

## Illicit drug use in Scotland

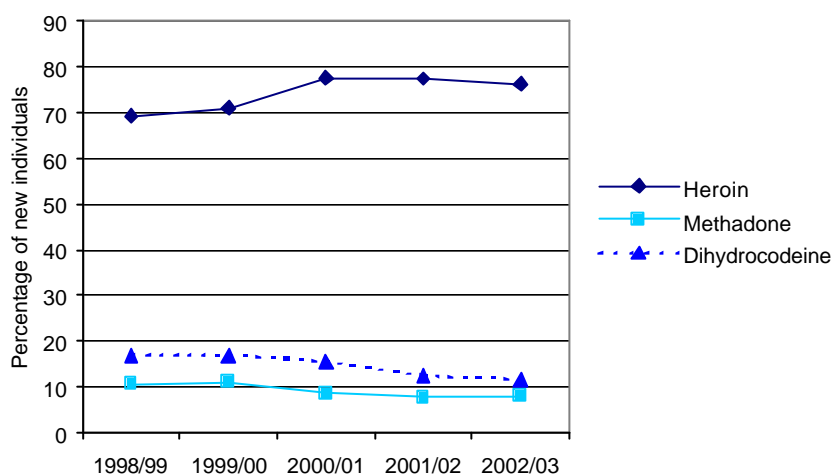
This section explores the main drugs currently used across Scotland, drawing together information from contact with specialist drug treatment services, hospital services, drug seizures and drug-related deaths.

Patterns of drug use vary with age. Information specific to the types of drugs taken by children is presented separately in 'The early years'.

### Opiates, and in particular heroin, dihydrocodeine and methadone

Opiates continue to be the most common drug type used illicitly by those reported to the Scottish Drugs Misuse Database (SDMD) as entering drug treatment services. Of the 10 311 new clients attending such services in 2002/03, who reported illicit drug use in the past month, more than four out of five had taken opiates (Table B1.13). The three main forms of opiates used illicitly were heroin (76%), dihydrocodeine (12%) and methadone (8%). A rise in reported heroin use has been seen over the last five years (69% in 1998/99 to 76% in 2002/03). By contrast, the use of dihydrocodeine and methadone has fallen (Table B1.10, Chart 1).

**Chart 1 Reported use of heroin and illicit use of methadone & dihydrocodeine : 1998/99 - 2002/03**



Source : Table B1.10 (SDMD)

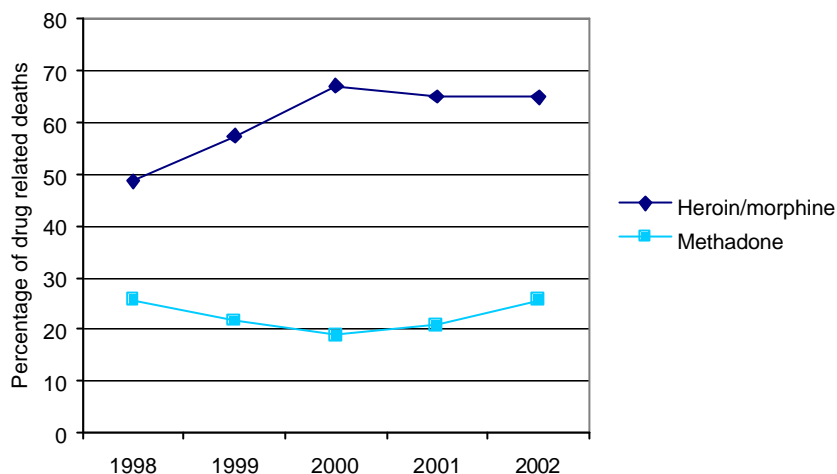
Similarly, for hospital discharges involving a diagnosis of drugs misuse, the drug type most often identified was opiates. Half of the 4 840 drug-related discharges from acute general hospitals, and nearly a third of the 1 768 drug-related psychiatric hospital discharges specifically mentioned opiates (Tables A1.2 & A2.5).

In May 2003, two-thirds of tests carried out at reception into prison from courts were positive for the use of drugs. In a quarter of all the tests administered opiates were found to be present (Table E3.1)

The majority (64%) of class A drug seizures within the community involved heroin. Indeed, the only other drug seized more frequently (including all classes of drug) was cannabis. Over the period 1998-2001, seizures of heroin increased in both number and quantity (Table E2.3).

In 2002, heroin/morphine was found in two-thirds of the 382 drug-related deaths, a sizeable increase since 1998 when just under a half of deaths involved these drugs. Methadone was the third most commonly identified drug, being found in a quarter of drug-related deaths (Table A6.5, Chart 2).

**Chart 2 Drug-related deaths involving heroin/morphine and methadone : 1998 – 2002**

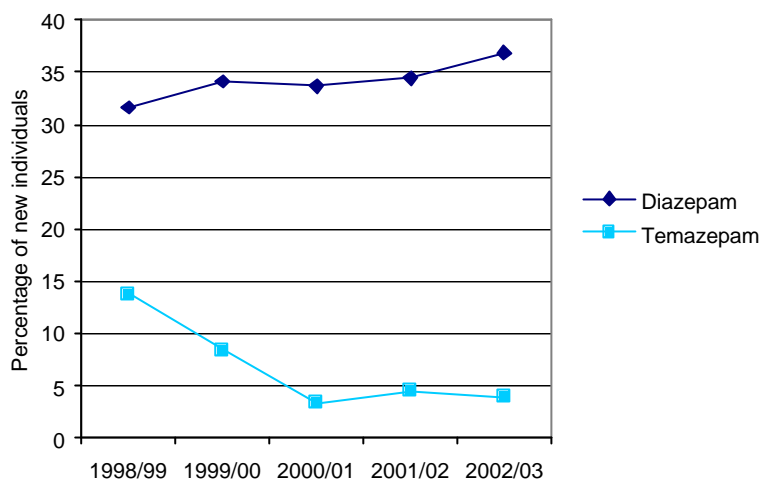


Source : Table A6.5 (GRO Scotland)

### **Diazepam and temazepam**

In recent years, diazepam and temazepam were the two main benzodiazepines reported as having been used illicitly by those entering drug treatment services. During 2002/03, more than one in three new clients reported the illicit use of diazepam, making it the second most common drug after heroin. The proportion of new clients reporting the use of diazepam has remained broadly similar over the past five years. In contrast, reports of temazepam use have fallen from 14 per cent in 1998/99 to just 4 per cent in 2002/03, perhaps reflecting the withdrawal of the gel capsule formulation (Table B1.10, Chart 3).

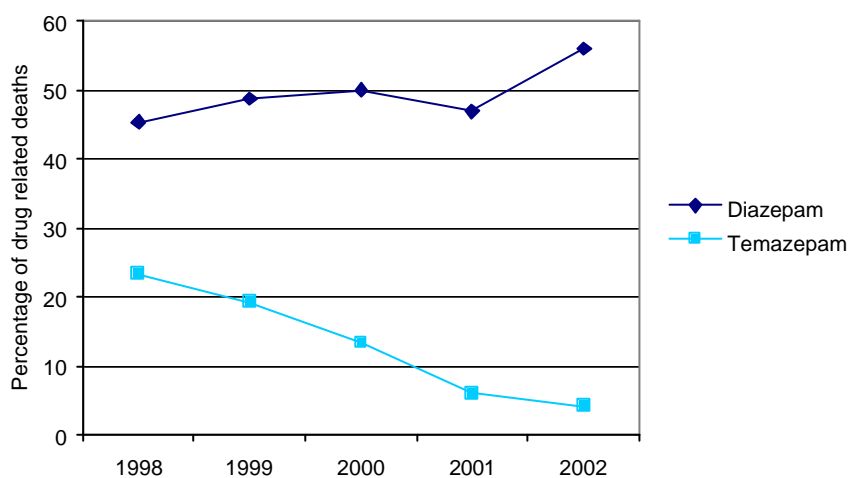
**Chart 3 Reported illicit use of diazepam and temazepam : 1998/99 - 2002/03**



Source : Table B1.10 (SDMD)

A broadly similar pattern was seen in drug-related deaths. Diazepam was found in over half of all deaths in 2002 (again only heroin was more common), an increase from 45 per cent to 56 per cent over the last five years. The number of deaths involving temazepam has declined considerably, with less than five per cent now involving this drug compared to nearly a quarter in 1998 (Table A6.5, Chart 4).

**Chart 4 Drug-related deaths involving diazepam and temazepam : 1998 – 2002**



Source : Table A6.5 (GRO Scotland)

### Cocaine and crack cocaine

The number of cocaine and crack cocaine users who come into contact with drug treatment services, or who present at health services with problems attributable to cocaine use, remains low in comparison with heroin. In 2002/03, 739 new clients attending a drug treatment service reported taking cocaine, and 308 taking crack cocaine. Steady increases in the use of these drugs have, however, been seen over the past five years. The SDMD reveals that the percentage of individuals reporting use of cocaine has increased from 2 per cent in 1998/99 to 7 per cent in 2002/03. The use of crack cocaine has increased from 1 per cent to 3 per cent (Table B1.10). The number of discharges from an acute hospital involving cocaine more than doubled from 41 (1%) to 118 (2%) (Table A1.3), and drug-related deaths where cocaine was found to be present rose from 4 (2%) in 1998 to 31 (8%) in 2002 (Table A6.5).

In 2001, one in ten seizures of class A drugs involved cocaine, whereas crack cocaine was found in only 51 (1%) cases. The number of cocaine seizures more than doubled between

1998 and 2001, although the quantity recovered actually fell. Seizures of crack cocaine increased in both number and quantity (Table E2.3).

### Ecstasy

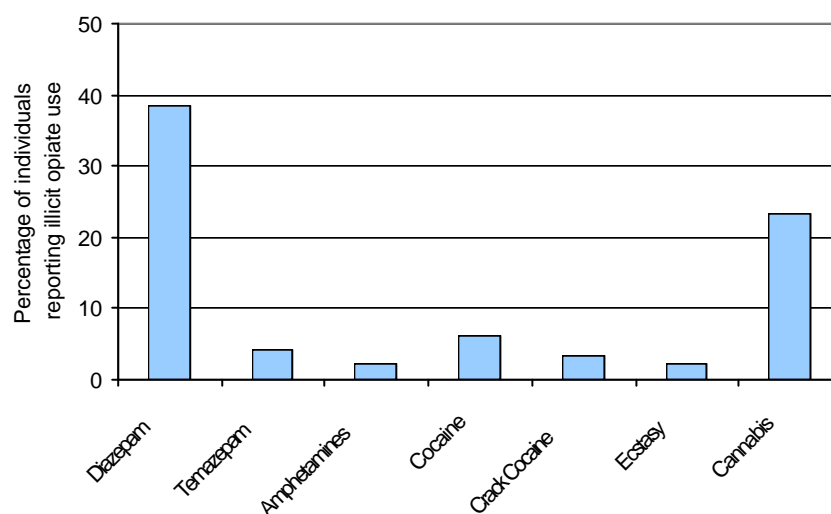
Reported use of ecstasy among new people entering drug treatment services has remained broadly constant at around five per cent over recent years (434 individuals in 2002/03, Table B1.10). Statistics are not available regarding discharges from general acute hospitals with a diagnosis relating to the misuse of ecstasy. However, the number of discharges involving stimulants other than cocaine (of which ecstasy is one) has fallen slightly from 264 (7%) to 240 (5%) between 1998/9 and 2002/03 (Table A1.3). Over a similar period, drug-related deaths where ecstasy was found to be present rose from 3 (1%) in 1999 to 20 (5%) in 2002 (Table A6.5).

Ecstasy was recovered in over a quarter of seizures involving class A drugs, making it the second most common drug (after heroin) to be seized in this class. The number of seizures nearly trebled between 1998 and 2001, and even larger increases (6-fold) were seen in the quantity of tablets recovered (Table E2.3).

### Use of other drugs with opiates

Among those who take opiates, use of other drugs is also common. In 2002/03, over a third of new individuals coming into contact with drug treatment services reported the illicit use of diazepam, as well as opiates, in the past month. This does not imply that both drugs were necessarily taken at the same time. The main other drug reported by opiate users was cannabis (23%) (Table B1.13, Chart 5).

**Chart 5 Drugs used in combination with opiates : 2002/03**



Source : Table B1.13 (SDMD)

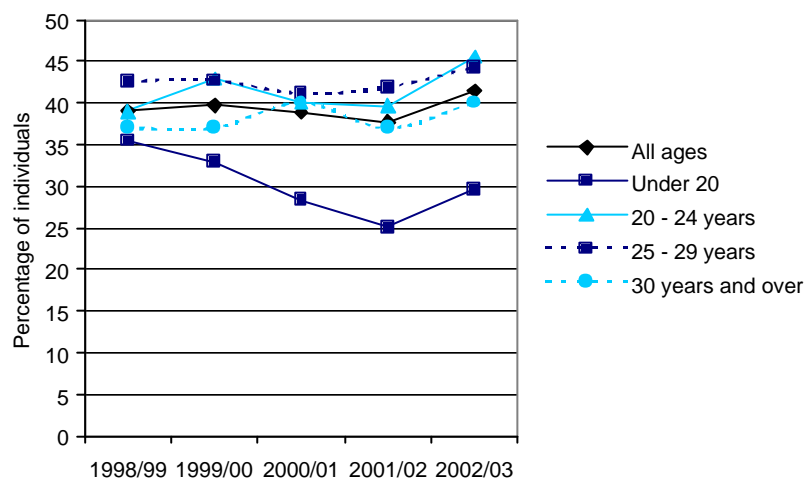
## Drug injecting, sharing of injecting equipment and infectious diseases

It is important to continually monitor the injecting and sharing behaviour of drug users, especially as injecting/sharing are important factors in the transmission of infectious diseases such as Hepatitis B, C and HIV. This section presents information from the SDMD on those reporting injecting in the past month, sharing needles/syringes and sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions. Information on the impact of infectious diseases is provided from the Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH).

### Injecting in the past month

In 2002/03, 42 per cent of new individuals attending drug treatment services reported that they had injected in the past month. This was an increase from the relative stability of previous years (in 1998/99, 39%, in 2001/02, 38%) (Table B1.21). The rise in new individuals reporting injecting in the last month, was reflected in all age groups but particularly so in the 20-24 age group (Table B1.22, Chart 6). Further information on variations in drug-related behaviours by age can be found in 'Variations in patterns of drug misuse by gender and age group'.

**Chart 6 Individuals injecting within the previous month by age group : 1998/99 - 2002/03**

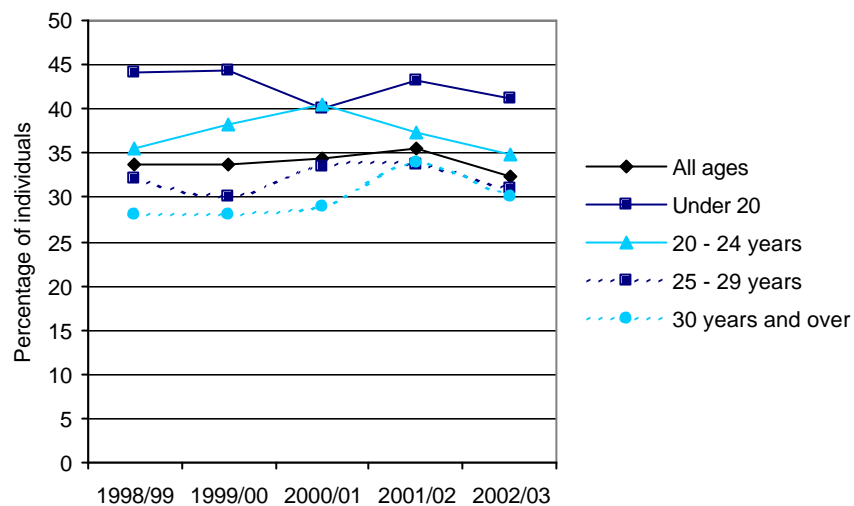


Source : Table B1.22 (SDMD)

## Sharing injecting equipment

In 2002/03, there was a fall from previous years in the number of current injectors reporting that they had shared needles/syringes in the previous month despite an increase of individuals reporting recent injecting. Thirty-two per cent of current injectors reported sharing needles/syringes, compared to 34 per cent in 1998/99 and 36 per cent in 2001/02 (Table B1.30, Chart 7).

**Chart 7 Current injectors reporting sharing needles/syringes in previous month by age group : 1998/99 - 2002/03<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Information for 1998/99 to 2000/01 refers to sharing equipment. Information for 2001/02 & 2002/03 refers to sharing needles/syringes.

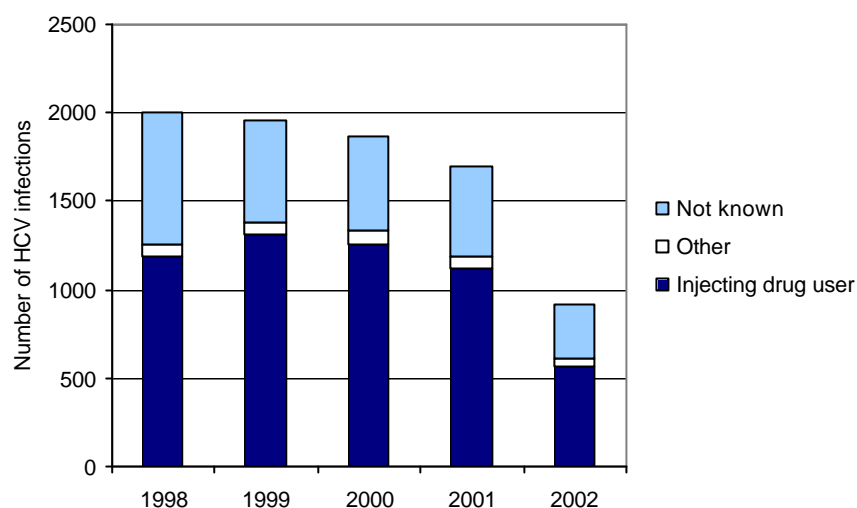
Source : Table B1.30 (SDMD)

There was also a slight reduction in the percentage of current injectors reporting that they shared spoons/water/filters/solutions in the previous month, 48 per cent, compared to 50 per cent in 2001/02 (Tables B1.32).

## Infectious diseases and the sharing of injecting equipment

The spread of infectious diseases as a consequence of sharing of injecting equipment continues to be a problem in Scotland. In the first six months of 2002 more than half of all new Hepatitis C (HCV) infections were injecting drug users (IDUs). The total number of IDUs known to be infected with HCV now stands at 8 719. Encouragingly, however, the latest figures on HCV infection show a continuation of the downward trend in total infections over the period 1998 to 2001 (Table A5.2, Chart 8).

**Chart 8 Probable/possible route of transmission of persons reported to be Hepatitis C antibody-positive : 1998 - 2002<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> 2002 refers only up until June 2002

Source : Table A5.2 (SCIEH)

From 1990 onwards there has been a steady decline in reported new HIV infections amongst the IDU population: from 38 in 1990, 26 in 1998 to 10 in 2002. The cumulative total (to 31 December 2002) of HIV infected reports in IDU's is 1 278 (Table A5.4). The increase in the median age at diagnosis of HIV (25 in 1990, 33 in 1998, 37 in 2002) is suggestive of an ageing cohort of individuals who acquired their infection many years previously (Table A5.6).

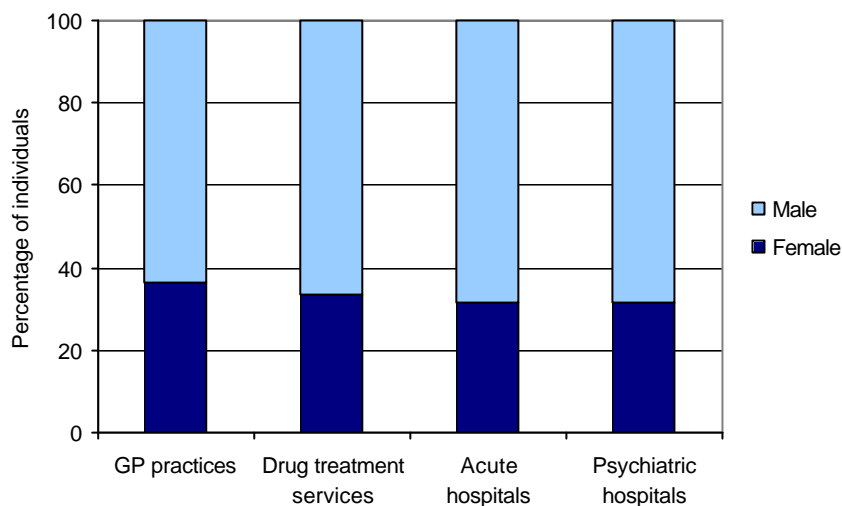
The introduction of Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) during 1996 resulted in a dramatic decline in the annual number of AIDS registrations and deaths. These have remained relatively low in IDUs: 25 cases in 1990, 19 cases in 1998 and 13 cases in 2002. The cumulative total of AIDS registrations (to 31 December 2002) in IDU's is 418 (Table A5.4).

## Variations in patterns of drug misuse by gender and age group

### Gender

A variety of different data sources highlight the fact that around two-thirds of those who engage in problematic drug misuse are males; a pattern which has been consistent over the past five years (Chart 9). Men accounted for two-thirds of GP consultations relating to drug misuse (Table A3.1), two-thirds of new individuals attending treatment services (Table B1.5), and just over two-thirds of those discharged from either acute hospitals (Table A1.1) or psychiatric care (Table A2.1).

**Chart 9 Proportion of males to females reported by data sources**



Source : Tables A3.1, B1.5, A1.1 and A2.1 (ISD Scotland CMR, SDMD, ISD Scotland SMR01 & SMR04)

Men accounted for seven out of ten injecting drug users who were diagnosed as having either Hepatitis C or HIV (Table A5.3 and A5.4). In relation to drug-related deaths, men accounted for an even higher proportion of all incidents (84%, Table A6.4).

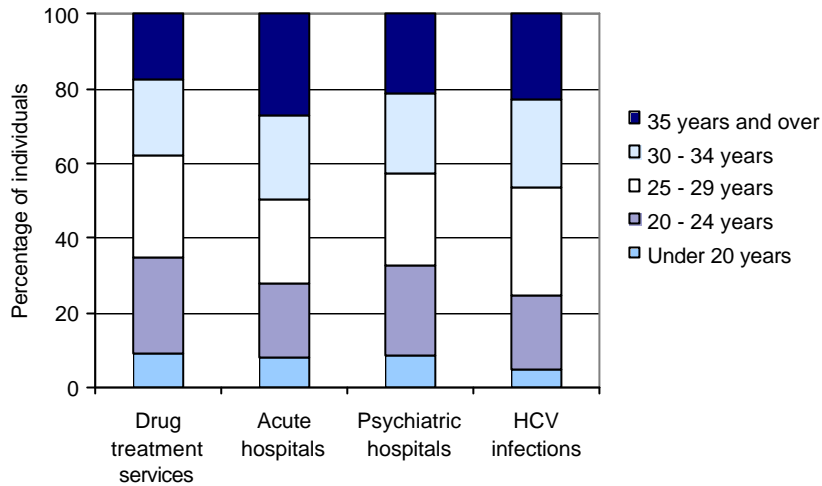
Whilst the overall pattern of males and females presenting to drug treatment services was in the order of a 2:1 ratio, there were variations by age. In the under 20's, males and females presented to drug treatment services in broadly equal numbers, but in those over 40 years, men outnumbered women by nearly 3:1 (Table B1.5).

### Age group

The age group most likely to come into contact with drug treatment services (as recorded by SDMD) are those between their early 20s to mid 30s. However, SDMD has people recorded from as young as nine years and up to sixty-nine years (Table B1.2, Chart 10).

Around two-thirds (65%) of people discharged from acute and psychiatric hospitals (70%) with a diagnosis of drug misuse were aged between 20-34 years in 2000/1 (Tables A1.1 and A2.1, Chart 10). The majority of IDU's with a diagnosis of HCV were in the 20-34 age group (73%), with only five per cent aged under 20 years (Table A5.3, Chart 10).

**Chart 10 Age patterns reported by data sources**



Source : Tables B1.2, A1.1, A2.1 and A5.3 (SDMD, ISD Scotland SMR01 & SMR04 and SCIEH)

Slightly less than half of people who attended specialist drug treatment services reported injecting in the last month. Individuals in their 20s most frequently reported recent injecting (20-24yrs 46% and 25-29yrs 44%), with individuals under 20 years reporting less injecting (30%) (Table B1.22). However, when asked when they first injected 40 per cent of individuals acknowledged that they first injected in their teens (Table B1.23).

General Practice contact rates with patients increases with age for most social groups. However, the contact rates for patients who are known to misuse drugs was highest in the 15 to 44 age groups (Table A3.2). Nine out of ten drug-related deaths occurred in people under the age of 45 years, with just over a quarter aged under 25 years (Table A6.2).

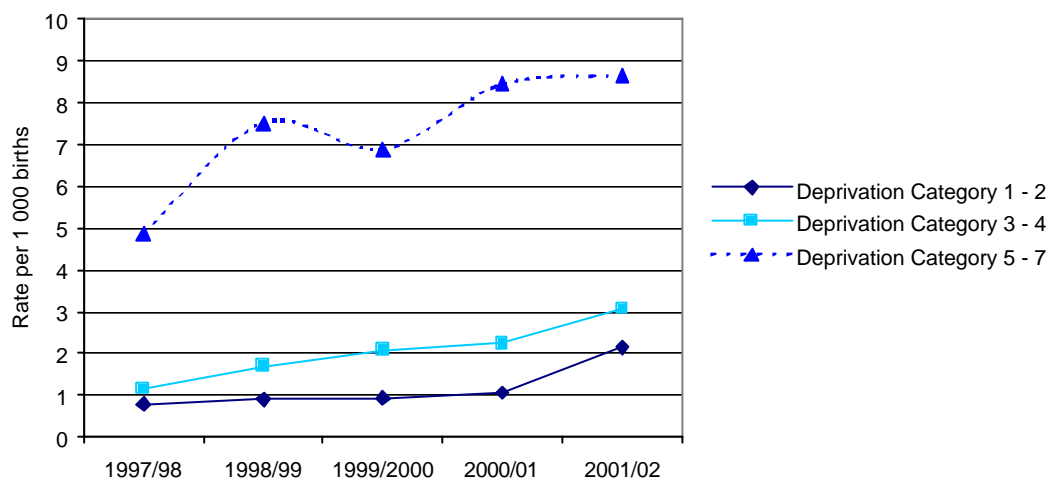
## The early years – pregnancy, education in schools, and children’s experience of drug misuse

Drug use is influenced by many factors and children may encounter drugs in various different environments: for example, at home, school or during their leisure time. As the recent UK report Hidden Harm<sup>1</sup> has highlighted, living with the effects of parental drug misuse can cause serious problems for children.

### Pregnancy

The number of maternities in Scotland in women with a diagnosis of drug misuse has risen over recent years from 139 in 1997/98 to 238 in 2001/02. This is set against an underlying decrease in the total number of maternities in Scotland (57 567 to 49 790) (Table A4.1). Just over two-thirds of babies born to women known to be misusing drugs were full-term and of normal birth weight. This contrasts with all live births where the corresponding figure was 90 per cent (Table A4.4). Six out of ten births among drug misusers were to women from the most deprived socio-economic groups (deprivation categories 5-7) (Table A4.5, Chart 11).

**Chart 11 Births recording drug misuse (live and still) by deprivation category : 1997/98 - 2001/02**



Source : Table A4.5 (ISD Scotland SMR02)

### Children of those misusing drugs

Nearly one in five (18%) new clients seeking treatment for drug misuse live with dependent children. This does not include those who have dependent children living elsewhere (Table B1.37).

### Drug education

In 2002/03, most schools (98%) provided drugs education to every pupil at some point during their schooling. Nearly all schools (97%) reported that each pupil received drugs education which provides progression and continuity. This compares with 97 per cent and 94 per cent respectively for 2001/02 (Table C1.1). A lower proportion (84%) of schools reported having written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse which are in line with current national guidelines. Local authority and in particular, local authority secondary schools are more likely than other schools to have such procedures (Table C1.3).

## Drug misuse in Scottish school children

### The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) in 2002.

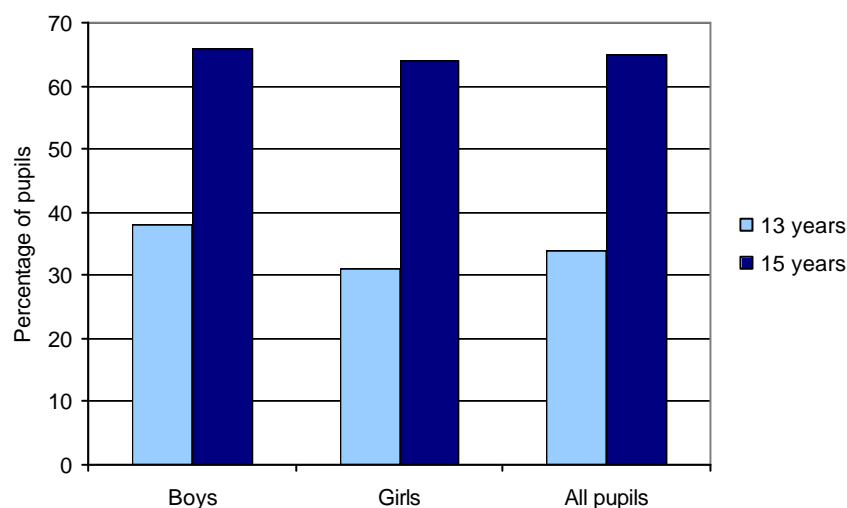
#### *Thirteen year olds*

The survey found that a third (34%) of 13 year olds reported being offered drugs (Table D1.1, Chart 12). Cannabis was reported as being the most readily available drug and had been offered to a quarter of pupils (26%). The other main drugs offered were stimulants (11%) and solvents (10%) (Table D1.2). Just over one in ten pupils (13%) reported having ever actually taken an illicit drug and slightly fewer (8%) acknowledged recent use within the last month (Table D1.3, Charts 13a & 13b). In most cases the drug taken was cannabis and this was usually the only drug used (Tables D1.5 and D1.6). Boys were more likely to have been offered, and to have taken, drugs than girls (Tables D1.1 and D1.3, Charts 12, 13a & 13b). More than one in three pupils (37%) who had ever taken drugs reported doing so outdoors. The other most common place for using drugs was at someone else's house (16%) (Table D1.8).

#### *Fifteen year olds*

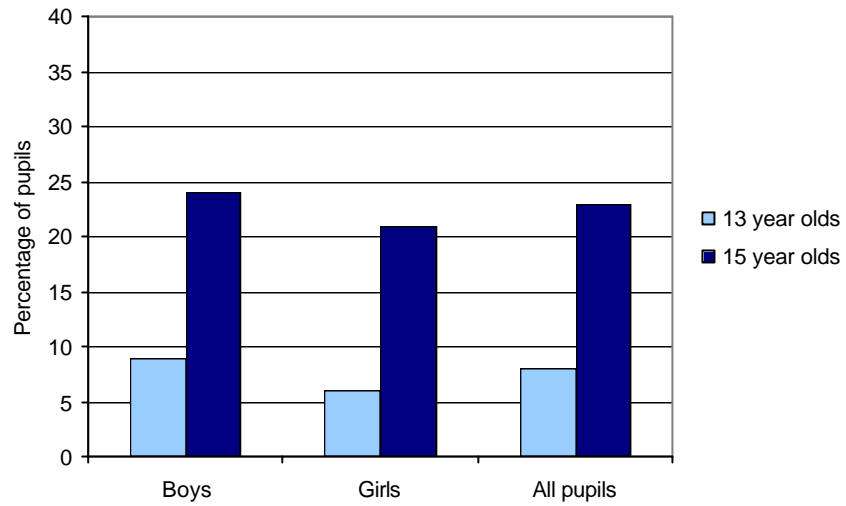
Greater numbers of 15 year olds reported being offered drugs (65%) and acknowledged actual drug use was similarly higher. Over a third (37%) had taken a drug in the last year, and a quarter (23%) reported use in the last month (Tables D1.1 & D1.3, Charts 12, 13a & 13b). The most common drug was cannabis (offered 58%, used in past month 21%) and, as with the 13 year olds, the majority had not taken any other drugs. A sizeable proportion of pupils had been offered stimulants (28%) or solvents (14%) but their use was not often reported (Tables D1.2, D1.5 and D1.6). Differences between boys and girls were less marked in this age group although, again, boys more commonly reported being offered, and taking, illicit drugs (Tables D1.1 & D1.3, Charts 12, 13a & 13b). Drug use usually took place either outdoors (38%) or at someone else's house (32%), the latter being the case among girls in particular (Table D1.8).

**Chart 12 Pupils who had been offered any drug by age : 2002**

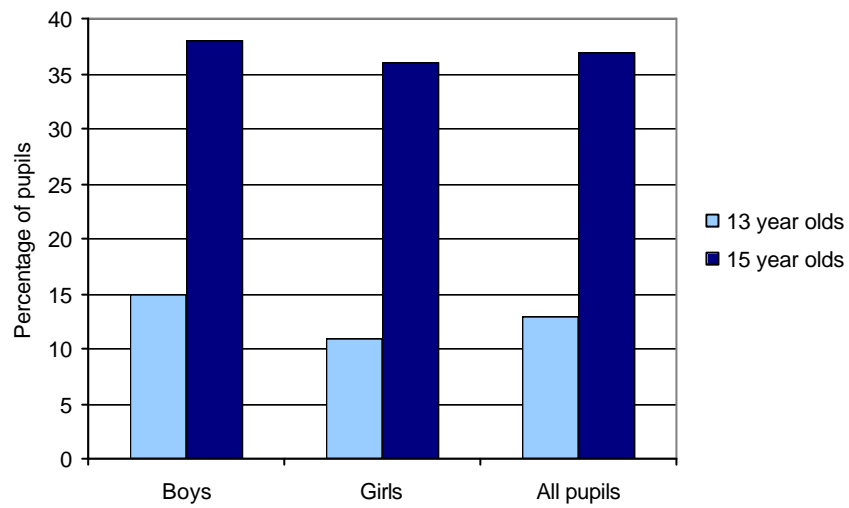


Source : Table D1.1 (SALSUS (2002))

**Chart 13a Pupils who had used drugs in past month : 2002**



**Chart 13b Pupils who had ever used drugs : 2002**



Source : Table D1.3 (SALSUS (2002))

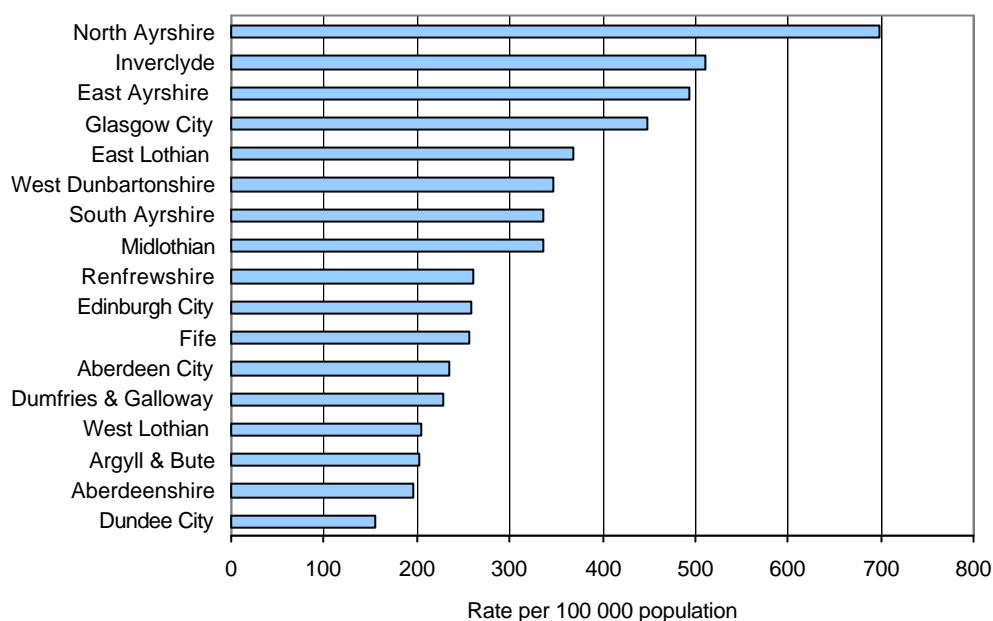
## Geographic variations in drug-related problems

### Drug misuse in socially deprived areas

Drug misuse and related problems are not distributed equally across Scotland. Recorded levels of drug misuse tend to be highest in economically deprived areas. Information from General Practice shows that the percentage of patients consulting their GP because of drug misuse increases as deprivation increases (Table A3.4).

Chart 14 presents information on new individuals attending drug treatment services as a rate per 100 000 population. This is based on returns to the SDMD and is shown by council area of residence (not all areas are included) (Table B1.1).

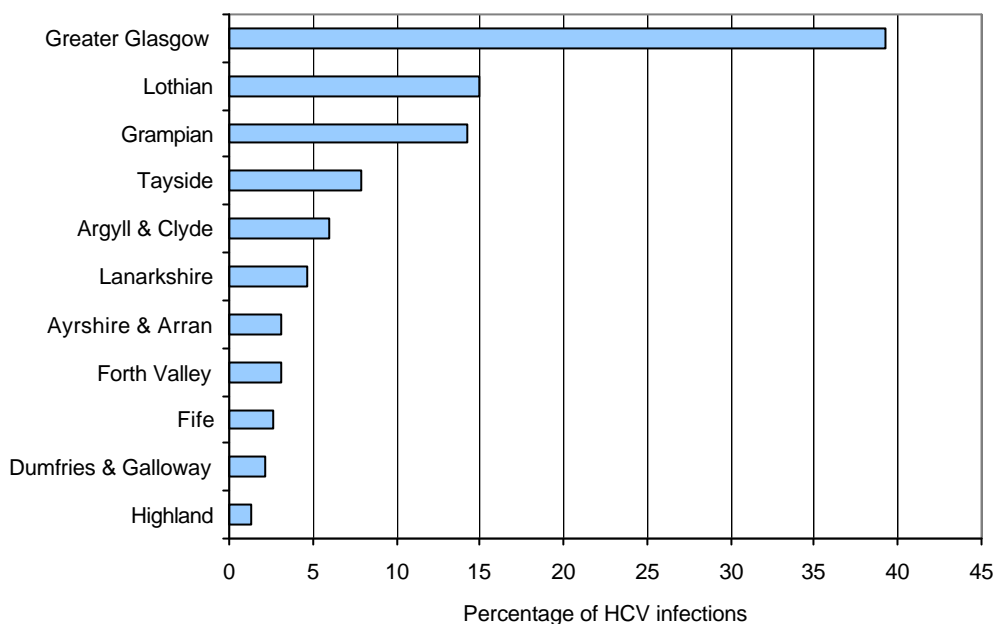
**Chart 14 Council areas with the highest rates per 100 000 population of individuals entering drug treatment services, as reported to SDMD : 2002/03**



Source : Table B1.1 (SDMD)

Hepatitis C (HCV) continues to be a significant problem within the injecting drug using population. In total there are 8 719 injecting drug users known to be infected with HCV, with 39 per cent living in Greater Glasgow, 15 per cent in Lothian and 14 per cent in Grampian (Table A5.2, Chart 15).

**Chart 15 Percentage of Hepatitis C reports among injecting drug users by NHS board : 2002**



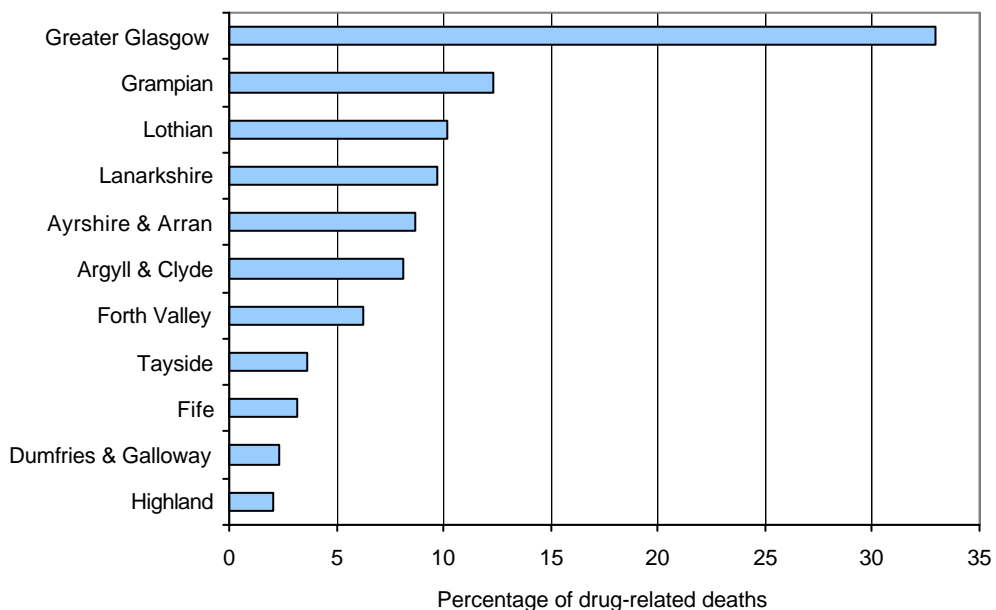
Source : Table A5.2 (SCIEH)

New cases of HIV continue to be low (10 in 2002), however, half of all new recorded cases occurred in Lothian (Table A5.5).

**Deaths and types of drugs involved**

The highest number of drug-related deaths in 2002 was found in the Greater Glasgow NHS Board area (126), with the next highest being seen in Grampian (47) and Lothian (39) (Table A6.2, Chart 16).

**Chart 16 Percentage of drug-related deaths by NHS board : 2002**



Source : Table A6.3 (GRO Scotland)

There are some geographical differences in the reported involvement of certain drugs within these deaths. For example, heroin/morphine was mentioned in around three-quarters of the deaths in Greater Glasgow (76%) and Grampian (68%) but less than half of Lothian deaths (36%). A similar picture emerges for diazepam which was involved in two-thirds of the deaths in Greater Glasgow and around half of deaths in Grampian (47%) compared to only a quarter of Lothian deaths (23%). However the pattern is reversed for methadone – only a quarter of deaths in Greater Glasgow (26%) and Grampian (23%) compared to over half of deaths in Lothian (56%) (Table A6.6).

### **Crime and seizures**

The majority of areas have experienced a rise in drug-related offences over the past five years (Table E.1.1). Drug-related offences per 100 000 of the population were highest in Glasgow City, Inverclyde and West Dunbartonshire.

The number of seizures of different drug types and the volumes recovered do not necessarily relate to the number of inhabitants in a police force area. The three areas which had the largest amounts of heroin seized were Dumfries & Galloway (46.2kg), Strathclyde (32.5kg) and Lothian & Borders (23.6kg) (Table E2.2). Grampian Police made more seizures of crack cocaine than Strathclyde Police. In 2001, there were 51 seizures of crack cocaine in Scotland, 44 of which were made by Grampian Police, one by Strathclyde Police (Table E2.2).

## Drug use and the levels of demand placed upon health care, drug treatment services, and the criminal justice system.

Drug misuse continues to place a high demand on various areas of public and voluntary sector services. This section looks at the demands placed upon General Practice, specialist treatment services, acute and psychiatric hospital care and criminal justice.

### General Practice

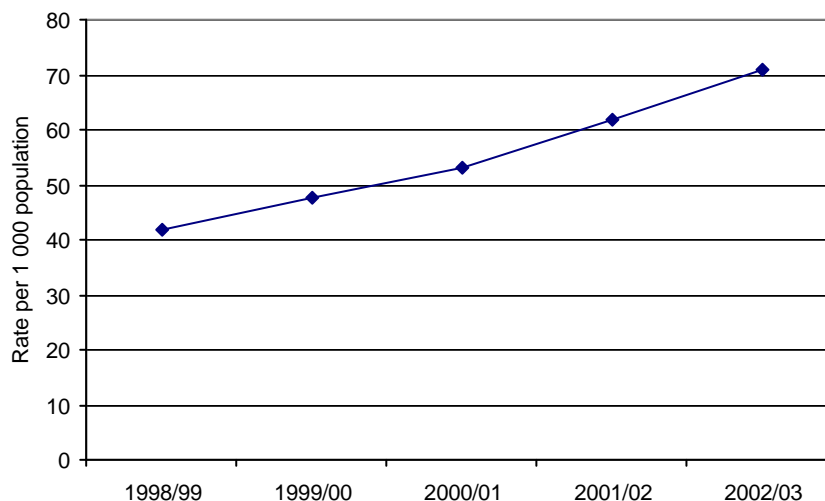
There were 1 133 291 GP consultations in 2002 and of these 11 439 involved a diagnosis of drug misuse (A3.1). This is equivalent to one per cent of all consultations and equates to six in every 1 000 patients seeking help for problems related to drug misuse (A3.2). People who misuse drugs have a higher average number of GP consultations per year than the general population registered with a GP practice (Table A3.1).

### Specialist drug treatment services and substitute medication

In 2002/03, 11 472 new individuals were seen at drug services and reported to the SDMD, corresponding to a rate of 237 per 100 000 of the population (all ages) (Tables B1.1). Almost half of those individuals reported that their motivation for attending services related to obtaining a substitute prescription related to their addiction (Table B1.8). The drugs most commonly prescribed for treatment of drug addiction are methadone mixture, dihydrocodeine and diazepam.

The number of prescriptions for methadone mixture per 1 000 of the population has risen steadily over the last five years. In 2002/03 there were 71 prescriptions for methadone mixture per 1 000 of the population, at a cost of £2147.58 per 1000 of the population (Table B2.3, Chart 17 & Table B2.4).

**Chart 17 Methadone mixture prescriptions : 1998/99 - 2002/03**



Source : Table B2.3 (ISD Scotland PIS)

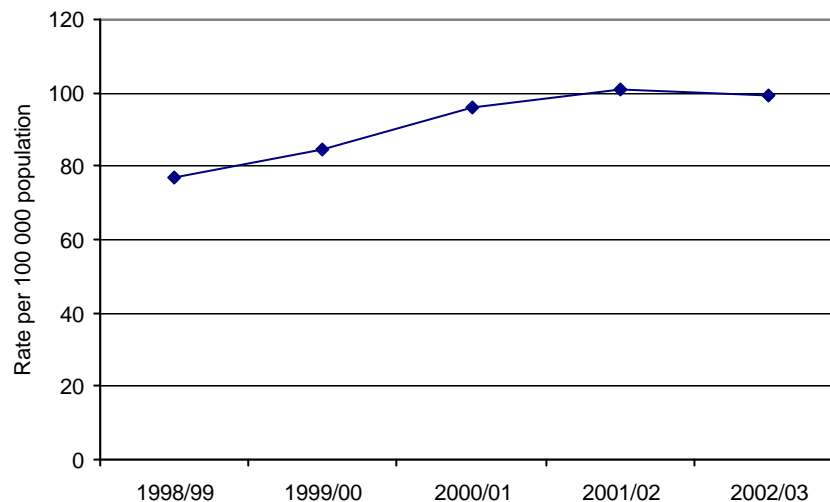
The rates of prescribing dihydrocodeine and diazepam have also increased over the past five years, whilst the prescribing of temazepam has fallen significantly (Table B2.2).

### Hospital care

Drug-related admissions to general acute care were primarily as emergencies rather than planned admissions (Table A1.4). In 2002/03, there were 4 840 discharges from acute general hospitals with a diagnosis of drug misuse and this was equal to a rate of 99

discharges per 100 000 of the population (Table A1.1, Chart 18). The comparative rate for psychiatric discharges involving drug misuse was 37 discharges per 100 000 of the population (Table A2.1). Further information on drug use and psychiatric care are contained in the section 'Drug misuse and mental health problems'.

**Chart 18 General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position : 1998/99 - 2002/03**



Source : Table A1.1 (ISD Scotland SMR01)

## Criminal justice

In 2002, there were 40 379 drug-related offences recorded by Scottish police forces, which is a rate of 799 per 100 000 population (Table E1.1). Around three-quarters of these cases were related to possession, with the remaining cases for possession with intent to supply (Table E1.2).

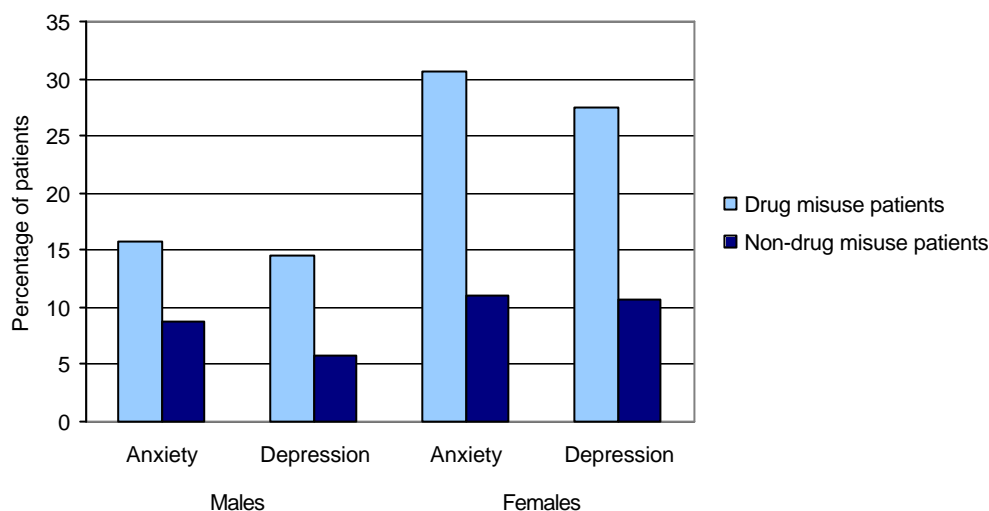
Recent years have seen a large rise (over 125%) in the numbers of people entering treatment programmes via criminal justice interventions. The most common intervention is probation with a condition of attending treatment. However, the number of Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs) are continuing to grow. Under DTTOs, drug users are required to submit to regular drug testing and the results are made available to the courts (Table B3.1).

