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Glossary of Terms

Acronyms

AR	Arrest referral
CARATS	Counselling, Assessment, Referral, Advice and Throughcare
CJS	Criminal justice system
DAT	Drug Action Team, in the case of Liverpool the Drug and Alcohol Action Team
(R)DMD	(Regional) Drug Misuse Database
DPAS	Drugs Prevention and Advisory Service (formerly DPI)
DTTO	Drug Treatment and Testing Order
HMYOI	Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution
IAD	Merseyside Inter Agency Drug Misuse Database
RPT	Relapse prevention, education and training scheme
SDA	Specialist drug agency
SES	Syringe exchange scheme
YOT	Youth offending team

Descriptive Terms

Primary Drug - the drug which is causing the individual the most problems at the point of contact or which is considered by them to be their main drug of use or which has been categorised by an agency (e.g. Police) as the main drug involved in the contact incident.

Subsidiary Drug - a drug of use/possession which has not been classed as the primary drug.

Police incident - a singular offence e.g. possession of cannabis. An individual may be arrested for several offences at one time.

Drug Crime - crime involving the physical presence of a controlled drug - i.e. possession, supply, production, cultivation (of cannabis) or similar charge under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.

Trafficking Offence - supply, "possession with intent to supply", production, cultivation.

Drug Related Crime - crime committed as a result or by-product of drug misuse but which cannot be classified as a drug crime under the Misuse of Drugs Act. These could include robbery/theft (to support a drug habit), assault (e.g. while under the influence of drugs), soliciting (to support a habit) etc. These crimes are often called *drug-driven* where they refer to offences committed in order to fund drug use or *drug-related* where they are committed as a result of being under the influence of drugs.

Young People - in this report refers to those under 25 years of age as categorised in the White Paper *Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain*.

Time Periods Used in This Report

Period 1	1 July to 31 December 1997	(six months)
Period 2	1 January to 30 June 1998	(six months)
Period 3	1 July to 31 December 1998	(six months)
Period 4	1 January to 30 June 1999	(six months)
Period 5	1 July to 31 December 1999	(six months)

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In addition, because it is not possible to present all of the available data in a report of this kind, requests for additional clarification or analysis of specific data are welcome from colleagues in the drugs field. Members of Merseyside Drug Action Teams or Drug Reference Groups are also encouraged to give feedback on future developments of the Inter Agency Database directly or via their DAT Co-ordinator.

Acknowledgements

The Drug Action Teams for, Sefton, St. Helens and Knowsley and Wirral, the Drug and Alcohol Action Team for Liverpool; Merseyside Police, Merseyside Probation Service and Liverpool Health Authority have all contributed to the establishment of the project and are represented on its steering group which has played a central role in the development of the database.

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Introduction

History & rationale

In November 1997, the Four Merseyside Drug Action Teams (DATs) and Merseyside Police set up the IAD. The information collected is important for several reasons including:

- addressing the need for local information on the prevalence and patterns of drug misuse on Merseyside
- helping to predict future service demand (both the amount and the type) by combining data from multiple sources such as those who come into contact with criminal justice services, health, education and social services and identifying hidden populations
- evaluating the Government strategy, *Tackling Drugs to build a Better Britain, 1998*
- measuring the success of interventions by the CJS, health and social services
- supporting and informing education on drug misuse.

To obtain this information the IAD needs to collect data from as many agencies in contact with drug misusers as possible (in Merseyside).

The Department of Health monitoring system of drug misusers available at this time is the RDMD. However, the RDMD is not equipped to inform on prevalence and patterns of drug use across Merseyside. Uniquely, only the IAD is designed to collect prevalence data from health services, Merseyside Police, Merseyside Probation Service, and all RPTs. Its open design means that any other agencies contacting drug users can be included in the IAD (as required by the DATS).

This report examines data from the first six months of 1999 (P4) and the second six months of 1999 (P5). As there are now five periods of data, trends across time have been analysed in this report.

Data collection

The dataset

For the IAD to be able to gather data from a wide range of agencies, it is necessary to use a small dataset consisting of fields compatible with all agencies. A small dataset also has the benefit of ease of reporting and therefore there is likely to be a higher level of compliance of reporting.

The fields collected are initials, date of birth, sex, ethnicity, date last seen and first part postcode for each individual drug user. In addition, data are collected, where available, on primary and subsidiary drugs of use and routes of administration (method of using the drug). If methadone is used, agencies are asked to state whether it is prescribed or illicit.

Initials, date of birth and sex are combined to form an anonymised attributer code which can be used to match individuals reported by different agencies. While this does not provide perfectly unique codes, the number of false matches is small. Attributable data coding is therefore an easily achievable method of minimising double counting and measuring overlap between groups while preserving the confidentiality of agencies' relationships with their clients and Police arrestee details.

Electronic data reporting

Electronic data reporting reduces the effort of collecting data both for the individual agencies and for the IAD, and is therefore the preferred mode. Some agencies have yet to acquire the necessary technology and are at present reporting in a paper format.

Recent development

Since the last report a further three agencies have commenced reporting to the IAD.

- The initial YOT on Merseyside, St. Helens YOT, reported data on all young offenders who were seen by the team in the last half of 1999 who were misusing drugs. Further YOTs are now operating on Merseyside and data from these teams will be included in future reports.
- HMYOI Lancaster Farms, a young offenders institution that receives Merseyside residents also reported data for the last

three months of P5. This institution will continue reporting to the IAD.

- The Bail Support scheme now operating in Liverpool also began to report in P5. Bail Support offers treatment to individuals who are on bail and have a drug misuse issue and will continue reporting to the IAD.

A full list of the individual agencies that contributed data is given in Appendix C. The roles of each agency type are briefly described in Box 1.

Future development

The IAD continually evaluates its role in informing local agencies. DATs are identifying key agencies to begin reporting data as part of their responsibility to monitor local achievement. It is hoped that in the future, services such as social services and education services will start to report to the IAD. Members of Merseyside DATs and Drug Reference Groups, as well as colleagues from participating agencies and agencies willing to contribute data to the IAD, are encouraged to give feedback to the Steering Group on this report in order to inform the development process. In addition, requests for clarification or further analysis of data are welcomed.

Box 1 - Agency Types

Specialist Drug Agencies (SDAs) – SDAs in Merseyside include statutory agencies (e.g. drug dependency clinics, community drug teams and inpatient detox) and voluntary agencies. They provide a wide range of services from methadone prescription to counselling, advice and drop-in. Seventeen agencies now report to the IAD, with 14 agencies having reported in every six-month reporting period since P2. Data are collected from the agencies by the Period Prevalence database and passed on to the IAD. Information on client's drugs of use is obtained from the RDMD from information recorded when clients first access treatment services or at the beginning of a new episode of treatment.

Agency Based Syringe Exchange Schemes (SEs) – SEs provide new, and collect used, injecting equipment as well as giving advice, counselling and referrals if requested. A range of other services are provided by various SEs including primary health care and testing for hepatitis and HIV. All ten agency based SEs in Merseyside have reported data for all five periods. Data are received from the SE database based at the Public Health Sector. The primary drug of use at the first visit is recorded.

Relapse Prevention, Education and Training Schemes (RPT) – RPTs provide education and training to people who are either drug free or stabilised in their drug use. There are four RPTs based in Merseyside and all began reporting to the IAD in 1998. Since then only one agency has provided data for each six-month period, and two agencies have not reported since the first time.

Police – The Police database provides data on each arrest involving a drug crime, i.e. possession and supply. The drugs involved and the type of incident are recorded. The Police have reported in each period the IAD has collected data.

Probation – The amount of data reported by Probation has been low until 1999 when due to improved reporting systems the numbers greatly increased. However, the amount of information for each report has fallen, and in 1999 no data on drugs of use were available. Continuing efforts to improve reporting methods will hopefully resolve this problem in the future.

Arrest Referral (AR) – Arrest referral is a scheme introduced by the Home Office to offer arrestees a chance to speak in confidence to a drugs worker at the custody suite. If an arrestee chooses to speak to the worker, they will have an initial assessment and, if appropriate, an appointment at a suitable agency will be arranged. This scheme gives people the opportunity to access drug services at a crisis point in their life (NACRO, 1999) and, as research has shown, it is at such vulnerable times the motivation for change is high (Hough, 1996). An evaluation of the pilot AR schemes carried out by eighteen custody suites across Britain support this (Edmunds et al., 1998) and due to their success further schemes are being set up across the country. One pilot scheme has been providing data since P2 and six further ARs are being introduced across Merseyside and will begin reporting to the IAD in the second period of the year 2000.

Youth Offending Team (YOT) – YOTs are composed of representatives from a range of agencies including the Police, Probation, and education. Their principle aim is to prevent offending by young people between the ages of 10 and 18 years. One of the means of achieving this is to help young offenders tackle the problems associated with their offending, which could include drug use (DPAS, 1999). In P5, St. Helens YOT began reporting data on young offenders who had been using drugs. In St. Helens, every young person seen by the team is interviewed by a drugs worker about their drug use regardless of what offence they have committed.

Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution (HMYOI) – HMYOIs are institutions for offenders between the ages of 15 to 21 years. HMYOI Lancaster Farms, a HMYOI based in Lancaster, which receives youths from Merseyside, began reporting in October of 1999 and reports data on people seen for their problematic drug use, who were formerly Merseyside residents.

1 How many drug users do each agency type report? How many have not been seen before?

The primary purpose of the IAD is to collect and report on data from a wide range of different types of agencies who come into contact with drug misusers. Data have now been collected for five consecutive six-month periods. In all five periods, data were collected from SDAs, SESs, Police and Probation. In addition, from P2 onwards, data were collected from RPTs, and AR. Prisons reported in P2 and P3 but were not able to contribute in P4 and P5. In P5, one YOT started to contribute data and it is hoped others will follow. One HMYOI also began reporting on prisoners who were formerly Merseyside residents. A full list of the individual agencies that contributed data is given in Appendix C.

This opening chapter aims to answer questions regarding the number of drug users reported to the IAD and the number/proportion of these who have not previously been reported. Firstly the data for 1999 are described for each agency type (section on Data Trends and Analysis) then there is an interpretation of the data and a discussion of its relevance to policy (section on Interpretation and Policy). In the section Data Trends and Analysis, data are presented for both P4 and P5 and compared to the previous reporting period, for example, P3>P4 refers to the data in P4 and compares it to data in P3.

Table 1.1 Numbers of drug users reported by each agency type

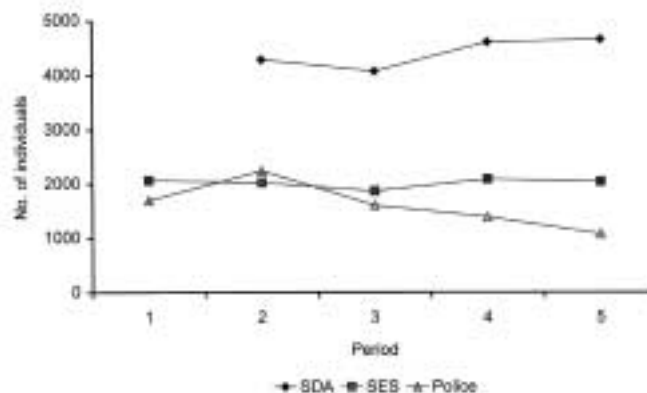
Count for each six-month period and overall counts (1st July 1997 – 31st December 1999)

Agency Type	Reports P1	Reports P2	Reports P3	Reports P4	Reports P5	Total Excluding Double Counting*	% new** Reportees P4	% new** Reportees P5
SDA	3377	4770	4194	4929	4950	8125	20%	17%
SES	2065	2020	1868	2085	2040	4837	40%	42%
RPT	-	533	99	188	166	754	78%	54%
Police	1618	2100	1524	1234	998	6730	87%	77%
Probation	43	77	84	1092	840	1864	97%	84%
Prison	-	345	286	-	-	597	-	-
AR	-	71	63	98	226	435	94%	95%
YOT	-	-	-	-	36	36	-	100%
HMYOI	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	100%
Total	7103	9916	8118	9626	9264	-	-	-

*Double counting is excluded between time periods and between individual agencies but not between different types of agency.

**New to the IAD from that agency type.

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme AR = arrest referral, YOT = Youth Offending Teams, HMYOI = Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme.

*Analysis limited to agencies reporting every period since P2 (see Appendix C)

Figure 1.1 Number of people reported by SDAs*, SESs, and Police: all periods

Table 1.2 Number of years since first contact with treatment services

(1 Jan - 30 Jun 99 and 1 Jul - 31 Dec 99)

	SDA		SES		RPT		Police		Probation		AR		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
		within agency		within agency		within agency		within agency		within agency		within agency		within agency
Never	1486	25.7%	1581	58.0%	83	36.4%	1843	88.5%	818	47.1%	187	59.0%	5998	46.6%
<1 year	845	14.6%	122	4.5%	20	8.8%	24	1.2%	97	5.6%	19	6.0%	1127	8.8%
2 years	574	9.9%	86	3.2%	18	7.9%	21	1.0%	86	5.0%	9	2.8%	794	6.2%
3 years	342	5.9%	72	2.6%	13	5.7%	17	0.8%	78	4.5%	9	2.8%	531	4.1%
4 years	368	6.4%	87	3.2%	8	3.5%	23	1.1%	69	4.0%	7	2.2%	562	4.4%
5 years	270	4.7%	103	3.8%	8	3.5%	21	1.0%	86	5.0%	6	1.9%	494	3.8%
6 years	303	5.2%	108	4.0%	15	6.6%	32	1.5%	70	4.0%	7	2.2%	535	4.2%
>6 years	1586	27.5%	566	20.8%	63	27.6%	102	4.9%	431	24.8%	73	23.0%	2821	21.9%
Total(100%)	5774		2725		228		2083		1735		317		12862	

Individuals reported to the IAD in P4 or P5 who have ever been reported to Mersey RDMD

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral

Data trends and analysis

1.1) Levels of reporting (Table 1.1 and Figure 1.1)

Overall P3➔P4 – Number of reports made to the IAD increased by 18.8%

P4➔P5 – Number of reports made to the IAD decreased by 3.7%. These changes varied between agency types.

SDA P3➔P4 – There was a 17.5% (735 individuals) increase in SDA reports to the IAD. Just over a quarter (27.9%) of this increase was due to an additional agency reporting. Ten agencies reported an increase in clients (average 14.8%) while three agencies reported a decrease (average 25.0%).

P4➔P5 – There was a 0.4% increase in SDA reports. After taking into account changes in agencies that reported to the IAD there was an estimated increase of 0.5%. In general most agencies reported a slight increase.

SES P3➔P4 – There was a 12% (217) increase in SES reports after a decrease in the previous period.

P4➔P5 – There was a 2% fall in individuals reported by SES.

RPT P3➔P4 – The number of individuals reported by RPTs increased by 89.9% (89). However, just over half (51.7%) of this increase was due to an additional agency reporting. One agency has reported over the past four periods during which a 43.4% (43) increase in reports was shown.

P4➔P5 – There was an 11.7% (22) decrease in the number of reports from RPTs representing a fall of 11.3% (16) by one agency and 13.1% (6) from the other agency.

Police P3➔P4 – Arrests for possession, supply and other drug crimes, totalling 1384, were reported to the IAD. These involved 1234 individuals representing a decrease of 19.0% in the number of individuals compared to P3. Some arrests involved more than one drug, making the total number of drug incidents 1709 in P4 down 10.9% on the previous period.

P4➔P5 – 1070 arrests involving 998 individuals were reported to the IAD in P5 representing a further 19.1% decrease from P4. Numbers of incidents fell 20.1% to 1365.

Probation

P3➔P4 – There was a 1200% (1008) increase in Probation reports due to improvements in the Probation Service reporting system.

P4➔P5 – There was a 23.1% (252) fall in individuals reported by Probation.

AR P3➔P4 – There was an increase of 55.6% (35) in the number of individuals reported.

P4➔P5 – There was further increase of 131% (128) in the number of individuals reported. These large increases are due to the scheme being out of its pilot stages and fully operational.

YOT P4 ➔ *P5* – St. Helens YOT was the first YOT to commence reporting to the IAD and in *P5* reported 36 young offenders.

HMYOI P4 ➔ *P5* – One HMYOI commenced reporting for the last 3 months of *P5*. It reported 8 young offenders.

1.2) New reportees (Table 1.1)

SDA P4 – New reportees represented 20% of people reported by SDAs, a decrease on the *P3* figure of 22%.
P5 – New reportees fell further to 17% of all people reported by SDAs.

SES P4 – Over a third (40%) of clients were new.
P5 – The proportion of new SES clients rose slightly from the previous period to 42%.

RPT P4 – Of the 188 individuals reported, 78% (147) were new reportees.
P5 – Only 54% were new reportees representing a significant drop in new RPT reports.

Police P4 – Of the Police cohort, 87% were new reportees.
P5 – Of the Police cohort, 77% were new reportees. Previous periods have reported higher levels of new individuals (see Interpretation and Policy).

Probation P4 – Of the Probation clients 97% (1059) had not previously been reported by Probation.
P5 – The percentage of clients who had not previously been reported by Probation fell to 84% (706).

AR P4 – The percentage of AR clients who were new reportees was 94%.
P5 – The percentage of new reportees remained constant at 95%.

1.3) Initial contact with services (Table 1.2)

Overall Nearly half (46.6%) of individuals reported to the IAD had not previously been reported to the RDMD (Table 1.2).

SDA Of the 5774 individuals reported to the IAD in 1999, 25.7% (1486) had never been reported to the RDMD. Of those 4288 individuals that had, 37.0% (1586) had first been reported to the RDMD over six years previously and 19.7% (845) had been reported to the IAD and RDMD within the same year.

SES Over half (58.0%) of the SES clients had never been reported to the RDMD. Of those that had 49.7% (566) had been reported to the RDMD over six years previously.

RPT Slightly over a third (36.4%) of RPT clients had not been reported to the RDMD. Of those that had, 43.4% (63) had been reported over six years previously.

Police Almost all arrestees (88.5%) had never been reported to the RDMD.

Probation
Of the 1735 clients reported in 1999, 818 (47.1%) had never been reported to the RDMD. Of those that had 47.0% (431) had been reported to the RDMD over six years previously.

AR Of the 317 clients reported in 1999, 187 (59.0%) had never been reported to the RDMD and of the 130 that had 56.2% had been reported over six years previously.

Interpretation and policy

- SDA* Amongst SDAs that have reported in every period since *P2* (see Appendix C), the numbers of clients reported to the IAD have shown an overall increase throughout the five periods (Figure 1.1) with between a sixth and a quarter of people reported in each period being new reportees. Increasing participation of problem drug misusers in treatment programmes (*Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain*, 1998) is one of the Government's key objectives and SDAs in Merseyside are moving towards this target.
- SES* Overall there has been little change in the number of clients reported over the life of the IAD (see Figure 1.1); a trend evident elsewhere (Birtles and Bellis, 1997,1998,1999,2000). Most growth in SES activity occurred between 1991 and 1996 (McVeigh and Bellis, 1999). For Pharmacy based SES activity on Merseyside see Birtles and Bellis (2000).
- RPT* Trends and interpretation of RPT data are confounded by inconsistent numbers of agencies reporting. For the one agency that has regularly reported since *P2*, there has been a steady increase in reports until *P5* when a slight decrease was experienced. Future reports will be able to explore trends in these data more meaningfully.
- Police* Over all reporting periods the numbers of arrestees reported to the IAD have reduced significantly. This sustained fall in arrests may reflect changes in Police activity rather than a reduction in the number of drug users. The profile of drug offences would suggest an increase in the percentage of arrests for trafficking offences although the majority of arrests continue to be for possession of cannabis. Chapter 7 (Table 7.1 and 7.2) provides more details and analysis of arrest characteristics. This year's data also show higher levels of re-reported individuals than in previous years. These changes may indicate recidivist rates (see Section 7.3) and suggest a need for interventions such as AR to enable arrestees to access treatment services in the hope that this will decrease their criminal activity.
- Probation*
Recent improvements in the Probation reporting system has meant that the numbers of people reported by this agency increased dramatically in *P4* and, despite the decrease in *P5*, numbers were still much higher than previously been reported. With more accurate numbers of individuals being reported by Probation, future reports will be able to explore trends more meaningfully.
- AR* In 1999 there was only one AR scheme operating. This scheme on the Wirral increased the number of clients reported due to the scheme having completed its pilot stages and now being fully operational. Other schemes across Merseyside are now operative and their data will be included in the next report. AR schemes are one way in which the Government aims to increase the number of offenders accessing services.
- YOT* St. Helens YOT is the first YOT to commence reporting to the IAD. In future periods additional YOTs will commence reporting and provide valuable information on drug misuse amongst young people.
- HMYOI* The HMYOI reported 8 individuals who were received at their institute in the last 3 months of 1999. The reporting of an HMYOI will in the future add to information on drug misusing young people.

2

How old, what sex and what ethnicity are the drug misusers reported by each agency?

The IAD can be used to monitor the age structure of the drug using population. The Government's Ten-year Strategy, (UKADCU, 1998) places particular stress on the importance of helping young people to resist drug misuse and avoid serious drugs problems. However, it is sometimes difficult for treatment and advice services to attract young clients in order to intervene early on in their potential drug careers. These young drug users may not feel that they have a drugs problem, or may be reluctant to contact established drug agencies, which they may perceive as targeted towards older, mainly opiate, users. However, many young users do come into contact with the CJS through drug, or other, offences.

As the IAD collects data from a wide range of agencies, including CJS agencies and now youth services, information on younger misusers can be obtained. This is of particular value when monitoring the key objectives involving young people (people under 25 years old) as outlined by the Government's Ten-year Strategy (UKADCU, 1998).

Table 2.1. Mean age and age range (in years) of individuals by agency type for each reporting period and totals

Agency Type	P1		P2		P3		P4		P5	
	Mean Age	Range	Mean Age	Range	Mean Age	Range	Mean Age	Range	Mean Age	Range
SDA	31.1	15-71	31.3	8-72	32.1	13-73	31.7	7-73	32.7	13-74
SES	30.3	16-68	30.6	16-65	31.1	16-69	31.2	17-69	31.2	16-70
RPT	-	-	29.7	17-56	31.3	19-44	30.1	17-53	30.4	17-49
Police	25.0	12-61	25.1	8-56	24.8	12-56	24.6	12-62	25.0	11-62
Probation	29.3	19-37	29.0	19-43	29.4	19-42	28.6	17-68	28.9	15-58
Prison	-	-	29.3	20-47	29.4	21-45	-	-	-	-
AR	-	-	26.8	16-48	29.8	17-55	29.5	17-46	30.8	16-66
YOT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.1	13-18
HMYOI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.0	18-20
All Agencies	29.4	12-71	29.6	8-72	30.3	12-73	30.2	7-69	31.0	13-74

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral, YOT = Youth Offender Team, HMYOI = Her Majesty's Youth Offender Institution

Data trends and analysis

2.1) Age of drug misusers (Table 2.1)

Overall P3➔P4 – The average age of individuals remained stable at 30.2 years.

P4➔P5 – There was little change in the average age of individuals (31.0 years).

SDA P3➔P4 – The average age of SDA clients decreased from 32.1 years to 31.7 years.

P4➔P5 – The average age of SDA clients rose by 1 year.

SES P3➔P4 – SES clients were a similar age as in the previous period at 31.2 years.

P4➔P5 – The average age of SES clients remained steady at 31.2 years.

RPT P3➔P4 – Clients were on average 30.1 years old, 1.2 years younger than in P3.

P4➔P5 – The average age of clients reported remained similar at 30.4 years.

Police P3➔P4 – Arrestees were a similar average age of 24.6 years.

P4➔P5 – The average age of arrestees increased slightly to 25.0 years.

Probation

P3➔P4 – There was a small decrease of 0.8 years in the average age of Probation clients.

P4➔P5 – The average age of Probation clients remained similar at 28.9 years.

AR P3➔P4 – There was little change in the age of clients who were on average 29.5 years old.

P4➔P5 – The average age of AR clients rose to 30.8 years.

YOT P4➔P5 – The average age of clients was 16.1 years.

HMYOI P4➔P5 – The average age of clients was 19.0 years.

