



## Chapter 9

# Demand for treatment for drug use

### Methods and definitions

Information on the number of people seeking treatment for a drug problem provides insight into general trends in problem drug use and also offers a perspective on the organisation and uptake of treatment facilities. Treatment demand data come from each country with varying degrees of national coverage, principally from outpatient clinics' treatment records.

The objective of the TDI project is to extend the detailed data collection to a full coverage on all the treatment centres in order to have a better picture of the European clients demanding treatment for their drug use. The collection system classifies clients by primary and secondary drugs used: primary drug is the drug reported as most important for the client and the main reason for asking for treatment; the secondary drugs are the drugs taken in addition to the primary drug;

Data are collected in two forms: summary data on all types of treatment centres (Sources: Standard Table 3 and Standard Table 4, see below) and detailed data by centre type (outpatient treatment centres, inpatient treatment centres, low threshold agencies, general practitioners, treatment units in prison, and any other types of centres) (Sources: TDI detailed data collection by centre type, see below).

Information on socio-demographic characteristics of clients and patterns of drug use (route of administration, frequency of use, age at first use) are based on detailed data and mainly concern outpatient treatment centres where the coverage is more extensive.

Most information is collected on clients starting a treatment for drug use for the first time in their life (new clients) and also for clients starting treatment for the first time in the reporting year, but who may have been treated in previous year(s) (all clients). Currently no data are collected on clients continuing a treatment from the year(s) before the reporting year.

The EU Member States, the candidate countries and Norway collect the data on people starting a treatment for their drug use according to an established European protocol (the TDI protocol): the [Joint Pompidou Group-EMCDDA Treatment Demand Indicator Protocol version 2.0](#), along with a more detailed [Technical Annex](#). This protocol is the result of the developmental work undertaken by the Pompidou Group, the study of the national experiences, in particular in Germany, The Netherlands, Spain and United Kingdom and specific projects run by the EMCDDA.

The EMCDDA's treatment demand indicator (TDI) provides a uniform structure for reporting on the number and the characteristics of clients referred to drug treatment facilities. The TDI Protocol is based on 20 items concerning the type of treatment provided and the characteristics of clients: socio-demographic data and drugs information.

The item list of 20 variables which should be collected by EU countries is reported below. For further details see the TDI Protocol at the web page (<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=1420>).

The protocol describes a routine system for collecting standard data (20 variables) from each client starting treatment. Each country's definition of what constitutes a treatment case or episode is, if not the same, at least acceptably compatible with the TDI definition. The protocol provides a classification of treatment centres, defines which clients they should notify, and gives guidelines on methods of data collection, analysis and reporting. The TDI protocol states that it is essential to identify clearly the types of treatment centres involved in order to increase the comparability of treatment data among countries. The protocol includes procedures for minimising double-counting whilst respecting confidentiality, and for internal consistency checks to improve reliability. The items do not necessarily have to be collected in exactly the same form and using exactly the same categories as specified in the TDI Protocol, but each country should be able to draw these data from its national sources.

There are some problems and deficiencies in the way many of the national focal points report treatment data to the EMCDDA. It is difficult to know exactly how double-counting is affecting the data since the level of control of double-counting is not the same in all Member States. The number of missing cases for each data item is another limitation, and is for many variables sometimes unknown.

The results presented in the tables reflect that treatment information is not available from all the Member States. Differences in coverage among Member States affect data comparability. Some countries lack information on treatment units and the definitions used are not always 100 % compatible with the TDI protocol. Most countries have different kinds of treatment facilities and, moreover, the differences in the availability and use of drug treatment services could bias the results. The network of drug treatment centers has changed in the last decade; for example, methadone programs have expanded. These changes in treatment services could have influenced treatment figures over time. A last problem concerns the network of treatment centers and whether it is extensive enough to meet all treatment demands.

The quantity and type of treatment services offered provide important background information, but it is essential that treatment-related data be interpreted in the context in which they are collected.

An extensive report on data quality and data collection concerning the years 2000-2001 ([Quality assessment of TDI data 2000-2001](#)) is available on the EMCDDA treatment web page (<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=1420>).