In May 2003, two-thirds of tests carried out at reception into prison were positive for the use of drugs. The drugs which were most commonly detected at reception were cannabis, benzodiazepines and opiates (excluding methadone) (E3.1). Of the 19 875 people coming into prison nearly three-quarters (14 570) were referred to Addiction Services. Once in prison, 17 per cent of mandatory drugs tests proved positive (excluding people who may have misused drugs before incarceration). The drugs most commonly detected during mandatory drug tests were cannabis and opiates, both at 12 per cent of all tests taken (Table E3.2).

## Drug misuse and mental health problems

Many drug misusers first come into contact with treatment services via General Practice and associated services. Data from GPs for 2002 shows that for both men and women with a drug misuse diagnosis, anxiety disorders and depression were the two most common co-occurring conditions (Table A3.3) and that these were in higher proportions than non-drug misusing patients (Chart 19).

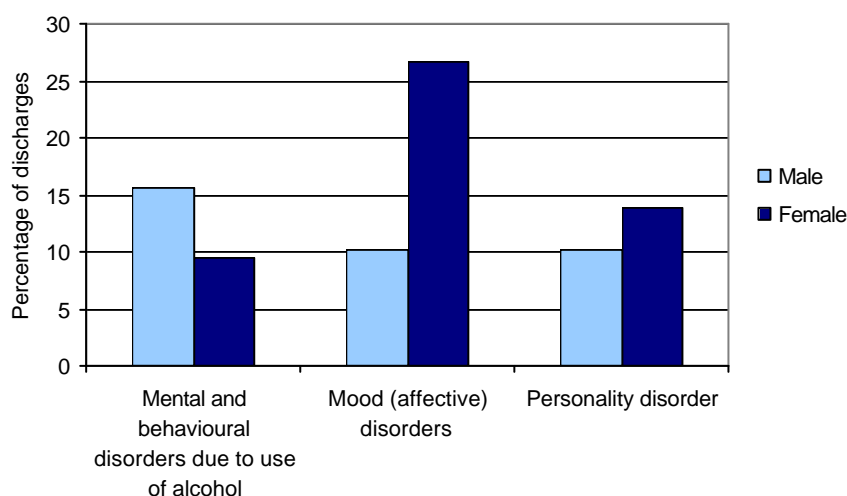
**Chart 19 Patients seen with a specified mental health condition/illness for patients aged between 15 - 44 years by gender : 2002**



Source : Table A3.3 (ISD Scotland CMR)

In 2000/01, there were 1 133 discharges from psychiatric hospitals with a main diagnosis of drug misuse. In slightly less than a third of such discharges, a supplementary mental health diagnosis was also recorded. The most common were: mood (affective) disorders, alcohol misuse and personality disorders. Males were more likely to have a co-existent supplementary diagnosis of alcohol misuse than females (Table A2.3, Chart 20). However, females were more likely to have a diagnosis of mood (affective) disorder.

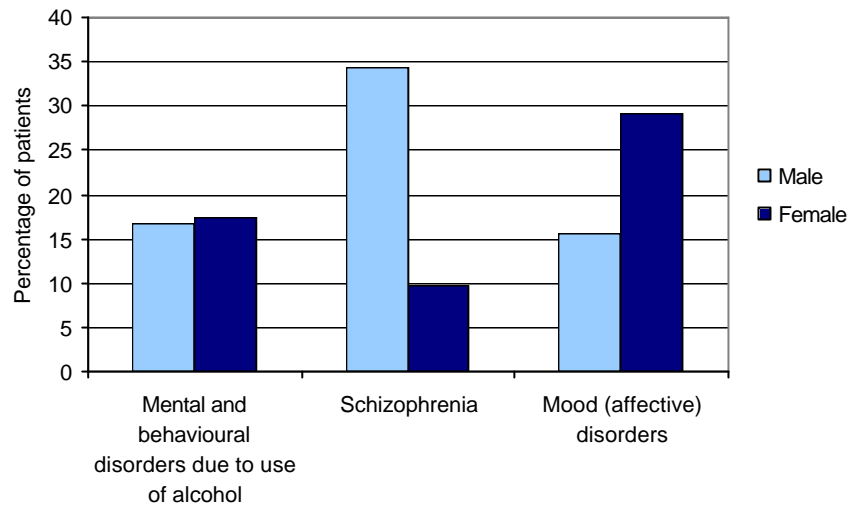
**Chart 20 Supplementary discharge diagnosis for psychiatric inpatient discharges with a main discharge diagnosis of drug misuse by gender : 2002**



Source : Table A2.3 (ISD Scotland SMR04)

Approximately one-third of psychiatric discharges involved a supplementary rather than a main diagnosis of drug misuse. In these cases, the most common main diagnoses were: schizophrenia, mood (affective) disorders and alcohol misuse (Table A2.4, Chart 21).

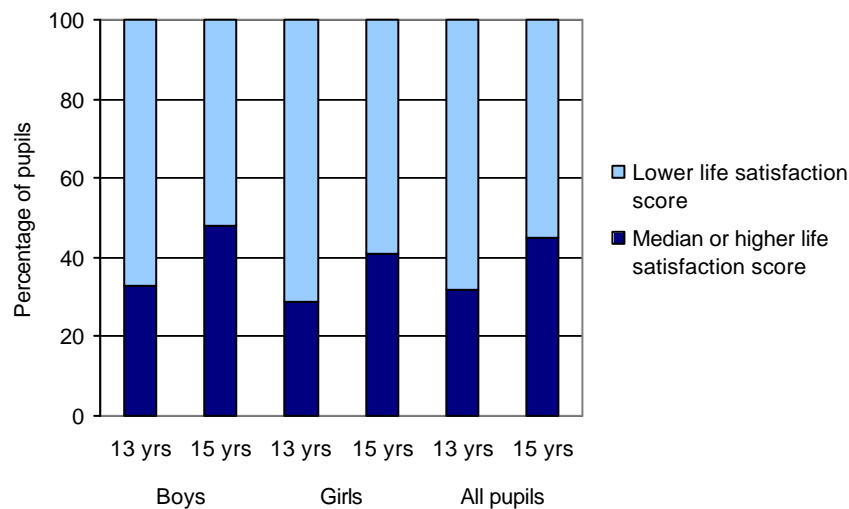
**Chart 21 Main discharge diagnosis for psychiatric inpatient discharges with a supplementary discharge diagnosis of drug misuse by gender : 2002**



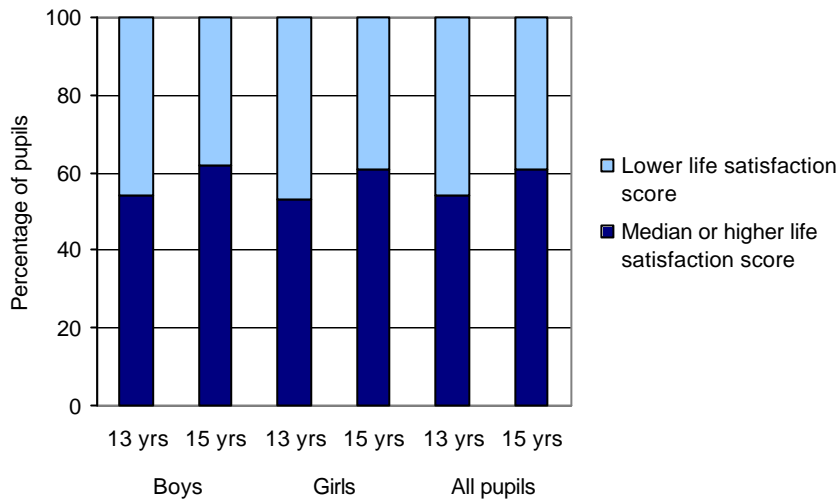
Source : Table A2.4 (ISD Scotland SMR04)

The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Misuse Survey provides insight into the relationships between perceived life satisfaction and drug use in early teenage years. In general, young people (13 and 15 year olds) who have tried illicit drugs report lower levels of life satisfaction those have not tried illicit drugs; this relationship was similar for both boys and girls. Thirteen year olds who had used drugs recently (in the last month) reported lower than average levels of life satisfaction (Table D1.10, Chart 22a/b).

**Chart 22a Life satisfaction by drug use status : 2002**  
Used drugs in last month



**Chart 22b Life satisfaction by drug use status : 2002**  
**Never used drugs**



Source : Table D1.10 (SALSUS (2002))

**Reference**

1 Hidden Harm: Responding to the needs of children of problem drug users. Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (2003)

## **A1 General acute hospital inpatient statistics**

### **Key Points**

#### **Overview of acute hospital discharges**

- In 2002/03, there were 4 840 general acute hospital discharges with a diagnosis (main or secondary) of drug misuse, a rate of 99 per 100 000 population. (Table A1.1)
- Over two-thirds of such discharges were among males. (Table A1.1)
- Nearly two thirds (65 per cent) were aged between 20-34 years. (Table A1.1)
- Drug related admissions continue to occur primarily as emergency rather than elective (i.e. planned) admissions. (Table A1.4) The vast majority (89 per cent) of admissions involved a stay of less than a week. (Table A1.6)

#### **5 year trends – 1998/99 to 2002/03**

- Between 1998/99 and 2002/03, there was a 25 per cent increase in the number of discharges involving drug misuse. (Table A1.1)
- During the period 1998/99 to 2002/03, the ratio of males to females was 2:1. (Table A1.1)
- The greatest rise in the rate of general acute discharges was seen in the 25-39 year old age group. (Table A1.1)

#### **Drugs recorded**

- In half (51 per cent) of the general acute inpatient discharges, opioids were specifically recorded as the drug type used. (Table A1.2)
- Opioids were the most commonly recorded drug type for both males and females, with the percentage of discharges involving these drugs similar in both groups. (Table A1.2)
- The types of drugs used were somewhat different among the under 20s. Fewer had opioid use specified, although it was still the most common drug type recorded. Approximately one in five discharges involved cannabinoids, with a similar proportion recording the use of stimulants other than cocaine (e.g. ecstasy and amphetamines). (Table A1.2)
- Over the 5-year period since 1998/99, the number of people discharged from general acute inpatient settings with a diagnosis relating to the misuse of opioids, cannabinoids, cocaine or hallucinogens all showed an increase. There was a marked decrease in the numbers reported using sedatives/hypnotics during the same time period. (Table A1.3)

#### **Geographical profile**

- There was considerable variation across NHS board areas in the rate of drug misuse discharges; the highest rates were seen in Greater Glasgow and Ayrshire and Arran. (Table A1.1)
- Nearly all NHS board areas saw an increase in such discharges between 1998/99 and 2002/03; the only exceptions being Dumfries & Galloway, Lothian and Shetland. (Table A1.1)

#### **Background information**

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

The SMR datasets constitute 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 NHSScotland. A record is generated for each inpatient and day case episode, of which there are about 1 200 000 each year. Each individual patient may have more than one episode. The SMR01 basic data set encompasses patient identification and demographic information, episode management information and general clinical information. Items such as waiting time for inpatient or day case admission and length of stay may be derived from the episode management information.

The tables presented here are derived from the SMR01, and contain information about patients admitted to general hospitals (mainly for emergency treatment), where drugs misuse is diagnosed as a factor in the patient's treatment. Up to six diagnoses are recorded per admission, and episodes with either a main or a supplementary diagnosis of drugs misuse are included. In the tables of drug type ([A1.2](#), [A1.3](#) and [A1.7](#)), there is an element of double counting as episodes may be associated with, for example, diagnoses of both opiate and cocaine misuse. Drugs misuse is recorded on the SMR returns using the codes available in the International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10). The following codes were used in the analysis presented in this section:

<b>ICD 10 Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>ICD 10 Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
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.

**Table A1.1 : General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse<sup>1</sup> in any position : 1998/99<sup>r</sup> - 2002/03<sup>p</sup>**  
 NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Numbers					EASR <sup>2</sup> 1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03 <sup>p</sup>
	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03 <sup>p</sup>					
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>3 882</b>	<b>4 226</b>	<b>4 787</b>	<b>4 989</b>	<b>4 840</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	274	337	340	379	406	69	87	90	101	109
Ayrshire & Arran	314	317	415	581	579	95	96	126	180	184
Borders	27	26	41	34	56	28	30	52	43	69
Dumfries & Galloway	81	69	87	109	74	65	58	70	93	64
Fife	154	231	282	227	240	46	71	89	71	74
Forth Valley	133	132	108	156	160	49	47	40	58	61
Grampian	345	428	452	432	446	65	81	85	83	88
Greater Glasgow	1 594	1 634	1 954	1 849	1 712	170	176	213	202	188
Highland	33	45	44	40	60	17	25	23	23	37
Lanarkshire	187	200	319	324	212	34	37	59	61	40
Lothian	523	525	454	594	529	64	64	55	71	64
Orkney	2	1	2	2	5	17	6	10	10	33
Shetland	10	10	1	6	7	50	48	4	28	40
Tayside	118	128	155	107	185	32	35	42	30	53
Western Isles	3	9	5	7	6	15	40	22	32	29
Other/ not known <sup>3</sup>	84	134	128	142	163	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>by council area of residence</i>										
Aberdeen City	279	361	372	339	371	111	145	153	143	157
Aberdeenshire	60	62	69	79	71	31	32	34	41	37
Angus	18	17	21	19	27	19	17	22	20	30
Argyll & Bute	28	41	32	30	35	33	50	38	41	43
Ayrshire East	114	127	135	210	222	106	120	123	193	210
Ayrshire North	89	106	168	231	248	71	83	138	192	211
Ayrshire South	111	84	112	140	110	113	87	115	150	118
Borders	27	26	41	34	56	28	30	52	43	69
Clackmannanshire	28	18	19	18	32	62	38	44	41	72
Dumfries & Galloway	81	69	87	109	75	65	58	70	93	65
Dunbartonshire East	24	35	44	33	51	25	38	47	34	61
Dunbartonshire West	33	62	84	106	116	36	69	92	122	135
Dundee City	72	57	88	65	79	47	39	60	44	54
Edinburgh City	408	392	326	447	385	80	77	63	87	78
Eilean Siar	3	9	5	7	6	15	40	22	32	29
Falkirk	63	70	56	90	69	43	46	40	63	50
Fife	154	231	282	227	241	46	71	89	71	75
Glasgow City	1 469	1 521	1 785	1 657	1 547	220	230	275	254	239
Highland	33	45	44	40	60	17	25	23	23	37
Inverclyde	157	141	158	166	184	201	184	208	222	250
Lanarkshire North	141	137	254	240	150	43	42	78	75	47
Lanarkshire South	123	114	148	178	153	42	40	52	63	54
Lothian East	37	33	32	40	28	52	43	40	55	45
Lothian West	35	63	65	73	80	23	42	44	48	52
Midlothian	39	36	30	34	35	55	52	43	50	53
Moray	6	5	11	14	6	7	7	14	17	7
Orkney Islands	2	1	2	2	5	17	6	10	10	33
Perth & Kinross	28	54	46	23	81	24	48	37	21	78
Renfrewshire	63	97	80	107	81	38	58	53	67	50
Renfrewshire East	15	20	19	31	19	20	26	23	39	26
Shetland Islands	10	10	1	6	7	50	48	4	28	40
Stirling	42	42	32	46	60	50	51	38	58	74
Other/ not known <sup>3</sup>	90	140	139	148	150	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>by age group<sup>4</sup></i>										
Under 15 years	30	22	26	46	29	3	2	3	5	3
15-19 years	402	411	384	384	362	126	129	121	121	113
20-24 years	896	942	904	934	941	290	306	292	296	294
25-29 years	985	1 099	1 203	1 225	1 111	271	318	365	389	372
30-34 years	843	962	1 134	1 142	1 079	210	243	293	300	291
35-39 years	396	480	674	729	775	100	120	167	181	192
40-44 years	166	147	220	253	286	47	40	59	67	74
45-49 years	66	66	96	101	123	20	20	29	30	36
50-54 years	24	22	57	72	63	7	7	16	21	19
55-59 years	18	9	16	34	25	7	3	6	12	8
60 years and over	56	66	73	69	46	5	6	6	6	4
<i>by gender</i>										
Male	2 714	2 979	3 285	3 424	3 313	109	121	134	141	138
Female	1 168	1 247	1 502	1 565	1 527	46	49	59	62	62

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2 European Age Standardised Rate per 100,000 population.

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

4 Age on admission.

r Revised.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

**Table A1.2 : General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse<sup>1</sup> in any position; drug type<sup>2</sup> : 2002/03<sup>p</sup>**  
NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Total admissions	Opioids	Cannab- inoids	Sedatives/ hypnotics	Cocaine	Other stimulants <sup>3</sup>	Halluc- inogens	Volatle solvents	Multiple/ Other <sup>4</sup>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>4 840</b>	<b>2 452</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1 468</b>
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>									
Argyll & Clyde	406	265	14	10	-	9	11	1	101
Ayrshire & Arran	579	431	52	16	9	43	4	1	47
Borders	56	17	8	1	2	10	-	3	16
Dumfries & Galloway	74	38	14	4	7	6	-	1	10
Fife	240	79	14	10	2	13	110	-	20
Forth Valley	160	93	7	3	5	5	10	-	37
Grampian	446	346	14	11	4	17	38	2	25
Greater Glasgow	1 712	630	74	21	57	49	17	1	899
Highland	60	29	4	5	-	4	6	-	15
Lanarkshire	212	122	6	6	4	20	26	1	29
Lothian	529	292	44	30	19	41	17	12	116
Orkney	5	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Shetland	7	1	1	-	-	3	-	2	-
Tayside	185	27	15	13	8	15	31	-	85
Western Isles	6	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	1
Other/ not known <sup>5</sup>	163	81	9	2	1	2	6	1	66
<i>by council area of residence</i>									
Aberdeen City	371	300	12	7	4	10	27	1	20
Aberdeenshire	71	46	2	3	-	7	9	1	4
Angus	27	3	4	1	-	5	5	-	12
Argyll & Bute	35	20	1	4	-	3	3	-	6
Ayrshire East	222	176	15	9	3	12	2	-	16
Ayrshire North	248	188	25	4	5	21	1	1	13
Ayrshire South	110	68	12	3	1	10	1	-	18
Borders	56	17	8	1	2	10	-	3	16
Clackmannanshire	32	17	6	-	3	-	3	-	3
Dumfries & Galloway	75	39	14	4	7	6	-	1	10
Dunbartonshire East	51	8	1	2	-	3	-	-	37
Dunbartonshire West	116	72	3	2	-	2	10	-	28
Dundee City	79	12	5	11	5	9	8	-	33
Edinburgh City	385	221	31	28	9	25	3	7	94
Eilean Siar	6	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	1
Falkirk	69	32	1	3	1	4	1	-	27
Fife	241	80	14	10	2	13	110	-	20
Glasgow City	1 547	558	62	17	54	40	12	1	838
Highland	60	29	4	5	-	4	6	-	15
Inverclyde	184	119	5	1	-	1	-	-	59
Lanarkshire North	150	99	3	3	2	13	10	-	22
Lanarkshire South	153	78	12	5	5	11	19	1	23
Lothian East	28	13	4	2	1	2	-	-	9
Lothian West	80	41	3	-	7	10	13	3	7
Midlothian	35	17	5	-	2	4	1	2	6
Moray	6	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1
Orkney Islands	5	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Perth & Kinross	81	12	6	1	3	1	18	-	42
Renfrewshire	81	48	3	3	-	5	-	1	22
Renfrewshire East	19	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland Islands	7	1	1	-	-	3	-	2	-
Stirling	60	45	-	-	1	1	6	-	7
Other/ not known <sup>5</sup>	150	75	10	2	1	2	6	1	58
<i>by age group<sup>6</sup></i>									
Under 15 years	29	3	12	1	-	8	-	2	4
15-19 years	362	115	65	14	10	70	26	5	75
20-24 years	941	532	53	31	19	68	75	6	198
25-29 years	1 111	568	51	27	31	36	66	4	362
30-34 years	1 079	540	41	22	27	27	57	6	386
35-39 years	775	410	33	10	20	16	28	2	273
40-44 years	286	168	8	5	4	6	12	-	90
45-49 years	123	63	8	3	3	4	10	-	34
50-54 years	63	24	7	3	2	3	1	-	26
55-59 years	25	11	2	4	1	1	1	-	7
60 years and over	46	18	-	12	1	1	1	-	13
<i>by gender</i>									
Male	3 313	1 647	228	80	82	161	191	17	1 014
Female	1 527	805	52	52	36	79	86	8	454

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

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

3 Includes caffeine.

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

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

6 Age on admission.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

**Table A1.3 : General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse<sup>1</sup> in any position; drug type<sup>2</sup>**  
year of discharge

year of discharge	Total admissions	Opioids	Cannab- inoids	Sedatives/ Hypnotics	Cocaine	Other Stimulants <sup>3</sup>	Halluc- inogens	Volatile Solvents	Multiple/ Other <sup>4</sup>
1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	3 882	1 643	257	238	41	264	245	35	1 333
1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	4 226	1 795	204	221	40	218	244	39	1 599
2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	4 787	2 196	173	191	56	210	360	25	1 691
2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	4 989	2 489	237	192	101	259	280	20	1 568
2002/03 <sup>p</sup>	4 840	2 452	280	132	118	240	277	25	1 468

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 canna

3 Includes caffeine.

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

r Revised.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

**Table A1.4 : General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse<sup>1</sup> in any position; type of admission : 2002/03<sup>p</sup>**  
NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Total Admissions	Elective <sup>2</sup>	Emergency
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>4 840</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>4 106</b>
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>			
Argyll & Clyde	406	31	375
Ayrshire & Arran	579	77	502
Borders	56	2	54
Dumfries & Galloway	74	17	57
Fife	240	46	194
Forth Valley	160	29	131
Grampian	446	59	387
Greater Glasgow	1 712	256	1 456
Highland	60	10	50
Lanarkshire	212	31	181
Lothian	529	117	412
Orkney	5	-	5
Shetland	7	-	7
Tayside	185	42	143
Western Isles	6	-	6
Other/ not known <sup>3</sup>	163	17	146
<i>by council area of residence</i>			
Aberdeen City	371	46	325
Aberdeenshire	71	13	58
Angus	27	10	17
Argyll & Bute	35	2	33
Ayrshire East	222	26	196
Ayrshire North	248	27	221
Ayrshire South	110	24	86
Borders	56	2	54
Clackmannanshire	32	4	28
Dumfries & Galloway	75	17	58
Dunbartonshire East	51	12	39
Dunbartonshire West	116	15	101
Dundee City	79	15	64
Edinburgh City	385	90	295
Eilean Siar	6	-	6
Falkirk	69	21	48
Fife	241	46	195
Glasgow City	1 547	220	1 327
Highland	60	10	50
Inverclyde	184	10	174
Lanarkshire North	150	22	128
Lanarkshire South	153	30	123
Lothian East	28	4	24
Lothian West	80	15	65
Midlothian	35	8	27
Moray	6	-	6
Orkney Islands	5	-	5
Perth & Kinross	81	17	64
Renfrewshire	81	6	75
Renfrewshire East	19	2	17
Shetland Islands	7	-	7
Stirling	60	4	56
Other/ not known <sup>3</sup>	150	16	134
<i>by age group<sup>4</sup></i>			
Under 15 years	29	1	28
15-19 years	362	23	339
20-24 years	941	112	829
25-29 years	1 111	175	936
30-34 years	1 079	163	916
35-39 years	775	136	639
40-44 years	286	59	227
45-49 years	123	30	93
50-54 years	63	16	47
55-59 years	25	4	21
60 years and over	46	15	31
<i>by gender</i>			
Male	3 313	471	2 842
Female	1 527	263	1 264

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

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

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

4 Age on admission.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

**Table A1.5 : General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse<sup>1</sup> in any position; specialty : 2002/03<sup>p</sup>**  
 NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Total admissions	General Medicine	Cardiology	Communicable Diseases	Respiratory Medicine	General Surgery	General Surgery (excl Vascular)	A & E	Anaesthetics	Orthopaedics	Plastic Surgery	Gynaecology	Other
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>4 840</b>	<b>2 589</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>318</b>
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>													
Argyll & Clyde	406	264	1	-	-	64	2	17	-	29	2	5	22
Ayrshire & Arran	579	261	1	-	-	1	88	89	6	73	1	13	46
Borders	56	43	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	4
Dumfries & Galloway	74	45	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	14	-	1	8
Fife	240	116	2	28	4	-	35	4	-	28	2	4	17
Forth Valley	160	90	3	-	-	42	-	-	-	23	1	1	-
Grampian	446	183	-	57	4	1	27	105	6	15	6	1	41
Greater Glasgow	1 712	938	17	61	14	202	155	20	21	133	31	34	86
Highland	60	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	8	-	5	5
Lanarkshire	212	125	1	21	1	31	1	9	-	11	-	2	10
Lothian	529	326	1	76	19	8	11	3	14	22	8	1	40
Orkney	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Shetland	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tayside	185	68	-	5	2	8	25	34	4	9	1	1	28
Western Isles	6	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/ not known <sup>2</sup>	163	98	1	7	1	9	17	8	3	11	1	-	7
<i>by council area of residence</i>													
Aberdeen City	371	157	-	48	2	1	22	91	5	13	6	1	25
Aberdeenshire	71	25	-	9	2	-	5	14	1	2	-	-	13
Angus	27	9	-	1	1	1	-	3	2	1	-	-	9
Argyll & Bute	35	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	7
Ayrshire East	222	94	-	-	-	-	33	42	2	32	-	5	14
Ayrshire North	248	121	1	-	-	1	42	24	3	34	1	5	16
Ayrshire South	110	46	-	-	-	-	13	23	1	8	-	3	16
Borders	56	43	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	4
Clackmannanshire	32	15	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
Dumfries & Galloway	75	46	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	14	-	-	8
Dunbartonshire East	51	25	3	2	-	10	3	1	-	-	2	1	4
Dunbartonshire West	116	75	-	1	-	15	4	-	-	4	3	4	10
Dundee City	79	21	-	4	1	7	2	31	1	6	1	1	4
Edinburgh City	385	224	1	72	16	1	8	2	10	14	3	1	33
Eilean Siar	6	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	69	48	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Fife	241	117	2	28	4	-	35	4	-	28	2	4	17
Glasgow City	1 547	864	14	57	15	166	148	19	16	118	29	28	73
Highland	60	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	8	-	5	5
Inverclyde	184	128	1	-	-	37	1	1	-	10	-	-	6
Lanarkshire North	150	80	1	18	1	22	3	8	-	11	-	2	4
Lanarkshire South	153	82	-	3	-	32	1	1	4	13	-	4	13
Lothian East	28	21	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	2
Lothian West	80	58	-	2	1	7	-	-	2	3	5	-	2
Midlothian	35	22	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	3
Moray	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Orkney Islands	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Perth & Kinross	81	40	-	-	-	-	23	-	1	2	-	-	15
Renfrewshire	81	45	-	-	-	12	-	14	-	9	-	-	1
Renfrewshire East	19	8	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	5	-	1	-
Shetland Islands	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stirling	60	27	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	13	1	-	-
Other/ not known <sup>2</sup>	150	91	1	7	-	8	15	8	3	10	-	-	7
<i>by age group<sup>3</sup></i>													
Under 15 years	29	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	17
15-19 years	362	212	4	7	3	19	14	52	3	29	1	4	14
20-24 years	941	522	5	51	5	58	71	72	11	81	4	19	42
25-29 years	1 111	559	3	55	8	97	93	75	7	92	22	25	75
30-34 years	1 079	555	3	52	11	117	99	47	12	92	12	13	66
35-39 years	775	428	7	63	9	70	55	30	9	49	8	5	42
40-44 years	286	155	2	22	5	18	16	9	7	21	2	1	28
45-49 years	123	69	1	1	2	12	14	2	2	7	1	1	11
50-54 years	63	35	1	3	-	1	5	1	4	7	2	-	4
55-59 years	25	19	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
60 years and over	46	26	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
<i>by gender</i>													
Male	3 313	1 742	16	158	31	273	260	206	38	310	38	-	241
Female	1 527	847	13	97	14	119	108	84	17	68	15	68	77

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

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

3 Age on admission.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

**Table A1.6 : General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse<sup>1</sup> in any position; length of stay : 2002/03<sup>2</sup>**  
NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Total admissions	less than 1 week	between 1 week and 1 month	between 1 month and 3 months	more than 3 months
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>4 840</b>	<b>4 304</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	406	361	44	1	-
Ayrshire & Arran	579	522	51	5	1
Borders	56	56	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	74	64	9	1	-
Fife	240	216	24	-	-
Forth Valley	160	149	11	-	-
Grampian	446	403	39	2	2
Greater Glasgow	1 712	1 467	222	21	2
Highland	60	56	4	-	-
Lanarkshire	212	191	20	1	-
Lothian	529	480	42	7	-
Orkney	5	5	-	-	-
Shetland	7	7	-	-	-
Tayside	185	169	9	7	-
Western Isles	6	5	1	-	-
Other/ not known <sup>2</sup>	163	153	9	1	-
<i>by council area of residence</i>					
Aberdeen City	371	336	31	2	2
Aberdeenshire	71	65	6	-	-
Angus	27	21	2	4	-
Argyll & Bute	35	25	9	1	-
Ayrshire East	222	204	15	3	-
Ayrshire North	248	225	21	1	1
Ayrshire South	110	94	15	1	-
Borders	56	56	-	-	-
Clackmannanshire	32	29	3	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	75	65	9	1	-
Dunbartonshire East	51	44	6	1	-
Dunbartonshire West	116	107	9	-	-
Dundee City	79	71	5	3	-
Edinburgh City	385	347	32	6	-
Eilean Siar	6	5	1	-	-
Falkirk	69	67	2	-	-
Fife	241	217	24	-	-
Glasgow City	1 547	1 322	205	18	2
Highland	60	56	4	-	-
Inverclyde	184	161	23	-	-
Lanarkshire North	150	138	12	-	-
Lanarkshire South	153	133	17	3	-
Lothian East	28	26	2	-	-
Lothian West	80	75	5	-	-
Midlothian	35	31	3	1	-
Moray	6	4	2	-	-
Orkney Islands	5	5	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	81	79	2	-	-
Renfrewshire	81	76	5	-	-
Renfrewshire East	19	18	1	-	-
Shetland Islands	7	7	-	-	-
Stirling	60	54	6	-	-
Other/ not known <sup>2</sup>	150	141	8	1	-
<i>by age group<sup>3</sup></i>					
Under 15 years	29	29	-	-	-
15-19 years	362	347	14	1	-
20-24 years	941	871	65	4	1
25-29 years	1 111	1 001	101	8	1
30-34 years	1 079	951	117	11	-
35-39 years	775	668	98	7	2
40-44 years	286	247	38	1	-
45-49 years	123	97	24	2	-
50-54 years	63	48	12	3	-
55-59 years	25	21	4	-	-
60 years and over	46	24	12	9	1
<i>by gender</i>					
Male	3 313	2 960	321	29	3
Female	1 527	1 344	164	17	2

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

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

3 Age on admission.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

**Table A1.7 : General acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse<sup>1</sup> in any position; length of stay : 2002/03<sup>p</sup>**  
drug type<sup>2</sup>

	Total admissions	less than 1 week	between 1 week and 1 month	between 1 month and 3 months	more than 3 months
Opioids	2 452	2 189	237	22	4
Cannabinoids	280	267	11	2	-
Sedatives/hypnotics	132	113	14	4	1
cocaine	118	104	14	-	-
Other stimulants <sup>3</sup>	240	233	5	2	-
Hallucinogens	277	254	21	2	-
Volatile solvents	25	24	1	-	-
Multiple/Other <sup>4</sup>	1 468	1 263	190	15	-

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

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

3 Includes caffeine.

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

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

## **A2 Psychiatric inpatients**

*Data published last year for 2000/01 was provisional, the following tables include revised provisional data for 2000/01. Information for 2001/02 is not available at time of publication.*

### **Key Points**

#### **Overview of psychiatric hospital discharges**

- There were 33 953 psychiatric discharges during 2000/01, 1 768 (5.2 per cent) of which had a diagnosis of drug misuse (main or secondary), a rate of 37 per 100 000 population. (Tables A2.1 and A2.2)
- Just over two-thirds of drugs misuse discharges were among males. (Table A2.1)
- The majority were aged 20-34 years old, with 72 per cent of main diagnosis, and 70 per cent of all diagnoses, in these age groups. Only a small number of discharges were under 15 years old (2 main, 3 all). (Table A2.1)
- Where a main diagnosis of drug misuse was recorded, the most common secondary diagnoses were: mood (affective) disorders, alcohol misuse and personality disorders. Males were more likely to have secondary diagnosis of alcohol misuse than females. (Table A2.3)
- Approximately one-third of discharges involved a secondary rather than a main diagnosis of drug misuse. In these cases, the most common main diagnoses were: schizophrenia, mood (affective) disorders and alcohol misuse. (Table A2.4)
- Periods of hospitalisation are generally longer for psychiatric admissions, with the proportion of patients being discharged in less than a week being 42 per cent compared to 89 per cent for general acute admissions. (Table A2.6)

#### **5 year trends - 1996/97 to 2000/01**

- Over the five-year period 1996/97 to 2000/01, the number of psychiatric discharges for drugs misuse increased by 10 per cent for the main diagnosis, and by 25 per cent for all diagnoses. (Table A2.1)
- Between 1996/97 and 2000/01, the ratio of males to females remained consistent at 2:1. (Table A2.1)
- The greatest rise in the rate of psychiatric discharges was seen in the 20-34 year old age group. (Table A2.1)

#### **Drugs recorded**

- Where a specific drug had been recorded, opiates were the most likely drug type followed by stimulants other than cocaine, sedatives/hypnotics and cannabinoids. (Table A2.5)
- The drug types used were broadly similar across the age groups, although cannabinoid-related diagnoses were slightly more common in the under 20s (11% compared to 7% in those aged 20 and over). (Table A2.5)

#### **Geographic profile**

- The NHS board areas with the highest rates of psychiatric inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse were Ayrshire & Arran and Argyll & Clyde. (Table A2.1)
- The majority of NHS board areas saw an increase in drug misuse discharges between 1996/97 and 2000/01, the exceptions being Borders, Forth Valley, Grampian, Highland, Shetland and Tayside. (Table A2.1)

#### **Background information**

Tables A2.1 to A2.6 contains information on admissions to and discharges from mental illness specialties. These statistics are derived from data collected through the mental health inpatient and day case return (SMR04), which records information at admission and discharge. On the SMR04 form, up to six separate diagnoses can be recorded on discharge. A diagnosis in the first position is the principal diagnosis on discharge. A diagnosis 'in any position', refers to the occurrence of a diagnosis in any of the six positions (including first and supplementary).

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

Diagnosis is recorded on both the admission and the discharge part of the record and diagnosis on discharge may differ from diagnosis on admission. The tables presented here are based on diagnosis on discharge. Drugs misuse is defined using the same group of ICD 10 codes outlined in section A1. In Tables A2.2 - A2.4 diagnoses have been grouped together into the following short list of conditions based on the International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10):

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

Differences between the figures published here, and those published in the previous (2002) edition of Drugs Misuse Statistics Scotland will reflect an increased completeness of records received from a number of NHS Board areas.

Table A2.1 : Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse<sup>1</sup>; 1996/97<sup>2</sup> - 2000/01<sup>3</sup>  
previous psychiatric inpatient status, NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Numbers 1996/97 <sup>4</sup>		1997/98 <sup>4</sup>		1998/99 <sup>4</sup>		1999/00 <sup>4</sup>		2000/01 <sup>4</sup>		EASR <sup>5</sup> 1996/97 <sup>6</sup>		1997/98 <sup>6</sup>		1998/99 <sup>6</sup>		1999/00 <sup>6</sup>		2000/01 <sup>6</sup>		
	Main <sup>3</sup>	All <sup>3</sup>	Main <sup>3</sup>	All <sup>3</sup>	Main <sup>3</sup>	All <sup>3</sup>	Main <sup>3</sup>	All <sup>3</sup>	Main <sup>3</sup>	All <sup>3</sup>	Main <sup>3</sup>	All <sup>3</sup>	Main <sup>3</sup>	All <sup>3</sup>	Main <sup>3</sup>	All <sup>3</sup>	Main <sup>3</sup>	All <sup>3</sup>	Main <sup>3</sup>	All <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Scotland<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1 029</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>1 158</b>	<b>1 718</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>1 778</b>	<b>1 264</b>	<b>1 924</b>	<b>1 133</b>	<b>1 768</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	
by previous psychiatric inpatient status																					
First admission	400	511	456	598	447	579	476	601	381	512	8	10	9	12	9	12	10	13	8	11	
Re-admission <sup>5</sup>	589	855	659	1 057	703	1 165	772	1 296	759	1 200	12	17	13	21	14	24	16	27	15	25	
by NHS board of residence																					
Ayrill & Clyde	100	144	119	187	115	190	112	177	149	225	26	36	31	48	30	49	31	49	42	63	
Ayrshire & Arran	99	129	164	206	168	238	176	235	160	203	29	38	50	62	52	73	56	74	52	65	
Borders	35	43	20	33	24	39	29	36	24	33	42	51	24	39	32	50	38	46	30	39	
Dumfries & Galloway	30	35	37	46	28	40	24	37	29	48	24	28	32	38	25	35	23	30	28	44	
Fife	40	60	59	99	58	93	59	84	45	70	12	18	18	30	18	29	18	26	15	22	
Forth Valley	53	75	47	65	38	67	37	71	38	74	20	28	18	25	14	20	14	27	15	28	
Grampian	73	85	67	70	51	66	64	83	51	71	14	16	11	13	10	13	11	16	11	14	
Greater Glasgow	232	286	285	422	308	432	342	485	285	423	25	31	31	46	34	48	38	54	32	47	
Highland	30	55	28	50	32	48	48	75	33	51	17	30	15	28	19	28	28	44	19	29	
Lothian	60	101	95	118	104	136	89	129	116	164	14	18	16	22	20	26	19	24	22	31	
Lothian	103	185	110	194	107	172	132	243	93	199	13	23	13	24	13	21	16	29	11	24	
Orkney	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	9	
Shetland	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tayside	97	141	97	167	92	176	71	158	50	103	26	38	27	46	25	49	20	44	15	30	
Western Isles	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	2	5	-	-	-	9	-	-	11	15	10	27	
Other not known <sup>6</sup>	54	74	40	59	48	78	79	108	58	98	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
by council area of residence																					
Aberdeen City	45	53	37	45	36	44	38	52	28	37	18	21	15	19	15	18	15	21	12	16	
Aberdeenshire	18	22	16	21	9	11	12	16	11	13	10	12	8	11	5	6	7	9	6	7	
Angus	14	17	9	15	9	12	12	19	10	14	14	17	10	15	10	13	13	21	11	16	
Ardly and Bute	9	9	16	18	12	15	12	15	13	14	12	12	18	21	14	18	15	20	18	20	
Ayrshire East	40	55	49	61	34	52	63	82	65	87	35	48	44	54	32	48	60	79	54	64	
Ayrshire North	37	47	78	103	96	126	67	95	66	86	30	38	64	84	78	103	56	79	56	73	
Ayrshire South	19	24	35	40	38	59	41	52	36	47	19	23	36	41	41	63	45	56	39	50	
Borders	35	43	20	33	24	39	29	36	24	33	42	51	24	39	32	50	38	46	30	39	
Clackmannanshire	7	9	5	8	7	10	8	11	18	17	17	22	12	19	16	22	20	26	26	41	
Dumfries and Galloway	30	35	37	46	28	40	24	37	29	48	24	28	32	38	25	35	23	36	28	44	
Dumfriesshire East	8	9	14	18	7	11	22	28	17	20	7	8	9	14	7	11	25	31	21	23	
Dumfriesshire West	42	50	51	70	18	41	22	48	12	22	46	55	55	75	21	47	26	56	14	26	
Dundee City	59	92	68	123	56	105	48	92	29	62	38	60	44	82	38	70	33	63	21	44	
Edinburgh City	67	125	73	138	73	129	81	144	49	113	13	25	14	27	15	25	15	28	10	22	
Elgin City	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	3	2	5	-	-	-	9	-	-	11	15	10	27	
Falkirk	26	37	16	27	16	30	15	26	17	29	18	26	12	20	12	20	10	25	12	20	
Fife	40	59	59	97	58	93	59	84	45	70	12	18	18	29	18	29	18	26	15	22	
Glasgow City	185	230	240	360	281	388	296	416	259	381	28	35	37	56	44	61	45	64	40	59	
Highland	30	55	28	50	32	48	48	75	33	51	17	30	15	28	19	28	28	44	19	29	
Inverclyde	14	28	7	14	26	40	29	51	27	45	16	34	10	19	33	50	38	68	36	61	
Inverclyde North	68	89	73	90	70	91	64	71	57	84	21	27	23	28	23	29	17	22	18	27	
Lothian North	28	30	32	42	41	55	52	69	62	88	10	10	11	15	15	19	18	24	22	30	
Lothian South	10	15	8	16	4	4	16	23	10	12	14	20	10	20	5	5	20	30	13	15	
Lothian West	11	19	16	21	15	18	26	51	21	45	8	12	10	13	10	12	16	33	14	29	
Midlothian	15	25	12	18	15	21	9	25	12	28	21	35	17	26	21	28	14	34	19	42	
Moray	9	9	4	4	6	11	4	15	12	21	11	11	6	6	8	16	5	22	19	30	
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	9	
Perth and Kinross	24	31	21	30	27	61	11	47	11	27	21	26	19	27	23	53	10	42	11	25	
Renfrewshire	37	57	56	93	55	88	57	76	81	118	23	34	35	57	35	56	38	50	55	79	
Renfrewshire East	18	25	9	20	17	27	7	12	19	37	24	33	12	26	23	36	11	19	27	54	
Shetland Islands	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stirling	18	27	25	29	15	27	14	24	10	27	31	31	30	35	18	31	18	30	13	35	
Other not known <sup>6</sup>	63	86	44	66	48	81	86	119	65	105	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
by age group <sup>7</sup>																					
Under 15 years	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	-	<1	<1	
15-19 years	125	165	107	212	125	176	138	178	115	145	45	59	49	67	39	55	43	55	35	45	
20-24 years	255	332	289	386	296	415	317	467	309	420	62	107	94	129	96	134	101	148	97	134	
25-29 years	255	358	289	438	323	481	336	506	277	433	70	99	84	127	98	146	107	161	93	145	
30-34 years	182	291	200	301	214	335	231	361	226	377	45	62	50	76	55	87	61	95	61	102	
35-39 years	113	158	106	167	123	208	115	208	109	205	29	40	27	42	31	52	29	52	27	50	
40-44 years	43	64	43	85	44	79	58	97	41	88	12	18	12	23	12	21	15	26	11	23	
45-49 years	31	50	30	51	18	34	30	53	24	39	9	15	9	15	5	10	9	16	7	11	
50-54 years	8	15	10	19	9	19	9	13	12	19	2	5	2	5	3	5	3	4	4	6	
55-59 years	5	8	10	15	6	12	8	13	9	15	2	3	4	5	2	4	3	4	3	5	
60 years and over	12	25	23	33	14	17	22	30	9	19	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	<1	2	
by gender																					
Male	687	947	812	1 187	817	1 229	861	1 326	785	1 212	28	38	34	49	34	51	36	56	33	51	
Female	332	469	346	531	357	549	403	598	348	556	13	18	14	21	14	22	16	24	14	23	

1. Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2. European Age Standardised Rate per 100,000 population.

**Table A2.2 : All psychiatric inpatient discharges ; gender : 2000/01<sup>r</sup>**  
 main discharge diagnosis, overall and by previous psychiatric inpatient status

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

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

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco.

3 Includes transfers from other psychiatric inpatient care.

r Revised.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

**Table A2.3 : Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a main discharge diagnosis of drug misuse<sup>1</sup> : 2000/01<sup>r</sup>**  
supplementary discharge diagnosis<sup>2</sup>

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

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol in main diagnosis.

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

r Revised.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

**Table A2.4 : Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a supplementary discharge diagnosis of drug misuse<sup>1,2</sup> : 2000/01<sup>r</sup>**

main discharge diagnosis

Main discharges diagnosis for discharge with a drug related diagnosis in the:

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

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

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

r Revised.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

**Table A2.5 : Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a discharge diagnosis of drug misuse<sup>1</sup> in any position; drug type<sup>2</sup>: 2000/01<sup>r</sup>**  
previous psychiatric inpatient status, NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

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

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

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

3 Includes caffeine.

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

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

6 Includes transfers from other psychiatric inpatient care.

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

8 Age on admission.

r Revised.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

**Table A2.6 : Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a discharge diagnosis of drug misuse<sup>1</sup> in any position; length of stay : 2000/01<sup>r</sup>**  
previous psychiatric inpatient status, NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

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

1 Excludes misuse of tobacco or alcohol.

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

3 Includes transfers from other psychiatric inpatient care.

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

5 Age on admission.

r Revised.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

## A3 Information from general practice

### Key Points

#### Overview from general practice

- In 2002, there were nearly 6 GP patients with a diagnosis of drug misuse per 1 000 practice population. (Table A3.2)
- In 2002, of the 1133 291 consultations (face-to-face contacts) between patient and GP, 11 439 (1 per cent) related to drug misuse. (Table A3.1)
- Of the 2 263 patients with a diagnosis of drug misuse, 28 per cent (623 patients) had a first diagnosis of drug misuse i.e. it was the first time they had seen the GP for their drug problem. (Table A3.1)
- The average number of GP consultations per year for all patients is 3.8. For those with a diagnosis of drug misuse, the average number of drug misuse GP consultations per year is 5.1. (Table A3.1).
- The average number of drug misuse consultations and non-drug misuse consultations are broadly similar for females (4.7 compared to 4.2) but wider differences can be seen for males (5.3 to 3.4). (Table A3.1)
- More males than females consult their GP for drug related problems (nearing 2:1), reflecting the greater number of male drug users in the general population. (Table A3.1)
- For both years of analysis, the rates for non-drug misuse consultations increase with age whereas the rates for drug misuse consultations were highest in the 15 - 44 age groups. (Table A3.2)
- For both men and women with a drug misuse diagnosis, depression and anxiety disorders were the top two most common co-morbidities. It is also interesting to see the comparison with non-drug misuse patients concerning 'Mental & behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol'. Among males, drug misusers are over 5 times more likely than non-drug misuse patients to have a diagnosis of alcohol misuse. (Table A3.3)
- The percentage of patients consulting a GP due to drug misuse increases as deprivation increases, the consultation rate in 2002 was 11.7 for deprivation categories 1 – 2 and 53.2 for deprivation categories 5 – 7 (Carstairs and Morris deprivation categories). (Table A3.4)

#### Background information

Continuous Morbidity Recording (CMR) is a system that collects primary care morbidity data from general practices in Scotland. It became part of the National Dataset in April 1998. Data are collected in a number of practices covering 6% of the Scottish population from every face-to-face doctor-patient consultation. This sample is broadly representative of the Scottish population in terms of age, sex, deprivation and urban/rural mix.

The data set includes:

Patient Identifier	Generated by GPASS <sup>1</sup> and practice specific
Date of Birth	
Sex	
Postcode	
Diagnosis	Up to ten diagnoses can be recorded for each contact. Coded using the Read coding system
Modifier	Describes whether it is the first time the problem has occurred, a recurrence of a previous problem or a persistent problem. This is attached to each diagnosis.

Date of Consultation	
Type of Encounter	Face-to-face patient/GP consultations. Telephone consultations are not included in any analysis.
Clinician	Allows the identification of each GP. Contacts are recorded by every doctor (including locums)

### 1. General Practice Administration System for Scotland)

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

#### Developments to Primary Care Information

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

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

#### Analysis & Definitions

The following analysis is based on data from 60 CMR practices for which data were available for the calendar years, 2001 and 2002.

