"The number of teenagers receiving help for drug and alcohol problems has levelled out, after rising steadily for the past few years…"

# SUBSTANCE MISUSE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE: THE DATA FOR 2009-10

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for Substance Misuse

## Substance misuse among young people: the data for 2009-10 Key findings:

The number of under-18s accessing services in England during 2009-10 was 23,528. This is a reduction of 525 compared to 2008-09

The number of under-18s treated for problem drug use associated with primary use of heroin and crack has fallen each year for the past five years

The number of under 18s completing treatment successfully has more than doubled in five years

The number of teenagers receiving help for drug and alcohol problems has levelled after rising steadily for the past few years.

The number of under-18s in specialist substance misuse services in England during 2009-10 was 23,528. This is a reduction of 525 compared to 2008-09, and indicates that demand is stabilising following the sharp rise in the number of young people coming into substance misuse services between 2005 and 2008.

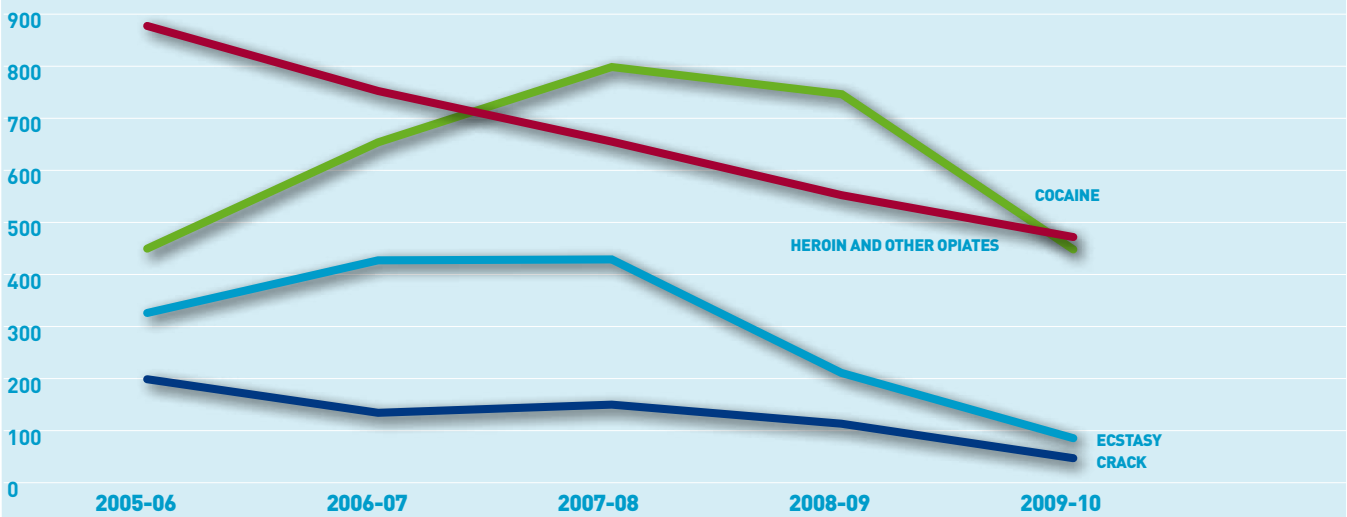
The evidence continues to show, overall, that drug and alcohol use among young people is falling*; however, the increased availability of services in recent years ensures young people who need help are getting it.

Most young people entering specialist substance misuse services in England have not been using alcohol and drugs for long. When they do use, some are using heavily and experiencing physical or psychological problems along with behavioural problems associated with increased risk-taking, such as exclusion from school, family breakdown and offending.

It is these complex interrelated needs in young people that warrant multidisciplinary support to tackle immediate harm and prevent further potential problems, such as the development of addiction.

Most under-18s accessing specialist services for drug and alcohol misuse can't be described as addicts in the same way as adults would. Addiction in adults is normally the result of regular, consistent use of substances over time, in particular the entrenched use of Class A drugs.

FIG 1: **NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE ACCESSING SERVICES FOR PRIMARY USE OF CLASS A DRUGS 2005-10**




*Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2009, an annual report commissioned by the NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care, the Home Office, and the Department for Education; Drug misuse declared: findings from the 2009-10 British crime survey, England and Wales, commissioned by the Home Office

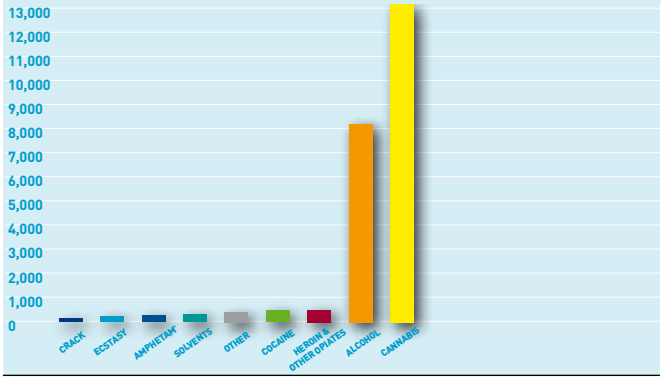
**A typical under-15 Class A drug user**

Megan began using alcohol, cannabis, and cocaine at 13, around the time she was placed in care. She got involved with older boys on a local estate who gave her alcohol and drugs.