Table 2.2 The percentage of females reported by each agency type

	<i>P1</i>	<i>P2</i>	<i>P3</i>	<i>P4</i>	<i>P5</i>
SDA	32.1%	33.8%	32.9%	33.3%	33.3%
SES	15.5%	13.9%	14.9%	14.0%	15.0%
Police	6.7%	7.2%	7.1%	9.3%	9.8%
Probation	28.6%	28.6%	11.1%	19.3%	23.2%
RPT	-	29.4%	35.3%	30.3%	27.5%
AR	-	26.8%	11.4%	22.1%	12.0%
YOT	-	-	-	-	16.7%
All agencies	21.4%	22.4%	22.2%	24.2%	25.1%

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral, YOT = youth offending team

2.2) Sex (Table 2.2)

Overall P3➔P4 – The ratio of female to male reportees was 1:4.1 (24.2% female).

P4➔P5 – The ratio of female to male reportees was 1:4.0 (25.1% female).

SDA P3➔P4 – The percentage of clients who were female remained similar at 33.3%.

P4➔P5 – There was no change in the percentage of reportees who were female (33.3%).

SES P3➔P4 – The percentage of SES clients who were female decreased from 14.9% to 14.0%.

P4➔P5 – The percentage of SES clients who were female increased to 15.0%.

RPT P3➔P4 – There was a decrease in the percentage of clients who were female from 35.3% to 30.3%.

P4➔P5 – There was a further decrease in the percentage of clients who were female, to 27.5%.

Police P3➔P4 – The Police reported a greater percentage of females in P4 than in P3 (from 7.1% to 9.3%).

P4➔P5 – The Police reported a further increase in the percentage of arrestees who were female bringing the percentage to 9.8% female.

Probation

P3➔P4 – Probation reported an increase in the percentage of clients who were female (from 11.1% to 19.3%).

P4➔P5 – There was a further increase in the percentage of clients who were female to 23.2%.

AR P3➔P4 – The percentage of clients who were female increased from 11.4% to 22.1%.

P4➔P5 – There was a decrease in the percentage of clients who were female to 12.0%.

YOT P4➔P5 – Of the 36 individuals reported 6 (16.7%) were female.

Table 2.3 Percentage of reportees who were under 25 years old

	<i>P1</i>	<i>P2</i>	<i>P3</i>	<i>P4</i>	<i>P5</i>
SDA	9.1%	12.6%	9.8%	10.9%	8.4%
SES	18.7%	17.8%	15.5%	15.5%	16.0%
Police	55.5%	55.1%	58.8%	60.0%	58.1%
Probation	14.3%	15.6%	10.1%	25.8%	25.6%
RPT	-	13.3%	7.0%	17.1%	13.8%
AR	-	36.6%	23.0%	21.1%	27.0%
Total	22.9%	23.6%	21.0%	20.8%	18.3%

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral

2.3) Young people (Under 25's) (Table 2.3)

Overall *P3*➔*P4* – The percentage of reportees who were under 25 remained similar at 20.8%.
P4➔*P5* – There was a decrease in the percentage of reportees who were under 25 to 18.3%.

SDA *P3*➔*P4* – Of all the SDA clients, 10.9% were under the age of 25, an increase from 9.8%.
P4➔*P5* – The percentage of reportees who were under 25 fell to 8.4%.

SES *P3*➔*P4* – The percentage of reportees under the age of 25 years remained at 15.5%.
P4➔*P5* – The percentage of reportees under 25 remained similar at 16.0%.

Police *P3*➔*P4* – The percentage of reportees under 25 changed little between these periods.
P4➔*P5* – There was a decrease in the percentage of reportees under the age of 25, to 58.1%.

Probation

P3➔*P4* – Under 25s represented 25.8% of reportees, an increase from 10.1%.
P4➔*P5* – The percentage of reportees who were under 25 remained similar at 25.6%.

AR *P3*➔*P4* – The percentage of clients under 25, decreased from 23.0% to 21.1%.
P4➔*P5* – The percentage of clients who were under 25 years old increased to 27.0%.

2.4) Ethnic background

Overall *P3*➔*P4* – The ethnicity of 53.1% of reportees was recorded. Of these, 97.9% were "White" with the remaining 2.2% being predominantly "Black, other".
P4➔*P5* – Only 49.7% of reportees had their ethnic origin recorded. Of these 97.8% were "White", with the remaining 2.2% predominantly "Black, other".

SDA *P3*➔*P4* – The ethnicity of 51.0% of SDA clients was available, 96.9% of these individuals were reported as "White" and 1.5% "Black other", 1.2% were "Other".
P4➔*P5* – Only 50.4% of clients had their ethnicity recorded. Of these 97.6% were "White", 1.2% were "Black, other" and 0.8% "Other".

RPT *P3*➔*P4* – All RPT clients whose ethnicity was recorded (72.4%) were reported to be "White".
P4➔*P5* – All RPT clients whose ethnicity was recorded (72.5%) were reported to be "White"

Police *P3*➔*P4* – Nearly 100% of arrestees had their ethnicity recorded. Of these 99.6% were "White".
P4➔*P5* – The ethnicity of 99.7% of arrestees was recorded. Of these 98.6% were "White" the remaining 1.4% were either "Black, Caribbean" or "Other".

Probation

P3➔*P4* – Almost 100% of Probation clients had their ethnicity recorded and of these 97.7% were "White". The remaining 2.3% were predominantly "Black, other".

P4 → P5 – The ethnicity of 99.4% of Probation clients was recorded. Of those whose ethnicity was recorded 96.9% were “White” and 2.4% were “Black, other”.

YOT The ethnicity of all young offenders was “White”.

HMYOI The ethnicity of all young offenders was “White”.

Interpretation and policy

Table 2.4 Differences in average ages of the two sexes for each agency type across the five periods.

Agency type	Sex	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
SDA	Male	31.7	31.8	32.7	32.3	32.7
	Female	30.0	30.3	31.0	30.5	31.0
	Difference	+1.7	+1.5	+1.7	+1.8	+1.7
SES	Male	30.2	30.6	31.1	31.1	31.1
	Female	30.2	30.6	31.3	31.3	31.4
	Difference	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
RPT	Male	-	29.9	31.6	30.2	30.6
	Female	-	29.1	30.9	29.7	29.9
	Difference	-	+0.8	+0.7	+0.5	+0.7
Police	Male	24.6	24.8	24.5	24.3	24.5
	Female	29.4	28.5	28.5	27.7	29.4
	Difference	-4.8	-3.7	-4.0	-3.4	-4.9
Probation	Male	28.5	29.5	30.0	28.7	28.8
	Female	31.0	28.0	28.0	28.6	29.1
	Difference	-2.5	+1.5	+2.0	+0.1	-0.3
AR	Male	-	27.1	29.6	29.3	30.9
	Female	-	26.2	31.6	30.1	30.0
	Difference	-	+0.9	-2.0	-0.8	+0.9

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme AR = arrest referral

Age

Table 2.1 shows that SDAs and SESs reported a rise in average client age over P1, P2, and P3 but stabilised in P4 and P5, whereas Police and Probation reported consistent average ages across the five periods.

There have also been consistent differences in the average ages of people reported to the IAD by the different types of agencies. On average, SDAs have reported older individuals than SESs, which have typically reported older clients than Probation, who in turn have generally reported an older clientele than the Police. It is suggested that clients move from one type of agency to another as they get older. The IAD is ideally equipped to analyse any such movement of clients between the different agencies. In addition, the effect of schemes such as AR can be monitored to assess, for example, the effectiveness of early intervention. This will be the subject of future ad hoc reports.

RPTs and AR report fewer clients, the average age of whom has fluctuated across the five periods. These fluctuations are probably due to the small numbers reported by these agency types. As more AR schemes begin operating and reporting to the IAD a more accurate estimation of the average age of these clients will emerge. For analysis of RPT data to show a more precise picture, all RPTs on Merseyside will need to begin reporting in every period.

Although the average age of individuals reported by the treatment agencies has ceased to rise, there has been no fall in average age. This suggests that one of the key objectives of the Government's Ten-year Strategy (UKADCU, 1998), to increase the proportion of young people in treatment, is not being met. The continued young age of individuals being reported to the Police for drug crimes suggests that there are young people in the community whose drug taking is causing them problems but who are not accessing treatment services. This may be due to young drug users not perceiving themselves to have a drug problem, or they may be reluctant to contact established drug agencies, which they perceive as targeted at older, mainly opiate, users.

The AR schemes now operating across Merseyside should enable treatment agencies to make contact with young drug users and enable them to access treatment services. However, at present the U-turn project (the only reporting AR Scheme at present) reports clients older than the general Police cohort.

Sex

The proportion of females reported to the IAD has increased across the five reporting periods (Table 2.2). This increase is due to the increase in the percentage of arrestees who were female. All other agency types have reported similar percentages of females in each of the five reporting periods. Although the Police are reporting a greater percentage of female arrestees the percentage of females that they report remains lower than that of the other agencies. The reasons for this may be due to changes in Police activity. Whilst the proportions of males and females reported to the IAD by SESs and SDAs have remained steady, the SDAs consistently report higher proportions of females than the SESs.

Agencies that contributed smaller numbers to the IAD reported more fluctuation in the proportions of males to females than that of the larger contributors (Table 2.2), although none of these agencies reported more than 36% females in any of the five periods. These differences in the proportions of males and females are marked. The latest figures from the regional Drug Misuse Databases (DMDs) show that a third of new clients in treatment settings are female (Department of Health, 2000). However, The Institute for the Study of Drug Dependence (ISDD), the 1996 British Crime Survey (Ramsay & Partridge, 1999), the 1996 Scottish Crime Survey (Anderson & Frischer, 1997) and the 1995 Drug Realities Survey (a survey of 4,647 11 to 35 year olds drawn representatively throughout England), all found about two male drug users for every female and around four men to three women admitting lifetime drug use (ISDD, 1999). It would therefore appear that a large proportion of female drug users are not accessing treatment service. It is possible that female drug misusers with children may be concerned that social services may be involved if they access treatment. However, a recent Merseyside report that uses capture-recapture statistical methods, found that due to a smaller estimated female population of drug misusers a larger percentage of female drug misusers are accessing services (47.1% of females compared to 27.3% of males) (Beynon and Bellis, 2001). Suggesting that although lifetime drug use may be similar for men and women (ISSDD, 1999) fewer women experience problematic drug use and therefore do not need to access services.

The age of males and females in each agency type was also analysed (Table 2.4). These analyses showed that both SDAs and RPTs reported small but consistent age differences between the sexes. SDAs report females who are on average 1.7 years younger than the male clients. RPTs report females who are on average 0.7 years younger than the male clients. The Police however, report females with an average age of between 27.7 years and 29.4 years, which is between 3.4 and 4.9 years older than the male arrestees. The age difference between the two sexes in the Police cohort is eliminated once arrests for cannabis are removed from the analysis. Therefore, the age difference between the two sexes is due to the large numbers of young males arrested for cannabis.

Young people

The Government's Ten-year Strategy places particular emphasis on issues relating to young people, defined as being those under 25 years old. The aim is to reduce the proportion of this population reporting the use of drugs and increase the number accessing treatment services. Treatment services have difficulty in attracting young people to their services and the data from the IAD reflect this. Not only do the treatment services consistently report the oldest cohort of drug users, the average age is rising.

Youth agencies

The sex ratio for the YOT was 1:6 (16.7% female), lower than the female proportions reported by SDAs but higher than that for SES and Police. This ratio differs greatly from both the 1995 Drug Realities Survey and Balding's series (part of a series of surveys of schoolchildren in Britain) that both found that the proportions of males and females of school age using drugs are remarkably similar (ISDD, 1999). The HMYOI is a male institution and therefore only reported males. In future periods, trends in ages and proportions of males to females reported by the YOT will be monitored.

Ethnic background

As in previous periods the ethnic background of reportees was reported for around 50% of clients. The patterns were similar to previous reports with around 98% of reportees being reported as "White". The remaining 2.0% are predominantly "Black, other".

Most of the incomplete data arises from the SDAs and one RPT who did not record ethnicity for any of their clients. Of the agencies that did record ethnicity for nearly all their clients, Police, Probation, YOT, HMYOI, and one RPT, the vast majority were "White" (between 96.9% to 100%). Probation reported the highest level of non-white reportees at between 2.3% and 3.1%. The low percentage of non-white reportees reported both by the CJS agencies and the health agencies may suggest a lower level of problematic drug use amongst ethnic minorities. However, the little research that has been done in this area suggests there is no difference in the prevalence of drug misuse across the communities (Khan, 1999; UKADCU, 1998). Therefore, problematic drug misusers within the visible ethnic minorities are probably remaining a hidden population both to CJS agencies and health agencies. However, this issue requires further research both locally and nationally to establish a comprehensive baseline of the prevalence across ethnic groups. The Guidance notes of the Government's Ten-year Strategy (UKADCU, 1998) highlights the necessity to meet the needs of specific client groups. With more complete data, future reports will be able to monitor whether there is an increase in the percentage of clients from visible ethnic minorities who are entering health services.

3

Which drugs are being misused?

Most agencies reporting to the IAD report details on up to five drugs used by a client. This enables the IAD to report on trends in drug use for each of these agencies, which is useful in monitoring progress towards the objectives of the Government's 10-year Strategy (UKADCU, 1998). The Government aims to reduce the prevalence of drug misuse in Britain, particularly focusing on heroin and cocaine use. These two drugs are deemed to be the most harmful, both to the individuals who use them and to society in terms of the cost of crime associated with them (Hough, 1996; Flynn et al., 1999; Parker & Bottomley, 1996). Reports of methadone use are of interest, as the effectiveness of long term methadone treatment is still controversial and illicit methadone use leads to a significant number of drug related deaths each year. Information on the prevalence of recreational drugs such as amphetamine, ecstasy and cannabis are also relevant in describing more fully the patterns of drug misuse on Merseyside. These recreational drugs are widely used (Ramsay & Partridge, 1999) and although the effects of such drugs on the individual and society are often less marked in terms of crime, they are still associated with health risks and negative impacts on peoples' lives (Williamson et al., 1997 and Wibberley & Price, 2000).

Neither Probation nor AR reported the drugs of use of their clients in P4 or P5 and are therefore not included in the following analyses. Because different agency types reporting in different periods, trend analysis on drugs of use can only use data from P2 and P3 that are comparable to that reported in P4 and P5. Therefore, overall percentages involving more than one agency type do not include data reported by Probation or Prisons. The data for previous periods from these agencies can be found in the previous IAD reports (Hardi & Bellis, 1998, 1999; Hardi et al., 2000).

The first half of this chapter presents, in sections, data on the drugs of use reported by individuals in P4 and P5 and compares them to data from P3. The first section reports on the primary drugs of use of each agency type and then each following section investigates the numbers and percentages of users in each agency type using specific drugs, either as their primary or subsidiary drug. The second half of the chapter, entitled Interpretation and Policy, discusses the data by drug in the context of previous reports and Government Policy. Tables showing the breakdown of ages of users for each drug are given in Appendix B.

Table 3.1 Primary drugs of use reported by each agency type for P4

Primary Drug	SDA		SES		RPT		Police (Arrests)		Total	
	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type
Heroin	2072	54.2%	808	47.7%	28	22.2%	109	8.1%	3017	43.2%
Methadone	1508	39.5%	148	8.7%	40	31.7%	9	0.7%	1705	24.4%
Other opiates	48	1.3%	7	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	55	0.8%
Cocaine	31	0.8%	45	2.7%	1	0.8%	53	3.9%	130	1.9%
Crack cocaine	22	0.6%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	34	2.5%	59	0.8%
Amphetamines	29	0.8%	121	7.1%	1	0.8%	110	8.2%	261	3.7%
Ecstasy	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	35	2.6%	36	0.5%
Hallucinogens	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	4	0.1%
Anabolic steroids		0.0%	454	26.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	454	6.5%
Benzodiazepines	18	0.5%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	10	0.7%	30	0.4%
Cannabis	54	1.4%	0	0.0%	12	9.5%	985	73.2%	1050	15.0%
Other drug	11	0.3%	106	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	117	1.7%
Drug free	26	0.7%	0	0.0%	44	34.9%	0	0.0%	70	1.0%
Total	3823	100.0%	1694	100.0%	126	100.0%	1346	100.0%	6988	100.0%
Drug not reported	1106		391		62		38		1633	

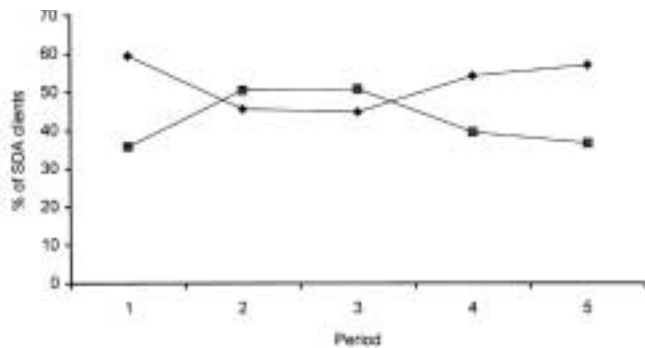
SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme
 NB Data on drugs of use were not available from arrest referral or Probation

Table 3.2 Primary drugs of use reported by each agency type for P5

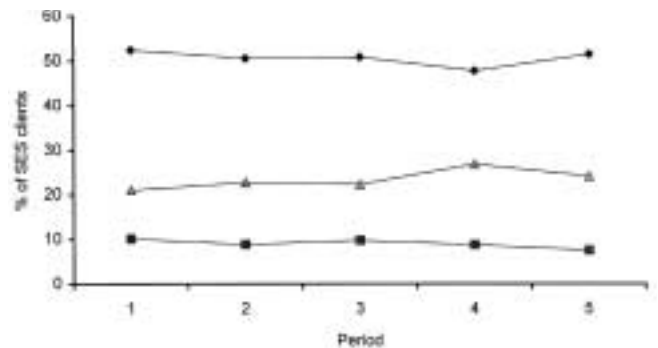
Primary Drug	SDA		SES		RPT		Police (Arrests)		YOT		HMYOI		Total	
	Count	% within agency Type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type
Heroin	2164	57.0%	848	51.3%	23	20.5%	126	12.1%	1	2.8%	5	62.5%	3167	47.7%
Methadone	1392	36.6%	124	7.5%	34	30.4%	7	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1557	23.4%
Other opiates	46	1.2%	6	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	54	0.8%
Cocaine	32	0.8%	45	2.7%	1	0.9%	33	3.2%	1	2.8%	1	12.5%	113	1.7%
Crack cocaine	32	0.8%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	36	3.5%	1	2.8%	2	25.0%	74	1.1%
Amphetamines	29	0.8%	124	7.5%	2	1.8%	77	7.4%	8	22.2%	0	0.0%	240	3.6%
Ecstasy	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	48	4.6%	3	8.3%	0	0.0%	56	0.8%
Hallucinogens	6	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.1%
Anabolic steroids	15	0.4%	397	24.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	412	6.2%
Benzodiazepines	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
Cannabis	40	1.1%	0	0.0%	13	11.6%	705	67.9%	19	52.8%	0	0.0%	777	11.7%
Other drug	13	0.3%	103	6.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	8.3%	0	0.0%	119	1.8%
Drug free	26	0.7%	0	0.0%	38	33.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	64	1.0%
Total (100%)	3799		1653		112		1038		36		8		6646	
Drug not reported	1151		387		54		32		0		0		1624	

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, YOT = Youth Offender Team, HMYOI = Her Majesty's Young Offender Institution.
 NB Data on drugs of use were not available from arrest referral or Probation

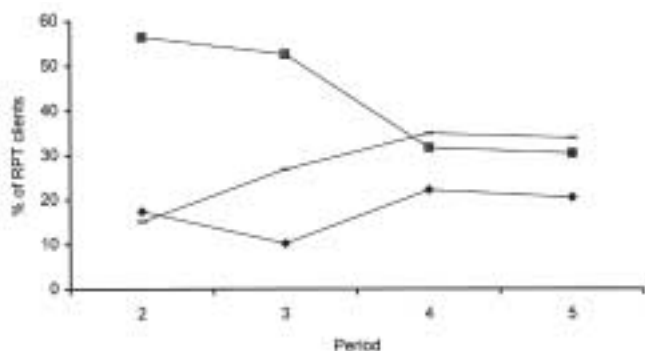
a) SDA



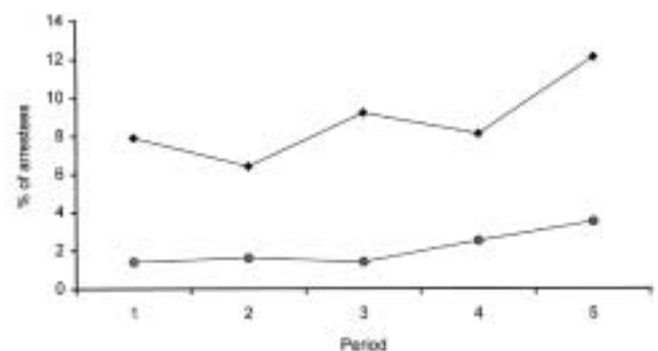
b) SES



c) RPT



d) Police



Drug Free — Heroin —●— Methadone —■— Anabolic Steroids —▲— Crack Cocaine —●—

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme
 For numbers see table in Figure ES.4

Figure 3.1 Percentage of a) SDA clients, b) SES clients, c) RPT clients & d) arrestees reporting various drugs as their primary drug of use

Periods: P1 (1 Jul-31 Dec '97), P2 (1 Jan-30 Jun '98), P3 (1 Jul-31 Dec '98), P4 (1 Jan-30 Jun '99), P5 (1 Jul-31 Dec '99)

Data trends and analysis

3.1) Primary drugs of use (Tables 3.1 and 3.2, Figures 3.1a) -d)

Overall P3➔P4 – There was an increase (from 38.1% to 43.2%) in the number of people reporting primary heroin use and an overall decrease, from 30.6% to 24.4%, in the number of reportees reporting methadone as their primary drug of use. The percentage of reportees reporting any of the other drugs as their primary drug remained similar.
P4➔P5 – The percentage of reportees who reported heroin as their primary drug increased further to 47.7% and the number reporting methadone as their primary drug decreased further to 23.4%. The percentage of reportees reporting any of the other drugs as their primary drug remained similar.

SDA P3➔P4 – The percentage of clients reporting heroin as their primary drug of use increased from 44.8% to 54.2% whilst the number reporting methadone as their primary drug of use fell from 50.8% to 39.5%. The percentage of clients reporting any of the other drugs as their primary drug remained similar.
P4➔P5 – There was a further increase, to 57.0%, in the percentage of clients reporting heroin as their primary drug of use and a further decrease, to 36.6% in the percentage reporting methadone as their primary drug of use.

SES P3➔P4 – 47.7% of SES clients reported using heroin compared to 50.8% in P3. There was a sharp increase in the percentage of clients reporting anabolic steroid use from 22.3% to 26.8%.
P4➔P5 – The percentage of clients reporting heroin use increased to 51.3% whilst the percentage of clients reporting the use of anabolic steroids fell from 26.8% to 24.0%.

RPT P3➔P4 - RPTs reported a rise in the percentage of clients who were drug free, from 26.8% in P3 to 34.9% in P4. Reported primary heroin use rose from 10.2% to 22.2% and reported primary methadone use fell from 52.6% to 31.7%.
P4➔P5 – The percentage of clients who were drug free decreased from 34.9% to 33.9%. Reported primary heroin use decreased slightly to 20.5% and reported primary methadone use decreased again to 30.4% its lowest level yet.

Police P3➔P4 – The Police reported a small increase in the percentage of arrests involving cannabis (from 71.9% in P3 to 73.2% in P4) and reductions in other drugs except cocaine, crack cocaine and benzodiazepines.
P4➔P5 - The percentage of arrests involving cannabis fell from 73.2% to 67.9% - the largest change reported in five periods. There was a corresponding increase in the percentage of incidents involving heroin (from 8.1% to 12.1%) and crack cocaine (from 2.5% to 3.5%).

