



Centre for
Public Health

Inter Agency Drug Misuse Database

Pan - Merseyside Annual Report

2005/06

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www.cph.org.uk/iad

2005/06 Summary

The IAD has continued to work with data providers to improve the quality and flow of data. Specifically, we are implementing a new database for Agency based Syringe Exchange as well as contributing to training and ongoing refinements to data collection for Pharmacy based Syringe Exchange. Whilst Pharmacy Syringe Exchange has historically suffered from a relatively large proportion (approx 33% in 2003/04) of non-attributable data we have now managed to reduce this to just 20% non-attributable in 2005/06. We will continue to work with Pharmacists and Pharmacy coordinators to improve this figure however it is an encouraging trend. Probation data has also been included for 2005/06 to enable a more comprehensive picture of criminal justice based service activity in relation to substance misuse. Unlike 2004/05 however, Police arrest data has not been available for the 2005/06 period due to changes in information management within the Police. It is not known at this time whether we will be able to re-establish this dataset.

In total, six service types reported to the IAD in 2005/06; Agency Syringe Exchange (ASES), Pharmacy Syringe Exchange (ASES), National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS), Connexions, Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) and Probation.

- There has been an increase from 2004/05 in the total number of individuals reported to the IAD. The increase is predominantly from the inclusion of Probation data however, with Probation data removed there is still a 4.6% increase in the number of individuals reported overall with an increase in all service and intervention types.
- Some services show a slight decrease in the proportion of female clients from 2004/05 to 2005/06.
- As with 2004/05 there is a slight increase in the mean age across most service types with the exception of NDTMS.
- Female clients represented a smaller proportion of each age group in 2005/06 than in 2004/05 with the exception of those in the Under 19 and 40-44 age categories.
- The most commonly reported drug overall remains heroin however it is difficult to compare this to the 2004/05 period due to changes in the reporting of substance use profiles in a number of service types.
- Agency Syringe Exchange shows an increase (13%) in the number of new presentations for heroin as well as an increase (3.9%) in the number of new presentations for anabolic steroid use. Whilst proportionately heroin has increased more, the number of new presentations for anabolic steroid use is significantly higher (706 anabolic steroid users compared to 542 heroin users)
- Cross-match analysis between Syringe Exchange (excluding anabolic steroid users where identified) and treatment (NDTMS) data reveals 43.4% of Agency clients and 31.6% of Pharmacy clients are in treatment. This in turn highlights the fact that 56.6% of known problematic injecting drug users, predominantly opiate users, did *not* appear in treatment data for 2005/06.

Summary by Dataset

Agency Syringe Exchange

A total of 3,302 individuals were reported for 2005/06, with a mean age of 33 years. Of these, 10.3% were female and 1.9% were Under 19 years of age. In total this represents a 4% increase in numbers reported from 2004/05.

Pharmacy Syringe Exchange

In total 2,953 individuals were reported through Pharmacy Syringe Exchange in 2005/06, representing a 19.8% increase from 2004/05. In all, 18.1% were female and as with 2004/05 less than 1% were Under 19. The mean age was 35.9 years, making this group slightly older, on average, than Agency clients. This is possibly due to anabolic steroid users, who tend to be younger than injecting opiate clients, being represented more in the Agency data¹.

National Drug Treatment Monitoring System

NDTMS reported 9,939 clients in structured treatment across Merseyside for 2005/06, a rise of 14% from 2004/05. Female clients accounted for 28.8% of the total number of clients and the mean age of all clients was 32.7 years. A total of 621 were Under 19 years of age which comprises 6.2% of all clients, a rise of approximately 2% from 2004/05. This is largely due to Young Persons services reporting to NDTMS for the first time in 2005/06.

Arrest Referral

A total of 1,406 people were reported to the IAD through the Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) for 2005/06, a rise of 5.4% on 2004/05, of which 23.5% were female. The mean age of all DIP clients reported to the IAD in 2005/06 was 33.4 years and 43 (3.1%) were Under 19.

Connexions

Connexions reported 336 clients with a substance misuse problem in 2005/06, a rise of 1.5% on 2004/05, of these, 79 (23.2%) were female. All Connexions clients are 19 years or under.

Acknowledgements

The IAD would like to thank the NDTMS and DIP monitoring teams and the database administration staff at the Centre for Public Health for their efforts and for the timely provision of data. We would also like to thank all involved in the provision of data through the many services reporting to us for their assistance in running the monitoring systems. Finally, we would like to thank the D(A)AT officers who have provided us with feedback and funding, to help improve and refine the IAD.

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Section 1: Overview

Identifiable Individuals reported to the IAD in 2005/06

In total there were 21,085 identifiable individuals reported to the IAD across six service types for the whole of Merseyside; Probation, Arrest Referral (AR), Agency Syringe Exchange (ASES), Pharmacy Syringe Exchange (PSES), Connexions and the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS). This constitutes a 48.4% increase in numbers reported to the IAD as compared to the 14,203 individuals reported for 2004/05.

This increase in numbers is largely attributable to the inclusion of Probation data which was not available for 2004/05, however the figure for total number of individuals reported excluding Probation data is still higher than 2004/05 at 14,864 people, an increase of 4.7%. This increase is most likely due largely to improvements in monitoring although there are reported increases in the number of individuals accessing services, especially through NDTMS. Table 1 shows the total number of individuals reported by each service type; however it should be noted that this includes double counting across datasets and therefore totals are not included.

Table 1: Number of Individuals Reported for 2005/06 by Service Type

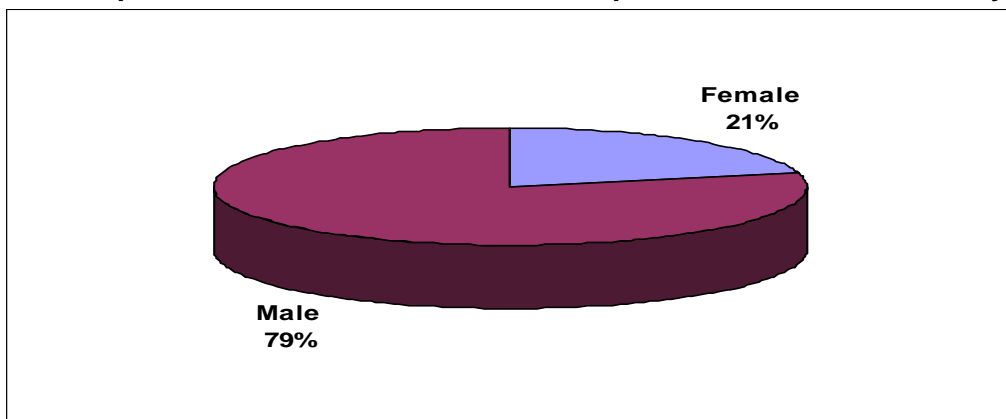
Service Type	2004/05	2005/06	% Change
Probation	-	7,651	n/a
Arrest Referral	1,334	1,406	+5.4
Agency Syringe Exchange	3,175	3,302	+4.0
Pharmacy Syringe Exchange	2,464	2,953	+19.8
Combined Syringe Exchange	5,341	5,813	+8.8
Connexions	336	341	+1.5
NDTMS	8,718	9,939	+14.0

Table 1 shows an increase (from 2004/05) in the number of identifiable individuals reported through every service type. The data cannot show whether this is an actual increase in numbers accessing these services, an improvement in the monitoring (ie better data quality) or a combination of the two. However, this does suggest an encouraging trend across the Merseyside area with the possibility that more people are engaging with services and interventions. In particular, the increase in numbers for NDTMS is due to a combination of factors; every D(A)AT shows some yearly increase in numbers in treatment however during 2005/06 a number of services reported young people for the first time.

Gender

Figure 1 shows the percentage gender split derived from the combined and aggregated datasets for Merseyside. This therefore excludes double counting across and within datasets.