Megan was taking risks that were affecting her psychological and physical health, was beginning to get into trouble with the police and was caught shoplifting. She was referred to a young person's treatment service by her social worker.

The young person's service worked as part of a multi-agency team, which included Megan's social worker and a youth offending team worker. They worked to reduce her risk-taking and improve her safety and sexual health. They organised talking therapies appropriate to her age to support Megan and help her address her drug and alcohol use and other issues in her life. Support for Megan is ongoing.*

FIG 2: **NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE ACCESSING SERVICES BY PRIMARY DRUG 2010**




NTA analysis of trends in interventions offered to under-18s over the past five years shows a steady decline in the reported incidence of problems with Class A drugs [Fig 1].

The generational shift away from heroin and crack use among young adults (aged 18-24) in drug treatment, as identified by NTA analysis of drug treatment trends, is more pronounced in drug use among under-18s, although numbers are much smaller.

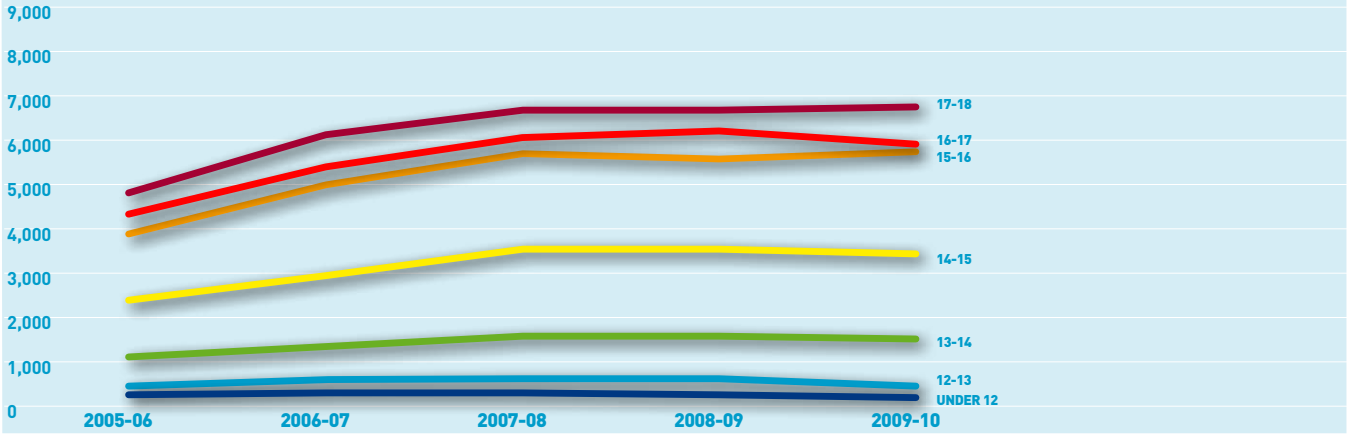
The number of under-18s treated for problem drug use associated with primary use of heroin and crack has fallen each year for the past five years and now stands at 530, less than half the number in 2005. This now represents 2% of the total number of young people receiving help, compared to 6% five years' ago.

Fresh analysis of data also shows the number of young people accessing services primarily for cocaine use has fallen by 43% in the past two years to 457. This is now around the same as 2005-06 and accounts for under 2% of the total number of young people receiving help, compared to the 3% it has been for the past four years.

The number of young people accessing substance misuse services for ecstasy as the main drug of use has fallen by 79% in the past two years to 90, representing less than 0.5% of the total number of people receiving help, down from 2% in 2005-06.

As with previous years, the vast majority of young people are receiving help for problems associated with cannabis and/or alcohol. Together these drugs account for nine out of ten of all cases of young people receiving help during the year [Fig 2].

FIG 3: **NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE ACCESSING SERVICES BY AGE 2005-10**




*To protect under-age individuals receiving specialist support and treatment, the young people's case studies in this report have been drawn from data collected through the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) and are examples from the caseload of specialist young people's treatment services. Details have been changed and simplified so they do not identify specific individuals.

**A typical under-18 cannabis user**

Tom was referred to a young person's substance misuse service at the age of 16 by a school nurse. He had been using cannabis with a group of friends for a year, had lost interest in his studies and was constantly missing school. His relationship with his parents was disintegrating and they felt unable to talk to him. Money was disappearing and they were worried about his increasing mood swings and panic attacks.