Specific analyses based on treatment demand data are also reported on the web page, according to clients profile by:

- primary drug
- socio-demographic characteristics
- centre type

The last statistics published in the web page concerns:

- profile of cannabis clients
- gender analysis of treatment demand data
- profile of clients asking for treatment for primary use of benzodiazepines
- profile of clients asking for treatment in low threshold agencies

### The item list

Treatment centre type

- outpatient treatment centres
- inpatient treatment centres
- low threshold/drop-in/street agency
- general practitioners
- treatment units in prison

Date of treatment month

Date of treatment year

Ever previously treated

- never
- previously treated

Source of referral

- self-referred
- family/friends
- other drug treatment centre
- GP
- hospital/other medical source
- social services
- court/probation/police

Gender

- male
- female

Age/year of birth

Living status (with whom)

- alone
- with parents
- alone with child
- with partner (alone)
- with partner and child(ren)
- with friends

Living status (where)

- stable accommodation
- unstable accommodation
- in institutions (prison, clinic)

Nationality

- national of this country

- national of EU Member States
- national of other countries

## Labour status

- regular employment
- pupil/student
- economically inactive (pensioners, housewives, -men/invalids)
- unemployed

## Highest educational level completed

- never went to school/never completed primary school
- primary level of education
- secondary level of education
- higher education

## Primary drug

- Opiates (total)
  - heroin
  - methadone
  - other opiates
- Cocaine (total)
  - cocaine
  - crack
- Stimulants (total)
  - amphetamines
    - MDMA and other derivatives
  - other stimulants
- Hypnotics and sedatives (total)
  - barbiturates
  - benzodiazepines
  - others
- Hallucinogens (total)
  - LSD
  - others
- Volatile inhalants
- Cannabis (total)
- Other substances (total)

## Already receiving substitution treatment

- Heroin
- Methadone
- Other opiates
- Other substances

## Usual route of administration

- inject
- smoke/inhale
- eat/drink
- sniff
- others

## Frequency of use (primary drug)

- not used in past month/occasional
- once per week or less
- 2 to 6 days per week
- daily

## Age at first use of primary drug

## Other (= secondary) drugs currently used

(See list of primary drug + alcohol)

## Ever/currently (last 30 days) injected

- Ever injected, but not currently
- Currently injected
- Never injected

## Overview of the data

Listed below are the tables in the bulletin and the associated graphics dealing with TDI (treatment demand indicator), along with a brief overview. Please note that the associated graphics are available only on the statistical bulletin website (<http://stats05.emcdda.eu.int>).

The tables present information on the number of people seeking treatment for a drug problem and this provides insight into general trends in problem drug use and also offers a perspective on the organisation and uptake of treatment facilities. Treatment demand data come from each country with varying degrees of national coverage, principally from outpatient clinics' treatment records (Table TDI-1, Table TDI-2 part (iii), Table TDI-2 part (iv)).

About half the countries provide information on the extent of coverage of outpatient treatment facilities, which overall is approximately 75% of number of units (disregarding their size) over the last two years. For other types of facility, there is very limited information from the countries on the coverage. All data presented refer to this reporting base.

The tables distinguish clients starting a treatment for drug use for the first time in their life (new clients) from those starting for the first time in the reporting year, but who may have been treated in previous years (all clients); currently no data are collected on clients continuing a treatment from the year(s) before the reporting year.

Note that data are collected in two forms: summary data on all types of treatment centres (source: EMCDDA Standard Table 3 and Standard Table 4); and more detailed client data by centre type: outpatient treatment centres, inpatient treatment centres, low threshold agencies, general practitioners, treatment units in prison, other types of centres (source: TDI detailed data collection by centre type). In particular, these data permit distinction between clients by primary drug (for which treatment is requested) and secondary drug(s), which are those taken in addition. See the [Methods and definitions summary](#) for further information on these points.

Generally tables on socio-demographic characteristics of clients and patterns of drug use (route of administration, frequency of use, age at first use) are based on detailed data mainly from outpatient treatment centres where the coverage is more extensive; tables on trends are generally based on new clients asking for treatment in all types of treatment centres. For every table the source of data is reported, indicating the specific table provided to EMCDDA by the countries reporting.

[Table TDI-1 to Table TDI-7](#) are based on data from all types of treatment centres concerning new clients and all clients; they present the current situation for 2003 data and the trend for the last 8 to 10 years (1993 to 2003) where data are available. (Sources: the EMCDDA standard tables ST.03 and ST.04). In 2003, 22 countries submitted summary data on treatment.

[Table TDI-8 to Table TDI-18](#) are based on detailed data collection by centre type. In 2003 17 countries submitted these data, enabling more detailed descriptions of clients, covering about 40 % of the total reported treatment demands and 55 % of new treatment demands. Table TDI-8 reports data for 6 types of centre (outpatient centres, inpatient centres, low threshold agencies, treatment units in prison, general practitioners providing treatment for drug addiction, other types of centre), and the remaining tables [TDI-19 to TDI-26](#) report on the detailed data for outpatient treatment centres (sources: EMCDDA detailed TDI standard reporting schedules).

