

B6.4 Drug related deaths by cause of death, age group and gender 2007

	Cause of death category (ICD10 codes)				
	Total	Drug abuse (F11-F16, F19)	Accidental poisoning (X40-X44)	Intentional self- poisoning (X60-X64)	Undetermined intent (Y10-Y14)
Scotland	455	299	39	27	90
Sex					
Female	62	30	3	11	18
Male	393	269	36	16	72
Age at Death					
15-19	23	14	4	-	5
20-24	71	48	7	3	13
25-29	65	44	11	2	8
30-34	84	63	6	2	13
35-39	84	62	8	4	10
40-44	65	41	-	8	16
45-49	31	20	2	2	7
50-54	14	5	1	1	7
55-59	9	2	-	1	6
60-64	2	-	-	1	1
65+	7	-	-	3	4

- (zero)
Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

B6.5 Drug-related deaths by selected drugs involved¹, Scotland, 1996 - 2007

	Heroin/ morphine ²	Methadone	Diazepam ³	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Temazepam ³	Alcohol
1996	84	100	84	3	9	48	87
1997	74	86	93	5	2	33	70
1998	121	64	113	4	3	58	86
1999	167	63	142	12	8	56	89
2000	196	55	146	4	11	39	123
2001	216	69	156	19	20	20	140
2002	248	98	214	31	20	16	156
2003	175	87	153	29	14	35	128
2004	225	80	113	38	17	5	116
2005	194	72	90	44	10	7	114
2006	260	97	78	33	13	10	131
2007	289	114	79	47	11	4	157
1996-2000 average	128	74	116	6	7	47	91
2003-2007 average	229	90	103	38	13	12	129

¹ Individual deaths often involved more than one of these drugs. The numbers given are mentions of each drug, and should not be added to give total deaths.

² The table shows a combined figure for 'heroin/morphine' because it is believed that, in the overwhelming majority of cases where morphine has been identified in post-mortem toxicological tests, its presence is a result of heroin use.

³ Each year there are also a small number of mentions of unspecified benzodiazepines.

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

B6.6 Drug-related deaths by selected drugs involved¹ by NHS Board and council area, 2007

	Heroin/ morphine ²	Methadone	Diazepam ³	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Temazepam ³	Alcohol
Scotland	289	114	79	47	11	4	157
<i>by NHS Board</i>							
Ayrshire & Arran	20	12	9	3	2	1	12
Borders	1	-	3	-	1	-	1
Dumfries & Galloway	6	2	2	-	-	-	5
Fife	19	2	7	-	2	-	5
Forth Valley	18	4	6	-	-	-	12
Grampian	34	8	5	11	1	1	22
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	109	47	14	24	2	2	46
Highland	12	4	1	2	2	-	8
Lanarkshire	32	11	3	3	-	-	18
Lothian	20	22	25	3	-	-	19
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tayside	16	2	4	1	1	-	8
Western Isles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>by council area</i>							
Aberdeen City	16	4	2	4	1	-	12
Aberdeenshire	15	2	3	7	-	-	7
Angus	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Argyll & Bute	6	3	-	1	1	-	4
Clackmannanshire	5	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dumfries & Galloway	6	2	2	-	-	-	5
Dundee City	12	2	3	1	-	-	6
East Ayrshire	9	4	3	2	-	-	5
East Dunbartonshire	6	1	-	2	-	-	2
East Lothian	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
East Renfrewshire	2	1	1	-	-	-	1
Edinburgh, City of	17	18	21	2	-	-	14
Eilean Siar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	8	2	3	-	-	-	6
Fife	19	2	7	-	2	-	5
Glasgow City	59	34	8	14	1	1	30
Highland	6	1	1	1	1	-	4
Inverclyde	8	-	-	1	-	1	2
Midlothian	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Moray	3	2	-	-	-	1	3
North Ayrshire	8	6	4	1	2	1	4
North Lanarkshire	20	5	2	2	-	-	13
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	2	-	-	-	1	-	2
Renfrewshire	15	5	3	4	1	-	5
Scottish Borders	1	-	3	-	1	-	1
Shetland Islands	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
South Ayrshire	3	2	2	-	-	-	3
South Lanarkshire	19	9	2	3	-	-	7
Stirling	5	2	3	-	-	-	3
West Dunbartonshire	12	3	1	1	-	-	4
West Lothian	2	2	2	1	-	-	5

1. Individual deaths often involved more than one of these drugs. The numbers given are mentions of each drug, and should not be added to give total deaths.

2. The table shows a combined figure for 'heroin/morphine' because it is believed that, in the overwhelming majority of cases where morphine has been identified in post-mortem toxicological tests, its presence is a result of heroin use.

3. Each year there are also a small number of mentions of unspecified benzodiazepines - (zero)

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

C **Drugs and criminal justice**

- C1** Offences and court proceedings
- C2** Criminal Justice Social Work interventions
- C3** Drug misuse and treatment in Scottish prisons
- C4** Seizures of controlled drugs

C1 Offences and Court proceedings

Key Points

Drug related offences 2007/08

Overview

- In the financial year 2007/08 there were 40,746 drug-related offences recorded by Scottish police forces, which is a rate of 792 per 100,000 population ([Table C1.1](#)).
- Seventy-five percent (30,559) of drug-related offences were for possession. A further 23% (9,328) were for possession with intent to supply ([Table C1.2](#)).

Five year trends – 2003/04 to 2007/08

- The annual number of drug-related offences recorded by Scottish police forces has decreased overall by 4% over the 5-year period from 42,275 in 2003/04 to 40,746 in 2007/08. The number of offences rose by 5% between 2003/04 and 2005/06 to peak at 44,247 and has since dropped by 8% to 40,746 in 2007/08 ([Table C1.1](#)).
- The rate of drug-related offences recorded rose from 836 offences per 100,000 in 2003/04 to 868 offences per 100,000 in 2005/06 then dropped to 792 offences per 100,000 in 2007/08 ([Table C1.1](#)).

Geographical profile

- In 2007/08 the rate of drug-related offences recorded per 100,000 population was highest in Glasgow City (1,527 per 100,000), West Dunbartonshire (1,346 per 100,000) and Inverclyde (1,100 per 100,000) ([Table C1.1](#)).
- While a few areas saw an overall decrease in the rate of drug-related offences between 2003/04 and 2007/08, Stirling and Orkney were the only areas to see a steady decrease over the 5 year period (from 880 offences per 100,000 population to 664 offences per 100,000 population in Stirling and from 269 offences per 100,000 population to 101 offences per 100,000 population in Orkney) ([Table C1.1](#)).
- The largest increase in rate of drug-related offences was seen in Clackmannanshire from 740 offences per 100,000 population in 2003/04 to 964 per 100,000 in 2007/08. The largest decrease in rate was seen in Glasgow City from 1,796 offences per 100,000 population in 2003/04 to 1,527 offences per 100,000 population in 2007/08 ([Table C1.1](#)).

Drug-Related Court Proceedings (2006/07)

Overview

Figures are given in [Table C1.3](#) for all drug offences where the charge was proved in court (including where the drug offence was a main offence or a secondary offence) and in [Tables C1.4](#) to [C1.8](#) for convictions where a drug offence was the main offence (see background information for further details).

- In 2006/07 there was a total of 11,400 drug offences where the charge was proved. Of these offences, 3,835 related to Class A substances, 454 related to Class B substances and 3,094 related to Class C substances. There were a further 4,017 offences with a charge proved where the drug type is not recorded in the court proceedings database ([Table C1.3](#)).
- Of the drug offences with a charge proved, 2,644 related to cannabis, 2,035 to heroin, 1,013 to cocaine and 663 to ecstasy ([Table C1.3](#)).
- In 2006/07 there were 8,814 convictions for drug offences where it was the main offence. Of these convictions 3,290 had been convicted relating to Class A substances, 315 had been convicted relating to Class B substances and 1,963 had been convicted relating to Class C substances. There were a further 3,246 convictions where the drug type is not recorded in the court proceedings database ([Table C1.4](#)).

- In 2006/07, men accounted for 86% of convictions for drug offences, where it was the main offence (Table C1.5).
- Sixty-two percent of the convictions for drug offences, where it was the main offence, were for people aged 30 years or under (Table C1.6).
- Seventy-nine percent of convictions for drug offences, where it was the main offence, were for possession (7,001) and 19% for possession with intent to supply (1,652) (Table C1.6).
- For convictions of possession, where it was the main offence, three quarters (75%) received a fine, while for convictions of possession with intent to supply, just over half (52%) were given a custodial sentence (Table C1.5).

Five year trends 2002/03 – 2006/07

- In the five year period from 2002/03 to 2006/07, the number of convictions of possession, where it was the main offence, increased by more than half (53%) from 4,571 to 7,001. The number of convictions for possession with intent to supply increased by 13% from 1,467 to 1,652 (Table C1.5).
- Between 2002/03 and 2006/07, there has been a decrease in the percentage of convictions for drug offences which involve people aged 30 years and younger (from 69% to 62%) and a corresponding increase in the percentage of convictions which involve people over 30 years old (from 31% to 39%) (Table C1.6).

Background Information

The statistics dealing with recorded crime and court proceedings are not directly comparable as a person may be proceeded against for more than one crime involving more than one victim and there is the possibility that the crime recorded by the police may be altered in the course of judicial proceedings. Also, a crime may be recorded by the police in one year and court proceedings concluded in a subsequent year.

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 Government Justice Analytical Services.

Offences such as possession of drugs, have no victim other than perhaps the perpetrator and are generally discovered and recorded as a result of police activity rather than by being reported to the police by the public. Hence the strength and deployment of the police forces mainly determine the numbers of such offences recorded.