The young person's substance misuse service worked with Tom to provide a range of psychosocial interventions, including age-appropriate motivational interviewing, to help him cut down his cannabis use with a view to stopping altogether. Tom's parents attended therapeutic sessions with their son.

Within three months Tom had stopped using cannabis, his relationship with his parents had improved and he was back at school.•

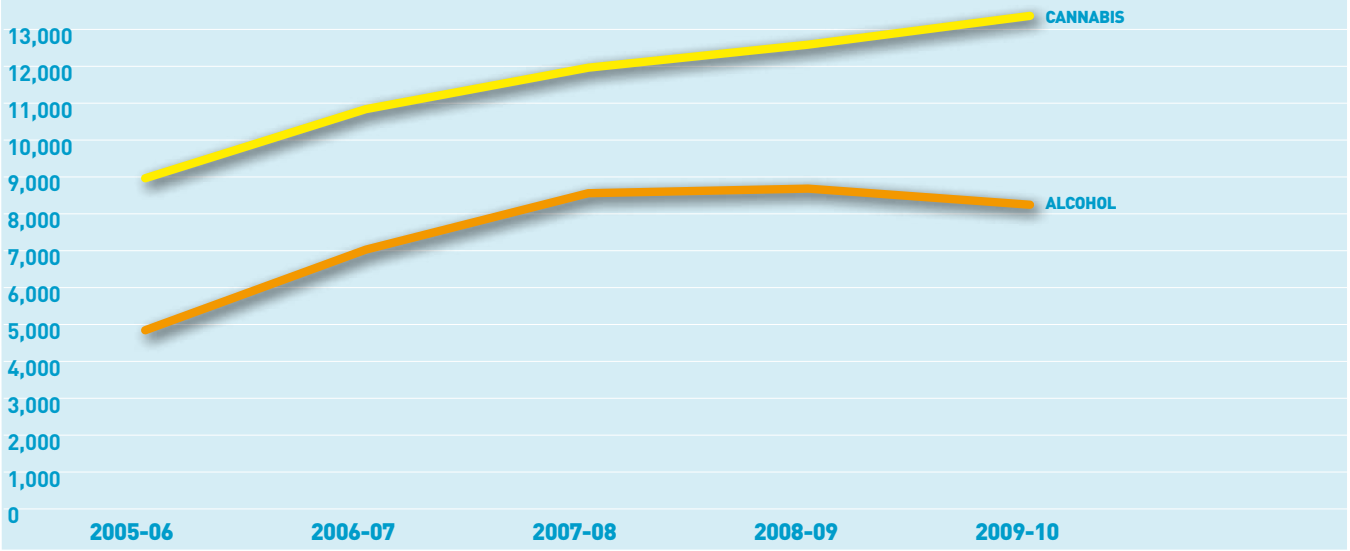
The number of under-18s receiving help primarily for alcohol use has fallen by 572 since 2008-09 to 8,227, a drop of more than 6%. The number receiving help for primary cannabis use has gone up each year for the past five years. In 2009-10 it stood at 13,123 individuals, an increase of more than 4,000 compared to 2005-06, which reflects the proportional growth in the total number of young people accessing services during that period [Fig 4].

This needs to be seen in the context of the continuing fall in any drug use among those under 30. Specifically, the proportion of young people using cannabis, which fell from just under 12% in 2005 to just under 9% in 2009*. Overall, drug use among 16-59 year olds is at its lowest level since measurement began in 1996**.

But the important point remains that treatment and support services continue to be widely available to any young people in England who need it, meaning they can get quick and effective help.

Very few pre-teens need help for drug or alcohol use and this small number has fallen by a third in the past two years to 155 [Fig 3]. No child under 12 was treated for primary use of Class A drugs, but a few are receiving support for primary use of cannabis, alcohol and solvents. This drug use among people so young presents serious health risks that require close monitoring to ensure specialist support remains available to all those who need it.

FIG 4: **NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE ACCESSING SERVICES FOR PRIMARY ALCOHOL AND CANNABIS USE 2005-10**




*Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2009, an annual report commissioned by the NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care, the Home Office, and the Department for Education; Drug misuse declared: findings from the 2009-10 British crime survey, England and Wales, commissioned by the Home Office

**Drug misuse declared: findings from the 2009-10 British crime survey, England and Wales, commissioned by the Home Office