## Summary points

### *Treatment in profile*

- Reports of drug users asking for treatment mainly arise from outpatient treatment centres; in the other treatment centre types the number of reported clients is smaller. This reflects both the organisation of treatment services within a country and the lower coverage of some centre types ([Table TDI-8](#)).
- Cooperating agencies in 22 countries submitted data in 2003, reporting overall more than 410 000 requests for treatment, excluding clients in treatment continuing from previous years.
- Including last available data from the remaining four countries, the 490 000 total treatment requests made comprised 60 % for opiate treatment requests, and over half (54 %) of these opiate clients were known to be injectors, with 10 % more having unknown injecting status. Cocaine treatment comprised about 10 % of all demands, and cannabis about 12 %. These proportions differ widely between countries ([Table TDI-5 part \(ii\)](#)).
- Treatment demands from people not previously treated (clients new to treatment) make up only one quarter of this total.
- Treatment demands were made by 28.4 new clients in every 100 000 inhabitants in the European Member States, Bulgaria and Romania. Marked differences are found between countries in the incidence of new clients: from 4.2 to 58.7 per 100 000 inhabitants (both figures relating to Eastern European countries) ([Table TDI-19](#)).

### *Trends*

- There was a net increase of about 14 % overall in the number of reporting agencies compared with the previous year. Exceptionally in Germany there were 256 more reporting centres; otherwise in all, four Member States reported very small decreases and 11 reported the same or increased numbers of centres ([Table TDI-2 part \(iii\)](#)).
- Reported treatment demands increased by about 13 % over the preceding year for Member States reporting both figures (notably this excludes France). This increase is not uniform: six Member States report declines and 15 increases. Most of them report small relative changes, although the 1 % increase in Italian treatment demands

represents 1500 cases. Four Member States report relative increases greater than 10%, outstandingly the United Kingdom (37% or 26 000 more requests) and Germany (83% or 17 000 more requests) (Table TDI-2 part (ii)).

- Clients new to treatment make up 26% of all treatment demands - approximately 110 000 requests, representing a general increase of only 3% over the preceding year among the countries reporting both years. Notably this excludes the United Kingdom, where the 29 000 demands by new clients in 2003 represents an unknown increase over the preceding year. Changes in new treatment demands are more varied across countries than changes in overall demands: nine Member States report decreases and 11 increases (Table TDI-2 part (i)).
- New treatment demands remain heavily related to opiates, although overall composition of the new-to-treatment population has changed strongly away from opiates towards cannabis. The relative importance of opiates among new treatment demands has decreased in 14 countries and increased or remained the same in six. By contrast the relative position of cocaine dropped in four countries and increased or remained the same in 15. A similar variety of changes occurred with other stimulants and with cannabis.
- Over an 8 year trend across the 11 EU countries that provided long-term data (see Figure TDI-1 part (i) and Figure TDI-1 part (ii) for details) it is possible to detect a total fall of about 13% in absolute numbers of opiate new treatment demands; this strongly contrasts with those for cocaine over the same period (risen about 40%) and more so cannabis demands (risen about 80%, including 20% from 2002 to 2003). Caution is required in interpreting this as the total EU picture since these countries contribute only about 50% of the new treatment clients in 2003 (Table TDI-3 part (i), Table TDI-3 part (ii), Table TDI-3 part (iii), Table TDI-3 part (iv)).

#### Current treatment patterns

- Male drug users predominate among all clients, as outpatients and as new treatment clients in all European countries, but with male to female ratios varying greatly between 9 to 1 and 1.6 to 1 (Table TDI-5 part (i), Table TDI-9, Table TDI-20).
- The mean age of all clients is usually two to three years older (from 23 to 33) than new clients, which varies between 22 and 30 (Table TDI-9, Table TDI-5 part (i)).
- The most common age groups for new opiates outpatient clients are 20 to 30; although almost 40% are aged more than 30 (Table TDI-10 part (ii)).
- A number of countries do not report outpatient socio-demographic data, including some major treatment populations, but among those that do, representing about half this treatment population, marked differences are found between countries, depending on the main drug distribution, the organisation of treatment facilities and the socio-demographic situation. Overall, summarising those countries that reported data:
  - About 15% of all outpatient clients live in social institutions or in an unstable accommodation (Table TDI-15).
  - Around 13% of all outpatient clients are living with children, either alone or with a partner (Table TDI-14).
  - Almost 20% of new outpatients did not complete a primary level of education and almost half the clients (45%) completed only this primary level (data based on only 17 000 clients) (Table TDI-12).
- The proportion of new outpatient clients without a regular employment is high, especially when compared with the general population; but there is no strong correspondence between level of unemployment in the general population and level of unemployment among drug clients (Table TDI-13, Table TDI-21).
- Detailed information on differences between types of clients according to their primary drug of treatment and data on source of referral for clients are usually only available for outpatients reported through the TDI schedule.