Criminal proceedings in Scottish Courts

Statistics on persons convicted for drug-related offences are available from the Scottish Government's court proceedings database. The data is derived from information held on the police operational computer at the Scottish Police Services Authority (SPSA).

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. Persons convicted refers to the number of convictions at separate proceedings, therefore an individual who has been proceeded against and convicted more than once in a year will be included more than once in the figures. Where a person is proceeded against for more than one crime or offence, the main offence is identified (i.e. the one with the severest penalty). Where a table refers only to the main offence there may be other offences which were included in the same proceedings but are not reported on. Figures referring to drug offences with a charge proved include all drug offences. Of the drug offences with a charge proved some will be the main offence and others will be a secondary offence to either another more serious drug offence, or to another more serious type of offence (e.g. serious assault). Where a person has more than one offence with a charge proved in the same proceedings this will count as one conviction, therefore the number of offences with a charge proved may not be equal to the number of convictions.

Further information

Information on recorded crime and criminal proceedings is available from the Scottish Government website:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Justice>

Further statistics on recorded crime are available from the Scottish Government website:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubRecordedCrime>

Further statistics on criminal proceedings are available from the Scottish Government website:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubCriminalProceedings>

C1.1 Drug-related offences recorded by Scottish police forces: 2003/04 - 2007/08

(mainly Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 offences) ; council area¹ , number and rate per 100 000 population²

	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Scotland	42 275	836	41 823	824	44 247	868	42 422	829	40,746	792
Aberdeen City	1 680	810	1 844	896	1 992	967	1 915	926	1,987	950
Aberdeenshire	731	320	791	342	864	370	659	279	883	369
Angus	574	534	617	569	678	623	658	602	494	450
Argyll & Bute	608	666	579	635	655	721	690	755	690	755
Ayrshire East	879	735	912	762	1 065	892	945	792	992	830
Ayrshire North	1 140	838	1 256	923	1 361	1 002	1 235	912	1,069	787
Ayrshire South	715	641	743	664	871	779	829	742	895	801
Borders	683	631	748	685	806	735	675	612	708	635
Clackmannanshire	353	740	296	614	388	798	435	890	481	964
Dumfries & Galloway	1 002	681	935	632	949	640	1 042	704	1,159	782
Dunbartonshire East	473	442	548	514	399	377	336	319	348	332
Dunbartonshire West	1 178	1 276	1 014	1 103	1 089	1 191	1 300	1 425	1,226	1346
Dundee City	1 407	982	1 553	1 092	1 582	1 111	1 445	1 016	1,252	881
Edinburgh City	3 220	718	3 274	722	3 550	775	4 304	929	3,514	751
Eilean Siar	102	391	125	476	230	872	146	554	140	532
Falkirk	987	676	989	671	1 016	681	908	607	943	626
Fife	1 924	547	2 024	571	1 992	558	2 050	571	1,819	505
Glasgow City	10 363	1 796	9 758	1 689	10 741	1 856	8 863	1 526	8,884	1527
Highland	1 671	799	1 442	682	1 856	869	2 367	1 099	2,137	983
Inverclyde	1 057	1 273	1 218	1 478	932	1 135	1 103	1 353	892	1100
Lanarkshire North	3 129	972	2 878	892	3 067	948	2 420	747	2,704	833
Lanarkshire South	2 602	859	2 580	845	2 589	845	2 298	747	2,348	759
Lothian East	325	357	401	438	347	378	283	305	371	393
Lothian West	1 198	744	1 034	635	1 089	665	931	562	926	552
Midlothian	375	470	457	574	412	520	433	546	380	478
Moray	380	436	402	463	432	499	347	400	384	442
Orkney Islands	52	269	50	256	30	153	26	132	20	101
Perth & Kinross	1 103	811	1 280	931	1 063	767	1 021	728	801	564
Renfrewshire	1 142	668	1 036	607	1 140	671	1 759	1 037	1,253	739
Renfrewshire East	327	365	268	299	320	357	282	316	335	375
Shetland Islands	135	617	105	479	113	514	127	580	125	569
Stirling	760	880	666	771	629	724	590	672	586	664

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 Government - DIRECTOR-GENERAL JUSTICE and COMMUNITIES - Recorded Crime series.

C1.2 Drug-related offences recorded by Scottish police forces; type of offence: 2007/08

(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	9,328	30,559	859	40,746	181	594	17	792
Aberdeen City	500	1,384	103	1,987	239	661	49	950
Aberdeenshire	218	639	26	883	91	267	11	369
Angus	139	350	5	494	127	319	5	450
Argyll & Bute	87	599	4	690	95	656	4	755
Ayrshire East	262	718	12	992	219	600	10	830
Ayrshire North	184	872	13	1,069	136	642	10	787
Ayrshire South	169	714	12	895	151	639	11	801
Borders	243	449	16	708	218	403	14	635
Clackmannanshire	182	293	6	481	365	587	12	964
Dumfries & Galloway	323	821	15	1,159	218	554	10	782
Dunbartonshire East	53	289	6	348	51	276	6	332
Dunbartonshire West	188	1,017	21	1,226	206	1116	23	1346
Dundee City	243	987	22	1,252	171	694	15	881
Edinburgh City	1,366	2,038	110	3,514	292	435	24	751
Eilean Siar	38	101	1	140	144	384	4	532
Falkirk	297	633	13	943	197	420	9	626
Fife	496	1,272	51	1,819	138	353	14	505
Glasgow City	1,551	7,112	221	8,884	267	1222	38	1527
Highland	362	1,735	40	2,137	166	798	18	983
Inverclyde	158	723	11	892	195	892	14	1100
Lanarkshire North	460	2,215	29	2,704	142	682	9	833
Lanarkshire South	408	1,918	22	2,348	132	620	7	759
Lothian East	139	226	6	371	147	239	6	393
Lothian West	356	535	35	926	212	319	21	552
Midlothian	117	253	10	380	147	318	13	478
Moray	66	311	7	384	76	358	8	442
Orkney Islands	5	15	0	20	25	76	0	101
Perth & Kinross	205	590	6	801	144	415	4	564
Renfrewshire	212	1,015	26	1,253	125	598	15	739
Renfrewshire East	61	270	4	335	68	302	4	375
Shetland Islands	44	79	2	125	200	360	9	569
Stirling	196	386	4	586	222	438	5	664

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 Government - DIRECTOR-GENERAL JUSTICE and COMMUNITIES - Recorded Crime series.

C1.3 Drug offences with a charge proved in Scottish courts, by drug type: 2006/07

Type of drug	Number	Percent ³
Class A	3 835	34
Cocaine	1 013	9
Ecstasy	663	6
Heroin	2 035	18
Other Class A ¹	110	1
Class B	454	4
Amphetamines	414	4
Cannabis ¹	13	0
Other Class B	27	0
Class C	3 094	27
Cannabis ¹	2 631	23
Other Class C	463	4
Unknown ²	4 017	
All drug types	11 400	100
Total cannabis¹	2 658	23

1. Cannabis and cannabis resin (previously Class B drugs) and cannabinal and cannabinal derivatives (previously Class A drugs) were reclassified as Class C drugs with effect from 29 January 2004. Offences involving these drug types are included in the table under Class A, B or C depending on the date the offence was committed.

2. Cases where no information on drug type has been recorded.

3. Includes estimates for cases where drug type is unknown.

0 (>0.0 & <1)

Source : The Scottish Executive Justice Department court proceedings database.

C1.4 Persons convicted of drug offences (where main offence) in Scottish courts, by drug type: 2006/07

Type of drug	Number	Percent ³
Class A	3 290	37
Cocaine	877	10
Ecstasy	550	6
Heroin	1 771	20
Other Class A ¹	79	1
Class B	315	4
Amphetamines	295	3
Cannabis ¹	5	0
Other Class B	15	0
Class C	1 963	22
Cannabis ¹	1 683	19
Other Class C	280	3
Unknown ²	3 246	
All drug types	8 814	100
Total cannabis¹	1 701	19

1. Cannabis and cannabis resin (previously Class B drugs) and cannabinol and cannabinol derivatives (previously Class A drugs) were reclassified as Class C drugs with effect from 29 January 2004. Offences involving these drug types are included in the table under Class A, B or C depending on the date the offence was committed.

2. Cases where no information on drug type has been recorded.

3. Includes estimates for cases where drug type is unknown.

0 (>0.0 & <1)

Source : The Scottish Executive Justice Department court proceedings database.

C1.5 Persons convicted of drug offences (where main offence) in Scottish courts: 1990/91, 1995/96, 2000/01, 2002/03 to 2006/07

type of offence and sentence

	1990/91	1995/96	2000/01	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
All persons convicted (=100%)	3 190	5 912	5 279	6 111	7 258	7 553	7 604	8 814
<i>percentage</i>								
Male	91	90	88	87	87	86	86	86
Female	9	10	12	13	13	14	14	14
Possession with intent to supply (=100%)	514	1 151	1 274	1 467	1 540	1 692	1 703	1 652
<i>percentage</i>								
Admonition/ Caution	4	2	3	3	4	3	5	4
Absolute discharge/ No order made	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Service	18	19	17	17	16	17	15	16
Probation	8	9	13	13	13	15	14	13
Fine	27	17	13	12	14	14	14	12
Custody - Less than 6 months	6	11	10	11	11	12	10	12
Custody - 6 months to 2 years	21	25	22	20	22	18	20	24
Custody - Over 2 years	16	17	21	21	19	17	17	16
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	-	-	0	1	1	1	2	2
Other ¹	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	2
Possession (=100%)	2 644	4 628	3 946	4 571	5 624	5 732	5 570	7 001
<i>percentage</i>								
Admonition/ Caution	10	8	10	12	12	13	13	14
Absolute discharge/ No order made	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Service	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1
Probation/ SAO	2	2	4	5	4	4	4	4
Fine	82	84	79	76	78	76	77	75
Custody - Less than 6 months	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4
Custody - 6 months to 2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Custody - Over 2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	-	-	0	0	1	1	1	1
Other ¹	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
Other² (=100%)	32	133	59	73	94	126	162	161
<i>percentage</i>								
Admonition/ Caution	3	7	2	10	10	6	7	8
Absolute discharge/ No order made	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Community Service	13	14	25	16	17	21	16	19
Probation	-	3	10	1	6	5	8	6
Fine	81	59	53	56	51	50	61	55
Custody - Less than 6 months	3	3	2	4	3	1	2	4
Custody - 6 months to 2 years	-	13	-	5	5	10	4	2
Custody - Over 2 years	-	2	8	7	6	5	1	4
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other ¹	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2

¹ Other outcomes consist of remits to children's hearings, hospital and guardianship orders, insanity and compensation orders.