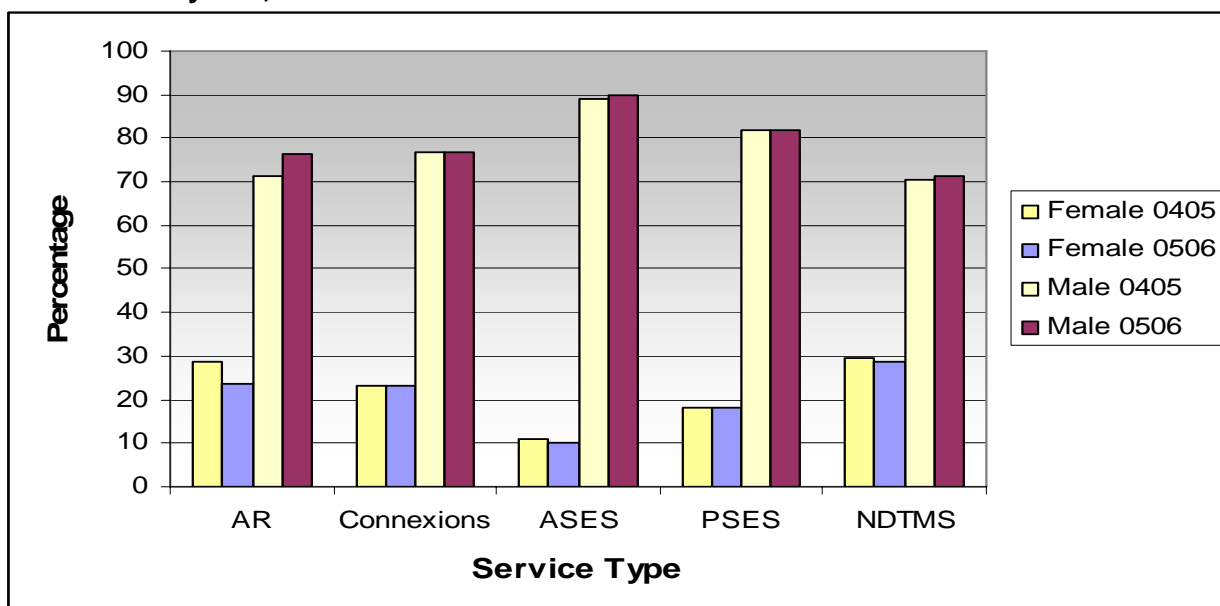
Fig 1: Gender Split of All Identifiable Individuals Reported to the IAD for Merseyside in 2005/06



Whilst in real terms there has been an increase in the number of females reported to the IAD, from 3,265 in 2004/05 to 4,500 in 2005/06 (a 37.8% increase), there has been a drop in the *proportion* of females reported to the IAD for Merseyside from 04/05 to 05/06. In 2004/05, 23.6% of all reported drug users were female. The number of males reported has risen from 10,699 in 2004/05 to 16,585 in 2005/06 (a 55% increase) hence the drop in proportional representation for females.

Figure 2 shows most service types reporting an approximately similar 80/20 split between Male and Female clients respectively. There are exceptions to this, specifically Agency Syringe Exchange which shows 10.3% of clients were female and NDTMS with 28.8% female clients reported. The data cannot show why females appear to be under-represented within the Agency data however there is evidence to suggest this is a national trend and that women are traditionally under-represented within syringe exchange data^{2,3}. Some research suggests women are more likely to share injecting equipment as they are perhaps more reluctant to access Syringe Exchange for a number of reasons such as social stigma, the perception that the service is male targeted, an atmosphere that is perceived as intimidating because of the largely male presence and perhaps, for those with children, because such services are not child-friendly^{2,3}. Also, steroid users are predominantly male and account for 31% of all Agency Syringe Exchange clients which will affect the gender distribution in the data.

Fig. 2: Percentage Gender Split by Service Type: A comparison of Individuals Reported to the IAD for Merseyside, for 2004/05 and 2005/06*



*Probation data is not included as there is no comparison data for 2004/05

Figure 2 also shows data from 2004/05 for comparative purposes. As can be seen, the proportional split of genders for 2005/06 follows a very similar pattern to that of 2004/05. Agency Syringe Exchange shows a slight drop in the proportion of female clients for 2005/06, from 11% in 2004/05 down to 10.3% in 2005/06 as does NDTMS (down from 29.5% in 2004/05 to 28.8% in 2005/06). The biggest change in proportion of female clients is in the Arrest Referral data, with a drop from 28.6% in 2004/05 to 23.5% in 2005/06. Again, the data cannot reveal causes for these changes however they do lie within the expected range of annual fluctuation as reported through the monitoring service⁴ and as such are unlikely to reflect any specific issues. Analysis of Probation data for 2005/06 reveals that 17% of reported Probation clients were female, however we do not have data for 2004/05 with which to compare this finding.

Age Group

Fig. 3: Identifiable Individuals Reported to the IAD by Age Group for Merseyside in 2005/06

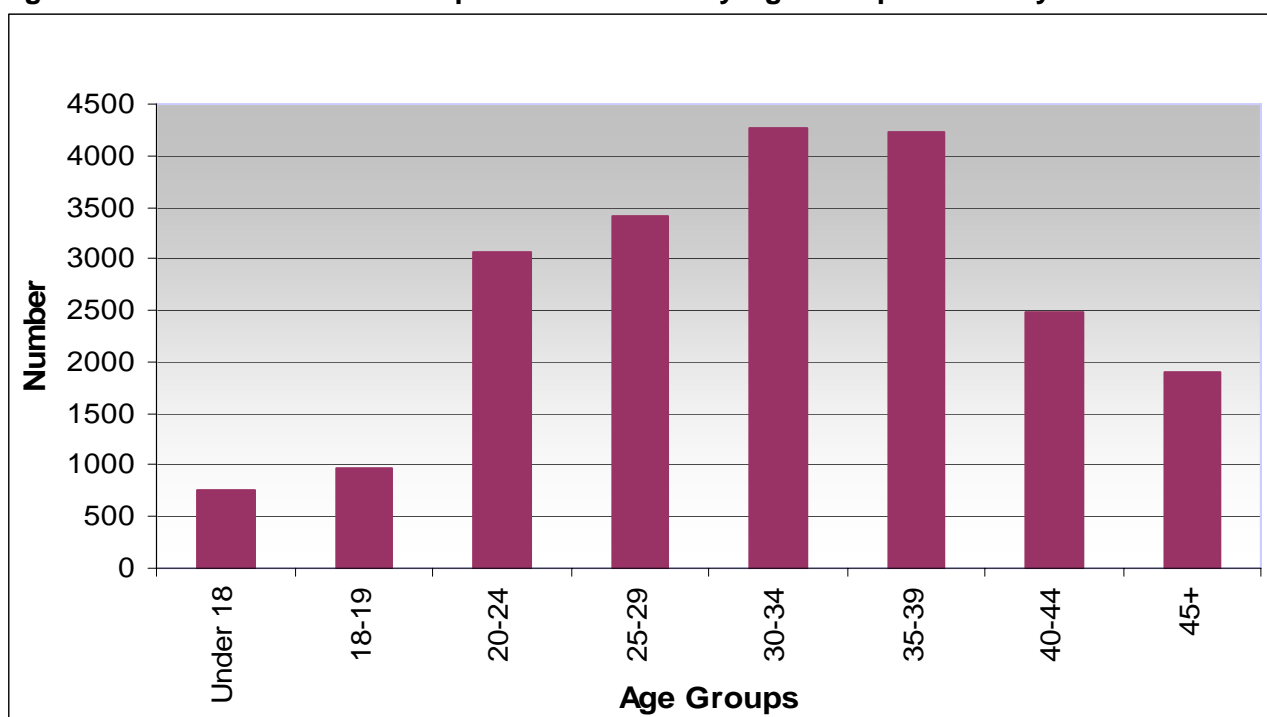
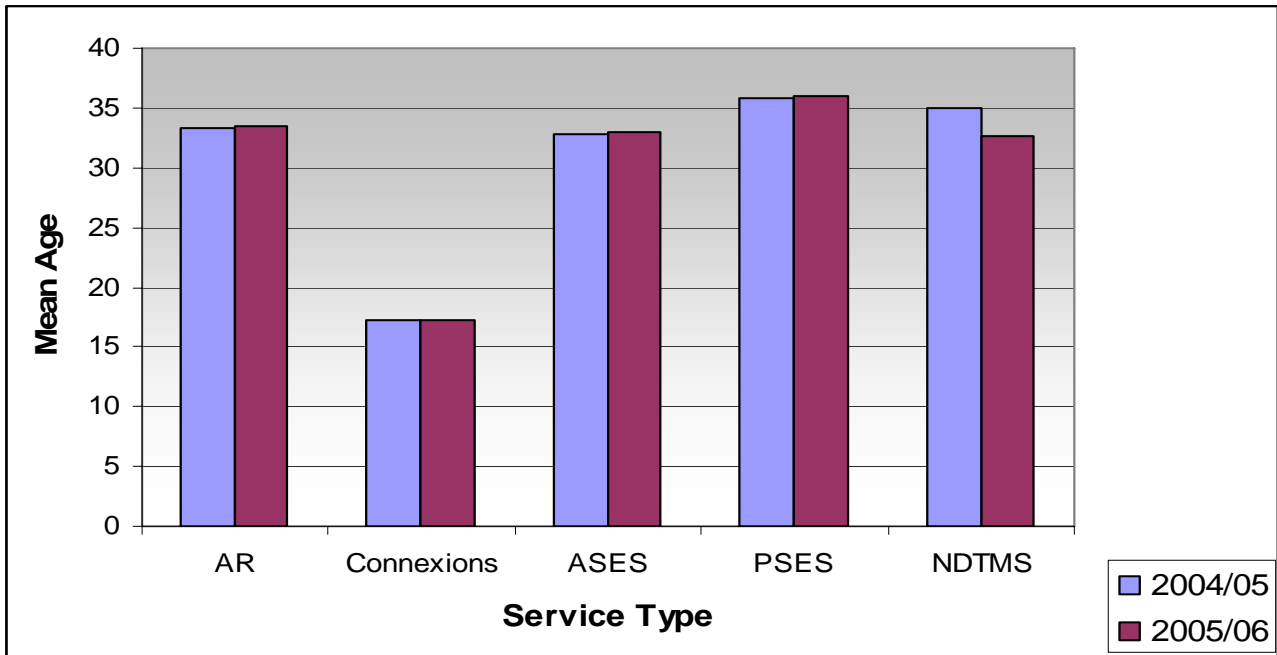


Figure 3 shows the distribution of identifiable individuals reported to the IAD for 2005/06 by age group across the six service types. These figures are based on the combined aggregated data for all six services.