#### Treatment for opiates

- The males to females ratio among opiates users is 2.8 to 1. Marked variations are reported between countries in gender ratios, which drop to near equality and extend to 4 or more in some populations (Table TDI-22).
- Most opiates clients have started using opiates before age 25 and 50% before age 20 (Table TDI-11 part (i)).
- Overall about one third (ranging from 20% to 90%) of new outpatient opiates clients report using the drug on a daily basis (Table TDI-18 part (i)).
- Of new outpatient clients, 43% report injection as their

route of opiate administration and 41 % smoke it (Table TDI-17 part (i)).

- Many of these clients use opiates with another drug or in combination or in sequence; for 53% of them cannabis is the secondary drug and for 28 % it is alcohol (Table TDI-25 part (ii)). Among new outpatients, 9 % of clients report opiates as a secondary drug of use (Table TDI-24).

#### *Treatment for cocaine*

- Cocaine related treatment demands are higher among new clients than all clients (Table TDI-3 part (ii), Table TDI-4 part (ii), Table TDI-5 part (ii)).
- Among new outpatient treatment demands for cocaine use:
  - The gender ratio is 3.7 males for each female among new outpatient treatment demands for cocaine use (Table TDI-22).
  - Mean age is around 30 years and most clients are in the age group 20 to 34 (Table TDI-10 part (iv)).
  - Half the clients first start cocaine use when they are between 15 and 19 years and one third between 20 and 24 (Table TDI-11 part (iv)).
  - Half of the clients sniff cocaine and another 45 % smoke or inhale it (Table TDI-17 part (ii)).
- Cocaine is often used in combination with another drug: for 49 % of clients with cannabis and for 45 % with alcohol (Table TDI-25 part (i), Table TDI-25 part (iii)). Cocaine is reported as secondary drug by 13 % of clients (Table TDI-24).

#### *Treatment for amphetamines and ecstasy*

- Stimulants other than cocaine, specifically amphetamines and ecstasy, are infrequently reported as primary reason for attending drug treatment. Some countries are exceptions to this and report them as accounting for between a quarter and more than half of all primary treatment demands (Table TDI-4 part (ii), Table TDI-5 part (ii), Table TDI-3 part (iii)).
- Among new outpatient clients for stimulants other than cocaine,
  - 84 % report using amphetamines and 16 % MDMA (ecstasy) (Table TDI-23).

- Almost one third of clients are aged between 15 and 19 years and another third between 20 and 24 (Table TDI-10 part (v)).
- The large majority of users of stimulants (other than cocaine) among clients first start use between 15 and 19 years (Table TDI-11 part (v)).

#### *Treatment for cannabis*

- Overall, cannabis is the second most reported primary drug among treatment demands. There are marked differences between countries in the proportion of new clients demanding treatment for cannabis as primary drug: between 2 and 3% in some Eastern European countries and more than 20 % in some older EU Member States. Proportions among new clients are higher, ranging to over 50 % with only a few countries reporting below 10 % (Table TDI-4 part (ii), Table TDI-5 part (ii)).
- In the detailed reports received from outpatient clinics, cannabis is often reported as a primary drug without reporting the use of other drugs; when reported with other substances, it is usually combined with alcohol or stimulants other than cocaine (Table TDI-25 part (iv)). Overall 22.5% of new clients report the use of cannabis as secondary drug (Table TDI-24).
  - Males to females ratio for new client treatment demands for cannabis use is higher than for opiates, cocaine or other stimulants (4.8 to 1) (Table TDI-22).
  - Almost all new cannabis clients are younger than 30; 39 % are aged between 15 and 19 years (Table TDI-10 part (i)).
  - In the month prior to entering treatment 30 % of new clients report using cannabis only occasionally or not at all and 36 % report using it on a daily basis (Table TDI-18 part (iv)).

#### *Source of referral*

- Among the countries that are able to supply data, the main referral source reported for new outpatients (36 %) is self-referral followed by the criminal justice system (17 %) and then by general practitioners (15 %); the other sources of referrals have much less impact (Table TDI-16).

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• <a href="#">Table TDI-25 part (i)</a> . Polydrug use among all clients entering outpatient treatment, for countries supplying data for 2003: the combination of cannabis, opiates, cocaine or other stimulants as primary drug type with a secondary drug. All clients with cannabis as primary drug: numbers reporting the stated drug as secondary	9.50
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• <a href="#">Table TDI-25 part (iii)</a> . Polydrug use among all clients entering outpatient treatment, for countries supplying data for 2003: the combination of cannabis, opiates, cocaine or other stimulants as primary drug type with a secondary drug. All clients with cocaine as primary drug: numbers reporting the stated drug as secondary	9.51
• <a href="#">Table TDI-25 part (iv)</a> . Polydrug use among all clients entering outpatient treatment, for countries supplying data for 2003: the combination of cannabis, opiates, cocaine or other stimulants as primary drug type with a secondary drug. All clients with stimulants other than cocaine as primary drug: numbers reporting the stated drug as secondary	9.52
<a href="#">Table TDI-26</a> . Polydrug use among all clients entering outpatient treatment - summary over all countries supplying data for 2003 of most frequently used secondary drugs, as percentages of primary users of cannabis, opiates, cocaine or other stimulants	9.52