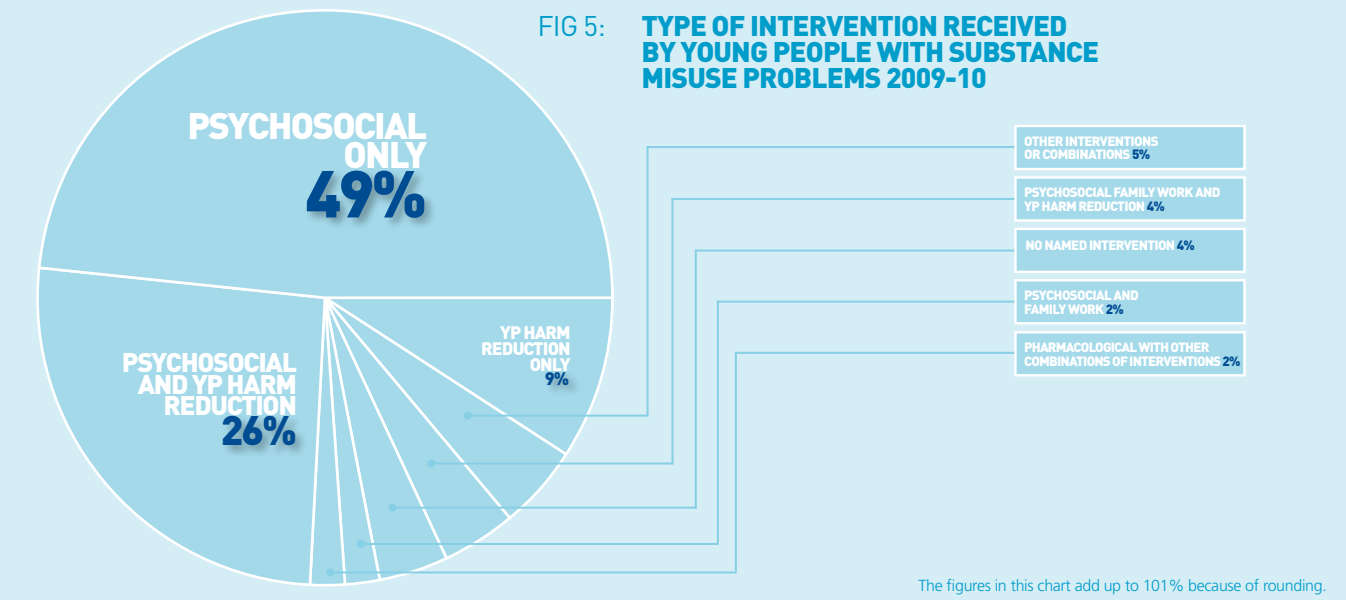



FIG 5: **TYPE OF INTERVENTION RECEIVED BY YOUNG PEOPLE WITH SUBSTANCE MISUSE PROBLEMS 2009-10**

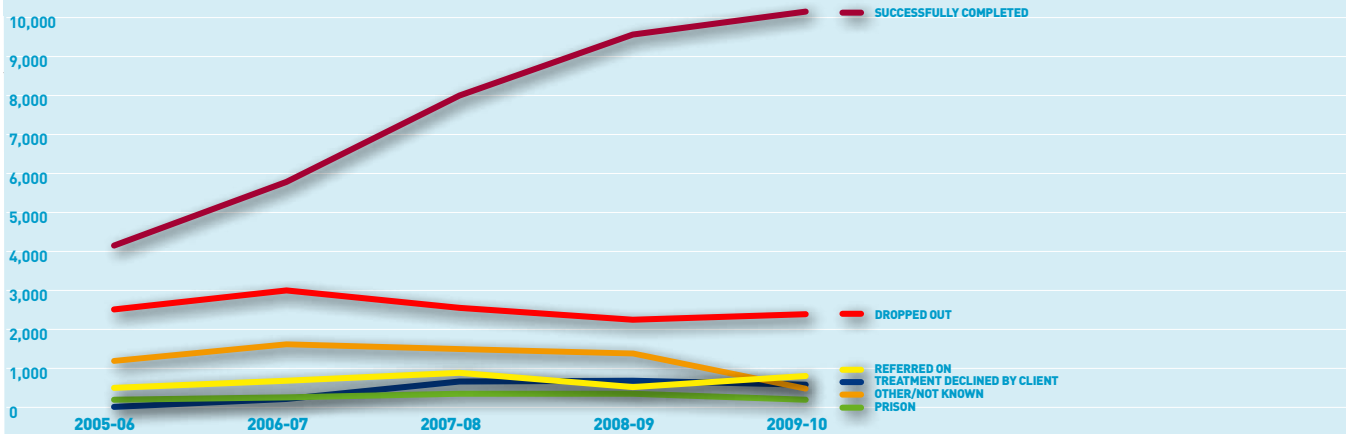
The majority of young people accessing services in 2009-10 received 'talking' and behavioural therapies to address the underlying causes and consequences of their substance misuse. Some received family work, which involves their parents, carers and siblings. Many received young people's harm-reduction support to address the impact of substance misuse on their physical, sexual and mental health.