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

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

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

**Table A3.1 : Number and percentage of GP patients with a drug misuse diagnosis; number and percentage of drug misuse consultations<sup>1</sup> : 2001 and 2002**

	2001 <sup>r</sup>			2002			
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Number of GP patients attending in the period <sup>2</sup>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>299 017</b>	<b>132 409</b>	<b>166 608</b>	<b>296 636</b>	<b>130 728</b>	<b>165 908</b>	
Under 15 years	51 394	26 178	25 216	49 896	25 235	24 661	
15-24	37 020	15 462	21 558	36 348	15 006	21 342	
25-44	87 485	37 090	50 395	86 203	36 325	49 878	
45-64	73 974	33 630	40 344	74 607	33 889	40 718	
65 years and over	49 144	20 049	29 095	49 582	20 273	29 309	
Number of GP consultations in the period <sup>3</sup>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 170 972</b>	<b>456 639</b>	<b>714 333</b>	<b>1 133 291</b>	<b>443 034</b>	<b>690 257</b>	
Under 15 years	145 712	74 841	70 871	138 658	70 814	67 844	
15-24	120 361	40 100	80 261	115 286	37 511	77 775	
25-44	326 566	111 232	215 334	314 667	108 349	206 318	
45-64	321 423	129 793	191 630	314 193	127 171	187 022	
65 years and over	256 910	100 673	156 237	250 487	99 189	151 298	
GP patients with a first diagnosis of drugs misuse							
Number	<b>Total</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>233</b>
Under 15 years	5	2	3	7	6	1	
15-24	295	195	100	237	148	89	
25-44	317	206	111	326	215	111	
45-64	62	26	36	38	18	20	
65 years and over	33	13	20	15	3	12	
Percentage <sup>4</sup>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Under 15 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
15-24	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.4	
25-44	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	
45-64	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	
65 years and over	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
GP patients with a diagnosis of drugs misuse <sup>5</sup>							
Number	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 283</b>	<b>1 477</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>2 263</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>825</b>
Under 15 years	7	4	3	12	9	3	
15-24	786	505	281	760	446	314	
25-44	1 293	883	410	1 339	914	425	
45-64	144	61	83	115	56	59	
65 years and over	53	24	29	37	13	24	
Percentage <sup>4</sup>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Under 15 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
15-24	2.1	3.3	1.3	2.1	3.0	1.5	
25-44	1.5	2.4	0.8	1.6	2.5	0.9	
45-64	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	
65 years and over	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Drug misuse GP consultations							
Number	<b>Total</b>	<b>10 989</b>	<b>7 427</b>	<b>3 562</b>	<b>11 439</b>	<b>7 571</b>	<b>3 868</b>
Under 15 years	15	9	6	14	10	4	
15-24	3 849	2 465	1 384	3 549	2 030	1 519	
25-44	6 683	4 715	1 968	7 495	5 328	2 167	
45-64	342	176	166	293	156	137	
65 years and over	100	62	38	88	47	41	
Percentage <sup>6</sup>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Under 15 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
15-24	3.2	6.1	1.7	3.1	5.4	2.0	
25-44	2.0	4.2	0.9	2.4	4.9	1.1	
45-64	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
65 years and over	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

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

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

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

4 Based on total number of patients attending in the period.

5 Number of patients with at least one diagnosis of drug misuse during the period.

6 Based on total number of GP consultations in the period.

r Revised.

Note : Population source - ISD Scotland, General Medical Practitioner Database.

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

**Table A3.2 : Drug misusing GP patient and consultation rates for practice population<sup>1</sup> : 2001 and 2002**

Practice population	2001 <sup>r</sup>			2002		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>380 719</b>	<b>188 070</b>	<b>192 649</b>	<b>382 981</b>	<b>189 352</b>	<b>193 629</b>
Under 15 years	<b>67 488</b>	34 589	32 899	<b>67 223</b>	34 413	32 810
15-24	<b>45 897</b>	23 251	22 646	<b>46 470</b>	23 576	22 894
25-44	<b>116 550</b>	59 162	57 388	<b>116 167</b>	58 991	57 176
45-64	<b>94 967</b>	47 852	47 115	<b>96 640</b>	48 764	47 876
65 years and over	<b>55 817</b>	23 216	32 601	<b>56 481</b>	23 608	32 873
<b>Drug misuse<sup>2</sup></b>						
Drug misusing GP patients <sup>3</sup> per 1 000 practice population						
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Under 15 years	<b>0.1</b>	0.1	0.1	<b>0.2</b>	0.3	0.1
15-24	<b>17.1</b>	21.7	12.4	<b>16.4</b>	18.9	13.7
25-44	<b>11.1</b>	14.9	7.1	<b>11.5</b>	15.5	7.4
45-64	<b>1.5</b>	1.3	1.8	<b>1.2</b>	1.1	1.2
65 years and over	<b>0.9</b>	1.0	0.9	<b>0.7</b>	0.6	0.7
Drug misuse GP consultations <sup>4</sup> per 1 000 practice population						
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>
Under 15 years	<b>0.2</b>	0.3	0.2	<b>0.2</b>	0.3	0.1
15-24	<b>83.9</b>	106.0	61.1	<b>76.4</b>	86.1	66.3
25-44	<b>57.3</b>	79.7	34.3	<b>64.5</b>	90.3	37.9
45-64	<b>3.6</b>	3.7	3.5	<b>3.0</b>	3.2	2.9
65 years and over	<b>1.8</b>	2.7	1.2	<b>1.6</b>	2.0	1.2
<b>Non-drug misuse<sup>5</sup></b>						
Non drug misuse GP consultations <sup>4</sup> per 1 000 practice population						
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 046.8</b>	<b>2 388.5</b>	<b>3 689.5</b>	<b>2 929.3</b>	<b>2 299.8</b>	<b>3 544.9</b>
Under 15 years	<b>2 158.9</b>	2 163.5	2 154.0	<b>2 062.4</b>	2 057.5	2 067.7
15-24	<b>2 538.6</b>	1 618.6	3 483.0	<b>2 404.5</b>	1 505.0	3 330.8
25-44	<b>2 744.6</b>	1 800.4	3 718.0	<b>2 644.2</b>	1 746.4	3 570.6
45-64	<b>3 381.0</b>	2 708.7	4 063.8	<b>3 248.1</b>	2 604.7	3 903.5
65 years and over	<b>4 600.9</b>	4 333.7	4 791.2	<b>4 433.3</b>	4 199.5	4 601.3

1 It should be noted that prevalence & consultations rates are calculated from practice populations (not general population).

2 Patients with at least one diagnosis of drug misuse during the time period.

3 Drug misusing patient rates are calculated by dividing the number of patients with at least one diagnosis of the specified condition (see table A3.1) practice population.

4 Contact rates are calculated by dividing the number of consultations recorded (see table A3.1) within the relevant time period by the practice population. Consultations include face-to-face contact between GP and patient.

5 Excludes drug misuse patients. Figures have been calculated using information from table A3.1.

r Revised.

Note : Population source - ISD Scotland, General Medical Practitioner Database.

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

**Table A3.3 : Proportion of GP patients seen with specified condition/illness<sup>1,2</sup> : 2002**  
patients aged 15 - 44 years

	Drug misuse patients		Non-drug misuse patients	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Males</b>	(n = 1 360)		(n = 49 971)	
Anxiety & other neurotic, stress-related, & somatoform disorders	213	15.7	4 453	8.7
Depression & other affective disorders	199	14.6	2 996	5.8
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue excluding infections & malignancies	131	9.6	8 540	16.6
Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>	109	8.0	4 605	9.0
Injuries of specified, unspecified & multiple body regions <sup>4</sup>	107	7.9	3 682	7.2
Infections of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	96	7.1	3 669	7.1
Mental & behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	77	5.7	539	1.1
Acute upper respiratory infections excluding acute pharyngitis, acute tonsillitis, acute laryngitis & tracheitis	69	5.1	4 453	8.7
Mental & behavioural disorders <sup>5</sup>	69	5.1	966	1.9
Persons encountering health services for other reasons	57	4.2	791	1.5
<b>Females</b>	(n = 739)		(n = 70 481)	
Depression & other affective disorders	227	30.7	7 846	11.0
Anxiety & other neurotic, stress-related, & somatoform disorders	203	27.5	7 639	10.7
Contraceptive management	121	16.4	20 572	28.9
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue excluding infections & malignancies	105	14.2	12 693	17.8
Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>	89	12.0	7 562	10.6
Infections of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	76	10.3	4 043	5.7
Diseases of the urinary system <sup>6</sup>	67	9.1	4 587	6.4
Abdominal & pelvic pain	58	7.8	5 193	7.3
Menstrual disorders	56	7.6	6 891	9.7
Acute upper respiratory infections excluding acute pharyngitis, acute tonsillitis, acute laryngitis & tracheitis	53	7.2	9 009	12.6

1 Ten most commonly seen conditions.

2 ISD's Standard Morbidity Groupings (SMG's) have been used for the analysis of most common conditions. SMG's are groupings of Read codes into categories. It should be noted that due to the introduction of SMG's, the Read code groupings used to define specific conditions may have changed. Therefore the data may not be comparable to the data presented in previous years. Further information regarding SMG's can be obtained from Primary Care Information Group (PCIG).

3 Symptoms, signs & abnormal clinical & laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified.

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

5 Excluding dementia, alcohol or psychoactive substance use, schizophrenia, schizotypal, delusional disorders, depression, affective disorders, anxiety disorders.

6 Excluding glomerular & renal tubulo-interstitial disease, renal failure, urolithiasis, cystitis & malignancies.

Note : Population source - ISD Scotland, General Medical Practitioner Database.

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

**Table A3.3 : Proportion of GP patients seen with specified condition/illness<sup>1,2</sup> : 2002**

patients aged 15 - 44 years

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Anxiety & other neurotic, stress-related, & somatoform disorders	213	15.7	4 453	8.7
Depression & other affective disorders	199	14.6	2 996	5.8
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue excluding infections & malignancies	131	9.6	8 540	16.6
Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>	109	8.0	4 605	9.0
Injuries of specified, unspecified & multiple body regions <sup>4</sup>	107	7.9	3 682	7.2
Infections of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	96	7.1	3 669	7.1
Mental & behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	77	5.7	539	1.1
Acute upper respiratory infections excluding acute pharyngitis, acute tonsillitis, acute laryngitis & tracheitis	69	5.1	4 453	8.7
Mental & behavioural disorders <sup>5</sup>	69	5.1	966	1.9
Persons encountering health services for other reasons	57	4.2	791	1.5
<b>Females</b>	(n = 739)		(n = 70 481)	
Depression & other affective disorders	227	30.7	7 846	11.0
Anxiety & other neurotic, stress-related, & somatoform disorders	203	27.5	7 639	10.7
Contraceptive management	121	16.4	20 572	28.9
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue excluding infections & malignancies	105	14.2	12 693	17.8
Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>	89	12.0	7 562	10.6
Infections of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	76	10.3	4 043	5.7
Diseases of the urinary system <sup>6</sup>	67	9.1	4 587	6.4
Abdominal & pelvic pain	58	7.8	5 193	7.3
Menstrual disorders	56	7.6	6 891	9.7
Acute upper respiratory infections excluding acute pharyngitis, acute tonsillitis, acute laryngitis & tracheitis	53	7.2	9 009	12.6

1 Ten most commonly seen conditions.

2 ISD's Standard Morbidity Groupings (SMG's) have been used for the analysis of most common conditions. SMG's are groupings of Read codes into clinically meaningful conditions.

It should be noted that due to the introduction of SMG's, the Read code groupings used to define specific conditions may have changed. Therefore the data presented in this table may not

be comparable to the data presented in previous years. Further information regarding SMG's can be obtained from Primary Care Information Group (ISD).

3 Symptoms, signs & abnormal clinical & laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified.

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

5 Excluding dementia, alcohol or psychoactive substance use, schizophrenia, schizotypal, delusional disorders, depression, affective disorders, anxiety, stress-related & somatoform disorders, & learning disability.

6 Excluding glomerular & renal tubulo-interstitial disease, renal failure, urolithiasis, cystitis & malignancies.

Note : Population source - ISD Scotland, General Medical Practitioner Database.

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

**Table A3.4 : Drug misusing GP patient and consultation rates per 1 000 population by deprivation category : 2001 and 2002**

	2001 <sup>r</sup>	Deprivation Category				2002	Deprivation Category			
	Total	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 7	9 <sup>3</sup>	Total	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 7	9 <sup>3</sup>
Practice population	<b>380 719</b>	79 800	209 457	74 537	16 925	<b>382 981</b>	81 101	212 804	78 509	10 567
<b>Drug misuse</b>										
Number of drug misusing GP patients	<b>2 283</b>	184	1 143	801	155	<b>2 263</b>	218	1 166	781	98
Drug misusing GP patients <sup>1</sup> per 1 000 practice population	<b>6.0</b>	2.3	5.5	10.8	9.2	<b>5.9</b>	2.7	5.5	9.9	9.3
Number of drug misuse GP consultations	<b>10 989</b>	884	5 424	4 143	538	<b>11 439</b>	946	6 017	4 174	302
Drug misuse GP consultations <sup>2</sup> per 1 000 practice population	<b>28.9</b>	11.1	25.9	55.6	31.8	<b>29.9</b>	11.7	28.3	53.2	28.6
<b>Non-drug misuse</b>										
Number of non-drug misuse GP consultations	<b>1 159 983</b>	228 512	656 066	237 721	37 684	<b>1 121 852</b>	225 656	637 433	241 130	17 632
Non drug misuse GP consultations <sup>2</sup> per 1 000 practice population	<b>3 046.8</b>	2 863.6	3 132.2	3 189.3	2 226.5	<b>2 929.3</b>	2 782.4	2 995.4	3 071.4	1 668.6

1 Drug misusing GP patient rates are calculated by dividing the number of patients with at least one diagnosis of the specified condition by the practice population.

2 Consultation rates are calculated by dividing the number of consultations recorded within the relevant time period by the practice population. Consultations include face to face contact between GP and patient.

3 Deprivation category 9 is used to denote unknown postcodes. Category 1 - 2 denotes most affluent, 5 - 7 least affluent.

r Revised.

Note : Population source - ISD Scotland, General Medical Practitioner Database.

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

## A4 Drug Misuse in pregnancy

### Key Points

#### Overview of drug misuse in pregnancy

- In 2001/02, of an estimated total 49 790 maternities recorded, there were 238 cases where the mother had a diagnosis of drug misuse (4.8 per 1 000 maternities). (Table A4.1)
- Of the 238 cases where a diagnosis of drug misuse was recorded the majority of mothers were aged between 20 and 29 (155, 65 per cent). The corresponding all maternities figure for the 20 – 29 year age group is 44 per cent (21 685 maternities). (Table A4.1)
- Thirteen per cent of the 238 maternities where a diagnosis of drug misuse was recorded were aged under 20 years (30 maternities); this is higher than the all maternities figure of 8 per cent (4 228). (Table A4.1)
- Of the 242 births where a diagnosis of drug misuse was recorded, the majority were full-term normal birthweight (161, 67 per cent). This compares to the all births figure of 90 per cent of births (45 370), which were recorded as full-term normal birthweight. (Table A4.4)
- Of the 242 births where a diagnosis of drug misuse was recorded the majority were in deprivation categories 5-7 (148, 61 per cent). (Table A4.5)
- In 2001/02, there were a total of 14 185 neonatal discharges in Scotland, of which 257 included a diagnosis of drug misuse (18.1 per 1 000 discharges). It should be noted that neonatal discharge information is only recorded for babies who require medical care or who have a congenital anomaly (see Background information for a more detailed explanation). (Table A4.6)

#### 5 year trends - 1998/99 to 2002/03

- The number of maternities where the mother had a diagnosis of drug misuse has increased from 139 in 1997/98 to 238 in 2001/02. This conflicts with a fall in the number of all maternities within the same time period, from 57 567 to 49 790. (Table A4.1)
- The rate of maternities where the mother had a diagnosis of drug misuse has increased from 2.4 per 1 000 maternities in 1997/98 to 4.8 per 1 000 maternities in 2001/02. (Table A4.1)
- The number of neonatal discharges recording drug misuse has increased from 217 in 1997/98 to 257 in 2001/02. As with the maternity discharges this conflicts with the decreasing trend in all neonatal discharges (17 269 in 1997/98 to 14 185 in 2001/02). (Table A4.6)
- The rate of neonatal discharges recording drug misuse diagnoses (per 1 000 discharges) was 18.1 in 2001/02, this has increased from 1997/98, 12.6 per 1 000 discharges. (Table A4.6)

#### Drugs recorded

- The most commonly reported drug type for maternities recording drug misuse was opioids. Of the 238 cases, 138 recorded opioids (58 per cent). (Table A4.2)

#### Background information

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:

<b>ICD10</b>	<b>Description</b>
F11	Opioids
F12	Cannabinoids
F13	Sedatives or Hypnotics
F14	Cocaine
F15	Other Stimulants
F16	Hallucinogens
F18	Volatile Solvents
F19	Multiple / Other Psychoactive Substances
O35.5	Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs

A review of SMR02 has recently taken place, the purpose of which was to address data collection/validation problems and to capture additional information. The revised SMR02 now includes the facility to collect additional data items in priority areas, notably substance misuse including alcohol consumption (from April 2003). These data items however are optional and not mandatory.

The SMR11 records all neonatal discharge information (including from neonatal units and postnatal cots), with records being generated for sick babies who fall into one of the following categories:

- Babies who require medical care (other than resuscitation immediately after birth or routine screening).
- Babies who have a congenital anomaly (whether or not medical treatment is given at that time).

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

<b>ICD10</b>	<b>Description</b>
P04.4	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal use of drugs of addiction
P96.1	Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drug addiction

From April 2003 the SMR11 was replaced by the Scottish Birth Record (SBR). The SBR has the potential to collect more detailed information about maternal drug and alcohol use.

The figures presented here cover the five years, 1997/98 to 2001/02. 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. Also, recording practices of drug misuse diagnoses may vary between hospitals that could explain part of the differences between NHS boards or council areas.

The totals for Scotland for the years 1999/2000, 2000/01 and 2001/02 have been estimated due to a shortfall in data submissions from a few hospitals and the data for the affected health boards has been suppressed.

**Table A4.1 : Number of maternities<sup>1,2</sup> : 1997/98 - 2001/02**  
NHS board, council area of residence and age of mother

	All maternities					Maternities recording drug misuse <sup>5</sup>					Rate per 1000 Maternities				
	Number					Number					Rate per 1000 Maternities				
	1997/98 <sup>f</sup>	1998/99 <sup>f</sup>	1999/2000 <sup>f</sup>	2000/01 <sup>f</sup>	2001/02 <sup>g</sup>	1997/98 <sup>f</sup>	1998/99 <sup>f</sup>	1999/2000 <sup>f</sup>	2000/01 <sup>f</sup>	2001/02 <sup>g</sup>	1997/98 <sup>f</sup>	1998/99 <sup>f</sup>	1999/2000 <sup>f</sup>	2000/01 <sup>f</sup>	2001/02 <sup>g</sup>
<b>Scotland<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>57 567</b>	<b>55 735</b>	<b>53 165</b>	<b>51 027</b>	<b>49 790</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>															
Argyll & Clyde	4 820	4 580	4 389	4 222	3 927	8	7	14	17	9	1.7	1.5	3.2	4.0	2.3
Ayrshire & Arran	4 004	3 972	3 646	3 626	3 538	z	22	23	14	30	z	5.5	6.3	3.9	8.5
Borders	1 023	989	1 002	985	1 027	-	-	-	-	z	-	-	-	-	z
Dumfries & Galloway	1 544	1 406	1 375	1 327	1 186	-	-	z	8	14	-	-	z	6.0	11.8
Fife	3 656	3 668	3 514	3 470	3 473	5	8	10	9	5	1.4	2.2	2.8	2.6	1.4
Forth Valley	3 138	3 098	2 918	2 855	2 724	-	-	z	z	6	-	-	z	z	2.2
Grampian	5 941	5 787	5 644	5 232	4 982	33	37	30	39	31	5.6	6.4	5.3	7.5	6.2
Greater Glasgow	10 654	9 917	9 246	**	**	54	91	72	**	**	5.1	9.2	7.8	**	**
Highland	2 353	2 333	2 107	2 153	1 979	-	z	z	z	z	-	z	z	z	z
Lanarkshire	6 531	6 394	6 087	5 937	5 689	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Lothian	8 787	8 694	8 479	8 119	**	10	10	5	19	**	1.1	1.2	0.6	2.3	**
Orkney	209	201	**	**	**	-	-	**	**	**	-	-	**	**	**
Shetland	265	261	278	215	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	4 255	4 014	3 907	3 780	3 713	26	19	24	31	28	6.1	4.7	6.1	8.2	7.5
Western Isles	231	250	**	**	**	-	-	**	**	**	-	-	**	**	**
Other <sup>3</sup>	156	171	135	135	146	-	-	-	-	z	-	-	-	-	z
<i>by council area</i>															
Aberdeen City	2 359	2 288	2 288	2 084	1 987	25	31	24	29	21	10.6	13.5	10.5	13.9	10.6
Aberdeenshire	2 539	2 512	2 409	2 265	2 185	8	5	6	8	8	3.2	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.7
Angus	1 175	1 137	1 036	1 037	1 055	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Argyll and Bute	891	843	767	751	691	z	-	z	z	z	z	-	z	z	z
Ayrshire East	1 353	1 311	1 235	1 206	1 152	z	12	11	6	14	z	9.2	8.9	5.0	12.2
Ayrshire North	1 533	1 512	1 387	1 368	1 359	z	7	6	5	8	z	4.6	4.3	3.7	5.9
Ayrshire South	1 116	1 148	1 023	1 047	1 021	-	z	6	z	8	-	z	5.9	z	7.8
Borders	1 023	993	995	984	1 025	-	-	-	-	z	-	-	-	-	z
Clackmannanshire	557	531	520	479	513	-	-	-	-	z	-	-	-	-	z
Dumfries and Galloway	1 543	1 406	1 375	1 327	1 186	-	-	z	8	14	-	-	z	6.0	11.8
Dunbartonshire East	1 157	1 097	925	842	881	-	-	z	-	z	-	-	z	-	z
Dunbartonshire West	1 133	1 070	1 035	950	907	z	z	12	8	7	z	z	11.6	8.4	7.7
Dundee City	1 648	1 566	1 525	1 422	1 408	21	9	19	23	22	12.7	5.7	12.5	16.2	15.6
Edinburgh City	4 906	4 768	4 684	4 446	4 287	8	9	z	19	53	1.6	1.9	z	4.3	12.4
Eilean Siar <sup>4</sup>	230	250	258	258	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	1 636	1 660	1 541	1 517	1 392	-	-	-	-	z	-	-	-	-	z
Fife	3 660	3 666	3 512	3 469	3 472	5	8	10	9	5	1.4	2.2	2.8	2.6	1.4
Glasgow City	7 420	6 856	6 436	5 924	6 044	50	83	63	65	38	6.7	12.1	9.8	11.0	6.3
Highland	2 352	2 332	2 106	2 153	1 977	-	z	z	z	z	-	z	z	z	z
Inverclyde	953	927	903	864	783	6	z	z	8	z	6.3	z	z	9.3	z
Lanarkshire North	3 945	3 896	3 624	3 609	3 447	-	z	z	z	z	-	z	z	z	z
Lanarkshire South	3 376	3 229	3 164	2 959	2 945	z	7	z	z	z	z	2.2	z	z	z
Lothian East	987	1 003	957	893	885	-	-	-	z	z	-	-	-	-	z
Lothian West	1 977	1 976	1 924	1 852	1 967	z	z	z	-	5	z	z	z	-	2.5
Midlothian	912	934	904	915	866	z	-	-	-	z	z	-	-	-	z
Moray	1 035	984	944	881	804	-	z	-	z	z	-	z	-	z	z
Orkney	209	201	179	164	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth and Kinross	1 431	1 310	1 347	1 322	1 251	z	7	z	5	z	z	5.3	z	3.8	z
Renfrewshire	2 114	1 986	1 942	1 903	1 768	z	z	z	z	-	z	z	z	z	-
Renfrewshire East	982	981	895	874	889	-	z	-	-	-	-	z	-	-	-
Shetland	265	260	280	214	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling	934	907	850	849	808	-	-	z	z	z	-	-	z	z	z
Other <sup>3</sup>	216	195	195	199	193	z	-	-	-	z	z	-	-	-	z
<i>by age of mother</i>															
Under 20 years	4 829	4 816	4 714	4 495	4 228	23	26	33	24	30	4.8	5.4	7.0	5.3	7.1
20 - 24 years	10 129	9 610	9 158	8 694	8 819	48	63	63	88	83	4.7	6.6	6.9	10.1	9.4
25 - 29 years	18 010	16 813	15 265	14 023	12 866	44	74	58	67	72	2.4	4.4	3.8	4.8	5.6
30 - 34 years	17 031	16 627	16 099	15 546	15 453	21	28	26	24	39	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.5
35 - 39 years	6 582	6 827	6 833	7 126	7 222	z	8	8	7	12	z	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.7
40 - 44 years	952	999	1 064	1 110	1 168	z	-	-	z	z	z	-	-	z	z
45 years and over	28	38	32	33	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 Excludes home births and births at non-NHS hospitals.

2 A maternity is defined as a pregnancy which results in a live or stillbirth; multiple pregnancies counted only once.

3 Includes births where health board of residence and/or council area is unknown or outside Scotland.

4 Formerly Western Isles.

5 Drug Misuse is defined using the following International Classification of Disease (10th Revision) codes : 035.5, F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F18 and F19.

e Due to a shortfall in data submissions, figures for 1999/2000, 2000/01 and 2001/02 have been estimated using the previous year's data.

p Information for 1999/2000, 2000/01 and 2001/02 are provisional due to shortfalls in data from a few hospitals and the data for the affected health boards has been suppressed.

r Revised.

z In order to maintain patient confidentiality, values of 1 and over and less than 5 have been omitted. In addition some column/row totals may have been randomly modified by the addition of +1 or -1.

\*\* Data is unavailable due to a shortfall in data submissions from a few hospitals.

Source : Scottish Morbidity Record (SMR02).

**Table A4.2 : Number of maternities<sup>1,2</sup> recording drug misuse; drug type<sup>3</sup> : 1997/98 - 2001/02**

	<b>Total admissions</b>	Opioids	Cannab- inoids	Sedatives/ Hypnotics	Cocaine	Other Stimulants <sup>4</sup>	Halluc- inogens	Volatile Solvents	Multiple/ Other <sup>5</sup>
1997/98 <sup>f</sup>	<b>139</b>	48	z	6	-	z	z	-	79
1998/99 <sup>f</sup>	<b>199</b>	117	z	z	-	z	-	-	77
1999/00 <sup>e</sup>	<b>188</b>	110	z	z	-	z	z	-	73
2000/01 <sup>f,e</sup>	<b>212</b>	105	5	z	-	z	z	-	101
2001/02 <sup>p,e</sup>	<b>238</b>	138	9	18	-	z	z	z	87

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 cannabi

4 Including caffeine.

5 Disorders due to multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances.

e Due to a shortfall in data submissions, figures for 1999/2000, 2000/01 and 2001/02 have been estimated using the previous year's data.

p Information for 1999/2000, 2000/01 and 2001/02 are provisional due to shortfalls in data from a few hospitals and the data for the affected health k

r Revised.

z In order to maintain patient confidentiality, values of 1 and over and less than 5 have been omitted. In addition some column/row totals may have t

**Table A4.3 : Proportion of live births<sup>1,2</sup> (singletons and multiples) by mode of delivery<sup>3</sup> and percentage induced : 1997/98 - 2001/02**

	1997/98 <sup>r</sup>		1998/99 <sup>r</sup>		1999/00 <sup>r</sup>		2000/01 <sup>r</sup>		2001/02 <sup>p</sup>	
	Singleton	Multiple	Singleton	Multiple	Singleton	Multiple	Singleton	Multiple	Singleton	Multiple
<i>All live births</i>										
<b>Number of Live Births<sup>e</sup></b>	Number <b>56 471</b>		<b>54 658</b>		<b>52 213</b>		<b>50 030</b>		<b>48 796</b>	
<b>Mode of delivery</b>	Percentage									
Spontaneous	70.4	30.4	68.7	30.4	67.3	27.0	66.5	27.0	65.3	25.2
Forceps	7.2	7.9	7.2	5.9	7.1	5.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	5.7
Vacuum	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.6	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.2
Breech	0.4	9.4	0.3	9.4	0.4	8.5	0.3	7.7	0.3	7.6
Caesarean - Elective	6.7	16.0	6.9	20.5	7.0	20.7	7.5	20.9	8.0	23.9
Caesarean - Emergency	11.0	31.5	12.0	28.5	12.8	31.4	13.4	31.9	14.3	32.4
Induced	25.4	29.8	27.0	30.3	27.4	27.2	26.8	29.2	27.3	26.3
<i>Live births recording drugs misuse<sup>4</sup></i>										
<b>Number of Live Births<sup>e</sup></b>	Number <b>137</b>		<b>196</b>		<b>188</b>		<b>209</b>		<b>228</b>	
<b>Mode of delivery</b>	Percentage									
Spontaneous	74.5	-	79.1	-	77.1	-	78.5	z	76.8	25.0
Forceps	5.1	-	5.6	-	3.2	-	8.1	-	3.5	-
Vacuum	8.0	-	6.6	-	5.3	-	3.3	-	3.9	-
Breech	-	-	1.0	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
Caesarean - Elective	2.9	-	2.0	-	4.3	-	1.9	-	5.7	25.0
Caesarean - Emergency	9.5	-	5.6	z	9.0	-	8.1	-	10.1	50.0
Induced	22.6	-	27.6	z	21.3	-	27.3	z	28.1	25.0

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.

Prior to 1998, birth details were recorded only for the first two babies delivered.

3 Individual babies within multiple delivery may have different modes of delivery.

4 Drug Misuse is defined using the following International Classification of Disease (10th Revision) codes : 035.5, F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F18 and F19.

e Due to a shortfall in data submissions, figures for 1999/2000, 2000/01 and 2001/02 have been estimated using the previous year's data.

p Information for 1999/2000, 2000/01 and 2001/02 are provisional due to shortfalls in data from a few hospitals and the data for the affected health boards has been suppressed.

r Revised.

z In order to maintain patient confidentiality, values of 1 and over and less than 5 have been omitted. In addition some column/row totals may have been randomly modified by the addition of +1 or -

Source : Scottish Morbidity Records (SMR02).

**Table A4.4 : Number of Term and Premature births<sup>1,2</sup> (live and still) by Very Low, Low and Normal birthweight : 1997/98 - 2001/02**

	All Births					Births recording drug misuse <sup>4</sup>					Rate per 1000 births				
	1997/98 <sup>r</sup>	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/2000 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>p</sup>	1997/98 <sup>r</sup>	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/2000 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>p</sup>	1997/98 <sup>r</sup>	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/2000 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total Births (live and still)<sup>3e</sup></b>	<b>58 397</b>	<b>56 547</b>	<b>53 908</b>	<b>51 784</b>	<b>50 568</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Preterm															
Very low (<1500g)	694	712	650	690	622	z	5	6	z	8	z	7.0	9.2	z	12.9
Low (1500g - 2499g)	2 047	1 966	1 935	1 810	1 832	11	27	12	20	30	5.4	13.7	6.2	11.0	16.4
Normal (2500g+)	1 519	1 539	1 443	1 441	1 383	6	5	7	6	10	3.9	3.2	4.9	4.2	7.2
Term															
Very low (<1500g)	8	14	z	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low (1500g - 2499g)	1 447	1 448	1 397	1 314	1 345	10	21	21	23	33	6.9	14.5	15.0	17.5	24.5
Normal (2500g+)	52 670	50 842	48 454	46 505	45 370	110	142	142	160	161	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.5

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.

Prior to 1998, birth details were recorded only for the first two 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.

e Due to a shortfall in data submissions, figures for 1999/2000, 2000/01 and 2001/02 have been estimated using the previous year's data.

p Information for 1999/2000, 2000/01 and 2001/02 are provisional due to shortfalls in data from a few hospitals and the data for the affected health boards has been suppressed.

r Revised.

z In order to maintain patient confidentiality, values of 1 and over and less than 5 have been omitted. In addition some column/row totals may have been randomly modified by the addition of +1 or -1.

Source : Scottish Morbidity Records (SMR02).

**Table A4.5 : Number of births<sup>1,2</sup> (live and still) by deprivation category : 1997/98 - 2001/02**

	All Births					Births recording drugs misuse <sup>b</sup>					Rate per 1000 births				
	1997/98 <sup>f</sup>	1998/99 <sup>f</sup>	1999/2000 <sup>f</sup>	2000/01 <sup>f</sup>	2001/02 <sup>p</sup>	1997/98 <sup>f</sup>	1998/99 <sup>f</sup>	1999/2000 <sup>f</sup>	2000/01 <sup>f</sup>	2001/02 <sup>p</sup>	1997/98 <sup>f</sup>	1998/99 <sup>f</sup>	1999/2000	2000/01 <sup>f</sup>	2001/02 <sup>p</sup>
<b>All births (live and still)<sup>e3</sup></b>	<b>58 397</b>	<b>56 547</b>	<b>53 908</b>	<b>51 784</b>	<b>50 568</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<i>Deprivation Category<sup>4</sup></i>															
1 - 2	11 242	11 041	10 597	10 356	10 239	9	10	10	11	22	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.1
3 - 4	26 720	25 932	24 904	23 653	23 089	31	44	52	53	71	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.2	3.1
5 - 7	20 288	19 426	18 282	17 644	17 129	99	146	126	149	148	4.9	7.5	6.9	8.4	8.6
9 <sup>5</sup>	147	148	125	131	111	-	-	-	-	z	-	-	-	-	z

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. Prior to 1998, birth details were recorded only for the first two babies delivered.

3 Includes multiple births not recorded elsewhere. See note2.

4 Deprivation categories are based on data collected in the 1981 and 1991 census. A number of measures (over-crowding, male unemployment, low social class, no car) are combined to give a composite score for postcode sectors. There are five categories ranging from 1 (least deprived) to 7 (most deprived).

5 Deprivation category not known

6 Drug Misuse is defined using the following International Classification of Disease (10th Revision) codes : 035.5, F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F18 and F19.

e Due to a shortfall in data submissions, figures for 1999/2000, 2000/01 and 2001/02 have been estimated using the previous year's data.

p Information for 1999/2000, 2000/01 and 2001/02 are provisional due to shortfalls in data from a few hospitals and the data for the affected health boards has been suppressed.

r Revised.

z In order to maintain patient confidentiality, values of 1 and over and less than 5 have been omitted. In addition some column/row totals may have been randomly modified by the addition of +1 or -1.

Source : Scottish Morbidity Records (SMR02).

**Table A4.6 : Neonatal discharges<sup>1</sup> - 1997/98 - 2001/02**

By health board and local council area of residence

	All Discharges					Discharges Recording Drug Misuse <sup>4</sup>					Rate per 1,000 Discharges				
						Number									
	1997/98 <sup>r</sup>	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/2000 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>p</sup>	2001/02 <sup>p</sup>	1997/98 <sup>r</sup>	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/2000 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>p</sup>	2001/02 <sup>p</sup>	1997/98 <sup>r</sup>	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/2000 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>p</sup>	2001/02 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>17 269</b>	<b>17 808</b>	<b>18 269</b>	<b>17 263</b>	<b>14 185</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>
<i>by NHS Board</i>															
Argyll and Clyde	1 302	1 126	1 164	1 085	951	11	22	34	29	29	8.4	19.5	29.2	26.7	30.5
Ayrshire and Arran	995	887	684	695	591	17	23	28	19	26	17.1	25.9	40.9	27.3	44.0
Borders	238	250	273	239	162	z	-	z	-	z	z	-	z	-	z
Dumfries and Galloway	314	284	301	303	315	z	5	7	13	13	z	17.6	23.3	42.9	41.3
Fife	525	533	506	489	457	6	10	15	8	8	11.4	18.8	29.6	16.4	17.5
Forth Valley	675	610	695	650	756	7	z	12	15	6	10.4	z	17.3	23.1	7.9
Grampian	3 935	3 831	3 997	3 523	3 275	60	42	67	101	86	15.2	11.0	16.8	28.7	26.3
Greater Glasgow	3 464	3 852	4 058	4 188	3 235	66	96	109	94	33	19.1	24.9	26.9	22.4	10.2
Highland	591	541	603	591	529	z	5	6	5	z	z	9.2	10.0	8.5	z
Lanarkshire	1 390	1 576	1 556	1 391	1 080	z	z	10	14	19	z	z	6.4	10.1	17.6
Lothian	2 403	3 073	3 459	3 182	2 045	16	19	29	18	28	6.7	6.2	8.4	5.7	13.7
Orkney	142	121	104	82	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	127	144	155	116	82	-	-	z	z	-	-	-	z	z	-
Tayside	1 101	904	662	673	558	24	13	z	12	7	21.8	14.4	z	17.8	12.5
Western Isles	27	29	17	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other <sup>2</sup>	40	47	35	36	58	-	z	-	-	-	-	z	-	-	-
<i>by council area</i>															
Aberdeen City	1 686	1 697	1 886	1 614	1 535	43	36	51	64	54	25.5	21.2	27.0	39.7	35.2
Aberdeenshire	1 970	1 940	1 975	1 770	1 633	17	6	13	36	28	8.6	3.1	6.6	20.3	17.1
Angus	269	251	143	151	129	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Argyll and Bute	284	262	251	229	197	-	z	8	z	z	-	z	31.9	z	z
Ayrshire East	351	286	257	219	176	9	12	12	7	8	25.6	42.0	46.7	32.0	45.5
Ayrshire North	372	354	240	273	238	z	8	11	8	12	z	22.6	45.8	29.3	50.4
Ayrshire South	271	246	186	201	176	z	z	5	z	6	z	z	26.9	z	34.1
Borders	238	250	269	239	162	z	-	z	-	z	z	-	z	-	z
Clackmannanshire	148	142	151	141	180	-	z	z	6	-	-	z	z	42.6	-
Dumfries and Galloway	313	284	301	303	312	z	5	7	13	12	z	17.6	23.3	42.9	38.5
Dunbartonshire East	396	424	437	450	346	-	z	z	-	z	-	z	z	-	z
Dunbartonshire West	411	453	503	484	438	z	6	14	7	7	z	13.2	27.8	14.5	16.0
Dundee City	446	398	230	251	171	16	9	z	8	z	35.9	22.6	z	31.9	z
Edinburgh City	1 534	1 959	2 203	2 050	1 196	15	14	27	13	21	9.8	7.1	12.3	6.3	17.6
Eilean Siar <sup>3</sup>	27	29	17	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	268	193	230	235	256	5	-	z	8	z	18.7	-	z	34.0	z
Fife	524	533	504	488	457	6	10	15	8	8	11.5	18.8	29.8	16.4	17.5
Glasgow City	2 521	2 713	2 817	2 929	2 229	59	86	99	88	32	23.4	31.7	35.1	30.0	14.4
Highland	589	540	600	591	528	z	5	6	5	z	z	9.3	10.0	8.5	z
Inverclyde	191	158	230	177	200	5	6	9	14	11	26.2	38.0	39.1	79.1	55.0
Lanarkshire North	921	988	913	833	615	z	z	z	10	7	z	z	z	12.0	11.4
Lanarkshire South	641	793	902	759	569	z	5	9	8	12	z	6.3	10.0	10.5	21.1
Lothian East	159	422	491	415	212	-	-	z	z	-	-	-	z	z	-
Lothian West	422	309	340	321	442	z	5	z	z	z	z	16.2	z	z	z
Midlothian	288	376	417	389	205	-	-	-	z	z	-	-	-	z	z
Moray	275	192	135	138	106	-	-	z	z	z	-	-	z	z	z
Orkney Islands	141	121	104	82	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth and Kinross	385	255	287	271	258	5	z	z	z	z	13.0	z	z	z	z
Renfrewshire	516	450	422	430	379	z	7	6	z	8	z	15.6	14.2	z	21.1
Renfrewshire East	253	305	289	349	286	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Shetland Islands	127	144	155	116	82	-	-	z	z	-	-	-	z	z	-
Stirling	260	275	312	272	317	z	z	7	z	z	z	z	22.4	z	z
Other <sup>2</sup>	72	66	72	73	64	-	1	-	-	1	-	z	-	-	z

1 A baby may be admitted to and discharged from neonatal care more than once. Figures relate to the total number of discharges, not to the number of individual babies.

2 Includes births where area of residence is unknown or outside Scotland

3 Formally Western Isles.

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

p Provisional.

r Revised.

z In order to maintain patient confidentiality, values of 1 and over and less than 5 have been omitted. In addition some column/row totals may have been randomly modified by the addition of +1 or -1.

## A5 Blood-borne viruses

### Key Points

#### Hepatitis B Virus

##### Overview of Hep B virus

- In 2002, the number of new hepatitis B virus (HBV) diagnoses among persons for whom injecting drug use was indicated as a risk factor was 37. The number of those infected overall remained steady at around 350. (Table A5.1)

##### 5 year trends – 1998 to 2002

- The number of new Hepatitis B infected drug users rose from 58 to 115 between 1998 and 1999. There has been a steady decline between 1999 and 2002: 89 in 2000, 69 in 2001 and 37 in 2002. (Table A5.1)

##### Geographical profile

- The majority of Hepatitis B infected drug users were resident in Grampian and Greater Glasgow. Of the 37 reports in 2002, 32 per cent (12 reports) were resident in Grampian, 41 per cent (15 reports) in Greater Glasgow. (Table A5.1)

#### Hepatitis C Virus

##### Overview of Hepatitis C virus

- Between 1<sup>st</sup> January & 30<sup>th</sup> June 2002, 562 injecting drug users (IDU's) were diagnosed with hepatitis C virus (HCV), IDU's accounted for 61 per cent of the 918 HCV cases diagnosed in this time period. (Table A5.2)
- The total number of IDU's known to be infected with the HCV virus is 8 719, nearly seven times the number of HIV diagnoses amongst this group. (Tables A5.2 & A5.4)
- Of the 8 660 individuals with a diagnosis of HCV, whose gender was recorded, 72 per cent were male. (Table A5.3)
- The majority of IDU's with a diagnosis of HCV were aged in the 20 – 35 age group (73 % of the 8 562 individuals with age recorded). Five per cent were aged under 20 years. (Table A5.3)
- A further 4662 cases of HCV have been reported by laboratories without risk factor information and, of these, 74 per cent (3463) were aged between 15-44, the range within which most injecting drug users belong, at the time of diagnosis. (Tables A5.2 & A5.3)

##### 5 year trends – 1998 to 2002 (up to June 2002)

- Since 1998, there has been a fall each year in the number of HCV reports, from 2 006 in 1998 to 1700 in 2001. For those identified as IDU's, there has been a small rise in HCV reports between 1998 and 1999. From 1999 to 2001, the number of reports has gradually fallen. (Table A5.2).

##### Geographical profile

- For HCV infected IDU's, 39 per cent of the 8 719 reports were from Greater Glasgow, a further 15 per cent Lothian, 14 per cent Grampian and 8 per cent Tayside. (Table A5.2)

#### Human Immunodeficiency Virus and AIDS

##### Overview of HIV infection and AIDS

- In 2002, there were 10 reports of HIV infection amongst the IDU population, the lowest annual total since records began. (Table A5.4)
- Seven of the 10 cases were aged 35-39 years, seven were male, and the median age was 37 years. (Table A5.6)

- The cumulative total (to 31 December 2002) of HIV infected reports in IDU's is 1 278. (Table A5.4)
- Seventy per cent of HIV reports in IDU's are male, compared to 75 per cent male for all transmission categories (also includes transmission by sexual contact, body piercings/tattoo, needlestick and blood transfusion). (Table A5.4)
- In 2002, there were 13 cases of AIDS registered. The cumulative total (to 31 December 2002) of AIDS registrations in IDU's is 418. (Table A5.4)

#### **5 year trends – 1998 to 2002**

- Throughout the 90's there has been a decline in reported HIV infection amongst the IDU population: from 38 in 1990, 26 in 1998 to 10 in 2002. (Table A5.4)
- The increase in the median age at diagnosis of HIV (25 in 1990, 33 in 1998 and 37 in 2002) suggests that there is an aging cohort of individuals who have acquired their infection many years previously. (Table A5.6)
- The introduction of Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) during 1996 resulted in a dramatic decline in the annual number of AIDS registrations and deaths. These have remained relatively low since: 25 cases in 1990, 19 cases in 1998 and 13 cases in 2002. (Table A5.4)
- The declines in the number of AIDS registrations and deaths, coupled with low level of new HIV diagnosis amongst this population, has resulted in a decrease in the prevalence of known HIV infection, and a consequent drop in the numbers of infected IDU's receiving clinical care - 405 in 2002 compared to 431 in 1998. (Table A5.7)

#### **Geographical profile**

- Of the 10 HIV reports, half were in Lothian; the remainder were reported in Forth Valley, Grampian, Lanarkshire and Tayside. (Table A5.5)

### **Background information**

#### **Hepatitis B Virus**

The Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health (SCIEH) receives notification of positive hepatitis B Virus (HBV) tests from all laboratories located in the 15 NHS Board areas. At present no standard exists for the reporting of HBV infection and the amount of information provided by the different laboratories varies significantly. Information on risk factors, clinical history and status of HBV markers is frequently missing, thus it is difficult to determine whether cases are acute or chronic and to estimate the true incidence and prevalence of the virus.

#### **Hepatitis C Virus**

SCIEH, in association with Scotland's principal HCV testing laboratories (the West of Scotland Specialist Virus Centre at Gartnavel General Hospital, Glasgow, the East of Scotland Specialist Virus Centre at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, the Department of Microbiology at Ninewells Hospital, Dundee, and the Department of Microbiology at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary) collates information on all cases of HCV known to have been acquired in Scotland. There is no dedicated HCV request form and information is limited to what is available on standard virological test request forms that accompany blood specimens.

It is likely, that the number of IDUs diagnosed with HCV is a minority of the total number of infected persons in Scotland; estimates suggest that around 30,000 past and current IDUs are HCV antibody positive. Evidence suggests that the virus continues to be transmitted amongst this population; a SCIEH community-wide cross-sectional survey of IDUs in Glasgow who commenced their injecting post 1996 – during the era of well-established harm reduction interventions – revealed an annual incidence of 28%.

#### **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 includes limited patient identifiers (initials, soundex code of surname, date of birth, gender and first part of postcode), risk exposure. Follow-up

information such as all AIDS indicator diseases present at the time of the AIDS diagnosis, immunological (CD4 count) 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

**Table A5.1 : Hepatitis B infected injecting drug users<sup>1</sup> : 1985, 1990, 1995, 1998 - 2002<sup>2</sup>**NHS board<sup>3</sup>

	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>Hepatitis B (Drug misuse cases)</i>								
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>37</b>
Argyll & Clyde	6	-	-	17	11	7	4	1
Ayrshire & Arran	2	1	-	1	-	2	1	2
Borders	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Dumfries & Galloway	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Fife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forth Valley	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Grampian	10	1	-	25	65	52	19	12
Greater Glasgow	99	47	12	13	20	20	29	15
Highland	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	2
Lanarkshire	7	1	-	-	2	3	7	1
Lothian	21	1	2	-	1	2	4	3
Tayside	4	2	-	1	13	2	2	-
<i>Hepatitis B (All cases)</i>								
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>354</b>

1 Persons are categorised as IDU if mentioned on request form.

2 Year of report.

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

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection &amp; Environmental Health (SCIEH).

**Table A5.2 : Persons reported to be Hepatitis C antibody-positive : Prior to 1995, 1995, 1998 - 2002<sup>1</sup>**

NHS board<sup>2</sup>, probable/possible route of transmission

		Prior to 1995 <sup>f</sup>	1995 <sup>f</sup>	1998 <sup>f</sup>	1999 <sup>f</sup>	2000 <sup>f</sup>	2001 <sup>f</sup>	2002 <sup>1</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 083</b>	<b>1 142</b>	<b>2 006</b>	<b>1 953</b>	<b>1 866</b>	<b>1 700</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>14 390</b>
	<b>Injecting drug user</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>1 307</b>	<b>1 257</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>8 719</b>
	<b>Other<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>400</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1 009</b>
	<b>Not known</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>4 662</b>
Argyll & Clyde	Total	117	54	120	160	147	125	66	923
	Injecting drug user	20	22	88	115	97	82	28	518
	Other <sup>3</sup>	46	7	-	4	9	-	1	76
	Not known	51	25	32	41	41	43	37	329
Ayrshire & Arran	Total	58	31	82	118	142	101	56	675
	Injecting drug user	17	10	35	46	72	45	24	274
	Other <sup>3</sup>	20	2	1	5	1	2	-	40
	Not known	21	19	46	67	69	54	32	361
Borders	Total	20	12	5	3	6	2	6	66
	Injecting drug user	6	6	2	1	4	1	2	29
	Other <sup>3</sup>	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	8
	Not known	10	5	3	2	1	1	3	29
Dumfries & Galloway	Total	25	23	30	34	58	88	31	321
	Injecting drug user	11	10	17	17	41	63	18	193
	Other <sup>3</sup>	6	5	4	1	1	1	1	20
	Not known	8	8	9	16	16	24	12	108
Fife	Total	43	24	49	62	44	47	12	365
	Injecting drug user	15	17	35	43	30	29	4	231
	Other <sup>3</sup>	13	1	2	1	-	1	3	27
	Not known	15	6	12	18	14	16	5	107
Forth Valley	Total	76	39	87	86	97	80	36	608
	Injecting drug user	26	15	39	41	50	36	22	269
	Other <sup>3</sup>	15	4	1	2	3	-	3	32
	Not known	35	20	47	43	44	44	11	307
Grampian	Total	106	144	233	275	248	241	124	1 708

	Injecting drug user	54	102	179	194	169	193	94	1 239
	Other <sup>3</sup>	24	18	11	5	4	7	4	89
	Not known	28	24	43	76	75	41	26	380
Greater Glasgow	Total	640	390	889	749	683	644	351	5 374
	Injecting drug user	296	195	520	580	529	468	250	3 420
	Other <sup>3</sup>	96	19	16	30	34	33	18	285
	Not known	248	176	353	139	120	143	83	1 669
Highland	Total	16	31	29	39	32	45	20	282
	Injecting drug user	1	3	7	27	17	23	12	120
	Other <sup>3</sup>	6	11	2	1	3	3	1	33
	Not known	9	17	20	11	12	19	7	130
Lanarkshire	Total	87	49	147	109	133	93	66	841
	Injecting drug user	19	23	79	46	78	42	36	407
	Other <sup>3</sup>	26	5	1	3	-	1	2	47
	Not known	42	21	67	60	55	50	28	387
Lothian	Total	684	200	189	189	140	136	67	2 051
	Injecting drug user	428	143	110	107	94	88	44	1 306
	Other <sup>3</sup>	105	21	17	9	9	17	5	223
	Not known	151	36	62	73	37	31	18	522
Orkney	Total	2	1	3	-	-	1	1	11
	Injecting drug user	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	5
	Other <sup>3</sup>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Not known	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Shetland	Total	4	3	3	1	3	2	3	23
	Injecting drug user	-	2	3	1	3	2	2	14
	Other <sup>2</sup>	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Not known	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Tayside	Total	203	141	140	128	133	95	79	1 139
	Injecting drug user	128	95	71	89	73	45	25	693
	Other <sup>3</sup>	35	17	13	11	12	3	15	122
	Not known	40	29	56	28	48	47	39	324
Western Isles	Total	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Injecting drug user	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Other <sup>3</sup>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Not known	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

- 1 Year of earliest known positive specimen. Data for 2002 is to 30 June only.
- 2 Refers to the person's NHS board of residence or, where this is not known, the NHS board of source of specimen.
- 3 Includes sexual contact, body piercing/tattoo, needlestick, bite, perinatal transmission, and blood factor/blood transfusion risk.  
Any persons who acquired their infection through blood transfusion will have done so prior to the introduction of Hepatitis C antibody testing of blood donors in 1991.
- 4 Total includes data for years not featured.

r Revised.