**Table TDI-1. Sources for data on clients entering treatment in 2003**

Country	Source
Belgium	National Focal Point, Belgian Report on Treatment Demand: EMCDDA field trial 2000, May 2001 - 1999 data.
Czech Republic	Czech Drug Information System - National Register of Treated Drug Users, 2003.
Estonia	Estonian National Focal Point - The Treatment demand Indicator is not still implemented, but a law was signed by the Estonian Parliament on 4-5-2005 establishing that a treatment demand data system from 1st January 2006.
Denmark	National Register of Drug Users Undergoing Treatment, National Board of Health, 2003 data.
Germany	National Focal Point - EBIS - National Report IFT Institute for Therapy Research, 2004 Strobl M., Klapper J., Pelzel K.H., Bader G., Zahn H., Lange N. (2004), Nationale Suchthilfestatistik 2003 für Deutschland. Tabellenband für ambulante Einrichtungen. München:IFT.
Greece	Greek Reitox Focal Point, 2004.
Spain	Spanish National Focal Point - National Plan on Drugs, Indicators of Spanish Monitoring Centre for Drug and Drug Addiction, 2003.
France	French National Focal Point - Enquête sur la prise en charge des toxicomanes dans les structures sanitaires et sociales, novembre 2003, Ministère de l'emploi et de la protection social.
Ireland	Irish National Focal Point - National Drug treatment Reporting System, Drug Misuse Research Division, Health Research Board, 2004.
Italy	Italian National Focal Point - Ministry of Health, Data System on the Organisation and activities of public drug treatment services (SerT), 2004.
Cyprus	Cyprus National Focal Point, 2004.
Latvia	Latvian National Focal Point - State Register of Persons with Drug Dependence and Substance Misuse - Ministry of Health – 2004.
Lithuania	Lithuanian National Focal Point – 2004.
Luxembourg	Luxembourg National Focal Point - Origer A. (2004), RELIS - Annual Report on the State of the drug problem 2003. CRP-Santé Luxembourg.
Hungary	Hungarian National Focal Point - National Statistical Programm – 2004.
Malta	Malta National Focal Point - SEDQA - Detox Outpatient Unit - Epidemiological Report 1994-2003.
Netherlands	Dutch National Focal Point - National Alcohol and Drugs Information System, LADIS, IVZ, 2004.
Austria	Austrian National Focal Point - Substitution Treatment Database - Federal Ministry of Health and Women (FMHV), 2004.
Poland	Polish National Focal Point - Information on individuals admitted to psychiatric inpatient treatment because of drug abuse including detoxification.
Portugal	Portuguese National Focal Point - IDT, Drug Addiction Prevention and Treatment Service, Ministry of Health, Routine Statistics 2002 data.
Slovenia	Slovenian National Focal Point - Core National Drug Treatment database – 2004.
Slovakia	Slovakian National Focal Point - Routine execute report system, monthly collect report – 2004.
Finland	Finnish National Focal Point - Drug Treatment Information System, 2004.
Sweden	Swedish National Focal Point - Roger Holmberg, National Board of Health and Welfare, 2004.
UK	UK National Focal Point - Regional Drug Misuse Database (RDMD) England - Wales; Scottish Drug Misuse Database; Drug Misuse database - Northern Ireland – 2004.
Bulgaria	Bulgarian National Focal Point, 2004.
Romania	Romanian National Focal Point, 2004.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 3 and standard table 4

**Table TDI-2 part (i). Numbers of clients entering treatment and numbers of reporting treatment centres, 1996 to 2003. Total numbers of new clients entering treatment**

Country		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Belgium		483	517	2939	4826				
Czech Republic		3252	3132	3858	3891	4148	4233	4719	4158
Denmark		960	1123	1088	1026	1057	1284	1364	1745
Germany		6606	4556	5259	5710	6071	5970	9574	10883
Greece	(1)	360	343	588	608	1049	2019	1787	1903
Spain		20855	18729	19341	19426	17135	17591	17228	
France	(2)		5175		5785				7208
Ireland		2038	1501	1621	1852	1981	2057	2074	
Italy		33440	30360	31502	32550	31150	32942	32847	33628
Cyprus							196	167	130
Latvia								202	318
Lithuania								471	356
Hungary	(3)	1594	4368	5275	5770	4701	4342	4717	5958
Malta		253	239	190	134	195	142	96	114
Netherlands		5138	4994	4613	4852	4074	4700	4847	5104
Austria	(4)	566	602	633	782	822	725	689	891
Poland		1980	2438	3115	4040	5075	5617	6537	
Portugal	(5)	9889	9183	8935	9991	9559	8743	6241	5212
Slovenia	(6)	309	478	491	409	377	402	528	504
Slovakia		643	776	893	733	823	1068	843	877
Finland	(7)			824	326	909	741	986	812
Sweden	(8)	1492	2001	1996	1992	454	1291	1042	1096
United Kingdom	(9)								28087
Bulgaria	(10)	226	259	395	496	383	495	550	462
Romania						454	1416	1059	924
Total		90084	90774	93556	105199	90417	95974	98568	110370