A very small number received pharmacological treatment mostly in combination with talking therapies. A proportion of these received prescribed medication for conditions not related to substance misuse (and as part of a wider package of care) but different types of medication are not separated out in the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS).

Most young people receiving such help would also need support for a range of problems that either contribute to or result from their substance misuse, such as the breakdown of family relationships, school attendance and educational issues, and emotional and physical health problems [Fig 5].

With the expansion of specialist substance misuse services for under-18s, and closer working relationships with other services for children, fewer young people now drop out; the figure has fallen to one in six compared to nearly one in three in 2005-06. The number of under-18s completing treatment successfully has more than doubled in five years to 10,160 and accounts for more than two out of every three young people leaving treatment in 2009-10 [Fig 6].

FIG 6: **OUTCOMES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING SUBSTANCE MISUSE SERVICES 2009-10**



# Tables

## TABLE 1: AGE AND GENDER

| | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ←12 | 110* | 1% | 45* | 0% | 155* | 1% |
| 12-13 | 230* | 2% | 150* | 2% | 385* | 2% |
| 13-14 | 794 | 5% | 602 | 7% | 1,396 | 6% |
| 14-15 | 1,760* | 12% | 1,540* | 18% | 3,300* | 14% |
| 15-16 | 3,457 | 23% | 2,313 | 27% | 5,770 | 25% |
| 16-17 | 3,780 | 25% | 2,043 | 23% | 5,823 | 25% |
| 17-18 | 4,694 | 32% | 2,007 | 23% | 6,701 | 28% |
| Total | 14,829 | 100% | 8,699 | 100% | 23,528 | 100% |

## TABLE 2: ETHNICITY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White British | 19,739 | 85% | Other Asian | 187 | 1% |
| White Irish | 145 | 1% | Caribbean | 432 | 2% |
| Other white | 331 | 1% | African | 222 | 1% |
| White & black Caribbean | 620 | 3% | Other black | 244 | 1% |
| White & black African | 89 | 0% | Chinese | 8 | 0% |
| White & Asian | 168 | 1% | Other | 190 | 1% |
| Other mixed | 308 | 1% | Not stated | 103 | 0% |
| Indian | 119 | 1% | Total | 23,308 | 100% |
| Pakistani | 238 | 1% | Missing or inconsistent data | 220 | |
| Bangladeshi | 165 | 1% | Total including missing | 23,528 | |

## TABLE 3: PRIMARY DRUG BY AGE

| | ←12 | | 12-13 | | 13-14 | | 14-15 | | 15-16 | | 16-17 | | 17-18 | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heroin & other opiates | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | * | 0% | 14 | 0% | 59 | 1% | 107 | 2% | 298 | 4% | 480* | 2% |
| Amphetamine | 0 | 0% | * | 0% | * | 0% | 21 | 1% | 57 | 1% | 72 | 1% | 102 | 2% | 256 | 1% |
| Cocaine | 0 | 0% | * | 1% | * | 0% | 30 | 1% | 74 | 1% | 133 | 2% | 214 | 3% | 457 | 2% |
| Crack | 0 | 0% | * | 0% | * | 0% | * | 0% | 6 | 0% | 13 | 0% | 28 | 0% | 50* | 0% |
| Ecstasy | 0 | 0% | * | 1% | 5 | 0% | 11 | 0% | 24 | 0% | 18 | 0% | 31 | 0% | 90* | 0% |
| Cannabis | 62 | 47% | 183 | 48% | 786 | 57% | 1,808 | 55% | 3,423 | 60% | 3,317 | 57% | 3,544 | 53% | 13,123 | 56% |
| Solvents | 17 | 13% | 24 | 6% | 52 | 4% | 53 | 2% | 51 | 1% | 41 | 1% | 36 | 1% | 274 | 1% |
| Alcohol | 53 | 40% | 161 | 42% | 513 | 37% | 1,296 | 40% | 1,941 | 34% | 1,969 | 34% | 2,294 | 34% | 8,227 | 35% |
| Other | * | 1% | * | 1% | 18 | 1% | 34 | 1% | 99 | 2% | 115 | 2% | 128 | 2% | 399 | 2% |
| Total | 135* | 100% | 380* | 100% | 1,383 | 100% | 3270* | 100% | 5,734 | 100% | 5,785 | 100% | 6,675 | 100% | 23,355* | 100% |
| Missing or inconsistent data | 21 | | * | | 13 | | 33 | | 36 | | 38 | | 26 | | 170* | |
| Total including missing | 155* | | 385* | | 1,396 | | 3300* | | 5,770 | | 5,823 | | 6,701 | | 23,528 | |