The biggest group proportionally are the 30-39 age range, who comprise 40.3% of the total group. The next biggest group is the 20-29 age range (30.7%) followed by those 40 and over (20.8%) and finally the 19 and under group at 8.2%. This reflects the age profile that we would expect to see across these services in line with research showing that the average age of individuals in contact with treatment services and Agency Syringe Exchange has risen since 1998⁵.

Fig 4: Comparison of Mean Ages of Identifiable Individuals Reported to the IAD, in Merseyside, between 2004/05 and 2005/06 by Service Type



As can be seen in Figure 4, there is little change from 2004/05 for most service types, with the exception of NDTMS who report a younger mean age (down from 34.9 in 2004/05 to 32.7 in 2005/06). The change in mean age for NDTMS is due to changes in the monitoring system that required young person's treatment services reporting to NDTMS for the first time⁶. The addition of a considerable amount of data relating to young people would lower the overall mean age even though the existing cohort of clients is known to be ageing⁵.

Fig 5: Comparison of Age Groupings of All Females Reported to the IAD for Merseyside, in 2004/05 and 2005/06.

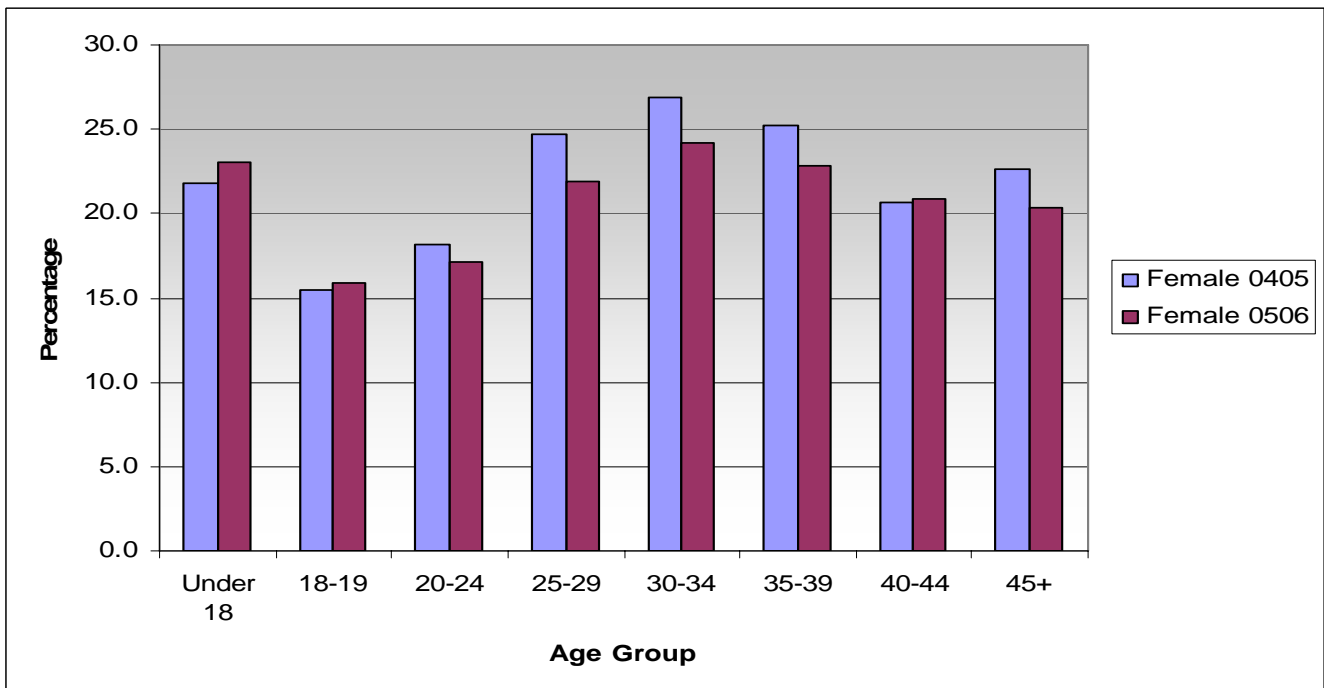


Fig 6 shows that females in 2004/05 represented a greater proportion of most age groups, with the notable exception of those 19 and under. There was a greater proportion of females in 2004/05 overall by 2.2% however as previously stated the actual number of reported females has gone up from 2004/05 by 37.8%

Drugs Reported; by Service Type

Overview

In previous years we have aggregated drug data to provide overall figures for each substance reported to the IAD. Starting with this report the IAD will change the way in which substances are reported to reflect changes in data provided. A number of services now report polydrug use by reporting the *combination* of substances (ie “heroin + crack”) as opposed to reporting each substance individually. By contrast other services such as Probation report a drug profile in which every substance taken within a given time period is reported by frequency (ie: Daily, Weekly, Monthly). This disparity in reporting means it is not practicable to aggregate data in the same manner as has been previously done. This section will therefore summarise the key findings in relation to each service or intervention type to provide an overview of drug use across Merseyside using comparable drugs for each service.

Drug data specific to each D(A)AT are provided through the D(A)AT by D(A)AT figures in Section 3 of this report and standard IAD quarterly reports.

AGENCY SYRINGE EXCHANGE

Fig 6: Main Drugs Reported through Agency Syringe Exchange to the IAD for 2005/06 in Merseyside

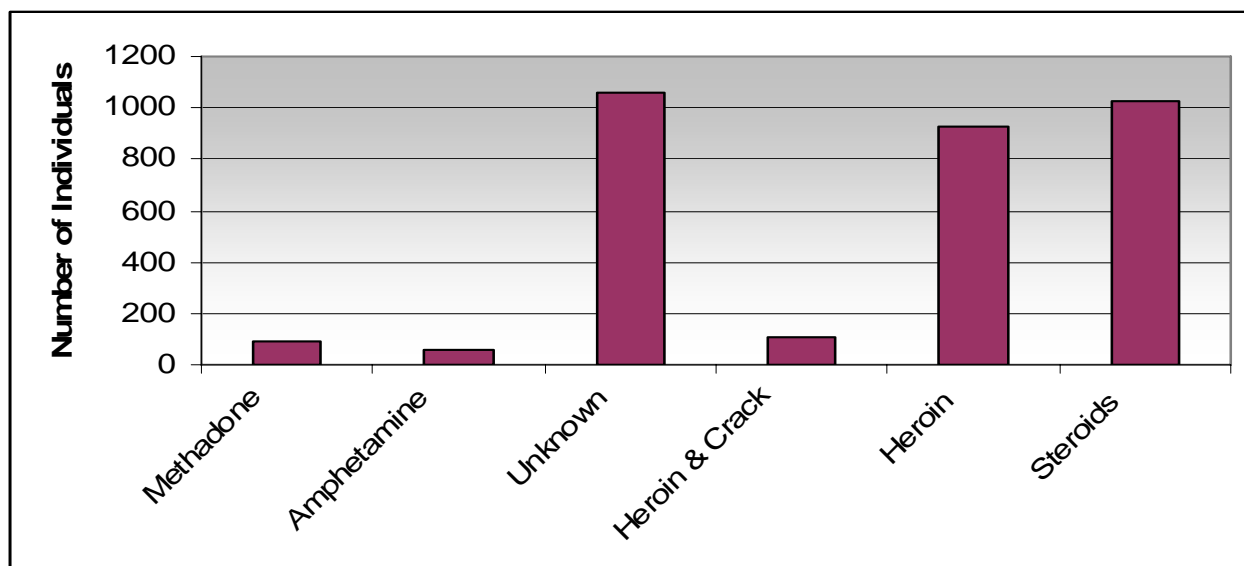
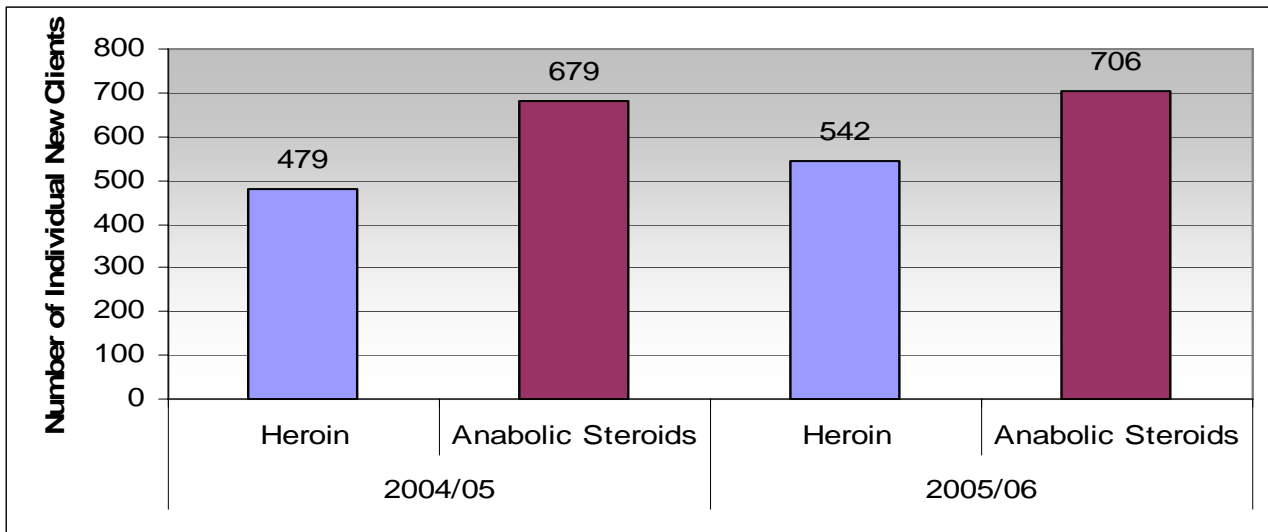