Table 3.3 Numbers and percentages of primary and subsidiary heroin and methadone users reported by each agency type

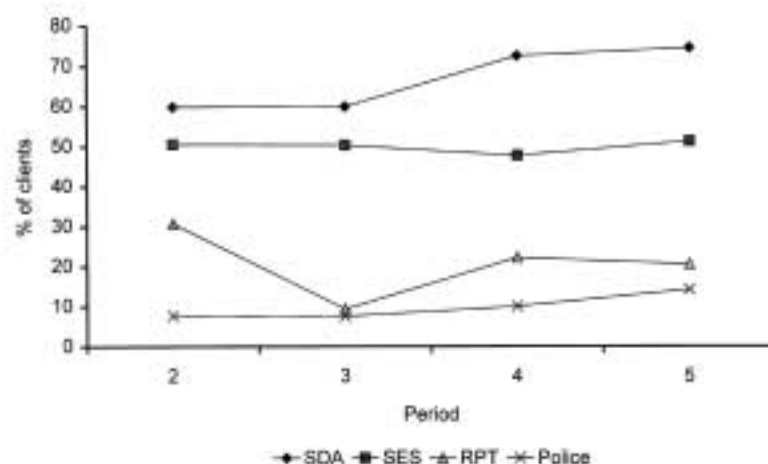
For reporting periods P4 and P5

	No. of reported heroin users	% within agency type*	No. of primary heroin users	No. of reported methadone users	% within agency type*	No. of primary methadone users	No. using both heroin and methadone	
P4	SDA	2772	72.5%	2072	2483	64.9%	1508	1595
	SES	808	47.7%	808	148	8.7%	148	N/A
	RPT	28	22.2%	28	61	48.4%	40	19
	Total	3608	63.9	2908	2692	47.7%	1696	N/A
	Police	135	10.0%	N/A	10	0.7%	N/A	0
	Total inc. Police	3743	53.6%		2702	38.7%		1616
P5	SDA	2829	74.5%	2164	2409	63.4%	1392	1602
	SES	848	51.3%	848	124	7.5%	124	N/A
	RPT	23	20.5%	23	50	44.6%	34	14
	YOT	1	2.8%	1	1	2.8%	0	1
	HMYOI	5	62.5%	5	0	0.0%	0	0
	Total	3706	66.1%	3041	2584	46.1%	1550	N/A
	Police	147	14.2%	N/A	13	1.3%	N/A	4
	Total inc. Police	3853	58.0%	N/A	2597	39.1%	N/A	1618

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme

*Percentage of people reporting drugs of use

3.2) Heroin (Table 3.3, Figure 3.2)



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme

For numbers see table in Figure ES.4

Figure 3.2 Percentage of clients from each agency type who reported using heroin

Overall P3➔P4 – The percentage of people reporting the use of heroin either as a primary or subsidiary drug increased from 48.1% to 53.6%.

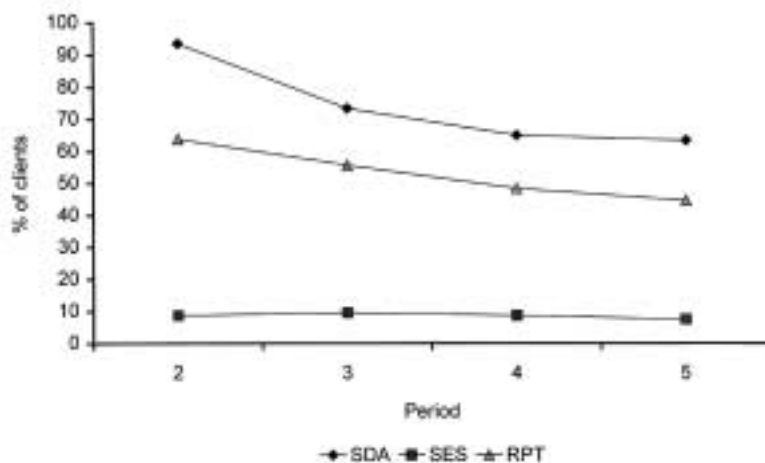
P4➔P5 – There was a further increase in the percentage of reportees reporting the use of heroin from 53.6% to 58.0%.

SDA P3➔P4 – Reports of heroin use increased from 59.9% to 72.5%.

P4➔P5 – The percentage of clients reporting heroin use increased further to 74.5%.

- SES P3→P4 – The percentage of SES clients reporting heroin use decreased from 50.3% to 47.7%.
P4→P5 – There was an increase in the percentage of SES clients reporting heroin use from 47.7% to 51.0%.
- RPT P3→P4 – There was a large increase in the percentage of clients reporting the use of heroin, from 9.3% to 22.2%.
P4→P5 – There was a small decrease in the percentage of clients reporting heroin use from 22.2% to 20.5%.
- Police P3→P4 – The number of arrestees arrested for crimes involving heroin increased from 7.5% to 10.0%.
P4→P5 – The percentage of arrestees arrested for crimes involving heroin increased from 10.0% to 14.2%.

3.3) Methadone (Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3)



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme
For numbers see table in Figure ES.4

Figure 3.3 Percentage of clients from each agency type who reported using methadone

- Overall P3→P4 – The percentage of reportees reporting the use of methadone rose from 35.7% to 38.7%.
P4→P5 – There was a small increase in the percentage of reportees reporting the use of methadone to 39.1%
- SDA P3→P4 – The percentage of clients reporting the use of methadone decreased from 71.7% to 64.9%.
P4→P5 – There was a further decrease in the percentage of clients reporting methadone use from 64.9% to 63.4%.
- SES P3→P4 – 8.7% of clients reported the use of methadone compared to 9.6% in P3.
P4→P5 – The percentage of clients reporting the use of methadone decreased further to 7.5%.
- RPT P3→P4 – There was a decrease in the percentage of clients reporting the use of methadone from 55.7% to 48.4%.
P4→P5 – The percentage of clients who reported methadone use decreased further to 44.6%.
- Police P3→P4 – The percentage of arrestees arrested for crimes involving methadone fell from 1.4% to 0.7%.
P4→P5 – there was a slight increase in the number of arrests for methadone crimes to 1.3%.

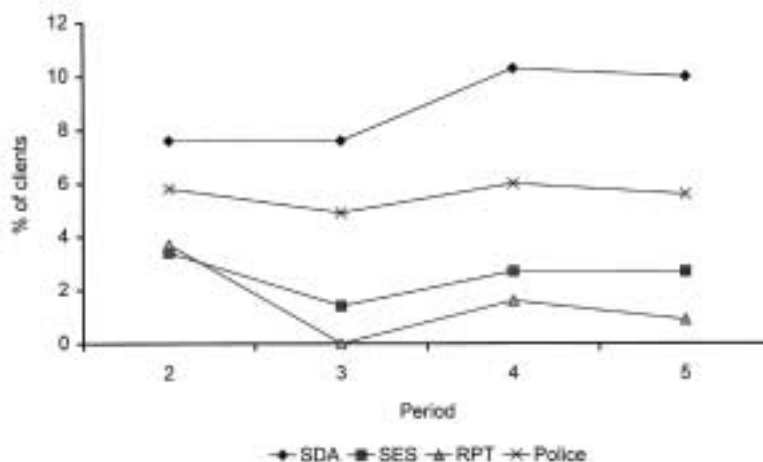
Table 3.4 Numbers and percentages of primary and subsidiary cocaine and crack cocaine users reported by each agency type

For reporting periods P4 and P5

Agency type	No. of reported cocaine users	% within agency type*	No. of primary cocaine users	No. of reported crack cocaine users	% within agency type*	No. of primary crack cocaine users	% of agency total using cocaine or crack cocaine	
P4	SDA	395	10.3%	31	391	10.2%	22	20.1%
	SES	45	2.7%	N/A	3	0.1%	3	2.7%
	RPT	2	1.6%	1	1	0.8%	0	3.1%
	Total	442	7.8%	77	395	7.0%	25	N/A
	Police	78	6.0%	N/A	54	4.0%	N/A	9.5%
Total inc. Police	520	7.4%	N/A	449	6.4%	N/A	13.5%	
P5	SDA	379	10.0%	32	471	12.4%	32	22.0%
	SES	45	2.7%	N/A	3	0.2%	N/A	2.8%
	RPT	1	0.9%	1	2	1.8%	0	2.2%
	YOT	4	11.1%	1	3	8.3%	1	16.7%
	HMYOI	2	25.0%	1	6	75.0%	2	87.5%
	Total	431	7.7%	35	485	8.6%	35	N/A
	Police	56	5.4%	N/A	81	7.8%	N/A	12.6%
Total inc. Police	487	7.3%	N/A	566	8.5%	N/A	15.5%	

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, YOT = Youth Offending Team, HMYOI = Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution

3.4) Cocaine (Table 3.4, Figure 3.4)



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme
For numbers see table in Figure ES.4

Figure 3.4 Percentage of clients within each agency type who reported using cocaine

Overall P3→P4 - Of the 6988 individuals for whom drugs of use were recorded 7.4% reported using cocaine, an increase from 6.1% in P3.

P4→P5 - The percentage of reportees using cocaine remained stable at 7.3%.

SDA P3→P4 - The percentage of clients reporting the use of cocaine increased from 7.6% to 10.3%.

P4→P5 - The percentage of clients reporting the use of cocaine remained stable at 10.0%.

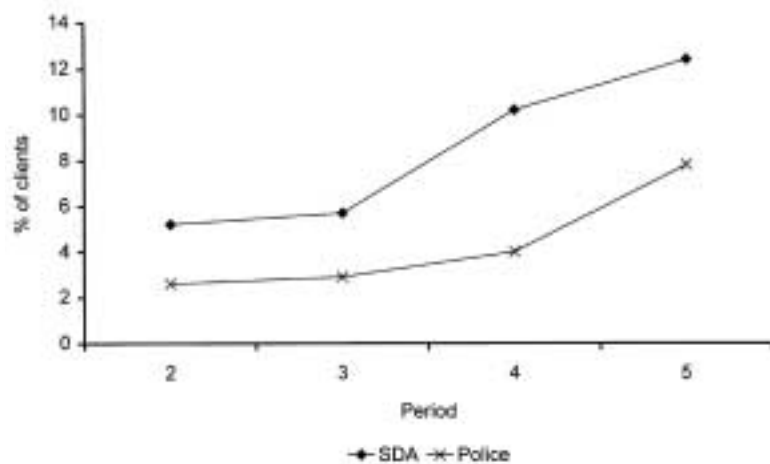
SES P3→P4 - The percentage of clients reporting the use of cocaine increased from 1.4% to 2.7%.

P4→P5 - The percentage of clients reporting cocaine use remained stable at 2.7%.

RPT P3➔P4 – Only 1.6% of RPT clients reported using cocaine although none had reported cocaine use in P3.
P4➔P5 – The number of RPT clients reporting the use of cocaine decreased to 0.9%.

Police P3➔P4 – The percentage of arrestees arrested for crimes involving cocaine rose from 4.9% to 6.0%.
P4➔P5 – The percentage of arrestees arrested for crimes involving cocaine remained similar at 5.4%.

3.5) Crack cocaine (Table 3.4, Figure 3.5)



SDA = specialist drug agency
For numbers see table in Figure ES.4

Figure 3.5 Percentage of clients within SDAs and the percentage of arrestees who reported using crack cocaine

Overall P3➔P4 – The percentage of reportees using crack cocaine increased from 5.2% to 6.4%.
P4➔P5 – There was a further increase in the percentage of reportees using crack cocaine to 8.5%.

SDA P3➔P4 – The percentage of clients reporting the use of crack cocaine increased from 5.7% to 10.2%.
P4➔P5 – There was a further increase in the percentage of clients reporting crack cocaine use to 12.4%.

SES P3➔P5 – Very few clients reported crack cocaine use in either reporting periods.

RPT P3➔P5 – Very few clients reported crack cocaine use.

Police P3➔P4 – The percentage of arrests for crimes involving crack cocaine increased from 2.9% to 4.0%.
P4➔P5 – The percentage of arrests involving crack cocaine increased further, to 7.8%.

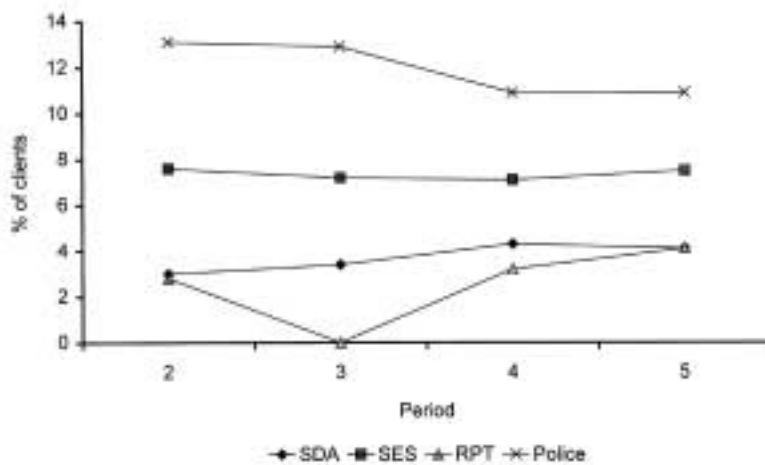
Table 3.5 Numbers and percentages of primary and subsidiary amphetamine users reported by each agency type

For reporting periods P4 and P5

	Agency Type	No. of reported amphetamine users	% within agency type*	No. of primary amphetamine users
P4	SDA	164	4.3%	29
	SES	121	7.1%	N/A
	RPT	4	3.2%	1
	Total	289	5.1%	30
	Police	147	10.9%	N/A
	Total inc. Police	436	6.2%	N/A
P5	SDA	154	4.1%	29
	SES	124	7.5%	N/A
	RPT	3	4.1%	2
	YOT	14	38.9%	8
	HMYOI	2	25.0%	0
	Total	297	5.3%	39
	Police	113	10.9%	N/A
	Total inc. Police	410	6.2%	N/A

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme
YOT = youth offending team, HMYOI = Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution

3.6) Amphetamine (Table 3.5, Figure 3.6)



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme
For numbers see table in Figure ES.4

Figure 3.6 Percentage of clients within each agency type who reported using amphetamine

Overall P3➔P4 – Reported amphetamine use increased from 6.0% to 6.2% of reports.
P4➔P5 – There were 415 reports of amphetamine use representing 6.2% of reportees.

SDA P3➔P4 – The percentage of clients who reported amphetamine use rose from 3.3% to 4.3%.
P4➔P5 – The percentage of clients reporting amphetamine use remained similar at 4.1%.

SES P3➔P4 – The percentage of clients reporting the use of amphetamine remained similar at 7.1% compared to 7.2% in P3.
P4➔P5 – The percentage of clients using amphetamine remained similar at 7.5%.

RPT P3➔P4 –The percentage of clients reporting amphetamine use rose from 0.0% to 3.2%.
P4➔P5 –The percentage of clients reporting amphetamine use increased further to 4.1%.

Police P3➔P4 – There was a decrease in the percentage of arrests for crimes involving amphetamine from 12.9% to 10.9%.
P4➔P5 – The percentage of arrests that involved amphetamine remained at 10.9%

3.7) Cannabis (Table 3.6)

Table 3.6 Numbers and percentages of primary and subsidiary cannabis users reported by each agency type for reporting periods P4 and P5

Agency type	No. of reported cannabis users	% within agency type*	No. of Primary cannabis users	
P4	SDA	432	11.3%	54
	SES	0	0.0%	0
	RPT	18	14.3%	12
	Total	450	8.0%	66
	Police	1038	77.2%	N/A
	Total inc. Police	1488	21.3%	N/A
P5	SDA	424	11.1%	40
	SES	0	0.0%	0
	RPT	17	15.2%	13
	YOT	28	77.8%	19
	HMYOI	4	50.0%	0
	Total	473	8.4%	68
	Police	749	72.2%	N/A
Total inc. Police	1222	18.4%	N/A	

SDA= specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, YOT = Youth Offending Team, HMYOI = Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution

*% Of people reporting drugs of use

Overall P3➔P4 – Reported cannabis use remained steady at 21.3% compared to 21.0%.
P4➔P5 – Reported cannabis use decreased to 18.4%.

SDA P3➔P4 – The percentage of clients reporting the use of cannabis increased from 8.7% to 11.3%.
P4➔P5 – The percentage of clients reporting cannabis use remained steady at 11.1%.

SES P3➔P5 – No clients reported cannabis use.

RPT P3➔P4 – The percentage of clients who reported the use of cannabis increased from 8.1% to 14.3%.
P4➔P5 – The percentage of clients reporting cannabis as a drug of use increased further to 15.2%.

Police P3➔P4 – Police arrests continued to be dominated by cannabis arrests in P4, with an increase from 75.5% to 77.2% of arrests
P4➔P5 – There was a decrease in the percentage of arrests for offences involving cannabis from 77.2% to 72.2%.

3.8) Other drugs (Tables 3.7 and 3.8)

Table 3.7 Other drugs - primary and subsidiary users reported by each agency type

For reporting period P4

Type of drug	SDA		SES		RPT		Police (incidents)		Total	
	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type
Other opiates	191	5.0%	7	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	198	2.8%
Ecstasy	24	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	64	4.8%	88	1.3%
Hallucinogens	14	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	15	0.2%
Anabolic steroids	1	<0.0%	454	26.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	455	6.5%
Benzodiazepines	811	21.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.8%	11	0.8%	825	11.8%
Other	132	3.5%	106	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	238	3.4%
Total	1173	30.7%	569	33.6%	1	0.8%	76	5.7%	1819	26.0%

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme

"Other drug" included sedatives and anti-depressants

Table 3.8 Other drugs - primary and subsidiary users reported by each agency type

For reporting period P5

Type of drug	SDA		SES		RPT		Police (incidents)		YOT		HMYOI		Total	
	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type	Count	% within agency type
Other opiates	184	4.8%	6	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	192	2.9%
Ecstasy	22	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	67	6.5%	8	22.2%	1	12.5%	99	1.5%
Hallucinogens	16	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	3	8.3%	0	0.0%	21	0.3%
Anabolic steroids	0	0.0%	397	24.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	397	6.0%
Benzodiazepines	815	21.5%	3	0.2%	1	0.9%	4	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	823	12.4%
Other	249	6.6%	103	6.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	16.7%	0	0.0%	358	5.4%
Total	1286	33.9%	509	30.8%	2	1.8%	75	7.2%	17	47.2%	1	12.5%	1890	28.4%

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme,

YOT = Youth Offender Team, HMYOI = Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution

"Other drug" included sedatives and anti-depressants

SDA P3➔P4 – Clients continued to report mainly benzodiazepine use with a slight increase from 17.1% to 21.2%. The percentage using any of the other drugs remained similar.

P4➔P5 –The percentage of clients reporting any other drugs remained similar.

SES P3➔P4 – The percentage of clients reporting the use of anabolic steroids increased from 22.3% to 26.8%.

P4➔P5 – The percentage of clients who reported using anabolic steroids decreased from 26.8% to 24.0%.

RPT P3➔P5 – Very few clients reported using any of the drugs not discussed in previous sections.

Police P3➔P4 – There was a decrease in the percentage of arrests for offences involving ecstasy, from 5.3% to 4.8%.

P4➔P5 – The percentage of arrests involving ecstasy increased to 6.5%.

3.9) Route of administration

Table 3.9 Injecting behaviour for each drug of use of SDA clients (For reporting period P4)

	Count	% injecting
Heroin	2712	34.5%
Methadone	2427	9.4%
Other opiates	183	15.8%
Cocaine	369	51.6%
Crack	376	9.6%
Amphetamines	157	51.6%
Ecstasy	24	4.2%
Hallucinogens	13	0.0%
Benzodiazepines	776	8.1%
Cannabis	412	0.0%
Other drug	122	21.3%
Total individuals*	3755	32.2%

Number of Individuals for whom route of administration was reported and % injecting each drug

SDA = specialist drug agency,

*Total does not add up because individuals may report more than one drug

Table 3.10 Injecting behaviour for each drug of use by agency type (For reporting period P5)

	SDA		YOT		HMYOI	
	Count	% injecting	Count	% injecting	Count	% injecting
Heroin	2763	34.5%	1	100.0%	5	80.0%
Methadone	2351	9.3%	1	100.0%	0	-
Other opiates	176	14.8%	0	-	0	-
Cocaine	354	47.5%	4	0.0%	2	0.0%
Crack	460	10.9%	3	0.0%	7	0.0%
Amphetamines	145	53.8%	14	0.0%	1	100.0%
Ecstasy	22	0.0%	8	0.0%	1	0.0%
Hallucinogens	14	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	-
Benzodiazepines	775	7.6%	0	-	0	-
Cannabis	411	0.0%	28	0.0%	4	0.0%
Other drug	232	14.2%	6	16.7%	0	-
Total Individuals*	3749	32.3%	36	2.8%	8	50.0%

Number of Individuals for whom route of administration was reported and % injecting each drug

SDA = specialist drug agency, YOT = Youth Offender, Team HMYOI = Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution

* Total does not add up because individuals may report more than one drug

SDAs P3➔P4 – The percentage of clients reporting injecting behaviour fell from 36.3% to 32.2%. The decreases were particularly among of clients injecting heroin (from 41.2% to 34.5%), cocaine (from 61.2% to 51.6%) and amphetamine (from 63.0% to 51.6%). The percentage of “other drug” users who were injecting increased from 12.2% to 21.3%.

P4➔P5 – There was little change in the percentage of clients who were injecting with the P5 figure being 32.3%. The percentage of clients reporting injecting particular drugs remained similar with the exception of amphetamines which increased from 51.6% to 53.8% and “other” that fell from 21.3% to 14.2%.

Interpretation and policy

Primary drugs

The most reported primary drugs remained similar for each of the agency types. However, the increases in the percentage of SDA clients reporting heroin and the reductions in the percentage reporting methadone meant that for the first time since *P1* there was a larger percentage of SDA clients reporting the use of heroin than methadone. For RPTs, methadone continued to be the most reported drug of use, although there was a larger percentage of clients who reported being drug free.

Although Police arrests were mainly for offences involving cannabis, as in previous periods, there has been an overall increase in the percentage of arrests for offences involving heroin (*P1* = 7.9% and *P5* = 12.1%). While the percentage of arrests that were for offences involving crack cocaine remained stable in early periods there were two rises in 1999, and this will require monitoring in future reports.

Heroin

Levels of long term misuse of heroin are still high in some parts of the UK, including Merseyside and may be increasing (Parker, 1998). Whilst treatment for heroin misuse often centres on methadone programmes this form of treatment remains controversial (Egginton et al., 1998). The monitoring of the misuse of both heroin and methadone is therefore important for healthcare providers, purchasers, politicians and the Police. It also informs progress in one of the Government's key objectives outlined in their Ten-year Strategy (UKADCU, 1998). Heroin is one of the drugs the Government has targeted, setting an aim to reduce the percentage of heroin users under 25 years old by 25% by 2005 and 50% by 2008 (*Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain: United Kingdom Anti-Drugs Co-ordinator's Annual Report, 1998/99*).

As with primary drugs, SESs have reported steady levels of reported heroin use whereas SDAs and Police have all reported increases in the percentage of reportees using heroin since *P3*. Before *P3* SDAs and Police had reported steady levels. These increases may reflect the increase in heroin use in England and Wales (Parker, 1998). A report by the national DMD for the six months ending September 1999 also show an increase in heroin as a main drug of use.

Methadone

The overall decrease in reported methadone use is mainly due to fewer SDA clients reporting its use although RPTs have also reported a decline across the periods. The decrease in methadone use is also reported nationally by the DMD, for clients in treatment settings, where there was a decrease of 19.0% (Department of Health, 2000).

In *P4*, 1595 (41.7%) of SDA clients were using both heroin and methadone. This meant that in *P4*, 57.5% of heroin users were also using methadone and 64.2% of methadone users were using heroin. In *P5*, 56.6% of heroin users were also using methadone and 66.5% of methadone users were using heroin (Table 3.3). The increase in the numbers of methadone and heroin users using both heroin and methadone may be a cause for concern and further monitoring is required. Research has shown that individuals on methadone treatment often continue to use heroin. Best, et.al., (1999) found that while some methadone users used heroin occasionally, 31% were using everyday. Those who were using daily were more likely to explain their use in terms of needing to curb withdrawal symptoms.

Cocaine

Whereas treatment for heroin addiction is well established around methadone prescription clinics, there is not yet an analogous, prescribable cocaine substitute available (Kleber, 1995). Existing treatment is centred on counselling and psychological treatments (Marsden et al., 1998), with medication being available to assist in the reduction of craving once cocaine use has been stopped. This mode of treatment requires considerable self-motivation from the user in order to succeed (Strang et al., 1993). Healthcare providers are interested in finding out more about patterns of cocaine use because of concerns that individuals with cocaine habits are not motivated to contact treatment services. Furthermore, the Government requires that more problem drug users be brought into contact with drug treatment services (UKADCU, 1998).

There is also considerable interest in patterns of use and supply from Police and other CJS agencies. In particular, crack cocaine habits can be extremely expensive and users often turn to acquisitive crime and prostitution (Parker & Bottomley, 1996; Green et al., 2000; see Hough, 1996 for a review of the literature). Coerced treatment such as the Fast-Tack programme operating in Plymouth and Torbay or the new programme of Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOS), may be methods of motivating clients who come into contact with the CJS (Barton, 1999).