² 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.

C1.6 Persons convicted of drug offences (where main offence) in Scottish courts: 1990/91, 1995/96, 2000/01, 2002/03 to 2006/07

type of offence and age of convicted person

	1990/91	1995/96	2000/01	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
All persons convicted (=100%)	3 190	5 912	5 279	6 111	7 258	7 553	7 604	8 814
<i>percentage</i>								
Under 16 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 - 20 years	31	27	21	22	21	18	19	17
21 - 25 years	35	34	27	25	26	26	25	24
26 - 30 years	19	20	23	22	20	21	19	21
31 - 35 years	8	10	15	15	16	17	16	17
36 - 40 years	4	5	8	9	9	10	11	12
Over 40 years	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	10
Average age	24	25	27	28	28	28	29	29
Possession with intent to supply (=100%)	514	1 151	1 274	1 467	1 540	1 692	1 703	1 652
<i>percentage</i>								
Under 16 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
16 - 20 years	17	19	16	13	10	11	13	11
21 - 25 years	36	32	20	23	22	24	21	22
26 - 30 years	23	23	24	21	22	20	18	20
31 - 35 years	11	11	18	19	19	18	19	18
36 - 40 years	6	7	10	12	12	13	13	15
Over 40 years	7	7	11	12	14	15	16	14
Average age	27	27	29	30	31	31	31	31
Possession (=100%)	2 644	4 628	3 946	4 571	5 624	5 735	5 739	7 001
<i>percentage</i>								
Under 16 years	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
16 - 20 years	34	30	23	24	24	21	21	18
21 - 25 years	34	34	29	27	28	27	26	25
26 - 30 years	18	19	22	23	20	21	20	21
31 - 35 years	8	10	14	13	15	16	15	16
36 - 40 years	4	4	7	8	8	9	10	11
Over 40 years	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8
Average age	24	25	26	27	27	27	28	28
Other¹ (=100%)	32	133	59	73	94	126	162	161
<i>percentage</i>								
Under 16 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 20 years	13	13	7	14	4	3	2	6
21 - 25 years	38	26	8	10	23	15	18	10
26 - 30 years	28	20	22	16	16	18	17	19
31 - 35 years	9	20	15	16	15	22	20	20
36 - 40 years	3	8	14	14	19	17	19	20
Over 40 years	9	13	34	30	22	25	24	24
Average age	27	29	35	34	34	34	34	35

¹ 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.

C1.7 Persons convicted of drug offences (where main offence) in Sheriff Courts: 2006/07

	Possession with intent to supply				Possession				Other ¹
	Number	Percentage custodial sentence	Percentage aged under 21	Percentage aged over 21	Number	Percentage custodial sentence	Percentage aged under 21	Percentage aged over 21	Number
Scotland	1 470	46	12	88	4 294	6	14	86	152
Aberdeen	120	43	14	86	310	10	8	92	1
Airdrie	33	58	12	88	103	4	28	72	-
Alloa	12	33	17	83	33	12	30	70	4
Arbroath	27	48	15	85	48	6	19	81	1
Ayr	51	61	4	96	147	6	10	90	4
Banff	6	67	17	83	12	-	25	75	1
Campbeltown	4	-	50	50	5	20	20	80	-
Cupar	3	33	33	67	15	7	33	67	3
Dingwall	13	54	23	77	51	-	18	82	3
Dornoch	-	-	-	-	5	-	20	80	-
Dumbarton	38	53	11	89	112	4	18	82	6
Dumfries	41	66	17	83	50	2	12	88	1
Dundee	45	51	4	96	259	10	15	85	7
Dunfermline	18	50	11	89	64	5	13	88	7
Dunoon	4	25	25	75	18	6	11	89	-
Duns	4	25	-	100	14	21	8	93	1
Edinburgh	137	42	10	90	404	7	15	85	20
Elgin	16	19	13	88	60	3	17	83	1
Falkirk	42	21	33	67	100	3	22	78	3
Forfar	9	67	-	100	20	20	5	95	1
Fort William	3	33	33	67	19	5	42	58	1
Glasgow	335	40	11	89	868	4	13	87	16
Greenock	34	56	12	88	75	8	17	83	2
Haddington	4	50	-	100	28	7	11	89	1
Hamilton	59	24	7	93	285	3	18	82	3
Inverness	43	47	7	93	157	3	10	90	4
Jedburgh	5	60	20	80	14	-	7	93	8
Kilmarnock	84	69	7	93	264	8	13	87	11
Kirkcaldy	23	48	4	96	48	4	-	100	7
Kirkcudbright	2	-	50	50	8	13	-	100	-
Kirkwall	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	100	1
Lanark	6	100	33	67	29	-	31	69	1
Lerwick	7	29	43	57	16	-	13	88	-
Linlithgow	36	19	17	83	81	12	15	85	14
Lochmaddy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oban	2	-	-	100	20	-	10	90	1
Paisley	52	60	2	98	164	5	11	89	2
Peebles	7	57	14	86	5	20	40	60	1
Perth	53	64	17	83	135	8	16	84	2
Peterhead	22	36	-	100	54	-	6	94	5
Portree	1	100	100	-	11	-	9	91	-
Rothsay	3	67	67	33	14	14	29	71	-
Selkirk	10	60	-	100	13	-	23	77	1
Stirling	21	52	10	90	74	5	22	78	1
Stonehaven	3	33	-	100	5	-	-	100	-
Stornoway	7	43	29	71	8	-	13	88	1
Stranraer	11	73	-	100	27	7	4	96	2
Tain	7	-	43	57	29	-	24	76	2
Wick	7	29	-	100	9	-	11	89	-

¹ Includes illegal importation of drugs, production and manufacture of drugs, money laundering related offences and other drug offences.
- (zero)

Source: The Scottish Executive Justice Department court proceedings database..

C1.8 Persons convicted of drug offences (where main offence) in District Courts: 2006/07

	Possession				Other ¹
	Number	Percentage custodial sentence	Percentage aged under 21	Percentage aged over 21	Number
Scotland	2 703	0	25	75	3
Aberdeen City	79	-	11	89	-
Aberdeenshire	28	-	25	75	1
Angus	39	-	28	72	1
Argyll & Bute	7	-	43	57	-
Ayrshire East	70	-	24	76	1
Ayrshire North	110	-	27	73	-
Ayrshire South	70	1	24	76	-
Borders	67	-	27	73	-
Clackmannanshire	31	-	39	61	-
Dumfries & Galloway	63	-	22	78	-
Dunbartonshire West	53	-	21	79	-
Dundee City	67	-	12	88	-
Edinburgh City	119	-	19	81	-
Eilean Siar	6	-	-	100	-
Falkirk	85	-	35	65	-
Fife	22	-	23	77	-
Glasgow City ²	766	0	19	81	-
Highland	143	1	20	80	-
Inverclyde	31	-	32	68	-
Lanarkshire North	291	-	35	65	-
Lanarkshire South	324	0	31	69	-
Lothian East	29	-	28	72	-
Lothian West	35	-	26	74	-
Midlothian	19	-	26	74	-
Moray	8	-	13	88	-
Perth & Kinross	19	-	32	68	-
Renfrewshire	57	-	28	72	-
Renfrewshire East	14	-	36	64	-
Stirling	51	-	39	61	-

¹ Includes possession with intent to supply, illegal importation of drugs, production and manufacture of drugs, money laundering related offences and other drug offences.

² Includes stipendiary magistrates court.

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

Source: The Scottish Executive Justice Department court proceedings database.

C2 Criminal Justice Social Work Interventions

Diversion from Prosecution is the referral of an accused to social work or other agencies where it is believed that formal criminal justice proceedings are not necessary.

A Probation Order is a form of community sentence. The main purpose of probation is to work with offenders to prevent or reduce their re-offending.

The DTTO is a high tariff disposal for drug-misusing offenders who might otherwise receive a custodial sentence. The intention is to tackle those people whose offending is a direct result of their drug-misuse.

For further information on these Criminal Justice Social Work interventions please see the Background Information.

Key Points 2006/07

Overview

- In 2006/07 63 diversion from prosecution cases were referred to drug treatment / education (Table C2.1).
- 477 probation orders with a condition of drug treatment / education were made (Table C2.1).
- 696 Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTO) were commenced (Table C2.1).
- Of the DTTOs which were terminated in 2006/07, 38% were terminated on successful completion of the order. Thirty eight percent were revoked due to a breach while 14% were revoked due to review (Table C2.2).

Five year trend 2002/03 – 2006/07

It should be noted that data on Drug Treatment and Testing Orders are only available from 2003/04 therefore trends are for the four year period 2003/04 to 2006/07.