Figure 6 shows the number of individuals reporting each of a range of drugs and as can be seen we have shown a distinction between those reporting just heroin and those reporting a combination of heroin and crack. A total of 1033 people have reported heroin as their main drug, with 104 of those reporting heroin and crack together. It should be noted that the actual number will probably be higher as evidence exists that injecting heroin use is a significant predictor of crack cocaine injecting⁷. Compared to anabolic steroids, there is little difference in the numbers with 1023 individuals reporting anabolic steroid use across Merseyside through Agency Syringe Exchange. Compared to 2004/05 there is little change with the number of reports for heroin going down from 1,222 in 2004/05 and the number of reports for anabolic steroids going slightly down from 1,249 individuals in 2004/05.

However, when we compare new presentations between 2004/05 and 2005/06 we find that a somewhat different picture emerges. Improvements in the monitoring system have led to greater information capture for new clients, including the drug used, however some drug data for long standing existing clients was not originally collected and is therefore not available.

Fig 7: Heroin and Steroid Reports to the IAD, for New Agency Syringe Exchange Clients between 2004/05 and 2005/06 in Merseyside



As can be seen in Figure 7, there has been an increase in the number of reports for new clients for both drugs with a slightly larger increase in numbers between the two years for heroin. However there appears to be more new clients reporting anabolic steroid use than heroin use. Improvements in the monitoring system may have some effect on this with a small rise in both attributable data and drug information, especially for new clients. However, the improvements alone are unlikely to account for all of the change which suggests that the incidence of anabolic steroid use is on the increase. Further evidence from other studies shows that new anabolic steroid using clients' outnumbered new clients in Merseyside & Cheshire for all other substances combined for the past three years (2002-2005)⁸ as well as research showing a decline in the number of new presentations for heroin use⁸ since the 1990's.

Fig 8: Other Drugs Reported through Agency Syringe Exchange to the IAD for Merseyside in 2005/06

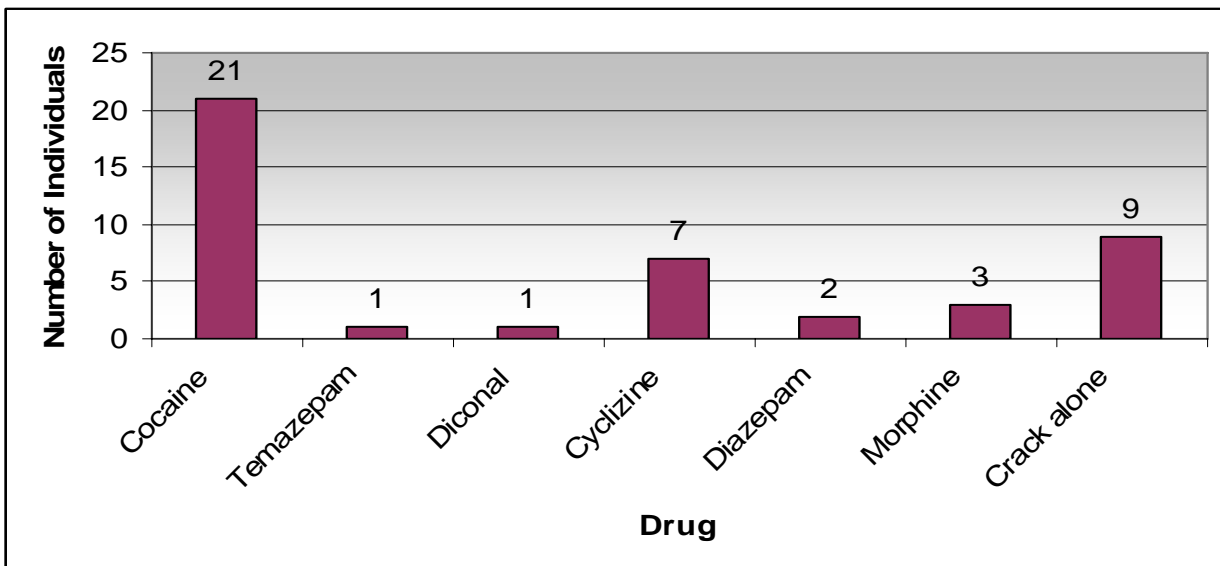
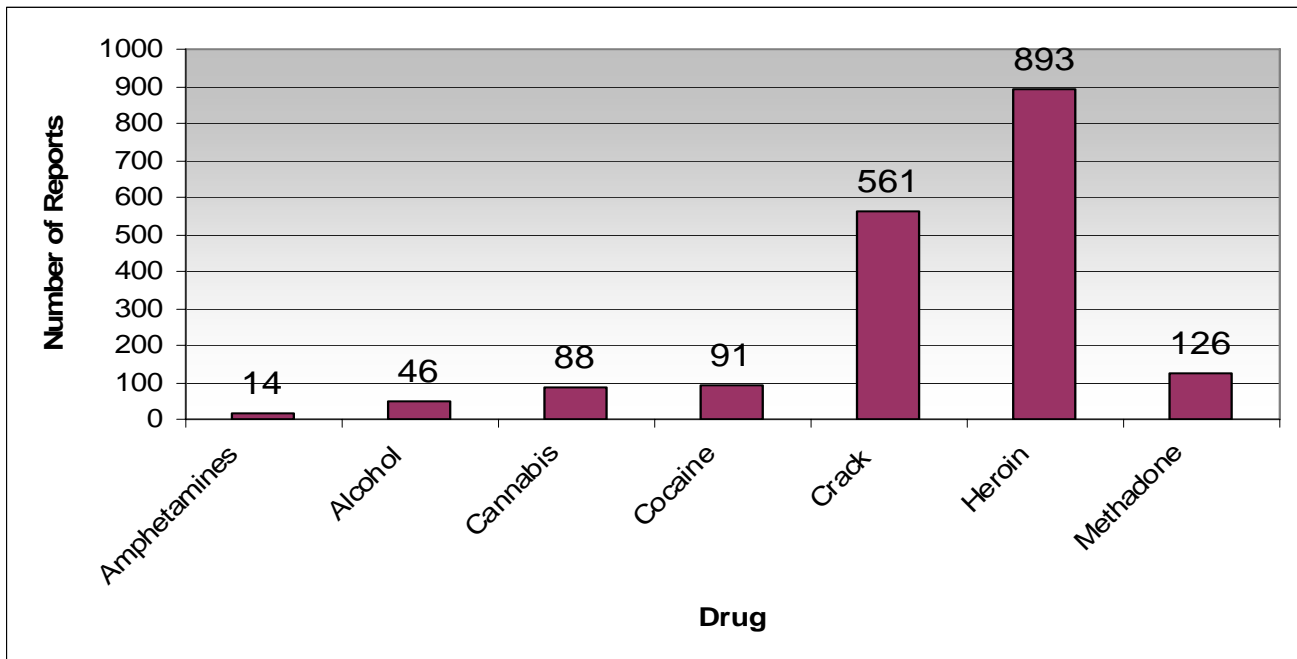


Figure 8 shows other drugs reported through Agency Syringe Exchange for 2005/06. Due to the large numbers of people reporting heroin or anabolic steroid use, drugs reported by less than 25 individuals are shown separately for clarity. Crack cocaine is shown in Figure 8 as only 9 individuals reported crack use alone. However, when combined with those individuals reporting the use of heroin and crack together is included there were 113 individuals in total reported to the IAD in 2005/06 through Agency Syringe Exchange using crack. It is of course likely that the actual number is much higher however they have not been explicitly reported to the IAD. We do not hold drug information for approximately 32% of

reported clients however and it is likely that some of these will be crack injectors. The IAD will work with data providers to improve the monitoring process and capture this data for future reports.