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH) - Hepatitis C register.

**Table A5.3 : Persons reported to be Hepatitis C antibody positive; probable/possible route of transmission<sup>1</sup>**

NHS board<sup>2</sup> and age group ; as at 30 June 2002

		Injecting drug user	Other <sup>3</sup>	Not known	Total
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>Under 15 years</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>108</b>
	<b>15-19</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>547</b>
	<b>20-24</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>2 317</b>
	<b>25-29</b>	<b>2 445</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>3 435</b>
	<b>30-34</b>	<b>2 050</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>3 062</b>
	<b>35-39</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>1 949</b>
	<b>40-44</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>1 121</b>
	<b>45-49</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>569</b>
	<b>50-54</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>297</b>
	<b>55-59</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>162</b>
	<b>60 years and over</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>503</b>
	<b>Not known</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>320</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8 719</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>4 662</b>	<b>14 390</b>
		<b>Males</b>	<b>6 197</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>3 023</b>
	<b>Females</b>	<b>2 463</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>4 396</b>
	<b>Not Known</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Argyll &amp; Clyde</b>	<b>Under 20 years</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>62</b>
	<b>20-24</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>192</b>
	<b>25-29</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>208</b>
	<b>30-34</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>162</b>
	<b>35-39</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>104</b>
	<b>40-44</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>77</b>
	<b>45-49</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>
	<b>50 years and over</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>62</b>
	<b>Not known</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>923</b>
	<b>Males</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>624</b>

	Females	158	25	100	283
	Not known	4	-	12	16
Ayrshire & Arran	Under 20 years	14	4	7	25
	20-24	57	6	57	120
	25-29	80	6	88	174
	30-34	52	6	63	121
	35-39	40	3	52	95
	40-44	15	3	39	57
	45-49	7	2	10	19
	50 years and over	1	9	31	41
	Not known	8	1	14	23
	Total	274	40	361	675
	Males	177	23	263	463
	Females	93	17	88	198
	Not known	4	-	10	14
Borders	Under 20 years	2	1	-	3
	20-24	7	-	3	10
	25-29	4	1	3	8
	30-34	6	1	4	11
	35-39	4	-	1	5
	40-44	4	2	4	10
	45-49	2	1	2	5
	50 years and over	-	2	10	12
	Not known	-	-	2	2
	Total	29	8	29	66
	Males	23	3	21	47
	Females	6	5	8	19
	Not known	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	Under 20 years	25	6	5	36
	20-24	49	-	12	61
	25-29	36	2	17	55

	30-34	24	-	12	36
	35-39	21	3	16	40
	40-44	6	2	11	19
	45-49	2	1	10	13
	50 years and over	4	6	18	28
	Not known	26	-	7	33
	Total	193	20	108	321
	Males	104	13	64	181
	Females	57	7	35	99
	Not known	32	-	9	41
Fife	Under 20 years	17	3	6	26
	20-24	69	1	9	79
	25-29	61	6	10	77
	30-34	40	5	10	55
	35-39	23	2	11	36
	40-44	17	5	16	38
	45-49	2	3	10	15
	50 years and over	1	2	35	38
	Not known	1	-	-	1
	Total	231	27	107	365
	Males	170	18	65	253
	Females	60	9	39	108
	Not known	1	-	3	4
Forth Valley	Under 20 years	28	4	16	48
	20-24	71	2	48	121
	25-29	71	4	66	141
	30-34	40	4	49	93
	35-39	32	3	35	70
	40-44	11	8	31	50
	45-49	10	1	20	31
	50 years and over	1	6	35	42
	Not known	5	-	7	12

	Total	269	32	307	608
	Males	163	19	186	368
	Females	103	12	115	230
	Not known	3	1	6	10
Grampian	Under 20 years	131	13	17	161
	20-24	362	10	69	441
	25-29	327	13	60	400
	30-34	196	14	49	259
	35-39	131	11	57	199
	40-44	48	4	38	90
	45-49	26	5	35	66
	50 years and over	11	19	44	74
	Not known	7	-	11	18
	Total	1 239	89	380	1 708
	Males	909	52	251	1 212
	Females	325	35	125	485
	Not known	5	2	4	11
Greater Glasgow	Under 20 years	87	26	36	149
	20-24	616	28	161	805
	25-29	1 046	43	361	1 450
	30-34	900	55	401	1 356
	35-39	453	43	222	718
	40-44	153	35	154	342
	45-49	60	15	74	149
	50 years and over	18	38	179	235
	Not known	87	2	81	170
	Total	3 420	285	1 669	5 374
	Males	2 393	184	1 053	3 630
	Females	1 025	101	606	1 732
	Not known	2	-	10	12

Highland	Under 20 years	4	5	3	12
	20-24	17	-	15	32
	25-29	29	4	19	52
	30-34	29	6	21	56
	35-39	21	2	20	43
	40-44	15	3	19	37
	45-49	1	1	10	12
	50 years and over	1	10	22	33
	Not known	3	1	1	5
	Total	120	32	130	282
	Males	88	19	84	191
	Females	31	13	42	86
	Not known	1	-	4	5
Lanarkshire	Under 20 years	12	2	9	23
	20-24	80	7	38	125
	25-29	125	5	79	209
	30-34	113	7	64	184
	35-39	49	7	58	114
	40-44	18	8	38	64
	45-49	6	6	28	40
	50 years and over	2	5	62	69
	Not known	2	-	11	13
	Total	407	47	387	841
	Males	316	36	275	627
	Females	91	11	110	212
	Not known	-	-	2	2
Lothian	Under 20 years	25	28	10	63
	20-24	119	16	31	166
	25-29	325	23	48	396
	30-34	361	38	68	467
	35-39	240	30	76	346
	40-44	144	26	67	237

	45-49	62	17	56	135
	50 years and over	28	45	156	229
	Not known	2	-	10	12
	Total	1 306	223	522	2 051
	Males	920	138	331	1 389
	Females	384	85	183	652
	Not known	2	-	8	10
Orkney	Under 20 years	-	-	-	-
	20-24	1	-	1	2
	25-29	-	-	-	-
	30-34	1	2	-	3
	35-39	-	-	-	-
	40-44	1	-	1	2
	45-49	-	-	1	1
	50 years and over	2	1	-	3
	Not known	-	-	-	-
	Total	5	3	3	11
	Males	3	2	3	8
	Females	2	1	-	3
	Not known	-	-	-	-
Shetland	Under 20 years	-	-	1	1
	20-24	4	-	-	4
	25-29	4	1	-	5
	30-34	3	-	-	3
	35-39	-	2	-	2
	40-44	1	1	1	3
	45-49	1	-	-	1
	50 years and over	1	-	3	4
	Not known	-	-	-	-
	Total	14	4	5	23
	Males	12	3	4	19

	Females	1	1	1	3
	Not known	1	-	-	1
Tayside	Under 20 years	17	23	6	46
	20-24	130	11	18	159
	25-29	201	15	44	260
	30-34	183	19	53	255
	35-39	89	20	67	176
	40-44	47	15	33	95
	45-49	13	5	29	47
	50 years and over	9	12	71	92
	Not known	4	2	3	9
	Total	693	122	324	1 139
	Males	562	79	205	846
	Females	127	43	116	286
	Not known	4	-	3	7
Western Isles	Under 20 years	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-
	25-29	-	-	-	-
	30-34	-	1	-	1
	35-39	-	-	1	1
	40-44	-	-	-	-
	45-49	1	-	-	1
	50 years and over	-	-	-	-
	Not known	-	-	-	-
	Total	1	1	1	3
	Males	1	1	1	3
	Females	-	-	-	-
	Not known	-	-	-	-

1 Risk group identified at time of earliest positive specimen.

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

3 Includes sexual contact, body piercing/tattoo, needlestick, bite, perinatal transmission, and blood factor/blood transfusion risk.  
Any persons who acquired their infection through blood transfusion will have done so prior to the introduction of Hepatitis C antibody testing of blood donors in 1991.

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH) - Hepatitis C register.

**Table A5.4 : HIV-infection reports and deaths<sup>1</sup> among injecting drug users and AIDS cases registered<sup>2,3</sup> : 1985, 1990, 1995, 1998 - 2002<sup>4</sup>**

as at 31 December of year indicated

	HIV-infected reports			Deaths among HIV infected IDU's			AIDS cases registered		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Injecting drug user</i>									
1985	105	61	166	4	1	5	-	-	-
1990	31	7	38	28	10	38	22	3	25
1995	23	6	29	54	24	78	33	17	50
1998	21	5	26	24	5	29	17	2	19
1999	16	6	22	22	6	28	9	5	14
2000	12	6	18	16	5	21	9	2	11
2001	13	8	21	19	1	20	12	4	16
2002	7	3	10	17	5	22	11	2	13
<b>Cumulative Total (to 31 Dec 2002)</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>1 278</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>418</b>
<i>All transmission categories</i>									
<b>Cumulative Total (to 31 Dec 2002)</b>	<b>2 695</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>3 597</b>	<b>1 075</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1 163</b>

1 Deaths relate to the number of deaths occurring during the given year - irrespective of when the case was registered. Cause of death may not necessarily be related to the persons HIV status.

2 Totals include cases reported prior to 1985.

3 Figures include several males who have had sexual intercourse with other males.

4 Year of report/registration.

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH) - AIDS and HIV-positive registers.

**Table A5.5 : HIV-infected injecting drug users : 1985, 1990, 1995, 1998 - 2002**

NHS board<sup>1</sup> and year of report; as at 31 December 2002

	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Cumulative to 31 Dec 2002		
									Total	Alive	Dead
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1 278</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>643</b>
Argyll & Clyde	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	15	9	6
Ayrshire & Arran	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	3	3
Borders	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	1
Dumfries & Galloway	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	6	1
Fife	3	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	33	24	9
Forth Valley	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	21	14	7
Grampian	3	-	1	2	1	2	-	1	31	19	12
Greater Glasgow	9	8	9	7	6	3	4	-	171	95	76
Highland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2
Lanarkshire	1	1	2	1	2	-	2	1	20	14	6
Lothian	108	20	9	11	5	8	10	5	672	334	338
Tayside	34	9	4	2	6	3	3	2	292	110	182

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

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH) - AIDS and HIV-positive registers.

**Table A5.6 : HIV-infected injecting drug users : 1985, 1990, 1995, 1998 - 2002<sup>1</sup>**

age at time of earliest specimen ; as at 31 December 2002

	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	27	4	-	-	-	1	1	-
20 - 24	65	15	3	3	4	3	2	-
25 - 29	43	8	8	6	5	1	5	1
30 - 34	18	6	11	6	7	5	2	-
35 - 39	9	4	6	8	2	4	8	7
40 - 44	-	1	1	3	3	1	2	1
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
50 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
65 or over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median Age	24	25	31	33	31	33	37	37
Males	105	31	23	21	16	12	13	7
Females	61	7	6	5	6	6	8	3

1 Year of report.

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH) - AIDS and HIV-positive registers.

**Table A5.7 : HIV-infected injecting drug users in clinical care<sup>1</sup> : 1995, 1998 - 2002<sup>2</sup>**

number of individuals monitored, NHS board of residence ; as at 31 July 2003

	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>405</b>
Argyll & Clyde	7	4	3	4	4	4
Ayrshire & Arran	1	2	2	2	2	2
Borders	-	1	1	2	2	2
Dumfries & Galloway	1	-	-	1	1	1
Fife	13	18	20	20	20	17
Forth Valley	5	7	6	6	6	8
Grampian	10	13	14	12	13	13
Greater Glasgow	66	60	65	68	65	57
Highland	-	2	2	3	1	-
Lanarkshire	7	11	9	12	10	12
Lothian	275	235	235	230	222	218
Tayside	76	78	75	73	69	71
Scotland (all risks)	992	1 132	1 218	1 308	1 392	1 517

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

2 Year of test. National surveillance began in 1992.

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH) - CD4 Monitoring database

**Table A5.8 : HIV prevalence among injecting drug users<sup>1</sup> having a named HIV test : 1990, 1995, 1998 - 2002<sup>2</sup>**  
NHS board<sup>3</sup>

	1990 <sup>r</sup>			1995 <sup>r</sup>			1998 <sup>r</sup>			1999 <sup>r</sup>			2000 <sup>r</sup>			2001 <sup>r</sup>			2002		
	Tests	New positives No.	Prevalence %	Tests	New positives No.	Prevalence %	Tests	New positives No.	Prevalence %	Tests	New positives No.	Prevalence %	Tests	New positives No.	Prevalence %	Tests	New positives No.	Prevalence %	Tests	New positives No.	Prevalence %
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 425</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 971</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 330</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 182</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 154</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>
Argyll & Clyde	27	-	-	59	2	0	159	-	-	149	1	0	112	-	-	111	1	0	101	2	0
Ayrshire & Arran	24	-	-	37	-	-	58	-	-	83	-	-	89	-	-	121	-	-	126	-	-
Borders	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	13	-	-	12	-	-	14	1	0	11	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	10	-	-	23	-	-	36	-	-	47	-	-	80	-	-	86	-	-	58	-	-
Fife	19	1	0	27	1	0	37	-	-	69	-	-	50	-	-	73	1	0	76	1	0
Forth Valley	38	1	0	33	-	-	37	1	0	38	-	-	31	-	-	37	-	-	28	-	-
Grampian	98	-	-	149	-	-	353	-	-	450	1	0	417	1	0	305	1	0	239	-	-
Greater Glasgow	533	9	0	521	8	0	647	6	0	712	7	0	685	5	0	660	3	0	615	-	-
Highland	2	-	-	23	-	-	52	-	-	64	-	-	53	1	0	89	-	-	54	-	-
Lanarkshire	17	-	-	71	-	-	118	1	0	138	1	0	161	-	-	164	-	-	187	1	0
Lothian	332	19	0	270	8	0	307	6	0	376	4	0	321	5	0	337	8	0	378	5	0
Orkney	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Shetland	1	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	-	9	-	-	13	-	-	11	-	-	3	-	-
Tayside	166	8	0	209	3	0	151	5	0	182	1	0	158	4	0	146	3	0	167	-	-
Western Isles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

1 Includes some IDUs who reported homo/bisexual contact.

2 For each individual tested, only the first test within a calendar year is included.

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

r Revised.

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

Source : The Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health (SCIEH) - AIDS and HIV-positive registers.

## A6 Drug-related deaths in Scotland, 2002

This section is based on the General Register Office for Scotland's Short Paper published on the 28<sup>th</sup> August 2003. This paper and those for previous years can be found at [www.gro-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk)

In order to be consistent with the other data sources in this publication, ISD have highlighted 5 year trends in drug related deaths (1998 to 2002) within the following Key Points. The original GROS paper focussed on trends from 1996.

### Key Points

#### Overview of drug related deaths

- In 2002, there were 382 drug-related deaths. (Table A6.1)
- Most deaths (90%) were to persons aged under 45, with just over a quarter (26%) aged under 25. (Table A6.4)
- Of the 37 cases aged 45 and over, only 18 were known, or suspected, to be drug-dependent. (Table A6.4)
- Men accounted for 84 per cent of the 382 drug-related deaths in 2002. Three-quarters (75%) of the male deaths were of known or suspected drug abusers compared to 62 per cent of the female deaths. (Table A6.4)

#### 5 year trends – 1998 to 2002

- In 2002 there were 50 (15%) more drug-related deaths than in 2001 and 133 (53%) more than in 1998. (Table A6.1)
- Within these totals, the number of deaths of known or suspected habitual drug abusers increased substantially, from 227 in 2001 to 280 in 2002. Since 1998, the number of deaths in this category has risen by 56 per cent. Between 2001 and 2002 there were only minor changes in the numbers of deaths coded to the other categories. From 1998, however, there has been an increase in the number of deaths coded as 'Undetermined'. (Table A6.1)

#### Drugs recorded

Tables A6.5 and A6.6 give information on the involvement of selected drugs, either alone or, more commonly, in combination with other drugs. Since the tables record individual mentions of particular drugs they involve double counting of some deaths. It is believed that for the overwhelming majority of cases where morphine has been identified in post-mortem toxicological tests its presence is a result of heroin use. The tables therefore show a combined figure for 'heroin/morphine'. In 2002, the drugs listed were known to be involved in 346 (91%) of the 382 deaths.

- Heroin/morphine was involved in 248 (65%) of the deaths; diazepam was involved in 214 (56%) of the deaths; and methadone was involved in 98 (26%) of the deaths. (Table A6.5)
- There have been significant increases in the involvement of heroin/morphine, and to a slightly lesser extent diazepam, between 1998 and 2002. (Table A6.5)
- Between 1998 and 2000 there was a downward trend in the number of deaths involving methadone, but there has been a substantial increase over the last two years with the total (98) almost back at its 1996 level (100). (Table A6.5)
- Since 1998, there have also been marked increases in the smaller numbers involving cocaine and ecstasy. However, whilst the number of deaths involving cocaine increased from 19 to 31 between 2001 and 2002, the number involving ecstasy remained unchanged at 20. There has also been a continuing decline in the number of deaths involving temazepam. (Table A6.5)

#### Geographical profile

- Of the 382 deaths in 2002, 126 (33%) occurred in the Greater Glasgow Health Board area. Grampian with 47 (12%), and Lothian with 39 (10%), had the next highest totals. (Table A6.2)

- However, whilst the Greater Glasgow total showed a large increase (up from 96 in 2001 to 126 in 2002) Grampian's remained virtually unchanged (only one more than the previous year) and Lothian's fell (from 54 to 39). Of the other areas there were sizeable increases in Forth Valley (up from 9 to 24) and Lanarkshire (up from 24 to 37). (Table A6.2)
- There are some geographical differences in the reported involvement of certain drugs. For example, heroin/morphine was mentioned in a much larger proportion of the deaths in Greater Glasgow (96 out of 126) and Grampian (32 out of 47) than in Lothian (14 out of 39). A similar picture emerges for diazepam, which was involved in 84 out of 126 of the deaths in Greater Glasgow and 22 of the 47 deaths in Grampian compared to only 9 out of 39 in Lothian. However the pattern is reversed for methadone – only 33 out of 126 deaths in Greater Glasgow and 11 out of 47 in Grampian compared to 22 out of 39 in Lothian. (Table A6.6)

Care should be taken when assessing the trends shown in Tables A6.1 and A6.2 because of the relatively small numbers involved, particularly for some health board areas, and the possibility that more complete information has been reported in recent years.

### **Background information**

This chapter gives information about drug-related deaths in Scotland over the period 1996 – 2002 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 report 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 A gives background on the definition of drug-related deaths used.

### **Data sources**

Drug-related deaths are identified using details from death registrations supplemented by information from a specially designed questionnaire, completed by forensic pathologists, for all deaths involving drugs or persons known or suspected to be drug-dependent. Additionally, GROS follows up all cases of deaths of people where the information on the death certificate is vague or suggests that there might be a background of drug abuse. A copy of the questionnaire currently used is given in Annex B. A paper published in June 1995 by GROS described this enhancement to the data collection system.

### **References**

1. The Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs. Reducing drug related deaths. Home Office, 2000.
2. Arrundale J and Cole S K. Collection of information on drug-related deaths by the General Register Office for Scotland. GROS, 1995.
3. Christophersen O, Rooney C and Kelly S. Drug-related mortality: methods and trends. Population Trends 93, ONS, 1998.
4. Occasional Paper No. 5, Drug-related deaths in Scotland in 2000. GROS, 2001  
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/00ddeaths>

## Notes on the definition of 'drug-related' deaths

1. The definition of a 'drug-related death' is not straightforward. A useful discussion on the definitional problems may be found in an article in the Office for National Statistics publication *Population Trends*. More recently, a report by the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) considered current systems used in the United Kingdom to collect and analyse data on drug related deaths. In its report, the ACMD recommended that 'a short life technical working group should be brought together to reach agreement on a consistent coding framework to be used in future across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland'. GROS was represented on this group and this paper presents information on drug-related deaths using the approach agreed.

2. The new baseline covers the following cause of death categories (the relevant codes from the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD10), are given in brackets):

- a) deaths where the underlying cause of death has been coded to the following sub-categories of 'mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use':
  - (i) opioids (F11);
  - (ii) cannabinoids (F12);
  - (iii) sedatives or hypnotics (F13);
  - (iv) cocaine (F14);
  - (v) other stimulants, including caffeine (F15);
  - (vi) hallucinogens (F16); and
  - (vii) multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances (F19).
- b) deaths coded to the following categories and where a drug listed under the Misuse of Drugs Act (1971) was known to be present in the body at the time of death:
  - (i) accidental poisoning (X40 – X44);
  - (ii) intentional self-poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (X60 – X64);
  - (iii) assault by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (X85); and
  - (iv) event of undetermined intent, poisoning (Y10 – Y14).

3. Categories of death excluded:

- a) deaths coded to mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol (F10), tobacco (F17) and volatile substances (F18);
- b) deaths coded to drug abuse which were caused by secondary infections and related complications (for example the 20 or so deaths in 2000 caused by *clostridium novyi* infection);
- c) deaths from AIDS where the risk factor was believed to be the sharing of needles;
- d) deaths from road traffic and other accidents which occurred under the influence of drugs; and
- e) deaths where a drug listed under the Misuse of Drugs Act was present because it was part of a compound analgesic or cold remedy: specific examples are:
  - Co-proxamol*: paracetamol, dextropropoxyphene
  - Co-dydramol*: paracetamol, dihydrocodeine
  - Co-codamol*: paracetamol, codeine sulphate

All three of these compound analgesics, but particularly co-proxamol, are commonly used in suicidal overdoses.

Note: As it is believed that dextropropoxyphene is rarely if ever available other than as a constituent of a paracetamol compound, it has been ignored on all occasions (even if there is no mention of a compound analgesic or paracetamol). However, deaths involving codeine or dihydrocodeine without mention of paracetamol have been included in the baseline as these drugs are routinely available on their own and known to be abused in this form.

4. The new definition differs in two significant ways from that used previously by GROS. First, for deaths where habitual drug abuse was not known or suspected, it limits inclusion to those where particular drugs are known to have been involved. Second, it includes deaths from intentional self-harm (suicides). Further information about the differences between the old and the new definitions may be found in GROS Occasional Paper No. 5, Drug-related deaths in Scotland in 2000<sup>4</sup>.

**General Register Office for Scotland  
Office**

**Crown**

**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  N/A

7 Do you **believe** this overdose to have been:-

accidental   
suicidal   
homicidal   
or unknown/uncertain?

8 Were the drugs prescribed to the deceased?

ME4

Yes

No  Not Known

N/A

9 Any other comments or information which may help in coding this death?

SPECIMEN

**Table A6.1 : Drug-related deaths; cause of death : 1996 - 2002**

	<b>Scotland</b>	Cause of death category (ICD10 codes)				
		Drug abuse (F11-F16, F19)	Accidental poisoning (X40-X44)	Intentional self-poisoning (X60-X64)	Assault by drugs, etc. (Y85)	Undetermined (Y10-Y14)
1996	<b>244</b>	175	10	41	-	18
1997	<b>224</b>	142	14	42	-	26
1998	<b>249</b>	179	16	32	-	22
1999	<b>291</b>	227	12	19	1	32
2000	<b>292</b>	220	11	34	-	27
2001	<b>332</b>	227	19	34	-	52
2002	<b>382</b>	280	17	30	-	55

Source : General Register Office for Scotland (GRO Scotland).

**Table A6.2 : Drug related deaths : 1996 - 2002**

NHS board, council area of residence and age

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>382</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>							
Argyll & Clyde	18	16	23	30	31	22	31
Ayrshire & Arran	3	6	4	15	20	35	33
Borders	2	1	1	-	1	1	-
Dumfries & Galloway	4	7	4	7	7	8	9
Fife	3	8	13	9	12	11	12
Forth Valley	-	4	2	8	4	9	24
Grampian	29	22	26	38	31	46	47
Greater Glasgow	90	67	93	100	104	96	126
Highland	2	3	1	7	1	5	8
Lanarkshire	11	12	21	23	29	24	37
Lothian	58	48	37	39	37	54	39
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Tayside	24	30	23	14	14	19	14
Western Isles	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
<i>by council area</i>							
Aberdeen City	24	13	20	22	22	32	34
Aberdeenshire	4	7	6	11	6	14	9
Angus	-	2	4	2	3	1	4
Argyll & Bute	1	-	1	1	3	1	5
Clackmannanshire	-	1	2	-	-	-	7
Dumfries & Galloway	4	7	4	7	7	8	9
Dundee City	18	22	12	12	7	13	6
East Ayrshire	-	1	2	6	3	10	12
East Dunbartonshire	2	3	5	2	4	3	1
East Lothian	4	4	1	2	1	2	6
East Renfrewshire	1	-	3	3	4	3	5
Edinburgh, City of	44	33	29	25	28	39	27
Eilean Siar	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Falkirk	-	2	-	5	1	7	8
Fife	3	8	13	9	12	11	12
Glasgow City	83	59	83	91	96	84	111
Highland	2	3	1	7	1	5	8
Inverclyde	8	5	9	12	11	12	8
Midlothian	2	4	4	4	3	5	2
Moray	1	2	-	5	3	-	4
North Ayrshire	2	2	2	5	11	15	14
North Lanarkshire	6	7	12	11	18	12	28
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	6	6	7	-	4	5	4
Renfrewshire	6	6	10	11	11	5	9
Scottish Borders	2	1	1	-	1	1	-
Shetland Islands	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
South Ayrshire	1	3	-	4	6	10	7
South Lanarkshire	7	7	11	17	12	16	14
Stirling	-	1	-	3	3	2	9
West Dunbartonshire	5	8	3	5	5	6	13
West Lothian	8	7	3	8	5	8	4
<i>by age</i>							
< 15	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
15 - 19	19	21	23	26	20	23	23
20 - 24	67	55	64	68	53	56	77
25 - 29	47	49	62	76	68	67	91
30 - 34	56	40	41	42	58	73	62
35 - 39	18	22	22	39	42	44	55
40 - 44	14	9	15	23	27	25	37
45 - 49	8	10	7	4	8	22	20
50 - 54	5	4	2	6	8	9	7
55 - 59	3	3	2	3	1	6	6
60 & over	7	11	10	4	7	6	4

Source : General Register Office for Scotland (GRO Scotland).

**Table A6.3 : Drug related deaths; cause of death : 2002**

NHS board and council area of residence

	Total	Cause of death category (ICD10 codes)			Assault by drugs, etc. (Y85)	Undetermined (Y10-Y14)
		Drug abuse (F11-F16, F19)	Accidental poisoning (X40-X44)	Intentional self-poisoning (X60-X64)		
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>						
Argyll & Clyde	31	30	-	-	-	1
Ayrshire & Arran	33	19	4	3	-	7
Borders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	9	3	1	2	-	3
Fife	12	8	-	1	-	3
Forth Valley	24	15	1	4	-	4
Grampian	47	37	1	4	-	5
Greater Glasgow	126	102	5	5	-	14
Highland	8	2	-	2	-	4
Lanarkshire	37	24	-	6	-	7
Lothian	39	28	5	3	-	3
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tayside	14	10	-	-	-	4
Western Isles	1	1	-	-	-	-
<i>by council area</i>						
Aberdeen City	34	29	1	4	-	-
Aberdeenshire	9	7	-	-	-	2
Angus	4	3	-	-	-	1
Argyll & Bute	5	5	-	-	-	-
Clackmannanshire	7	4	1	1	-	1
Dumfries & Galloway	9	3	1	2	-	3
Dundee City	6	4	-	-	-	2
East Ayrshire	12	9	-	1	-	2
East Dunbartonshire	1	1	-	-	-	-
East Lothian	6	5	-	-	-	1
East Renfrewshire	5	5	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh, City of	27	21	4	2	-	-
Eilean Siar	1	1	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	8	6	-	1	-	1
Fife	12	8	-	1	-	3
Glasgow City	111	90	3	5	-	13
Highland	8	2	-	2	-	4
Inverclyde	8	8	-	-	-	-
Midlothian	2	1	-	-	-	1
Moray	4	1	-	-	-	3
North Ayrshire	14	8	2	-	-	4
North Lanarkshire	28	21	-	3	-	4
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	4	3	-	-	-	1
Renfrewshire	9	8	-	-	-	1
Scottish Borders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	7	2	2	2	-	1
South Lanarkshire	14	7	1	3	-	3
Stirling	9	5	-	2	-	2
West Dunbartonshire	13	11	1	-	-	1
West Lothian	4	1	1	1	-	1

Source : General Register Office for Scotland (GRO Scotland).

**Table A6.4 : Drug related deaths; cause of death : 2002**  
age group and gender

	Total	Cause of death category (ICD10 codes)			Assault by drugs, etc. (Y85)	Undetermined (Y10-Y14)
		Drug abuse (F11-F16, F19)	Accidental poisoning (X40-X44)	Intentional self-poisoning (X60-X64)		
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>30</b>	-	<b>55</b>
<i>by age group</i>						
15 - 19	23	17	1	2	-	3
20 - 24	77	59	2	5	-	11
25 - 29	91	67	4	7	-	13
30 - 34	62	45	-	3	-	14
35 - 39	55	48	3	1	-	3
40 - 44	37	26	2	2	-	7
45 - 49	20	12	3	4	-	1
50 - 54	7	5	-	1	-	1
55 - 59	6	1	1	2	-	2
60 & over	4	-	1	3	-	-
<i>by gender</i>						
Males	321	242	12	20	-	47
Females	61	38	5	10	-	8

Source : General Register Office for Scotland (GRO Scotland).

**Table A6.5 : Drug related deaths; selected drugs involved<sup>1</sup> : 1996 - 2002**

	Heroin/ morphine <sup>2</sup>	Diazepam	Methadone	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Temazepam
1996	84	84	100	3	9	48
1997	74	93	86	5	2	33
1998	121	113	64	4	3	58
1999	167	142	63	12	8	56
2000	196	146	55	4	11	39
2001	216	156	69	19	20	20
2002	248	214	98	31	20	16

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

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

Source : General Register Office for Scotland (GRO Scotland).

**Table A6.6 : Drug related deaths; selected drugs involved<sup>1</sup> : 2002**

NHS board and council area of residence

	Heroin/ morphine <sup>2</sup>	Diazepam	Methadone	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Temazepam
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>
<i>by NHS Board</i>						
Argyll & Clyde	25	22	8	1	2	3
Ayrshire & Arran	22	22	8	2	2	2
Borders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	6	4	1	-	-	-
Fife	5	1	4	-	-	-
Forth Valley	16	13	3	-	1	5
Grampian	32	22	11	6	4	1
Greater Glasgow	96	84	33	11	2	2
Highland	4	4	-	1	-	1
Lanarkshire	25	28	6	2	4	2
Lothian	14	9	22	5	5	-
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	2	4	2	3	-	-
Western Isles	1	1	-	-	-	-
<i>by council area</i>						
Aberdeen City	25	18	11	5	1	-
Aberdeenshire	6	2	-	-	1	1
Angus	1	3	1	1	-	-
Argyll & Bute	3	4	3	-	-	-
Clackmannanshire	4	4	1	-	-	1
Dumfries & Galloway	6	4	1	-	-	-
Dundee City	-	1	1	2	-	-
East Ayrshire	9	11	5	1	-	-
East Dunbartonshire	1	1	-	-	-	-
East Lothian	3	3	3	2	3	-
East Renfrewshire	4	4	2	-	-	-
Edinburgh, City of	11	5	14	3	2	-
Eilean Siar	1	1	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	6	3	-	-	-	1
Fife	5	1	4	-	-	-
Glasgow City	85	73	25	11	2	1
Highland	4	4	-	1	-	1
Inverclyde	6	6	3	1	-	3
Midlothian	-	-	1	-	-	-
Moray	1	2	-	1	2	-
North Ayrshire	11	9	3	1	2	1
North Lanarkshire	21	22	4	2	3	2
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	1	-	-	-	-	-
Renfrewshire	8	5	-	-	2	-
Scottish Borders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	2	2	-	-	-	1
South Lanarkshire	7	9	5	-	1	1
Stirling	6	6	2	-	1	3
West Dunbartonshire	11	10	5	-	-	-
West Lothian	-	1	4	-	-	-

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

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

Source : General Register Office for Scotland (GRO Scotland).

## **B1 Statistics from the Scottish Drug Misuse Database, 2002/03**

### **Introduction**

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

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

This report provides data from the SDMD for 5 years up to year end 31 March 2003. The data presented will also form part of the national publication *Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland* which will be available later in the year.

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

### **Key Points**

#### **Profile of individuals reported to SDMD**

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

- In 2002/03, 11 472 'new' individuals were reported to the Scottish Drug Misuse Database, an increase from 1998/99 (9 128 individuals) but virtually the same as in 2001/02. The 2002/03 figure corresponds to a rate of 237 per 100 000 population (all ages). (Tables B1.1 and B1.2)
- The male attendance rate is twice that of the female attendance rate (320 per 100 000 population for males, 158 per 100 000 population for females). (Tables B1.3 and B1.4)
- Although overall the male: female attendance ratio is 2.0:1, there is variation between age groups with the under 20's ratio 1.1:1 and for 40 years and over 2.8:1. (Table B1.5)
- Ages ranged from 9 to 69 years, with a median of 27 years. (Table B1.2)
- The age profile of individuals reported to the Database has gradually changed over the past 5 years towards an older population profile – in 1998/99, 14 per cent of individuals reported were under 20 years of age, this has fallen to 11 per cent in 2001/02 and 9 per cent in 2002/03. (Table B1.5)

#### **Where clients are referred from and their presenting issues**

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

- Of those individuals being seen by General Practice, the majority (73%) were self referrals i.e. there was no formal referral from another organisation or individual. In Specialist Drug Services 34 per cent were self referrals, with a further 35 per cent being referred from GP/primary care teams. The relatively large percentage of self referrals to GPs probably reflects the role of the GPs as the first point of contact for many drug users. (B1.6a and b)
- Nearly two-thirds (64%) of individuals reported physical health issues, and half (50%) mental health issues in addition to their drug misuse. (Table B1.7)

- Almost half (46%) reported that their purpose in presenting to the service included seeking a prescription related to their addiction, primarily methadone or a similar drug. (Table B1.8)

### **Types of drugs individuals are using**

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

- For new individuals attending services, the percentage who reported using heroin was 77 per cent in 2001/02 (8 168 individuals) and 76 per cent in 2002/03 (7 856 individuals). This compares to 69 per cent in 1998/99 (5 521 individuals). (Table B1.10)
- This slight fall in the percentage who reported using heroin is not reflected in all areas with, for example, a small percentage rise in some of the more rural parts of Scotland (e.g. Dumfries and Galloway, Highland, Fife). (Table B1.12)
- The proportion of people reporting illicit use of diazepam is 37 per cent (3 804 individuals), a slight increase from last year (34%, 3 637 individuals). Of those individuals who reported illicit opiate use, 39 per cent also reported illicit diazepam use (3 229 individuals). (Tables B1.10 and B1.13)
- Twelve per cent of individuals reported illicit use of dihydrocodeine (1 207 individuals) and 8 per cent illicit use of methadone (824 individuals). (Table B1.10)
- Use of cocaine among new individuals attending services has increased from 2 per cent in 1998/99 (190 individuals) to 5 per cent in 2001/02 (548 individuals) and 7 per cent in 2002/03 (739 individuals), a trend reflected in all age groups. Use of crack cocaine among those attending services has also increased from 1 per cent to 2 per cent and then 3 per cent within the same time period (57 to 308 individuals). (Table B1.10)
- For those individuals who reported illicit opiate use, 6 per cent also reported using cocaine (529 individuals), and 3 per cent reported crack cocaine (275 individuals). (Table B1.13)
- There is a growing proportion of alcohol being reported along with drug use by the under 15 age group, with for example, in 1998/99, 23 per cent of under 15s reported alcohol use, 36 per cent in 2001/02 and 48 per cent in 2002/03. Due to the small numbers of people aged under 15 years reported to the Database, caution is recommended when interpreting these data. (Table B1.10)

### **Age of first use, problem recognition and seeking help**

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

- The majority (82%) of individuals were in their teens when they first started using illicit drugs (which also includes volatile substances and over the counter medicines), were in their teens/early twenties when their drug use became a problem and were in their late teens and early twenties when they sought help. (Tables B1.14 to B1.16)
- As would be expected, the time from when individuals first used illicit drugs until they perceived there to be a problem varied from person to person. Over a third (35%) reported that they did not perceive their drug use as a problem until after 5 years of misuse. On the other hand, 16 per cent reported recognising a problem within one year of misuse. (Table B1.17)

- The time from the onset of problem drug use to seeking treatment also varied markedly. Twenty-six per cent sought treatment within 1 year of onset, 33 per cent in one to two years, and 18 per cent after three to four years of use. The remaining 23 per cent took more than five years to seek treatment for their drug use. This is very similar to the pattern found in previous years. (Table B1.19)

### **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 asked regarding sharing needles/syringes and sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions.*

- In 2002/03, 42 per cent of individuals reported that they had injected in the past month, an increase from the relative stability of previous years (in 1998/99, 39 %, in 2001/02, 38%). This rise is reflected in all age groups but particularly so in the 20-24 age group. (Tables B1.21 and B1.22)
- Individuals in their twenties more frequently reported that they had injected during the previous month than other age groups (46% and 44% of those aged 20-24 and 25-29 years respectively). Compared with other ages relatively few individuals aged under 20 years reported recent injecting behaviour (30%). (Table B1.22)
- Forty per cent of individuals reported that they were in their teens when they first injected. (Table B1.23)
- In 2002/03, 59 per cent of heroin users reported that they injected the drug (52% in 2001/02). This rise in those reporting injecting heroin reverses the recent downward trend and returns the injecting levels of this drug to the levels reported to the SDMD in the late 1990's (59% in 1998/99). (Table B1.26)
- In 2002/03, 32 per cent of current injectors reported that they shared needles/ syringes in the previous month, a fall from previous years (34% in 1998/99 and 36% in 2001/02). Forty-eight per cent of current injectors reported that they shared spoons/water/filters/solutions in the previous month (50% in 2001/02). (Tables B1.29 and B1.32)

### **Social information**

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

- Eighty-six per cent of new individuals reported that they were unemployed. The percentage reporting being unemployed for one year or longer or never employed, at 72 per cent, is slightly higher than in previous years. (Table B1.36)
- Nearly one in five (18%) of individuals reported that they were living with dependent children. It should be noted that this does not include those individuals who have dependent children that live elsewhere. (Table B1.37)
- Just under half (46%) of people reported to the Database in 2002/03 said that they had previously been in prison (44 % in 2001/02). (Table B1.41)

## INTRODUCTION

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

### Problem drug user

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

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

## DATA COLLECTION

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

## UNDERSTANDING THE DATA

### 'New' patients/clients

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

### New patient/client

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

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

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

### Matching new patients/clients

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

### Local area analysis and trends

Individuals have been included only once within each NHS board and council area of residence. However, they may appear in more than one area and as a result the sum of the NHS board or council areas data will not equal the Scotland figure. Where data are presented at a national level, individuals are also counted only once in any year. This is true for all tables excluding table B1.42 which presents statistics on all valid forms received.

Also worth noting when considering five year trends is the inclusion of information from non-medical services in Ayrshire & Arran for the first time in 1999/00.

Information received on penal establishment inmates (i.e. including those seen in prison by an external agency) and from needle exchanges have been excluded from most tables presented (except table B1.42), to improve validity of comparisons between NHS board and local authority areas.

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

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

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

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

**Table B1.1 : New individual patients/clients reported<sup>1,2</sup>: 1998/99 - 2002/03**

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

## NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Numbers					EASR <sup>6</sup>				
	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
<b>Scotland<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>9 128</b>	<b>10 440</b>	<b>10 575</b>	<b>11 648</b>	<b>11 472</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>237</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	1 432	1 206	1 335	1 221	1 196	363	309	362	333	324
Ayrshire & Arran <sup>3</sup>	140	1 175	1 230	1 878	1 652	41	352	392	598	519
Borders	79	79	106	118	68	94	98	134	148	83
Dumfries & Galloway	219	194	203	253	243	195	179	188	235	229
Fife	384	420	599	615	806	117	130	190	195	256
Forth Valley	326	259	242	293	309	122	98	93	113	120
Grampian	826	710	633	697	978	162	142	122	138	193
Greater Glasgow	2 837	3 251	3 290	3 392	3 216	282	326	372	374	353
Highland	75	115	124	176	178	41	61	70	103	105
Lanarkshire	424	536	512	552	378	76	97	99	106	72
Lothian	1 841	1 994	1 951	2 139	2 093	218	236	236	259	253
Tayside	565	542	397	344	401	157	151	111	98	115
Island Boards <sup>4</sup>	28	28	23	46	36	45	48	41	83	69
Outside Scotland	2	7	3	2	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	592	435	361	343	582	264	199	146	139	235
Aberdeenshire	172	201	204	292	345	85	101	112	169	195
Angus	76	65	54	47	52	74	65	59	54	60
Argyll & Bute	31	48	60	120	146	39	64	83	167	202
Ayrshire East <sup>3</sup>	60	391	465	590	526	54	362	443	557	493
Ayrshire North <sup>3</sup>	30	579	527	905	830	24	455	444	770	698
Ayrshire South <sup>3</sup>	50	218	258	408	312	50	223	284	452	336
Borders	79	79	106	118	68	94	98	134	148	83
Clackmannanshire	63	44	48	58	45	147	108	111	136	110
Dumfries & Galloway	219	194	203	253	243	195	179	188	235	229
Dunbartonshire East	58	132	122	100	82	55	123	137	113	95
Dunbartonshire West	362	304	298	262	303	386	319	348	304	346
Dundee City	407	354	262	188	228	280	254	172	126	155
Edinburgh City	1 328	1 433	1 387	1 502	1 348	255	275	266	284	259
Falkirk	169	128	98	135	164	120	95	74	101	120
Fife	384	420	599	615	806	117	130	190	195	256
Glasgow City	2 574	2 902	2 927	3 055	2 923	353	407	465	469	448
Highland	75	115	124	176	178	41	61	70	103	105
Inverclyde	392	379	462	407	378	513	498	617	554	511
Lanarkshire North	310	364	336	385	202	93	110	108	123	64
Lanarkshire South	226	299	328	297	283	77	103	121	108	103
Lothian East	127	154	179	203	244	154	154	266	310	368
Lothian West	242	267	232	232	313	154	166	153	154	206
Midlothian	164	156	162	219	213	208	196	242	343	335
Moray	64	75	69	67	56	76	91	89	91	75
Perth & Kinross	85	123	81	110	121	76	108	72	101	115
Renfrewshire	659	507	515	457	406	395	310	328	295	260
Refrewshire East	98	81	119	90	87	309	101	173	130	126
Stirling	94	87	97	100	100	114	101	117	123	125
Island Councils <sup>5</sup>	28	28	23	46	36	45	48	41	83	69
Outside Scotland	2	7	3	2	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

3 Information has been received from an additional 9 agencies in Ayrshire &amp; Arran NHS board area from April 1999.

4 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

5 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

6 European Age Standardised Rate per 100 000 population.

r Revised

Source: Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.2 : Age group analysis<sup>1,2</sup>; year ending 31 March 2003**

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

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Numbers											EASR <sup>5</sup>									
	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	Youngest	Oldest	All Ages Rate	(95% CI)	Under 15 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years	35 - 39 years	40 years and over	
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>11 472</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>2 955</b>	<b>3 127</b>	<b>2 318</b>	<b>1 278</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>(233, 242)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>33</b>	
<i>by NHS board</i>																					
Argyll & Clyde	1 196	7	97	339	343	230	120	60	26	14	55	324	(306, 343)	8	370	1 486	1 460	750	350	31	
Ayrshire & Arran	1 652	9	180	412	415	333	169	134	27	13	68	519	(494, 544)	12	797	2 169	2 030	1 280	595	82	
Borders	68	1	14	11	21	13	2	6	26	14	57	83	(63, 103)	5	247	247	401	177	24	13	
Dumfries & Galloway	243	-	16	89	72	31	24	11	25	15	44	229	(199, 258)	-	193	1 440	994	323	213	17	
Fife	806	17	83	230	226	146	55	49	26	12	60	256	(238, 273)	23	372	1 102	1 136	571	204	32	
Forth Valley	309	9	33	82	84	50	29	22	26	12	58	120	(106, 133)	16	188	483	510	239	130	18	
Grampian	978	12	105	351	284	139	60	27	25	12	48	193	(181, 205)	11	318	1 019	835	342	143	11	
Greater Glasgow	3 216	5	115	620	927	809	512	228	29	13	62	353	(341, 366)	3	200	983	1 556	1 204	729	60	
Highland	178	-	11	50	53	33	16	15	27	16	47	105	(89, 121)	-	90	504	476	236	99	15	
Lanarkshire	378	3	41	97	109	78	31	19	26	13	62	72	(65, 80)	3	112	300	316	180	69	8	
Lothian	2 093	32	207	562	522	397	232	141	27	9	69	253	(242, 264)	22	439	967	909	607	365	42	
Tayside	401	7	54	121	93	71	33	22	25	11	53	115	(104, 127)	9	221	502	429	274	112	13	
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	36	-	3	15	7	5	2	4	25	17	48	69	(49, 91)	-	77	484	188	109	39	13	
<i>by council area</i>																					
Aberdeen City	582	4	52	216	162	90	40	18	25	12	48	235	(216, 255)	11	377	1 102	957	524	247	20	
Aberdeenshire	345	8	50	119	104	44	13	7	24	13	46	195	(175, 216)	16	354	1 126	889	267	69	6	
Angus	52	1	5	16	15	7	5	3	26	14	41	60	(43, 76)	5	77	305	260	98	61	6	
Argyll & Bute	146	-	12	45	34	25	19	11	26	16	46	202	(169, 235)	-	236	1 101	691	410	276	27	
Ayrshire East	526	2	62	140	131	105	48	38	27	14	54	493	(451, 535)	8	836	2 245	1 830	1 158	506	72	
Ayrshire North	830	6	85	215	208	163	83	70	27	13	68	698	(651, 746)	20	980	2 987	2 762	1 680	787	116	
Ayrshire South	312	1	34	62	82	68	39	26	28	13	60	336	(298, 373)	5	522	1 115	1 426	937	465	52	
Borders	68	1	14	11	21	13	2	6	26	14	57	83	(63, 103)	5	247	247	401	177	24	13	
Clackmannanshire	45	-	1	14	19	7	3	1	27	17	41	110	(77, 142)	-	33	546	684	197	77	5	
Dumfries & Galloway	243	-	16	89	72	31	24	11	25	15	44	229	(199, 258)	-	193	1 440	994	323	213	17	
Dunbartonshire East	82	-	2	27	25	12	11	5	27	18	58	95	(74, 116)	-	27	451	516	178	127	10	
Dunbartonshire West	303	-	28	79	74	64	42	16	27	15	52	346	(307, 385)	-	441	1 464	1 338	912	563	37	
Dundee City	228	5	28	66	55	46	17	11	26	11	53	155	(134, 175)	18	279	514	609	473	160	19	
Edinburgh City	1 348	17	114	326	331	280	169	111	28	11	69	259	(245, 273)	23	417	775	868	728	474	60	
Falkirk	164	2	21	40	38	33	21	9	27	12	58	120	(102, 139)	7	237	488	419	289	178	14	
Fife	806	17	83	230	226	146	55	49	26	12	60	256	(238, 273)	23	372	1 102	1 136	571	204	32	
Glasgow City	2 923	5	100	547	838	746	479	208	29	13	62	448	(431, 464)	5	259	1 167	1 858	1 555	1 013	86	
Highland	178	-	11	50	53	33	16	15	27	16	47	105	(89, 121)	-	90	504	476	236	99	15	
Inverclyde	378	1	20	115	117	68	34	23	26	14	55	511	(460, 563)	6	361	2 408	2 489	1 170	496	59	
Lanarkshire North	202	2	11	57	49	45	27	11	28	13	53	64	(55, 73)	3	51	293	232	173	103	8	
Lanarkshire South	283	1	33	65	93	61	13	17	27	14	62	103	(91, 116)	2	169	378	527	270	53	12	
Lothian East	244	-	40	79	59	32	18	16	25	15	53	368	(321, 415)	-	808	2 188	1 301	475	244	38	
Lothian West	313	15	38	87	68	60	34	11	26	9	51	206	(182, 229)	43	383	1 006	650	427	243	15	
Midlothian	213	-	17	80	72	29	12	3	26	17	51	335	(290, 381)	-	340	2 082	1 666	473	183	8	
Moray	56	-	4	18	19	6	7	2	27	15	44	75	(55, 95)	-	78	421	352	86	100	5	
Perth & Kinross	121	1	21	39	23	18	11	8	24	14	52	115	(94, 136)	4	265	645	336	200	105	13	
Renfrewshire	406	6	43	103	129	83	31	11	26	14	48	260	(235, 286)	17	405	1 040	1 302	622	213	14	
Renfrewshire East	87	-	4	25	24	22	7	5	27	16	44	126	(99, 153)	-	70	555	628	383	95	11	
Stirling	100	7	11	28	27	10	5	12	25	12	56	125	(101, 150)	40	194	451	581	166	75	32	
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	36	-	3	15	7	5	2	4	25	17	48	69	(49, 91)	-	77	484	188	109	39	13	