- Between 2002/03 and 2003/04 the number of cases diverted from prosecution which were referred to drug treatment or education rose slightly, from 199 to 211. The number fell to 63 cases in 2006/07, a decrease of 68% over the five year period (Table C2.1).
- The number of probation orders commenced with a condition of drug treatment / education fell from 631 in 2002/03 to 554 in 2003/04. Numbers then rose to 601 in 2004/05 before falling again to 477 in 2006/07. This was a decrease of 24% over the five year period (Table C2.1).
- The number of DTTOs has risen from 412 orders in 2003/04 to 696 orders in 2006/07. This is likely to be due in part to continued roll out of the scheme across Scotland over this time period. The roll-out was completed in September 2006 (Table C2.1).
- The number of DTTOs terminated upon successful completion of the order has remained stable, rising slightly from 36% in 2003/2004 to 40% in 2005/06 and back to 38% in 2006/07. The number revoked due to a breach has declined from 40% in 2003/04 to 38% in 2006/07. The number revoked due to review has increased from 10% in 2003/04 to 17% in 2005/06 and 14% in 2006/07 (Table C2.2).

Geographical profile

- The majority of areas did not record any diversions from prosecution referred to drug treatment. Forty-one percent of the cases which were diverted from prosecution in 2006/07 were in South Lanarkshire council area (26 cases) and 32% in Dumfries & Galloway council area (20 cases) (Table C2.1).
- The areas with the highest number of probation orders in 2006/07 were Glasgow City (83 orders) and Fife (57 orders) council areas (Table C2.1).
- In 2006/07 Edinburgh council area had the highest number of DTTOs (97 orders), followed by Glasgow City (94 orders), Fife (79 orders) and South Lanarkshire (69 orders) council areas (Table C2.1).

Background Information

This section provides information on the number of individuals entering treatment through criminal justice interventions. Criminal Justice Social Work (CJSW) services in Scotland are provided by local authorities throughout the country. An aggregate return is submitted annually to the Scottish Government by each local authority, covering data on: Social Enquiry Reports, Community Service Orders, Probation Orders, Supervised Attendance Orders, Drug Treatment and Testing Orders, Diversion from Prosecution and Throughcare.

Information is provided here on the CJSW interventions which direct drug misusers to treatment and includes data on diversion from prosecution schemes, probation orders with a condition of treatment and Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTO). The format and content of the aggregate return continues to evolve, to reflect new demands for information and to clarify points of definition in relation to particular data items.

Some caution should therefore be exercised when making comparisons over time. The statistics presented reflect the information as known to the Scottish Government Justice Department at January 2008 and may be subject to revision in future publications. Information presented here is based on data from the aggregate return made by local authorities to the Scottish Government and therefore may differ from information previously published relating to criminal justice interventions.

Diversion from Prosecution is the referral of an accused to social work or other agencies where it is believed that formal criminal justice proceedings are not necessary. The accused is then dealt with through 'diversion schemes' which aim to address underlying causes of offending. Diversion is designed to prevent individuals being prematurely "up-tariffed" into a custodial sentence and to stop the cycle of offending/punishment before it starts. The decision as to whether or not an accused should be diverted is taken by the Procurator Fiscal. Social Work diversion from prosecution schemes aim to provide persons accused of minor offences with support and advice in relation to problems associated with their offending. In such cases prosecution is deferred, subject to successful completion of the scheme.

Probation Orders provide one of the opportunities for Criminal Justice Social Work to focus on offending behaviour. The main purpose of probation is to work with offenders to prevent or reduce their reoffending. This is done by combining oversight and control with help to learn new behaviours and to deal with problems associated with offending. The Probation Order will have an Action Plan in which the offender agrees to address their offending behaviour and its underlying causes. Probation Orders can be used very flexibly by the courts and additional conditions can be attached regarding the offender undertaking unpaid work, their place of residence, curfew (including electronic monitoring), financial recompense to the victim or attendance at a specialist programme such as alcohol or drug treatment.

The Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO) is a high tariff disposal for offenders who might otherwise receive a custodial sentence. The Order contains features unique to a community disposal, including a requirement for regular reviews by the court and a requirement that the offender consent to frequent random drug tests throughout the lifetime of the Order. Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTO) are a relatively new community sentence in Scotland, introduced for the first time in 1999. Due to the complex and resource intensive nature of the DTTO, the Order was rolled out across Scotland in phases. Between 1999 and 2002 the Order was rolled out to Glasgow, Fife and Aberdeen. In 2002/03 the Order became available in Edinburgh, Renfrewshire/Inverclyde and Tayside. Data on DTTOs began to be collected through the aggregate return in 2003/04. By 2004/05 the DTTO Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO) was available to the High Court and to Sheriff Courts for offenders resident in most local authority areas (with the exception of Argyll & Bute, Clackmannanshire, Dumfries & Galloway, East Lothian, East Dunbartonshire, Eilean Siar, Falkirk, Highland, Moray, Orkney Islands, Scottish Borders, Shetland Islands, Stirling, West Lothian and West Dunbartonshire). DTTOs have been available to all sheriff courts, the High Court and the Stipendiary Magistrates Court in Glasgow from September 2006. DTTOs are not an option for district courts other than the new justice of the peace courts in Lothian and Borders (with the exception of West Lothian) as part of a pilot exercise from June this year testing this order with lower tariff offenders.

Further information

Government website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Justice/criminal/16910>

Further statistics on Criminal Justice Social Work are also available from the Scottish Government website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubSocialWork>

Further information on Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTO) is available at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Justice/criminal/16906/6826>

C2.1 Criminal Justice Social Work Services: 2002/03 - 2006/07

Cases and Orders which include treatment programmes by council area

	2002/03		2003/04			2004/05	
	Diversion from Prosecution Cases Referred to Drug Treatment / Education	Probation Orders Commenced with a Condition of Drug Treatment / Education	Diversion from Prosecution Cases Referred to Drug Treatment / Education	Probation Orders Commenced with a Condition of Drug Treatment / Education	Drug Treatment and Testing Orders Commenced	Diversion from Prosecution Cases Referred to Drug Treatment / Education	Probation Orders Commenced with a Condition of Drug Treatment / Education
Scotland	199	631	211	554	412	148	601
<i>by council area</i>							
Aberdeen City ¹	4	-	5	-	20	2	5
Aberdeenshire	9	8	16	-	-	13	-
Angus	-	21	-	13	11	-	27
Argyll & Bute	-	6	1	6	-	-	5
Clackmannanshire	5	19	5	26	-	8	27
Dumfries & Galloway	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Dundee City ²	-	23	-	18	29	2	19
East Ayrshire	1	16	-	17	6	-	9
East Dunbartonshire	-	3	-	1	-	-	9
East Lothian	3	6	-	4	-	4	4
East Renfrewshire	-	2	-	2	4	-	1
Edinburgh, City of ³	-	62	-	29	90	-	28
Eilean Siar	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Falkirk	-	54	-	51	-	-	56
Fife	14	61	10	80	71	14	64
Glasgow City ⁴	24	151	74	137	74	-	165
Highland ³	-	10	-	12	-	-	4
Inverclyde	2	7	-	10	27	1	7
Midlothian ⁵	-	5	-	4	16	-	3
Moray	14	1	-	5	-	4	3
North Ayrshire	2	19	2	4	8	-	21
North Lanarkshire	1	15	-	13	-	-	21
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Perth & Kinross	3	7	10	22	12	-	11
Renfrewshire	-	23	1	14	36	-	11
Scottish Borders	-	4	-	5	-	-	8
Shetland Islands	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
South Ayrshire	1	13	-	15	8	3	6
South Lanarkshire ⁶	104	29	82	24	-	83	32
Stirling	1	28	-	21	-	4	23
West Dunbartonshire	11	26	-	8	-	-	22
West Lothian	-	9	5	10	-	10	8

1. Figures for DTTOs in 2004/05 include Aberdeenshire. Figures for DTTOs in 2006/07 include Aberdeenshire, Moray and Highland. Aberdeen City is lead authority.

2. Dundee City is the lead authority and, in 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07, provided DTTO figures for the Dundee, Perth and Angus partnership.

3. Information is not available from Edinburgh and Highland on the number of diversion from prosecution cases which were referred to drug treatment / education.

4. Figures for Glasgow City on diversion cases referred to drug treatment or education in 2002/03 are estimated based on the number of referrals and cases commenced.

5. There is no sheriff court in Midlothian, who buy into Edinburgh for diversion from prosecution.

6. DTTO information for 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 includes North Lanarkshire.

- (zero)

Note: Information on Drug Treatment and Testing Orders is only available from 2003/04.

