

# Statistics for drug treatment activity in England 2010-11

## National Drug Treatment Monitoring System

This statistical release presents key results from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) on the number of adults (18 and over) in contact with drug treatment agencies and general practitioners in England in 2010-11, and the proportion of clients exiting treatment that completed their treatment having overcome their dependency. These figures do not include clients treated in prisons.

The results provided here are produced by Manchester University National Drug Evidence Centre (NDEC) from data collected by the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System, and form part of National Statistics.

These results show that:

204,473 individuals aged 18 and over were recorded as in contact with structured drug treatment services in England in 2010-11. In 2009-10 there were 206,889 individuals aged 18 and over reported in treatment.

191,129 individuals (93%) were engaged in treatment for 12 weeks or more, or if leaving treatment before 12 weeks did so free of dependency from the drugs for which treatment was sought. This is the same proportion as seen in 2009-10.

74,028 individuals started new treatment journeys in 2010-11 of which 62,077 (84 per cent) remained in structured treatment for more than 12 weeks following triage assessment or if leaving before 12 weeks, did so free of dependency from the drugs for which treatment was sought.

Of the 72,605 individuals who commenced their first structured treatment intervention in 2010-11, 69,699 (96 per cent) waited 3 weeks or less. This is an increase from 2009-10 when 94 per cent of individuals waited 3 weeks or less.

64,994 individuals exited treatment in 2010-11. 27,969 (43%) clients exited treatment in 2010-11 having completed their treatment, defined as having overcome their dependency to the drugs for which treatment was sought.

Of those opiate only clients with a six month review in 2010-11, 49% achieved abstinence from illicit opiates and a further 24% were classified as reliably improved. A further 2% had deteriorated. 60% of crack only clients with a six month review in 2010-11 achieved abstinence from crack and a further 7% were classified as reliably improved. 2% had deteriorated.

139,479 individuals (68 per cent of those in treatment) were retained in treatment on 31/03/11.

The most frequently reported drugs of misuse were opiates and crack cocaine, with 84 per cent of all clients 18 and over in treatment citing one or both of these substances. Cocaine powder was indicated as the main drug of misuse for a further 5 per cent of adult clients, and cannabis was indicated for a further 7 per cent.

These figures report data that was collected on adults whose treatment falls within the definition of structured drug treatment as defined by NTA's Models of care as "treatment following assessment and delivered according to a care plan, with clear goals, which is regularly reviewed with the client."

Background information is available on the NTA website <http://www.nta.nhs.uk/ndtms.aspx>. For media enquiries, please call 020 7972 1921.

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