Although only 2% of individuals reported to the IAD in *P4* and *P5* were using cocaine as their primary drug, use of cocaine was found to be much more widespread when both primary and subsidiary drugs were analysed (7.3% in *P5*). Whilst there is no trend in the percentage of reportees using cocaine there is a consistent difference between the agencies as can be seen in Figure 3.4. SDAs report the largest percentage of users followed by the Police, SESs and RPTs.

Crack cocaine

The percentage of individuals reporting crack cocaine as their primary drug of use rose from 0.6% in *P3* to 0.8% in *P4* and 1.1% in *P5*. These increases were reported by all agency types. When both primary and subsidiary crack cocaine use are considered there is a continued increase in the percentage of users who report using crack cocaine across the five periods (*P2* = 3.4%, *P5* = 8.5%). This is true for SDAs and the Police, the two agencies that report the largest number of crack cocaine users (Figure 3.5). This would suggest that either agencies are reporting more subsidiary drugs, or that more users are using crack cocaine alongside their primary drug.

Although small, this rise in reported cocaine/crack cocaine use reflects findings from the 1998 British Crime Survey (Ramsay and Partridge, 1999) and the most recent North West RDMD Report (University of Manchester and Liverpool John Moores University, 2000). Statistics from the drug clinic at HMP Liverpool were available from February 1999, and showed that the percentage of urine tests that were positive for cocaine/crack cocaine varied between 15.7% and 57.8% across the months with an average of 39.5%. This percentage is higher than for any other type of agency and supports suggested links between cocaine use and crime (Parker & Bottomley, 1996).

The age of crack cocaine users has fluctuated slightly across the periods due to the relatively small numbers in each agency type. However, the percentage of users under 25 years old is still larger than the percentage of cocaine users under 25 years old. The high percentage of young crack users could be explained if the use of crack becomes problematic earlier than with other types of cocaine, causing these young people to seek treatment. Smoking crack is symptomatic of more severe dependence than injecting cocaine, which is symptomatic of more severe dependence than snorting cocaine (Gossop et al., 1994).

The number of reportees using either cocaine or crack cocaine has increased across the last four periods from 9.6% in *P2* to 15.5% in *P5*. The number of people using both cocaine and crack cocaine has remained steady at around 0.3%. The fact that the overlap is small suggests that cocaine users and crack cocaine users are different cohorts of drug users.

A final comment of note is the number of cocaine and crack cocaine users in each agency type. In *P5* the number of SDA clients using crack cocaine exceeded the number of clients using cocaine for the first time since reporting to the IAD commenced.

Amphetamine

Whilst amphetamine is frequently used as a recreational drug alongside ecstasy and cannabis in a pattern of polydrug use by young people (Pedersen & Skrondal, 1999), its use can be problematic especially when injected. Amphetamine users form the largest group of illicit drug users after cannabis users (Wright et al., 1999) but are the second largest group of clients seeking treatment after opiate users. Treatment agencies need to attract these users into services. A recent report on the attitudes of amphetamine users towards treatment services, suggests information about the services available to these clients needs to be made known and on public display, and education and training needs of professionals to aid in the provision of services for this group of users should be identified (Wright et al., 1999). The data from the IAD show that of the agencies that report the largest number of individuals (SDAs, SESs and Police), the treatment services (SDAs) report the lowest percentage of clients who are using amphetamine followed by SESs, and then the Police who report the highest

percentage of amphetamine users (Table 3.5). The number of SESs clients using amphetamine is probably much higher than the 7.5% reported, as SESs only report primary drugs of use and amphetamine is most often a subsidiary drug. These results support the idea that treatment services are failing to attract primary amphetamine users.

Reports of amphetamine use remained similar in 1999 following a decrease in the last half of 1998. A recent ISDD report suggests that the number of amphetamine users under the age of 20 years is decreasing (ISDD, 1999). In contrast the 1999 data from the IAD show that in *P4* there were 29 amphetamine users under the age of 20, whereas in *P5* there were 43. This trend will need to be monitored in future periods.

Cannabis and other drugs

Reported cannabis use has remained similar across the reporting periods, apart from the number of Police arrests for primary cannabis crimes, which decreased in both *P4* and *P5*. Future periods will need to be monitored to see whether this decrease forms a downwards trend.

Although the Police cohort are the youngest reported to the IAD (by non-youth agencies) many of these young arrestees are arrested for offences involving only cannabis.

Of the other drugs of use reported to the IAD, generally similar patterns were reported as in previous periods.

Young People

The age breakdowns for users of each drug (*P4* and *P5*) are shown in Appendix B. For most drugs SDAs report mainly 30 to 34 year olds although the age group of most crack cocaine users and cannabis users have fluctuated between 25 years and 34 years. SESs most frequently report 30 to 34 year olds apart from amphetamine users which have consistently been younger with the age group 25 to 29 years being most frequently reported. This supports Darke et al., (1999) research that found that primary amphetamine injectors were younger than primary heroin injectors. Police reports were most frequently for people within the 25 to 29 age group with some fluctuation across periods. However, those arrested for amphetamine were again frequently younger (20 to 24 years old) and arrestees for cannabis were most frequently between 15 and 19 years old.

The percentage of users of each drug within each agency type who were under 25 have in general remained similar across the periods. However, the percentage of arrestees who were arrested for heroin who were under the age of 25 years has increased in both *P4* and *P5*.

Route of administration

The route of administration of drugs is important, especially at a time when there is much concern about the spread of the HIV, hepatitis B and hepatitis C viruses (Cook et al., 2000) as well as the general health risks of injecting. The routes of administration were reported by SDAs in *P4* and *P5* and by the YOT and the HMYOI in *P5*. It is also reasonable to presume that SES clients are injecting. Available data are summarised in Tables 3.8 and 3.9 as injecting behaviour i.e. whether or not those individuals for whom routes of administration were reported were injecting their drug(s). Both primary and subsidiary drugs of use are included and therefore the same individual may be reported more than once within an agency if s/he had reported route of administration for more than one drug.

Cocaine and amphetamine are the two most frequently injected drugs within SDAs at around 50% of users injecting their drug. Of the Heroin users, around a third report injecting the drug. There is no trend across time in the percentage of users injecting any of the drugs, although any changes in future periods will be monitored.

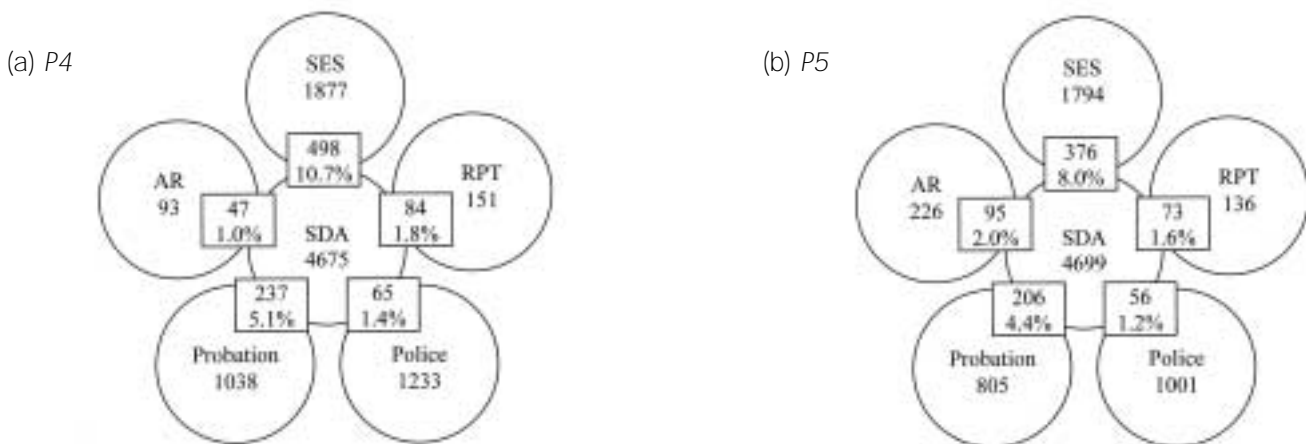
4

Specialist Drug Agencies (SDAs)

Summary

- The number of individuals reported to the IAD by SDAs increased in both *P4* and *P5* (Table 1.1 Chapter 1). Whilst this is partly due to periodic reporting by some agencies, those agencies that have reported to the IAD in every period since *P2* have reported increasing numbers (*P2* = 4285 and *P5* = 4651).
- In *P4* there was a slight fall in the percentage of individuals who had not previously been reported by SDAs, from 22.0% in *P3* to 20.0% in *P4*. In *P5* this figure fell to 16.6% (Table 1.1, Chapter 1).
- The average age of SDA clients rose over *P1*, *P2* and *P3* but fell in *P4* to 31.7 years (Table 2.1. Chapter 2). In *P5* however, average age rose to its highest ever, at 32.7 years. This is the oldest cohort of users reported to the IAD.
- There is a consistent age difference between males and females reported by SDAs, with females being on average 1.7 years younger than males (Table 2.4, Chapter 2)
- The proportion who are females has remained at about 33% female for all periods (Table 2.2, Chapter 2).
- Heroin and methadone continue to be the most frequently reported primary drugs. The percentage of clients reporting heroin as their primary drug increased in *P4* (54.2%) and *P5* (57.0%) from 45.0% in *P3*. The percentage of individuals reporting methadone as their primary drug decreased from 48.9% in *P3* to 39.5% in *P4* and to 36.6% in *P5* (Tables 3.1 and 3.2, Chapter 3).
- When primary and secondary drugs are analysed together there were similar patterns to those found looking at just primary drugs. There was a large increase in reported heroin use in *P4* and *P5* (*P3* = 59.9%, *P4* = 72.5% and *P5* = 74.5%) and a consistent decrease in reported methadone use in *P4* and *P5* (73.4% in *P3*, 64.9% in *P4* and 63.4% in *P5*). There were also steady increases in crack cocaine use (Chapter 3).

Which other agency types are SDA clients being seen at?



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral

Figure 4.1 Numbers and percentages of SDA clients reporting to each of the other agency types in *P4* (a) and *P5* (b)

- Figure 4.1 (a) shows, that the largest overlap of SDA clients occurs with SESs (10.7%) although even this overlap is relatively small.
- Figure 4.1 (b) shows the overlaps between SDAs and other agency types for *P5*. There has been a reduction in the overlaps with all agency types except AR.
- The decreases in the size of overlaps with Police and Probation and the increase in the overlap with AR are encouraging.

Are SDAs achieving the aims of the Government's strategy?

Young People

Table 4.1 Number and proportion of under 25 year olds reporting each drug of use across the last four periods

	P2		P3		P4		P5	
	Count	% of <25 years	Count	% of <25 years	Count	% of <25 years	Count	% of <25 years
Heroin	276	65.9%	220	64.7%	296	73.3%	222	79.6%
Methadone	345	82.3%	207	60.9%	209	51.7%	137	49.1%
Other Opiates	10	2.4%	8	2.4%	9	2.2%	7	2.5%
Cocaine	23	5.5%	26	7.6%	37	9.2%	19	6.8%
Crack Cocaine	41	9.8%	32	9.4%	54	13.4%	52	18.6%
Amphetamines	17	4.1%	21	6.2%	34	8.4%	18	6.5%
Ecstasy	4	1.0%	3	0.9%	11	2.7%	3	1.1%
Hallucinogens	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	5	1.2%	2	0.7%
Anabolic Steroids	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Benzodiazepines	86	20.5%	52	15.3%	71	17.6%	50	17.9%
Cannabis	51	12.2%	51	15.0%	71	17.6%	51	18.3%
Other	20	4.8%	16	4.7%	17	4.2%	22	7.9%
Drug Free	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No. of Individuals	419	100.0%	340	100.0%	404	100.0%	279	100.0%

NB P1 data are not shown as only the main drug of use was collected for this period whereas from P2 onwards, subsidiary drugs of use were also collected. As individuals may report more than one drug of use, the numbers in each column total more than the number of individuals.

- The percentage of SDA clients who are under 25 years old has fluctuated slightly from 8.9% in P3 to 10.6% in P4 and 7.3% in P5.
- There has been a sharp increase in the percentage of young people reporting heroin as a drug of use from 64.7% in P3 to 73.3% in P4, and a continued rise into P5 (79.6%).
- Reports of cocaine use amongst young people rose again in P4 to 9.2% but decreased to 6.8% in P5. Crack cocaine use, however, increased in both P4 and P5 reaching 18.6% in P5; nearly double the P3 figure.
- There have also been increases in the proportion of young people reported to be using cannabis (P2 = 12.2%, P3 = 15.0%, P4 = 17.6% and P5 = 18.3%).

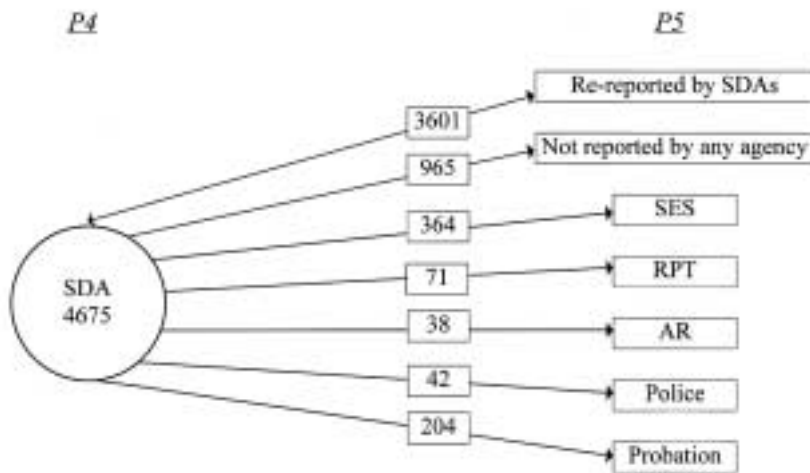
Services

- The number of problem drug misusers reported to the IAD by SDAs increased in both P4 and P5, from 4194 in P3 to 4929 in P4 and 4950 in P5. Without knowing the number of drug misusers on Merseyside it is not possible to know whether this increase represents a rise in the proportion of drug misusers accessing treatment services or a rise in the number of users.
- The proportion of SDA clients who reported injecting any drug fell in P4 but rose remained steady in P5 (P2= 35.1%, P3 = 36.3%, P4 = 32.0% and P5 = 32.3%).

4.4 Where are SDA clients being reported in the following six months?

Figure 4.2 shows the movement of SDA clients reported to the IAD in P4 to agencies in P5.

- Of the 4675 individuals reported to the IAD by SDAs in P4, 20.6%, (965 individuals) were not reported by any agency in P5, whilst 77.0% (3601 individuals) were re-reported by SDAs.
- SESs reported 7.8% (364 individuals) of P4 SDA clients in P5.
- Only 1.5% (71 individuals) of P4 SDA clients were reported by RPTs in P5.
- CJS reported very few P4 SDA clients in P5 with 4.4% (204 individuals) being reported by Probation, 0.9% (42 individuals) being reported by the Police and 0.8% (38 individuals) being reported by AR.
- The small number of P4 SDA clients being reported by the CJS in P5 is encouraging as it is hoped that individuals accessing treatment services cease to commit offences.



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral

Figure 4.2 Number of people reported to the IAD in P4 and the number of these clients that appear in each of the agency types in P5

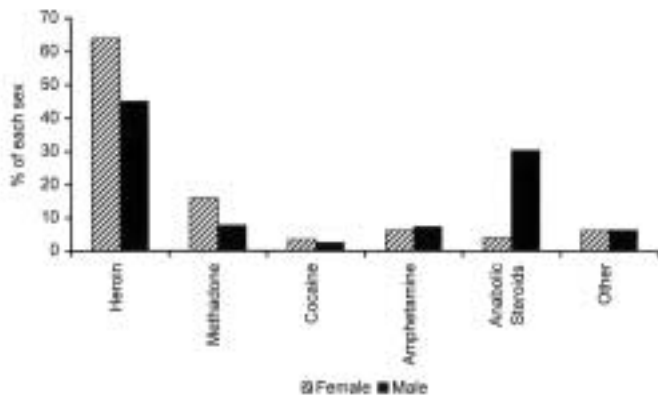
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Syringe Exchange Schemes (SEs)

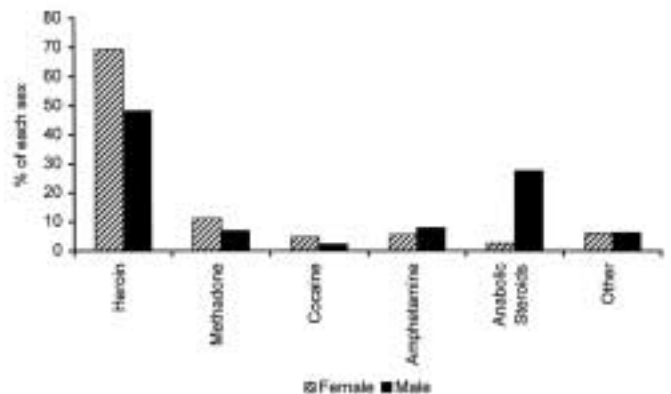
Summary

- All ten agency based SEs in Merseyside have contributed to the IAD in all five periods. The number of people reported by these agencies has remained fairly constant over the two and a half years at around 2000 people. However, the percentages of individuals who are new reportees have fluctuated throughout the five periods ($P2 = 45\%$, $P3 = 28\%$, $P4 = 40\%$ and $P5 = 42\%$) (Table 1.1, Chapter 1).
- The average age of clients reported by SEs increased slightly throughout $P2$, $P3$ and $P4$, but has remained constant between $P4$ and $P5$ at 31.2 years (Table 2.1, Chapter 2). There is no age difference between the males and females reported to the IAD by SEs (Table 2.4).
- The percentage of clients who were female has fluctuated slightly across the five reporting periods although on average 14.7% are female (Table 2.2, Chapter 2). When anabolic steroid users (who are mainly male) are excluded, 17.9% are female.
- Drugs of use reported by SEs have remained similar over the five periods, with the main drug of use of these clients being heroin ($P1 = 50.8\%$, $P2 = 50.5\%$, $P3 = 52.4\%$, $P4 = 47.7\%$ and $P5 = 51.3\%$) (Table 3.1 and Table 3.2).
- Anabolic steroids were reported as the drug of use for 26.8% of clients in $P4$ and 24.0% in $P5$. This is a much greater percentage than for any other agency type (Tables 3.6 and 3.7).
- The drugs of use reported by clients of each sex are shown in Figure 5.1. Whilst heroin is the most frequently reported primary drug for both sexes, a smaller percentage of men report heroin than women due to the large percentage of men who report anabolic steroid use.

a) $P4$



b) $P5$



NB. Drugs of use are shown if more than 1.0% of either sex report their use

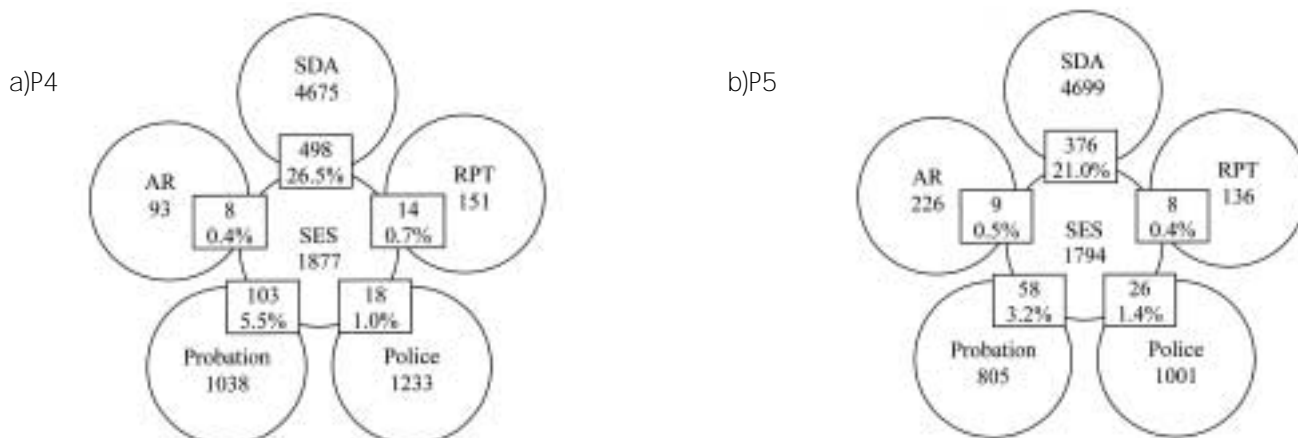
	Total number	
	$P4$	$P5$
Female	227	234
Male	1462	1414

Figure 5.1 Percentages of male and female drug users who reported using each drug (a) $P4$ and b) $P5$

5.1 Which other agency types are SES clients being seen at?

Figure 5.2 shows the numbers and percentages of SES clients who, in the same period, were also reported to the IAD by other agency types.

- Over a quarter (26.5%) of clients are also accessing SDAs in P4. The overlap with other services, however, is small.
- The small overlap between SESs and the CJS services indicates that reportees by these agencies represent a different cohort of users.
- In P5 there was a 5.5% decrease in the percentage of clients also reported by SDAs. This could represent a cause for concern if fewer injectors are accessing treatment services.



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral

Figure 5.2 Numbers of SES clients reporting to each of the other agency types a) P4 and b) P5

5.2 Are SESs achieving the aims of the Government's strategy?

Young People

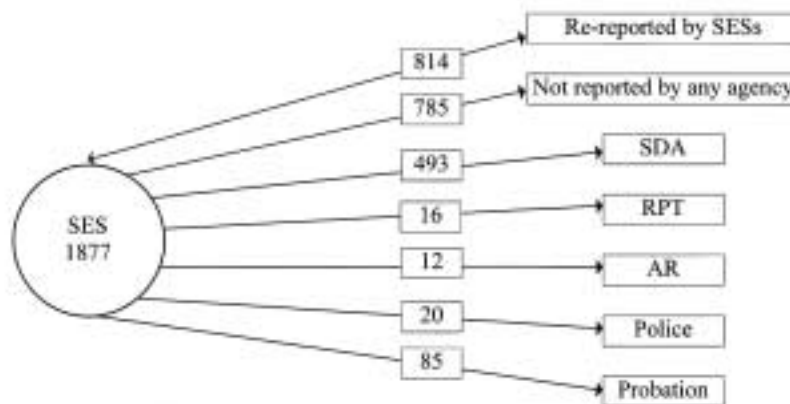
- In P4, 17.2% (287) of people reported by SESs were under 25 years old, very similar to the 16.6% (286) of people reported in P3.
- In P5 there was a further small increase to 17.6% (287), following a decrease in P2 and P3 (P1 = 20.4%, P2 = 19.0%, P3 = 16.6%).
- Although there has been an increase in the proportion of under 25s reported, in line with one of the Government's Key Objectives (UKADCU,1998), the increases are small and have fluctuated across time.
- There was a significant decrease across the first four periods in the proportion of young people reporting heroin as their drug of use (see Table 5.1). In P5, however, this trend appears to cease and the proportion stabilised at 35.5%
- Methadone and amphetamine use amongst the under 25s rose between P1 and P3 but fell in P4 and P5.
- Cocaine use has fluctuated across the five periods but has remained quite low.
- Anabolic steroid use rose sharply in P4 but remained stable in P5.
- Any changes in the drugs of use reported by clients reflect changes in the drugs of use of new reportees, as drug of use is only recorded for each client on their first visit to the agency.

Table 5.1 Number and proportion of under 25's reporting each drug of use across the five periods

	P1		P2		P3		P4		P5	
	count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%
Heroin	162	45.5%	130	40.1%	106	39.1%	99	34.5%	102	35.5%
Methadone	12	3.4%	12	3.7%	13	4.8%	12	4.2%	5	1.7%
Other Opiates	0	0%	1	0.3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Cocaine	6	1.7%	8	2.5%	5	1.8%	5	1.7%	8	2.8%
Amphetamine	29	8.1%	29	9.0%	26	9.6%	24	8.4%	23	8.0%
Anabolic Steroids	138	38.8%	135	41.7%	113	41.7%	143	49.8%	143	49.8%
Other	9	2.5%	9	2.8%	8	3.0%	4	1.4%	6	2.1%
Total	356	100%	324	100%	271	100%	287	100%	287	100%

Periods: P1 (1 Jul-31 Dec '97), P2 (1 Jan-30 Jun '98), P3 (1 Jul-31 Dec '98), P4 (1 Jan-30 Jun 99), P5 (1 Jul-31 Dec '99)

5.3 Where are SES clients being reported in the following six months?



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral

Figure 5.3 Number of people reported by SES in P4 and the number and percentage of these clients that appear in each of the agency types in P5

Of the 1877 individuals reported to the IAD in P4, 814 (43.4%) were re-reported by SESs in P5, and 785 (41.8%) were not reported by any agency in P5. These clients could have stopped injecting or could be obtaining injecting equipment from other SESs such as pharmacy based schemes on Merseyside.