**Notes:**

Where no data are available in the country, the table is left empty

(1) "Speedball" is included in the category "other substances" only for the years 2002-2003. From the 2nd semester of 1995 two main drug centres stopped participating in the data collection; one of those centres re-entered in 2001 and the other in 2002.

(2) Data based on national census on drug addiction centres at national level in 1997, 1999; 2003.

(3) Partial comparability with TDI.

(4) Data include only substitution treatments.

(5) Coverage is comprehensive for the public outpatient drug treatment centres. Double counting of individuals amongst different primary sources may occur.

(6) 13 treatment units in prison are also covered from 2002, but data were not included for consistency with previous years.

(7) Number of units covered by the data collection increased from 66 in 1998 to 163 in 2003.

(8) Data before 2000 were available but they were not included because of a major change in the reporting system, which would have biased the comparisons of the data over time.

(9) Data on new treatment demands were not available before 2003.

(10) Up to 2001 data cover only Sofia; in 2002 Plovdiv and Varna were included; in 2003 Pleven; in 2003 data cover the capital and the three biggest cities.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - Standard Table 4 - first treatments

**Table TDI-2 part (ii). Numbers of clients entering treatment and numbers of reporting treatment centres, 1996 to 2003. Total numbers of all clients entering treatment**

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Belgium	1660	1719	1491					
Czech Republic							9237	8522
Denmark				3429	3920	4079	4310	5134
Germany	9530	11626	13967	15053	14906	13607	20889	38285
Greece (1)	546	570	1151	1096	1938	3679	3630	3637
Spain	52890	52440	54338	50279	49487	49376	43831	
France (2)		14917		16670				22118
Ireland	4052	3970	5081	5656	4778	4753	4972	
Italy	129884	138218	140724	143183	147146	150400	159051	160611
Cyprus			133	188	235	215	242	265
Latvia							870	508
Lithuania							4405	4689
Luxembourg	199	216	222	228	400	410	470	412
Hungary (3)	4718	8494	9458	12765	12789	12049	12777	14993
Malta	635	741	753	797	900	935	929	958
Netherlands	8323	8926	9209	10118	8887	10139	10403	10784
Austria (4)	2941	3367	3682	4317	4893	5434	5857	6413
Poland	4772	5336	6100	6827	8590	9096	11915	
Portugal (5)			23654	27750	29204	32064	31835	29596
Slovenia (6)	434	781	835	1057	946	1094	1395	1485
Slovakia	1594	2074	2199	2236	2619	2559	2111	2136
Finland (7)	1168		2310	1456	2950	3158	3497	3411
Sweden (8)					1326	3934	3173	3394
United Kingdom (9)	30292	28262	34875	37681	39658	40184	71371	97900
Bulgaria (10)	449	582	974	1071	1025	1204	1376	1321
Romania						2134	1905	2070
Total	254087	282239	311156	341857	336597	350503	410451	418642

**Notes:**

Where no data are available in the country, the table is left empty

(1) "Speedball" is included in the category "other substances". From the 2nd semester of 1995 two main drug centres stopped participating in the data collection; one of those centres re-entered in 2001 and the other in 2002 .

(2) Data based on national census on drug addiction centres at national level in 1997, 1999; 2003.

(3) Partial comparability with TDI.

(4) Data include only substitution treatments.

(5) Coverage is limited and variable; no control on double counting individuals.

(6) Only outpatient treatment centres are reported.

(7) Number of units covered by the data collection increased from 66 in 1998 to 163 in 2003.

(8) Data before 2000 were available but they were not included because of a major change in the reporting system, which would have biased the comparisons of the data over time.

(9) Up to 2001 data cover 6 months period; from 2002 data cover one year.