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

5 European Age Standardised Rate per 100 000 population.

**Table B1.3 : Age group analysis of males<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

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

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Numbers											EASR <sup>5</sup>								
	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	Youngest	Oldest	All ages Rate	(95% CI)	Under 15 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years	35 - 39 years	40 years and over
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>7 641</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1 811</b>	<b>2 124</b>	<b>1 657</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>(313, 327)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>1 148</b>	<b>1 387</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>49</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>																				
Argyll & Clyde	758	5	42	189	221	163	92	46	27	14	55	410	(381, 439)	11	313	1 622	1 933	1 109	551	48
Ayrshire & Arran	1 058	5	88	248	277	222	121	97	28	13	68	675	(634, 715)	13	775	2 617	2 761	1 796	896	123
Borders	48	1	8	6	17	10	1	5	27	14	57	117	(84, 151)	9	283	266	668	276	24	21
Dumfries & Galloway	151	-	8	47	50	25	14	7	27	15	43	283	(237, 328)	-	187	1 498	1 422	539	256	22
Fife	561	15	56	139	166	106	44	35	27	12	60	361	(331, 391)	41	492	1 353	1 705	856	340	46
Forth Valley	224	8	24	58	61	41	19	13	26	12	58	177	(154, 200)	28	266	694	763	412	176	22
Grampian	623	8	49	216	193	96	43	18	26	12	48	240	(221, 259)	15	292	1 195	1 131	469	204	15
Greater Glasgow	2 211	5	51	371	629	593	382	180	30	13	62	508	(487, 529)	6	178	1 218	2 230	1 863	1 150	97
Highland	129	-	6	34	42	24	11	12	27	18	47	150	(124, 176)	-	93	639	753	359	140	25
Lanarkshire	256	3	23	69	64	58	25	14	27	13	53	99	(87, 111)	5	122	426	385	277	116	12
Lothian	1 371	17	114	353	354	272	166	95	27	11	69	337	(320, 355)	23	485	1 244	1 275	849	541	58
Tayside	276	4	23	87	64	52	30	16	26	11	52	159	(140, 178)	10	184	698	598	425	211	20
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	28	-	2	10	6	5	2	3	27	17	48	100	(62, 137)	-	98	598	314	218	77	20
<i>by council area</i>																				
Aberdeen City	354	3	18	127	108	60	28	10	26	12	48	280	(251, 309)	17	270	1 270	1 250	681	345	22
Aberdeenshire	237	5	28	80	75	32	11	6	25	13	45	264	(230, 298)	19	376	1 422	1 330	398	119	11
Angus	34	-	3	11	7	7	5	1	27	17	41	75	(50, 101)	-	88	390	242	204	125	4
Argyll & Bute	104	-	6	33	24	17	14	10	27	16	46	270	(218, 322)	-	223	1 438	960	537	396	49
Ayrshire East	339	1	30	91	82	72	35	28	28	14	54	636	(568, 704)	8	807	2 875	2 291	1 662	759	109
Ayrshire North	538	4	47	126	153	101	56	51	27	13	68	945	(866, 1024)	27	1 086	3 594	4 257	2 241	1 145	177
Ayrshire South	192	-	12	34	46	51	31	18	30	15	60	410	(352, 468)	-	362	1 211	1 608	1 447	773	74
Borders	48	1	8	6	17	10	1	5	27	14	57	117	(84, 151)	9	283	266	668	276	24	21
Clackmannanshire	30	-	1	9	12	5	2	1	27	17	41	146	(94, 199)	-	64	700	875	289	106	9
Dumfries & Galloway	151	-	8	47	50	25	14	7	27	15	43	283	(237, 328)	-	187	1 498	1 422	539	256	22
Dunbartonshire East	55	-	2	18	17	7	9	2	27	18	47	129	(94, 164)	-	54	566	730	219	222	8
Dunbartonshire West	192	-	10	46	45	48	31	12	29	15	52	451	(387, 514)	-	313	1 728	1 714	1 448	880	58
Dundee City	154	3	11	49	37	31	15	8	26	11	51	213	(179, 247)	21	220	766	841	681	299	28
Edinburgh City	859	8	53	193	222	186	120	77	29	11	69	334	(311, 356)	21	392	947	1 187	967	692	84
Falkirk	125	2	17	30	28	27	14	7	26	12	58	186	(153, 218)	14	371	727	633	497	244	23
Fife	561	15	56	139	166	106	44	35	27	12	60	361	(331, 391)	41	492	1 353	1 705	856	340	46
Glasgow City	2 016	5	44	322	569	550	358	168	30	13	62	646	(618, 674)	9	230	1 458	2 657	2 406	1 583	142
Highland	129	-	6	34	42	24	11	12	27	18	47	150	(124, 176)	-	93	639	753	359	140	25
Inverclyde	229	-	5	63	73	44	29	15	27	15	55	629	(548, 710)	-	178	2 582	3 224	1 634	876	80
Lanarkshire North	138	2	8	39	28	31	22	8	28	13	53	88	(73, 103)	6	72	401	276	248	174	12
Lanarkshire South	190	1	16	48	59	45	8	13	27	14	46	142	(122, 162)	3	159	555	703	414	70	19
Lothian East	170	-	26	54	41	25	13	11	26	15	53	521	(441, 600)	-	1 056	2 956	1 929	791	368	55
Lothian West	208	9	23	60	44	40	26	6	26	13	50	280	(241, 318)	51	461	1 400	897	592	385	16
Midlothian	147	-	12	50	52	24	8	1	26	17	51	476	(399, 553)	-	473	2 647	2 552	829	262	5
Moray	35	-	3	10	11	5	4	2	27	15	44	85	(57, 114)	-	111	407	394	138	108	10
Perth & Kinross	88	1	9	27	20	14	10	7	25	14	52	163	(128, 197)	7	219	832	585	328	193	24
Renfrewshire	252	5	21	52	83	61	22	8	27	14	44	329	(288, 370)	28	387	1 061	1 754	972	314	20
Renfrewshire East	62	-	4	13	17	18	6	4	28	16	44	181	(135, 227)	-	136	555	926	685	177	18
Stirling	69	6	6	19	21	9	3	5	25	12	53	182	(139, 225)	68	208	643	950	321	95	27
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	28	-	2	10	6	5	2	3	27	17	48	100	(62, 137)	-	98	598	314	218	77	20

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

5 European Age Standardised Rate per 100 000 population.

**Table B1.4 : Age group analysis of females<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

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

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Numbers											EASR <sup>5</sup>									
	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	Youngest	Oldest	All ages Rate	(95% CI)	Under 15 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years	35 - 39 years	40 years and over	
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>3 831</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>1 003</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>(153, 163)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>17</b>	
<i>by NHS board</i>																					
Argyll & Clyde	438	2	55	150	122	67	28	14	25	14	48	243	(220, 266)	5	430	1 345	1 012	420	159	14	
Ayrshire & Arran	594	4	92	164	138	111	48	37	26	13	59	371	(341, 401)	11	819	1 723	1 326	813	322	43	
Borders	20	-	6	5	4	3	1	1	24	17	49	50	(28, 73)	-	211	226	149	80	24	4	
Dumfries & Galloway	92	-	8	42	22	6	10	4	24	15	44	177	(141, 214)	-	199	1 380	590	121	173	12	
Fife	245	2	27	91	60	40	11	14	25	14	54	154	(135, 174)	6	248	859	590	304	78	18	
Forth Valley	85	1	9	24	23	9	10	9	27	14	56	65	(51, 78)	4	106	279	271	82	87	14	
Grampian	355	4	56	135	91	43	17	9	24	13	46	145	(130, 160)	8	345	824	537	214	81	7	
Greater Glasgow	1 005	-	64	249	298	216	130	48	28	15	58	213	(200, 227)	-	222	764	950	611	351	24	
Highland	49	-	5	16	11	9	5	3	26	16	43	60	(43, 77)	-	87	349	198	123	60	6	
Lanarkshire	122	-	18	28	45	20	6	5	26	15	62	47	(38, 55)	-	101	174	251	89	25	4	
Lothian	722	15	93	209	168	125	66	46	26	9	69	173	(160, 185)	21	393	702	566	375	201	27	
Tayside	125	3	31	34	29	19	3	6	23	14	53	73	(60, 86)	8	259	292	265	139	20	7	
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	8	-	1	5	1	-	-	1	z	z	z	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
<i>by council area</i>																					
Aberdeen City	228	1	34	89	54	30	12	8	24	14	46	188	(164, 213)	6	478	926	652	359	148	17	
Aberdeenshire	108	3	22	39	29	12	2	1	23	13	46	265	(230, 300)	4	508	1 801	891	355	126	14	
Angus	18	1	2	5	8	-	-	2	26	14	41	44	(23, 64)	10	64	207	278	-	-	8	
Argyll & Bute	42	-	6	12	10	8	5	1	25	16	40	125	(86, 164)	-	251	669	413	273	149	5	
Ayrshire East	187	1	32	49	49	33	13	10	26	14	50	353	(302, 404)	8	866	1 596	1 369	697	267	37	
Ayrshire North	292	2	38	89	55	62	27	19	26	14	59	474	(419, 528)	14	874	2 411	1 397	1 193	477	60	
Ayrshire South	120	1	22	28	36	17	8	8	26	13	45	266	(218, 314)	9	688	1 016	1 245	456	182	30	
Borders	20	-	6	5	4	3	1	1	24	17	49	50	(28, 73)	-	211	226	149	80	24	4	
Clackmannanshire	15	-	-	5	7	2	1	-	27	21	36	73	(36, 111)	-	-	390	498	110	50	-	
Dumfries & Galloway	92	-	8	42	22	6	10	4	24	15	44	177	(141, 214)	-	199	1 380	590	121	173	12	
Dunbartonshire East	27	-	-	9	8	5	2	3	26	20	58	62	(38, 86)	-	-	320	318	140	43	11	
Dunbartonshire West	111	-	18	33	29	16	11	4	25	17	48	252	(205, 299)	-	570	1 207	998	432	279	18	
Dundee City	74	2	17	17	18	15	2	3	25	14	53	100	(77, 123)	15	337	264	388	290	35	11	
Edinburgh City	489	9	61	133	109	94	49	34	27	13	69	187	(171, 204)	25	442	614	561	489	268	37	
Falkirk	39	-	4	10	10	6	7	2	28	16	44	56	(39, 74)	-	94	245	215	101	116	6	
Fife	245	2	27	91	60	40	11	14	25	14	54	154	(135, 174)	6	248	859	590	304	78	18	
Glasgow City	907	-	56	225	269	196	121	40	28	15	44		(249, 283)								
Highland	49	-	5	16	11	9	5	3	26	16	43	60	(43, 77)	-	87	349	198	123	60	6	
Inverclyde	149	1	15	52	44	24	5	8	25	14	44	404	(339, 469)	12	548	2 227	1 806	769	141	39	
Lanarkshire North	64	-	3	18	21	14	5	3	28	17	53	40	(30, 50)	-	28	185	192	104	37	4	
Lanarkshire South	93	-	17	17	34	16	5	4	26	15	62	67	(53, 81)	-	178	199	368	137	39	6	
Lothian East	74	-	14	25	18	7	5	5	24	16	44	222	(170, 274)	-	563	1 401	747	196	130	22	
Lothian West	105	6	15	27	24	20	8	5	25	9	51	135	(109, 162)	35	304	619	431	274	110	14	
Midlothian	66	-	5	30	20	5	4	2	24	17	40	206	(156, 256)	-	203	1 536	876	154	114	10	
Moray	21	-	1	8	8	1	3	-	26	16	39	64	(36, 91)	-	41	439	307	30	90	-	
Perth & Kinross	33	-	12	12	3	4	1	1	22	15	42	67	(44, 90)	-	315	428	87	84	19	3	
Renfrewshire	154	1	22	51	46	22	9	3	25	14	48	198	(166, 229)	6	424	1 019	889	311	119	7	
Renfrewshire East	25	-	-	12	7	4	1	1	25	20	42	76	(46, 106)	-	-	554	352	128	25	4	
Stirling	31	1	5	9	6	1	2	7	27	14	56	74	(48, 100)	12	179	276	246	31	58	37	
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	8	-	1	5	1	-	-	1	z	z	z	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

5 European Age Standardised Rate per 100 000 population.

z Not shown where information available <= 10.

**Table B1.5 : Age group and gender<sup>1,2</sup> : 1998/99 - 2002/03**

percentage and number of individuals ; gender and age group

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENT/CLIENTS

	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
	<i>percentage</i>					<i>number</i>				
<b>Males &amp; females (=100%)</b>						<b>9 128</b>	<b>10 440</b>	<b>10 575</b>	<b>11 648</b>	<b>11 472</b>
Under 15 years	0	1	1	1	1	45	53	84	108	102
15-19 years	14	13	11	10	8	1 267	1 338	1 159	1 162	957
20-24 years	30	29	27	26	26	2 776	3 007	2 894	3 043	2 955
25-29 years	27	28	28	28	27	2 429	2 892	2 995	3 226	3 127
30-34 years	17	18	19	19	20	1 586	1 845	1 965	2 221	2 318
35-39 years	7	8	9	10	11	618	819	946	1 212	1 278
40 years and over	4	5	5	6	6	407	486	532	676	735
<b>Males (=100%)</b>						<b>6 237</b>	<b>6 980</b>	<b>7 186</b>	<b>7 840</b>	<b>7 641</b>
Under 15 years	0	1	1	1	1	30	36	54	66	71
15-19 years	12	11	9	8	6	776	779	665	651	494
20-24 years	29	28	26	24	24	1 798	1 946	1 879	1 907	1 811
25-29 years	28	29	29	29	28	1 725	1 997	2 081	2 278	2 124
30-34 years	19	19	20	20	22	1 183	1 324	1 445	1 564	1 657
35-39 years	7	8	10	11	12	441	571	687	868	945
40 years and over	5	5	5	6	7	284	327	375	506	539
<b>Females (=100%)</b>						<b>2 891</b>	<b>3 460</b>	<b>3 389</b>	<b>3 808</b>	<b>3 831</b>
Under 15 years	1	0	1	1	1	15	17	30	42	31
15-19 years	17	16	15	13	12	491	559	494	511	463
20-24 years	34	31	30	30	30	978	1 061	1 015	1 136	1 144
25-29 years	24	26	27	25	26	704	895	914	948	1 003
30-34 years	14	15	15	17	17	403	521	520	657	661
35-39 years	6	7	8	9	9	177	248	259	344	333
40 years and over	4	5	5	4	5	123	159	157	170	196

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

2 An additional 9 agencies in Ayrshire & Arran began contributing to SDMD in 1999/00.

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

r Revised.

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database

**Table B1.6a : Source of referral to general practice<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Self	GP/primary care team	Criminal justice - social work	Criminal justice - other	Social work - other	Specialist drug service	Other	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
	<i>percentage</i>								
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>28</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>									
Argyll & Clyde	88	6	1	-	1	3	1	124	1
Borders	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Dumfries & Galloway	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fife	88	6	-	-	-	6	-	16	-
Forth Valley	67	33	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Grampian	73	25	2	-	-	-	-	55	-
Greater Glasgow	71	15	0	0	3	10	0	215	10
Highland	25	25	50	-	-	-	-	4	-
Lanarkshire	38	53	5	-	-	3	3	40	-
Lothian	72	24	0	-	1	2	1	668	16
Tayside	67	8	-	8	-	8	8	12	-
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
<i>by council area</i>									
Aberdeen City	73	25	2	-	-	-	-	44	-
Aberdeenshire	78	22	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Angus	50	25	-	-	-	25	-	4	-
Argyll & Bute	83	11	-	-	-	6	-	18	-
Borders	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Clackmannanshire	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dumfries & Galloway	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dunbartonshire East	70	10	-	-	10	10	-	10	-
Dunbartonshire West	91	3	2	-	-	3	2	65	1
Dundee City	60	-	-	20	-	-	20	5	-
Edinburgh City	73	25	-	-	0	1	1	473	15
Falkirk	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fife	88	6	-	-	-	6	-	16	-
Glasgow City	66	17	1	1	3	12	1	159	9
Highland	25	25	50	-	-	-	-	4	-
Inverclyde	95	5	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Lanarkshire North	32	56	6	-	-	3	3	34	-
Lanarkshire South	82	13	-	-	3	3	-	39	1
Lothian East	72	24	-	-	3	-	1	72	1
Lothian West	70	25	-	-	-	4	-	67	-
Midlothian	69	19	1	-	1	9	-	67	1
Moray	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Perth & Kinross	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Renfrewshire	88	6	-	-	3	3	-	32	-
Renfrewshire East	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Stirling	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles health boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.6b : Source of referral to specialist drug services<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Self	GP/primary care team	Criminal justice - social work	Criminal justice - other	Social work - other	Specialist drug service	Family/friend	Psychiatrist	Other	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
	<i>percentage</i>										
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9 474</b>	<b>180</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>											
Argyll & Clyde	47	24	7	3	6	4	1	0	9	838	14
Ayrshire & Arran	39	32	1	2	1	17	0	0	7	1 634	12
Borders	33	35	5	-	4	11	-	-	12	57	-
Dumfries & Galloway	61	21	5	0	2	2	2	0	6	236	2
Fife	38	30	10	6	3	4	1	-	8	766	21
Forth Valley	11	33	11	7	9	20	-	-	10	294	8
Grampian	23	55	3	6	3	4	1	-	5	895	17
Greater Glasgow	36	29	6	4	7	10	1	0	7	2 752	58
Highland	31	53	3	1	-	6	-	-	7	160	3
Lanarkshire	24	44	6	5	6	11	2	-	3	300	4
Lothian	26	44	4	1	8	7	2	0	7	1 209	29
Tayside	22	49	4	5	5	6	1	0	7	374	12
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	61	33	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	18	-
<i>by council area</i>											
Aberdeen City	20	62	3	7	1	5	1	-	2	516	15
Aberdeenshire	23	47	3	6	7	3	2	-	9	331	1
Angus	4	60	2	9	7	2	-	-	16	45	-
Argyll & Bute	37	27	9	1	5	8	1	2	10	111	4
Ayrshire East	37	33	2	3	2	17	0	0	7	520	5
Ayrshire North	46	30	1	2	1	12	-	-	8	819	7
Ayrshire South	26	34	2	2	1	31	-	-	5	310	1
Borders	33	35	5	-	4	11	-	-	12	57	-
Clackmannanshire	11	41	11	5	2	20	-	-	9	44	-
Dumfries & Galloway	61	21	5	0	2	2	2	0	6	236	2
Dunbartonshire East	40	26	8	5	14	2	2	-	5	65	2
Dunbartonshire West	22	45	7	0	8	5	0	-	12	227	4
Dundee City	15	51	6	5	6	8	1	0	8	215	8
Edinburgh City	28	43	5	1	7	10	1	0	6	689	19
Falkirk	9	33	11	8	6	21	-	-	13	159	4
Fife	38	30	10	6	3	4	1	-	8	766	21
Glasgow City	37	28	5	5	7	10	0	0	8	2 530	50
Highland	31	53	3	1	-	6	-	-	7	160	3
Inverclyde	59	5	5	7	6	8	3	1	7	167	1
Lanarkshire North	37	33	8	3	4	7	3	-	6	150	2
Lanarkshire South	16	49	6	6	9	12	0	-	2	218	5
Lothian East	18	65	1	1	4	1	5	-	6	156	9
Lothian West	22	40	4	2	16	1	3	1	11	243	1
Midlothian	30	34	5	3	5	13	5	1	4	129	2
Moray	53	30	-	-	2	4	-	-	11	53	1
Perth & Kinross	42	42	2	3	4	4	1	-	3	114	4
Renfrewshire	60	17	7	2	5	1	0	-	7	358	7
Renfrewshire East	23	46	6	3	5	4	6	1	6	79	1
Stirling	13	30	11	7	16	19	-	-	4	91	4
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	61	33	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	18	-

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles health boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.7 : Presenting issue(s)<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Physical Health percentage <sup>6</sup>	Mental Health	Pregnancy	Legal	Social/ housing	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
<b>Scotland<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>64</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5 886</b>	<b>5 586</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>							
Argyll & Clyde	59	46	11	15	0	648	548
Ayrshire & Arran <sup>3</sup>	70	41	8	22	-	144	1 508
Borders	63	63	3	15	-	59	9
Dumfries & Galloway	57	60	1	13	4	128	115
Fife	57	41	9	20	3	474	332
Forth Valley	50	27	3	35	-	188	121
Grampian	72	40	8	23	1	636	342
Greater Glasgow	71	48	3	23	1	1 678	1 538
Highland	50	54	4	14	3	111	67
Lanarkshire	81	44	2	12	1	266	112
Lothian	60	62	3	15	1	1 326	767
Tayside	39	68	2	25	0	240	161
Island Boards <sup>4</sup>	36	68	8	4	-	25	11
<i>by council area</i>							
Aberdeen City	71	44	11	22	1	410	172
Aberdeenshire	73	37	1	24	1	194	151
Angus	13	67	-	40	-	15	37
Argyll & Bute	69	50	3	20	-	103	43
Ayrshire East <sup>3</sup>	57	40	2	14	-	42	484
Ayrshire North <sup>3</sup>	52	36	20	14	-	44	786
Ayrshire South <sup>3</sup>	90	43	3	35	-	60	252
Borders	63	63	3	15	-	59	9
Clackmannanshire	48	38	7	21	-	29	16
Dumfries & Galloway	57	60	1	13	4	128	115
Dunbartonshire East	69	42	9	13	-	45	37
Dunbartonshire West	62	55	6	13	1	141	162
Dundee City	38	69	4	30	1	132	96
Edinburgh City	55	64	3	13	1	862	486
Falkirk	53	24	4	36	-	91	73
Fife	57	41	9	20	3	474	332
Glasgow City	71	47	3	24	1	1 504	1 419
Highland	50	54	4	14	3	111	67
Inverclyde	56	54	18	5	1	175	203
Lanarkshire North	81	38	3	16	2	129	73
Lanarkshire South	83	55	1	9	-	207	76
Lothian East	57	66	3	15	1	115	129
Lothian West	65	62	1	21	-	210	103
Midlothian	77	42	3	16	-	153	60
Moray	81	16	8	14	-	37	19
Perth & Kinross	44	68	-	14	-	93	28
Renfrewshire	58	35	12	18	0	233	173
Renfrewshire East	41	67	7	29	-	69	18
Stirling	47	26	-	40	-	68	32
Island Councils <sup>5</sup>	36	68	8	4	-	25	11

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

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

3 Information on presenting issue(s) is not currently collected by the local Ayrshire database in a comparable format.

4 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

5 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

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

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.8 : Seeking prescription<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Seeking Prescription percentage	Information available (=100%) number
<b>Scotland<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>46</b>	<b>10 104</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>		
Argyll & Clyde	49	1 196
Ayrshire & Arran <sup>3</sup>	85	282
Borders	22	68
Dumfries & Galloway	76	243
Fife	47	806
Forth Valley	45	309
Grampian	37	978
Greater Glasgow	46	3 216
Highland	37	178
Lanarkshire	44	378
Lothian	43	2 093
Tayside	38	401
Island Boards <sup>4</sup>	36	36
<i>by council area</i>		
Aberdeen City	38	582
Aberdeenshire	31	345
Angus	37	52
Argyll & Bute	27	146
Ayrshire East <sup>3</sup>	88	58
Ayrshire North <sup>3</sup>	81	161
Ayrshire South <sup>3</sup>	92	65
Borders	22	68
Clackmannanshire	27	45
Dumfries & Galloway	76	243
Dunbartonshire East	35	82
Dunbartonshire West	52	303
Dundee City	38	228
Edinburgh City	42	1 348
Falkirk	52	164
Fife	47	806
Glasgow City	47	2 923
Highland	37	178
Inverclyde	47	378
Lanarkshire North	42	202
Lanarkshire South	41	283
Lothian East	44	244
Lothian West	38	313
Midlothian	53	213
Moray	57	56
Perth & Kinross	40	121
Renfrewshire	52	406
Renfrewshire East	51	87
Stirling	41	100
Island Councils <sup>5</sup>	36	36

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

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

3 Information on seeking prescription is not currently collected by the local Ayrshire database.

4 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

5 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.9 : All illicit drugs<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>: year ending 31 March 2003**

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

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	New individual patients/clients number	Individuals reporting illicit drug use <sup>7</sup>	Opiates		Benzodiazepines							Other drug types										
			Heroin	Morphine	Methadone	Dihydro-codeine	Dipipanone	Buprenorphine	Other Opiates	Diazepam	Temazepam	Other Benzodiazepines	Other Sedatives	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Crack Cocaine	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens	Cannabis	Solvents	Alcohol	Other Drugs
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>11 472</b>	<b>10 311</b>	<b>7 856</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>1 207</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3 804</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3 102</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1 018</b>	<b>140</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>																						
Argyll & Clyde	1 196	1 088	876	3	28	64	-	3	8	423	55	18	1	44	46	22	47	5	320	4	98	5
Ayrshire & Arran	1 652	1 634	1 181	2	70	135	7	7	19	446	39	9	15	104	44	37	67	12	346	3	256	72
Borders	68	63	28	-	5	11	-	-	-	25	6	2	1	6	5	2	10	-	37	3	12	-
Dumfries & Galloway	243	233	223	1	10	8	1	-	-	53	2	14	6	7	7	10	7	-	56	-	12	1
Fife	806	751	564	7	56	74	-	3	7	269	12	37	18	57	23	7	30	4	291	21	71	7
Forth Valley	309	264	206	3	11	37	-	-	3	136	5	2	-	18	5	3	22	-	71	2	30	4
Grampian	978	889	765	1	44	94	1	4	2	222	19	30	13	39	72	100	50	2	318	7	42	3
Greater Glasgow	3 216	2 760	2 281	9	135	144	1	3	18	1 152	138	87	-	68	382	40	47	2	553	5	252	9
Highland	178	169	124	-	6	22	-	1	2	57	3	4	2	17	2	3	12	-	84	-	11	-
Lanarkshire	378	356	274	1	5	23	2	-	5	86	9	14	3	9	51	1	14	1	112	4	28	1
Lothian	2 093	1 781	1 175	4	339	464	-	3	12	780	84	23	4	106	85	75	103	2	763	23	179	27
Tayside	401	355	187	64	119	133	7	2	3	165	29	3	1	27	21	6	20	1	142	5	26	11
Island Boards <sup>5</sup>	36	32	23	-	1	2	-	1	-	13	1	3	1	6	2	2	6	-	23	-	5	-
<i>by council area</i>																						
Aberdeen City	582	521	450	-	36	42	-	-	1	153	11	5	12	15	45	74	17	1	167	2	19	3
Aberdeenshire	345	319	279	-	8	42	1	3	1	50	7	24	1	18	19	23	25	1	128	4	18	-
Angus	52	39	25	3	15	7	1	-	-	19	4	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	15	1	3	1
Argyll & Bute	146	119	76	1	3	8	-	1	3	48	7	4	-	5	10	3	9	2	52	1	35	1
Ayrshire East	526	525	405	1	36	36	-	2	9	156	11	6	6	47	9	12	20	2	100	-	76	15
Ayrshire North	830	815	582	1	24	93	7	5	7	227	24	1	6	31	21	18	30	7	189	2	123	43
Ayrshire South	312	310	210	-	11	8	-	-	3	68	4	2	3	26	14	8	17	3	58	1	58	14
Borders	68	63	28	-	5	11	-	-	-	25	6	2	1	6	5	2	10	-	37	3	12	-
Clackmannanshire	45	38	21	1	3	14	-	-	1	23	-	1	-	3	-	2	7	-	10	-	7	2
Dumfries & Galloway	243	233	223	1	10	8	1	-	1	53	2	14	6	7	7	10	7	-	56	-	12	1
Dunbartonshire East	82	70	56	-	1	2	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	2	11	2	3	-	22	-	7	-
Dunbartonshire West	303	277	225	3	16	13	-	-	-	120	16	4	-	8	6	4	9	-	114	-	32	1
Dundee City	228	203	85	59	84	109	4	1	1	109	23	-	1	16	12	6	15	-	88	4	18	7
Edinburgh City	1 348	1 100	690	3	240	305	-	2	7	497	64	10	3	58	47	51	55	2	417	11	108	15
Falkirk	164	142	119	1	6	16	-	-	2	69	3	-	-	3	4	1	6	-	32	-	14	2
Fife	806	751	564	7	56	74	-	3	7	269	12	37	18	57	23	7	30	4	291	21	71	7
Glasgow City	2 923	2 508	2 093	7	123	133	1	3	17	1 062	134	81	-	57	349	36	38	2	468	5	229	8
Highland	178	169	124	-	6	22	-	1	2	57	3	4	2	17	2	3	12	-	84	-	11	-
Inverclyde	378	347	297	1	6	16	-	-	2	131	32	7	-	10	5	7	16	1	85	1	10	1
Lanarkshire North	202	191	142	-	6	6	1	-	2	35	4	6	1	7	29	-	3	-	67	-	22	1
Lanarkshire South	283	254	200	1	10	22	1	-	4	86	7	10	2	7	41	1	16	1	68	4	15	-
Lothian East	244	219	173	-	41	56	-	-	1	101	8	7	-	14	11	11	16	-	112	1	12	2
Lothian West	313	284	179	-	19	46	-	-	-	102	8	2	1	20	20	7	15	-	132	11	46	7
Midlothian	213	197	149	1	43	60	-	1	4	87	5	5	-	15	8	6	18	-	111	1	13	3
Moray	56	54	40	1	-	11	-	1	-	19	1	1	-	6	8	3	8	-	24	1	5	-
Perth & Kinross	121	113	77	2	20	17	2	1	2	37	2	2	-	8	7	-	4	1	39	-	5	3
Renfrewshire	406	369	302	-	3	24	-	2	3	134	2	6	1	19	26	8	14	2	76	2	23	2
Renfrewshire East	87	85	56	-	5	7	-	-	-	26	-	1	-	6	4	2	-	-	35	-	5	1
Stirling	100	84	66	1	2	7	-	-	-	44	2	2	1	12	1	-	9	-	29	2	9	-
Island Councils <sup>5</sup>	36	32	23	-	1	2	-	1	-	13	1	3	1	6	2	2	6	-	23	-	5	-

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

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

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

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

5 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

6 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

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

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

**Table B1.10 : All illicit drugs<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> : 1998/99 - 2002/03**  
percentage of individuals using each drug of misuse by age group  
NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	All ages					Under 15 years					15 - 19 years					20 - 24 years					25 - 29 years				
	1998/99 <sup>5,r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>6,r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>6,r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03	1998/99 <sup>6,r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>6,r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>6,r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03	1998/99 <sup>6,r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>6,r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>6,r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03	1998/99 <sup>6,r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>6,r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>6,r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03	1998/99 <sup>6,r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>6,r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>6,r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
<b>Individuals reporting illicit drug use<sup>5</sup> (=100%)</b>	<b>7 957</b>	<b>9 210</b>	<b>9 477</b>	<b>10 544</b>	<b>10 311</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 198</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>1 096</b>	<b>1 117</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>2 500</b>	<b>2 727</b>	<b>2 671</b>	<b>2 840</b>	<b>2 703</b>	<b>2 114</b>	<b>2 586</b>	<b>2 672</b>	<b>2 946</b>	<b>2 813</b>
<i>percentage</i>																									
<b>Opiates</b>																									
Heroin	69	71	78	77	76	7	12	10	5	4	68	67	72	69	63	74	76	83	84	83	71	75	80	82	80
Morphine	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Methadone	11	11	9	8	8	2	-	-	3	1	11	11	9	6	7	11	12	9	8	9	11	11	9	8	8
Dihydrocodeine	17	17	15	13	12	9	8	3	5	4	17	18	18	15	12	17	17	15	14	14	19	17	16	13	11
Dipipanone	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Buprenorphine	1	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Other Opiates	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
<b>Benzodiazepines</b>																									
Diazepam	32	34	34	34	37	19	13	12	26	22	34	37	34	38	36	34	36	36	36	39	32	34	35	36	39
Temazepam	14	8	3	5	4	5	2	-	1	2	12	7	3	2	3	14	8	3	4	3	15	10	4	6	4
Other Benzodiazepines	3	3	2	2	2	5	-	1	4	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
<b>Other drug types</b>																									
Other Sedatives	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Amphetamines	12	9	5	4	5	12	8	15	7	13	13	10	6	7	9	10	7	4	3	4	12	9	4	4	4
Cocaine	2	4	5	5	7	-	2	-	-	1	2	3	4	4	6	2	3	4	4	6	2	4	5	5	8
Crack cocaine	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	3	-	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	3
Ecstasy	5	5	5	5	4	9	8	15	17	22	9	9	13	16	12	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3
Hallucinogens	1	1	1	0	0	2	4	5	7	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	33	30	32	29	30	70	77	77	79	83	43	39	46	45	46	34	29	34	29	32	30	28	30	26	28
Solvents	1	1	1	1	1	37	19	27	37	28	1	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	11	11	12	9	10	23	31	40	36	48	11	11	15	13	17	8	8	9	6	7	10	11	10	6	7
Other Drugs	1	1	1	1	1	-	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

	20 - 24 years					25 - 29 years					30 - 34 years					35 - 39 years					40 years and over				
	1998/99 <sup>6,r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>6,r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>6,r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03	1998/99 <sup>6,r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>6,r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>6,r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03	1998/99 <sup>6,r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>6,r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>6,r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03	1998/99 <sup>6,r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>6,r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>6,r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03	1998/99 <sup>6,r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>6,r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>6,r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
<b>Individuals reporting illicit drug use<sup>5</sup> (=100%)</b>	<b>2 500</b>	<b>2 727</b>	<b>2 671</b>	<b>2 840</b>	<b>2 703</b>	<b>2 114</b>	<b>2 586</b>	<b>2 672</b>	<b>2 946</b>	<b>2 813</b>	<b>1 334</b>	<b>1 547</b>	<b>1 728</b>	<b>1 962</b>	<b>2 034</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>629</b>
<b>Opiates</b>																									
Heroin	74	76	83	84	83	71	75	80	82	80	68	69	76	77	77	64	63	76	75	74	46	48	67	60	66
Morphine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Methadone	11	12	9	8	9	11	11	9	8	8	9	12	8	8	8	7	8	8	7	7	11	10	7	6	7
Dihydrocodeine	17	17	15	14	14	19	17	16	13	11	15	17	13	11	11	13	15	15	11	10	17	15	16	12	11
Dipipanone	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	-
Buprenorphine	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Other Opiates	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2
<b>Benzodiazepines</b>																									
Diazepam	34	36	36	36	39	32	34	35	36	39	30	33	33	33	36	22	30	30	30	33	28	24	26	29	29
Temazepam	14	8	3	4	3	15	10	4	6	4	15	10	4	5	4	11	6	3	4	4	11	6	2	2	3
Other Benzodiazepines	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	2
<b>Other drug types</b>																									
Other Sedatives	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	1
Amphetamines	10	7	4	3	4	12	9	4	4	4	13	9	7	5	5	13	11	6	5	6	14	10	5	5	6
Cocaine	2	3	4	4	6	2	4	5	5	8	3	4	6	7	8	3	4	5	7	10	5	4	5	5	7
Crack cocaine	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2
Ecstasy	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	2	4	3	3	2	3	2	4	2	5	3	3	2	2
Hallucinogens	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Cannabis	34	29	34	29	32	30	28	30	26	28	29	28	26	25	24	30	31	26	24	25	31	24	26	26	24
Solvents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	-	-	0	-	1
Alcohol	8	8	9	6	7	10	11	10	6	7	13	14	12	8	9	16	14	15	11	13	27	25	19	18	18
Other Drugs	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	5	5

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from needle exchanges.  
2 An additional 9 agencies in Ayrshire & Arran began contributing to SMWD in 1999/00.  
3 The total drugs reported is greater than the number of new individual patients/clients because individuals may have reported use of more than one drug. Therefore percentages may add up to more than 100%.  
4 An illicit drug is any drug that has not been prescribed for the user. This includes illegal drugs, volatile substances, inappropriate use of over the counter medicines and alcohol.  
5 At least one drug has been reported in the illicit drug profile.  
6 As a result of the migration rules which have been applied to migrate SMR22 & SMR23 data onto the SMR24 database, the numbers reporting illicit use of drugs which can be prescribed are likely to be an underestimate for the years 1998/99 to 2000/01.  
[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)  
r Revised.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.11 : Main illicit drug<sup>1,2,3</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

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

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	New individual patients/clients number	Individuals Opiates reporting illicit drug use <sup>5</sup>		Benzodiazepines								Other drug types										
		Heroin	Morphine	Methadone	Dihydro-codeine	Dipipanone	Buprenorphine	Other Opiates	Diazepam	Temazepam	Other Benzodiazepines	Other Sedatives	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Crack Cocaine	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens	Cannabis	Solvents	Alcohol <sup>7</sup>	Other Drugs	
																						16
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>11 472</b>	<b>10 311</b>	<b>7 307</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>83</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>																						
Argyll & Clyde	1 196	1 088	834	2	7	17	-	-	3	65	4	-	-	26	10	3	6	1	78	4	26	2
Ayrshire & Arran	1 652	1 634	1 125	-	23	45	-	2	10	55	7	1	1	36	12	2	5	-	66	1	181	62
Borders	68	63	23	-	1	3	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	20	1	1	-
Dumfries & Galloway	243	233	216	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	4	-	1	1
Fife	806	751	534	3	10	14	-	2	3	46	-	1	-	19	5	2	5	-	84	5	15	3
Forth Valley	309	264	193	1	3	11	-	-	2	14	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	22	1	9	1
Grampian	978	889	738	-	10	6	-	-	1	26	1	-	-	6	8	3	9	-	72	4	4	1
Greater Glasgow	3 216	2 760	2 145	3	43	26	-	2	7	150	12	16	-	34	81	14	12	-	148	4	60	3
Highland	178	169	120	-	1	2	-	-	1	9	-	1	-	5	1	-	1	-	24	-	4	-
Lanarkshire	378	356	265	-	1	3	1	-	2	18	-	1	-	5	13	-	2	-	36	1	8	-
Lothian	2 093	1 781	1 011	1	102	150	-	-	5	128	6	2	-	37	21	12	20	1	227	10	42	6
Tayside	401	355	134	7	51	60	-	-	1	21	-	-	-	9	5	1	2	-	49	1	10	4
Island Boards <sup>4</sup>	36	32	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-
<i>by council area</i>																						
Aberdeen City	582	521	430	-	10	2	-	-	-	23	1	-	-	3	6	3	2	-	36	2	2	1
Aberdeenshire	345	319	273	-	-	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	-	30	1	1	-
Angus	52	39	19	-	7	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	2	-
Argyll & Bute	146	119	68	1	1	1	-	-	1	7	1	-	-	2	3	1	2	1	13	1	16	-
Ayrshire East	526	525	388	-	9	7	-	-	6	18	3	-	-	18	2	-	2	-	11	-	48	13
Ayrshire North	830	815	553	-	7	36	-	2	3	28	4	-	-	8	5	1	1	-	39	1	90	37
Ayrshire South	312	310	199	-	7	2	-	-	1	10	-	1	1	10	5	1	2	-	16	-	43	12
Borders	68	63	23	-	1	3	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	20	1	1	-
Clackmannanshire	45	38	19	-	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
Dumfries & Galloway	243	233	216	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	4	-	1	1
Dunbartonshire East	82	70	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	5	-	2	-
Dunbartonshire West	303	277	212	1	3	-	-	-	-	18	-	2	-	5	3	-	-	-	27	-	6	-
Dundee City	228	203	48	7	34	49	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	7	2	1	2	-	25	1	8	3
Edinburgh City	1 348	1 100	574	1	82	123	-	-	3	94	6	2	-	17	11	10	12	1	133	4	24	3
Falkirk	164	142	111	1	2	4	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	-	5	1
Fife	806	751	534	3	10	14	-	2	3	46	-	1	-	19	5	2	5	-	84	5	15	3
Glasgow City	2 923	2 508	1 965	3	38	24	-	2	7	140	12	14	-	29	70	13	12	-	118	4	54	3
Highland	178	169	120	-	1	2	-	-	1	9	-	1	-	5	1	-	1	-	24	-	4	-
Inverclyde	378	347	291	-	2	4	-	-	2	18	2	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	18	1	1	-
Lanarkshire North	202	191	138	-	3	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	21	-	8	-
Lanarkshire South	283	254	190	-	2	4	1	-	-	15	-	1	-	4	10	-	2	-	22	1	2	-
Lothian East	244	219	153	-	8	9	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	26	-	3	-
Lothian West	313	284	165	-	5	11	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	9	6	1	6	-	41	6	14	2
Midlothian	213	197	132	-	8	7	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	7	1	-	2	-	29	1	1	1
Moray	56	54	39	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	6	1	1	-
Perth & Kinross	121	113	67	-	10	9	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	17	-	-	1
Renfrewshire	406	369	285	-	1	11	-	-	-	22	1	-	-	10	6	2	2	-	21	2	5	1
Renfrewshire East	87	85	52	-	2	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	1
Stirling	100	84	63	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	10	1	-	-
Island Councils <sup>5</sup>	36	32	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-

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

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

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

4 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

5 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

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

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

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

**Table B1.12 : Reports of heroin use<sup>1,2</sup> : 1998/99 - 2002/03**

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

## NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1998/99 <sup>f</sup>	1999/00 <sup>f</sup>	2000/01 <sup>f</sup>	2001/02 <sup>f</sup>	2002/03	1998/99 <sup>f</sup>	1999/00 <sup>f</sup>	2000/01 <sup>f</sup>	2001/02 <sup>f</sup>	2002/03
	<i>percentage</i>					Individuals reporting illicit drug use <sup>b</sup> (=100%)				
<b>Scotland<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>7 957</b>	<b>9 210</b>	<b>9 477</b>	<b>10 544</b>	<b>10 311</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	78	81	84	82	81	1 289	1 108	1 225	1 124	1 088
Ayrshire & Arran <sup>3</sup>	77	76	84	76	72	126	1 049	1 139	1 870	1 634
Borders	16	42	48	43	44	74	69	97	110	63
Dumfries & Galloway	99	96	98	91	96	216	189	200	245	233
Fife	73	69	73	70	75	363	389	566	569	751
Forth Valley	74	82	88	76	78	304	234	217	259	264
Grampian	88	81	87	88	86	774	670	594	631	889
Greater Glasgow	84	84	86	84	83	2 476	2 801	2 919	2 893	2 760
Highland	62	59	69	67	73	68	107	113	163	169
Lanarkshire	74	77	84	84	77	393	484	469	507	356
Lothian	36	46	59	70	66	1 433	1 656	1 628	1 869	1 781
Tayside	24	26	32	51	53	459	478	349	320	355
Island Boards <sup>4</sup>	21	24	40	72	72	24	25	20	46	32
Outside Scotland	50	57	100	50	-	2	7	3	2	-
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	91	87	90	88	86	554	414	334	303	521
Aberdeenshire	86	79	87	90	87	168	192	196	270	319
Angus	35	35	26	60	64	68	60	47	42	39
Argyll & Bute	81	87	82	89	64	27	46	56	107	119
Ayrshire East <sup>3</sup>	75	77	83	78	77	52	354	430	586	525
Ayrshire North <sup>3</sup>	64	71	83	76	71	28	518	484	901	815
Ayrshire South <sup>3</sup>	87	85	86	72	68	46	190	243	408	310
Borders	16	42	48	43	44	74	69	97	110	63
Clackmannanshire	64	75	86	72	55	58	44	44	50	38
Dumfries & Galloway	99	96	98	91	96	216	189	200	245	233
Dunbartonshire East	82	94	94	82	80	56	112	108	93	70
Dunbartonshire West	81	78	81	82	81	329	278	271	240	277
Dundee City	15	16	26	41	42	324	313	231	175	203
Edinburgh City	34	43	54	68	63	1 013	1 167	1 138	1 294	1 100
Falkirk	76	83	89	83	84	156	111	92	119	142
Fife	73	69	73	70	75	363	389	566	569	751
Glasgow City	84	83	86	84	83	2 247	2 493	2 596	2 586	2 508
Highland	62	59	69	67	73	68	107	113	163	169
Inverclyde	90	94	88	87	86	383	368	432	373	347
Lanarkshire North	71	69	81	85	74	285	318	302	347	191
Lanarkshire South	87	90	88	82	79	201	275	302	271	254
Lothian East	33	55	77	79	79	114	136	162	184	219
Lothian West	46	49	62	65	63	197	231	200	205	284
Midlothian	45	58	73	83	76	125	133	135	200	197
Moray	61	46	74	79	74	54	65	65	62	54
Perth & Kinross	60	51	55	65	68	70	105	71	104	113
Renfrewshire	68	73	82	77	82	552	452	463	425	369
Refrewshire East	72	73	83	76	66	92	71	109	87	85
Stirling	78	86	87	69	79	90	79	82	90	84
Island Councils <sup>5</sup>	21	24	40	72	72	24	25	20	46	32
Outside Scotland	50	57	100	50	-	2	7	3	2	-

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

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

3 An additional 9 agencies in Ayrshire &amp; Arran began contributing to SDMD in 1999/00.

4 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

5 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

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

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

r Revised.