## TABLE 4: PRIMARY AND ADDITIONAL DRUG BY AGE

| | ←12 | | 12-13 | | 13-14 | | 14-15 | | 15-16 | | 16-17 | | 17-18 | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Primary | Additional | Primary | Additional | Primary | Additional | Primary | Additional | Primary | Additional | Primary | Additional | Primary | Additional | Primary | Additional |
| Heroin & other opiates | 0 | 0 | 0 | * | * | 5 | 14 | 14 | 59 | 37 | 107 | 45 | 298 | 89 | 480* | 190* |
| Amphetamine | 0 | * | * | * | * | 29 | 21 | 78 | 57 | 204 | 72 | 225 | 102 | 267 | 256 | 807 |
| Cocaine | 0 | * | * | * | * | 41 | 30 | 164 | 74 | 393 | 133 | 566 | 214 | 760 | 457 | 1,929 |
| Crack | 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 16 | 6 | 31 | 13 | 67 | 28 | 134 | 50* | 253 |
| Ecstasy | 0 | 0 | * | 7 | 5 | 25 | 11 | 122 | 24 | 266 | 18 | 326 | 31 | 343 | 90* | 1,089 |
| Cannabis | 62 | 12 | 183 | 62 | 786 | 216 | 1,808 | 647 | 3,423 | 1,041 | 3,317 | 1,219 | 3,544 | 1,415 | 13,123 | 4,612 |
| Solvents | 17 | * | 24 | 11 | 52 | 32 | 53 | 59 | 51 | 78 | 41 | 52 | 36 | 48 | 274 | 285* |
| Alcohol | 53 | 20 | 161 | 88 | 513 | 428 | 1,296 | 983 | 1,941 | 1,916 | 1,969 | 1,907 | 2,294 | 2,115 | 8,227 | 7,457 |
| Other | * | 15 | * | 40 | 18 | 149 | 34 | 321 | 99 | 529 | 115 | 501 | 128 | 585 | 399 | 2,140 |

## TABLE 5: SUBSTANCE MISUSE INTERVENTION PATHWAYS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Psychosocial only | 11,538 | 49% | Psychosocial + family work+YP harm reduction | 935 | 4% |
| YP harm reduction only | 2,212 | 9% | Psychosocial + YP harm reduction | 6,092 | 26% |
| Family work only | 102 | 0% | Psychosocial + YP harm reduction + pharmacological | 89 | 0% |
| Specialist pharmacological only | 22 | 0% | Other or combinations (including pharmacological) | 239 | 1% |
| Psychosocial + family work | 374 | 2% | Other or combinations (not including pharmacological) | 1,018 | 4% |
| Psychosocial + pharmacological | 70 | 0% | No named interventions | 825 | 4% |
| Psychosocial + family work + pharmacological | 12 | 0% | | | |

*All numbers under 5 have been suppressed. Where totals could then be derived, figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and marked with an asterisk

# Tables

## TABLE 6: WAITING TIMES: FIRST INTERVENTION

| | ←3 weeks | | → 3 weeks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Psychosocial | 13,409 | 97% | 457 | 3% |
| Harm reduction | 6,701 | 98% | 135 | 2% |
| Criminal justice | 664 | 98% | 11 | 2% |
| Family work | 713 | 99% | 9 | 1% |
| Shared care | * | 100% | 0 | 0% |
| Specialist pharmacological | 90 | 99% | * | 1% |
| Inpatients | * | 100% | 0 | 0% |
| Supported child care | 8 | 100% | 0 | 0% |
| Access to residential treatment | 6 | 100% | 0 | 0% |
| Other interventions or combinations | 139 | 83% | 28 | 17% |
| Total | 21,735 | 97% | 640* | 3% |

## TABLE 7: ACCESSING SERVICES: AGE TRENDS

| | 2005-06 | | 2006-07 | | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ←12 | 212 | 1% | 233 | 1% | 227 | 1% | 193 | 1% | 155* | 1% |
| 12-13 | 358 | 2% | 457 | 2% | 467 | 2% | 442 | 2% | 380* | 2% |
| 13-14 | 1,040 | 6% | 1,253 | 6% | 1,476 | 6% | 1,500* | 6% | 1,396 | 6% |
| 14-15 | 2,380 | 14% | 2,961 | 14% | 3,466 | 14% | 3,550* | 15% | 3,300* | 14% |
| 15-16 | 3,884 | 23% | 4,953 | 23% | 5,658 | 24% | 5,574 | 23% | 5,770 | 25% |
| 16-17 | 4,347 | 26% | 5,315 | 25% | 5,987 | 25% | 6,133 | 25% | 5,823 | 25% |
| 17-18 | 4,780 | 28% | 6,019 | 28% | 6,624 | 28% | 6,663 | 28% | 6,701 | 28% |
| Total | 17,001 | | 21,191 | | 23,905 | | 24,053 | | 23,528 | |