ARREST REFERRAL

Fig 9: Main Drugs Reported to the IAD through Arrest Referral by Number of Reports in 2005/06



Please Note: Figure 9 shows an amalgamation of reports for each drug type reported to the IAD through DIP data. Arrest Referral data were aggregated to just individuals and every drug reported for each individual was then recorded. Many individuals reported use of more than one drug and as a consequence we obtained a number of categories that included the same drugs (ie: heroin & cocaine, heroin & crack, heroin & methadone etc). Figure 9 shows the number of individuals who have reported use of each drug which includes some double counting between categories. However it does demonstrate the relative “influence” of each drug on the data.

It is apparent that, for criminal justice data, heroin and crack are the predominant drugs of use amongst clients reported to the IAD with a total of 499 individuals reported using both heroin and crack together. Again this fits with research showing the associations between these substances⁷.

It is not possible to compare these figures to those for 2004/05 as the 2004/05 period saw a number of changes to the Arrest Referral monitoring system which rendered it impractical to analyse drug data over the year. We should however be able to compare years with the next annual report.

NATIONAL DRUG TREATMENT MONITORING SYSTEM

Fig 10: Main Drugs Reported to the IAD through NDTMS for 2005/06

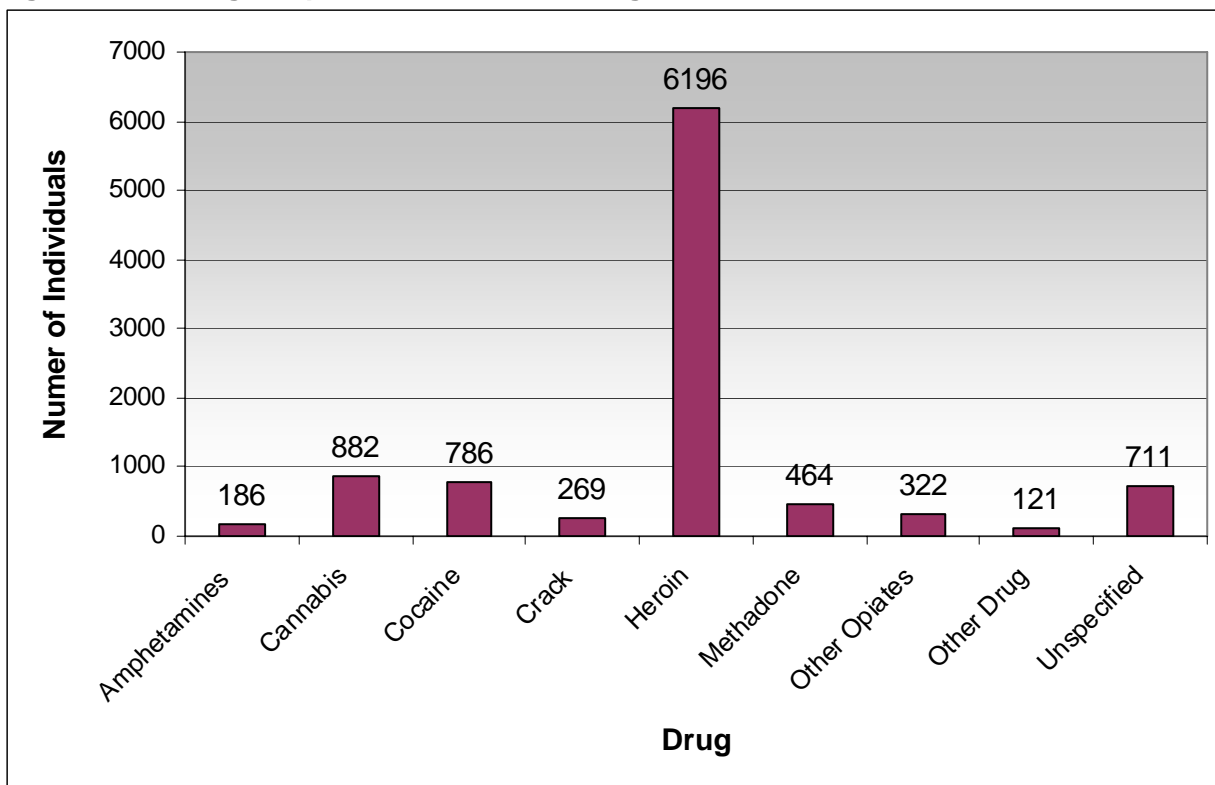


Figure 10 shows the main drugs reported through NDTMS to the IAD for 2005/06. We have amalgamated some drugs, such as ecstasy (n=56), solvents (n=15), benzodiazepines (n=39), anabolic steroids (n=2) and others, due to the extremely small number of individuals reported for those substances. It should be noted that Figure 10 refers to primary drugs only, if secondary drugs were included substances such as crack would be much higher¹⁰.

NDTMS drug data were not included in last year's annual IAD report and we therefore do not offer a comparison by years. Further information on drug profiles of NDTMS clients is available through the NDTMS team at the Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University.