Source: Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.13 : Drugs used in combination with opiates<sup>1,2,3</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

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

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	New individual patients/clients number	Individuals reporting illicit opiate use <sup>6</sup> number (=100%)	Other drugs reported <sup>7</sup> :													
			Diazepam	Temazepam	Other Benzodiazepines	Other Sedatives	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Crack Cocaine	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens	Cannabis	Solvents	Alcohol	Other Drugs	
			percentage													
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>11 472</b>	<b>8 377</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	
<i>by NHS board</i>																
Argyll & Clyde	1 196	901	39	5	2	0	2	4	2	3	0	22	-	5	0	
Ayrshire & Arran	1 652	1 263	28	3	0	1	3	1	3	1	0	13	-	6	0	
Borders	68	33	48	12	6	3	3	3	6	9	-	36	-	6	-	
Dumfries & Galloway	243	224	22	1	6	3	3	3	4	3	-	23	-	5	-	
Fife	806	597	39	2	5	2	4	3	1	1	0	32	0	4	1	
Forth Valley	309	219	55	2	1	-	2	1	1	4	-	18	-	5	1	
Grampian	978	783	25	2	4	2	3	7	13	4	0	31	0	3	0	
Greater Glasgow	3 216	2 335	43	5	3	-	1	13	1	1	0	15	-	6	0	
Highland	178	129	36	2	2	2	4	1	2	2	-	39	-	5	-	
Lanarkshire	378	280	24	3	3	0	0	12	0	2	0	24	-	5	0	
Lothian	2 093	1 360	48	5	1	0	3	3	5	3	0	36	0	5	1	
Tayside	401	282	50	9	1	0	5	4	1	5	-	32	1	4	2	
Island Boards <sup>4</sup>	36	24	50	4	13	4	17	8	8	13	-	67	-	8	-	
<i>by council area</i>																
Aberdeen City	582	460	29	2	1	2	2	8	16	2	0	28	0	2	0	
Aberdeenshire	345	286	16	2	8	0	4	6	8	6	-	35	0	3	-	
Angus	52	32	50	13	3	-	9	3	-	3	-	34	-	3	3	
Argyll & Bute	146	81	44	5	5	-	4	10	4	4	-	32	-	16	-	
Ayrshire East	526	428	31	2	1	1	5	1	3	2	-	13	-	7	-	
Ayrshire North	830	632	28	3	-	1	2	1	3	1	0	14	-	7	0	
Ayrshire South	312	219	23	2	-	1	2	1	3	1	-	6	-	5	-	
Borders	68	33	48	12	6	3	3	3	6	9	-	36	-	6	-	
Clackmannanshire	45	28	61	-	4	-	-	-	7	7	-	18	-	11	7	
Dumfries & Galloway	243	224	22	1	6	3	3	3	4	3	-	23	-	5	-	
Dunbartonshire East	82	56	39	-	-	-	-	11	2	2	-	25	-	7	-	
Dunbartonshire West	303	228	46	7	1	-	3	1	2	3	-	35	-	8	-	
Dundee City	228	163	57	12	-	1	6	5	2	6	-	36	2	4	1	
Edinburgh City	1 348	847	48	6	1	0	3	3	5	3	0	31	0	5	1	
Falkirk	164	124	52	2	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	16	-	4	-	
Fife	806	597	39	2	5	2	4	3	1	1	0	32	0	4	1	
Glasgow City	2 923	2 143	43	6	3	-	1	13	1	1	0	14	-	6	0	
Highland	178	129	36	2	2	2	4	1	2	2	-	39	-	5	-	
Inverclyde	378	302	36	10	2	-	1	1	2	3	0	19	-	2	0	
Lanarkshire North	202	146	18	3	3	-	2	12	-	1	-	26	-	8	1	
Lanarkshire South	283	205	34	3	3	0	0	13	0	2	0	20	-	3	-	
Lothian East	244	182	49	4	3	-	4	3	5	5	-	46	-	4	1	
Lothian West	313	191	42	4	1	-	2	3	4	1	-	36	1	5	2	
Midlothian	213	157	51	3	3	-	2	3	3	4	-	52	1	3	1	
Moray	56	42	38	2	2	-	10	14	7	10	-	36	-	7	-	
Perth & Kinross	121	87	37	1	2	-	2	3	-	3	-	22	-	3	2	
Renfrewshire	406	311	35	0	2	0	1	6	2	1	-	14	-	4	0	
Renfrewshire East	87	60	35	-	-	-	2	5	3	-	-	23	-	3	-	
Stirling	100	67	58	1	1	-	6	-	-	4	-	21	-	3	-	
Island Councils <sup>5</sup>	36	24	50	4	13	4	17	8	8	13	-	67	-	8	-	

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

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

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

4 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

5 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

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

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

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.14 : Age when first started using illicit drugs<sup>1,2,3</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years and over	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
	percentage								
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9 006</b>	<b>2 466</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>									
Argyll & Clyde	35	44	12	6	3	1	0	1 071	125
Ayrshire & Arran	44	43	8	5	1	-	0	277	1 375
Borders	43	40	15	-	-	-	2	47	21
Dumfries & Galloway	46	40	6	3	2	3	0	239	4
Fife	49	39	7	3	1	0	0	724	82
Forth Valley	55	31	7	2	2	1	1	235	74
Grampian	40	49	7	2	2	0	-	885	93
Greater Glasgow	39	42	10	5	2	1	1	2 959	257
Highland	32	53	10	4	2	-	-	168	10
Lanarkshire	31	41	12	8	4	1	1	357	21
Lothian	37	42	12	5	2	1	1	1 719	374
Tayside	39	47	8	4	1	1	0	371	30
Island Boards <sup>4</sup>	43	43	11	4	-	-	-	28	8
<i>by council area</i>									
Aberdeen City	38	50	7	3	2	1	-	532	50
Aberdeenshire	45	48	4	2	1	-	-	307	38
Angus	42	48	2	4	-	4	-	48	4
Argyll & Bute	41	47	8	3	2	-	-	119	27
Ayrshire East	42	35	14	5	4	-	-	57	469
Ayrshire North	31	55	7	7	-	-	1	157	673
Ayrshire South	75	20	5	-	-	-	-	65	247
Borders	43	40	15	-	-	-	2	47	21
Clackmannanshire	47	41	6	3	3	-	-	34	11
Dumfries & Galloway	46	40	6	3	2	3	0	239	4
Dunbartonshire East	35	42	10	8	1	3	1	77	5
Dunbartonshire West	41	40	10	6	1	1	0	272	31
Dundee City	41	47	7	4	0	1	-	206	22
Edinburgh City	34	42	13	6	2	1	1	1 103	245
Falkirk	55	31	8	2	2	2	-	121	43
Fife	49	39	7	3	1	0	0	724	82
Glasgow City	38	42	10	5	2	1	1	2 704	219
Highland	32	53	10	4	2	-	-	168	10
Inverclyde	29	47	13	6	3	1	1	364	14
Lanarkshire North	31	39	14	10	3	2	1	189	13
Lanarkshire South	34	40	12	7	5	1	2	265	18
Lothian East	35	43	9	5	5	2	1	192	52
Lothian West	42	43	8	4	2	1	-	253	60
Midlothian	43	42	9	3	2	-	-	191	22
Moray	41	41	18	-	-	-	-	51	5
Perth & Kinross	34	46	13	4	1	1	1	117	4
Renfrewshire	35	44	12	6	3	1	-	349	57
Renfrewshire East	49	36	9	1	1	1	1	67	20
Stirling	60	26	6	1	1	1	4	80	20
Island Councils <sup>5</sup>	43	43	11	4	-	-	-	28	8

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

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

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

4 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

5 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.15 : Age at onset of problem drug use<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years and over	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
	<i>percentage</i>								
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9 632</b>	<b>1 840</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>									
Argyll & Clyde	6	46	25	14	6	2	1	1 055	141
Ayrshire & Arran	11	41	22	14	7	3	2	999	653
Borders	6	42	29	15	4	-	4	48	20
Dumfries & Galloway	5	50	26	8	6	4	1	238	5
Fife	9	45	23	13	5	2	2	718	88
Forth Valley	8	47	22	11	6	3	3	229	80
Grampian	5	48	31	11	4	1	0	869	109
Greater Glasgow	5	43	29	14	6	2	1	2 947	269
Highland	4	36	32	16	10	1	1	165	13
Lanarkshire	7	38	28	17	7	3	2	353	25
Lothian	8	43	26	13	6	3	1	1 687	406
Tayside	5	45	29	12	4	2	2	368	33
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	4	43	25	7	18	-	4	28	8
<i>by council area</i>									
Aberdeen City	4	53	28	9	4	1	0	523	59
Aberdeenshire	6	40	36	14	3	1	0	301	44
Angus	6	38	30	11	6	2	6	47	5
Argyll & Bute	6	53	18	12	7	3	1	109	37
Ayrshire East	7	42	24	13	8	5	1	274	252
Ayrshire North	12	41	22	14	6	3	2	528	302
Ayrshire South	13	41	20	14	9	2	2	204	108
Borders	6	42	29	15	4	-	4	48	20
Clackmannanshire	6	53	24	6	12	-	-	34	11
Dumfries & Galloway	5	50	26	8	6	4	1	238	5
Dunbartonshire East	1	42	26	19	6	3	3	78	4
Dunbartonshire West	5	43	26	18	5	2	1	278	25
Dundee City	5	48	27	13	4	1	1	204	24
Edinburgh City	9	41	28	13	5	3	2	1 073	275
Falkirk	6	45	24	12	6	5	2	119	45
Fife	9	45	23	13	5	2	2	718	88
Glasgow City	5	43	29	13	6	2	1	2 687	236
Highland	4	36	32	16	10	1	1	165	13
Inverclyde	7	47	25	12	5	3	1	361	17
Lanarkshire North	3	32	35	16	8	4	2	186	16
Lanarkshire South	9	41	23	17	6	2	2	263	20
Lothian East	6	47	21	15	5	4	2	191	53
Lothian West	8	44	23	12	9	3	1	251	62
Midlothian	6	48	24	15	5	2	-	190	23
Moray	6	36	30	20	4	4	-	50	6
Perth & Kinross	4	43	32	11	4	3	3	117	4
Renfrewshire	6	43	29	14	5	1	1	346	60
Renfrewshire East	3	47	30	11	6	2	2	66	21
Stirling	13	47	17	12	3	1	7	76	24
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	4	43	25	7	18	-	4	28	8

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

- (zero); 0 (&gt;0.0 &amp; &lt;0.5)

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.16 : Age when help first sought<sup>1,2,3</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years and over	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
	percentage								
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9 562</b>	<b>1 910</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>									
Argyll & Clyde	1	29	33	21	10	4	3	1 058	138
Ayrshire & Arran	1	23	30	21	13	8	4	1 003	649
Borders	2	40	30	15	6	2	4	47	21
Dumfries & Galloway	0	22	47	16	8	5	1	237	6
Fife	4	26	36	19	9	4	4	703	103
Forth Valley	4	26	34	18	10	5	4	232	77
Grampian	1	33	39	15	7	3	1	865	113
Greater Glasgow	1	20	34	26	12	5	3	2 913	303
Highland	1	16	38	24	12	6	2	164	14
Lanarkshire	1	24	31	22	15	5	2	349	29
Lothian	3	26	33	20	11	5	2	1 667	426
Tayside	2	29	38	16	9	3	3	367	34
Island Boards <sup>4</sup>	-	17	50	13	10	3	7	30	6
<i>by council area</i>									
Aberdeen City	1	36	39	12	8	3	0	516	66
Aberdeenshire	2	28	43	19	5	3	1	301	44
Angus	2	17	41	17	11	4	7	46	6
Argyll & Bute	-	31	32	18	9	6	4	116	30
Ayrshire East	1	22	31	23	12	6	5	264	262
Ayrshire North	1	23	32	21	12	8	3	546	284
Ayrshire South	0	24	27	21	16	7	4	201	111
Borders	2	40	30	15	6	2	4	47	21
Clackmannanshire	-	9	56	21	12	3	-	34	11
Dumfries & Galloway	0	22	47	16	8	5	1	237	6
Dunbartonshire East	-	17	39	26	8	5	5	77	5
Dunbartonshire West	1	30	23	28	10	6	1	270	33
Dundee City	2	34	34	16	9	3	2	204	24
Edinburgh City	3	25	34	21	11	5	2	1 057	291
Falkirk	3	28	28	18	14	7	3	120	44
Fife	4	26	36	19	9	4	4	703	103
Glasgow City	1	20	34	26	12	5	2	2 660	263
Highland	1	16	38	24	12	6	2	164	14
Inverclyde	1	32	32	18	9	4	4	361	17
Lanarkshire North	1	17	34	23	14	9	2	184	18
Lanarkshire South	0	26	30	24	13	3	3	260	23
Lothian East	1	30	36	18	9	4	4	188	56
Lothian West	4	25	33	17	12	7	2	251	62
Midlothian	1	30	33	22	11	3	-	189	24
Moray	-	25	26	28	11	8	2	53	3
Perth & Kinross	1	23	44	17	9	3	3	117	4
Renfrewshire	1	24	39	21	10	3	1	345	61
Renfrewshire East	-	12	50	21	12	3	2	66	21
Stirling	8	31	32	15	4	3	8	78	22
Island Councils <sup>5</sup>	-	17	50	13	10	3	7	30	6

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

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

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

4 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

5 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.17 : Time<sup>1,2</sup> from first used illicit drugs<sup>3</sup> until onset of problem drug use : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 6 years	7 - 8 years	9 - 10 years	11-14 years	15 years and over	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
	<i>percentage</i>									
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8 829</b>	<b>2 643</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	18	35	19	9	7	4	5	3	1 046	150
Ayrshire & Arran	14	32	19	12	9	7	4	3	275	1 377
Borders	15	22	26	11	9	9	4	4	46	22
Dumfries & Galloway	10	29	20	19	11	4	4	3	238	5
Fife	14	22	20	15	9	8	6	6	714	92
Forth Valley	9	30	18	15	11	5	8	4	228	81
Grampian	11	25	23	16	11	6	6	3	868	110
Greater Glasgow	16	29	19	13	8	6	6	3	2 924	292
Highland	13	16	18	18	13	11	8	3	165	13
Lanarkshire	22	30	18	9	8	6	4	4	351	27
Lothian	23	27	19	12	5	6	5	3	1 651	442
Tayside	10	29	26	13	8	4	6	5	366	35
Island Boards <sup>4</sup>	11	21	21	11	14	4	4	14	28	8
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	14	29	23	14	9	5	4	2	523	59
Aberdeenshire	5	21	23	19	14	7	8	3	300	45
Angus	7	24	28	17	4	2	9	9	46	6
Argyll & Bute	13	29	25	10	7	4	8	5	105	41
Ayrshire East	13	29	29	9	9	5	4	4	56	470
Ayrshire North	20	32	14	15	8	8	3	1	157	673
Ayrshire South	2	31	25	11	13	6	6	6	64	248
Borders	15	22	26	11	9	9	4	4	46	22
Clackmannanshire	9	18	26	15	15	6	12	-	34	11
Dumfries & Galloway	10	29	20	19	11	4	4	3	238	5
Dunbartonshire East	10	30	17	17	12	9	4	1	77	5
Dunbartonshire West	18	26	19	12	7	6	9	3	270	33
Dundee City	13	27	24	12	9	5	7	2	203	25
Edinburgh City	27	28	17	10	5	6	4	3	1 048	300
Falkirk	9	31	19	15	9	3	8	5	118	46
Fife	14	22	20	15	9	8	6	6	714	92
Glasgow City	16	29	19	13	8	6	6	3	2 672	251
Highland	13	16	18	18	13	11	8	3	165	13
Inverclyde	23	39	16	7	4	5	3	3	360	18
Lanarkshire North	21	26	17	10	9	7	4	6	185	17
Lanarkshire South	23	29	21	9	8	5	4	1	262	21
Lothian East	20	30	20	13	5	2	7	3	189	55
Lothian West	16	21	22	16	7	6	7	5	243	70
Midlothian	14	23	25	15	4	11	6	1	189	24
Moray	14	18	16	16	10	6	12	8	50	6
Perth & Kinross	6	33	28	15	7	2	3	7	117	4
Renfrewshire	12	36	22	12	9	3	6	1	343	63
Renfrewshire East	6	24	23	14	17	14	2	2	66	21
Stirling	8	36	14	14	11	8	5	4	76	24
Island Councils <sup>5</sup>	11	21	21	11	14	4	4	14	28	8

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

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

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

4 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

5 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.18 : Time<sup>1,2</sup> from first used illicit drugs<sup>3</sup> until help was first sought<sup>4</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 6 years	7 - 8 years	9 - 10 years	11-14 years	15 years and over	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
	<i>percentage</i>									
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8 731</b>	<b>2 741</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	4	20	21	14	13	8	11	9	1 049	147
Ayrshire & Arran	0	14	19	14	14	13	14	11	271	1 381
Borders	9	11	18	22	16	4	16	4	45	23
Dumfries & Galloway	1	13	20	21	16	11	11	8	237	6
Fife	5	12	13	18	13	12	14	13	698	108
Forth Valley	1	13	13	19	16	13	13	11	230	79
Grampian	4	15	19	19	16	10	11	6	861	117
Greater Glasgow	3	13	16	15	14	10	16	13	2 891	325
Highland	2	10	8	17	21	12	20	10	164	14
Lanarkshire	3	23	18	17	11	8	11	9	347	31
Lothian	7	20	16	15	13	10	12	9	1 618	475
Tayside	3	17	23	15	14	8	10	10	363	38
Island Boards <sup>5</sup>	-	11	18	21	7	18	11	14	28	8
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	5	18	22	17	15	9	8	6	516	66
Aberdeenshire	3	11	15	20	17	13	14	6	299	46
Angus	-	13	18	11	18	9	16	16	45	7
Argyll & Bute	4	12	17	19	11	11	12	16	113	33
Ayrshire East	-	11	27	22	11	9	13	7	55	471
Ayrshire North	1	20	17	13	14	15	15	6	155	675
Ayrshire South	-	2	14	13	17	13	14	27	63	249
Borders	9	11	18	22	16	4	16	4	45	23
Clackmannanshire	-	6	6	15	21	21	32	-	34	11
Dumfries & Galloway	1	13	20	21	16	11	11	8	237	6
Dunbartonshire East	4	14	16	18	16	11	14	7	76	6
Dunbartonshire West	4	20	19	9	12	7	17	13	265	38
Dundee City	3	18	22	17	11	8	10	9	201	27
Edinburgh City	8	21	16	14	12	10	12	8	1 025	323
Falkirk	2	13	14	19	15	9	11	16	118	46
Fife	5	12	13	18	13	12	14	13	698	108
Glasgow City	3	13	17	15	13	10	16	13	2 644	279
Highland	2	10	8	17	21	12	20	10	164	14
Inverclyde	5	26	21	14	10	8	8	8	360	18
Lanarkshire North	3	20	19	16	14	7	9	13	183	19
Lanarkshire South	2	21	17	17	14	10	14	5	259	24
Lothian East	8	20	16	17	15	9	10	5	184	60
Lothian West	3	19	13	15	14	9	15	12	241	72
Midlothian	4	15	17	12	15	15	12	10	186	27
Moray	2	10	8	22	16	8	18	18	51	5
Perth & Kinross	3	16	25	15	17	8	7	10	117	4
Renfrewshire	3	16	24	15	16	9	11	8	340	66
Renfrewshire East	3	12	3	23	18	15	18	8	66	21
Stirling	1	17	13	19	15	17	9	9	78	22
Island Councils <sup>6</sup>	-	11	18	21	7	18	11	14	28	8

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

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

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

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

5 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

6 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.19 : Time<sup>1,2</sup> from onset of problem drug use until help was first sought<sup>3</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 6 years	7 - 8 years	9 - 10 years	11-14 years	15 years and over	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
	percentage									
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9 327</b>	<b>2 145</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	26	34	20	8	4	3	3	2	1 036	160
Ayrshire & Arran	16	34	22	10	5	5	4	5	969	683
Borders	28	33	26	11	2	-	-	-	46	22
Dumfries & Galloway	22	44	19	6	4	3	2	0	236	7
Fife	27	35	17	8	4	4	2	3	695	111
Forth Valley	21	34	21	10	6	5	2	1	226	83
Grampian	36	35	16	6	3	1	1	1	838	140
Greater Glasgow	21	31	18	11	7	4	5	3	2 856	360
Highland	28	32	13	15	6	1	3	1	162	16
Lanarkshire	26	40	15	9	4	2	2	2	346	32
Lothian	33	32	14	9	5	3	3	2	1 602	491
Tayside	30	37	17	8	4	1	2	1	358	43
Island Boards <sup>4</sup>	11	52	19	15	4	-	-	-	27	9
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	33	38	16	7	3	1	2	1	501	81
Aberdeenshire	40	32	17	5	4	0	1	0	292	53
Angus	30	30	15	11	9	-	2	2	46	6
Argyll & Bute	23	26	32	4	5	4	3	4	105	41
Ayrshire East	19	34	27	8	4	3	3	3	261	265
Ayrshire North	15	35	20	10	6	6	3	5	518	312
Ayrshire South	13	34	18	12	5	5	5	8	197	115
Borders	28	33	26	11	2	-	-	-	46	22
Clackmannanshire	9	35	24	12	15	6	-	-	34	11
Dumfries & Galloway	22	44	19	6	4	3	2	0	236	7
Dunbartonshire East	33	25	21	11	1	7	-	1	75	7
Dunbartonshire West	27	32	21	6	3	5	5	2	266	37
Dundee City	32	36	17	7	4	1	3	2	195	33
Edinburgh City	32	30	14	10	5	3	3	2	1 008	340
Falkirk	22	33	19	9	7	5	3	2	117	47
Fife	27	35	17	8	4	4	2	3	695	111
Glasgow City	21	32	18	11	7	4	5	3	2 609	314
Highland	28	32	13	15	6	1	3	1	162	16
Inverclyde	28	33	18	9	5	2	2	2	358	20
Lanarkshire North	28	41	15	5	3	2	2	3	183	19
Lanarkshire South	23	34	17	13	6	4	2	2	256	27
Lothian East	33	37	17	5	4	2	2	1	183	61
Lothian West	33	36	12	8	4	4	1	2	243	70
Midlothian	33	32	16	7	6	2	5	1	186	27
Moray	42	26	8	8	4	4	4	4	50	6
Perth & Kinross	26	41	17	9	3	2	2	1	117	4
Renfrewshire	25	36	21	8	4	2	3	1	340	66
Renfrewshire East	12	45	18	14	5	2	5	-	65	22
Stirling	25	33	23	9	1	4	3	1	75	25
Island Councils <sup>5</sup>	11	52	19	15	4	-	-	-	27	9

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

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

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

4 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

5 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.20 : Injecting<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

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
	<i>percentage</i>			<i>number</i>	
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10 424</b>	<b>1 048</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	38	23	39	1 137	59
Ayrshire & Arran	50	12	39	1 071	581
Borders	23	31	46	65	3
Dumfries & Galloway	80	12	8	241	2
Fife	48	16	36	766	40
Forth Valley	51	21	28	285	24
Grampian	54	23	23	914	64
Greater Glasgow	44	29	26	3 084	132
Highland	41	23	36	176	2
Lanarkshire	47	18	36	367	11
Lothian	25	24	51	1 980	113
Tayside	24	22	54	380	21
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	26	26	47	34	2
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	56	28	17	545	37
Aberdeenshire	54	16	31	320	25
Angus	23	31	46	52	-
Argyll & Bute	34	21	44	126	20
Ayrshire East	52	12	36	283	243
Ayrshire North	47	13	39	585	245
Ayrshire South	54	8	39	212	100
Borders	23	31	46	65	3
Clackmannanshire	35	28	38	40	5
Dumfries & Galloway	80	12	8	241	2
Dunbartonshire East	22	23	56	79	3
Dunbartonshire West	45	24	30	290	13
Dundee City	13	27	60	213	15
Edinburgh City	23	27	51	1 262	86
Falkirk	52	23	25	154	10
Fife	48	16	36	766	40
Glasgow City	45	30	24	2 804	119
Highland	41	23	36	176	2
Inverclyde	48	23	29	368	10
Lanarkshire North	48	17	35	193	9
Lanarkshire South	44	20	36	276	7
Lothian East	24	17	59	235	9
Lothian West	26	23	51	307	6
Midlothian	37	19	44	199	14
Moray	43	17	40	53	3
Perth & Kinross	44	10	46	115	6
Renfrewshire	26	24	50	388	18
Renfrewshire East	22	13	65	83	4
Stirling	55	15	30	91	9
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	26	26	47	34	2

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

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the sum of local area data is not necessarily equal to the total for Scotland.

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.21 : Current injecting<sup>1,2</sup>: 1998/99 - 2002/03**percentage of individuals reporting injecting in the past month ; NHS board and council area of residence  
NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
	percentage					Information available (=100%)				
<b>Scotland<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8 795</b>	<b>9 826</b>	<b>10 206</b>	<b>10 452</b>	<b>10 424</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	36	41	40	35	38	1 356	1 164	1 275	1 162	1 137
Ayrshire & Arran <sup>3</sup>	48	41	43	39	50	139	847	1 154	1 155	1 071
Borders	14	23	37	26	23	77	77	102	111	65
Dumfries & Galloway	66	75	77	70	80	217	191	203	250	241
Fife	44	40	38	36	48	378	411	596	598	766
Forth Valley	50	58	61	46	51	325	254	239	278	285
Grampian	69	60	53	49	54	807	697	622	666	914
Greater Glasgow	47	47	45	44	44	2 784	3 178	3 188	3 217	3 084
Highland	32	41	37	41	41	73	114	122	170	176
Lanarkshire	43	47	43	43	47	413	526	499	525	367
Lothian	14	18	17	23	25	1 710	1 888	1 862	2 014	1 980
Tayside	19	20	15	22	24	538	515	393	330	380
Island Boards <sup>4</sup>	23	25	44	28	26	26	24	18	43	34
Outside Scotland	-	67	33	-	n/a	1	6	3	2	-
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	73	66	57	53	56	577	428	352	325	545
Aberdeenshire	63	55	52	48	54	168	198	202	282	320
Angus	30	25	13	33	23	74	64	54	43	52
Argyll & Bute	45	57	54	37	34	29	46	57	110	126
Ayrshire East <sup>3</sup>	37	46	48	41	52	60	299	437	335	283
Ayrshire North <sup>3</sup>	34	32	36	34	47	29	389	492	557	585
Ayrshire South <sup>3</sup>	70	55	51	48	54	50	167	244	282	212
Borders	14	23	37	26	23	77	77	102	111	65
Clackmannanshire	48	48	50	37	35	63	44	48	54	40
Dumfries & Galloway	66	75	77	70	80	217	191	203	250	241
Dunbartonshire East	36	48	40	47	22	58	130	121	83	79
Dunbartonshire West	45	44	42	39	45	356	303	293	253	290
Dundee City	16	15	12	14	13	385	335	260	185	213
Edinburgh City	15	18	19	23	23	1 239	1 353	1 315	1 424	1 262
Falkirk	45	54	68	53	52	168	125	97	128	154
Fife	44	40	38	36	48	378	411	596	598	766
Glasgow City	48	47	46	44	45	2 528	2 832	2 843	2 909	2 804
Highland	32	41	37	41	41	73	114	122	170	176
Inverclyde	51	62	55	48	48	385	377	452	400	368
Lanarkshire North	42	41	42	46	48	301	356	331	369	193
Lanarkshire South	44	54	44	37	44	217	296	306	280	276
Lothian East	16	19	14	27	24	121	153	177	185	235
Lothian West	14	15	17	19	26	216	247	223	216	307
Midlothian	5	16	14	26	37	153	151	156	205	199
Moray	41	31	38	31	43	64	72	69	64	53
Perth & Kinross	24	29	27	34	44	82	116	79	103	115
Renfrewshire	21	24	27	21	26	602	470	471	419	388
Refrewshire East	22	23	29	27	22	94	81	117	89	83
Stirling	60	69	60	43	55	94	85	95	96	91
Island Councils <sup>5</sup>	23	25	44	28	26	26	24	18	43	34
Outside Scotland	-	67	33	-	n/a	1	6	3	2	-

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

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

3 An additional 9 agencies in Ayrshire &amp; Arran began contributing to SDMD in 1999/00.

4 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

5 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

r Revised.

Source: Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.22 : Injecting<sup>1,2</sup> : 1998/99 - 2002/03**

percentage of individuals by injecting status and age group

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
<b>All ages (Total)</b>	<b>9 128</b>	<b>10 440</b>	<b>10 575</b>	<b>11 648</b>	<b>11 472</b>
Information available (=100%)	8 795	9 826	10 206	10 452	10 424
	<i>percentage</i>				
Injecting in previous month	39	40	39	38	42
Injected in past - but not in previous month	18	20	20	21	23
Has never injected	43	40	41	41	36
<b>Under 20 (Total)</b>	<b>1 312</b>	<b>1 391</b>	<b>1 243</b>	<b>1 270</b>	<b>1 059</b>
Information available (=100%)	1 279	1 296	1 207	1 130	955
	<i>percentage</i>				
Injecting in previous month	35	33	28	25	30
Injected in past - but not in previous month	9	10	11	9	10
Has never injected	55	57	61	66	61
<b>20 - 24 years (Total)</b>	<b>2 776</b>	<b>3 007</b>	<b>2 894</b>	<b>3 043</b>	<b>2 955</b>
Information available (=100%)	2 684	2 853	2 801	2 721	2 672
	<i>percentage</i>				
Injecting in previous month	39	43	40	40	46
Injected in past - but not in previous month	16	17	20	18	20
Has never injected	45	40	40	42	34
<b>25 - 29 years (Total)</b>	<b>2 429</b>	<b>2 892</b>	<b>2 995</b>	<b>3 226</b>	<b>3 127</b>
Information available (=100%)	2 337	2 721	2 881	2 889	2 887
	<i>percentage</i>				
Injecting in previous month	43	43	41	42	44
Injected in past - but not in previous month	20	20	21	21	24
Has never injected	37	37	38	37	32
<b>30 - 34 years (Total)</b>	<b>1 586</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>1 965</b>	<b>2 221</b>	<b>2 318</b>
Information available (=100%)	1 528	1 729	1 908	2 015	2 099
	<i>percentage</i>				
Injecting in previous month	40	40	42	40	42
Injected in past - but not in previous month	25	28	25	26	27
Has never injected	35	32	33	34	31
<b>35 - 39 years (Total)</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>1 278</b>
Information available (=100%)	581	772	898	1 090	1 162
	<i>percentage</i>				
Injecting in previous month	39	35	40	37	39
Injected in past - but not in previous month	23	27	23	28	28
Has never injected	38	38	36	34	33
<b>40 years and over (Total)</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>735</b>
Information available (=100%)	386	455	511	607	649
	<i>percentage</i>				
Injecting in previous month	26	25	30	27	31
Injected in past - but not in previous month	25	22	25	26	27
Has never injected	50	54	46	47	42

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

2 An additional 9 agencies in Ayrshire &amp; Arran began contributing to SDMD in 1999/00.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

r Revised.

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.23 : Age when first injected<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

individuals reported to have injected in past month; NHS board and council area of residence  
NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Under 15 years  <i>percentage</i>	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years	35 - 39 years	40 years and over	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable	Median age	Youngest	Oldest
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4 019</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>53</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>												
Argyll & Clyde	2	33	33	18	10	2	1	401	29	22	12	42
Ayrshire & Arran	2	33	32	20	9	3	1	469	63	21	12	45
Borders	7	21	64	7	-	-	-	14	1	21	14	25
Dumfries & Galloway	5	40	30	14	5	6	1	188	4	20	14	42
Fife	3	36	35	15	7	2	2	345	19	21	12	52
Forth Valley	4	33	34	16	7	3	4	135	9	21	12	51
Grampian	5	47	28	12	6	2	0	451	44	19	12	44
Greater Glasgow	4	40	31	16	7	2	1	1 303	61	20	10	53
Highland	3	25	38	18	13	3	-	68	5	23	12	38
Lanarkshire	1	32	36	20	7	4	1	164	7	21	14	42
Lothian	3	33	34	18	9	3	0	425	63	21	12	46
Tayside	2	39	36	15	4	2	1	84	6	20	13	42
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	8	1	z	z	z
<i>by council area</i>												
Aberdeen City	5	54	24	8	8	1	-	276	27	19	13	38
Aberdeenshire	4	41	34	16	3	2	1	158	14	20	12	44
Angus	8	33	25	17	8	8	-	12	-	21	13	37
Argyll & Bute	3	50	24	18	5	-	-	38	5	19	14	31
Ayrshire East	4	38	29	18	6	3	2	136	12	20	12	43
Ayrshire North	0	29	38	20	10	1	0	231	46	22	14	41
Ayrshire South	6	35	22	19	9	6	2	108	6	22	12	45
Borders	7	21	64	7	-	-	-	14	1	21	14	25
Clackmannanshire	7	21	43	21	7	-	-	14	-	22	14	33
Dumfries & Galloway	5	40	30	14	5	6	1	188	4	20	14	42
Dunbartonshire East	-	44	31	6	13	6	-	16	1	21	15	35
Dunbartonshire West	3	31	23	25	13	3	2	122	9	23	12	40
Dundee City	-	38	38	21	4	-	-	24	3	21	15	30
Edinburgh City	3	37	31	19	7	2	0	243	43	21	12	40
Falkirk	6	35	29	15	8	4	3	72	8	21	12	51
Fife	3	36	35	15	7	2	2	345	19	21	12	52
Glasgow City	3	41	31	15	7	2	1	1 216	55	20	10	53
Highland	3	25	38	18	13	3	-	68	5	23	12	38
Inverclyde	1	34	33	18	8	4	2	168	9	21	12	42
Lanarkshire North	-	29	42	18	6	6	-	90	2	22	15	38
Lanarkshire South	3	38	31	18	6	2	1	115	6	20	13	42
Lothian East	4	28	38	17	11	2	-	47	10	21	14	38
Lothian West	3	30	34	18	9	5	1	74	5	21	14	46
Midlothian	-	26	39	21	12	2	-	66	7	22	15	35
Moray	5	15	35	30	10	5	-	20	3	24	14	37
Perth & Kinross	2	42	38	13	2	2	2	48	3	20	14	42
Renfrewshire	-	24	46	17	12	-	1	92	9	22	15	42
Renfrewshire East	6	12	53	24	6	-	-	17	1	23	13	33
Stirling	-	33	39	14	6	2	6	49	1	21	16	42
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	8	1	z	z	z

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

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

z Not shown where information available <= 10.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.24 : Age when first injected<sup>1,2</sup>: 1998/99 - 2002/03**

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

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
New individual patients/clients	3 427	3 900	3 970	3 945	4 329
<b>Information available (=100%)</b>	<b>2 867</b>	<b>3 216</b>	<b>3 396</b>	<b>3 597</b>	<b>4 019</b>
	<i>percentage</i>				
Under 15 years	2	3	3	3	3
15-19 years	42	39	37	37	37
20-24 years	33	34	33	32	32
25-29 years	15	16	18	18	16
30-34 years	6	5	7	7	8
25-39 years	2	2	2	3	2
40 years and over	0	1	1	1	1
Median age	20	20	21	21	21
Youngest	10	12	10	10	10
Oldest	60	49	52	54	53

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

2 An additional 9 agencies in Ayrshire & Arran began contributing to SDMD in 1999/00.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

r Revised.

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database

**Table B1.25 : Route of use of heroin<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

percentage of individuals reporting use of heroin by route of use; NHS board and council area (NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS)

	Inject <sup>5</sup> only <i>percentage</i>	Inject <sup>5</sup> and other route	No injecting	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7 659</b>	<b>197</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	32	19	49	872	4
Ayrshire & Arran	46	18	36	1 011	170
Borders	25	29	46	28	-
Dumfries & Galloway	69	17	14	223	-
Fife	45	20	35	561	3
Forth Valley	61	12	27	203	3
Grampian	41	27	32	762	3
Greater Glasgow	44	16	40	2 277	4
Highland	40	20	40	124	-
Lanarkshire	39	24	37	274	-
Lothian	19	23	58	1 165	10
Tayside	17	30	53	187	-
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	27	14	59	22	1
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	50	21	29	448	2
Aberdeenshire	32	34	34	278	1
Angus	24	28	48	25	-
Argyll & Bute	39	20	41	76	-
Ayrshire East	48	18	34	322	83
Ayrshire North	41	20	39	513	69
Ayrshire South	59	13	28	188	22
Borders	25	29	46	28	-
Clackmannanshire	55	20	25	20	1
Dumfries & Galloway	69	17	14	223	-
Dunbartonshire East	16	18	65	55	1
Dunbartonshire West	40	20	40	225	-
Dundee City	13	15	72	85	-
Edinburgh City	23	20	58	682	8
Falkirk	57	13	30	117	2
Fife	45	20	35	561	3
Glasgow City	45	15	40	2 090	3
Highland	40	20	40	124	-
Inverclyde	37	24	39	297	-
Lanarkshire North	40	25	35	142	-
Lanarkshire South	38	24	39	200	-
Lothian East	11	23	65	171	2
Lothian West	18	27	55	178	1
Midlothian	16	33	51	149	-
Moray	18	40	43	40	-
Perth & Kinross	18	47	35	77	-
Renfrewshire	20	16	64	298	4
Renfrewshire East	23	13	64	56	-
Stirling	70	9	21	66	-
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	27	14	59	22	1

1 All figures in this table exclude penal establishment inmates and information received from r

2 Individuals are included once within each NHS board area and council area. Therefore the s

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

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

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.26 : Injecting heroin use<sup>1,2,3</sup> 1998/99 - 2002/03**percentage of individuals reporting use of heroin by injecting; NHS board and council area of residence  
NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
	<i>percentage</i>					Information available (=100%)				
<b>Scotland<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5 468</b>	<b>6 292</b>	<b>7 280</b>	<b>7 902</b>	<b>7 659</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	49	54	51	45	51	997	880	1 012	920	872
Ayrshire & Arran <sup>4</sup>	65	55	52	50	64	97	614	946	1 189	1 011
Borders	67	68	83	51	54	12	28	47	47	28
Dumfries & Galloway	67	79	80	77	86	214	180	194	224	223
Fife	59	60	55	54	65	263	266	412	396	561
Forth Valley	70	75	78	69	73	223	189	189	196	203
Grampian	78	75	63	61	68	670	538	514	550	762
Greater Glasgow	63	63	57	59	60	2 061	2 327	2 482	2 408	2 277
Highland	52	74	56	61	60	42	62	77	109	124
Lanarkshire	62	66	54	54	63	291	370	393	424	274
Lothian	36	41	32	37	42	513	750	952	1 297	1 165
Tayside	46	56	42	42	47	112	123	108	163	187
Island Boards <sup>5</sup>	60	17	75	36	41	5	6	8	33	22
Outside Scotland	-	100	33	-	-	-	3	3	1	-
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	82	77	65	66	71	496	358	299	262	448
Aberdeenshire	69	70	61	59	66	143	151	168	242	278
Angus	50	67	42	56	52	24	21	12	25	25
Argyll & Bute	62	65	70	46	59	21	40	44	95	76
Ayrshire East <sup>4</sup>	54	62	58	58	66	39	219	356	384	322
Ayrshire North <sup>4</sup>	50	45	43	41	61	18	263	399	574	513
Ayrshire South <sup>4</sup>	83	65	58	62	72	40	139	207	252	188
Borders	67	68	83	51	54	12	28	47	47	28
Clackmannanshire	76	64	63	61	75	37	33	38	36	20
Dumfries & Galloway	67	79	80	77	86	214	180	194	224	223
Dunbartonshire East	49	59	47	62	35	43	105	101	76	55
Dunbartonshire West	60	61	57	52	60	264	217	219	197	225
Dundee City	44	47	33	30	28	48	49	58	71	85
Edinburgh City	42	45	37	38	42	339	500	615	869	682
Falkirk	62	74	83	71	70	117	90	81	98	117
Fife	59	60	55	54	65	263	266	412	396	561
Glasgow City	64	64	58	59	60	1 881	2 066	2 209	2 166	2 090
Highland	52	74	56	61	60	42	62	77	109	124
Inverclyde	61	68	66	59	61	344	342	378	323	297
Lanarkshire North	63	66	55	58	65	201	217	245	293	142
Lanarkshire South	58	64	51	48	61	173	245	261	221	200
Lothian East	30	33	20	38	35	37	73	123	144	171
Lothian West	31	32	31	33	45	90	108	122	131	178
Midlothian	14	30	23	35	49	56	77	97	165	149
Moray	58	67	56	43	58	33	30	48	49	40
Perth & Kinross	43	60	55	50	65	42	53	38	68	77
Renfrewshire	33	35	35	30	36	370	314	366	321	298
Refrewshire East	32	38	39	36	36	65	50	87	66	56
Stirling	80	82	80	69	79	69	66	71	62	66
Island Councils <sup>6</sup>	60	17	75	36	41	5	6	8	33	22
Outside Scotland	-	100	33	-	-	-	3	3	1	-

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

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

3 Includes cases with any mention of injecting reported.

4 An additional 9 agencies in Ayrshire &amp; Arran began contributing to SDMD in 1999/00.

5 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

6 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

r Revised.

Source: Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.27 : Route of use of heroin<sup>1,2</sup>: 1998/99 - 2002/03**  
percentage of individuals reporting use of heroin by route of use  
NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
<b>All Ages (Total)</b>	<b>5 520</b>	<b>6 537</b>	<b>7 347</b>	<b>8 167</b>	<b>7 856</b>
Information available (=100%)	5 468	6 292	7 280	7 902	7 659
	<i>percentage</i>				
Inject <sup>3</sup> only	48	49	42	35	39
Inject <sup>3</sup> and other route	11	11	12	17	20
No injecting	41	40	46	48	41
<b>Under 20 (Total)</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>577</b>
Information available (=100%)	817	804	785	742	556
	<i>percentage</i>				
Inject <sup>3</sup> only	39	41	30	24	31
Inject <sup>3</sup> and other route	15	11	12	18	23
No injecting	46	48	57	58	46
<b>20-24 years (Total)</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>2 073</b>	<b>2 207</b>	<b>2 384</b>	<b>2 232</b>
Information available (=100%)	1 824	1 999	2 190	2 303	2 175
	<i>percentage</i>				
Inject <sup>3</sup> only	44	46	39	32	37
Inject <sup>3</sup> and other route	11	14	12	18	22
No injecting	45	40	49	50	41
<b>25-29 years (Total)</b>	<b>1 507</b>	<b>1 934</b>	<b>2 136</b>	<b>2 411</b>	<b>2 242</b>
Information available (=100%)	1 491	1 858	2 109	2 337	2 200
	<i>percentage</i>				
Inject <sup>3</sup> only	51	50	44	36	41
Inject <sup>3</sup> and other route	11	10	11	18	19
No injecting	37	40	45	45	40
<b>30-34 years (Total)</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>1 071</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>1 565</b>
Information available (=100%)	896	1 046	1 308	1 454	1 517
	<i>percentage</i>				
Inject <sup>3</sup> only	55	55	48	40	42
Inject <sup>3</sup> and other route	9	9	12	16	18
No injecting	36	35	40	44	40
<b>35-39 years (Total)</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>825</b>
Information available (=100%)	311	425	609	746	805
	<i>percentage</i>				
Inject <sup>3</sup> only	59	54	47	43	42
Inject <sup>3</sup> and other route	8	8	10	13	17
No injecting	32	39	43	44	41
<b>40 years and over (Total)</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>415</b>
Information available (=100%)	129	160	279	320	406
	<i>percentage</i>				
Inject <sup>3</sup> only	55	57	44	38	37
Inject <sup>3</sup> and other route	10	6	10	13	15
No injecting	35	37	46	49	49

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

2 An additional 9 agencies in Ayrshire & Arran began contributing to SDMD in 1999/00.

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

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

r Revised.

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database

**Table B1.28 : Sharing needles/syringes<sup>1,2</sup>: year ending 31 March 2003**

individuals reported to have injected in the past month; NHS board and council area of residence  
NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Shared in previous month <i>percentage</i>	Shared in past- but not in previous month	Has never shared	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3 287</b>	<b>1 042</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	36	24	40	362	68
Ayrshire & Arran	22	26	52	448	84
Borders	46	38	15	13	2
Dumfries & Galloway	30	32	38	152	40
Fife	27	18	56	272	92
Forth Valley	44	26	30	121	23
Grampian	38	22	40	338	157
Greater Glasgow	32	32	37	1 060	304
Highland	26	26	48	46	27
Lanarkshire	55	14	31	97	74
Lothian	32	18	50	340	148
Tayside	47	18	35	62	28
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	33	17	50	6	3
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	42	23	34	193	110
Aberdeenshire	30	19	51	134	38
Angus	33	17	50	6	6
Argyll & Bute	56	17	28	36	7
Ayrshire East	19	23	58	126	22
Ayrshire North	21	29	50	232	45
Ayrshire South	25	24	52	97	17
Borders	46	38	15	13	2
Clackmannanshire	36	18	45	11	3
Dumfries & Galloway	30	32	38	152	40
Dunbartonshire East	20	20	60	10	7
Dunbartonshire West	25	24	52	106	25
Dundee City	35	25	40	20	7
Edinburgh City	39	19	42	192	94
Falkirk	42	27	31	71	9
Fife	27	18	56	272	92
Glasgow City	32	33	36	998	273
Highland	26	26	48	46	27
Inverclyde	36	26	39	152	25
Lanarkshire North	48	21	31	52	40
Lanarkshire South	53	15	32	75	46
Lothian East	17	8	75	36	21
Lothian West	34	18	49	68	11
Midlothian	13	21	67	48	25
Moray	50	29	21	14	9
Perth & Kinross	56	14	31	36	15
Renfrewshire	39	23	38	84	17
Renfrewshire East	25	42	33	12	6
Stirling	49	28	23	39	11
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	33	17	50	6	3

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.29 : Current sharing of needles/syringes<sup>1,2</sup>: 1998/99 - 2002/03**

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

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1998/99 <sup>6,r</sup> percentage	1999/00 <sup>6,r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>6,r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03	1998/99 <sup>6,r</sup> Information available (=100%)	1999/00 <sup>6,r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>6,r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
<b>Scotland<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2 750</b>	<b>2 963</b>	<b>3 136</b>	<b>2 914</b>	<b>3 287</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>										
Argyll & Clyde	32	40	34	40	36	354	349	349	299	362
Ayrshire & Arran <sup>3</sup>	24	25	31	25	22	46	209	415	391	448
Borders	100	38	65	55	46	8	16	37	20	13
Dumfries & Galloway	42	38	34	41	30	109	102	112	117	152
Fife	45	29	28	33	27	145	129	194	163	272
Forth Valley	36	35	43	28	44	141	133	131	97	121
Grampian	39	50	48	48	38	457	348	277	220	338
Greater Glasgow	28	28	30	36	32	1 106	1 158	1 162	1 068	1 060
Highland	55	48	49	37	26	22	40	41	43	46
Lanarkshire	48	42	48	52	55	144	200	179	147	97
Lothian	26	31	32	29	32	171	226	229	327	340
Tayside	33	25	23	49	47	66	72	39	45	62
Island Boards <sup>4</sup>	-	20	20	40	33	3	5	5	10	6
Outside Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>by council area</i>										
Aberdeen City	34	48	46	39	42	337	235	165	117	193
Aberdeenshire	52	59	52	57	30	97	94	91	96	134
Angus	38	29	-	38	33	13	7	5	8	6
Argyll & Bute	58	48	55	47	56	12	21	22	30	36
Ayrshire East <sup>3</sup>	29	32	35	26	19	14	82	172	129	126
Ayrshire North <sup>3</sup>	11	19	34	26	21	9	58	144	154	232
Ayrshire South <sup>3</sup>	26	21	22	21	25	23	72	107	119	97
Borders	100	38	65	55	46	8	16	37	20	13
Clackmannanshire	48	53	43	27	36	25	19	23	15	11
Dumfries & Galloway	42	38	34	41	30	109	102	112	117	152
Dunbartonshire East	71	41	32	72	20	14	46	41	29	10
Dunbartonshire West	29	27	27	35	25	129	116	100	75	106
Dundee City	26	20	33	50	35	42	44	21	10	20
Edinburgh City	31	31	31	29	39	131	168	167	241	192
Falkirk	32	21	40	33	42	66	61	60	51	71
Fife	45	29	28	33	27	145	129	194	163	272
Glasgow City	27	28	30	34	32	1 037	1 038	1 044	984	998
Highland	55	48	49	37	26	22	40	41	43	46
Inverclyde	35	50	40	43	36	158	193	176	152	152
Lanarkshire North	48	38	44	50	48	106	125	116	119	52
Lanarkshire South	48	38	42	55	53	75	120	109	56	75
Lothian East	11	15	50	41	17	9	13	16	32	36
Lothian West	16	38	28	24	34	25	29	32	25	68
Midlothian	-	24	38	24	13	6	17	16	33	48
Moray	52	42	41	56	50	25	19	22	9	14
Perth & Kinross	55	33	15	52	56	11	21	13	27	36
Renfrewshire	29	20	27	35	39	73	40	66	52	84
Refrewshire East	67	18	14	37	25	6	17	29	19	12
Stirling	36	43	47	19	49	50	53	49	31	39
Island Councils <sup>5</sup>	-	20	20	40	33	3	5	5	10	6
Outside Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

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

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

3 An additional 9 agencies in Ayrshire &amp; Arran began contributing to SDMD in 1999/00.

4 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

5 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

6 Refers to sharing 'injecting equipment' for years 1998/99 to 2000/01 and sharing needles/syringes for 2001/02 to 2002/03.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

r Revised.

Source: Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.30 : Sharing needles/syringes<sup>1,2</sup> : 1998/99 - 2002/03**

individuals reported to have injected in the past month by sharing status and age group  
NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1998/99 <sup>3,r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>3,r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>3,r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
<b>All ages (Total)</b>	<b>3 427</b>	<b>3 900</b>	<b>3 970</b>	<b>3 945</b>	<b>4 329</b>
Information available (=100%)	2 750	2 963	3 136	2 914	3 287
	<i>percentage</i>				
Shared in previous month	34	34	34	36	32
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	27	26	27	24	26
Never shared	40	40	38	41	42
<b>Under 20 (Total)</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>283</b>
Information available (=100%)	358	332	284	204	216
	<i>percentage</i>				
Shared in previous month	44	44	40	43	41
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	18	14	20	16	22
Never shared	38	41	39	41	37
<b>20 - 24 years (Total)</b>	<b>1 046</b>	<b>1 225</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>1 079</b>	<b>1 218</b>
Information available (=100%)	855	944	863	787	898
	<i>percentage</i>				
Shared in previous month	36	38	40	37	35
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	22	22	24	23	21
Never shared	42	40	36	40	45
<b>25 - 29 years (Total)</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1 162</b>	<b>1 185</b>	<b>1 209</b>	<b>1 278</b>
Information available (=100%)	796	863	933	903	981
	<i>percentage</i>				
Shared in previous month	32	30	33	34	31
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	27	28	28	22	25
Never shared	41	42	39	44	45
<b>30 - 34 years (Total)</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>889</b>
Information available (=100%)	484	533	648	616	683
	<i>percentage</i>				
Shared in previous month	28	27	28	38	32
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	34	35	30	24	31
Never shared	37	38	41	38	38
<b>35 - 39 years (Total)</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>457</b>
Information available (=100%)	182	209	286	293	349
	<i>percentage</i>				
Shared in previous month	30	32	31	31	28
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	34	32	35	32	33
Never shared	36	36	34	38	40
<b>40 years and over (Total)</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>204</b>
Information available (=100%)	75	82	122	111	160
	<i>percentage</i>				
Shared in previous month	21	22	24	24	30
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	44	38	32	38	27
Never shared	35	40	44	38	43

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

2 An additional 9 agencies in Ayrshire & Arran began contributing to SDMD in 1999/00.

3 Refers to sharing 'injecting equipment' for years 1998/99 to 2000/01 and sharing needles/syringes for 2001/02 to 2002/03.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

r Revised.