Source: Aggregate statistical returns of criminal justice social work (CJSW) information to the Scottish Government by local authorities

Criminal Justice Social Work Services: 2002/03 - 2006/07

C2.1

continued

2005/06				2006/07			Scotland <i>by council area</i>
Drug Treatment and Testing Orders Commenced	Diversion from Prosecution Cases Referred to Drug Treatment / Education	Probation Orders Commenced with a Condition of Drug Treatment / Education	Drug Treatment and Testing Orders Commenced	Diversion from Prosecution Cases Referred to Drug Treatment / Education	Probation Orders Commenced with a Condition of Drug Treatment / Education	Drug Treatment and Testing Orders Commenced	
549	54	573	599	63	477	696	
21	4	3	37	-	2	22	Aberdeen City ¹
-	9	-	-	3	-	-	Aberdeenshire
-	-	19	-	-	25	-	Angus
-	-	8	-	-	2	-	Argyll & Bute
-	3	22	3	1	28	3	Clackmannanshire
-	12	2	13	20	1	43	Dumfries & Galloway
50	-	39	62	-	53	65	Dundee City ²
13	-	12	7	-	5	17	East Ayrshire
-	-	6	-	-	3	-	East Dunbartonshire
-	-	1	7	-	-	7	East Lothian
1	-	5	2	-	2	4	East Renfrewshire
91	-	35	99	1	24	97	Edinburgh, City of ³
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Eilean Siar
-	1	67	4	-	50	16	Falkirk
80	1	103	64	1	57	79	Fife
88	-	102	100	7	83	94	Glasgow City ⁴
-	-	11	-	-	15	14	Highland ³
17	1	3	14	3	3	11	Inverclyde
12	-	4	-	-	3	-	Midlothian ⁵
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	Moray
34	-	9	31	-	6	36	North Ayrshire
-	-	14	-	-	18	-	North Lanarkshire
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Orkney Islands
-	-	29	-	-	27	-	Perth & Kinross
52	1	18	20	-	22	15	Renfrewshire
-	-	6	8	-	-	7	Scottish Borders
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Shetland Islands
12	1	10	4	-	5	5	South Ayrshire
78	19	22	66	26	20	69	South Lanarkshire ⁶
-	-	6	2	-	4	3	Stirling
-	-	14	6	-	5	45	West Dunbartonshire
-	1	3	50	-	9	44	West Lothian

C2.2 Terminations of Drug treatment and Testing Orders: 2003/04 - 2006/07

reason for termination and gender

Reason

All	Number of Orders				Percent of Orders			
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Total	205	315	465	550	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Order Successfully Completed	74	120	186	210	36.1	38.1	40.0	38.2
Revoked due to Review	21	32	81	76	10.2	10.2	17.4	13.8
Revoked due to Breach	82	133	154	208	40.0	42.2	33.1	37.8
Transfer out of area	2	-	4	2	1.0	-	0.9	0.4
Death	-	1	4	1	-	0.3	0.9	0.2
Other ¹	26	29	36	53	12.7	9.2	7.7	9.6

Males

Total	188	258	387	448	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Order Successfully Completed	69	101	155	174	36.7	39.1	40.1	38.8
Revoked due to Review	19	29	70	66	10.1	11.2	18.1	14.7
Revoked due to Breach	75	104	125	162	39.9	40.3	32.3	36.2
Transfer out of area	2	-	3	1	1.1	-	0.8	0.2
Death	-	-	4	1	-	-	1.0	0.2
Other ¹	23	24	30	44	12.2	9.3	7.8	9.8

Females

Total	17	57	78	102	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Order Successfully Completed	5	19	31	36	29.4	33.3	39.7	35.3
Revoked due to Review	2	3	11	10	11.8	5.3	14.1	9.8
Revoked due to Breach	7	29	29	46	41.2	50.9	37.2	45.1
Transfer out of area	-	-	1	1	-	-	1.3	1.0
Death	-	1	-	-	-	1.8	-	-
Other ¹	3	5	6	9	17.6	8.8	7.7	8.8

¹. Other includes new orders given, change in circumstances, custody for separate offence and admonished.
- (zero)

Source: Aggregate statistical returns of criminal justice social work (CJSW) information to the Scottish Government by local authorities.

C3 Drug misuse and treatment in Scottish prisons

Addiction Prevalence Testing (APT) was introduced in 2007 to evidence progress and distance travelled towards the Offender Outcome of '*reduced or stabilised substance misuse*'.

A 5% sample of all prisoners arriving in custody is tested annually, concentrated over two months of the year, for the prevalence of illegal drugs. Similarly, 5% of those leaving custody are tested for drugs to assess the positive impact of addictions programmes.

Addiction Prevalence Testing was carried out across all prisons to evidence progress and 'distance travelled' towards the 'reduced or stabilised substance misuse' Offender Outcome during July 2007 and January 2008. The results confirmed that 64% of prisoners tested on reception had illegal drugs in their system upon entry to Scotland's prisons. By way of comparability, liberation testing revealed that 26% tested positive for drugs on release.

In 2007/08 the average daily population of Scotland's prisons was 7,376 prisoners. There were 24,480 recorded entries into prison in 2007/08 ([Table C3.2](#)).

Key Points 2007/08

Overview

- Of the 836 Addictions Prevalence Tests carried out at reception, 71% were positive for drug use. Sixty-four percent of these were positive for illegal drug use ([Table C3.1](#)).
- Of the 611 Addictions Prevalence Tests carried out at liberation, 39% were positive for drug use. Twenty-six percent were positive for illegal drug use ([Table C3.1](#)).
- The number of eligible prisoners offered an addictions assessment in 2007/08 was 4,828, 20% of the total entries into prisons (24,480). It should be noted that assessment is only offered to prisoners with a sentence of 31 days or longer ([Table C3.2](#)).
- The number of prisoners that accepted and undertook an addictions assessment in 2007/08 was 4,523 (94% of those eligible) ([Table C3.2](#)).
- 12,040 one-to-one motivational support sessions were delivered ([Table C3.2](#)).
- 1,354 prisoners across Scotland were being prescribed methadone according to a census taken on the 14th December 2007. This equated to 19% of the prison population on that day. Data from the previous year's census, taken on 8th December 2006, showed that 1,228 prisoners (17% of the prison population) were being prescribed methadone on that day while the census taken on 30th December 2005 showed 984 prisoners (16% of the prison population on that day) were being prescribed methadone ([Table C3.3](#)).
- Twenty-six percent of respondents to the 2008 Prison Survey reported use of illegal drugs in prison in the previous month ([Table C3.4](#)).
- Three percent of respondents to the 2008 Prison Survey who provided information on injecting reported injecting drugs in prison in the previous month ([Table C3.4](#)).
- Of those who had provided information on sharing injecting equipment (81 prisoners), 80% reported sharing injecting equipment in prison in the previous month ([Table C3.4](#)).

Drugs Recorded

- Cannabis was detected in 44% of prisoners at reception and 6% at liberation. Benzodiazepines were detected in 39% of prisoners on reception and 14% on liberation. Opiates were detected in 34% of the 836 prisoners tested on reception and 13% of prisoners tested on liberation ([Table C3.1](#)).

- Of the prisoners reporting use of illegal drugs in prison in the 2008 Prison Survey 69% reported use of heroin in the previous month, 66% reported use of cannabis and 45% use of benzodiazepines. Twenty-eight percent reported using other opiates (other than heroin and methadone) while smaller proportions reported cocaine (19%), methadone (without prescription) (17%), temazepam (12%), ecstasy (11%) and amphetamines (8%) (Table C3.4).

Background information

Addiction Prevalence Testing 2007/08

Addiction Prevalence Testing (APT) was introduced in 2007 to evidence progress and distance travelled towards the Offender Outcome of '*reduced or stabilised substance misuse*'.

The Scottish Prison Service (SPS) aims to ensure that prisoners make positive progress towards their recovery from problematic drug use during their time in custody. This can be referred to as the "prisoner journey". A 5% sample of all prisoners arriving in custody is tested annually, concentrated over two months of the year, for the prevalence of illegal drugs. Similarly, 5% of those leaving custody are tested for drugs to assess the positive impact of addictions programmes. These tests are designed to support measurement of SPS progress in achieving a reduction in the number of prisoners testing positive for drug use on entry compared with exit. Prisoners are tested at other times during their sentence to support their own participation in addictions programmes and prescribing, or to inform other operational decisions.

Addiction Prevalence Testing was carried out across all prisons to evidence progress and 'distance travelled' towards the 'reduced or stabilised substance misuse' Offender Outcome during July 2007 and January 2008.

Addiction Service Outputs

A new Enhanced Addictions Casework Service (EACS) was introduced in August 2005. New interventions include alcohol assessment, one-to-one, group work and smoking cessation support. The aims of the EACS are to:

- Encourage current and former substance misusing prisoners to access addictions treatment within the prison.
- Provide addictions assessment relevant to the needs of the prisoners and the substance of misuse.
- Include prisoners and other relevant support providers in devising and agreeing individualised care plans.
- Give prisoners access to a relevant range of interventions (treatment and care activities relevant to their sentence length).
- Emphasise the importance of consistency and continuity of care, both in the prison setting and in the period immediately around release.
- To minimise the dangers of reduced tolerance levels on release from prison.

An ICM Substance Misuse Assessment is offered to prisoners in custody for 31 days or longer. Prisoners who are in custody for less than 31 days are not offered the assessment due to the short length of their stay, but are referred to either voluntary throughcare or national throughcare addictions services, depending on criteria. The ICM Substance Misuse Assessment includes; Drugs, Alcohol, Volatile Substances and Smoking. Table C3.2 outlines key outputs delivered by the EACS. This is not comparable with drug strategy outputs published prior to 2006.

Methadone prescribing in prison

This data is a count of the number of prisoners recorded as receiving a methadone prescription on a single day. The data has now been collected on four occasions: 17th December 2004, 30th December 2005, 8th December 2006 and 14th December 2007.

Kilmarnock prison submitted information for the census for the first time in 2006.

Scottish Prison Survey 2008 – 11th Survey

The Survey, which is undertaken in each of the 15 Scottish prisons, involves all Scottish prisoners. The Survey is designed to achieve a number of objectives:

- To make use of prisoners' perceptions of service-delivery and service-quality in its business planning.
- To provides prisoners with an opportunity to comment on a range of issues that impact on their experience in prison.
- To allow staff to get a better understanding of how the halls or areas they manage compare to equivalent areas and halls and in so doing to provide a tangible way to help share items of 'best practice'.
- To allow the Prison Service, through annual repeats of the same questions, to track progress (or the lack of it) across the various dimensions that are included in the Survey.

The annual prison survey 2008 took place between May and July 2008. It is a self-completion, anonymous 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.

Further information

Research reports with further information on drug misuse and treatment in prison and methadone maintenance in prisons are available from the SPS website at: <http://www.sps.gov.uk/Default.asp?menuid=214>

References

- 1 Prison Statistics Scotland 2007/08, Scottish Government.