<http://www.cph.org.uk/ndtms.asp>

PROBATION

Fig 11: Drugs Reported to the IAD through Merseyside Probation in 2005/06

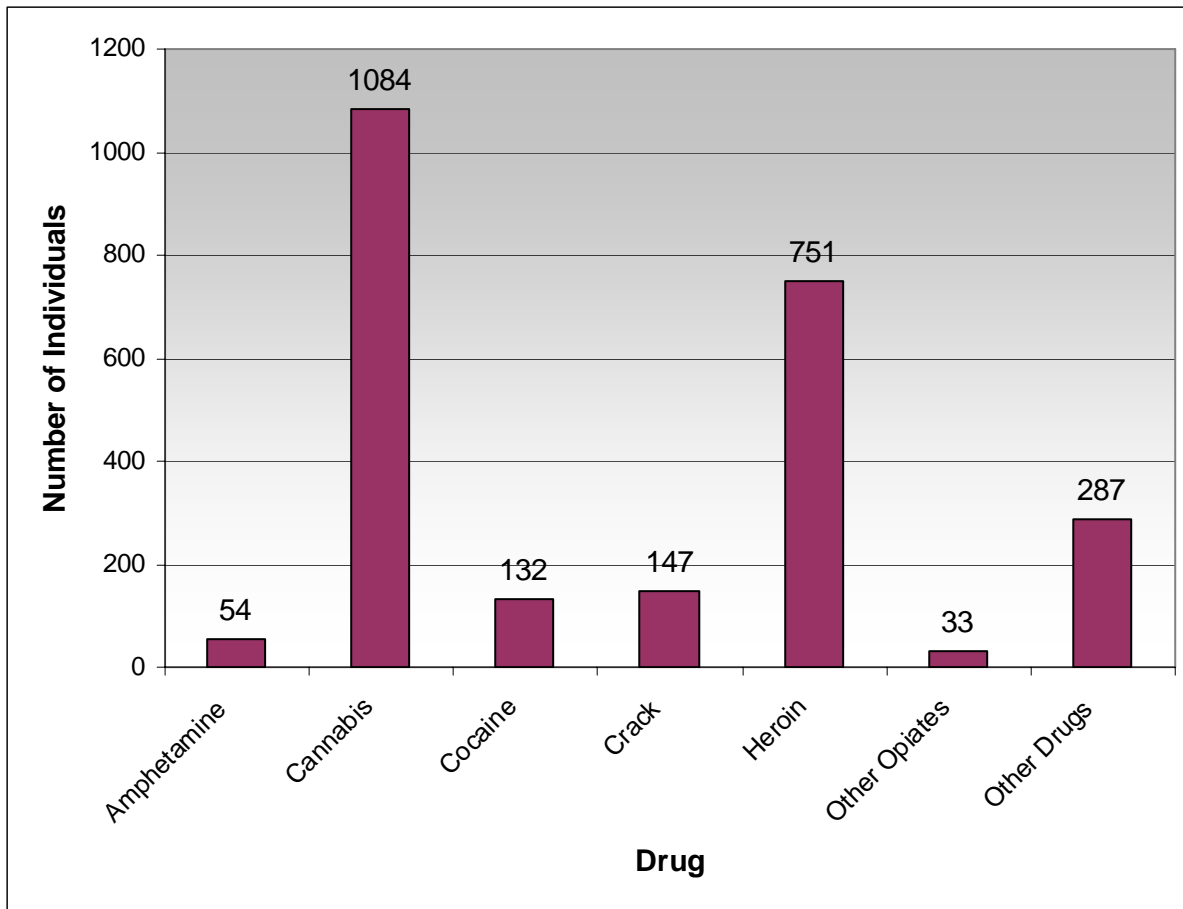


Figure 11 shows the distribution of main drugs reported to the IAD through Merseyside Probation for 2005/06. This graph is based on the main drug reported by clients as determined by the frequency of each drug used. Those reported as “daily” use were deemed to be the primary drug. It should be noted that the drug was “unknown” for 5,163 individuals however they were excluded from the graph for clarity.

Due to the large number of drugs that are unknown it is difficult to make any accurate conclusions about the prevalence of drugs from Probation data. For those whose drug of use is unknown all we can say is drug misuse was a factor in their lives and perhaps contributed to their criminal behaviour in some manner.

Syringe Exchange to Treatment

Fig 12: Cross Matching Syringe Exchange to Treatment (excluding anabolic steroid users)

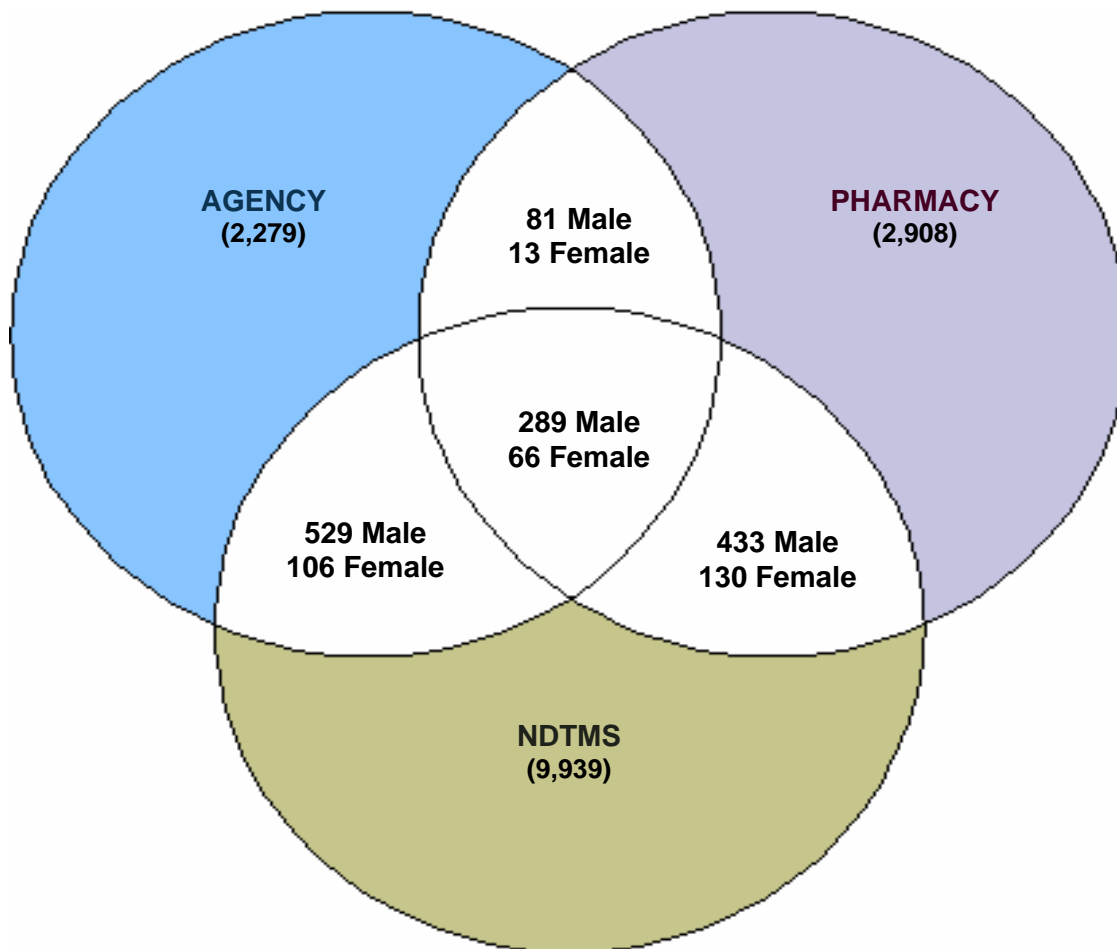


Figure 12 shows the overlap between each type of Syringe Exchange (Agency, Pharmacy) and treatment data (NDTMS). Local D(A)AT's will be aware that we have discontinued the cross match in this form for the IAD quarterlies due to methodological problems in executing this analysis at D(A)AT level within the reporting deadlines. The same methodological problems do not apply on a Pan-Merseyside analysis. As with more recent IAD quarterly reports we have excluded anabolic steroid users from this analysis on the basis that anabolic steroid users are less likely to be accessing treatment in any significant numbers. Numbers in brackets refer to the total in each dataset used for analysis and therefore excludes known anabolic steroid users.

Table 2: Total Numbers of Individuals Accessing More Than One Intervention in Merseyside 2005/06

	Total Reported in NDTMS	% of Total in SES type	Total Reported in Treatment and one SES Type	% of Total in SES Type	Total Reported in All Three Interventions	% of Total in SES Type
Agency	990	43.4%	635	27.9%	355	15.6%
Pharmacy	918	31.6%	563	19.4%	355	12.2%

Table 2 shows summary figures for the crossover between Syringe Exchange data and NDTMS. The data show a higher proportion of Agency Syringe Exchange clients reported through NDTMS than those reported through Pharmacy Syringe Exchange. This disparity may be due to the removal of known anabolic steroid users from each dataset. Whilst we collect drug information through Agency Syringe Exchange and can therefore exclude a large number of clients (n=1,023) on that basis we cannot do so in the same way for Pharmacy Syringe Exchange. Clients reported as taking steroid packs through Pharmacy Syringe Exchange (n=45) are deemed anabolic steroid users for this analysis and are

therefore excluded however it likely that more such clients exist which would of course affect the proportional representations detailed in Table 2. It should also be noted that historically data from Pharmacy Syringe Exchange contains more non-attributable entries than Agency data which therefore means Pharmacy Syringe Exchange analyses will probably involve a smaller proportion of the total number of clients than for Agency. We are making significant improvements to this however it will be some time before the two datasets are truly comparable in terms of the percentage of fully attributable data.

It should be noted here that it is very possible that more people accessing Syringe Exchange are also in treatment. The data presented here relate specifically to both Syringe Exchange and treatment services in Merseyside. There is the possibility that individuals accessing Syringe Exchange in Merseyside are also accessing treatment elsewhere, perhaps outside of the IAD coverage area. There is also the possibility that individuals reported in Syringe Exchange data for whom we do not have complete attributors are in fact in treatment.

It is however encouraging that a significant percentage of Agency clients are also reported through NDTMS. The slight disparity between the proportions of Agency and Pharmacy Syringe Exchange clients suggests perhaps more efforts are required to integrate the two service types and encourage signposting from one to the other.

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Section 2

Analyses by Service Type and D(A)AT

Arrest Referral (AR)

Introduction

Lighthouse Project & ARCH provide data on assessments made at custody suites and courts. The total number of assessments figure is based on one person per location per date; this is to ensure duplicate data are not included. Duplicate records may appear for the same individual twice on the same day. In these circumstances data are aggregated to a single record. The same individual may however, be counted twice within the reporting period.