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.31 : Sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions<sup>1,2</sup>; year ending 31 March 2003**

individuals reported to have injected in the past month; NHS board and council area of residence  
NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Shared in previous month <i>percentage</i>	Shared in past- but not in previous month	Has never shared	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3 126</b>	<b>1 203</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	48	24	28	365	65
Ayrshire & Arran	22	35	43	184	348
Borders	46	46	8	13	2
Dumfries & Galloway	48	31	21	160	32
Fife	51	19	30	281	83
Forth Valley	54	24	22	123	21
Grampian	60	17	23	383	112
Greater Glasgow	45	25	30	1 062	302
Highland	55	25	20	60	13
Lanarkshire	65	13	22	100	71
Lothian	49	17	34	353	135
Tayside	54	18	28	65	25
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	33	50	17	6	3
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	65	17	18	224	79
Aberdeenshire	48	17	34	143	29
Angus	63	-	38	8	4
Argyll & Bute	62	13	26	39	4
Ayrshire East	24	24	51	37	111
Ayrshire North	14	41	44	97	180
Ayrshire South	33	29	37	51	63
Borders	46	46	8	13	2
Clackmannanshire	67	-	33	12	2
Dumfries & Galloway	48	31	21	160	32
Dunbartonshire East	27	18	55	11	6
Dunbartonshire West	41	23	36	108	23
Dundee City	39	39	22	18	9
Edinburgh City	52	19	29	198	88
Falkirk	49	28	24	68	12
Fife	51	19	30	281	83
Glasgow City	45	26	29	998	273
Highland	55	25	20	60	13
Inverclyde	49	27	23	150	27
Lanarkshire North	60	18	22	50	42
Lanarkshire South	58	19	23	79	42
Lothian East	50	3	47	38	19
Lothian West	52	17	31	71	8
Midlothian	32	20	48	50	23
Moray	79	16	5	19	4
Perth & Kinross	59	13	28	39	12
Renfrewshire	45	18	37	84	17
Renfrewshire East	46	31	23	13	5
Stirling	58	26	16	43	7
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	33	50	17	6	3

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.32 : Current sharing of spoons/water/filters/solutions<sup>1,2</sup>: 2001/02 - 2002/03**

individuals reported to have injected in the past month; NHS board and council area of residence  
NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2001/02 <sup>r</sup> percentage	2002/03	2001/02 <sup>r</sup> Information available (=100%)	2002/03
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2 715</b>	<b>3 126</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>				
Argyll & Clyde	44	48	295	365
Ayrshire & Arran	29	22	128	184
Borders	62	46	21	13
Dumfries & Galloway	63	48	134	160
Fife	63	51	167	281
Forth Valley	48	54	106	123
Grampian	58	60	234	383
Greater Glasgow	48	45	1 071	1 062
Highland	52	55	46	60
Lanarkshire	64	65	154	100
Lothian	46	49	339	353
Tayside	55	54	44	65
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	67	33	9	6
<i>by council area</i>				
Aberdeen City	55	65	121	224
Aberdeenshire	59	48	100	143
Angus	38	63	8	8
Argyll & Bute	55	62	29	39
Ayrshire East	37	24	35	37
Ayrshire North	20	14	49	97
Ayrshire South	30	33	50	51
Borders	62	46	21	13
Clackmannanshire	25	67	16	12
Dumfries & Galloway	63	48	134	160
Dunbartonshire East	77	27	30	11
Dunbartonshire West	45	41	75	108
Dundee City	67	39	12	18
Edinburgh City	45	52	245	198
Falkirk	52	49	54	68
Fife	63	51	167	281
Glasgow City	47	45	990	998
Highland	52	55	46	60
Inverclyde	44	49	147	150
Lanarkshire North	64	60	121	50
Lanarkshire South	62	58	58	79
Lothian East	54	50	37	38
Lothian West	56	52	27	71
Midlothian	38	32	34	50
Moray	71	79	14	19
Perth & Kinross	54	59	24	39
Renfrewshire	48	45	54	84
Refrewshire East	37	46	19	13
Stirling	53	58	36	43
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	67	33	9	6

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

r Revised.

Source: Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.33 : Sharing spoons/water/filters/solutions<sup>1</sup> : 2001/02 - 2002/03**

individuals reported to have injected in the past month by sharing status and age group  
NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
<b>All ages (Total)</b>	<b>3 945</b>	<b>4 329</b>
Information available (=100%)	2 715	3 126
	<i>percentage</i>	
Shared in previous month	50	48
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	21	23
Never shared	29	29
<b>Under 20 (Total)</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>283</b>
Information available (=100%)	178	195
	<i>percentage</i>	
Shared in previous month	59	63
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	12	12
Never shared	29	25
<b>20 - 24 years (Total)</b>	<b>1 079</b>	<b>1 218</b>
Information available (=100%)	755	881
	<i>percentage</i>	
Shared in previous month	55	54
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	19	18
Never shared	26	28
<b>25 - 29 years (Total)</b>	<b>1 209</b>	<b>1 278</b>
Information available (=100%)	833	916
	<i>percentage</i>	
Shared in previous month	48	45
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	20	24
Never shared	32	32
<b>30 - 34 years (Total)</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>889</b>
Information available (=100%)	561	638
	<i>percentage</i>	
Shared in previous month	48	46
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	24	29
Never shared	28	25
<b>35 - 39 years (Total)</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>457</b>
Information available (=100%)	283	336
	<i>percentage</i>	
Shared in previous month	45	40
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	27	28
Never shared	29	33
<b>40 years and over (Total)</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>204</b>
Information available (=100%)	105	160
	<i>percentage</i>	
Shared in previous month	38	45
Shared in past (but not in previous month)	34	25
Never shared	28	30

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

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.34 : Area injected into<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

percentage of individuals reported to have injected in past month by area injected into; NHS board and council area of residence  
NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Arms only percentage	Elsewhere only	Both arms and elsewhere	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3 634</b>	<b>695</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	59	18	22	402	28
Ayrshire & Arran	69	10	21	186	346
Borders	69	-	31	13	2
Dumfries & Galloway	51	17	31	181	11
Fife	65	8	27	326	38
Forth Valley	55	17	29	133	11
Grampian	56	15	29	453	42
Greater Glasgow	39	29	31	1 216	148
Highland	68	13	20	71	2
Lanarkshire	54	10	36	163	8
Lothian	67	6	26	431	57
Tayside	55	10	36	84	6
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	67	11	22	9	-
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	47	19	34	278	25
Aberdeenshire	72	6	22	159	13
Angus	78	11	11	9	3
Argyll & Bute	46	15	39	41	2
Ayrshire East	80	5	15	40	108
Ayrshire North	77	15	8	95	182
Ayrshire South	48	4	48	52	62
Borders	69	-	31	13	2
Clackmannanshire	79	-	21	14	-
Dumfries & Galloway	51	17	31	181	11
Dunbartonshire East	50	33	17	12	5
Dunbartonshire West	55	19	26	123	8
Dundee City	56	12	32	25	2
Edinburgh City	65	9	27	249	37
Falkirk	53	19	28	74	6
Fife	65	8	27	326	38
Glasgow City	39	30	31	1 135	136
Highland	68	13	20	71	2
Inverclyde	58	23	20	164	13
Lanarkshire North	52	8	40	89	3
Lanarkshire South	51	18	31	113	8
Lothian East	80	4	16	49	8
Lothian West	59	4	36	74	5
Midlothian	77	3	20	64	9
Moray	37	32	32	19	4
Perth & Kinross	50	8	42	50	1
Renfrewshire	69	12	19	94	7
Renfrewshire East	69	13	19	16	2
Stirling	51	18	31	45	5
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	67	11	22	9	-

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.35 : Employment Status<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Never employed	Unemployed 1 year or longer	Unemployed less than 1 year	Employed <sup>5</sup>	Student	Other <sup>6</sup>	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
	<i>percentage</i>							
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10 542</b>	<b>930</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>								
Argyll & Clyde	17	59	13	7	3	1	1 148	48
Ayrshire & Arran	7	54	18	10	3	8	1 146	506
Borders	18	61	8	12	2	-	66	2
Dumfries & Galloway	8	66	17	9	0	0	237	6
Fife	15	55	13	10	6	1	770	36
Forth Valley	16	54	11	12	4	3	290	19
Grampian	8	48	22	18	5	1	955	23
Greater Glasgow	19	65	9	6	1	1	3 103	113
Highland	5	54	16	23	1	2	172	6
Lanarkshire	12	54	17	14	2	1	370	8
Lothian	14	55	14	11	4	2	1 941	152
Tayside	17	60	10	6	5	1	387	14
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	9	31	31	23	3	3	35	1
<i>by council area</i>								
Aberdeen City	8	55	17	16	4	1	566	16
Aberdeenshire	7	36	29	20	7	1	338	7
Angus	4	66	24	4	2	-	50	2
Argyll & Bute	12	50	16	19	2	1	130	16
Ayrshire East	4	61	17	9	2	7	300	226
Ayrshire North	7	53	17	10	3	11	637	193
Ayrshire South	11	45	22	14	4	4	218	94
Borders	18	61	8	12	2	-	66	2
Clackmannanshire	24	49	15	12	-	-	41	4
Dumfries & Galloway	8	66	17	9	0	0	237	6
Dunbartonshire East	24	45	12	19	-	-	78	4
Dunbartonshire West	13	66	12	6	1	1	295	8
Dundee City	20	62	6	6	4	2	219	9
Edinburgh City	18	58	10	8	3	2	1 232	116
Falkirk	12	54	12	16	3	2	156	8
Fife	15	55	13	10	6	1	770	36
Glasgow City	19	66	8	5	1	1	2 824	99
Highland	5	54	16	23	1	2	172	6
Inverclyde	21	55	16	5	2	1	368	10
Lanarkshire North	9	57	18	12	3	2	194	8
Lanarkshire South	14	53	17	14	1	0	280	3
Lothian East	5	48	24	19	3	1	231	13
Lothian West	7	53	18	9	10	2	298	15
Midlothian	7	54	19	19	1	2	199	14
Moray	5	43	29	21	2	-	56	-
Perth & Kinross	19	53	12	8	7	1	118	3
Renfrewshire	19	61	9	6	4	1	388	18
Renfrewshire East	18	58	13	11	1	-	85	2
Stirling	18	55	9	6	6	5	93	7
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	9	31	31	23	3	3	35	1

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

5 Employed includes training.

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

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.36 : Employment status<sup>1,2</sup> : 1998/99 - 2002/03**

percentage of individuals by employment status

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
New Individual patients/clients	9 128	10 440	10 575	11 648	11 472
<b>Information available (=100%)</b>	<b>8 772</b>	<b>9 981</b>	<b>10 263</b>	<b>10 578</b>	<b>10 542</b>

*percentage*

Never employed	16	15	13	14	14
Unemployed (1 year or longer)	52	52	53	54	58
Unemployed (less than a year)	17	18	18	16	14
Employed <sup>3</sup>	13	12	13	11	10
Student	1	2	2	3	3
Other <sup>4</sup>	1	2	2	2	2

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

2 An additional 9 agencies in Ayrshire & Arran began contributing to SDMD in 1999/00.

3 Employment includes training.

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

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

r Revised.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.37 : Living situation<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Lives alone	Lives with parents	Lives with spouse / partner	Lives with spouse / partner & parents	Lives with other persons	Lives with dependent children	Parents	Spouse/ partner	Spouse/ partner & parents	Other persons	Informa- tion available (=100%) number	Informa- tion unavail- able
	percentage <sup>2</sup>											
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10 278</b>	<b>1 194</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>												
Argyll & Clyde	25	32	21	1	5	6	2	7	0	0	1 122	74
Ayrshire & Arran	26	24	16	0	8	7	0	18	-	0	1 110	542
Borders	34	16	23	-	5	6	3	13	-	-	64	4
Dumfries & Galloway	24	31	22	0	6	7	3	7	-	1	231	12
Fife	23	25	24	1	7	7	1	11	0	-	777	29
Forth Valley	24	35	21	-	8	5	1	5	0	-	288	21
Grampian	24	37	20	1	6	5	1	7	0	-	926	52
Greater Glasgow	34	24	17	0	7	8	1	8	0	0	2 951	265
Highland	24	29	19	1	10	5	1	11	1	-	174	4
Lanarkshire	18	41	22	-	8	6	1	4	-	-	358	20
Lothian	24	26	23	0	6	10	1	10	0	0	1 936	157
Tayside	29	26	20	1	3	11	1	9	-	1	372	29
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	33	22	22	3	6	6	-	8	-	-	36	-
<i>by council area</i>												
Aberdeen City	24	33	24	1	7	6	1	5	0	-	537	45
Aberdeenshire	24	45	14	1	6	4	1	7	-	-	337	8
Angus	28	26	30	-	2	6	-	8	-	-	50	2
Argyll & Bute	27	30	22	1	1	9	1	10	-	-	126	20
Ayrshire East	25	25	17	0	10	6	-	15	-	0	287	239
Ayrshire North	28	24	14	0	7	7	0	20	-	-	614	216
Ayrshire South	25	23	20	0	8	7	0	16	-	-	217	95
Borders	34	16	23	-	5	6	3	13	-	-	64	4
Clackmannanshire	26	30	23	-	5	14	2	-	-	-	43	2
Dumfries & Galloway	24	31	22	0	6	7	3	7	-	1	231	12
Dunbartonshire East	25	41	9	-	4	8	1	13	-	-	80	2
Dunbartonshire West	31	30	17	-	6	9	1	5	-	0	286	17
Dundee City	29	25	16	0	4	14	1	10	-	1	211	17
Edinburgh City	29	18	24	0	6	11	1	11	0	0	1 229	119
Falkirk	20	37	19	-	10	5	1	7	1	-	153	11
Fife	23	25	24	1	7	7	1	11	0	-	777	29
Glasgow City	36	23	16	1	7	8	1	8	0	0	2 669	254
Highland	24	29	19	1	10	5	1	11	1	-	174	4
Inverclyde	23	34	23	1	5	4	2	8	-	-	368	10
Lanarkshire North	18	42	21	-	8	7	-	4	-	-	194	8
Lanarkshire South	17	40	25	-	8	6	1	3	-	-	265	18
Lothian East	10	43	28	1	4	5	2	6	-	-	230	14
Lothian West	21	40	15	-	7	10	1	6	-	-	299	14
Midlothian	12	34	21	1	8	9	1	14	-	1	196	17
Moray	20	25	20	-	11	4	2	20	-	-	56	-
Perth & Kinross	28	27	23	2	4	7	1	8	-	-	111	10
Renfrewshire	24	31	21	1	8	7	2	7	-	0	373	33
Renfrewshire East	18	34	24	-	5	9	2	6	1	-	87	-
Stirling	30	33	24	-	7	2	-	4	-	-	92	8
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	33	22	22	3	6	6	-	8	-	-	36	-

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles health boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.38 : Living situation<sup>1,2</sup> : 1998/99 - 2002/03**

percentage of individuals by living situation

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS / CLIENTS

	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
New Individual patients/clients	9 128	10 440	10 575	11 648	11 472
<b>Information available (=100%)</b>	<b>8 342</b>	<b>9 328</b>	<b>9 581</b>	<b>10 194</b>	<b>10 278</b>
	<i>percentage</i>				
Lives alone	20	20	20	24	27
Lives with parents	32	31	30	29	28
Lives with spouse / partner	18	19	19	19	20
Lives with spouse / partner & parents	1	0	1	0	0
Lives with other persons	7	8	8	7	7
Lives only with dependant children	8	8	7	8	8
<b>Lives with dependant children and;</b>					
with parents	1	1	1	1	1
with spouse / partner	12	12	12	11	9
with spouse / partner & parents	0	0	0	0	0
with other persons	0	0	0	0	0

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

2 An additional 9 agencies in Ayrshire & Arran began contributing to SDMD in 1999/00.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

r Revised.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.39 : Accommodation<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Owned/ rented percentage	Temporary/unstable accommodation	Supported accommodation (drug related)	Residential rehabilitation	Roofless	Local authority care	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10 617</b>	<b>855</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>								
Argyll & Clyde	83	11	1	1	2	0	1 166	30
Ayrshire & Arran	85	13	1	0	0	0	1 133	519
Borders	79	15	2	2	3	-	66	2
Dumfries & Galloway	84	10	2	-	5	-	239	4
Fife	88	10	1	-	1	-	784	22
Forth Valley	89	8	1	-	3	-	292	17
Grampian	88	9	2	0	1	-	946	32
Greater Glasgow	73	19	3	3	3	-	3 132	84
Highland	84	14	2	-	-	-	174	4
Lanarkshire	88	7	2	2	1	-	368	10
Lothian	82	14	2	0	2	0	1 976	117
Tayside	85	9	3	1	2	-	384	17
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	75	22	-	-	3	-	36	-
<i>by council area</i>								
Aberdeen City	88	8	4	0	0	-	563	19
Aberdeenshire	89	10	1	0	1	-	333	12
Angus	90	8	-	2	-	-	50	2
Argyll & Bute	70	15	5	6	4	-	142	4
Ayrshire East	83	15	2	-	1	-	292	234
Ayrshire North	86	13	1	0	0	0	639	191
Ayrshire South	86	13	1	0	-	-	210	102
Borders	79	15	2	2	3	-	66	2
Clackmannanshire	89	7	2	-	2	-	44	1
Dumfries & Galloway	84	10	2	-	5	-	239	4
Dunbartonshire East	81	19	-	-	-	-	79	3
Dunbartonshire West	81	15	-	2	2	-	291	12
Dundee City	86	10	3	0	0	-	217	11
Edinburgh City	79	16	2	0	2	0	1 264	84
Falkirk	91	6	1	-	2	-	154	10
Fife	88	10	1	-	1	-	784	22
Glasgow City	71	20	3	4	3	-	2 849	74
Highland	84	14	2	-	-	-	174	4
Inverclyde	89	9	0	1	2	-	374	4
Lanarkshire North	88	8	2	1	2	-	197	5
Lanarkshire South	88	8	2	2	1	-	276	7
Lothian East	88	11	0	-	1	-	237	7
Lothian West	91	7	0	1	1	1	304	9
Midlothian	85	13	1	-	1	-	194	19
Moray	80	18	-	-	2	-	55	1
Perth & Kinross	81	9	4	-	6	-	117	4
Renfrewshire	84	10	1	1	3	1	391	15
Renfrewshire East	97	3	-	-	-	-	87	-
Stirling	85	11	-	-	4	-	94	6
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	75	22	-	-	3	-	36	-

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles health boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

- (zero); 0 (&gt;0.0 &amp; &lt;0.5)

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.40 : Legal situation<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	None	At liberty pre-adjudication	At liberty post conviction	At liberty post and pre-adjudication	Other <sup>4</sup>	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
	<i>percentage</i>						
<b>Scotland<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>63</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9 624</b>	<b>1 848</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>							
Argyll & Clyde	64	24	10	1	1	1 156	40
Ayrshire & Arran <sup>3</sup>	67	19	13	0	0	275	1 377
Borders	71	18	11	-	-	65	3
Dumfries & Galloway	65	21	13	1	-	236	7
Fife	67	16	17	0	0	773	33
Forth Valley	47	39	14	0	-	279	30
Grampian	63	27	9	1	1	905	73
Greater Glasgow	60	27	12	0	0	3 115	101
Highland	69	20	11	-	-	174	4
Lanarkshire	61	21	18	0	-	359	19
Lothian	68	21	10	0	0	1 949	144
Tayside	59	28	12	1	0	379	22
Island Boards <sup>4</sup>	72	25	3	-	-	36	-
<i>by council area</i>							
Aberdeen City	63	25	10	1	1	536	46
Aberdeenshire	62	27	9	-	1	321	24
Angus	65	22	14	-	-	51	1
Argyll & Bute	52	32	14	1	-	134	12
Ayrshire East <sup>3</sup>	58	25	18	-	-	57	469
Ayrshire North <sup>3</sup>	72	15	12	1	1	155	675
Ayrshire South <sup>3</sup>	65	23	12	-	-	65	247
Borders	71	18	11	-	-	65	3
Clackmannanshire	55	33	12	-	-	42	3
Dumfries & Galloway	65	21	13	1	-	236	7
Dunbartonshire East	67	19	14	-	-	78	4
Dunbartonshire West	65	24	9	1	1	297	6
Dundee City	55	29	14	2	0	212	16
Edinburgh City	70	19	10	0	0	1 245	103
Falkirk	47	39	14	1	-	148	16
Fife	67	16	17	0	0	773	33
Glasgow City	59	28	12	0	0	2 830	93
Highland	69	20	11	-	-	174	4
Inverclyde	69	22	9	0	0	372	6
Lanarkshire North	61	23	16	-	-	192	10
Lanarkshire South	62	20	17	0	1	273	10
Lothian East	71	23	5	-	-	224	20
Lothian West	59	26	14	-	1	308	5
Midlothian	61	26	11	2	-	193	20
Moray	62	34	4	-	-	53	3
Perth & Kinross	64	28	8	-	-	116	5
Renfrewshire	62	24	11	2	1	388	18
Renfrewshire East	63	23	13	1	-	86	1
Stirling	44	42	15	-	-	89	11
Island Councils <sup>5</sup>	72	25	3	-	-	36	-

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

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

3 Information on presenting issue(s) is not currently collected by the local Ayrshire database in a comparable format.

4 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles health boards.

5 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.41 : Previously been in prison<sup>1,2</sup> : year ending 31 March 2003**

NHS board and council area of residence

NEW INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS/CLIENTS

	Yes <i>percentage</i>	Did not wish No to answer	Information to answer	Information available (=100%) number	Information unavailable
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10 598</b>	<b>874</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	45	52	3	1 157	39
Ayrshire & Arran	47	52	1	1 099	553
Borders	33	61	6	67	1
Dumfries & Galloway	52	46	2	241	2
Fife	39	57	4	787	19
Forth Valley	46	50	4	305	4
Grampian	29	67	4	949	29
Greater Glasgow	56	42	2	3 160	56
Highland	43	54	3	174	4
Lanarkshire	42	51	7	368	10
Lothian	41	54	5	1 949	144
Tayside	45	53	2	386	15
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	28	72	-	36	-
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	33	63	3	564	18
Aberdeenshire	21	73	6	335	10
Angus	32	68	-	50	2
Argyll & Bute	46	52	2	126	20
Ayrshire East	49	51	1	284	242
Ayrshire North	47	52	1	618	212
Ayrshire South	46	53	0	204	108
Borders	33	61	6	67	1
Clackmannanshire	47	47	7	45	-
Dumfries & Galloway	52	46	2	241	2
Dunbartonshire East	33	60	6	81	1
Dunbartonshire West	45	51	4	299	4
Dundee City	49	50	1	217	11
Edinburgh City	43	50	7	1 239	109
Falkirk	46	54	1	164	-
Fife	39	57	4	787	19
Glasgow City	57	40	2	2 870	53
Highland	43	54	3	174	4
Inverclyde	44	56	1	376	2
Lanarkshire North	38	54	8	194	8
Lanarkshire South	46	49	5	279	4
Lothian East	33	66	1	226	18
Lothian West	39	59	2	301	12
Midlothian	37	62	0	204	9
Moray	29	69	2	55	1
Perth & Kinross	42	54	4	119	2
Renfrewshire	46	49	5	394	12
Renfrewshire East	45	52	2	86	1
Stirling	47	45	8	96	4
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	28	72	-	36	-

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

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

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles health boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

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

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

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

**Table B1.42 : Forms Received<sup>1</sup> : 1998/99 - 2002/03**

NHS board and council area of residence

ALL VALID FORMS

	1998/99 <sup>r</sup>	1999/00 <sup>r</sup>	2000/01 <sup>r</sup>	2001/02 <sup>r</sup>	2002/03
<b>Scotland<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>11 073</b>	<b>13 241</b>	<b>13 309</b>	<b>14 682</b>	<b>13 921</b>
<i>by NHS board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	1 649	1 388	1 537	1 392	1 334
Ayrshire & Arran <sup>2</sup>	165	1 448	1 562	2 240	1 933
Borders	82	80	116	134	70
Dumfries & Galloway	231	207	210	281	252
Fife	420	460	646	691	909
Forth Valley	349	290	332	335	355
Grampian	1 464	1 678	1 571	1 617	1 564
Greater Glasgow	3 212	3 866	3 821	4 104	3 768
Highland	85	122	128	192	188
Lanarkshire	483	588	558	605	406
Lothian	2 312	2 489	2 388	2 674	2 680
Tayside	589	583	411	364	426
Island Boards <sup>3</sup>	29	34	26	50	36
Outside Scotland	3	8	3	3	-
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	1 180	1 239	1 147	1 044	984
Aberdeenshire	218	363	354	501	520
Angus	81	67	54	49	54
Argyll & Bute	37	55	60	128	166
Ayrshire East <sup>2</sup>	72	483	590	676	610
Ayrshire North <sup>2</sup>	39	700	659	1 080	969
Ayrshire South <sup>2</sup>	54	265	313	484	354
Borders	82	80	116	134	70
Clackmannanshire	70	53	58	65	50
Dumfries & Galloway	231	207	210	281	252
Dunbartonshire East	65	166	138	114	89
Dunbartonshire West	424	348	336	306	348
Dundee City	419	380	274	201	249
Edinburgh City	1 676	1 783	1 708	1 851	1 715
Falkirk	179	137	119	150	190
Fife	420	460	646	691	909
Glasgow City	2 899	3 448	3 382	3 710	3 439
Highland	85	122	128	192	188
Inverclyde	445	445	551	483	424
Lanarkshire North	354	397	368	414	212
Lanarkshire South	254	327	362	337	308
Lothian East	149	183	208	251	308
Lothian West	281	325	261	272	384
Midlothian	206	198	211	300	273
Moray	66	76	70	72	60
Perth & Kinross	89	136	83	114	123
Renfrewshire	750	564	579	513	429
Refrewshire East	116	92	140	96	93
Stirling	100	100	155	120	115
Island Councils <sup>4</sup>	29	34	26	50	36
Outside Scotland	3	8	3	3	-

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 additional 9 agencies in Ayrshire & Arran began contributing to SDMD in 1999/00.

3 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles NHS boards.

4 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

[See supplementary explanation of information presented](#)

r Revised.

Source : Scottish Drug Misuse Database.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIC SDMD TABLES**

### **Tables B1.6a and B1.6b Main source of referral**

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

### **Table B1.7 Presenting Issue(s)**

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

### **Table B1.8 Seeking Prescription**

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

### **Tables B1.9 to B1.13 Illicit Drug Profile**

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

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

This section presents information from the illicit drug profile.

#### **Illicit drug profile**

The illicit drug profile collects information on:

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

Table B1.11 collects information on the main drug.

#### **Main drug**

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

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

### **Technical note : Migration of historic drug profile data**

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

#### **Migration rules**

- all illicit drugs e.g. heroin, cocaine, ecstasy etc. have been migrated on to the SMR24 database

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

For this reason data presented for the years 1998/99 - 2000/01 for drugs which can be prescribed will be an underestimate of the true figure.

#### **Tables B1.14 to B1.19 Age Profiles**

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

#### **Tables B1.20 to B1.33 Routes of Use and Sharing Behaviour**

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

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

It is thought that prior to April 2001, the responses to the sharing 'injecting equipment' question had generally been interpreted wrongly as equivalent to sharing needles/syringes. The trend tables B1.29 and B1.30 present information on sharing injecting equipment for years 1998/99 to 2000/01 and sharing needles/syringes for 2001/02 to 2002/03. Caution is however recommended when comparing data for 2001/02 and 2002/03 with previous years as it is not possible to verify that the interpretation of questions was equivalent in every case.

#### **Table B1.34 Injection sites**

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

#### **Tables B1.34 to B1.41 Social Information**

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

#### **Table B1.42 Forms Received**

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

## **B2 Prescription statistics**

### **Key Points**

#### **Overview of prescription statistics**

- In 2002/03, there was an average of 71 prescriptions of methadone mixture per 1 000 population in Scotland. (Table B2.1)
- The cost of methadone mixture ingredients and dispensing fees for Scotland in 2002/03 was £2 147.58 per 1000 population. (Table B2.4)
- At a Scotland level, fees make up 63 per cent of the total cost of prescribing methadone mixture. (Table B2.4)
- In 2002/03, 82 per cent of prescriptions were dispensed in instalments (see Instalment dispensings below for definition). (Table B2.5)

#### **5 year trends - 1998/99 to 2002/03**

- The rate of prescribing methadone mixture has continued to rise over the past 5 years, from 42 prescriptions per 1 000 population in 1998/99 to 71 prescriptions per 1 000 population in 2002/03. (Table B2.2)
- The rate of prescribing diazepam and dihydrocodeine has increased steadily, while the rate of prescribing temazepam has progressively decreased over the past 5 years. (Table B2.2)

#### **Geographical profile**

- Between 1998/99 and 2002/03, the rate of prescriptions for methadone mixture has increased for the majority of health boards. (Table B2.3)
- Prescribing fees as a percentage of total prescribing costs varies considerably by area. In Forth Valley, 75 per cent of total costs were fees, compared to 65 per cent in Greater Glasgow and 51 per cent in Lothian. (Table B2.4)
- The level of instalment dispensings varies by area: 88 per cent in Greater Glasgow dispensed by instalment compared to 64 per cent in Lanarkshire (see Instalment dispensings below for definition). (Table B2.5)
- In 2002/03, the quantity per dispensing was 67mg, this also varies by area. In Lothian the quantity per dispensing was 114mg, compared to 43mg in Dumfries & Galloway and Forth Valley. (Table B2.5)

#### **Background information**

Methadone mixture is prescribed mainly as an adjunct in the treatment of opiate dependence. While 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. Methadone may also be prescribed as a linctus to control distressful cough in terminal illness, and as tablets and injections to control severe pain in terminal illness.

Temazepam and diazepam are prescribed to sedate, induce sleep, and relieve severe anxiety as well as for substitute medication for their illicit use. Dihydrocodeine is used in the relief of moderate to severe pain. Buprenorphine is used for the relief of moderate to severe pain. It has recently been licensed as a substitute in the treatment of opiate dependence.

#### **Defined Daily Doses**

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

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

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

Methadone mixture 25mg;

Dihydrocodeine 120mg;

Buprenorphine 1.2mg;

Diazepam 10mg;

Temazepam 20mg.

### **Instalment dispensings**

Instalment dispensings occur where the prescription item is dispensed in more than one instalment (e.g. in daily doses). Single dispensing occurs where the whole of an item is dispensed on one occasion (e.g. multiple doses).

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 most instalment prescriptions the quantity per dispensing is equivalent to the daily dose of methadone requested. However, it needs to be recognised that there will be a discrepancy between the actual daily dose and the amounts dispensed by instalment. This is because the two doses for Saturday and Sunday are recorded as one dispensing. Public holidays also affect the relationship between dose and volume dispensed on an instalment prescription.

### **Note**

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

### **References**

1 World Health Organisation (WHO) (1991). Guidelines for defined daily doses. WHO Collaborating for Drug Statistics Methodology. Oslo.

2 Frischer M, Chapman S (1998). Issues and directions in prescribing analysis. In: Medicines Management. Eds. Panton R, Chapman S. 82-84 BMJ and Ph.Press. London.

**Table B2.1 : Prescriptions & Defined Daily Doses per 1 000 population : 2002/03**

NHS board, drug type

	Methadone Mixture	Methadone Other <sup>1</sup>	Dihydrocodeine	Buprenorphine	Diazepam	Temazepam
<i>Prescriptions per 1 000 population<sup>2</sup></i>						
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>86</b>
Argyll & Clyde	76	0	75	1	149	85
Ayrshire & Arran	111	0	102	1	135	75
Borders	11	0	85	0	124	110
Dumfries & Galloway	54	0	83	2	163	97
Fife	38	0	73	2	129	77
Forth Valley	16	0	81	1	122	95
Grampian	56	0	73	1	112	73
Greater Glasgow	151	1	99	1	205	92
Highland	14	1	85	1	151	78
Lanarkshire	69	0	68	1	163	83
Lothian	45	0	95	1	123	85
Orkney	1	-	50	2	79	61
Shetland	34	0	48	2	123	44
Tayside	56	1	108	0	172	97
Western Isles	0	-	94	3	157	163
<i>Defined Daily Doses per 1 000 population<sup>2</sup></i>						
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2 135</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2 570</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3 795</b>	<b>2 180</b>
Argyll & Clyde	2 053	2	1 993	30	3 197	2 059
Ayrshire & Arran	2 124	12	2 662	16	3 316	1 928
Borders	323	21	1 969	5	2 530	2 179
Dumfries & Galloway	815	6	1 956	36	3 229	2 194
Fife	1 098	9	2 186	48	3 476	1 802
Forth Valley	539	2	2 335	20	2 661	2 384
Grampian	1 407	21	2 075	25	2 894	1 834
Greater Glasgow	5 297	19	2 767	26	5 077	2 269
Highland	263	16	1 849	15	2 497	1 648
Lanarkshire	1 268	4	1 945	27	3 637	2 248
Lothian	2 156	10	3 719	30	4 613	2 319
Orkney	19	-	1 184	18	1 132	1 533
Shetland	405	1	962	42	1 559	782
Tayside	1 793	21	3 402	12	4 513	2 939
Western Isles	10	-	2 270	30	2 908	3 453

1 These figures include linctus, tablets and injections

2 List size inflation is caused by a lag between patients relocating and Community Health Index records being updated.

To eliminate variances caused by list size inflation, data is now expressed as per 1 000 population, based on GRO mid year estimates.

- (zero); 0 (&gt;0.0 &amp; &lt;0.5)

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

**Table B2.2 : Prescriptions & Defined Daily Doses per 1 000 population : 1995/96 - 2002/03**

drug type

	1995/96	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
<i>Prescriptions per 1 000 population<sup>2</sup></i>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>394</b>
Methadone Mixture	26	42	48	53	62	71
Methadone Other <sup>1</sup>	1	1	0	0	0	0
Dihydrocodeine	69	82	85	86	86	87
Buprenorphine	3	2	1	1	1	1
Diazepam	109	131	133	138	144	150
Temazepam	139	107	101	94	89	86
<i>Defined Daily Doses per 1 000 population<sup>2</sup></i>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 905</b>	<b>9 345</b>	<b>9 560</b>	<b>9 813</b>	<b>10 152</b>	<b>10 718</b>
Methadone Mixture	596	1 028	1 193	1 415	1 728	2 135
Methadone Other <sup>1</sup>	26	14	12	12	11	12
Dihydrocodeine	1 759	2 164	2 312	2 395	2 472	2 570
Buprenorphine	40	26	24	24	23	26
Diazepam	2 596	3 265	3 353	3 513	3 620	3 795
Temazepam	3 888	2 848	2 666	2 453	2 298	2 180

1 These figures include linctus, tablets and injections

2 List size inflation is caused by a lag between patients relocating and Community Health Index records being updated.

To eliminate variances caused by list size inflation, data is now expressed as per 1 000 population, based on GRO mid year estimates.

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

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

**Table B2.3 : Prescriptions for Methadone Mixture : 1998/99 - 2002/03**

NHS board of prescription, number and rate per 1000 population<sup>1</sup>

	1998/99		1999/2000		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<i>Methadone Mixture</i>										
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>214 921</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>243 481</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>274 450</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>319 361</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>358 389</b>	<b>71</b>
Argyll & Clyde	18 526	43	21 805	51	24 319	57	27 967	66	31 782	76
Ayrshire & Arran	24 015	64	25 415	68	26 576	71	34 381	92	40 655	111
Borders	474	4	424	4	521	5	691	6	1 161	11
Dumfries & Galloway	7 237	49	6 567	45	7 238	50	7 880	54	8 027	54
Fife	7 703	22	9 537	27	11 398	33	12 159	35	13 432	38
Forth Valley	2 439	9	2 569	9	3 094	11	3 954	14	4 587	16
Grampian	18 325	35	23 017	44	26 931	51	29 917	57	29 388	56
Greater Glasgow	80 901	89	87 369	96	98 897	109	115 049	127	131 186	151
Highland	1 711	8	2 477	12	2 388	11	2 201	11	2 811	14
Lanarkshire	17 886	32	24 956	44	28 940	51	34 560	62	37 982	69
Lothian	19 713	25	23 178	30	26 312	34	30 818	39	34 877	45
Orkney	19	1	16	1	9	-	24	1	17	1
Shetland	425	19	365	16	652	29	723	33	745	34
Tayside	15 537	40	15 775	41	17 172	45	19 035	50	21 734	56
Western Isles	10	0	11	0	3	-	2	-	5	0

1 List size inflation is caused by a lag between patients relocating and Community Health Index records being updated.

To eliminate variances caused by list size inflation, data is now expressed as per 1 000 population, based on GRO mid year estimates.

2 These figures include linctus, tablets and injections

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

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

**Table B2.4 : Costs and fees<sup>1</sup> for Methadone mixture : 2002/03**

NHS board of dispensing

	Cost of ingredients (£)	Cost of fees <sup>1</sup> (£)	Cost of fees <sup>1</sup> & ingredients (£)	Cost of fees <sup>1</sup> as a percentage of total cost	Cost of fees <sup>1</sup> & ingredients per 1 000 population <sup>2</sup> (£)
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>4 065 152.46</b>	<b>6 790 432.14</b>	<b>10 855 584.60</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>2 147.58</b>
Argyll & Clyde	315 475.66	645 579.18	961 054.84	67%	2 295.06
Ayrshire & Arran	298 147.89	529 710.46	827 858.35	64%	2 255.38
Borders	13 810.17	21 365.75	35 175.92	61%	327.52
Dumfries & Galloway	45 583.96	44 740.88	90 324.84	50%	613.16
Fife	146 530.66	247 931.25	394 461.91	63%	1 125.04
Forth Valley	56 783.79	169 867.95	226 651.74	75%	811.30
Grampian	281 742.71	366 220.37	647 963.08	57%	1 238.25
Greater Glasgow	1 721 762.43	3 154 366.63	4 876 129.06	65%	5 630.11
Highland	21 518.58	30 589.32	52 107.90	59%	250.35
Lanarkshire	262 734.14	500 122.00	762 856.14	66%	1 379.71
Lothian	632 779.85	647 081.55	1 279 861.40	51%	1 642.74
Orkney	136.02	53.80	189.82	28%	9.88
Shetland	3 401.61	3 596.25	6 997.86	51%	318.95
Tayside	264 641.81	429 187.50	693 829.31	62%	1 790.90
Western Isles	103.18	19.25	122.43	16%	4.67

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

2 List size inflation is caused by a lag between patients relocating and Community Health Index records being updated.

To eliminate variances caused by list size inflation, data is now expressed as per 1 000 population, based on GRO mid year estimates.

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

**Table B2.5 : Instalment dispensing of methadone mixture : 2002/03<sup>1</sup>**

NHS board of dispensing

	Qty Disp <sup>2</sup> (a)	No. Disps <sup>3</sup> (b)	No. of Items <sup>4</sup> (c)	Disps/Item <sup>5</sup>	Qty Per Item <sup>6</sup>	Qty Per Disp <sup>7</sup> % of total dispensed in instalments <sup>8</sup>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>239 763 553</b>	<b>3 595 680</b>	<b>294 555</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>67</b> <b>82%</b>
Argyll & Clyde	19 154 700	378 297	27 315	14	701	51 86%
Ayrshire & Arran	17 122 576	256 076	34 815	7	492	67 86%
Borders	749 632	11 909	941	13	797	63 81%
Dumfries & Galloway	2 625 501	61 532	6 397	10	410	43 80%
Fife	7 989 284	137 782	9 896	14	807	58 74%
Forth Valley	3 160 868	73 159	3 567	21	886	43 78%
Grampian	16 343 498	287 967	24 400	12	670	57 83%
Greater Glasgow	104 481 688	1 565 678	116 059	13	900	67 88%
Highland	852 547	14 117	1 686	8	506	60 60%
Lanarkshire	14 581 366	280 223	24 188	12	603	52 64%
Lothian	37 519 648	328 159	27 393	12	1 370	114 79%
Orkney	5 010	16	7	2	716	313 41%
Shetland	109 347	1 855	422	4	259	59 57%
Tayside	15 067 080	198 902	17 468	11	863	76 80%
Western Isles	810	8	1	8	810	101 20%

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

2 Quantity dispensed in milligrams.

3 Number of occasions an item is dispensed.

4 Number of prescriptions.

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

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

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

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

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

## **B3 Individuals entering treatment programmes from criminal justice interventions**

### **Key Points**

#### **Overview of criminal justice interventions**

- The number of individuals entering treatment programmes from criminal justice interventions (see Background information) has increased by 129 per cent from 1999/00 to 2002/03. (Table B3.1)
- Since they were introduced in October 1999, courts have imposed 617 Drug Treatment and Testing Orders. Under the conditions of the Order, offenders are required to submit to regular and invasive treatment and drug testing for drug misuse, the results of which are made available to sentencers at regular reviews. (Table B3.1)
- The most common criminal justice intervention is probation with condition of treatment in particular in Glasgow. (Table B3.1)
- The number of DTTOs has increased from 5 in 1999/00 to 310 in 2002/03 for Scotland. (Table B3.1)

#### **Background information**

This section provides information on the number of individuals entering treatment programmes from criminal justice interventions. These include diversion from prosecution schemes, probation orders with a special condition of treatment and Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs). Local authorities are asked to provide the Scottish Executive Justice Department with the number of offenders entering these treatment programmes.

It should be noted that in October 1999, DTTOs were only available to courts in Glasgow. They have gradually been introduced to other areas since then: Fife (introduced July 2000), Aberdeen (introduced December 2001), Tayside (introduced March 2003), Edinburgh and Renfrewshire/East Renfrewshire/Inverclyde (introduced January 2003).

## **C1 DRUG EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS, 2002/03**

### **Key Points**

#### **Overview of drug education in schools**

- In 2002/03, 99 per cent of schools in Scotland provided drug education, compared to 98 per cent in 2001/02. The figure is 100% for Local Authority primary and secondary schools but is lower for special schools and non LA schools. (Table C1.1)
- In 2002/03, 99 per cent of schools provided education on controlled drugs (compared with 98 per cent for 2001/02) and this had also increased for all other types of drug education (the safe use of medicine, alcohol, tobacco and solvents). (Table C1.1)
- Ninety-eight per cent of schools provided drug education to each pupil at some point during their schooling, and 97 per cent said that each pupil will receive drug education which provides progression and continuity throughout their schooling (compared with 97 per cent and 94 per cent respectively for 2001/02). (Table C1.1)
- 94 per cent of schools reported providing drug education that was in line with current national advice. (Table C1.1)
- Fifty-six per cent of schools with drug education programmes had revised them within the last two years, and a further 40 per cent within the last two to five years. (Table C1.2)
- In 2002/03, 84 per cent of schools had written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse that are in line with current national advice. These proportions were 83 per cent for primary schools, 90 per cent for secondary schools and 87 per cent for special schools. Local authority schools were more likely than other schools to have such procedures. (Table C1.3)
- Seventy-two per cent of schools with written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse had revised them within the last two years, and a further 26 per cent within the last two to five years. (Table C1.4)

#### **Background information**

Information was collected on the drug education provided by all schools in Scotland. Each school was required to give details of whether they provided drug education, what type of drug education they provided and their procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse and tobacco smoking.

Responses were obtained from 99 per cent of local authority schools and 94 per cent of all other schools.

#### **Source**

The Drug Education in Schools, 2002/03 survey was published by the Scottish Executive Education Department on 23rd September 2003. Copies of the Statistical Publication Notice can be found at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00284-00.asp>

#### **Notes**

1. The survey covers all primary, secondary and special schools but not pre-school education centres. The results exclude responses from a small number of special schools for whom provision of drug education is not appropriate for some or all of their pupils, due to complex learning difficulties.

2. For the purposes of this survey, drugs are defined as mood changing substances including medicine, alcohol, tobacco, solvents and controlled drugs such as, for example, cannabis, cocaine and heroin.
3. Current national advice on drug education is set out in the following:
  - *How Good is our School?* (The Scottish Office, 1996) - performance indicator 1.2 (quality of course or programme).
  - *A Route to Health Promotion* (Aberdeen City Council, HEBS, HMI, 1999).
  - HELP UP-DATE on drug and nutrition education (LT Scotland Curriculum File No 9).
  - 5-14 national guidelines on health education.
4. A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil if every pupil who stays at that school 'from start to finish' will receive drug education at some point. To provide 'progression and continuity', it would be expected that each pupil would receive drug education at several stages during their time at a particular school.
5. For drug education to be in line with national advice, it must be provided to every pupil and provide pupils with continuity and progression in their learning. It must also include education for all of the following areas: safe use of medicine, alcohol, tobacco, solvents and controlled drugs. All drug education has to take account of the age, stage and maturity of the children involved and it is accepted that education on controlled drugs may not be appropriate until later in primary school.
6. The methodology has changed since last year as schools are now classified as not following national advice if they report that they don't fulfil all of the criteria. In addition, the survey now takes account of the fact that infants (P1-P3) are not expected to be taught about controlled drugs.
7. The methodology has also changed since last year as schools are now classified as not having written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse which are in line with national advice, if the school reports that they do not have written procedures in place.
8. Current national advice on managing incidents of drugs misuse is set out in the following:
  - HMI reports : *Issues in health education and promotion* (1996) and *Drug and nutrition education* (1999).
  - HELP UP-DATE 1998.
  - Guidelines for the Management of Incidents of Drug Misuse in Schools (SDST, SEED, 2000).
9. The Drug Education in Schools, 2002/03 survey is a National Statistics publication. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

**Table B3.1 : Number of individuals entering treatment programmes from criminal justice interventions : 1999/00 - 2002/03**

council area	1999/00			2000/01			2001/02			2002/03		
	Diversion from prosecution	Probation with a condition of treatment	Drug treatment and testing orders	Diversion from prosecution	Probation with a condition of treatment	Drug treatment and testing orders	Diversion from prosecution	Probation with a condition of treatment	Drug treatment and testing orders	Diversion from prosecution	Probation with a condition of treatment	Drug treatment and testing orders
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>310</b>
<i>by council area</i>												
Aberdeen City	-	3	-	1	2	1	3	4	17	4	4	44
Aberdeenshire	3	3	-	4	9	-	2	4	2	10	8	-
Angus	-	28	-	-	24	-	-	14	-	-	12	2
Argyll & Bute	-	7	-	-	30	1	-	10	-	1	9	-
Ayrshire East	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	13	-	-	16	-
Ayrshire North	5	4	-	15	2	-	6	9	-	2	10	-
Ayrshire South	-	8	-	-	10	-	-	13	-	1	15	-
Borders	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	-
Clackmannanshire	-	24	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	5	28	-
Dumfries & Galloway	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	8	-	10	2	-
Dunbartonshire East	15	33	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Dunbartonshire West	19	8	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	11	18	-
Dundee City	-	16	-	-	102	-	-	18	-	-	20	3
Edinburgh City	-	18	-	-	57	-	6	44	-	-	52	24
Falkirk	-	19	-	-	53	-	-	55	-	4	49	-
Fife	-	31	-	-	35	43	2	38	75	14	69	92
Glasgow City	21	201	5	29	237	48	25	335	115	34	354	137
Highland	-	-	-	20	1	-	-	7	-	4	10	-
Inverclyde	10	12	-	8	14	-	7	8	-	-	1	1
Lanarkshire North	-	16	-	5	27	-	-	33	-	1	35	-
Lanarkshire South	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	10	-	104	28	-
Lothian East	-	2	-	5	3	-	19	2	-	6	3	-
Lothian West	-	4	-	10	4	-	8	8	-	6	9	-
Midlothian	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	6	1
Moray	-	-	-	-	12	-	9	3	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	4	15	-	6	-	-	4	11	-	5	7	-
Renfrewshire	2	23	-	4	-	-	-	28	-	7	16	5
Renfrewshire East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	1
Stirling	-	31	-	-	19	-	1	23	-	1	28	-
Island Councils	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Source : Scottish Executive Justice Department.

**Table C1.1 : Schools which provide drug education and the types of drug education involved : 2001/02 & 2002/03**

sector, type of school

	Percentage of schools which provide drug education <sup>3</sup>	Of those schools which provide drug education, the percentage of schools where:					Each Pupil will receive drug education <sup>4</sup>	Each pupil will receive drug educ. which provides progression & continuity <sup>5</sup>	This drug education is in line with current national advice <sup>6</sup>
		Safe Use of Medicine	Alcohol	Tobacco	Solvents	Controlled Drugs			
<i>percentage</i>									
<b>2002/03</b>									
<b>Local authority schools</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>
Primary	100	99	100	100	99	99	98	97	95
Secondary	100	95	100	100	99	100	100	99	94
Special	96	100	99	98	98	97	95	94	93
<b>All other schools<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>97</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>78</b>
Primary	95	97	100	100	95	93	92	86	75
Secondary	98	93	100	98	98	100	96	91	82
Special	97	87	97	97	97	97	87	90	77
<b>All schools<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>94</b>
Primary	99	99	100	100	99	99	98	96	95
Secondary	100	95	100	100	99	100	99	98	93
Special	96	97	98	98	98	97	93	93	89
<b>2001/02</b>									
<b>All schools<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>91</b>

1 Covers independent schools and a small number of grant-aided and opted-out schools.

2 Schools which have both primary and secondary departments are counted under both categories.

3 Figures are rounded - 100% may be displayed in some cases where the actual figure is greater than or equal to 99.5%.

4 A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil if every pupil who stays at that school 'from start to finish' will receive drug education at some point.

5 A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil which provides 'progression and continuity in their learning as they move through the school' if every pupil would receive drug education at several stages during their time at a particular school.

6 A school which provides drug education in line with current national advice must cover all of the criteria (where appropriate) listed in the table. The methodology has changed for this question since 2001/02 (see Notes for details). Using last year's methodology, 95% of all schools had drug education in line with national advice.

Source : The Scottish Executive Education Department.