SDAs reported 26.3% (493) of P4 SES clients.

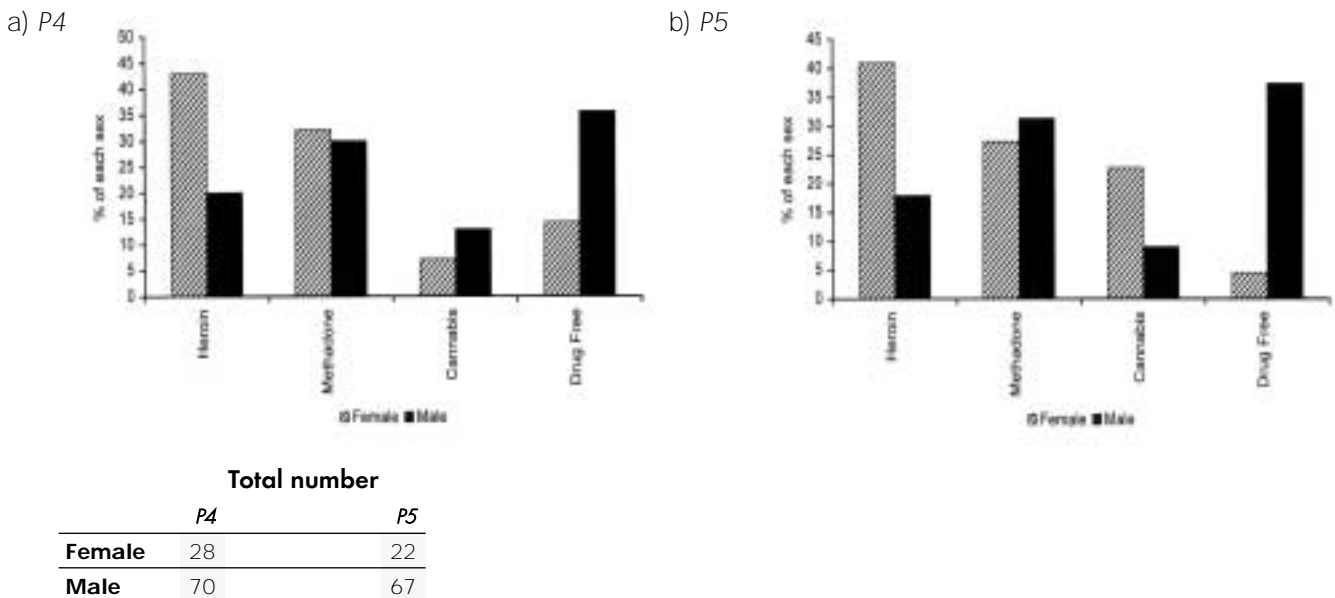
The RPTs and CJS reported very few former SES clients. Of CJS agencies, Probation reported the highest number at 85 (4.5%).

6

Relapse Prevention and Training (RPTs)

Summary

- Of the four RPTs based on Merseyside only one has reported in each six-month period since reporting began. Because of the changes in the number of agencies reporting across the four periods, it is difficult to compare the different periods and identify trends. However, for the one that has reported consistently there was an increase in numbers reported in P3 and P4 but a slight decrease in P5 (P2 = 80, P3 = 97, P4 = 142, P5 = 126).
- The average age of clients has fluctuated slightly across the periods, but is on average 30.4 years (Table 2.1, Chapter 2).
- The proportion of females has also fluctuated (P2 = 29.4%, P3 = 35.3%, P4 = 30.3% and P5 = 27.5% female) but is on average 30.6% female (Table 2.2, Chapter 2).
- There is a slight age difference between the males and females reported, with males being slightly but consistently older. (P2 = 0.8 years, P3 = 0.7 years, P4 = 0.5 years and P5 = 0.7 years older) (Table 2.4, Chapter 2).
- In P4 and P5 the drugs of use were reported by the one agency that has reported in all periods. The largest percentage of clients reported being drug-free (P4 = 34.9%, P5 = 33.9%). These figures represent a change from P2 and P3, when drug free figures were lower and the largest percentage of RPT clients reported using methadone (Chapter 3).
- Methadone was the most frequently reported primary drug of use although there was a large decrease in P4 and P5 (P3 = 52.6%, P4 = 31.7% and P5 = 30.4%) (Tables 3.1 and 3.2, Chapter 3).
- There were rises in the percentage of RPT clients reporting primary heroin (P3 = 10.3%, P4 = 22.2% and P5 = 20.5%) and primary cannabis use (P3 = 8.2%, P4 = 9.5% and P5 = 11.6%).
- The percentages of RPT clients reporting using each drug as either their primary or subsidiary drug have fluctuated across time. Methadone, however, has remained the most reported drug of use and heroin the second most reported drug of use (Chapter 3).
- Figure 6.1 shows a difference in the drugs of use reported by each of the sexes. Females are most likely to report heroin as their primary drug of use whereas males are more likely to report being drug free. However, methadone is as likely to be reported by males as females. The reasons for these patterns are unclear.



NB. Drugs of use are shown if more than 5.0% of either sex report their use

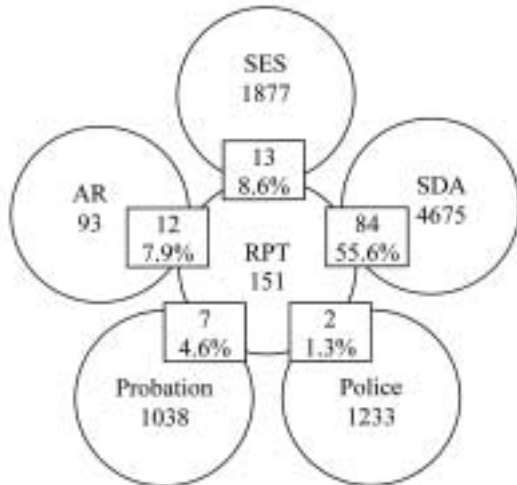
Figure 6.1 Percentages of male and female drug users reporting using heroin, methadone, or cannabis or are reported as drug free a) P4 and b) P5

6.1 Which other agency types are RPT clients being seen at?

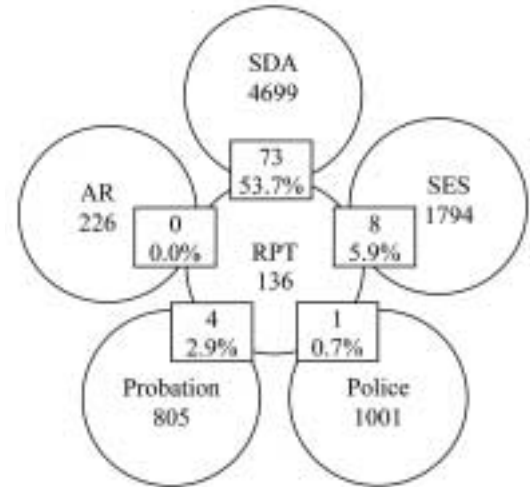
- A large percentage (55.6%) of clients were also reported by SDAs in P4 (Figure 6.2.a).
- The overlaps with other services are small showing that people reported by these agencies represent a different cohort of users than RPT clients.

- Figure 6.2 (b) shows the overlaps for P5. There has been a reduction in the size of the overlaps for all agency types since P5. The reasons for this are unclear although the decrease in the overlap with SESs may indicate a reduction of injecting users at RPTs.

a) P4



b) P5



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral

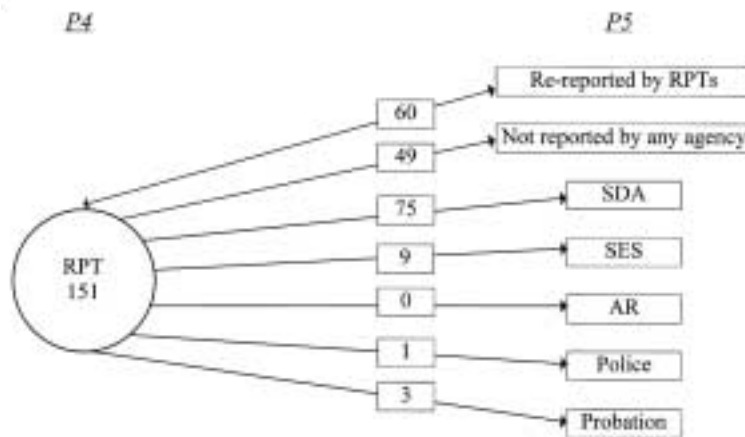
Figure 6.2 Numbers of RPT clients reporting to each of the other agency types in a) P4 and b) P5

6.2 Are RPTs achieving the aims of the Government’s strategy?

Young people

- The percentage of people reported by RPTs who are below 25 years of age has fluctuated throughout the four reporting periods. In P5, 13.8% (19) of people reported by RPTs were under 25 representing a decrease from P4 when 17.1% (26) of clients were under 25.
- As only one RPT reported the drug of use of their clients, the number of people under 25 years of age for which there was a drug reported is too small for meaningful analysis.

6.3 Where are RPT clients being reported in the following six months?



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral,

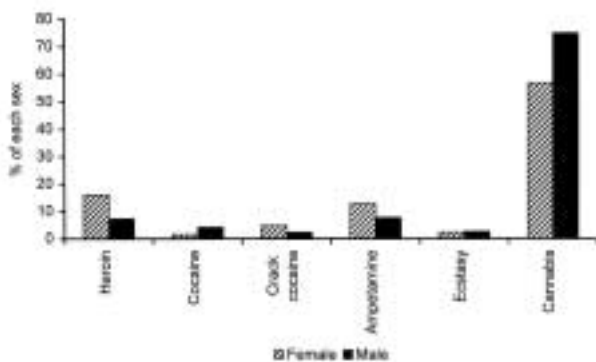
Figure 6.3 Number of people reported by RPTs in P4 and the numbers of these clients that appear in each of the agency types in P5

- Of the 151 RPT clients reported in P4, 39.7% (60) were re-reported by RPTs in P5 and 32.5% (49) were not reported by any agency type in P5.
- SDAs reported 49.7% (75) of P4 clients in P5 whilst SESs reported 6.0% (9).
- The CJS only reported 2.7% (4) of clients, 2.0% (3) being reported by Probation and 0.7% (1) reported by the Police. No P4 RPT clients were reported by AR in P5.

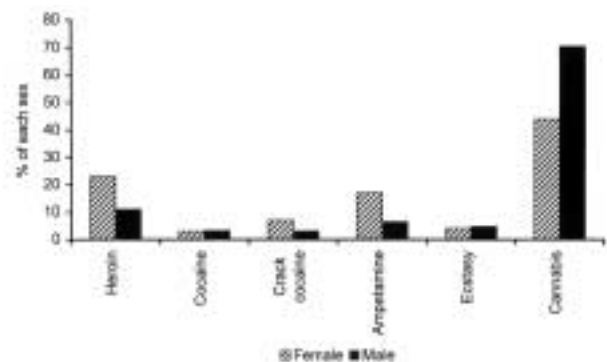
Summary

- The number of individuals reported by the Police fell in both *P4* and *P5* (Table 1.1) as did the number of arrests (*P3* = 1603, *P4* = 1384 and *P5* = 1070) and the number of incidents (*P3*= 1918, *P4* = 1709 and *P5* = 1365).
- The percentage of new reportees increased slightly in *P4* but fell again in *P5* (*P2* = 95%, *P3* = 85%, *P4* = 87% and *P5* = 77%).
- The average age of arrestees remained relatively constant across the periods at around 25 years old. This is the youngest cohort reported to the IAD, apart from those reported by the youth agencies (Table 2.1, Chapter 2).
- The proportion of arrestees who were female increased from 7.1% in *P3* to 9.3% in *P4* and again in *P5* to 9.8%. Despite this, of all agencies, the Police still report the lowest percentage of females (Table 2.2, Chapter 2).
- There is a consistent difference between the ages of males and females reported by the Police with females being between 3.4 (*P4*) and 4.9 years (*P5*) older than males on average (Table 2.4, Chapter 2). This age difference is most apparent for cannabis arrests. This is also the pattern for cocaine but the numbers are small and must be interpreted with caution.
- Figures 7.1 (a) and 7.1 (b) show the percentage of males/females who were arrested for crimes involving each drug in *P4* and *P5*. Offences involving cannabis were the most common for both sexes. However, females were more likely than males to have been arrested for offences involving heroin and amphetamine. This was true for both periods.

(a) *P4*



(b) *P5*



	Total number	
	<i>P4</i>	<i>P5</i>
Female	125	100
Male	1220	937

NB. Drugs of use are shown if more than 3.0% of either sex report their use

Figure 7.1 Percentages of male and female drug users and drug reported in a) *P4* and b) *P5*

Tables 7.1 and 7.2 show the number and percentages of arrests made for each drug and for each incident type in P4 and P5.

Table 7.1 Types of Police Incident by Drugs Involved, for P4

	Possession			Possession W/I Supply			Supply			Other incident types			Total		
	Count	Column %	Row %	Count	Column %	Row %	Count	Column %	Row %	Count	Column %	Row %	Count	Column %	Row %
Heroin	51	4.7%	47.2%	46	21.9%	42.6%	11	24.4%	10.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	108	8.0%	100.0%
Methadone	9	0.8%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	9	0.7%	100.0%
Cocaine	36	3.3%	69.2%	9	4.3%	17.3%	2	4.4%	3.9%	5	45.5%	9.6%	52	3.9%	100.0%
Crack cocaine	14	1.3%	41.2%	18	8.6%	52.9%	2	4.4%	5.9%	0	0.0%	0.0%	34	2.5%	100.0%
Amphetamines	89	8.3%	80.9%	21	10.0%	19.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	110	8.2%	100.0%
Ecstasy	27	2.5%	77.1%	7	3.3%	20.0%	1	2.2%	2.9%	0	0.0%	0.0%	35	2.6%	100.0%
Hallucinogens	1	0.1%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.1%	100.0%
Benzodiazepines	8	0.7%	80.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	4.4%	20.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	10	0.7%	100.0%
Cannabis	841	78.2%	85.6%	109	51.9%	11.1%	27	60.0%	2.8%	6	54.5%	0.6%	983	73.2%	100.0%
Total	1076	100.0%	80.2%	210	100.0%	15.7%	45	100.0%	3.4%	11	100.0%	0.8%	1342	100.0%	100.0%
Drug not reported	7			4			6			21			38		

Table 7.2 Types of Police Incident by Drugs Involved, for P5

	Possession			Possession W/I Supply			Supply			Other incident types			Total		
	Count	Column %	Row %	Count	Column %	Row %	Count	Column %	Row %	Count	Column %	Row %	Count	Column %	Row %
Heroin	38	4.9%	31.1%	39	22.8%	32.0%	45	62.5%	36.9%	0	0.0%	0.0%	122	11.9%	100.0%
Methadone	5	0.7%	71.4%	1	0.6%	14.3%	1	1.4%	14.3%	0	0.0%	0.0%	7	0.7%	100.0%
Other opiates	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	2.8%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.2%	100.0%
Cocaine	21	2.7%	63.6%	10	5.8%	30.3%	2	2.8%	6.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	33	3.2%	100.0%
Crack cocaine	12	1.6%	33.3%	14	8.2%	38.9%	10	13.9%	27.8%	0	0.0%	0.0%	36	3.5%	100.0%
Amphetamines	49	6.4%	66.2%	19	11.1%	25.7%	5	6.9%	6.8%	1	5.9%	1.4%	74	7.2%	100.0%
Ecstasy	26	3.4%	54.2%	20	11.7%	41.7%	2	2.8%	4.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	48	4.7%	100.0%
Hallucinogens	2	0.3%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.2%	100.0%
Benzodiazepines	2	0.3%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.2%	100.0%
Cannabis	613	79.8%	87.3%	68	39.8%	9.7%	5	6.9%	0.7%	16	94.1%	2.3%	702	68.3%	100.0%
Total	768	100.0%	74.7%	171	100.0%	16.6%	72	100.0%	7.0%	17	100.0%	1.7%	1028	100.0%	100.0%
Drug not reported	11			2			12			5			30		

7.1 For which drug offences are individuals arrested?

Possession

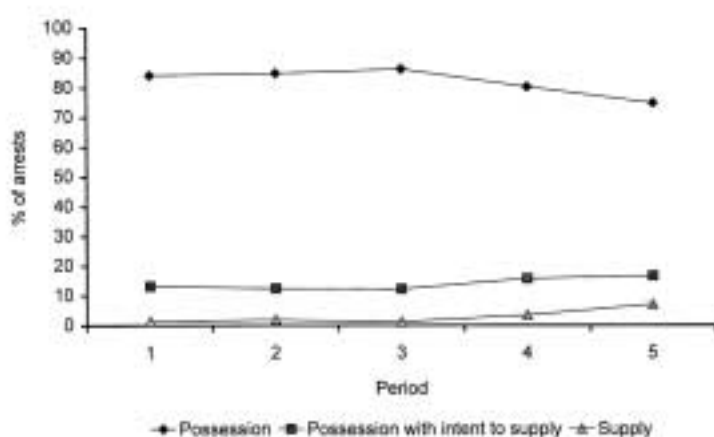
- The number of arrests for possession reduced considerably in both P4 and P5.
- In P4 arrests for the possession of crack cocaine increased, from 13 to 14 arrests and arrests for the possession of benzodiazepines rose from 6 to 8 arrests.
- In P4 arrests for possession comprised an increasing percentage of arrests for the possession of cannabis from (76.4% in P3 to 78.2% in P4) and a decreasing percentage of arrests for the possession of heroin (from 7.2% in P3 to 4.7% in P4).
- In P5 the percentage of arrests accounted for by cannabis arrests continued to increase (to 79.8%) and the percentage of possession arrests for the possession of amphetamines decreased from 8.3% to 6.4%.
- The percentage of arrests for possession of other drugs remained similar.

Possession with intent to supply

- The number of arrests for possession with intent to supply remained similar between P3 and P4 (from 197 to 210), but due to the reduction in total arrests the percentage rose from 12.2% to 15.7% of incidents (Figure 7.2).
- The drugs involved in arrests for possession with intent to supply changed between the periods with an increase in the percentage of arrests involving cannabis (from 44.1% to 51.9%), cocaine (from 2.1% to 4.3%) and crack cocaine (from 4.6% to 8.6%.) This was balanced by the reduction in the percentage of arrests that involved amphetamines (from 18.5% to 10.0%) and ecstasy (from 6.2% to 3.3%).
- In P5 arrests for possession with intent to supply fell from 210 to 171 although this represented an increase in the percentage of all arrests (15.7% to 16.6%).
- The percentage of incidents with each type of drug remained stable for most drugs apart from a large reduction in the percentage involving cannabis (from 51.9% to 39.8%) and a large increase in the percentage involving ecstasy from 3.3% to 11.7%. There were small increases in the percentage of arrests involving cocaine and amphetamine.

Supply

- Arrests for supply rose from 20 in P3 to 45 in P4 and again in P5 to 72. When considered with the overall reduction in the number of arrests, the percentage of incidents accounted for by arrests for supply rose from 1.2% in P3 to 3.4% in P4 and 7.0% in P5 (Figure 7.2).
- In P3 and P4 most arrests for supply involved cannabis, although there was an increase in the percentage of supply arrests involving heroin from 20.0% (4) in P3 to 24.4% (11) in P4.
- In P5 the percentage of arrests for supply involving cannabis had fallen from 27 (60.0%) in P4 to 5 (6.9%). There was an increase in the percentage of arrests for supply involving heroin (from 24.4% to 62.5%) and an increase in the percentage of arrests for the supply of crack cocaine (from 4.4% to 13.9%)



Number of incidents				
P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
1678	2165	1596	1342	1025

Figure 7.2 Percentage of arrests for each incident type, across the five periods

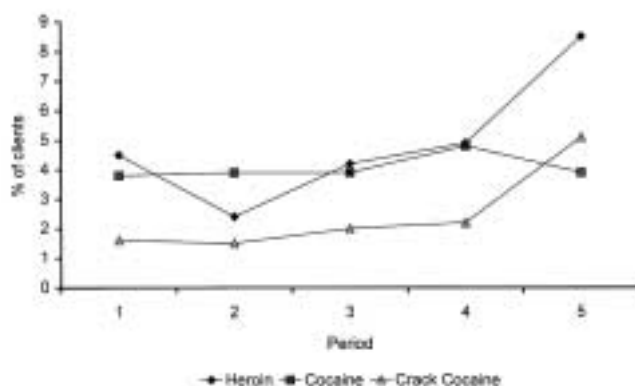
7.2 Are the Police achieving the aims of the Government's strategy?

Young people

Table 7.3 Number and proportion of under 25 years olds reporting each drug involved across the five periods

	P1		P2		P3		P4		P5	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Heroin	42	4.5%	31	2.6%	40	4.3%	40	4.9%	54	8.9%
Methadone	5	0.5%	4	0.3%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	4	0.7%
Cocaine	37	3.9%	45	3.7%	39	4.1%	37	4.6%	27	4.4%
Crack cocaine	16	1.7%	18	1.5%	20	2.1%	19	2.3%	34	5.6%
Amphetamine	81	8.6%	117	9.7%	79	8.4%	62	7.6%	47	7.7%
Cannabis	789	84.2%	1027	84.9%	782	83.1%	693	85.2%	493	81.1%
Total arrests*	937		1210		941		813		608	

*Each arrest may involve more than one drug, therefore the number of arrests involving each drug total more than the total number of arrests



Total no. of arrestees.

P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
892	1149	890	734	585

Figure 7.3 Percentage of young arrestees who were arrested for offences involving heroin, cocaine or crack cocaine

- The percentage of arrestees who were under the age of 25 years has changed little across the last three periods staying at around 58% (P1 = 55.1%, P2 = 54.8%, P3 = 58.6%, P4 = 59.6%, and P5 = 58.4%).
- In each of the five periods, the vast majority of young arrestees were arrested for cannabis (between 81.1% and 85.2% of young arrestees) (Table 7.3)
- The percentage of young arrestees who were arrested for crimes involving other drugs is in general low. However, the percentage arrested for heroin has risen in all periods since P2, as has the percentage arrested for crack cocaine (Figure 7.3).

Communities

Table 7.4 Numbers and percentages of arrestees in each period that are rearrested in the same or subsequent periods

Period	Number of arrests	P1		P2		P3		P4		P5	
		Number of reoffenders	% of arrestees	Number of reoffenders	% of arrestees	Number of reoffenders	% of arrestees	Number of reoffenders	% of arrestees	Number of reoffenders	% of arrestees
P1	1618	73	4.5%	120	7.4%	82	5.1%	53	3.3%	33	2.0%
P2	2095			125	6.0%	155	7.4%	75	3.6%	41	2.0%
P3	1518					78	5.1%	66	4.3%	37	2.4%
P4	1233							136	11.0%	157	12.7%
P5	998									63	6.3%

N.B. Shaded cells represent individuals rearrested in same period

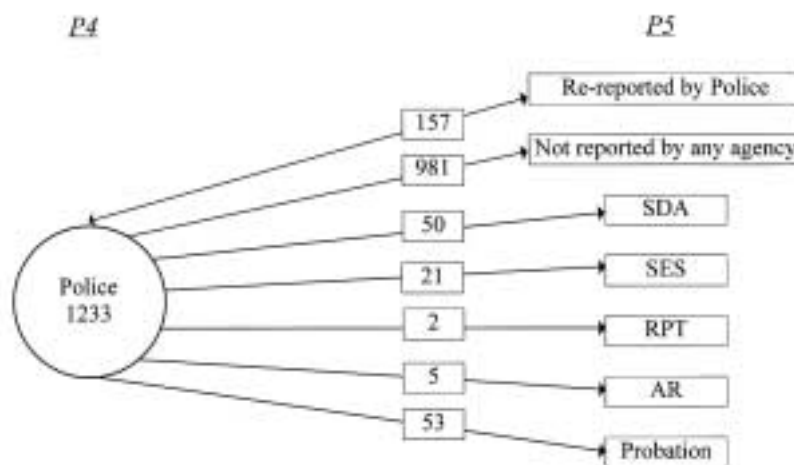
Periods: P1 (1 Jul-31 Dec '97), P2 (1 Jan-30 Jun '98), P3 (1 Jul-31 Dec '98), P4 (1 Jan-30 Jun 99), P5 (1 Jul-31 Dec '99)

- The number and percentage of arrestees who were rearrested in the same or subsequent periods are shown in Table 7.4.
- The percentage of arrestees who were arrested more than once in any one period has increased between P1 (4.5%) and P5 (6.3%). However, there was a slight decrease in P3 and a large decrease in P5 after a particularly large percentage having been reported in P4.
- The Government aims to reduce repeat offending, however these figures show that instead of falling the percentage of arrestees who were rearrested in the same period has increased, albeit only slightly.
- The percentage of arrestees who are rearrested in a subsequent period did decrease slightly in each period until P5 when there was an increase (Table 7.4). Changes in Police activity may account for some of this increase.