Table 1: Gender and Age Group, by D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

		2005/06									
		Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
Gender		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male		38	80.9	518	70.9	104	75.4	99	78.6	359	85.1
Female		9	19.1	213	29.1	34	24.6	27	21.4	63	14.9
Age											
Under 19		0	0.0	14	1.9	5	3.6	2	1.6	22	5.2
19-25		9	19.1	61	8.3	17	12.3	16	12.7	60	14.2
25+		38	80.9	656	89.7	116	84.1	108	85.7	340	80.6
<i>Totals</i>		<i>47</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>731</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>422</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 2: Main Reported Drug of Use, by D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

		2005/06									
		Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
Drug		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol		0	0.0	17	1.4	4	1.9	1	<1	25	4.2
Amphetamine		0	0.0	3	<1	1	<1	3	1.7	8	1.3
Benzos		1	1.6	6	<1	3	1.4	3	1.7	2	<1
Cannabis		5	7.9	27	2.3	7	3.3	2	1.1	51	8.5
Cocaine		4	6.3	34	2.9	15	7.2	3	1.7	53	8.8
Crack		14	22.2	404	34.2	57	27.4	25	14.4	121	20.2
Ecstasy (MDMA)		0	0.0	2	<1	0	0.0	1	<1	4	<1
Heroin		28	44.4	565	47.9	106	51.0	82	47.4	190	31.7
Methadone		1	1.6	57	4.8	3	1.4	31	17.9	57	9.5
Other		1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	<1
Unknown		9	14.3	65	5.5	12	5.8	22	12.7	87	14.5

PLEASE NOTE: Figures presented in Table 2 are based on the number of individuals reporting each drug but includes some crossover between categories. Arrest Referral data now includes polydrug use which means each individual can report more than one 'main' drug. Totals are therefore not provided in Table 2 as they could be misleading. For example: If an individual reports using both heroin & crack they will be represented twice in Table 2, once for each drug reported. Percentages reported in Table 2 therefore represent the proportion of total drug reports accounted for by each drug.

PROBATION

Introduction

Data are provided by Merseyside Probation Services. Data relate to individuals reported through OASys with a reported substance use problem. Individuals who are on Addressing Substance Related Offending Orders (ASRO) or similar treatment orders are reported to NDTMS.

PLEASE NOTE: Figures presented below for Probation are based on D(A)AT of Residence NOT D(A)AT of contact as with other IAD datasets. This is because the postcode information is the most reliable and consistent indicator of D(A)AT area provided within the Probation data provided.

Table 3: Gender and Age Group, by D(A)AT of Residence (2005/06)

	2005/06									
	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
Gender	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	670	85.0	2651	82.5	899	83.5	586	84.7	1247	81.9
Female	118	15.0	562	17.5	178	16.5	106	15.3	276	18.1
Age										
Under 19	22	2.8	136	4.3	27	2.5	17	2.5	47	3.1
19-25	226	28.7	811	25.2	263	24.4	179	25.9	376	24.7
25+	540	68.5	2266	70.5	787	73.1	496	71.7	1100	72.2
<i>Totals</i>	<i>788</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>3,213</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1,077</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1,523</i>	<i>100</i>

The figures presented in Table 4 show the number of individuals reporting use of a particular drug on a daily or weekly basis. The data provided by Merseyside Probation reveals several drugs being used by individual clients with a measure of frequency for each drug reported (Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Occasionally). In order to display the data as accurately and comprehensively as possible, the results for individuals reporting frequent use only (Daily or Weekly) are displayed. As individuals can be represented several times within this table, totals and percentages are not given as they would be misleading. Data are available on other drugs not reported in Table 4 if required. They were not included in this table as the numbers were extremely low.

Further information is available if required by contacting the IAD team at the Centre for Public Health.

Table 4: Number of Clients Reporting Daily or Weekly Frequency of Drug Use, by D(A)AT of Residence (2005/06)

Drug	2005/06									
	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	Daily	Weekly	Daily	Weekly	Daily	Weekly	Daily	Weekly	Daily	Weekly
Amphetamine	0	0	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	6
Cocaine	1	11	6	15	7	4	0	0	4	16
Crack	15	9	114	55	29	36	11	10	28	35
Ecstasy	55	35	216	124	81	41	18	17	88	62
Heroin	26	3	177	48	77	27	41	14	54	50
Methadone	6	0	69	2	32	1	13	1	23	3
Other Opiates	0	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0

Syringe Exchange Services

Pharmacy

Table 5: Individuals by Gender and D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

	2005/06									
	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New Clients										
Male	0	0	674	80.6	180	82.6	95	87.2	202	87.8
Female	0	0	162	19.4	38	17.4	14	12.8	28	12.2
<i>Totals</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>836</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>100</i>
All Clients										
Male	3	60.0	1620	80.5	329	83.1	155	86.1	360	87.0
Female	2	40.0	392	19.5	67	16.9	25	13.9	54	13.0
<i>Totals</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>2,012</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 6: Individuals by Age Group and D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

	2005/06									
	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New Clients										
Under 19	0	0	12	1.4	3	1.4	2	1.8	4	1.7
19-25	0	0	58	6.9	20	9.2	12	11.0	10	4.3
25+	0	0	766	91.6	195	89.4	95	87.2	216	93.9
<i>Totals</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>836</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>100</i>
All Clients										
Under 19	0	0.0	20	1.0	7	1.8	2	1.1	4	1.0
19-25	0	0.0	88	4.4	23	5.8	14	7.8	13	3.1
25+	5	100.0	1904	94.6	366	92.4	164	91.1	397	95.9
<i>Totals</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>2,012</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>100</i>

Agency Syringe Exchange

Table 7: Individuals by Gender and D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

	2005/06									
	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
New Clients	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	55	96.5	674	88.8	183	91.5	200	90.9	178	96.7
Female	2	3.5	85	11.2	17	8.5	20	9.1	6	3.3
<i>Totals</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>100</i>
All Clients										
Male	177	93.2	1118	87.3	669	88.3	723	91.4	557	91.3
Female	13	6.8	162	12.7	89	11.7	68	8.6	53	8.7
<i>Totals</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1,280</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>758</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>791</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 8: Individuals by Age Group and D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

	2005/06									
	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
New Clients	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under 19	2	3.5	13	1.7	6	3.0	3	1.4	18	9.8
19-25	10	17.5	149	19.6	66	33.0	46	20.9	78	42.4
25+	45	78.9	597	78.7	128	64.0	171	77.7	88	47.8
<i>Totals</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>100</i>
All Clients										
Under 19	2	1.1	17	1.3	11	1.5	9	1.1	20	3.3
19-25	24	12.6	200	15.6	138	18.2	101	12.8	115	18.9
25+	164	86.3	1063	83.0	609	80.3	681	86.1	475	77.9
<i>Totals</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1,280</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>758</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>791</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 9: Main Drug of Use for New Clients, by D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

Drug of Use	2005/06									
	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Amphetamine	0	0	3	<1	0	0	5	2.5	1	<1
Cocaine*	0	0	2	<1	1	<1	3	1.5	2	1
Heroin	15	51.7	361	50.1	83	42.3	87	43.1	22	12.0
Diazepam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<1	0	0
Methadone	0	0	5	<1	3	1.5	1	<1	1	<1
Morphine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<1	0	0
Anabolic Steroids	14	48.3	350	48.5	107	54.6	99	49.0	158	85.9
Temazepam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<1	0	0
Various	0	0	0	0	2	1.0	4	2.0	0	0
<i>Totals</i>	29	100	721	100	196	100	202	100	184	100

*includes crack

Table 10: Main Drug of Use for All Clients by D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

Drug of Use	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Amphetamine	4	3.1	4	<1	12	2.4	43	7.5	14	2.4
Cocaine*	4	3.1	2	<1	6	1.0	6	1.1	18	3.1
Heroin	75	57.7	417	52.5	252	49.4	250	43.8	198	34.6
Cyclizine	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1.4	8	1.4
Diconal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<1
Diazepam	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<1	0	0.0
Methadone	3	2.3	8	1.0	23	4.5	34	6.0	32	5.6
Morphine	1	<1	0	0	0	0	2	<1	1	<1
Anabolic Steroids	43	33.1	363	45.7	210	41.2	188	32.9	293	51.2
Temazepam	0	0	0	0	1	<1	1	<1	0	0.0
Various	0	0	1	<1	6	1.2	37	6.5	7	1.2
<i>Totals</i>	130	100	795	100	510	100	571	100	572	100

*includes crack

Please Note: Figures presented in Table 10 are based on the number of *reports* of each drug rather than the number of individuals reporting each drug. As with Arrest Referral, Agency data now includes polydrug use which means each individual can report more than one 'main' drug. For example: If an individual reports using both heroin & crack they will be represented twice in Table 10, once for each drug reported.