C3.1 SPS Addictions Prevalence Testing 2007/08

Results of reception tests of 5% of prison population, by establishment

	Number tested	Percentage positive		Drugs detected as percentage of all tests taken ¹								
		All tests	Prevalence ²	Cannabis	Benzo-diazepines	Opiates	LSD	Methadone	Amphetamines	Barbiturates	Cocaine	Buprenorphine
Scottish Prison Service Total	836	71	64	44	39	34	0	2	3	1	8	1
Aberdeen	117	79	68	45	56	44	0	3	1	0	24	2
Barlinnie	94	78	73	46	49	46	0	4	3	0	9	0
Castle Huntly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compton Vale	38	76	71	24	47	58	0	3	5	0	5	3
Dumfries	36	58	56	42	22	31	0	3	0	0	0	6
Edinburgh	59	71	61	53	42	27	0	2	7	2	10	0
Glenochil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenock	31	77	65	26	45	35	0	16	3	0	6	10
Inverness	106	61	55	34	35	22	0	1	1	1	0	1
Kilmarnock	129	74	67	43	46	39	0	2	0	0	7	2
Noranside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perth	83	70	63	46	37	41	0	1	1	5	4	0
Peterhead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polmont	143	67	62	55	19	15	0	0	6	0	3	0
Shotts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Results of liberation tests of 5% of prison population, by establishment

	Number tested	Percentage positive		Drugs detected as percentage of all tests taken ¹								
		All tests	Prevalence ²	Cannabis	Benzo-diazepines	Opiates	LSD	Methadone	Amphetamines	Barbiturates	Cocaine	Buprenorphine
Scottish Prison Service Total	611	39	26	6	14	13	0	2	1	0	1	0
Aberdeen	28	67	46	18	43	18	0	4	0	0	0	0
Barlinnie	151	32	16	5	6	9	0	2	1	0	5	1
Castle Huntly	13	46	23	8	8	15	0	0	8	0	0	0
Compton Vale	44	55	32	5	20	9	0	5	2	0	0	0
Dumfries	14	36	21	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edinburgh	95	42	33	6	12	19	0	2	0	0	1	1
Glenochil	23	52	26	4	-	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenock	22	36	27	5	9	14	0	0	0	0	0	5
Inverness	33	18	12	0	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilmarnock	68	57	41	1	34	13	0	4	0	0	0	0
Noranside	6	17	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perth	54	52	43	15	19	26	0	2	0	0	0	0
Peterhead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polmont	60	8	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shotts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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.

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

Source : The Scottish Prison Service (SPS).

C3.2 Scottish Prison Service: Addiction Service Outputs 2007/08

	Number of cases
Total recorded entries into prisons	24 480
Number of prisoners who have attended the National Harm Reduction Awareness Session on Admission ¹	14 036
Number of prisoners who were offered an ICM* Substance Misuse assessment ²	4 828
Number of prisoners who undertook an ICM Substance Misuse assessment ³	4 523
Number of one-to-one motivational support sessions which were delivered	12 040
Number of prisoners who attended pre-release harm reduction group work session ⁴	3 244

¹ Prisoners may, upon admission, decline to participate in this intervention if they have undertaken the session in the previous 6 months.

² Includes only prisoners in custody for 31 days or more. Prisoners in custody for less than 31 days are not offered this assessment due to the short length of stay, but are referred to either voluntary throughcare or national throughcare addictions service, depending on criteria.

³ ICM Substance Misuse Assessment includes; Drugs, Alcohol, Volatile Substances and Smoking.

⁴ This session is available for prisoners serving a sentence of 2 years or more. As of 1st August 2007 prisoners serving more than 31 days in custody were eligible to attend this intervention.

* Integrated Case Management

Source: The Scottish Prison Service (SPS).

C3.3 Number of prisoners being prescribed methadone on a given day; 2004 - 2007

by establishment

	Number of prisoners being prescribed methadone on the given day			
	17 December 2004	30 December 2005	8th December 2006	14 December 2007
Scottish Prison Service Total	845	984	1 228	1 354
Aberdeen	44	57	62	64
Barlinnie	286	321	349	304
Cornton Vale	19	60	75	80
Dumfries	24	12	24	26
Edinburgh	85	101	141	141
Glenochil	59	87	96	136
Greenock	65	59	48	47
Inverness	3	12	13	8
Low Moss	60	64	72	N/A
Open Estate ²	12	32	45	69
Perth	84	55	40	101
Peterhead	-	-	-	-
Polmont	1	2	4	8
Shotts	103	122	142	168
Kilmarnock ¹	**	**	117	202
Percentage of prison population receiving Methadone	14	16	17	19

¹ 2004 and 2005 figures exclude HMP Kilmarnock for which data is not available. Data for HMP Kilmarnock is included for the first time in the 2006 figures

² Open Estate refers to Castle Huntley and Noranside

- (zero)

**Not available

Source: The Scottish Prison Service (SPS).

C3.4 Drug use in prison: results from the eleventh prison survey: May - July 2008

		Prisoners
		Number
Total number of questionnaires issued		6 644
No. of completed questionnaires returned		4 318
Use of illegal drugs in prison in the month prior to survey		
No. providing information on illegal drug use in the last month		3 881
		Percentage
Not used any illegal drug in the last month		74
Used illegal drug(s) in the last month		26
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		995
Percentage reporting each drug:		Percentage
	Amphetamines	8
	Ecstasy	11
	Benzodiazepines (e.g. Valium, Ativan)	45
	Cannabis	66
	Cocaine	19
	Methadone (not on prescription)	17
	Heroin	69
	Temazepam	12
	Other opiates (e.g. Buprenorphine, Dihydrocodeine)	28
	Subutex	27
Injected drugs in prison in the month prior to survey		
No. providing information on injecting in last month		3 582
Percentage injecting drugs in the last month		3
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		81
Percentage sharing injecting equipment in the last month		80

Source: The Scottish Prison Service (SPS).

C4 Seizures of controlled drugs

Key Points 2006/07

Overview

- There were 20,938 seizures of controlled drugs in Scotland (Table C4.1).
- There were 6,451 seizures of Class A drugs, 1,224 seizures of Class B drugs and 15,080 seizures of Class C drugs (Table C4.3).
- The largest number of seizures for Class A drugs was for heroin. For Class B drugs the largest number of seizures related to amphetamines, while for Class C drugs the largest number of seizures were of cannabis resin (Table C4.3).

Geographical profile

- Strathclyde police made 54% (11,341) of the drug seizures in Scotland (Table C4.1).
- Of 84kg of heroin seized in Scotland, 40% was seized in Strathclyde, 31% in Tayside and 11% in Grampian (Table C4.2).
- Of 226 seizures of crack cocaine in Scotland, 73% (165) were made in Grampian. The crack cocaine seized in Grampian represents 79% (7.3kg) of the total amount seized in Scotland (9.2kg) (Table C4.2).

Five year trends – 2002/03 to 2006/07

- The number of drug seizures in Scotland rose from 21,739 in 2002/03 to 25,314 in 2005/06 then fell to 20,938 in 2006/07. Over the five years, this meant an overall decrease of 4% (Table C4.1).
- The number of Class A seizures increased by 42% overall between 2002/03 and 2006/07 (4,529 to 6,451). However, there was an increase of 166% in seizures of crack cocaine (85 to 226) and an increase of 144% in seizures of cocaine (693 to 1,692) over the same period (Table C4.3).
- The number of Class B seizures decreased by 6% (1,301 to 1,224) (Table C4.3).
- The number of Class C seizures, the majority of which were seizures of cannabis, decreased by 16% (18,040 to 15,080). Total seizures of cannabis fell by 20%, largely due to a fall of 33% in seizures of cannabis resin (15,987 to 10,788). The number of seizures of cannabis plants increased by 110% between 2002/03 and 2006/07 (145 to 304). The quantity of cannabis plants seized also increased, by 449% (3,691 to 20,249) (Table C4.3).
- This large increase can be attributed to several large seizures reported by Strathclyde Police, the largest of which recovered over 2,500 plants (Table C4.3).

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. Data on seizures of controlled drugs was published by the Scottish Government for the first time with the 2004/05 and 2005/06 figures. Previously the data had been collected and published by the Home Office. Comparisons to previous Home Office publications show difference in quantity seized, especially in some Class A drugs. This was the result of duplicate records which were discovered during the Scottish Government's data analysis. Confirmation of the correct data was sought from police forces and the duplicate records were removed.

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.

There can be considerable fluctuation in the quantities of drugs seized over time. Whilst most drug seizures consist of relatively small quantities, annual totals of drugs seized can be greatly influenced by a small number of large seizures.

The current national strategy is for intelligence led operations against the main drug dealers. This may result in a lower number of seizures, but conversely the quantity of drugs seized and their value will be high. Care must be taken when comparing quantities.