Availability

- As discussed in detail in Section 7.1 the number of arrests for the supply of drugs increased in both P4 and P5, despite overall decreases in the number of all drug related arrests.
- The increase in P4 was due to an increase in the number of supply incidents involving cannabis, but in P5 was due to the increase in the number of arrests for the supply of heroin and crack cocaine, two of the drugs particularly targeted by the Government's Ten-year Strategy.
- The overall number of arrests for possession with intent to supply remained similar in P4 although there was a reduction in the number involving amphetamines and an increase in the number involving crack cocaine.
- In P5 the number of arrests for the possession with intent to supply fell slightly but increased as a percentage of all drug related arrests. The number of incidents involving cannabis fell, while those involving ecstasy rose.

7.5 Where are arrestees being reported in the following six months?



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral

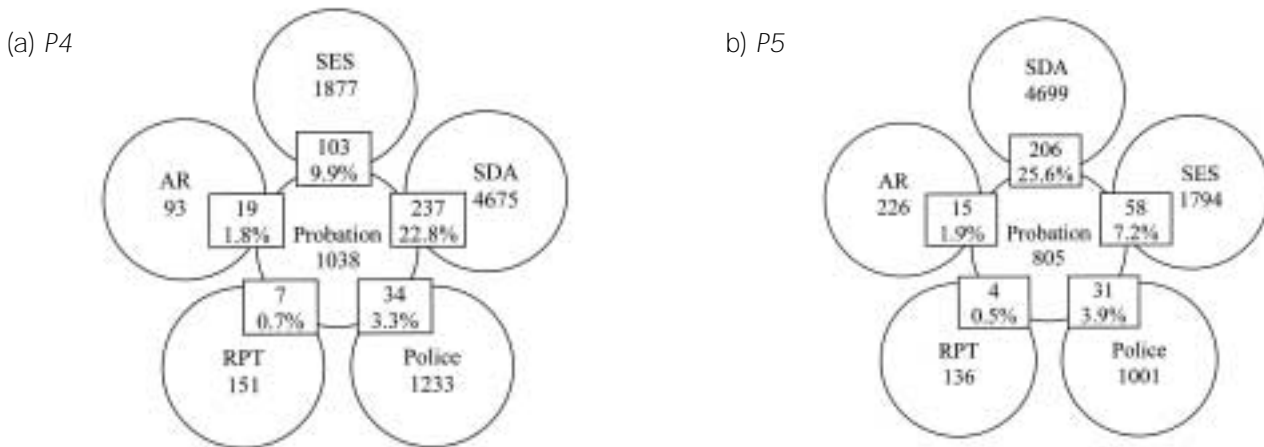
Figure 7.4 Number of people reported by the Police in P4 and the number of these arrestees re-reported by each of the agency types in P5

- The Police reported 1233 individuals to the IAD in P4, the majority of whom were not reported by any agency type in P5 (79.6%, 981). A total of 157 individuals (12.8%) were re-reported by Police in this period.
- Probation reported 4.4% (53) of P4 arrestees in P5, whilst just 0.4% (5) were reported by AR.
- SDAs reported only 4.1% (50) of P4 arrestees, SESs 1.7% (21) and 0.2% (2) by RPTs.
- These figures show that most people arrested for drug offences in P4 are not in contact with any of the reporting agencies in the following six months. The largest group of people who are re-reported in P5 are re-offenders being re-reported by the Police.
- It would be hoped that a larger number of offenders would be accessing health services, especially SDAs. AR schemes now operating across Merseyside will hopefully increase the number of arrestees accessing the health agencies.

Summary

- Due to improved reporting by the Probation service the number of individuals rose in *P4* (from 84 to 1092). The number decreased in *P5* (840) but remained higher than *P3* (84) (Table 1.1, Chapter 1).
- The average age of Probation clients continued to fluctuate but was at its lowest in *P4* at 28.6 years (Table 2.1, Chapter 2). Probation clients are consistently older than Police clients but are younger than those reported by SES or SDAs. There was little difference between the ages of males and females (Table 2.4, Chapter 2).
- The proportion of females has fluctuated across the five periods but rose in *P4* to 19.3% female and again in *P5* to 23.2% female. Both of these figures are lower than those reported in *P1* and *P2* (Table 2.2, Chapter 2).

8.1 Which other agency types are Probation clients being seen at?



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral

Figure 8.1. Numbers of Probation clients reporting to each of the other agency types a) *P4* and b) *P5*

- In *P4*, 22.8% of Probation clients were also reported by SDAs. SESs reported 9.9% of Probation clients.
- Overlaps between Probation and other services are small, suggesting that people reported by these agency types represent a different cohort of users than Probation.
- Figure 8.1(b) shows the overlaps for *P5*. There has been a rise in the overlap with the Police (3.3% to 3.9%), AR (1.8% to 1.9%) and SDAs (22.8% to 25.6%) but reductions in the overlaps with RPTs and SESs.

8.2 Is Probation achieving the aims of the Government's strategy?

Young People

- The proportion of people under the age of 25 years reported by Probation has fluctuated across the five periods (*P1* = 14.3%, *P2* = 15.6%, *P3* = 10.1%, *P4* = 25.8% and *P5* = 25.6%). Improvements in reporting by Probation have increased the proportion of under 25-year-olds, which now appears to be settling at slightly above 25%. However, these figures will require further monitoring.

Communities

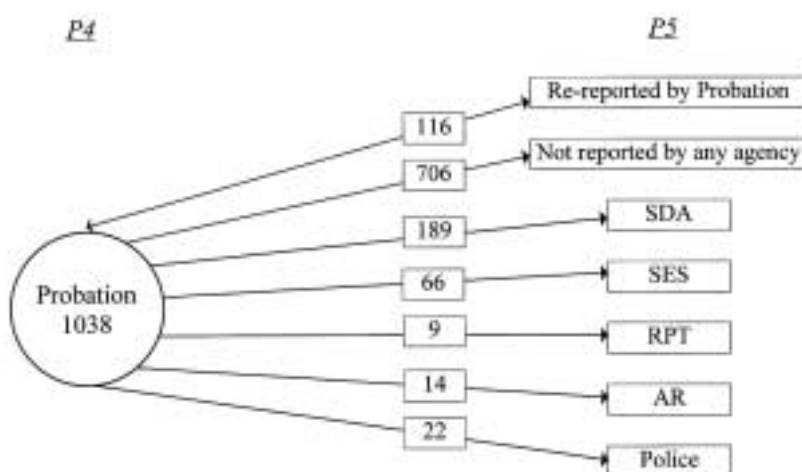
Table 8.1. Number of Probation clients reported in each period and the number and percentage of these clients being reported by SDAs or SESs in subsequent periods

		No. of Probation clients reported by SDAs/SESs									
Period *	No. reported by Probation	P1		P2		P3		P4		P5	
		Count	%**	Count	%**	Count	%**	Count	%**	Count	%**
SDA	P1	42	18 42.9%	17	40.5%	19	45.2%	18	42.9%	18	42.9%
	P2	77	-	27	35.1%	29	37.7%	35	45.5%	36	46.8%
	P3	76	-	-	-	30	39.5%	27	35.5%	23	30.3%
	P4	1038	-	-	-	-	-	237	22.8%	189	18.2%
	P5	806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	25.6%
SES	P1	42	7 16.7%	5	11.9%	4	9.5%	6	14.3%	4	9.5%
	P2	77	-	13	16.9%	12	15.6%	12	15.6%	6	7.8%
	P3	76	-	-	-	9	11.8%	10	13.2%	7	9.2%
	P4	1038	-	-	-	-	-	103	9.9%	66	6.4%
	P5	806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	7.2%

*Period reported by Probation ** Percentage of Probation clients
 N.B. Shaded cells represent individuals reported by Probation and SDAs/SESs in the same period
 SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe Exchange Scheme

- Table 8.1 shows the large but fluctuating percentage of Probation clients who have subsequently been reported by SDAs in later periods.
- The percentage of Probation clients who are reported by SESs either in the same period or subsequent periods, are much lower than those reported by SDAs and the percentage of clients reported by SES in the same period has decreased across the periods.
- High percentages of clients moving from Probation into SDAs and SESs are encouraging, as are the high numbers of Probation clients being reported by treatment services more than six months after the initial report made by Probation.

8.3 Where are Probation clients being reported in the following six months?



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral

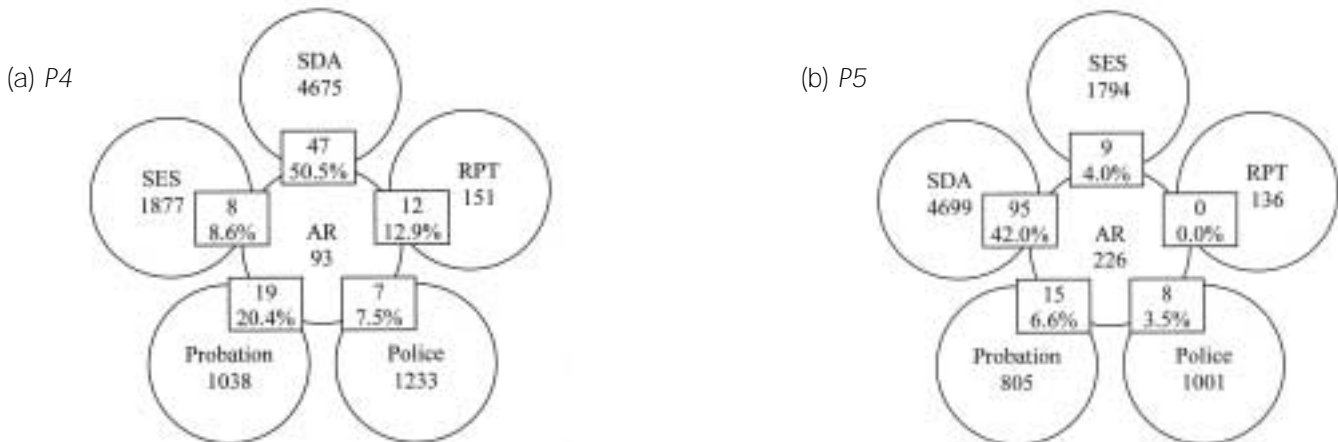
Figure 8.2 Number of people reported by Probation in P4 and the number of these clients that appear in each agency type in P5

- Of the 1038 individuals reported by Probation in *P4*, 68.0% (706) were not reported by any agency type in *P5*, whilst 11.2% (116) were re-reported by Probation.
- Other agency types reported some of *P4*'s Probation clients in *P5*. The Police reported 2.1% (22) of *P4* Probation clients, AR reported 1.3% (14), SDAs 18.2% (189) SESs reported 6.4% (66) of *P4* Probation clients, and RPTs reported just 0.9% (9).
- The fact that SDAs report the highest percentage of *P4*'s Probation clients is encouraging, as is the small number of *P4* Probation clients who were reported by any of the other CJS services. However, the largest group is that of *P4* clients not reported by any agency in *P5*, and the fate of these clients is unknown.

Summary

- The number of individuals reported by AR increased to 98 in *P4* from 63 in *P3*. There followed a considerable increase in *P5* to 226 individuals (Table 1.1, Chapter 1), due to the scheme being out of its pilot stages and fully running. The percentage of new reportees remained stable at around 94% between *P4* and *P5*.
- The average age of AR clients fluctuated slightly in *P4* and *P5* but was around 30 years. This is younger than the cohort reported by health services but older than the Police cohort. There is a relatively consistent difference between the ages of male and female clients with females being on average 0.7 years younger than males (Table 2.4, Chapter 2).
- The proportion of males to females has fluctuated considerably with a rise in the percentage of females reported in *P4* from 11.4% to 22.1% and a fall in *P5* to 12.0% (Table 2.2, Chapter 2).

9.1 Which other agency types are AR clients being seen at?



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral

Figure 9.1. Numbers and percentages of AR clients reporting to each of the other agency types in a) *P4* and b) *P5*

- Of AR clients who are also reported by other agencies, the largest overlap is that with SDAs. As AR aims to aid drug-misusing offenders to access treatment services, a large overlap would be expected.
- The second largest overlap is with Probation, which reported 20.4% of AR clients. Again, this is not unexpected, since in some respects they are being picked up from a similar cohort.
- The overlap with RPTs is surprising, as RPTs usually require clients to be drug free or at least stabilised in their drug use.
- The small overlap with the Police suggests that AR is reporting offenders who have been arrested for crimes other than drug crimes.
- There was a considerable decrease in the overlaps reported in *P5* although the pattern remained similar. The large reduction in the overlap with other agencies is possibly due to the scheme being fully operational and contacting a wider cohort of arrestees.

Are AR schemes achieving the aims of the Government's Strategy?

Young People

- The proportion of people under the age of 25 years reported by AR fell between *P2*, *P3* and *P4* but rose in *P5* (*P2* = 36.6%, *P3* = 23.0%, *P4* = 21.1% and *P5* = 27.0%).
- In future periods more data will be available from the new AR schemes now operating on Merseyside, and drugs of use will be recorded. This will enable more in depth analysis on the percentages of under 25-year-olds, and trends in drug use.

Communities

Table 9.1 Number of people reported by arrest referral in each period and the number appearing in SDA or SES reports in subsequent periods

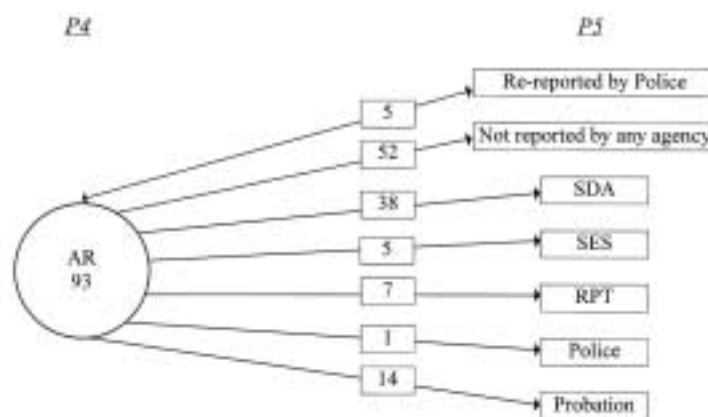
Period	No. reported by AR	No. reported by SDAs/SES								
		P2		P3		P4		P5		
		Count	% reported by AR	Count	% reported by AR	Count	% reported by AR	Count	% reported by AR	
SDA	P2	71	16	22.5%	15	21.1%	18	25.4%	16	22.5%
	P3	61	-	-	15	24.6%	12	19.7%	14	23.0%
	P4	93	-	-	-	-	47	49.5%	39	37.9%
	P5	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	41.9%
SES	P2	71	10	14.1%	6	8.5%	5	7.0%	3	4.2%
	P3	61	-	-	2	3.3%	5	8.2%	2	3.3%
	P4	93	-	-	-	-	8	8.6%	5	5.4%
	P5	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4.0%

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme
 N.B. Shaded cells represent numbers of people reported by both AR and SDAs/SESs in the same period

AR schemes aim to increase the number of offenders referred to and accessing services by enabling contacts to be made with problem drug misusers by drugs workers based in custody suites or magistrate's courts on Merseyside. Data reported here are from the first AR scheme to be operating in Merseyside.

- In P2 and P3, the percentages of AR clients also reported by SDAs in the same period were 22.5% and 24.6% respectively. There was then a steep rise in P4 to 49.5%, followed by a decline in P5 to 41.9%.
- The large number of AR clients entering treatment is encouraging as are the high percentages being reported by SDAs in subsequent periods.
- Compared to the SDA overlap the numbers and percentages of AR clients who are also reported by SES are much lower and fluctuate between periods.

9.4 Where are AR clients being reported in the following six months?



SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral,

Figure 9.2 Number of people reported by AR in P4 and the numbers of these clients that appear in each of the agency types in P5

- Figure 9.2 shows the movement of P4 AR clients into other agency types in P5. In P4, 93 individuals were reported to the IAD by AR, of which only 5.3% (5) were re-reported by AR in P5.
- Over half of P4 AR clients (55.9%, 52) were not reported by any agency type in the following period.
- Of the 41 AR clients reported in P4 and in P5 most (40.9%) were reported by SDAs, 15.1% (14) were reported by Probation and 7.5% (7) by RPTs. SESs reported only 5.4% (5) of P4 AR clients and Police reported even less at 1.1% (1).
- Although the numbers reported by AR are at present low it is encouraging that so many are accessing SDAs and that so few are being reported by the Police.

- Two youth services began reporting to the IAD in P5. One of these is a YOT, of which four more are due to commence reporting in future periods, and the other a HMYOI. The YOT reported 36 young offenders, and the HMYOI reported eight offenders who were Merseyside residents prior to incarceration. The reporting of the HMYOI only commenced in October 1999 (halfway through P5) and therefore we expect larger numbers to be reported in future periods (Table 1.1).
- The average age of the YOT reportees was 16.1 years, with a range of 13-18 years. The HMYOI reported individuals who were on average 19.0 years old, with a range of 18-20 years. Although the age ranges of the youths reported by these agencies reflect the ages they cater for (10 - 19 years for the YOT and 15 - 21 years for HMYOIs), the individuals reported to the IAD tended to be towards the upper age limit (Table 2.1).
- The proportion of females reported by the YOT (16.7%) was lower than that reported by SDAs (33.3%) but higher than that reported by the Police (9.8%). This difference is interesting and needs to be monitored in future periods when more YOTs are reporting. The other CJS agencies, Probation and AR, have shown wide fluctuations in the percentage of females reported and so do not provide a comparison (Table 2.2). The HMYOI is a male institution so analysis on sex is not applicable.
- The drugs of use reported by the two agencies are very different, with Heroin being the most reported primary drug for the HMYOI offenders and cannabis for the YOT offenders (Table 3.2). The second most reported primary drug for the YOT was amphetamine, a drug that no HMYOI offender reported as their primary drug (although it should be noted that there were only eight reports from the HMYOI).
- When primary and subsidiary drugs are analysed together, very noticeable differences in the two youth services emerge. Although heroin continues to be a dominant drug amongst HMYOI offenders (62.5%) crack cocaine is the most frequently reported drug (75.0%). Cannabis remains the most often reported drug for YOTs (77.8%), with amphetamines being reported by 38.9% (Tables 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 and 3.8).

10.1 Are youth services achieving the aims of the Government's strategy?

Young People

With youth services reporting to the IAD, the specific Government target of reducing heroin and cocaine reports by under 25 year-olds can be monitored. However, effective monitoring of this target requires a larger numbers and a wider range of youth services to be involved in the reporting process. At present the numbers reported are small and any conclusions drawn from the analysis should be treated with caution. The IAD aims to increase the number of youth services contributing data, and in the future more accurate monitoring should be possible.

11

Are the Government objectives being achieved in each of the DAT areas?

The area of Merseyside incorporates the city of Liverpool and metropolitan boroughs of Knowsley, Sefton, St. Helens and Wirral. Four DATs are responsible for co-ordination of drug services within this area. Since the Government's Ten-year Strategy was launched, guidance has been issued by the UK Anti-Drugs Co-ordination Unit (UKADCU, 1999) about those target objectives on which DATs have the responsibility of reporting. It is the intention of the IAD Steering Group to develop the IAD into a system that reports progress towards these targets. For some of the objectives, information is needed from agencies additional to those currently contributing data, such as social and youth services (vulnerable young people) and education authorities (drug related exclusions). This chapter demonstrates how the information currently available can be used to inform local DATs on performance against Government targets.

Table 11.1 Number of people reported by all agencies in each of the DAT areas

(Number reported using heroine, cocaine or crack cocaine and the percentages of individuals who were under 25 years old are also shown)

DAT Area of report	P1		P2		P3		P4		P5		
	Count	% <25	Count	% <25	Count	% <25	Count	% <25	Count	% <25	
Liverpool	All individuals	2594	25.7%	3755	27.8%	2851	26.8%	2772	22.4%	2684	19.7%
	Trend data * (individuals)			3237	28.9%	2667	28.2%	2667	22.8%	2591	19.8%
	Heroin			1229	10.2%	1046	8.7%	1224	9.4%	1306	9.5%
	Cocaine			247	18.6%	183	24.6%	221	19.9%	191	13.1%
	Crack cocaine			121	14.0%	118	16.1%	205	16.1%	234	17.5%
Sefton	All individuals	789	27.4%	1112	23.3%	1091	19.9%	1146	23.2%	1062	17.5%
	Trend data * (individuals)			1095	23.6%	1069	20.2%	1146	23.2%	1062	17.7%
	Heroin			427	10.1%	450	10.7%	443	11.7%	425	9.4%
	Cocaine			60	5.0%	68	13.2%	77	11.7%	77	11.7%
	Crack cocaine			17	5.9%	16	18.8%	25	20.0%	29	10.3%
St. Helens and Knowsley	All individuals	1160	27.4%	1716	27.6%	274	26.5%	1400	26.0%	1429	23.9%
	Trend data * (individuals)			1433	30.1%	1249	26.6%	1205	28.7%	1220	24.8%
	Heroin			592	19.9%	619	21.2%	543	20.4%	607	8.3%
	Cocaine			70	14.3%	57	14.0%	39	10.3%	48	22.9%
	Crack cocaine			62	30.6%	76	25.0%	65	20.0%	83	20.5%
Wirral	All drugs	1668	13.7%	1985	16.8%	1915	12.2%	2180	14.4%	2221	12.6%
	Trend data * (individuals)			1945	16.8%	1911	12.3%	2172	14.7%	2208	12.8%
	Heroin			934	10.1%	907	6.9%	1033	9.9%	1066	6.6%
	Cocaine			110	12.7%	98	7.1%	139	11.5%	111	5.4%
	Crack cocaine			39	20.5%	58	13.8%	96	11.5%	108	10.2%

* Only include data from those agencies that have reported in every period since P2 (14 SDAs, all SES, Police, Probation, one RPT and one AR)

NB. As different DAT areas have different agencies reporting to the IAD, numbers for each of the DAT areas are not comparable. P1 data are not included in the trend data as many agencies did not commence reporting until P2.

Data trends and analysis

11.1) Young people (Table 11.1)

Liverpool

P3 ➔ *P4* – The percentage of people reported who were under 25 decreased from 28.2% to 22.8%. Of those individuals who reported heroin as a drug of use 9.4% were under 25 compared to 8.7% in *P3*. The percentage of cocaine users under the age of 25 years decreased from 24.6% to 19.9% and the percentage of crack cocaine users who were under the age of 25 years remained steady at 16.1%.

P4 ➔ *P5* – The percentage of reportees who were under 25 years old decreased to 19.7% in *P5*. This decrease is not reflected in the percentage of heroin users who are under 25, which remained stable at around 9.5%. The percentage of cocaine users under 25 years decreased to 13.1%, whereas the percentage of crack cocaine users under the age of 25 years rose from 16.1% to 17.5%.

Sefton

P3 ➔ *P4* – The percentage of Sefton reportees who were under 25 years old increased from 20.2% to 23.2% in *P4*. This is reflected in the increase in the percentage of heroin users who are under 25 years old (from 10.7% to 11.7%) and the percentage of crack cocaine users under the age of 25 years (from 18.8% to 20.0%). The percentage of cocaine users who were under 25 decreased from 13.2% to 11.7%.

P4 ➔ *P5* – In *P4* the percentage of individuals who were young people decreased from 23.2% to 17.7%. Of the heroin users, young people represented 9.4% a decrease from 11.7% in *P4*. The percentage of cocaine users who were under 25 remained steady at 11.7% whereas the percentage of crack cocaine users decreased from 20.0% to 10.3%.

St. Helens & Knowsley

P3 ➔ *P4* – The percentage of reportees who were under 25 increased from 26.6% to 28.7%. Of reported heroin users, 20.4% were under 25 compared to 21.2% in *P3*. The percentage of cocaine users under 25 decreased from 14.0% to 10.3% and the percentage of crack cocaine users under 25 decreased from 25.0% to 20.0%.