Combined SES

Table 11: Individuals in Syringe Exchange, by Gender and D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
All Clients										
Male	180	92.3	2551	83.2	944	86.8	808	90.9	870	90.2
Female	15	7.7	514	16.8	144	13.2	81	9.1	95	9.8
<i>Totals</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>3,065</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1,088</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>965</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 12: Individuals in Syringe Exchange, by Age Group and D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
All Clients										
Under 19	2	1.0	33	1.1	17	1.6	11	1.2	24	2.5
19-25	24	12.3	284	9.3	159	14.6	108	12.1	127	13.2
25+	169	86.7	2748	89.7	912	83.8	770	86.6	814	84.4
<i>Totals</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>3,065</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1,088</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>965</i>	<i>100</i>

Structured Drug Treatment (NDTMS) – By D(A)AT of Treatment

Table 13: Individuals in Contact with Treatment Services by Gender and D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

	2005/06									
	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
New Clients	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	382	70.2	1530	70.3	690	71.6	359	75.0	765	76.8
Female	162	29.8	646	29.7	274	28.4	120	25.0	231	23.2
<i>Totals</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>2176</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>964</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>100</i>
All Clients										
Male	767	72.1	3,005	69.0	1,166	70.3	707	74.3	2,053	73.4
Female	297	27.9	1,349	31.0	492	29.7	244	25.7	744	26.6
<i>Totals</i>	<i>1,064</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>4,354</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1,658</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>951</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>2,797</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 14: Individuals in Contact with Treatment Services by Age Group and D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New Clients										
<18	46	8.5	45	2.1	79	8.2	64	13.4	78	7.8
18-19	13	2.4	18	1.0	28	2.9	22	4.6	37	3.7
20-24	67	12.3	130	6.0	80	8.3	51	10.6	73	7.3
25-29	76	14.0	262	12.0	129	13.4	84	17.5	125	12.5
30-34	122	22.4	523	24.0	192	19.9	108	22.5	215	21.6
35-39	113	20.8	650	30.0	267	27.7	95	19.8	252	25.3
40-44	69	12.7	364	16.7	128	13.3	31	6.5	148	14.9
45+	38	7.0	184	8.4	61	6.3	24	5.0	68	6.8
<i>Totals</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>2,176</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>964</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>100</i>
All Clients										
<18	53	5.0	63	1.4	95	5.7	89	9.4	120	4.3
18-19	16	1.5	29	0.7	35	2.1	29	3.0	77	2.7
20-24	98	9.2	203	4.7	105	6.3	73	7.7	121	4.3
25-29	146	13.7	464	10.7	197	11.9	150	15.8	256	9.1
30-34	244	22.9	986	22.7	349	21.0	239	25.1	536	19.2
35-39	280	26.3	1,337	30.7	474	28.6	206	21.7	807	28.8
40-44	154	14.5	809	18.6	264	15.9	86	9.0	573	20.5
45+	73	6.9	463	10.6	139	8.4	79	8.3	307	11.0
<i>Totals</i>	<i>1,064</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>4,354</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1,658</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>951</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>2,797</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 15: Ethnicity of New Clients, by D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

New Clients	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
White British	526	96.7	2,005	92.1	945	98.03	473	98.75	969	97.3
White Irish	3	<1	5	<1	3	<1	1	<1	3	<1
Other White	1	<1	9	<1	2	<1	0	0.0	4	<1
White & Black Caribbean	0	0.0	3	<1	0	0.0	1	<1	3	<1
White & Black African	4	<1	14	<1	0	0.0	1	<1	2	<1
White & Asian	1	<1	2	<1	1	<1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other mixed	2	<1	7	<1	4	<1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pakistani	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	<1
Bangladeshi	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	<1
Other Asian	0	0.0	1	<1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	<1
Caribbean	1	<1	2	<1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
African	0	0.0	7	<1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Black	3	<1	21	<1	2	<1	2	<1	1	<1
Chinese	0	0.0	5	<1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	<1
Other	1	<1	14	<1	6	<1	1	<1	1	<1
Not stated	0	0.0	9	<1	1	<1	0	0.0	7	<1
Missing	2	<1	72	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	<1
<i>Total</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>2,176</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>964</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 16: Ethnicity of All Clients, by D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

All Clients	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
White British	1,026	96.4	3,906	89.7	1,624	97.9	940	98.8	2,741	98.0
White Irish	4	<1	9	<1	3	<1	1	<1	10	<1
Other White	2	<1	32	<1	4	<1	0	0.0	6	<1
White & Black Caribbean	1	<1	6	<1	0	0.0	2	<1	5	<1
White & Black African	4	<1	15	<1	1	<1	2	<1	3	<1
White & Asian	1	<1	4	<1	1	<1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other mixed	2	<1	13	<1	4	<1	0	0.0	5	<1
Indian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	<1
Pakistani	0	0.0	1	<1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	<1
Bangladeshi	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	<1
Other Asian	0	0.0	5	<1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	<1
Caribbean	2	<1	6	<1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	<1
African	1	<1	10	<1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	<1
Other Black	8	<1	37	<1	2	<1	2	<1	3	<1
Chinese	0	0.0	9	<1	1	<1	0	0.0	2	<1
Other	5	<1	29	<1	11	<1	4	<1	1	<1
Not stated	0	0.0	18	<1	2	<1	0	0.00	7	<1
Missing	8	<1	254	5.83	5	<1	0	0.0	4	<1
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,064</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>4,354</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1,658</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>951</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>2,797</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 17: New Clients Drug of Use by D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

New Clients	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Heroin	268	49.3	1,070	49.2	480	49.8	264	55.1	451	45.3
Methadone	15	2.8	175	8.0	26	2.7	29	6.0	74	7.4
Other Opiates	3	<1	75	3.4	7	<1	5	1.0	123	12.3
Benzodiazepines	3	<1	8	<1	4	<1	3	<1	8	<1
Amphetamines (excl Ecstasy)	19	3.5	27	1.2	14	1.4	17	3.5	26	2.6
Cocaine (excl Crack)	87	16.0	227	10.4	94	9.7	35	7.3	81	8.1
Crack	20	3.7	64	2.9	15	1.6	9	1.9	66	6.6
Hallucinogens	0	0.0	1	<1	0	0.0	1	<1	0	0.0
Ecstasy	1	0.2	19	<1	4	0.4	3	<1	9	<1
Cannabis	116	21.3	132	6.0	124	12.9	88	18.4	149	15.0
Solvents	0	0.0	3	<1	1	0.0	3	0.6	5	<1
Barbituates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Major Tranquillisers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-depressants	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alcohol	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Drugs	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.4
Drug not otherwise specified	12	2.2	373	17.1	195	20.2	22	4.6	0	0.0
Totals	544	100	2,176	100	964	100	479	100	996	100

Table 18: All Clients Drug of use by D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

New Clients	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Heroin	612	57.5	2,326	53.4	859	51.8	576	60.6	1,954	69.9
Methadone	31	2.9	312	7.2	74	4.5	78	8.2	99	3.5
Other Opiates	6	<1	175	4.0	13	<1	10	1.0	145	5.2
Benzodiazepines	3	<1	11	<1	8	<1	5	<1	16	<1
Amphetamines (excl Ecstasy)	36	3.4	49	1.1	29	1.7	26	2.7	59	2.1
Cocaine (excl Crack)	133	12.5	364	8.4	145	8.7	61	6.4	126	4.5
Crack	25	2.3	104	2.4	33	2.0	22	2.3	109	3.9
Hallucinogens	3	<1	3	<1	0	0.0	1	<1	1	<1
Ecstasy	1	<1	24	<1	6	<1	3	<1	24	<1
Cannabis	183	17.2	202	4.6	152	9.2	122	12.8	250	8.9
Solvents	0	0.0	5	<1	2	<1	4	0.4	5	<1
Barbituates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Major Tranquillisers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-depressants	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alcohol	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Drugs	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	<1
Drug not otherwise specified	31	2.9	774	17.8	337	20.3	43	4.5	5	<1
Totals	1,064	100	4,354	100	1,658	100	951	100	2,797	100

Connexions

Table 19: Individuals by Gender and D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

Clients	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	26	72.2	97	87.4	44	67.7	28	66.7	70	77.8
Female	10	27.8	14	12.6	21	32.3	14	33.3	20	22.2
<i>Totals</i>	36	100	111	100	65	100	42	100	90	100

Table 20: Individuals by Age and D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

Age	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
16	10	27.8	35	31.5	25	38.5	6	14.3	21	23.3
17	10	27.8	36	32.4	19	29.2	11	26.2	33	36.7
18	14	38.9	23	20.7	11	16.9	17	40.5	24	26.7
19	2	5.6	17	15.3	10	15.4	8	19.0	12	13.3
<i>Totals</i>	36	100	111	100	65	100	42	100	90	100

Table 21: Drug/Alcohol problem by D(A)AT of Contact (2005/06)

	Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton		St Helens		Wirral	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Drug	29	80.6	83	74.8	46	70.8	29	69.0	56	62.2
Alcohol/Other	7	19.4	28	25.2	19	29.2	13	31.0	34	37.8
<i>Totals</i>	36	100	111	100	65	100	42	100	90	100