## TABLE 8: ACCESSING SERVICES: PRIMARY DRUG TRENDS

| | 2005-06 | | 2006-07 | | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heroin & other opiates | 881 | 5% | 755 | 4% | 651 | 3% | 547 | 2% | 480* | 2% |
| Amphetamine | 332 | 2% | 323 | 2% | 346 | 1% | 230* | 1% | 256 | 1% |
| Cocaine | 453 | 3% | 655 | 3% | 806 | 3% | 745* | 3% | 457 | 2% |
| Crack | 200 | 1% | 137 | 1% | 155 | 1% | 110 | 0% | 50* | 0% |
| Ecstasy | 325 | 2% | 432 | 2% | 438 | 2% | 210* | 1% | 90* | 0% |
| Cannabis | 9,043 | 55% | 10,824 | 52% | 12,021 | 51% | 12,642 | 53% | 13,123 | 56% |
| Solvents | 210 | 1% | 301 | 1% | 305 | 1% | 284 | 1% | 274 | 1% |
| Alcohol | 4,886 | 30% | 7,039 | 34% | 8,589 | 36% | 8,799 | 37% | 8,227 | 35% |
| Other | 174 | 1% | 183 | 1% | 241 | 1% | 270* | 1% | 399 | 2% |

## TABLE 9: ACCESSING SERVICES: OUTCOME TRENDS

| | 2005-06 | | 2006-07 | | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Successfully completed | 4,105 | 48% | 5,726 | 50% | 8,073 | 57% | 9,546 | 65% | 10,160 | 69% |
| Referred on | 572 | 7% | 701 | 6% | 938 | 7% | 510 | 3% | 856 | 6% |
| Dropped out/left | 2,525 | 29% | 2,902 | 25% | 2,529 | 18% | 2,253 | 15% | 2,408 | 16% |
| Prison | 200 | 2% | 285 | 2% | 339 | 2% | 371 | 3% | 183 | 1% |
| Treatment declined by client | * | 0% | 246 | 2% | 703 | 5% | 620* | 4% | 529 | 4% |
| Not known | 102 | 1% | 202 | 2% | 98 | 1% | 71 | 0% | 51 | 0% |
| Other | 1,108 | 13% | 1,448 | 13% | 1,401 | 10% | 1,250 | 9% | 478 | 3% |
| Total | 8,615* | | 11,510 | | 14,081 | | 14,620* | | 14,665 | |

# Tables

## TABLE 10: **PRIMARY DRUG BY REGION**

| | North East | | North West | | Yorkshire & Humberside | | East Midlands | | West Midlands | | East of England | | London | | South East | | South West | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Heroin & Other opiates** | 50* | 3% | 40* | 1% | 62 | 3% | 50* | 3% | 57 | 2% | 40* | 2% | 52 | 2% | 84 | 3% | 50* | 2% |
| **Amphetamine** | 20 | 1% | 47 | 1% | 40 | 2% | 40 | 2% | 14 | 1% | 15 | 1% | 6 | 0% | 36 | 1% | 38 | 2% |
| **Cocaine** | 28 | 2% | 140 | 3% | 23 | 1% | 12 | 1% | 53 | 2% | 42 | 2% | 46 | 1% | 64 | 2% | 49 | 2% |
| **Crack** | * | 0% | * | 0% | 8 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 10 | 0% | 7 | 0% | 12 | 0% | 5 | 0% | * | 0% |
| **Ecstasy** | 15* | 1% | 15* | 0% | 8 | 0% | 5* | 0% | 5 | 0% | 5* | 0% | 7 | 0% | 12 | 0% | 20* | 1% |
| **Cannabis** | 766 | 47% | 2,555 | 56% | 1,142 | 50% | 1,036 | 53% | 1,501 | 57% | 986 | 55% | 2,349 | 70% | 1,731 | 55% | 1,057 | 53% |
| **Solvents** | 32 | 2% | 46 | 1% | 47 | 2% | 32 | 2% | 26 | 1% | 14 | 1% | 17 | 1% | 30 | 1% | 30 | 2% |
| **Alcohol** | 678 | 41% | 1,651 | 36% | 870 | 38% | 739 | 38% | 949 | 36% | 655 | 36% | 854 | 25% | 1,145 | 36% | 686 | 35% |
| **Other** | 53 | 3% | 31 | 1% | 72 | 3% | 46 | 2% | 29 | 1% | 35 | 2% | 24 | 1% | 59 | 2% | 50 | 3% |
| **Total (clients)** | 1,645* | 100% | 4,525* | 100% | 2,272 | 100% | 1,959 | 100% | 2,644 | 100% | 1,797 | 100% | 3,367 | 100% | 3,166 | 100% | 1,980* | 100% |
| **Missing or inconsistent data** | 0 | | 14 | | 33 | | * | | 19 | | * | | 70 | | 13 | | 20 | |
| **Total including missing** | 1,645* | | 4,540* | | 2,305 | | 1,960* | | 2,663 | | 1,800* | | 3,437 | | 3,179 | | 2,000* | |