P4 ➔ *P5* – The percentage of reportees who were under 25 decreased from 28.7% to 24.8%. This is reflected in the decrease in the number of heroin users who were under 25, which fell from 20.4% to 18.3%. The percentage of cocaine users who were under 25 increased from 10.3% to 22.9% and the percentage of crack cocaine users under 25 remained stable at around 20.5%.

Wirral

P3 ➔ *P4* – In *P4* there was a small increase in the percentage of reportees who were under 25 years old, from 12.3% to 14.7%. The percentage of heroin users who were under 25 increased from 6.9% to 9.9%, whereas the percentage of young cocaine users increased from 7.1% to 11.5%. The equivalent percentage of crack cocaine users decreased from 13.8% to 11.5%.

P4 ➔ *P5* – The percentage of reportees under the age of 25 decreased to 12.8%. This was reflected in decreases in the percentages of heroin, cocaine and crack cocaine users who were under 25, (6.6% of heroin users, 5.4% of cocaine users and 10.2% of crack cocaine users).

Table 11.2 Number of people arrested and rearrested in each period by DAT area

DAT area	Period	Number of arrests	No of re-arrests									
			P1		P2		P3		P4		P5	
Liverpool	P1	794	46	5.8%	60	7.6%	46	5.8%	23	2.9%	13	1.6%
	P2	1209			79	6.5%	75	6.2%	45	3.7%	21	1.7%
	P3	938					48	5.1%	35	3.7%	19	2.0%
	P4	627							53	8.5%	48	7.7%
	P5	484									22	4.5%
Sefton	P1	243	7	2.9%	14	5.8%	3	1.2%	7	2.9%	5	2.1%
	P2	247			7	2.8%	10	4.0%	4	1.6%	3	1.2%
	P3	199					3	1.5%	4	2.0%	2	1.0%
	P4	264							10	3.8%	17	6.4%
	P5	177									5	2.8%
St. Helens and Knowsley	P1	232	9	3.9%	7	3.0%	6	2.6%	8	3.4%	0	0.0%
	P2	444			8	1.8%	8	1.8%	5	1.1%	5	1.1%
	P3	228					3	1.3%	6	2.6%	4	1.8%
	P4	210							8	3.8%	6	2.9%
	P5	199									17	8.5%
Wirral	P1	214	11	5.1%	10	4.7%	6	2.8%	8	3.7%	4	1.9%
	P2	220			9	4.1%	10	4.5%	2	0.9%	5	2.3%
	P3	164					14	8.5%	7	4.3%	4	2.4%
	P4	195							10	5.1%	6	3.1%
	P5	153									8	5.2%

11.2 Communities (Table 11.2)

Liverpool

P3 ➔ P4 – In P4, 8.5% of Liverpool arrestees were rearrested in the same period. This was an increase from the P3 figure of 5.1%.

P4 ➔ P5 – The percentage of arrestees rearrested in the same period decreased to 4.5% in P5.

Sefton

P3 ➔ P4 – The number of arrestees rearrested in the same period increased from 3 (1.5%) in P3 to 10 (3.8%) in P4.

P4 ➔ P5 – The number of arrestees rearrested in the same period fell to 5 (2.8%).

St. Helens & Knowsley

P3 ➔ P4 – In P4, 8 (3.8%) of offenders were arrested more than once, an increase from 3 (1.3%) in P3

P4 ➔ P5 – The number of arrestees rearrested in the same period increased from 8 (3.8%) to 17 (8.5%).

Wirral

P3 ➔ P4 – In P4 there was a decrease in the percentage of offenders arrested more than once from 14 (8.5%) to 10 (5.1%).

P4 ➔ P5 – Of the individuals arrested in P5, 8 (5.2%) were rearrested in the same period.

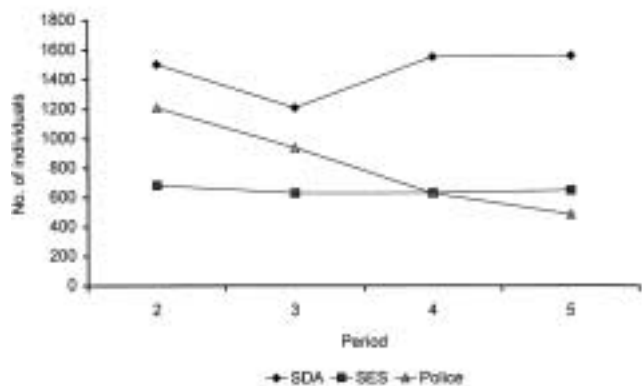
11.3 Services (Figure 11.1)

Liverpool

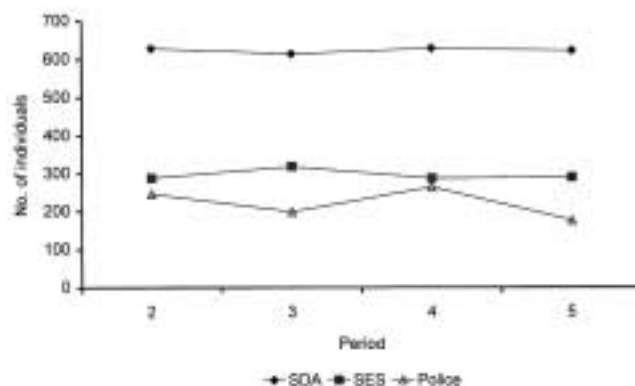
P3 ➔ P4 – The number of people accessing Liverpool SESs remained steady at 629. The number of people accessing those Liverpool SDAs who have reported in each period increased by 28.5% to 1553 in P4.

P4 ➔ P5 – There was a 3.0% increase in the number of people reported by Liverpool SESs to 648 individuals. SDAs reported 1557 individuals in P5, an increase of less than one percent.

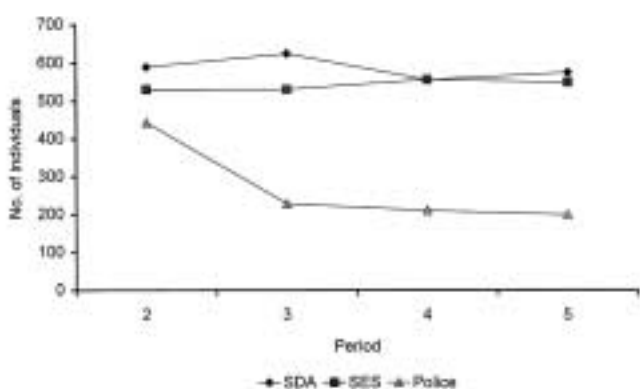
a) Liverpool



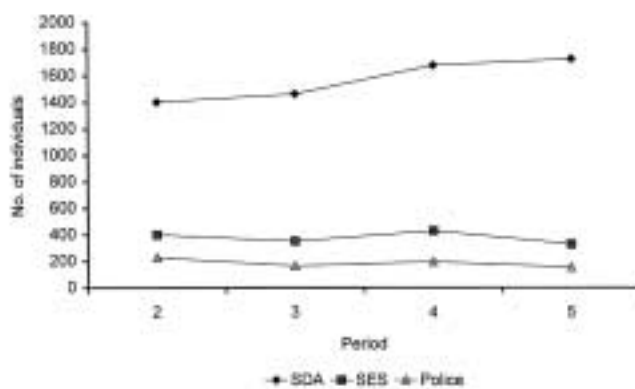
b) Sefton



c) St. Helens & Knowsley



d) Wirral



SES = syringe exchange scheme, SDA = specialist drug agency
 N.B. Only SDAs who have reported in each period since P2 are included in counts.

Figure 11.1 Number of individuals reported by SDAs, SESs, and Police in a) Liverpool, b) Sefton, c) St. Helens & Knowsley and d) Wirral

Sefton

P3 → P4 – There was a 9.7% decrease in the number of people reported by Sefton SESs (from 318 to 287 individuals). SDAs reported 14 more individuals than in P3 (614 in P3).

P4 → P5 – The number of people accessing Sefton SESs remained steady in P5 at 290 compared to 287 in P4. The numbers of individuals accessing those Sefton SDAs who have reported in each period changed little in P5 with 622 individuals being reported.

St. Helens & Knowsley

P3 → P4 – There was a 4.9% increase in the number of individuals accessing SESs (from 530 to 556 individuals) and an 11.1% decrease in the number reported by those SDAs who have reported in each period since P2 (from 624 to 555 individuals).

P4 → P5 – There was a small decrease (1.4%) in the number of people reported by SES and a 3.4% increase in the number reported by SDAs that have reported in each period since P2.

Wirral

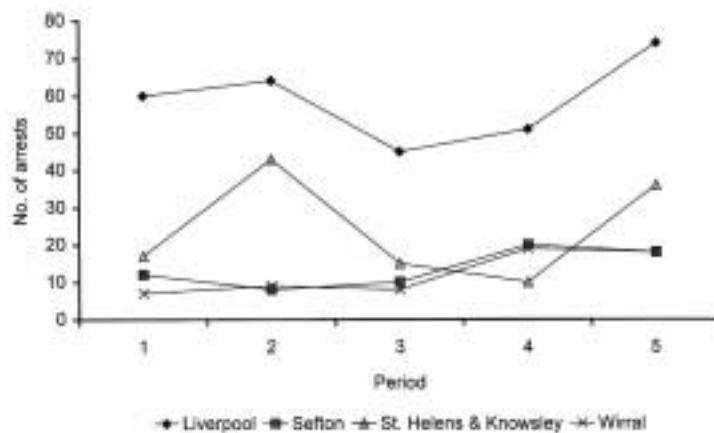
P3 → P4 – The number of clients reported by Wirral SESs increased by 22.3% to 428. The number of clients reported by Wirral SDAs who had reported in each period since P2 increased by 214 (14.6%) to 1676 individuals.

P4 → P5 – There was a 23.6% decrease (101 individuals) in the number of SES clients reported. Wirral SDAs, who have reported in each period since P2, reported a 2.7% increase (46 individuals) in the number of people accessing services.

Table 11.3 Numbers of arrestees (all ages) reported to the IAD by DAT area of arrest and the percentage of young people in each group

DAT		P1		P2		P3		P4		P5	
		Count	% <25 years	Count	% <25 years	Count	% <25 years	Count	% <25 years	Count	% <25 years
Liverpool	All Drugs	841	55.5%	1293	55.9%	988	60.5%	683	61.3%	506	62.5%
	Heroin	77	40.3%	85	18.8%	80	21.3%	66	39.4%	78	44.9%
	Cocaine	37	56.8%	94	39.4%	51	58.8%	47	55.3%	26	50.0%
	Crack Cocaine	30	36.7%	30	33.3%	28	42.9%	37	43.2%	49	49.0%
Sefton	All Drugs	250	59.2%	253	59.3%	202	59.4%	274	56.6%	181	50.8%
	Heroin	16	-	13	-	28	25.0%	33	24.2%	17	35.3%
	Cocaine	25	36.0%	3	-	10	-	14	-	8	-
	Crack Cocaine	2	-	0	-	1	-	2	-	3	-
St. Helens and Knowsley	All Drugs	242	57.4%	452	52.4%	231	56.3%	219	66.7%	217	59.4%
	Heroin	20	20.0%	47	25.5%	36	38.9%	15	13.3%	25	40.0%
	Cocaine	9	-	22	27.3%	11	-	6	-	16	-
	Crack Cocaine	9	-	21	33.3%	12	-	6	-	15	-
Wirral	All Drugs	227	52.0%	237	51.1%	180	52.2%	205	52.7%	162	50.6%
	Heroin	18	-	19	-	16	-	21	19.0%	27	11.1%
	Cocaine	6	-	8	-	6	-	11	-	6	-
	Crack Cocaine	2	-	3	-	6	-	9	-	11	-

NB Percentages of young arrestees have not been calculated for groups smaller than 20



Trafficking offences include supply, possession with intent to supply, production

Figure 11.2 Number of arrests made for trafficking offences in respect of class A drugs

(Reported by Merseyside Police in each period by DAT area in which the arrest was made)

11.4) Availability (Table 11.3, Figure 11.2)

Liverpool

P3 → P4 - The number of drug crime arrests in Liverpool decreased from 988 in P3 to 683 in P4. The number of arrests for heroin decreased from 80 to 66 and the number of arrests for cocaine remained similar at 47 compared to 51 in P3. There was an increase in the number of arrests for offences involving crack cocaine from 28 to 37. Although the overall percentage of arrestees who were under 25 remained similar at 61.3% the percentage of those arrested for heroin who were under 25 increased from 21.3% to 39.4%. There was a decrease in the percentage of under 25s for cocaine (58.8% to 55.3%) and the percentage of arrestees arrested for crack cocaine who were under 25 remained similar at 43.2%. The number of arrests made in Liverpool for trafficking offence increased from 45 arrests to 51 arrests.

P4 → *P5* – The number of arrests made continued to decrease (to 506 arrests), as did the number of arrests for cocaine. However, the number of arrests for crack cocaine continued to increase (from 37 to 49 arrestees). Arrests for offences involving heroin rose again to 78. The percentage of these arrestees who were under 25 continued to rise (all arrestees = 62.5%, heroin = 44.9%, crack cocaine = 49.0%) apart from the percentage of arrests for cocaine which fell from 55.3% to 50.0%. The number of arrests for trafficking offences increased from 51 to 74.

Sefton

P3 → *P4* – The number of drug crime arrests made in Sefton increased from 202 to 274 although fewer arrestees were under 25 (59.4% to 56.6% of arrestees). There were increases in the number of offences for heroin (from 28 to 33), cocaine (from 10 to 14) and crack cocaine (from 1 to 2). The number of arrests for trafficking offences increased from 10 to 20 arrests.

P4 → *P5* – There was a 33.9% decrease in the number of drug crime arrests made in Sefton in *P5* from 274 to 181. With 50.8% of arrestees being under 25 compared to 56.6%. There were decreases in the number of arrests for heroin (from 33 to 17 arrests) and cocaine (from 14 to 8 arrests). The number of arrests for crack cocaine remained low but increased from 2 to 3 arrests. The number of arrests for trafficking offences decreased from 20 to 18.

St. Helens & Knowsley

P3 → *P4* – The number of drug crime arrests made decreased from 231 to 219, a decrease of 5.2%. However, the percentage of arrestees who were under 25 increased from 56.3% to 66.7%. There were reductions in the number of arrests made for heroin (from 36 to 15), cocaine (from 11 to 6) and crack cocaine (from 12 to 6). The number of arrests made for trafficking offences decreased from 15 to 10.

P4 → *P5* – The number of arrests remained steady at 217 although the percentage of arrestees under 25 fell from 66.7% to 59.4%. The number of arrests for heroin increased from 15 to 25 and the percentage of arrestees who were under 25 increased from 13.3% to 40.0%. Arrests for cocaine increased from 6 to 16 the number of individuals arrested for crack cocaine increased from 6 to 15. The number of arrests made for trafficking offences increased from 10 to 36, a 260.0% increase.

Wirral

P3 → *P4* – There was a 13.9% increase in the number of arrests made for drug crimes, from 180 arrests to 205 arrests. The proportion of arrestees who were under 25 remained steady at 52.7%. There were increases in the number of arrests made for offences involving heroin (from 16 to 21), for cocaine (from 6 to 11) and for crack cocaine (from 6 to 9). The number of trafficking offences increased from 8 to 19 arrests.

P4 → *P5* – There was a decrease of 21.0% in the number of arrests made (from 205 to 162) and a small decrease in the percentage of arrestees who were under 25 (from 52.7% to 50.6%). The number of arrests for heroin increased from 21 to 27 and there was a smaller percentage of arrestees who were under 25 (*P4* =19.0%, *P5* =11.1%). The number of offences involving cocaine decreased from 11 to 6 and the number involving crack cocaine increased from 9 to 11. The number of arrests for trafficking offences remained similar at 18 compared to 19 in *P4*.

Interpretation and policy

Young people

An important focus of the Government's Ten-year Strategy is on young people (those under the age of 25). In particular, the aim is to reduce the *proportion* of people under 25 reporting use of illegal drugs in the last month and previous year substantially, and to reduce reported heroin and cocaine use by 25% by 2005 and 50% by the year 2008 (UKADCU, 1998/99).

Liverpool DAAT reported reduced percentages of young people reported to the IAD while Sefton and St. Helens & Knowsley reported decreases apart from in *P4* when there was an increase. Future reports for these areas will be monitored for trends. Wirral DAT has reported fluctuating percentages of young people. Analyses by drug of use show no trends for any of the DATs with the percentages of heroin and cocaine users fluctuating across periods. However, the percentage of Wirral and St. Helens & Knowsley reported crack cocaine users who are under 25 has decreased across the five periods.

Drug taking by this young cohort is extremely difficult to monitor. At present only young people accessing specialist services such as the Police and treatment agencies are reported. For a more accurate picture of drug taking by Merseyside's young people more youth agencies need to begin reporting to the IAD. The reporting by youth agencies such as the YOT and HMYOI in P5 has begun the development of the IAD in this capacity, and other Merseyside YOTs will begin reporting in the next period.

Communities

The Government's Ten-year Strategy aims to "protect our communities from anti-social and criminal behaviour related to drug misuse" (UKADCU, 1998). This involves breaking the cycle of crime and drug misuse into which so many drug users find themselves locked. Specifically, the aim is to reduce levels of repeat offending among drug misusing offenders by 25% by 2005 and 50% by 2008 (UKADCU, 1998/99). In order to measure progress against this target, data from all stages of the CJS need to be fed into the IAD – for example Police, Probation Services, DTOs, AR and Prisons. Current data on drug crimes from Merseyside Police give little information on repeat offending as overlaps between periods are very low and fluctuate.

It is important that data from new AR schemes are reported to the IAD in order to monitor the Government objective of increasing the number of offenders referred to and entering treatment programmes via these schemes. The IAD can measure not only entry into treatment but also subsequent transfer out of treatment and whether or not clients re-enter the CJS with a drug problem via Probation or Police. At present only data from the AR scheme on the Wirral are available and are shown in Chapter 9. Of the people reported by AR in P4, 40.9% were reported by SDAs in P5, 5.4% by SESs and 7.5% by RPTs. Because only one AR scheme is reporting to the IAD the numbers are small and no conclusions can be drawn. However, the IAD is involved in the local monitoring of AR and in the future will be able to report on the movement of AR clients.

Another important objective under the anti-drugs strategy is the reduction of levels of crime committed to pay for drug misuse. One of the most important sources of information for monitoring this objective is the Probation Service because they have contact with people at all stages of the CJS. Currently Merseyside Probation Service only reports data from the Substance Misuse Team. If levels of drug driven crime are to be monitored accurately the whole of the Probation Service needs to report all clients whose drug use is a contributory factor to acquisitive crime.

Services

The Government's Ten-year Strategy aims to enable people with drug problems to overcome them and live healthy and crime free lives. One of the ways of achieving this is to increase the number of drug users accessing drug services. Liverpool and Wirral have reported increases in the number of people accessing SDAs in 1999 and for Wirral this is part of a continuing increase. The number of people reported by Sefton SDAs has changed little over the periods whereas St. Helens & Knowsley reported a decrease in P4 but very little other change. The numbers of people reported to SES in Merseyside have changed little for any of the four DATs although there has been a gradual increase in the number of reports by St. Helens & Knowsley SESs.

Availability

The IAD is unique among drug reporting systems in the UK in receiving attributable data on arrests under the Misuse of Drugs Act. These data from Merseyside Police can be used to measure progress towards some Government targets aimed at reducing the supply of drugs.

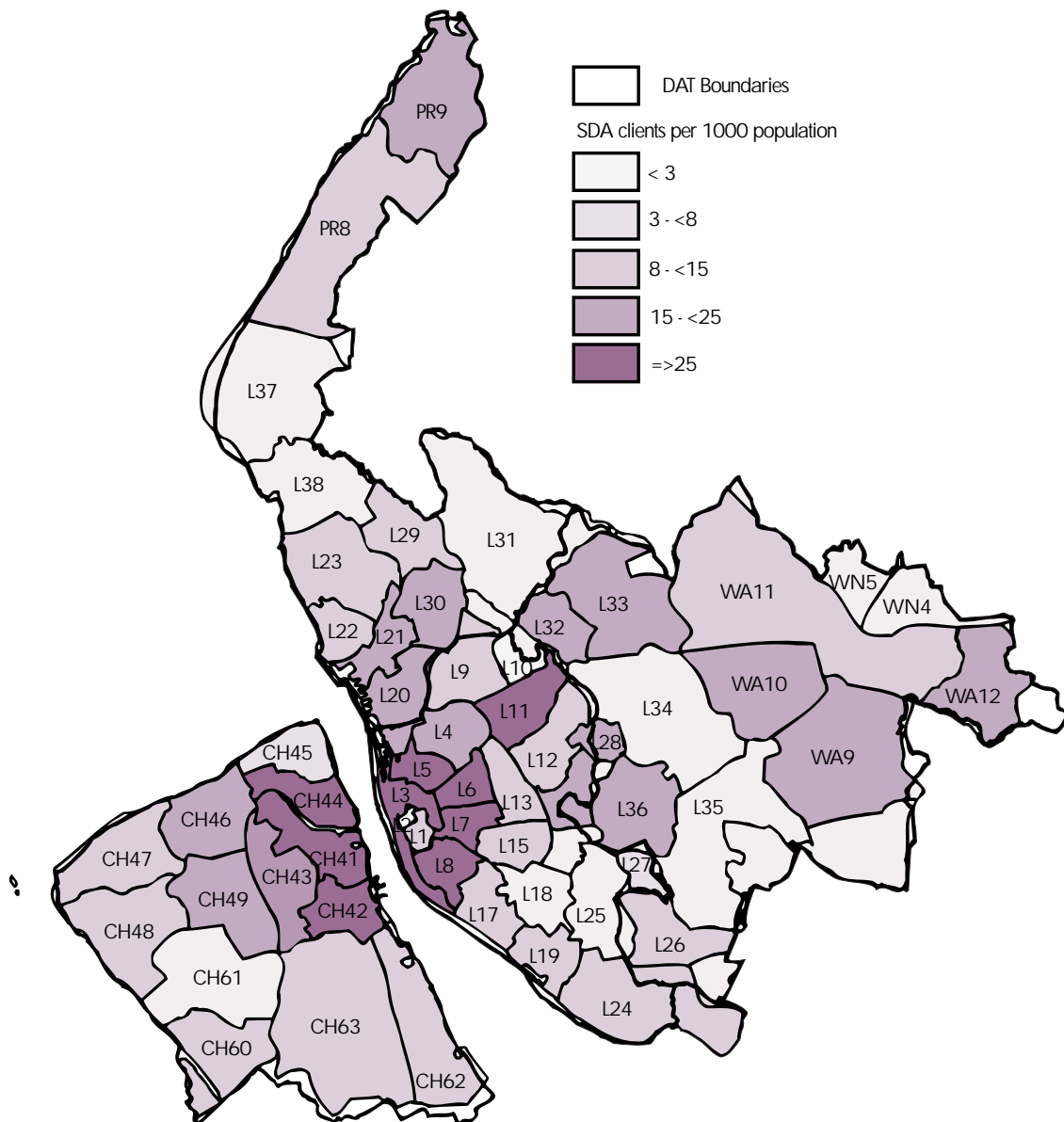
Although there was a substantial decline in the number of arrests in Liverpool in 1999 the percentage of arrestees who were under 25 increased slightly in both P4 and P5. This increase was especially true for arrests involving heroin. Other DAT areas reported fluctuating numbers of arrests and proportions under 25.

The Government lays particular emphasis on trafficking offences involving class A drugs. Arrests for such offences have in general increased in the two halves of 1999. The increase in P4 was due mainly to the increase in arrests in Wirral and, to a lesser extent, Sefton. Liverpool and St. Helens & Knowsley both reported increases in P5 and Wirral and Sefton reported very small decreases.