(10) Up to 2001 data cover only Sofia; in 2002 Plovdiv and Varna were included; in 2003 Pleven; in 2003 data cover the capital and the three biggest cities.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 4 - first treatments

**Table TDI-2 part (iii). Numbers of clients entering treatment and numbers of reporting treatment centres, 1996 to 2003. Numbers of treatment units covered for reporting clients entering treatment**

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Belgium (1)	33	31	33	56				
Czech Republic	252	269	237	259	287	234	293	289
Germany	436	436	458	448	401	368	454	707
Greece	9	9	11	12	12	26	30	36
Spain	455	466	478	513	492	492	465	
France								261
Ireland	48	65	101	133	140	135	142	
Italy	490	504	518	518	512	509	512	520
Cyprus						4	6	9
Latvia							7	7
Luxembourg	9	9	10	13	13	13	14	13
Hungary	318	463	473	470	467	467	467	467
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	102	110	126	135	133	187	91	166
Austria							99	122
Poland				84	84	113	123	
Portugal	41	45	53	50	50	53	54	67
Slovenia	9	12	12	15	16	17	18	18
Slovakia		229	251	255	276	279	285	284
Finland			66	84	113	140	163	165
Sweden (2)					33	131	114	135
Bulgaria	6	8	8	8	8	7	11	13
Total	2176	2626	2803	2998	3038	3176	3349	3280

**Notes:**

When countries do not report data on the number of units, they are not listed.

(1) The number of units covered for all and new clients differ: units reported for all clients were 35 in 1996 and 37 in 1997.

(2) The number of units covered for all and new clients differ: units reported for all clients were 43 in 2000, 156 in 2001, 139 in 2002, 164 in 2003.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 4 - first treatments

**Table TDI-2 part (iv). Numbers of clients entering treatment and numbers of reporting treatment centres, 1996 to 2003. Types of units covered for reporting clients entering treatment**

Country	Types of units covered in the data (1)
Czech Republic	Up to 1998 OUT + LTA; from 1999 to 2003 OUT+LTA+INP
Denmark	OUT+INP
Germany	OUT
Greece	Up to 1999 OUT+INP; from 2000 to 2003 OUT+INP+LTA
Spain	OUT+INP
France	OUT+INP+PRIS
Ireland	1996: OUT+INP+LTA+GP+PRIS; 1997: OUT+INP+LTA; 1998: OUT+INP+LTA+GP; 1999: OUT+INP+LTA+GP+PRIS; 2000: OUT+INP+LTA+GP; 2001-2002: OUT+INP+LTA
Italy	OUT
Cyprus	OUT
Luxembourg	OUT+INP+LTA+PRIS
Hungary	OUT+INP
Malta	OUT
Netherlands	OUT+LTA
Austria	OUT+GP+PRIS
Poland	INP
Portugal	Up to 1998: OUT+INP; from 1999 to 2002: OUT
Slovenia	OUT
Slovakia	Up to 1999 OUT+INP; from 2000 to 2003 OUT+INP+PRIS
Finland	Up to 2002: OUT+INP+PRIS; 2003: OUT+INP+PRIS+GP+LTA
Sweden	Up to 2002: OUT+INP+PRIS; 2003: OUT+INP
Bulgaria	OUT+INP

**Notes:**

When countries do not report data on type of units, they are not listed

(1) The following acronyms are used to abbreviate treatment unit type: OUT = outpatient treatment centres, INP = inpatient treatment centres, LTA = low threshold agencies, PRIS = treatment units in prison, GP = general practitioners, OTH = other treatment units

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 4 - first treatments



**Table TDI-3 part (i). Distribution by primary drug used of new clients entering treatment, 1993 to 2003. Percentage of new clients using heroin**

Country	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Belgium	82.1	76.1	67.4	54.8	53.9	51.4	36.5				
Czech Republic			15.3	25.0	21.5	16.0	21.5	24.7	28.0	14.3	14.3
Denmark				48.0	55.0	50.0	42.0	41.0	31.0	24.8	20.9
Germany (1)				66.8	49.2	37.0	37.1	33.2	30.8	30.0	27.6
Greece		82.0	80.6	82.8	86.4	86.4	84.2	87.3	83.5	82.2	82.3
Spain	93.9	93.2	92.4	88.2	84.1	61.3	53.1	47.6	42.4	28.3	
France					63.7		54.3				41.7
Ireland	46.2	59.0	54.5	63.1	58.6	56.1	58.2	44.9	43.0	37.2	
Italy (2)	90.6	88.5	89.1	88.7	87.5	85.6	83.6	82.7	81.4	79.5	74.8
Cyprus									52.6	49.1	53.1
Latvia										92.3	25.5
Lithuania (3)										83.9	69.1
Luxembourg (4)			74.0	70.0	79.0	75.0	70.0	65.0	60.0	66.0	63.0
Hungary (5)				13.3	20.9	17.5	14.7	23.4	23.1	15.4	13.0
Malta (6)			90.1	94.1	93.7	97.4	96.3	99.5	99.0	99.0	93.0
Netherlands		60.9	45.4	38.4	34.4	29.0	24.5	25.5	30.5	19.5	12.6
Austria (7)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poland (8)					43.3	42.3	38.8	39.4	40.4	30.3	
Portugal							92.2	67.8			80.9
Slovenia	98.6	98.7	93.5	93.5	93.7	90.4	86.6	84.6	84.8	73.9	79.2
Slovakia		80.4	84.8	75.7	68.2	66.3	70.5	62.3	66.1	48.9	33.1
Finland						18.0	17.5	22.6	10.8	2.6	1.0
Sweden								14.8	14.9	12.0	9.6
United Kingdom (9)	43.0	47.0	48.0	55.0	54.0	54.0	57.0	62.0	66.0	65.0	65.0
Bulgaria		81.8	82.4	92.3	91.1	95.7	87.9	92.7	91.3	92.3	90.0
Romania									94.3	85.7	84.0

**Notes:**

(1) Heroin includes all opiates.