Further information

Further statistics on seizures of controlled drugs in Scotland are available at:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/DrugSeizures>

C4.1 | Seizures of controlled drugs: 1996/1997, 2001/02 - 2006/07

police force area

	1996/97	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<i>Police Force</i>							
Scotland	14 787	19 350	21 739	21 769	24 898	25 314	20 938
Central	595	771	677	1 032	812	860	792
Dumfries & Galloway	489	345	427	500	519	689	784
Fife	528	589	593	586	687	853	776
Grampian	1 321	1 369	1 455	1 449	1 448	1 870	1 579
Lothian & Borders	1 838	2 625	3 199	2 250	2 798	3 245	2 634
Northern	531	775	901	799	810	1 097	897
Strathclyde	8 477	11 708	13 133	13 379	15 916	14 638	11 341
Tayside	1 008	1 168	1 354	1 774	1 908	2 062	2 135

Source: Scottish Government, Drug Seizures by Scottish Police Forces

C4.2 Seizures¹ of controlled drugs (number and quantity seized) 2006/07

NUMBER OF SEIZURES

Class A Drugs

<i>Police Force</i>	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Methadone	LSD	Ecstasy-type	Methyl - amphetamine	Other class A	Total class A
Scotland	226	1 692	3 289	179	24	1 432	3	91	6 451
Central	-	55	103	7	1	77	-	-	229
Dumfries & Galloway	-	28	119	5	2	26	-	2	182
Fife	1	37	169	1	3	58	-	34	279
Grampian	165	69	479	15	1	89	3	2	696
Lothian & Borders	15	284	411	48	-	244	-	4	904
Northern	3	39	56	3	1	102	-	14	208
Strathclyde	40	1 050	1 532	95	11	682	-	22	3 224
Tayside	2	130	420	5	5	154	-	13	729

Class B Drugs

	Barbiturates	Amphetamines	Other class B	Total class B
Scotland	-	1 051	185	1 224
Central	-	55	6	60
Dumfries & Galloway	-	18	13	31
Fife	-	46	16	61
Grampian	-	65	36	100
Lothian & Borders	-	172	56	223
Northern	-	53	3	55
Strathclyde	-	518	24	539
Tayside	-	124	31	155

Class C Drugs

	Cannabis plants	Cannabis herbal	Cannabis resin	Temazepam	Benzo- diazepines	GHB	Anabolic steroids	Other class C	Total class C
Scotland	304	2 931	10 788	58	2 028	1	7	34	15 080
Central	6	60	462	*	111*	-	-	-	589
Dumfries & Galloway	2	107	411	1	54	-	-	2	571
Fife	22	87	432	1	64	-	-	-	549
Grampian	40	326	585	6	145	-	-	3	977
Lothian & Borders	88	567	1 225	17	273	1	-	-	1 901
Northern	12	163	560	4	35	-	-	2	719
Strathclyde	113	1 414	6 298	25	1 270	-	4	13	8 523
Tayside	21	207	815	4	187	-	3	14	1 251

¹ As a seizure can involve more than one drug, figures for individual drugs cannot be added together to produce totals.

² All quantities are in kilograms except for Methadone (litres) LSD and Ecstasy-type (thousands of doses) and cannabis plants (numbers).

* In 2006/07, Central Police Force coded both 'Diazepam/Nitrozepam' and 'Temazepam' under Benzodiazepines.

Source: Scottish Government, Drug Seizures by Scottish Police Forces

Seizures¹ of controlled drugs (number and quantity seized) 2006/07

C4.2

continued

QUANTITY OF SEIZURES (kgs)²

Class A Drugs

Police Force	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Methadone	LSD ²	Ecstasy-type ²	Methyl-amphetamine	Other class A
Scotland	9.2	93.6	83.7	20.8	0.4	146.4	<0.05	6.9
Central	-	2.5	0.9	0.4	<0.05	<0.05	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	-	2.7	1.7	1.2	<0.05	11.2	-	-
Fife	<0.05	5.0	7.3	0.3	0.1	4.2	-	1.5
Grampian	7.3	1.2	9.6	1.8	<0.05	3.3	<0.05	5.4
Lothian & Borders	0.6	17.2	2.8	5.8	.	9.7	-	-
Northern	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.5	<0.05	1.3	-	<0.05
Strathclyde	1.1	54.0	33.9	10.7	0.3	78.3	-	<0.05
Tayside	<0.05	10.9	25.9	0.1	<0.05	38.4	-	<0.05

Class B Drugs

	Barbiturates	Amphetamines	Other class B
Scotland	-	282.6	0.6
Central	-	59.4	0.5
Dumfries & Galloway	-	11.0	-
Fife	-	0.6	0.1
Grampian	-	0.6	-
Lothian & Borders	-	12.5	-
Northern	-	3.2	-
Strathclyde	-	149.9	<0.05
Tayside	-	45.4	-

Class C Drugs

	Cannabis plants	Cannabis herbal	Cannabis resin	Temazepam	Benzo-diazepines	GHB	Anabolic steroids	Other class C
Scotland	20249.0	54.2	445.7	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central	46	0.7	8.4	*	13.3*	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	4	12.9	177.6	-	-	-	-	<0.05
Fife	2 947	3.7	73.4	-	<0.05	-	-	-
Grampian	608	9.6	10.6	-	-	-	-	-
Lothian & Borders	1 502	8.2	18.6	-	0.1	-	-	-
Northern	62	0.6	5.7	-	<0.05	-	-	<0.05
Strathclyde	13 744	11.4	135.4	-	0.2	-	-	<0.05
Tayside	1 336	7.1	16.0	-	-	-	-	<0.05

C4.3 Number and quantity¹ of seizures² of class A, B and C drugs: Scotland 1996/1997, 2001/02 - 2006/07

Number of seizures							
	1996/97	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
All class A	2 707	5 124	4 529	3 984	4 995	5 471	6 451
Crack	3	51	85	68	75	185	226
Cocaine	126	541	693	709	870	1 302	1 692
Heroin	1 403	3 205	2 598	2 224	2 816	3 275	3 289
Methadone	110	133	137	127	117	181	179
LSD	131	8	7	7	19	15	24
Methylamphetamine ³	28	71	11	1	-	-	3
Ecstasy-type	926	1 428	1 328	1 081	1 279	851	1 432
Other class A	127	63	58	68	107	74	91
All class B	2 303	995	1 301	1 094	1 149	1 259	1 224
Barbiturates	-	3	5	-	1	1	-
Amphetamines	2 107	784	1 066	911	985	1 099	1 051
Other class B	225	221	243	203	170	165	185
All class C	11 781	15 153	18 040	18 472	20 547	20 581	15 080
Cannabis resin	10 228	14 136	15 987	16 527	17 824	17 529	10 788
cannabis plants	262	97	145	183	163	197	304
Cannabis herbal	1 064	574	1 158	1 388	1 747	2 283	2 931
Cannabis oil	6	4	5	7	2	1	1
Total cannabis^{4,5}	11 047	14 519	16 758	17 486	19 216	19 319	13 364
Temazepam	645	174	198	291	140	84	58
Benzodiazepines	438	805	1 700	1 176	1 658	1 637	2 139
GHB	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
Anabolic steroids	-	5	10	6	8	11	7
Other class C	119	24	24	21	29	18	34
Quantity seized							
	1996/97	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
All class A							
Crack	<0.05	0.7	4.9	1.2	1.1	3.1	9.2
Cocaine	4.1	23.9	46.3	18.3	44.2	77.5	93.5
Heroin	20.2	133.9	60.9	71.0	179.3	101.6	83.8
Methadone ¹	0.1	11.6	8.8	22.1	16.3	24.2	20.6
LSD ¹	15.1	0.1	<0.05	<0.05	1.7	1.3	0.4
Methylamphetamine ³	<0.05	5.4	<0.05	<0.05	-	-	<0.05
Ecstasy-type ¹	49.6	379.6	316.6	135.3	129.7	126.0	146.3
Other class A	6.6	0.1	<0.05	0.3	4.0	4.6	7.0
All class B							
Barbiturates	-	<0.05	<0.05	-	<0.05	-	-
Amphetamines	80.4	134.7	101.3	83.3	116.0	205.2	282.7
Other class B	0.5	<0.05	0.1	0.5	0.1	<0.05	0.6
All class C							
Cannabis resin	605.6	943.9	1670.4	981.1	1197.2	764.0	445.7
cannabis plants ¹	35 026	2 940	3 691	3 463	4 821	3 269	20 249
Cannabis herbal	32.0	23.8	117.8	19.6	102.0	142.3	54.3
Cannabis oil	<0.05	-	<0.05	0.5	<0.05	-	-
Temazepam	<0.05	<0.05	0.3	0.2	<0.05	<0.05	-
Benzodiazepines	0.1	3.7	4.2	0.5	0.7	5.0	13.6
GHB	-	-	-	0.1	2.6	0.1	-
Anabolic steroids	-	-	<0.05	<0.05	-	-	-

¹ All quantities are in kilograms except for methadone (litres), LSD and ecstasy-type (thousands of doses) and cannabis plants (numbers).

² As a seizure can involve more than one drug, figures for individual drugs cannot be added together to produce totals.

³ Methylamphetamine is present in both class A (injection) and class B (non-injection) preparations. For clarity, the small numbers of methylamphetamine seizures have all been placed in class A.

⁴ As a seizure can involve more than one type of cannabis, figures for individual drug type cannot be added together to produce totals.

⁵ Cannabis was reclassified on 29 January 2004 from class B to class C. For the purposes of this publication, cannabis is classified as class C for all years.