## TABLE 11: **AGE AND GENDER BY REGION**

| | North East | | North West | | Yorkshire & Humberside | | East Midlands | | West Midlands | | East of England | | London | | South East | | South West | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **←12** | 10* | 1% | 45* | 1% | 27 | 1% | 10* | 0% | 17 | 1% | 8* | 0% | 14 | 0% | 11 | 0% | 15* | 1% |
| **12-13** | 35* | 2% | 80* | 2% | 43 | 2% | 30* | 2% | 38 | 1% | 25* | 1% | 64 | 2% | 43 | 1% | 25* | 1% |
| **13-14** | 113 | 7% | 332 | 7% | 149 | 6% | 116 | 6% | 152 | 6% | 72 | 4% | 213 | 6% | 132 | 4% | 117 | 6% |
| **14-15** | 245* | 15% | 690* | 15% | 322 | 14% | 255* | 13% | 329 | 12% | 245* | 14% | 528 | 15% | 420 | 13% | 265* | 13% |
| **15-16** | 401 | 24% | 1,088 | 24% | 598 | 26% | 464 | 24% | 644 | 24% | 463 | 26% | 836 | 24% | 792 | 25% | 484 | 24% |
| **16-17** | 382 | 23% | 1,118 | 25% | 566 | 25% | 494 | 25% | 702 | 26% | 449 | 25% | 834 | 24% | 793 | 25% | 485 | 24% |
| **17-18** | 456 | 28% | 1,188 | 26% | 600 | 26% | 590 | 30% | 781 | 29% | 536 | 30% | 948 | 28% | 988 | 31% | 614 | 31% |
| **Total (clients)** | 1,645* | 100% | 4,540* | 100% | 2,305 | 100% | 1,960* | 100% | 2,663 | 100% | 1,800* | 100% | 3,437 | 100% | 3,179 | 100% | 2,000* | 100% |
| **Male** | 1,020* | 62% | 2,865* | 63% | 1,355 | 59% | 1,350* | 69% | 1,694 | 64% | 1,095* | 61% | 2,210 | 64% | 2,023 | 64% | 1,215* | 61% |
| **Female** | 625* | 38% | 1,675* | 37% | 950 | 41% | 610* | 31% | 969 | 36% | 700* | 39% | 1,227 | 36% | 1,156 | 36% | 785* | 39% |
| **Total (clients)** | 1,645* | 100% | 4,540* | 100% | 2,305 | 100% | 1,960* | 100% | 2,663 | 100% | 1,800* | 100% | 3,437 | 100% | 3,179 | 100% | 2,000* | 100% |

## TABLE 12: **DISCHARGE REASON BY REGION**

| | North East | | North West | | Yorkshire & Humberside | | East Midlands | | West Midlands | | East of England | | London | | South East | | South West | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Complete (drug free)** | 778 | 70% | 1,926 | 69% | 876 | 68% | 929 | 73% | 1,148 | 69% | 897 | 72% | 1,396 | 66% | 1,421 | 71% | 789 | 68% |
| **Referred on** | 77 | 7% | 120 | 4% | 104 | 8% | 90 | 7% | 49 | 3% | 72 | 6% | 179 | 8% | 116 | 6% | 49 | 4% |
| **Dropped out / left** | 197 | 18% | 464 | 17% | 197 | 15% | 186 | 15% | 359 | 21% | 198 | 16% | 267 | 13% | 335 | 17% | 205 | 18% |
| **Prison** | 10 | 1% | 49 | 2% | 17 | 1% | 23 | 2% | 15 | 1% | 18 | 1% | 21 | 1% | 18 | 1% | 12 | 1% |
| **Treatment declined by client** | 51 | 5% | 100 | 4% | 46 | 4% | 26 | 2% | 44 | 3% | 31 | 2% | 117 | 6% | 73 | 4% | 41 | 4% |
| **Other** | * | 0% | 124 | 4% | 31 | 2% | 21 | 2% | 49 | 3% | 26 | 2% | 108 | 5% | 22 | 1% | 23 | 2% |
| **Not known** | 0 | 0% | 6 | 0% | * | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 5 | 0% | * | 0% | 35 | 3% |
| **Inappropriate referral** | 0 | 0% | 13 | 0% | 10 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 7 | 0% | * | 0% | 28 | 1% | * | 0% | 10 | 1% |
| **Total(clients)** | 1,115* | 100% | 2,802 | 100% | 1,285* | 100% | 1,275 | 100% | 1,671 | 100% | 1,245* | 100% | 2,121 | 100% | 1,990* | 100% | 1,164 | 100% |

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