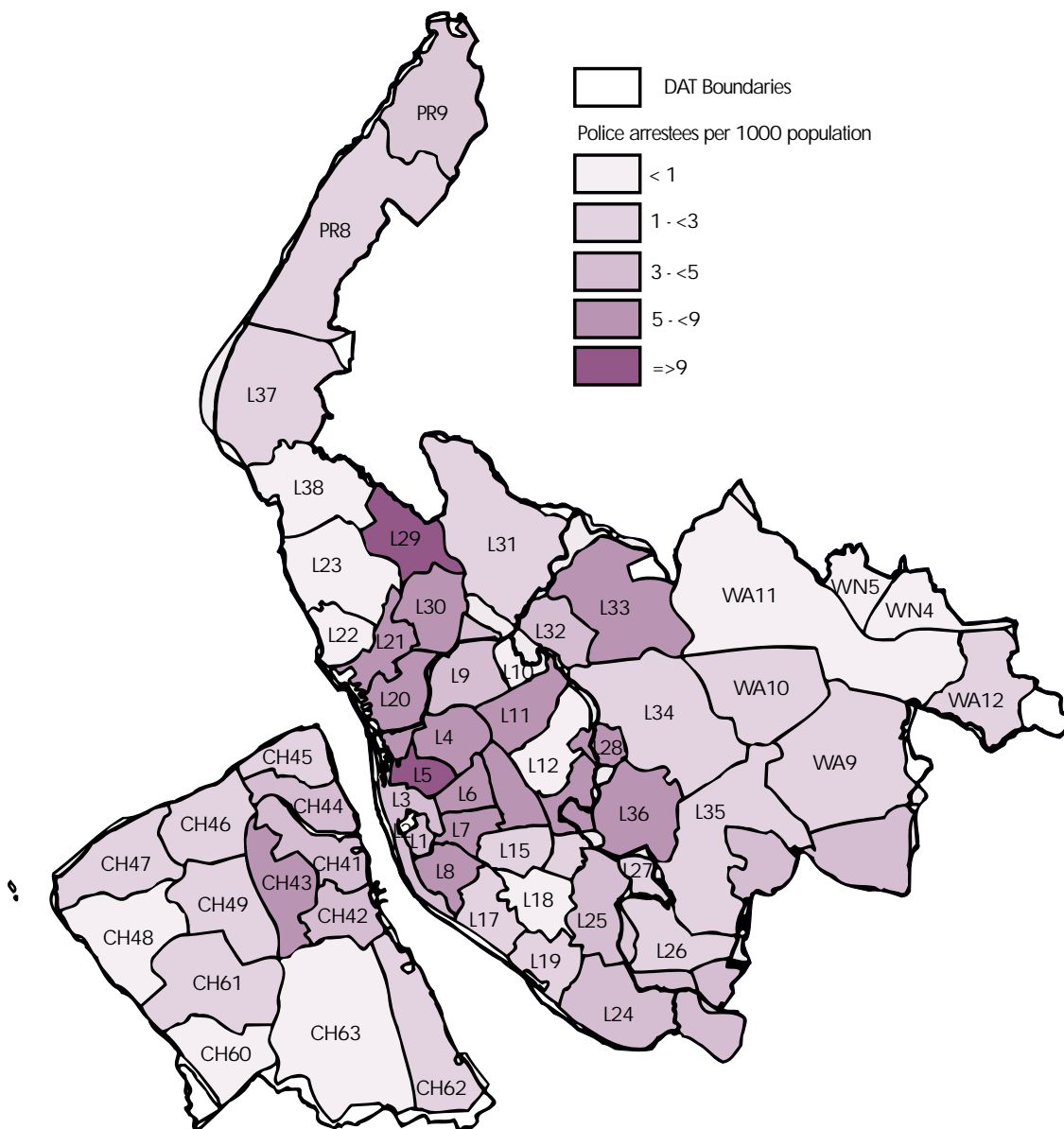
Area of residence

Maps 1 and 2 illustrate the distribution of clients and arrestees within the Merseyside DAT areas by postal district of residence. The DAT boundaries and postal boundaries are not coterminous therefore caution is required when interpreting data for postal districts that lie in more than one DAT area. In Maps 1 and 2 only the section of the postal district within the Merseyside DAT boundaries are shown. It is possible that clients or arrestees who reside in these postal districts may not live within the DAT boundary and that residents of the Merseyside area of these postal districts may come into contact with agencies in other DAT areas which share the postal district. In addition figures for each postal district are adjusted to include clients or arrestees whose postcode was not known.

Map 1 depicts the number of SDA clients per 1000 population in each postal district and shows that the centre of Birkenhead and areas around Liverpool City Centre in general have the highest rates. Map 2, which shows the number of arrestees per 1000 of the population, shows a similar pattern although the numbers of people reported are smaller.



Map 1 Number of SDA clients in 1999 per 1000 population in each postcode district



Map 2 Number of arrestees in 1999 per 1000 population in each postcode district

*N.B. Population proportions are calculated using data from GP registrations for 15 to 44 year olds. Data source: Public Health common dataset (2000)
No individual is counted more than once in each postcode district*

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Appendix A

Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain: Key Objectives and Key Performance Indicators

Young People

KPI 1 Reduce the proportion of people under 25 reporting use of illegal drugs in the last month and previous year.

- 1.1 Increase levels of knowledge of 5 - 16 year olds about risks and consequences of drug misuse
- 1.2 Delay age of first use of illegal drugs
- 1.3 Reduce exclusions from schools arising from drug-related incidents
- 1.4 Reduce number of people under 25 using heroin
- 1.5 Increase access to information and services for vulnerable groups

Communities

KPI 2 Reduce levels of repeat offending amongst drug misusing offenders.

- 2.1 Increase the number of offenders referred to and entering treatment programmes as a result of arrest referral schemes, the court process and post-sentencing provision
- 2.2 Reduce levels of crime committed to pay for drug misuse
- 2.3 Reduce drugs market places of particular concern to local communities
- 2.4 Reduce levels of drug-related absenteeism/dismissals from work
- 2.5 Reduce numbers of road deaths/injuries where drugs are a contributory factor

Services

KPI 3 Increase participation of problem drug misusers, including prisoners, in drug treatment programmes, which have a positive impact on health and crime.

- 3.1 Increase the proportion of drug misusers in contact with drug services
- 3.2 Reduce the proportion of drug misusers who inject and the proportion of those sharing injecting equipment over the previous three months.
- 3.3 Reduce numbers of drug related deaths
- 3.4 Reduce the number of drug misusers being denied immediate access to appropriate treatment

Availability

KPI 4 Reduce access to drugs amongst 5-16 year olds

- 4.1 Increase the effectiveness of the overseas diplomatic and operational effort
- 4.2 Increase the value of illegal drugs seized in or prevented from entering the UK
- 4.3 Increase the number of trafficking groups disrupted or dismantled
- 4.4 Increase the number of offenders dealt with for supply offences
- 4.5 Increase the proportion of trafficker assets identified, and the proportion confiscated/recovered
- 4.6 Reduce prisoner access to drugs

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Young People

KPT 1 Reduce the proportion of people under 25 reporting use of illegal drugs in the last month and previous year substantially and to reduce the proportion of young people using the drugs which cause the greatest harm - heroin and cocaine - by 50% by 2008 (25% by 2005).

Communities

KPT 2 To reduce the levels of repeat offending amongst drug misusing offenders by 50% by 2008 (25% by 2005).

Services

KPT 3 To increase the participation of problem drug users, including prisoners in drug treatment programmes which have a positive impact on health and crime by 100% by 2008 (66% by 2005).

Availability

KPT 4 Reduce access to all drugs amongst young people (under 25) significantly, and to reduce access to the drugs which cause the greatest harm, particularly heroin and cocaine, by 50% by 2008 (25% by 2005).

Appendix B

Tables to accompany Chapter 3; Which Drugs are being misused?

Table B.1 Primary and subsidiary heroin users reported by each type of agency for each age group in P4

Age Range	SDA		SES		RPT		Police (incidents)		Total	
	Count	% of heroin users*	Count	% of heroin users*	Count	% of heroin users*	Count	% of heroin users*	Count	% of heroin users*
<15		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.7%		0.0%
15 to 19	32	1.2%	11	1.4%		0.0%	12	8.9%	55	1.5%
20 to 24	264	9.5%	89	11.1%	3	11.5%	27	20.0%	383	10.3%
25 to 29	811	29.3%	253	31.5%	10	38.5%	33	24.4%	1107	29.6%
30 to 34	994	35.9%	259	32.3%	6	23.1%	31	23.0%	1290	34.5%
35 to 39	450	16.2%	128	16.0%	6	23.1%	16	11.9%	600	16.1%
40 to 44	134	4.8%	32	4.0%	1	3.8%	8	5.9%	175	4.7%
45 to 49	65	2.3%	21	2.6%		0.0%	3	2.2%	89	2.4%
>= 50	22	0.8%	9	1.1%		0.0%	4	3.0%	35	0.9%
Total (100%)	2772		802		26		134		3734	

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme
 * % of heroin users within agency type. ** % of methadone users within all agency types

Table B.2 Primary and subsidiary methadone users reported by each type of agency for each age group in P4

Age range	SDA		SES		RPT		Police (Incidents)		Total	
	Count	% of methadone users*	Count	% of methadone users*	Count	% of methadone users*	Count	% of methadone users*	Count	% of methadone users**
15 to 19	16	0.6%		0.0%		0.0%	1	10.0%	17	0.6%
20 to 24	193	7.8%	12	8.1%	3	6.1%		0.0%	208	7.7%
25 to 29	675	27.2%	26	17.6%	17	34.7%	5	50.0%	723	26.9%
30 to 34	913	36.8%	50	33.8%	19	38.8%	3	30.0%	985	36.6%
35 to 39	450	18.1%	24	16.2%	9	18.4%	1	10.0%	484	18.0%
40 to 44	137	5.5%	20	13.5%	1	2.0%		0.0%	158	5.9%
45 to 49	65	2.6%	10	6.8%		0.0%		0.0%	75	2.8%
>= 50	34	1.4%	6	4.1%		0.0%		0.0%	40	1.5%
Total (100%)	2483		148		49		10		2690	

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme
 % of methadone users within agency type. ** % of methadone users within all agency types

Table B.3 Primary and subsidiary heroin users reported by each type of agency for each age group in P5

Age range	SDA		SES		RPT		Police (incidents)		YOT		HMYOI		Total	
	Count	% of heroin users*	Count	% of heroin users*	Count	% of heroin users*	Count	% of heroin users*	Count	% of heroin users*	Count	% of heroin users*	Count	% of heroin users**
<15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20	13.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20	0.5%
15 to 19	16	0.6%	9	1.1%	0	0.0%	34	23.1%	1	100.0%	3	60.0%	59	1.5%
20 to 24	206	7.3%	94	11.2%	2	9.5%	44	29.9%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	346	9.0%
25 to 29	732	25.9%	247	29.3%	8	38.1%	22	15.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1009	26.3%
30 to 34	1038	36.7%	292	34.7%	6	28.6%	17	11.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1353	35.2%
35 to 39	563	19.9%	140	16.6%	3	14.3%	4	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	710	18.5%
40 to 44	163	5.8%	31	3.7%	2	9.5%	3	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	199	5.2%
45 to 49	82	2.9%	18	2.1%	0	0.0%	3	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	103	2.7%
>= 50	29	1.0%	11	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	40	1.0%
Total (100%)	2829		842		21		147		1		5		3839	

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, YOT = Youth Offender Team, HMYOI = Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution.
 * % of heroin users within agency type. ** % of methadone users within all agency types

Table B.4 Primary and subsidiary methadone users reported by each type of agency for each age group in P5

Age range	SDA		SES		RPT		Police (incidents)		YOT		HMYOI		Total	
	Count	% of methadone users*	Count	% of methadone users*	Count	% of methadone users*	Count	% of methadone users*	Count	% of methadone users*	Count	% of methadone users*	Count	% of methadone users**
15 to 19	9	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.4%
20 to 24	128	5.3%	5	4.0%	5	11.9%	4	30.8%	0	-	-	0.0%	142	5.5%
25 to 29	554	23.0%	27	21.8%	13	31.0%	7	53.8%	-	-	-	-	601	23.2%
30 to 34	890	36.9%	39	31.5%	12	28.6%	1	7.7%	-	-	-	-	942	36.4%
35 to 39	543	22.5%	24	19.4%	10	23.8%	1	7.7%	-	-	-	-	578	22.3%
40 to 44	163	6.8%	13	10.5%	2	4.8%	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	178	6.9%
45 to 49	83	3.4%	10	8.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	93	3.6%
>= 50	39	1.6%	6	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	45	1.7%
Total (100%)	2409		124		42		13		1		0		2589	

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, YOT = Youth Offender Team, HMYOI = Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution.
 *% of methadone users within agency type. ** % of methadone users within all agency types

Table B.5 Primary and subsidiary cocaine users reported by each type of agency for each age group in P4

Age range	SDA		SES		RPT		Police (incidents)		Total	
	Count	% of cocaine users*	Count	% of cocaine users*	Count	% of cocaine users*	Count	% of cocaine users*	Count	% of cocaine users**
<15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
15 to 19	6	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	12.8%	16	3.1%
20 to 24	31	7.8%	5	11.6%	0	0.0%	27	34.6%	63	12.2%
25 to 29	117	29.6%	5	11.6%	0	0.0%	17	21.8%	139	26.8%
30 to 34	133	33.7%	16	37.2%	1	50.0%	10	12.8%	160	30.9%
35 to 39	65	16.5%	11	25.6%	1	50.0%	8	10.3%	85	16.4%
40 to 44	24	6.1%	5	11.6%	0	0.0%	6	7.7%	35	6.8%
45 to 49	16	4.1%	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	3.1%
>= 50	3	0.8%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.8%
Total (100%)	395		43		2		78		518	

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme
 *% of cocaine users within agency type. ** % of cocaine users within all agency types

Table B.6 Primary and subsidiary crack cocaine users reported by each type of agency for each age group in P4

Age range	SDA		SES		RPT		Police (incidents)		Total	
	Count	% of crack cocaine users*	Count	% of crack cocaine users*	Count	% of crack cocaine users*	Count	% of crack cocaine users*	Count	% of crack cocaine users**
<15	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0	0.0%	1	1.9%	1	0.2%
15 to 19	5	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	16.7%	14	3.1%
20 to 24	49	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	16.7%	58	12.9%
25 to 29	125	32.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	10	18.5%	136	30.3%
30 to 34	142	36.3%	2	66.7	1	100.0%	11	20.4%	156	34.7%
35 to 39	50	12.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	16.7%	59	13.1%
40 to 44	10	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.7%	12	2.7%
45 to 49	10	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.9%	11	2.4%
>= 50	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.7%	2	0.4%
Total (100%)	391		3		1		54		449	

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme
 *% of crack cocaine users within agency type. ** % of crack cocaine users within all agency types

Table B.7 Primary and subsidiary cocaine users reported by each type of agency for each age group in P5

Age range	SDA		SES		RPT		Police (incidents)		YOT		HMYOI		Total	
	Count	% of cocaine users*	Count	% of cocaine users*	Count	% of cocaine users*	Count	% of cocaine users*	Count	% of cocaine users*	Count	% of cocaine users*	Count	% of cocaine users**
15 to 19	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	10.7%	4	100.0%	1	50.0%	13	2.7%
20 to 24	17	4.5%	8	18.2%	0	0.0%	21	37.5%	-	-	1	50.0%	47	9.7%
25 to 29	93	24.5%	11	25.0%	0	0.0%	13	23.2%	-	-	-	-	117	24.1%
30 to 34	149	39.3%	13	29.5%	0	0.0%	8	14.3%	-	-	-	-	170	35.0%
35 to 39	76	20.1%	7	15.9%	1	100.0%	3	5.4%	-	-	-	-	87	17.9%
40 to 44	25	6.6%	2	4.5%	0	0.0%	2	3.6%	-	-	-	-	29	6.0%
45 to 49	12	3.2%	2	4.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	-	-	-	-	15	3.1%
>= 50	5	1.3%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	2	3.6%	-	-	-	-	8	1.6%
Total (100%)	379		44		1		56		4		2		486	

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme,
 YOT = Youth Offending Team, HMYOI = Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution
 *% of cocaine users within agency type. ** % of cocaine users within all agency types

Table B.8 Primary and subsidiary crack cocaine users reported by each type of agency for each age group in P5

Age range	SDA		SES		RPT		Police (incidents)		YOT		HMYOI		Total	
	Count	% of crack cocaine users*	Count	% of crack cocaine users*	Count	% of crack cocaine users*	Count	% of crack cocaine users*	Count	% of crack cocaine users*	Count	% of crack cocaine users*	Count	% of crack cocaine users**
15 to 19	7	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	16.0%	3	100.0%	3	50.0%	26	4.6%
20 to 24	45	9.6%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	21	25.9%	-	-	3	50.0%	70	12.4%
25 to 29	149	31.6%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	17	21.0%	-	-	-	-	167	29.5%
30 to 34	158	33.5%	1	33.3%	1	50.0%	16	19.8%	-	-	-	-	176	31.1%
35 to 39	74	15.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	9	11.1%	-	-	-	-	84	14.8%
40 to 44	19	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.5%	-	-	-	-	21	3.7%
45 to 49	16	3.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	16	2.8%
>= 50	3	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	3.7%	-	-	-	-	6	1.1%
Total (100%)	471		3		2		81		3		6		566	

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme,
 YOT = Youth Offending Team, HMYOI = Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution
 *% of crack cocaine within agency type. ** % of crack cocaine users within all agency types

Table B.9 Primary and subsidiary amphetamine users reported by each type of agency for each age group in P4

Age range	SDA		SES		RPT		Police (incidents)		Total	
	Count	% of	Count	% of	Count	% of	Count	% of	Count	% of
	amphetamine users*		amphetamine users*		amphetamine users*		amphetamine users*		amphetamine users**	
15 to 19	4	2.4%	2	1.7%	1	25.0%	22	15.0%	29	6.7%
20 to 24	30	18.3%	22	18.3%	1	25.0%	40	27.2%	93	21.4%
25 to 29	39	23.8%	43	35.8%	0	0.0%	25	17.0%	107	24.6%
30 to 34	49	29.9%	27	22.5%	1	25.0%	35	23.8%	112	25.7%
35 to 39	27	16.5%	6	5.0%	0	0.0%	13	8.8%	46	10.6%
40 to 44	8	4.9%	13	10.8%	1	25.0%	8	5.4%	30	6.9%
45 to 49	3	1.8%	4	3.3%	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	9	2.1%
>= 50	4	2.4%	3	2.5%	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	9	2.1%
Total (100%)	164		120		4		147		435	

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme
 *% of amphetamine within agency type. ** % of amphetamine users within all agency types

Table B.10 Primary and subsidiary amphetamine users reported by each type of agency for each age group in P5

Age range	SDA		SES		RPT		Police (incidents)		YOT		HMYOI		Total	
	Count	% of	Count	% of	Count	% of	Count	% of	Count	% of	Count	% of	Count	% of
	amphe tamine users*		amphe tamine users*		amphe tamine users*		amphe tamine users*		amphe tamine users*		amphe tamine users*		amphe tamine users**	
<15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
15 to 19	5	3.2%	6	4.9%	0	0.0%	17	15.0%	12	85.7%	1	50.0%	41	10.0%
20 to 24	13	8.4%	17	13.8%	0	0.0%	30	26.5%	-	-	1	50.0%	61	14.9%
25 to 29	35	22.7%	42	34.1%	1	33.3%	18	15.9%	-	-	-	-	96	23.5%
30 to 34	50	32.5%	32	26.0%	2	66.7%	17	15.0%	-	-	-	-	101	24.7%
35 to 39	28	18.2%	9	7.3%	0	0.0%	13	11.5%	-	-	-	-	50	12.2%
40 to 44	12	7.8%	9	7.3%	0	0.0%	8	7.1%	-	-	-	-	29	7.1%
45 to 49	8	5.2%	5	4.1%	0	0.0%	6	5.3%	-	-	-	-	19	4.6%
>= 50	3	1.9%	3	2.4%	0	0.0%	4	3.5%	-	-	-	-	10	2.4%
Total (100%)	154		123		3		113		14		2		409	

SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme,
 YOT = Youth Offending Team, HMYOI = Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution
 *% of amphetamine within agency type. ** % of amphetamine users within all agency types

Table B.11 Primary and subsidiary cannabis users reported by each type of agency for each age group in P4

Age range	SDA		RPT		Police (incidents)		Total	
	Count	% of	Count	% of	Count	% of	Count	% of
	cannabis users*		cannabis users*		cannabis users*		cannabis users**	
<= 14	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	2.1%	22	1.5%
15 to 19	12	2.8%	3	18.8%	403	38.8%	418	28.1%
20 to 24	59	13.7%	3	18.8%	268	25.8%	330	22.2%
25 to 29	122	28.2%	6	37.5%	141	13.6%	269	18.1%
30 to 34	130	30.1%	2	12.5%	99	9.5%	231	15.5%
35 to 39	78	18.1%	1	6.3%	57	5.5%	136	9.2%
40 to 44	21	4.9%	1	6.3%	32	3.1%	54	3.6%
45 to 49	8	1.9%	0	0.0%	7	0.7%	15	1.0%
>= 50	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	9	0.9%	11	0.7%
Total (100%)	432		16		1038		1486	

SDA = specialist drug agency, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme
 *% of cannabis within agency type. ** % of cannabis users within all agency types

Table B.12 Primary and subsidiary cannabis users reported by each type of agency for each age group in P5

Age range	SDA		RPT		Police (incidents)		YOT		HMYOI		Total	
	Count	% of cannabis users*	Count	% of cannabis users*	Count	% of cannabis users*	Count	% of cannabis users*	Count	% of cannabis users*	Count	% of cannabis users**
<= 14	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	1.9%	3	10.7%	0	0.0%	17	1.4%
15 to 19	10	2.4%	1	6.3%	280	37.5%	25	89.3%	3	75.0%	319	26.2%
20 to 24	41	9.7%	4	25.0%	199	26.7%	-	-	1	25.0%	245	20.1%
25 to 29	112	26.4%	6	37.5%	101	13.5%	-	-	-	-	219	18.0%
30 to 34	135	31.8%	2	12.5%	74	9.9%	-	-	-	-	211	17.3%
35 to 39	88	20.8%	1	6.3%	40	5.4%	-	-	-	-	129	10.6%
40 to 44	28	6.6%	2	12.5%	19	2.5%	-	-	-	-	49	4.0%
45 to 49	7	1.7%	0	0.0%	8	1.1%	-	-	-	-	15	1.2%
>= 50	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	11	1.5%	-	-	-	-	14	1.1%
Total (100%)	424		16		746		28		4		1218	

SDA = specialist drug agency, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, YOT = Youth Offending Team, HMYOI = Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution

*% of cannabis within agency type. ** % of cannabis users within all agency types

Appendix C

Agencies providing data to the IAD and periods of reporting

Agency	Type	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	Reported each period since P2
Alternatives	RPT		*				
Arch Initiatives, Argyle Health Centre	SDA		*	*	*	*	*
Arch Initiatives, Balls Road	SDA		*	*	*	*	*
Arch Initiatives, Next Step	RPT		*		*	*	
Bail Support	SDA					*	
HMP Liverpool	Prison		*	*			
HMYOI Lancaster Farms	HMYOI					*	
Independence Initiative	RPT		*	*	*	*	
Integrated Care Team	SDA		*	*	*		
Kevin White Unit	SDA	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kirkby CDT	SDA	*	*		*	*	
Kirkby CDT	SES	*	*	*	*	*	*
Liverpool DDU	SDA	*	*	*	*	*	*
Liverpool MDC	SDA	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland Centre	SES	*	*	*	*	*	*
Merseyside Police	Police	*	*	*	*	*	*
Merseyside Probation Service	Probation	*	*	*	*	*	*
Newton-le-Willows CDT	SDA	*	*	*	*	*	*
Newton-le-Willows CDT	SES	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Liverpool CDT (The Outpost)	SDA	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Liverpool CDT (The Outpost)	SES	*	*	*	*	*	*
Phoenix House, Wirral	SDA		*	*	*	*	*
SHADO	SDA	*	*			*	
South Knowsley CDT	SDA	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Knowsley CDT	SES	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Sefton CDT	SDA	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Sefton CDT	SES	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Sefton MDC	SES	*	*	*	*	*	*
Southport DDC	SDA	*	*	*	*	*	*
Southport MDC	SDA		*	*	*	*	*
Southport MDC	SES	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. Helens CDT (MDC)	SDA	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. Helens CDT (MDC)	SES	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. Helens YOT	YOT					*	
Transit (Social Partnership)	RPT		*				
The Lodge (Wirral)	SES	*	*	*	*	*	*
U Turn Project	AR		*	*	*	*	*
Wirral Drugs Service (CDT)	SDA	*	*	*	*	*	*

DDU = Drug Dependency Unit, DDC = Drug Dependency Clinic CDT = Community Drugs Team, MDC = Merseyside Drugs Council
 SDA = specialist drug agency, SES = syringe exchange scheme, RPT = relapse prevention, education and training scheme, AR = arrest referral Scheme,
 YOT = Youth Offending Team, HMYOI = Her Majesty's Young Offender Institution