Source: Scottish Government, Drug Seizures by Scottish Police Forces

D Contacts

A SERVICES AND TREATMENT FOR DRUG MISUSE

A1 Scottish Drug Misuse Database
Drug Misuse Information Strategy Team
Information Services
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent,
Edinburgh, EH12 9EB
Telephone: 0131 275 7684
www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org

A2 Prescription statistics
Information Services
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent,
Edinburgh, EH12 9EB
Telephone: 0131 275 2318
www.isdscotland.org/prescribing

B HEALTH IMPACT OF DRUG MISUSE

B1 Hospital discharges
Information Services
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent,
Edinburgh, EH12 9EB
Telephone: 0131 275 7684
www.isdscotland.org/acute_hospital_care

B2 Psychiatric discharges
Information Services
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent,
Edinburgh, EH12 9EB
Telephone: 0131 275 7684
www.isdscotland.org/isd/962.html

B3 General Practice
Information Services
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent,
Edinburgh, EH12 9EB
Telephone: 0131 275 7099
www.isdscotland.org/isd/1044.html

B4 Maternity and neonatal discharges
Information Services
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent
Edinburgh EH12 9EB
Telephone: 0131 275 6761
www.isdscotland.org/isd/1018.html

B5 Blood-borne viruses
Health Protection Scotland
Clifton House, Clifton Place
Glasgow, G3 7LN
Telephone: 0141 300 1100
www.hps.scot.nhs.uk

B6 Drug-related deaths
General Registers Office for Scotland
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
Edinburgh, EH12 9HW
Telephone: 0131 314 4229
www.gro-scotland.gov.uk

C DRUGS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

C1 Drug-related offences and court proceedings
Analytical Services Division
Scottish Government Justice Department
St Andrews House
Regent Road
Edinburgh, EH1 3DG
Telephone: 0131 244 2752
www.scotland.gov.uk

C2 Criminal Justice Social Work interventions
Analytical Services Division
Scottish Government Justice Department
St Andrews House
Regent Road
Edinburgh, EH1 3DG
Telephone: 0131 244 2752
www.scotland.gov.uk

C3 Drug misuse and treatment in Scottish prisons
Scottish Prison Services
Calton House
5 Redheughs Rigg
Edinburgh, EH12 9HW
Telephone: 0131 244 8635
www.sps.gov.uk

C4 Seizures of controlled drugs

Analytical Services Division
Scottish Government Justice Department
St Andrews House
Regent Road
Edinburgh, EH1 3DG
Telephone: 0131 244 3079
www.scotland.gov.uk

E List of tables

Services and Treatment for drug misuse

A1 Scottish Drug Misuse Database

- A1.1 Number of individual patients/clients: 2006/07 & 2007/08
- A1.2 Age group analysis: 2007/08
- A1.3 Age group and gender: 2006/07 & 2007/08
- A1.4 Ethnic profile of new individuals: 2006/07 & 2007/08
- A1.5 Source of referral to specialist drug services: 2007/08
- A1.6 Co-occurring health issue(s): 2007/08
- A1.7 All illicit drugs: 2007/08
- A1.8 All illicit drugs by age group: 2006/07 & 2007/08
- A1.9 Main illicit drug: 2007/08
- A1.10 Reports of heroin use, people under the age of 25: 2006/07 & 2007/08
- A1.11 Drugs used in combination with heroin when heroin is main drug of use: 2007/08
- A1.12 All prescribed drugs: 2007/08
- A1.13 Main prescribed drugs: 2007/08
- A1.14 Age when first started using illicit drugs: 2007/08
- A1.15 Age at onset of problem drug use: 2007/08
- A1.16 Age when help first sought: 2007/08
- A1.17 Time from first used illicit drugs until onset of problem drug use: 2007/08
- A1.18 Time from first used illicit drugs until help was first sought: 2007/08
- A1.19 Time from onset of problem drug use until help was first sought: 2007/08
- A1.20 Injecting: 2007/08
- A1.21 Current injecting: 2006/07 & 2007/08
- A1.22 Injecting by age group; 2006/07 & 2007/08
- A1.23 Age when first injected: 2007/08
- A1.24 Route of use of heroin: 2007/08
- A1.25 Injecting heroin use: 2007/08
- A1.26 Route of use of heroin by age group: 2006/07 & 2007/08
- A1.27 Sharing needles/syringes: 2007/08
- A1.28 Current sharing needles/syringes by age group: 2006/07 & 2007/08
- A1.29 Sharing needles/syringes: 2006/07 & 2007/08
- A1.30 Sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions: 2007/08
- A1.31 Current spoons/water/filters/solutions: 2006/07 & 2007/08
- A1.32 Sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions by age group: 2006/07 & 2007/08
- A1.33 Tested for blood borne viruses: 2007/08
- A1.34 Tested for blood borne viruses: 2006/07 & 2007/08
- A1.35 Alcohol consumption: 2007/08
- A1.36 Employment status: 2007/08
- A1.37 Source of funding: 2007/08
- A1.38 Daily spend on all drugs, heroin and cocaine: 2007/08
- A1.39 Living situation: 2007/08
- A1.40 Dependent children: 2007/08
- A1.41 Accommodation: 2007/08
- A1.42 Legal situation: 2007/08
- A1.43 Previously been in prison: 2007/08
- A1.44 SMR25 forms received: 2007/08

A2 Prescription statistics

- A2.1 Prescriptions and defined daily doses per 1000 population: 2007/08
- A2.2 Prescriptions and defined daily doses per 1000 population: 1995/96 - 2007/08
- A2.3 Prescriptions for methadone mixture: 2003/04 - 2007/08
- A2.4 Costs and fees for methadone mixture: 2003/04 - 2007/08
- A2.5 Instalment dispensing of methadone mixture: 2007/08

B Health impact of drug misuse

B1 Hospital discharges

- B1.1 General acute discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position: 2007/08
- B1.2 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position: 2003/04 - 2007/08
- B1.3 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position; drug type: 2007/08
- B1.4 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position; drug type: 2003/04 - 2007/08
- B1.5 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position; type of admission: 2007/08
- B1.6 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position; length of stay: 2007/08
- B1.7 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position; length of stay: 2007/08

B2 Psychiatric hospital discharges

- B2.1 Psychiatric hospital discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position: 2006/07
- B2.2 Psychiatric hospital discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position: 2002/03 - 2006/07
- B2.3 Psychiatric hospital discharges; gender: 2006/07
- B2.4 Psychiatric hospital discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position; drug type: 2006/07
- B2.5 Psychiatric hospital discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position; length of stay: 2006/07

B3 General practice

- B3.1 Estimated number of drug-misuse consultations and number of patients attending a GP for a drug-misuse consultation: 2004/05 - 2006/07
- B3.2 Estimated number of drug-misuse consultations and number of patients attending a GP for a drug-misuse consultation by age: 2004/05 - 2006/07
- B3.3 Proportion of drug misuse patients with specified conditions compared to non-drug misuse patients: 2006/07
- B3.4 Estimated number of drug-misuse consultations and number of patients attending a GP for a drug-misuse consultation by deprivation category: 2006/07

B4 Maternity and neonatal discharges

- B4.1 Maternities recording drug misuse: 2002/03 - 2006/07
- B4.2 Maternities recording drug misuse by drug type: 2006/07
- B4.3 Proportion of live births and live births recording drug misuse by mode of delivery, and percentage induced: 2002/03 - 2006/07
- B4.3 Number of term and premature births by birthweight, all births and those recording drug misuse: 2002/03 - 2006/07
- B4.4 Number of births recording drug misuse by deprivation category: 2002/03 - 2006/07
- B4.5 Neonatal discharges: 2002/03 - 2006/07

B5 Blood-borne viruses

- B5.1 Hepatitis B infected injecting drug users (IDUs) by NHS board: 1985 - 2007
- B5.2 Persons reported to be Hepatitis C antibody positive by route of transmission and NHS board: 1995 - 2007
- B5.3 Persons reported to be Hepatitis C antibody positive by route of transmission, NHS board and age: 2007
- B5.4 Reports of HIV infection and deaths among IDUs and AIDS cases registered by sex 1985 - 2007
- B5.5 HIV-infected IDUs by NHS board and whether presumed infected in Scotland: 2007
- B5.6 HIV-infected IDUs, by age: 1985 - 2007
- B5.7 HIV-infected IDUs in clinical care: 1995 - 2007
- B5.8 HIV prevalence among IDUs having a named HIV antibody test by NHS board: 1995 - 2007

B6 Drug-related deaths

- B6.1 Drug-related deaths by cause of death: 1996 - 2007
- B6.2 Drug-related deaths by NHS board, council area and age: 1996-2007
- B6.3 Drug-related deaths by cause of death, NHS board and council area: 2007
- B6.4 Drug-related deaths by cause of death, age and sex: 2007
- B6.5 Drug-related deaths by drugs involved: 1996-2007
- B6.6 Drug-related deaths by drugs involved, NHS board and council area: 2007

C Drugs and criminal justice

C1 Drug-related offences and court proceedings

- C1.1 Drug related offences recorded by Scottish police forces: 2003/04 - 2007/08
- C1.2 Drug-related offences recorded by Scottish police forces, by type of offence: 2007/08
- C1.3 Drug offences with a charge proved in Scottish courts, by drug type: 2006/07
- C1.4 Persons convicted of drug offences (where main offence) in Scottish courts, by drug type: 2006/07
- C1.5 Persons convicted of drug offences (where main offence) in Scottish courts, by type of offence and outcome: 1990/91, 1995/96, 2000/01, 2002/03 to 2006/07
- C1.6 Persons convicted of drug offences (where main offence) in Scottish courts, by type of offence and age: 1990/91, 1995/96, 2000/01, 2002/03 to 2006/07
- C1.7 Persons convicted of drug offences (where main offence) in Sheriff Courts, percentage custodial sentence and percentage aged under 21, by offence: 2006/07
- C1.8 Persons convicted of drug offences (where main offence) in District Courts, percentage custodial sentence and percentage aged under 21, by offence: 2006/07

C2 Criminal Justice Social Work interventions

- C2.1 Criminal Justice Social Work Services: 2002/03 - 2006/07
- C2.2 Terminations of Drug Treatment and Testing Orders: 2004/05 - 2006/07

C3 Drug misuse and treatment in Scottish Prisons

- C3.1 Scottish Prison Service Addictions Prevalence Testing: 2007/08
- C3.2 Scottish Prison Service: Addiction Service Outputs: 2007/08
- C3.3 Number of prisoners being prescribed methadone on a given day: 2004-2007
- C3.4: Drug use in prison: results from the eleventh prison survey: May - July 2008

C4 Seizures of controlled drugs

- C4.1 Seizures of controlled drugs by police force: 1996/97 - 2006/07
- C4.2 Seizures of controlled drugs by drug type and police force: 2006/07
- C4.3 Seizures of controlled drugs by drug type: 1996/97 - 2006/07