**Table C1.2 : Schools which provide drug education by when programme was last revised : 2002/03**  
sector, type of school

<b>Of those schools which provide drug education, the percentage of schools where the drug education programme was last revised:</b>			
	Less than 2 years ago	2-5 years ago	more than 5 years ago / never
	<i>percentage</i>		
<b>Local authority schools</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>
Primary	54	41	4
Secondary	64	35	1
Special	52	44	4
<b>All other schools<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>73</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>
Primary	73	27	-
Secondary	73	27	-
Special	70	17	13
<b>All schools<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>56</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>
Primary	55	41	4
Secondary	65	34	1
Special	56	37	6

1 Covers independent schools and a small number of grant-aided and opted-out schools.

2 Schools which have both primary and secondary departments are counted under both categories.

Source : The Scottish Executive Education Department.

**Table C1.3 : Schools with written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse : 2002/03**

sector, type of school

	Percentage of schools which have written precedures for managing incidents of drug misuse:			Percentage of schools which do not have written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse and not in preparation
	which are in line with current national advice <sup>3</sup>  <i>percentage</i>	which are <b>not</b> in line with current national advice <sup>3</sup>	which are in preparation	
<b>2002/03</b>				
Local authority schools	<b>85</b>	-	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
Primary	84	-	8	8
Secondary	95	-	3	2
Special	92	-	4	4
All other schools <sup>1,2</sup>	<b>57</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>
Primary	50	6	24	20
Secondary	58	4	25	14
Special	71	-	6	23
All schools <sup>2</sup>	<b>84</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
Primary	83	1	9	9
Secondary	90	-	6	4
Special	87	-	4	9
<b>2001/02</b>				
All schools <sup>2</sup>	76	-	11	12

1 Covers independent schools and a small number of grant-aided and opted-out schools.

2 Schools which have both primary and secondary departments are counted under both categories.

3 The methodology has changed for this question since 2001/02. Using last years methodology, 85% of all schools had written procedures in line with national advice.

Source : The Scottish Executive Education Department.

**Table C1.4 : Schools with written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse by when last revised : 2002/03**  
sector, type of school

	<b>Of those schools which have written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse, these procedures were revised:</b>		
	Less than 2 years ago	2-5 years ago	more than 5 years ago / never
	<i>percentage</i>		
<b>Local authority schools</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>
Primary	71	26	2
Secondary	73	26	1
Special	74	24	2
<b>All other schools<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>85</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>
Primary	83	14	-
Secondary	89	11	-
Special	77	23	-
<b>All schools<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>72</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>
Primary	71	26	2
Secondary	74	24	1
Special	75	23	2

1 Covers independent schools and a small number of grant-aided and opted-out schools.

2 Schools which have both primary and secondary departments are counted under both categories.

Source : The Scottish Executive Education Department.

**Table C1.5 : Local authority primary schools which provide drug education and the types of education involved : 2002/03**

local authority

local authority	Percentage of schools which provide drug education <i>percentage</i> <sup>1</sup>	Of those schools which provide drug education, the percentage of schools where: This drug education covers:					Each Pupil will receive drug education <sup>2</sup>	Each pupil will receive drug educ. which provides progression & continuity <sup>3</sup>	This drug education is in line with current national advice <sup>4</sup>
		Safe Use of Medicine	Alcohol	Tobacco	Solvents	Controlled Drugs			
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>
Aberdeen City	100	100	98	100	98	91	98	98	95
Aberdeenshire	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	94	91
Angus	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Argyll & Bute	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Clackmannanshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dumfries & Galloway	100	99	100	100	99	99	100	98	97
Dundee City	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	95
East Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Dunbartonshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Lothian	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Renfrewshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Edinburgh, City of	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eilean Siar	92	97	97	97	97	97	100	100	97
Falkirk	100	96	98	100	96	98	94	92	90
Fife	100	99	100	100	100	99	93	90	90
Glasgow City	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Highland	98	98	99	100	96	97	91	84	80
Inverclyde	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Midlothian	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	78	72
Moray	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Lanarkshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Orkney Isles	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Perth & Kinross	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	99
Renfrewshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Scottish Borders	100	100	100	100	97	92	100	99	96
Shetland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Lanarkshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Stirling	95	97	97	100	92	89	87	87	71
West Dunbartonshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
West Lothian	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1 Figures are rounded - 100% may be displayed in some cases where the actual figure is greater than or equal to 99.5%.

2 A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil if every pupil who stays at that school 'from start to finish' will receive drug education at some point.

3 A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil which provides 'progression and continuity in their learning as they move through the school' if every pupil would receive drug education at several stages during their time at a particular school.

4 A school which provides drug education in line with current national advice must cover all of the criteria (where appropriate) listed in the table. The methodology has changed for this question since 2001/02 (see Notes for details).

Source : The Scottish Executive Education Department.

## **D1 Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey 2003 (SALSUS)**

This chapter is based on the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) National Report, Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among 13 and 15 year olds in Scotland in 2002, prepared by the Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit (CAHRU), The University of Edinburgh. ISD have amended the format of the tables of the National Report presented in this chapter. This has been done for consistency with other sections of the Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2003. There are also some small adjustments to the original text taken from the National Report. The chapter covers key results concerning drug misuse and provides brief background information about the survey. The final report can be accessed at;

[http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus\\_national02.htm](http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus_national02.htm) and  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/pages/news/2003/11/SEHD588.aspx>

### **Key Points**

#### **Overview of SALSUS survey**

- Although 34 per cent of 13 year olds and 65 per cent of 15 year olds had been offered drugs, just over one in ten (13%) of 13 year olds and 37 per cent of 15 year olds had ever used drugs. More boys than girls reported that they had ever used drugs, though this difference was statistically significant only among 13 year olds. (Tables D1.1 and D1.3)
- Just under a quarter (23%) of 15 year olds reported that they had taken at least one of the drugs on the list 'in the last month' compared to 8 per cent of 13 year olds. (Table D1.4)
- Fourteen per cent of 15 year olds and 4 per cent of 13 year olds reported using drugs once a month or more frequently. Very few pupils reported using drugs on a weekly or daily basis: 7 per cent of 15 year olds and 2 per cent of 13 year olds. (Table D1.7)
- Two main places were reported for drug taking. The most common, especially among boys, was 'outdoors': 40 per cent of 15 year olds boys and 38 per cent of 13 year old boys who had ever used drugs reported this location as did 35 per cent of both 13 and 15 year old girls who had ever use drugs. The second most reported location of drug use was in 'someone else's home', particularly among older pupils and girls. (Table D1.8)
- Irrespective of age, boys were more likely to report being offered drugs than girls: 38 per cent of 13 year olds boys were offered drugs compared to 31 per cent of 13 year olds girls, 66 per cent of 15 year olds compared to 64 per cent of 15 year olds girls. (Table D1.1)
- Boys were slightly more likely than girls to report having taken drugs in the last month, 9 per cent of 13 year old boys compared to 6 per cent of 13 year old girls, and 24 per cent of 15 year old boys compared to 21 per cent of 15 year old girls. (Table D1.3)
- Pupils who had ever used drugs were asked if they had been drinking alcohol the last time they used drugs. Within each age group, girls were more likely than boys to report that they had been combining drugs and alcohol; 46 per cent of 15 year olds girls compared to 39 per cent of 15 year old boys and 35 per cent of 13 year old girls compared to 24 per cent of 13 year old boys. (Table D1.9)
- Young people who have tried illicit drugs report lower levels of life satisfaction those have not (both 13 and 15 year olds) and this relationship is the similar for boys and girls. Thirteen year olds who have used drugs recently (in the last month) show particularly marked levels of low life satisfaction. (Table D1.10)

## Trends – 1998 2000 2002

- Among both age groups the proportion of pupils being offered drugs increased between 1998 and 2000 and then decreased in 2002: 34 per cent of 13 year olds and 65 per cent of 15 year olds reported that they had ever been offered drugs. These figures were not significantly lower than those recorded in 1998, when 38 per cent of 13 year olds and 68 per cent of 15 year olds were offered drugs. (Table D1.1)
- There has been no change since 1998 in the proportion of 13 year olds reporting having taken drugs in the last month (8% in all 3 surveys), in the last year (11% in all surveys) or ever (13% in all surveys). Among 15 year olds proportions of pupils reporting using drugs in the last month, in the last year or ever were slightly lower in 2000 than in 1998. In 2002, the proportion of 15 year olds reporting monthly, yearly and ever using drugs had increased again, although slightly lower than the proportions in 1998, none of the differences was significant. (Table D1.4)

## Type of drug

- The drug that most pupils reported having been offered was cannabis. Over half (58%) of all 15 year olds and 26 per cent of all 13 year olds had reported that they had been offered cannabis. Stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines and poppers) were reported as being offered to 28 per cent of 15 year olds and 11 per cent of 13 year olds. Ecstasy was the most often reported stimulant: 19 per cent of 15 year olds and 6 per cent of 13 year olds reported having been offered ecstasy. Solvents (gas, glue etc.) were reported as being offered 14 per cent of 15 year olds and 10 per cent of 13 year olds. A lower proportion of pupils reported having been offered opiates: 6 per cent of 15 year olds and 4 per cent of 13 year olds, and almost all of these reported having been offered heroin. (Table D1.2)
- Cannabis was the main drug reported as having been used in the last month, by 23 per cent of 15 year old boys, 19 per cent of 15 year old girls, 8 per cent of 13 year old boys and 5 per cent of 13 year old girls. Very few pupils reported using any other drug. The next most reported category, stimulants, was reported by 4 per cent of 15 year olds and 2 per cent of 13 year olds. The use of volatile substances, gas, glue and other solvents, in the last month was reported by 2 per cent of both 13 and 15 year olds. (Table D1.5)
- Sixteen per cent of all 15 year olds had used cannabis and no other drugs in the last month, as had 4 per cent of all 13 year olds. A lower proportion of pupils reported that they had used cannabis and other drugs in the last month; 5 per cent of 15 year olds and 2 per cent of 13 year olds reported that they had done so, and only 1 per cent of pupils in either age group had used other drugs but had not used cannabis. (Table D1.6) This does not imply that pupils used cannabis and other drugs on the same occasion.

## Background information

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

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



**Table D1.1 : Pupils who had been offered any drug; age : 1998, 2000 and 2002**

gender

		13 years	15 years
<b>Offered any drugs</b>			
Base (2002) <sup>1</sup>	number		
Boys		5 367	4 909
Girls		5 486	4 852
All pupils		10 853	9 761
	<i>percentage</i>		
Boys	1998	40	70
	2000	45	71
	2002	38	66
Girls	1998	35	66
	2000	43	68
	2002	31	64
All pupils	1998	38	68
	2000	44	70
	2002	34	65

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

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) National Report  
Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among 13 and 15 year olds in Scotland in 2002 - Table 4.1

**Table D1.2 : Pupils who have been offered individual drugs; age : 2002**

drug group, drug name

	Scotland - 13 years			15 years		
	Boys	Girls	All pupils	Boys	Girls	All pupils
<b>Base (2002)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>number</b> 6 126	6 314	12 440	5 356	5 294	10 650
	<i>percentage<sup>3</sup></i>					
Cannabis	30	21	26	60	56	58
Stimulants	12	11	11	27	28	28
Cocaine	5	4	5	8	8	8
Crack	4	3	4	5	3	4
Ecstasy	6	6	6	17	20	19
Amphetamines	4	3	3	11	12	11
Poppers	6	3	4	14	12	13
Psychedelics	7	5	6	15	13	14
LSD	4	2	3	7	6	7
Magic mushrooms	6	4	5	13	9	11
Opiates	5	4	4	6	6	6
Heroin	4	4	4	5	5	5
Methadone	2	1	2	2	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	11	10	10	14	15	14
Tranquillisers	4	3	3	8	8	8
Anabolic steroids	2	1	2	3	1	2
Semeron <sup>2</sup>	2	1	1	2	1	1
Other	2	1	1	2	1	1

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

2 Dummy drug

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

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) National Report  
Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among 13 and 15 year olds in Scotland in 2002 - Table 4.2

**Table D1.3 : Pupils who had used drugs in the last month, in the last year (including last month) and ever; age : 2002  
gender**

	Scotland	
	13 years	15 years
	number	
<b>Base (2002)<sup>1</sup></b>		
Boys	6 126	5 356
Girls	6 314	5 294
All pupils	12 440	10 650
	<i>percentage</i>	
<b>Used drugs in the last month</b>		
Boys	9	24
Girls	6	21
All pupils	8	23
<b>Used drugs in the last year (including those who had done so in the last month)</b>		
Boys	13	35
Girls	10	32
All pupils	11	33
<b>Ever used drugs</b>		
Boys	15	38
Girls	11	36
All pupils	13	37

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

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) National Report  
Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among 13 and 15 year olds in Scotland in 2002 - Table 4.4

**Table D1.4 : Pupils who had used drugs in the last month, in the last year (including last month) and ever; age : 1998, 2000 and 2002**  
gender

		13 years	15 years
<b>Used drugs in the last month</b>			
Base (2002) <sup>1</sup>	number		
Boys		5 771	5 052
Girls		6 030	5 047
All pupils		11 801	10 099
	<i>percentage</i>		
Boys	1998	9	26
	2000	8	23
	2002	9	24
Girls	1998	7	22
	2000	7	20
	2002	6	21
All pupils	1998	8	24
	2000	8	22
	2002	8	23

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

Base (2002) <sup>1</sup>	number		
Boys		5 829	5 173
Girls		6 107	5 191
All pupils		11 936	10 364
	<i>percentage</i>		
Boys	1998	14	36
	2000	12	32
	2002	13	35
Girls	1998	9	34
	2000	10	27
	2002	10	32
All pupils	1998	11	35
	2000	11	30
	2002	11	33

**Ever used drugs**

Base (2002) <sup>1</sup>	number		
Boys		5 856	5 213
Girls		6 135	5 230
All pupils		11 991	10 443
	<i>percentage</i>		
Boys	1998	16	42
	2000	15	35
	2002	15	38
Girls	1998	11	38
	2000	11	31
	2002	11	36
All pupils	1998	13	39
	2000	13	33
	2002	13	37

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

**Table D1.5 : Pupils who had used individual drugs in the last month; age : 2002**

drug group, drug name

	Scotland			15 years		
	13 years Boys	Girls	All pupils	Boys	Girls	All pupils
<b>Base (2002)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>number</b> 6 126	6 314	12 440	5 356	5 294	10 650
	<i>percentage<sup>3</sup></i>					
Cannabis	8	5	6	23	19	21
Stimulants	2	1	2	5	4	4
Cocaine	1	0	1	1	1	1
Crack	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ecstasy	1	1	1	2	2	2
Amphetamines	1	0	1	2	1	1
Poppers	1	1	1	2	1	2
Psychedelics	1	0	1	1	0	1
LSD	0	0	0	1	0	0
Magic mushrooms	1	0	1	1	0	1
Opiates	1	0	1	1	0	1
Heroin	1	0	1	0	0	0
Methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tranquillisers	1	0	0	1	1	1
Anabolic steroids	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semeron <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

2 Dummy drug

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

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) National Report  
Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among 13 and 15 year olds in Scotland in 2002 - Table 4.6

**Table D1.6 : Type of drugs used in last month; age : 2002**

gender

	Scotland	
	13 years	15 years
	number	
<b>Base (2002)<sup>1</sup></b>		
Boys	6 119	5 354
Girls	6 301	5 290
All pupils	12 420	10 644
	<i>percentage</i>	
<b>Cannabis only</b>		
Boys	5	17
Girls	3	15
All pupils	4	16
<b>Cannabis and other drugs</b>		
Boys	2	5
Girls	1	5
All pupils	2	5
<b>Other drugs only</b>		
Boys	1	1
Girls	1	1
All pupils	1	1
<b>No drugs</b>		
Boys	91	77
Girls	94	80
All pupils	93	78

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

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) National Report  
Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among 13 and 15 year olds in Scotland in 2002 - Table 4.7

**Table D1.7 : Pupils' usual frequency of drug use; age : 2002**

gender

	Scotland	
	13 years	15 years
<b>Base (2002)<sup>1</sup></b>	number	
Boys	5 804	5 172
Girls	6 087	5 207
All pupils	11 891	10 379
	<i>percentage<sup>2</sup></i>	
<b>Boys</b>		
Never tried drugs	82	59
Only taken drugs once	7	12
Used to take drugs but not now	2	6
A few times a year	3	7
Once or twice a month	2	7
At least once a week	2	5
Most days	2	4
<b>Girls</b>		
Never tried drugs	87	63
Only taken drugs once	6	13
Used to take drugs but not now	1	5
A few times a year	2	7
Once or twice a month	2	7
At least once a week	1	3
Most days	0	2
<b>All pupils</b>		
Never tried drugs	85	61
Only taken drugs once	7	12
Used to take drugs but not now	2	6
A few times a year	3	7
Once or twice a month	2	7
At least once a week	1	4
Most days	1	3

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

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

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) National Report  
Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among 13 and 15 year olds in Scotland in 2002 - Table 4.9

**Table D1.8 : Location of pupils drug use; age : 2002**

gender	Scotland -	
	13 years	15 years
<b>Base (2002)<sup>1</sup></b>	number	
Boys	903	1 989
Girls	711	1 878
All pupils	1 614	3 867
	<i>percentage<sup>2</sup></i>	
<b>Boys</b>		
Own home	6	8
Someone else's home	13	27
At a party	7	15
At a club/disco	6	5
At school	5	7
Outdoors	38	40
Other	4	3
<b>Girls</b>		
Own home	6	7
Someone else's home	19	38
At a party	10	15
At a club/disco	6	5
At school	6	6
Outdoors	35	35
Other	3	3
<b>All pupils</b>		
Own home	6	7
Someone else's home	16	32
At a party	8	15
At a club/disco	6	5
At school	6	6
Outdoors	37	38
Other	3	3

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

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

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) National Report  
Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among 13 and 15 year olds in Scotland in 2002 - Table 4.10

**Table D1.9 : Whether pupils were drinking alcohol last time used drugs; age : 2002**  
gender

	13 years	15 years
<b>Whether drinking alcohol</b>		
Base (2002) <sup>1</sup>	number	
Boys	948	2 013
Girls	710	1 873
All pupils	1 658	3 886
<b>Yes</b>	<i>percentage</i>	
Boys	24	39
Girls	35	46
All pupils	29	42
<b>No</b>		
Boys	76	61
Girls	65	54
All pupils	71	58

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

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) National Report  
Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among 13 and 15 year olds in Scotland in 2002 - Table 4.11

**Table D1.10 : Life satisfaction by drug use status; age : 2002**

gender

Life satisfaction	13 years	15 years
<b>Used drugs in last month</b>		
Base (2002) <sup>1</sup>	number	
Boys	478	1 152
Girls	339	1 022
All pupils	817	2 174
	<i>percentage</i> <sup>2</sup>	
Boys		
Median or higher life satisfaction score	33	48
Lower life satisfaction score	67	52
Girls		
Median or higher life satisfaction score	29	41
Lower life satisfaction score	71	59
All pupils		
Median or higher life satisfaction score	32	45
Lower life satisfaction score	68	55
<b>Used drugs but not in last month</b>		
Base (2002) <sup>1</sup>	number	
Boys	282	582
Girls	209	608
All pupils	491	1 190
	<i>percentage</i> <sup>2</sup>	
Boys		
Median or higher life satisfaction score	47	58
Lower life satisfaction score	53	42
Girls		
Median or higher life satisfaction score	39	50
Lower life satisfaction score	61	50
All pupils		
Median or higher life satisfaction score	43	54
Lower life satisfaction score	57	46
<b>Never used drugs</b>		
Base (2002) <sup>1</sup>	number	
Boys	4 649	3 044
Girls	5 173	3 214
All pupils	9 822	6 258
	<i>percentage</i> <sup>2</sup>	
Boys		
Median or higher life satisfaction score	54	62
Lower life satisfaction score	46	38
Girls		
Median or higher life satisfaction score	53	61
Lower life satisfaction score	47	39
All pupils		
Median or higher life satisfaction score	54	61
Lower life satisfaction score	46	39
<b>Total</b>		
Base (2002) <sup>1</sup>	number	
Boys	5 409	4 778
Girls	5 721	4 844
All pupils	11 130	9 622
	<i>percentage</i> <sup>2</sup>	
Boys		
Median or higher life satisfaction score	52	58
Lower life satisfaction score	48	42
Girls		
Median or higher life satisfaction score	52	55
Lower life satisfaction score	48	45
All pupils		
Median or higher life satisfaction score	52	56
Lower life satisfaction score	48	44

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

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

Source : Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) National Report  
Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among 13 and 15 year olds in Scotland in 2002 - Table 4.54

## **E1 Drug-related offences and court proceedings**

### **Key Points**

#### **Overview of drug related offences**

- In 2002 there were 40 379 drug-related offences recorded by Scottish police forces, which is a rate of 799 per 100 000 population. (Table E1.1)
- In 2002, 74 per cent (29 768) of drug related offences were for possession. A further 25 per cent (10 139) were for possession with intent to supply. (Table E1.2)

#### **5 year trends - 1998 to 2002**

- From 1998 to 2000, the annual number of drug related offences remained stable at between 31 400 and 31 900. In 2001, the number of drug related offences increased by 15 per cent to 36 175, and between 2001 and 2002 they rose by a further 12 per cent to 40 379. This represents an overall increase of 28 per cent in the last 5 years. (Table E1.1)

#### **Geographical profile**

- The rate per 100 000 population was highest in Glasgow City (1 616), Inverclyde (1 370) and West Dunbartonshire (1 014). (Table E1.1)
- The majority of areas have experienced a rate increase per 100 000 population over the last 5 years; exceptions were Aberdeenshire, Dumfries & Galloway, Fife, Orkney Islands and Renfrewshire which were either stable or showed slight reductions. (Table E1.1)

### **Background information**

#### **Drug-related offences**

Statistics on drug-related offences recorded by the police are available from quarterly statistical returns made by the Scottish police forces to the Scottish Executive Justice Department.

#### **Persons convicted of drug offences**

Statistics on persons convicted for drug-related offences are available from the Scottish Executive Justice Department's court proceeding database. They are derived from the information on court proceedings held on the police operational computer at the Scottish Criminal Record office.

Offences are recorded in the year in which the offender was sentenced, which will in many cases not be the year in which the offence was committed. If a person was sentenced for drug offences on more than one offence (dealt with at the same court appearance) they are counted as a single offender in the total number of persons convicted, and are classified by the main offence (i.e. the one with the severest penalty). The figures for 2002 were not available at time of publication.

**Table E1.1 : Drug-related offences recorded by Scottish police forces : 1998 - 2002**  
(mainly Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 offences); council area <sup>1</sup>, number and rate per 100 000 population

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>31 460</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>31 870</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>31 431</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>36 175</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>40 379</b>	<b>799</b>
Aberdeen City	1 694	786	1 617	753	1 334	625	1 550	741	2 071	990
Aberdeenshire	892	394	717	316	724	319	787	346	757	333
Angus	430	392	458	418	306	281	401	371	489	452
Argyll & Bute	420	458	372	406	450	494	389	427	512	562
Ayrshire East	615	508	773	641	787	655	785	656	950	793
Ayrshire North	798	580	721	526	845	620	872	643	1 054	777
Ayrshire South	777	686	752	666	537	478	896	802	992	888
Borders	342	323	719	680	733	690	661	615	647	602
Clackmannanshire	290	599	232	481	234	486	295	615	351	732
Dumfries & Galloway	790	531	700	472	448	304	649	441	775	526
Dunbartonshire East	321	294	284	261	318	293	465	433	460	429
Dunbartonshire West	681	717	515	545	712	758	666	717	941	1 014
Dundee City	871	582	738	499	707	482	904	627	1 167	809
Edinburgh City	1 928	432	2 927	655	2 858	637	3 118	696	3 863	862
Eilean Siar	98	356	83	305	47	175	112	427	94	359
Falkirk	700	487	680	470	624	431	844	580	831	571
Fife	2 148	620	1 508	435	1 248	358	1 645	469	1 944	554
Glasgow City	8 224	1 401	7 791	1 336	8 845	1 533	9 388	1 626	9 330	1 616
Highland	1 051	503	1 296	620	926	443	1 370	658	1 434	689
Inverclyde	793	924	769	902	901	1 064	995	1 190	1 145	1 370
Lanarkshire North	1 939	602	2 175	675	1 817	565	2 197	684	3 105	966
Lanarkshire South	1 218	402	1 482	490	1 512	500	1 864	617	1 733	574
Lothian East	174	197	208	233	340	378	217	239	507	559
Lothian West	630	411	907	586	865	551	1 166	729	1 129	706
Midlothian	283	353	326	404	402	496	404	502	444	552
Moray	256	295	288	332	261	301	261	301	324	374
Orkney Islands	54	276	58	299	29	150	27	141	41	213
Perth & Kinross	885	658	784	580	611	453	745	551	959	710
Renfrewshire	1 437	820	1 198	687	1 073	618	1 224	712	1 212	705
Renfrewshire East	285	323	312	352	428	481	342	382	296	330
Shetland Islands	74	326	95	422	82	370	98	447	87	397
Stirling	362	427	385	451	427	496	838	973	735	853

<sup>1</sup> Where the offence was detected or reported.

Source : The Scottish Executive Justice Department recorded crime series.

**Table E1.2 : Drug-related offences recorded by Scottish police forces ; type of offence : 2002**  
(mainly Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 offences), council area<sup>1</sup>

	Number				Rate per 100 000 population			
	Possession with intent to supply	Possession	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total	Possession with intent to supply	Possession	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>3</sup>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>10 139</b>	<b>29 768</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>40 379</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>799</b>
Aberdeen City	615	1 450	6	2 071	294	693	3	990
Aberdeenshire	161	595	1	757	71	262	0	333
Angus	116	371	2	489	107	343	2	452
Argyll & Bute	80	428	4	512	88	470	4	562
Ayrshire East	299	629	22	950	250	525	18	793
Ayrshire North	278	753	23	1 054	205	555	17	777
Ayrshire South	240	746	6	992	215	668	5	888
Borders	178	453	16	647	166	422	15	602
Clackmannanshire	79	271	1	351	165	565	2	732
Dumfries & Galloway	342	416	17	775	232	282	12	526
Dunbartonshire East	122	330	8	460	114	308	7	429
Dunbartonshire West	184	748	9	941	198	806	10	1 014
Dundee City	296	866	5	1 167	205	601	3	809
Edinburgh City	1 329	2 501	33	3 863	297	558	7	862
Eilean Siar	14	77	3	94	53	294	11	359
Falkirk	230	599	2	831	158	412	1	571
Fife	672	1 228	44	1 944	192	350	13	554
Glasgow City	2 002	7 183	145	9 330	347	1 244	25	1 616
Highland	271	1 143	20	1 434	130	549	10	689
Inverclyde	274	855	16	1 145	328	1 023	19	1 370
Lanarkshire North	553	2 531	21	3 105	172	788	7	966
Lanarkshire South	273	1 449	11	1 733	90	480	4	574
Lothian East	147	354	6	507	162	390	7	559
Lothian West	311	806	12	1 129	194	504	8	706
Midlothian	120	318	6	444	149	395	7	552
Moray	58	263	3	324	67	303	3	374
Orkney Islands	19	19	3	41	99	99	16	213
Perth & Kinross	374	580	5	959	277	429	4	710
Renfrewshire	259	941	12	1 212	151	547	7	705
Renfrewshire East	43	248	5	296	48	277	6	330
Shetland Islands	26	60	1	87	119	273	5	397
Stirling	174	557	4	735	202	647	5	853

1 Where the offence was detected or reported.

2 Includes illegal importation of drugs, production and manufacture of drugs, money laundering related offences and other drugs-related offences.

3 Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

## **E2 Seizures of controlled drugs**

### **Key Points**

#### **Overview of drug seizures**

- The number of drug seizures in Scotland increased by 17 per cent, between 2000 and 2001 (15 864 to 18 488). This compares with an overall increase of 5 per cent (125 079 to 130 894) across UK police forces and reverses the recent decreases in 1999 and 2000. (Table E2.1)
- The number of Class A seizures by Scottish police increased by 50 per cent between 1998 and 2001 (3 249 to 4 860). The number of Class B seizures fell by 17 per cent between 1998 and 2000 (15 154 to 12 583) before rising by 16 per cent in 2001 (14 639), and the number of Class C seizures almost halved between 1998 and 2000 (1 210 to 639) before rising by 23 per cent in 2001 (788). (Table E2.3)
- There were increases in the number of seizures of heroin, cocaine, crack cocaine, and ecstasy-type drugs during the period 1998-2001. Seizures of amphetamines and cannabis resin (the main form of cannabis recovered) fell substantially in 1998 - 2000 but rose in 2001. (Table E2.3)
- The number of seizures, however, is not necessarily reflective of the quantity of drugs recovered. In 2001 the quantity of cocaine seized remained similar to 2000, that of heroin increased, and the amount of crack reached a new peak. The amounts of ecstasy-type drugs and methadone continued to reach record levels in 2001. It is important to note that large seizures can disproportionately affect the quantities seized, leading to large changes from year to year; an effect shown by the quantities of ecstasy-type drugs seized since 1995. (Table E2.3)

#### **Geographical profile**

- The three areas that had the largest amounts of heroin seizures were Dumfries & Galloway (46.2kg), Strathclyde (32.5kg) and Lothian & Borders (23.6kg). (Table E2.2)
- With regard to amounts recovered, the patterns do not always relate to population densities. For example, there was more heroin recovered by the Dumfries & Galloway force than by Strathclyde Police. (Table E2.2)
- 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. For example, Grampian Police made more seizures of crack cocaine than Strathclyde Police. In 2001, there were 51 seizures of crack cocaine in Scotland, 44 of which were made by Grampian Police, 1 by Strathclyde police. (Table E2.2)

#### **Background information**

This section provides a selection of information on seizures of drugs controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. The source of statistics concerned with seizures of controlled drugs is a range of bulletins published annually by the Home Office under the general title "Drug seizure and offender statistics".

**Table E2.1 : Seizures of controlled drugs : 1985, 1990, 1995, 1998 - 2001**  
 police force area or other organisation<sup>1</sup>

	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000 <sup>r</sup>	2001
Police and other authorities							
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>3 242</b>	<b>5 990</b>	<b>12 661</b>	<b>17 809</b>	<b>17 197</b>	<b>15 864</b>	<b>18 488</b>
Central	78	283	633	829	613	361	801
Dumfries & Galloway	45	119	414	509	420	275	345
Fife	103	243	526	655	538	451	538
Grampian	220	324	1 125	1 682	1 468	1 152	1 290
Lothian & Borders	546	805	728	2 424	2 773	2 564	2 583
Northern	192	248	463	399	668	487	591
Strathclyde	1 848	3 463	7 937	10 046	9 635	9 701	11 231
Tayside	210	486	835	1 261	1 082	873	1 109
Other authorities	**	19	-	4	-	-	-
England	21 767	44 810	88 115	113 758	99 979	93 205	96 354
Wales	1 452	2 102	5 573	9 566	7 735	7 674	8 252
Northern Ireland	219	172	847	1 508	2 108	1 791	1 528
British Transport Police	**	380	803	1 287	1 712	1 515	1 148
National Crime Squad (E & W)	**	**	**	68	161	163	142
Force missing, not recorded <sup>2</sup>	**	**	3	-	-	-	-
<b>UK Total</b>	<b>26 680</b>	<b>53 454</b>	<b>107 999</b>	<b>143 996</b>	<b>128 892</b>	<b>120 212</b>	<b>125 912</b>
HM Customs & Excise	3 786	7 405	6 337	7 753	5 209	4 867	4 982
<b>Total - all seizures</b>	<b>30 466</b>	<b>60 859</b>	<b>114 339</b>	<b>151 749</b>	<b>134 101</b>	<b>125 079</b>	<b>130 894</b>

1 Seizures from joint operations involving HM Customs & Excise and the police are generally recorded against HM Customs & Excise. Seizures made by the Scottish Crime Squad are recorded by the appropriate police force.

2 Among English and Welsh police forces; not recorded before 1993.

\*\* Not available.

r Revised.

Source : Home Office.

**Table E2.2 : Seizures<sup>1</sup> of controlled drugs (number and quantity seized) : 2001**  
 police force area or other organisation<sup>2</sup>; drug type

	NUMBER OF SEIZURES									NUMBER OF SEIZURES					NUMBER OF SEIZURES					
	All drugs		Class A Drugs			LSD	Ecstasy-type	Methadone	Other	Total Class A	Class B Drugs			Total Class B	Class C Drugs			Total Class C	Unknown	
	Total	Cocaine	Crack cocaine	Heroin	Cannabis						Amphetamines	Other	Benzo-diazepines		Temazepam	Anabolic steroids	Other			
Police and other authorities																				
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>18 488</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3 123</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1 337</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4 860</b>	<b>14 062</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>14 639</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>6</b>	
Central	801	11	-	151	-	26	11	11	192	623	38	15	662	28	5	-	-	32	1	
Dumfries & Galloway	345	6	-	125	-	25	1	2	155	202	20	1	219	2	-	-	1	3	-	
Fife	538	12	-	116	-	36	7	-	155	417	34	10	443	21	-	-	1	22	-	
Grampian	1 290	44	44	272	1	120	14	-	447	888	39	11	921	41	10	-	4	53	-	
Lothian & Borders	2 583	81	5	432	2	234	20	14	721	1 960	83	66	2 048	110	17	-	6	126	-	
Northern	591	7	-	47	-	83	2	3	129	490	39	2	508	17	-	-	-	17	4	
Strathclyde	11 231	324	1	1 865	4	680	63	24	2 777	8 634	411	116	8 943	395	110	4	16	496	-	
Tayside	1 109	38	1	115	3	133	11	9	284	848	71	16	895	28	10	-	2	39	1	
England	96 354	4 736	3 532	13 881	140	7 634	918	430	28 537	67 971	5 174	296	71 869	872	241	79	57	1 196	385	
Wales	8 252	103	46	810	9	993	9	83	1 957	6 252	703	14	6 691	131	42	6	3	168	9	
Northern Ireland	1 528	19	1	79	7	285	3	11	390	1 226	66	1	1 259	15	7	4	-	24	-	
British Transport Police	1 148	41	13	145	-	53	8	2	247	915	31	2	937	4	1	-	-	4	-	
National Crime Squad (E & W)	142	48	2	37	-	20	-	1	92	68	16	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>UK Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>125 912</b>	<b>5 470</b>	<b>3 645</b>	<b>18 075</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>10 322</b>	<b>1 067</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>36 083</b>	<b>90 494</b>	<b>6 725</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>95 471</b>	<b>1 664</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2 180</b>	<b>400</b>	
HM Customs & Excise UK	4 982	1 514	43	93	2	89	5	165	1 832	2 988	74	10	3 483	4	9	48	58	119	-	
<b>Total - all seizures</b>	<b>130 894</b>	<b>6 984</b>	<b>3 688</b>	<b>18 168</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>10 411</b>	<b>1 072</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>37 915</b>	<b>93 482</b>	<b>6 799</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>98 954</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>2 299</b>	<b>400</b>	
	QUANTITY SEIZED (kgs <sup>4</sup> )									QUANTITY SEIZED (kgs <sup>5</sup> )										
	Class A Drugs		Crack cocaine	Heroin	LSD (Doses)	Ecstasy-type (Doses)	Methadone	Other	Class B Drugs					Other	Class C Drugs			Unknown		
	Cocaine								Cannabis (herbal)	Cannabis Plants	Cannabis Resin	Cannabis Liquid	Amphetamines		Benzo-diazepines	Temazepam	Anabolic steroids	Other		
Police and other authorities																				
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>337 498</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>2 016</b>	<b>537.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
Central	0.1	-	0.4	-	1 247	1.5	-	0.1	6	30.4	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	
Dumfries & Galloway	0.8	-	46.2	-	3 919	0.1	-	1.4	1	28.0	-	20.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fife	0.7	-	2.8	-	12 644	1.2	-	0.2	487	52.4	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grampian	2.6	0.7	3.7	3	31 886	0.9	-	0.9	415	28.8	-	1.6	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Lothian & Borders	3.9	0.1	23.6	18	33 033	1.3	-	2.9	384	111.3	-	10.9	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	
Northern	0.1	-	0.5	-	10 820	0.4	-	0.8	9	32.8	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Strathclyde	13.3	-	32.5	43	226 764	7.5	0.4	4.8	699	490.0	0.1	71.1	-	2.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	
Tayside	1.5	0.1	1.1	106	17 185	0.5	-	0.4	15	163.4	-	1.2	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	
England	138.5	31.7	335.6	8 423	1 470 862	100.0	5.5	1 812.2	43 634	5 727.5	0.1	652.2	1.2	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.9	
Wales	1.4	1.1	10.1	189	39 059	1.2	0.4	72.5	2 079	256.2	-	24.4	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Northern Ireland	2.7	-	0.4	630	268 013	-	-	32.7	121	441.7	-	10.6	-	-	-	0.9	0.1	-	-	
British Transport Police	1.0	-	18.1	-	26 710	-	-	-	41	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
National Crime Squad (E & W)	858.1	-	2 326.7	-	209 481	-	-	5 314.2	23 600	15 155.6	-	293.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>UK Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1 024.5</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>2 801.6</b>	<b>9 412</b>	<b>2 349 623</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7 243.1</b>	<b>71 491</b>	<b>22 518.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1 089.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	
HM Customs & Excise UK <sup>5</sup>	1 817.3	22.0	1 127.4	27	5 318 759	-	1.8	19 497.9	16	36 478.5	6.7	627.5	1.2	1.2	-	70.5	-	-	-	
<b>Total - all seizures</b>	<b>2 841.8</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>3 929.0</b>	<b>9 439</b>	<b>7 668 382</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>26 741.0</b>	<b>71 507</b>	<b>58 996.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1 716.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	

1 As seizure can involve more than one drug, figures for individual drugs cannot be added to produce totals.  
 2 Seizures from joint operations involving HM Customs & Excise and the police are generally recorded against HM Customs & Excise (Number of seizures) or the lead agency (quantity seized). Seizures made by the Scottish Crime Squad are recorded by the appropriate police force.  
 3 Includes seizures made by British Transport Police in England and Wales.  
 4 All quantities are in kilograms except for LSD and Ecstasy-type (doses), and Cannabis plants.  
 5 HM Customs also seized the following number of tablets/doses: temazepam 50 189; anabolic steroids 53 333; Other Class C 11 629.

Source : Home Office.

**Table E2.3 : Number and quantity<sup>1</sup> of seizures<sup>2</sup> of class A, B and C drugs, Scotland 1985, 1990, 1995, 1998 - 2001**  
drug type

	Number of seizures						
	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All class A</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>1 494</b>	<b>3 249</b>	<b>3 652</b>	<b>4 395</b>	<b>4 860</b>
Cocaine	41	25	69	251	327	405	523
Crack cocaine	**	**	1	18	34	34	51
Heroin	388	114	738	2 421	2 513	2 814	3 123
LSD	53	171	107	83	54	35	10
Ecstasy-type <sup>3</sup>	-	8	524	465	748	1 212	1 337
Methadone	7	19	44	118	113	111	129
Other Class A	35	88	49	54	77	86	63
<b>All Class B</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>5 318</b>	<b>11 354</b>	<b>15 154</b>	<b>14 039</b>	<b>12 583</b>	<b>14 639</b>
Amphetamines	370	354	1 526	2 101	1 607	666	735
Cannabis(herbal)	296	111	586	445	497	408	547
Cannabis plants <sup>4</sup>	127	40	273	127	109	82	92
Cannabis resin	2 526	5 212	9 902	13 496	12 684	12 334	14 305
Other Class B	3	103	122	357	246	271	237
<b>All Class C</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>1 210</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>788</b>
Benzodiazepines	**	238	288	649	663	540	642
Temazepam	**	**	344	570	277	100	152
	<b>Quantity seized (kgs)</b>						
	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>Class A</i>							
Cocaine	0.400	0.881	0.797	27.419	33.379	22.842	22.817
Crack cocaine	**	**	-	0.355	0.419	0.180	0.782
Heroin	6.600	2.615	9.128	40.186	203.873	42.998	110.736
LSD <sup>5</sup>	0	2 041	1 414	281	533	2 984	170
Ecstasy-type <sup>3,5</sup>	-	413	126 473	56 553	91 912	236 788	337 498
Methadone	. <sup>6</sup>	0.006	0.012	0.114	1.951	11.635	13.473
Other Class A	. <sup>7</sup>	. <sup>7</sup>	0.500	0.073	. <sup>7</sup>	1.837	0.367
<i>Class B</i>							
Amphetamines	5.000	6.000	31.000	113.000	53.000	37.142	108.550
Cannabis(herbal)	708.700	103.145	18.377	813.902	14.807	16.396	11.461
Cannabis plants <sup>4</sup>	718	175	2 519	52 906	1 790	1 261	2 016
Cannabis resin	71.800	104.239	353.588	11 940.073	1 126.357	638.079	937.114
<i>Class C</i>							
Benzodiazepines	**	0.361	0.195	0.642	1.874	2.333	4.470
Temazepam	**	**	0.320	58.620	0.382	0.014	0.147

1 Drugs are seized in a variety of forms but where possible, for the purpose of this table, amounts have been converted to weights.  
Seizures of unspecified quantities are not included.

2 As a seizure can involve more than one drug, figures for individual drugs cannot be added together to produce totals.

3 MDMA up until 1995.

4 Number of plants

5 Number of doses. Data for 1985 are in kilos; from 1990, data refer to number of doses.

6 Less than 0.5 gram

7 Less than 50 grams.

\*\* Not available.

Source : Home Office.

## **E3 Drug Misuse and treatment in Scottish prisons**

### **Key Points**

#### **Overview**

- In May 2003, 66 per cent of urine tests at reception into custody were positive for drugs (includes only those establishments who receive prisoners from court). (Table E3.1)
- Seventeen per cent of mandatory drug tests were positive in 2002/03 (excludes those who may have misused drugs before entry to prison for which they tested positive). (Table E3.2)
- In 2002/03, of the 19 875 prison receptions, 14 570 (73%) were referred to Addictions Services. Of these, 9 779 (67% ) were offered an assessment, with 7 271 (50%) of prisoners undertaking an assessment. (Table E3.4)
- Of those who were referred to Transitional Care at the time of discharge (2 303 individuals), 1 245 (54%) attended first Transitional Care appointment. (Table E3.4)

#### **Trends**

- The percentage of positive drug tests (by urine testing at reception into custody) fell from 73 per cent in 1998/99 to 66 per cent in 2002/03. (Table E3.1)
- The fall in the percentage of positive drug tests (by urine testing at reception into custody) between 1998/99 to 2002/03 is reflected in detections of all drugs types apart from methadone and temgesic. (Table E3.1)
- The rate of positive mandatory drug testing over the past 5 years is unchanged at around 17 per cent. (Table E3.2)

#### **Drugs**

- Cannabis, benzodiazepines and opiates (excluding methadone) were the drugs most commonly detected by testing at reception into custody, 34 per cent, 30 per cent and 24 per cent of all tests taken. (Tables E3.1)
- The drugs most frequently detected by mandatory drug testing were cannabis and opiates, both 12 per cent of all random tests taken. (Table E3.2)

### **Background information**

#### **Urine testing at reception into custody**

During one month each year, random samples of prisoners are tested on admission to prison from the community. These samples cover only a small proportion of prison admissions (totaling around 25,000 each year), and are therefore indicative rather than definitive. It should be noted that due to the period between last drug use and testing after entry to prison, urine test results may under-report hard drug use (e.g. heroin) at the expense of cannabis use. It should be noted that these do not form a strictly random sample.

Table E3.1 includes information on testing at reception into custody direct from court. This does not give a complete picture as some establishments do not receive prisoners direct from court. In 2003, the Reception Study was expanded to cover all Scottish Prison Service establishments. Information from the extended study is not currently available.

In previous years, where possible, prisoners were also interviewed about their substance misuse. In 2003, no self-reporting was undertaken.

#### **Random mandatory drug testing (MDT) results**

Each month, 10% of the prisoner population in each prison in Scotland is randomly selected for a urine drug test. Other reasons for targeted testing exist, but are not reported here.

### **Drug treatment in prisons**

In June 2000 the SPS launched its revised drug strategy. This aims to keep drugs out of prisons; to bring prisoners into drug treatment; to keep them in contact with treatment services; and to manage effectively transition between prison and community. Table E3.4 shows what was achieved under this strategy during the last three years.

**Table E3.1 Drugs detected by urine testing at reception into custody (direct from court<sup>1</sup>): 1998/99 - 2002/03<sup>2</sup>**

	Number tested	Percentage positive	Drugs detected as percentage of all tests taken <sup>3,4</sup>								
			Cannabis	Benzodiazepines	Opiates	Methadone	LSD	Amphetamines	Barbiturates	Cocaine	Temgesic
1998/99	286	73	49	43	42	8	-	3	-	4	-
1999/00	282	75	55	42	34	11	-	3	-	3	1
2000/01	593	77	63	52	39	12	-	2	-	5	1
2001/02	369	75	45	48	44	10	-	4	1	9	-
2002/03 <sup>1</sup>	345	66	34	30	24	14	-	2	-	4	1

1 The reception testing study was expanded in 2002/03 to cover all establishments (Peterhead did not participate). Previous years only included those establishments who receive prisoners direct from court. In order to be comparable with previous years, this table only presents information for 2002/03 on urine testing of prisoners direct from court (i.e. excludes data from Shotts, Glenochil, Noranside and Castle Huntly).

2 Information for 2002/03 refers to reception testing in May 2002. 2001/02 refers to October 2001. The exact months for the remaining studies are not known.

3 Drug percentages do not add up to 100% due to poly-drug misuse.

4 Including prescribed drugs.

Source : The Scottish Prison Service (SPS).

**Table E3.2 Mandatory drug testing results : 1997/98 - 2002/03**

SPS aggregate; random tests of 10% of prison population

	Number tested	Percentage positive		Drugs detected as percentage of all random tests taken <sup>1</sup>								
		All tests	In-prison <sup>2</sup>	Cannabis	Benzo-diazepines	Opiates	Methadone	LSD	Amphetamines	Barbiturates	Cocaine	Temgesic
1998/99	7 162	25	18	15	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	1
1999/00	6 605	22	15	11	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	1
2000/01	5 647	21	15	9	4	11	1	-	-	-	-	2
2001/02	6 974	22	17	9	4	14	1	-	-	-	-	1
2002/03	7 529	23	17	12	4	12	1	-	0	0	0	1

1 Drug percentages do not add up to 100% due to poly-drug misuse.

2 In-prison rate excludes those who may have misused the drugs for which they tested positive before entry to prison.

Source : The Scottish Prison Service (SPS).

**Table E3.3 Mandatory drug testing results : 2002/03**

random tests of 10% of prison population

	Number tested	Percentage positive		Drugs detected as percentage of all tests taken <sup>1</sup>								
		All tests	In-prison <sup>2</sup>	Cannabis	Benzo-diazepines	Opiates	Methadone	LSD	Amphetamines	Barbiturates	Cocaine	Temgesic
<b>Scottish Prison Service Total</b>	7 529	23	17	12	4	12	1	-	0	0	0	1
Aberdeen	224	37	30	25	6	26	2	-	-	0	1	-
Aberdeen YO	12	27	-	17	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aberdeen Females	2	17	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barlinnie	1 250	17	8	7	6	8	0	-	-	0	1	0
Barlinnie YO	107	17	3	15	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castle Huntly	162	27	28	11	-	16	-	-	1	1	2	2
Cornton Vale	287	12	10	2	2	8	-	-	0	-	-	-
Dumfries Adults	136	19	19	13	3	15	1	-	-	1	-	-
Dumfries YO	37	4	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries Female	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh	867	28	21	18	5	16	2	-	0	-	1	2
Glenochil	660	15	15	5	1	9	0	0	-	-	0	2
Greenock	382	27	13	9	10	15	2	-	1	-	0	2
Inverness	172	16	9	6	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilmarnock	649	29	12	4	2	18	1	-	0	0	0	1
Low Moss	276	37	32	14	5	24	2	-	-	-	1	0
Noranside	132	19	19	8	2	11	-	-	2	-	1	1
Perth	691	33	28	18	5	16	5	-	0	-	1	-
Peterhead	348	7	7	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polmont	542	15	13	11	2	3	1	-	1	0	0	0
Shotts	590	34	34	16	2	22	-	-	0	0	1	4

1 Drug percentages do not add up to 100% due to poly-drug misuse.

2 In-prison rate excludes those who may have misused the drugs for which they tested positive before entry to prison.

**Table E3.4 Scottish Prison Service Drug Strategy Outputs : 2000/01 - 2002/03<sup>1</sup>**

	Number of cases <sup>6</sup>		
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 <sup>1</sup>
Total recorded prison receptions	23 472	25 101	19 875
Total addictions presentations <sup>2</sup>	14 300	16 867	14 570
Offered assessment	9 800	9 289	9 779
Undertook assessment <sup>3</sup>	7 600	6 110	7 271
Started treatment option <sup>4</sup>	5 400	4 452	-
Referral to Transitional Care	600	1 210	2 303
Attended 1st Transitional Care appointment <sup>5</sup>	175	615	1 245

1 2002/03 includes data for Jan - Dec 2002.

2 Prisoners identified as having an issue with substance (drug & alcohol) misuse and wishing to be referred to Addictions Services.

3 Clinical addictions assessments are not included for 2002/03. An additional 1482 prisoners disclaimed from participation (figures ob

4 Information for 2002/03 is not available as data collation system is under review.

5 Individual client confirmed by community agency as having attended first post-release appointment. Information for 2002/03 include

6 Drop out rate includes those released from custody.

Source : The Scottish Prison Service (SPS).