(2) Data refer to all treatments.

(3) Heroin includes all opiates.

(4) Data refer to all treatments.

(5) Data refer to all treatments.

(6) In order to include time trends, data reported in Table TDI-3 refer to 1 outpatient centre for which data were available for all the time period.

(7) Data only refer to clients in substitution treatment, using opiates as primary drug.

(8) Data refer to all treatments. Heroin includes all opiates.

(9) Data refer to all treatments.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 4 - first treatments

**Table TDI-3 part (ii). Distribution by primary drug used of new clients entering treatment, 1993 to 2003.**  
**Percentage of new clients using cocaine**

Country	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Belgium	4.3	2.6	4.1	4.5	4.1	8.0	8.0				
Czech Republic			0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Denmark							2.0	4.0	3.0	4.7	5.6
Germany				8.0	9.1	9.6	9.8	7.8	7.5	7.0	7.6
Greece		0.6	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.4	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.3
Spain	5.7	6.3	7.3	5.5	8.9	21.6	30.9	32.1	34.0	41.7	
France					4.5		5.2				6.9
Ireland	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.2	3.1	
Italy	(1)	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.3	5.3	5.8	7.0
Cyprus									5.6	7.8	7.0
Latvia										0.7	0.9
Lithuania										0.2	0.6
Luxembourg	(2)		8.0	12.0	11.0	7.0	11.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	11.0
Hungary	(3)			1.0	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.9
Malta	(4)	1.6	3.7	1.6	3.0	1.6	2.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	3.5
Netherlands		17.1	20.6	22.8	24.3	30.1	36.8	33.8	34.6	40.8	40.9
Austria	(5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	(6)				0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	
Portugal							3.0	1.1			4.9
Slovenia	1.4			0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0
Slovakia		0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9
Finland						0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5
Sweden								3.7	2.8	2.1	1.5
United Kingdom	(7)	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	9.0
Bulgaria			0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.2
Romania									0.1	0.3	1.0

**Notes:**

(1) Data refer to all treatments.

(2) Data refer to all treatments.

(3) Data refer to all treatments.

(4) In order to include time trends, data reported in Table TDI-3 refer to 1 outpatient centre for which data were available for all the time period.

(5) Data only refer to clients in substitution treatment, using opiates as primary drug.

(6) Data refer to all treatments.

(7) Data refer to all treatments.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 4 - first treatments

**Table TDI-3 part (iii). Distribution by primary drug used of new clients entering treatment, 1993 to 2003.**  
**Percentage of new clients using cannabis**

Country	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Belgium	8.3	13.4	14.2	27.4	27.0	25.9					
Czech Republic			12.1	12.0	16.3	16.3	16.7	22.0	17.6	22.7	23.6
Denmark				25.0	27.0	26.0	31.0	30.0	33.0	39.3	44.1
Germany				16.7	33.3	37.7	40.0	42.6	45.0	48.0	50.7
Greece		5.1	8.9	11.1	18.7	10.0	10.7	6.5	10.7	11.0	11.7
Spain				3.0	4.2	12.5	11.9	14.5	16.9	22.3	
France					19.6		25.6				35.9
Ireland	18.6	16.3	22.4	20.7	21.0	24.4	25.6	35.4	38.2	45.5	
Italy	(1) 4.9	5.1	5.9	5.8	6.9	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.2	9.1	10.3
Cyprus									29.6	30.5	30.0
Latvia										6.9	4.4
Lithuania										0.2	0.3
Luxembourg	(2)		7.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	17.0	11.0	8.0
Hungary	(3)			6.1	8.6	13.6	12.9	14.4	19.1	14.1	25.2
Malta	(4)		1.6	2.5	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.0
Netherlands		13.8	19.7	21.7	24.8	25.4	24.6	28.5	24.6	27.9	32.0
Austria	(5) 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	(6)				1.3	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.4	
Portugal							3.4	2.5			10.6
Slovenia		1.3	2.4	3.9	3.8	8.4	10.8	14.3	12.7	22.7	18.3
Slovakia		2.42.4	2.4	5.9	6.6	9.0	9.7	11.8	12.2	17.9	23.8
Finland						31.0	32.7	36.2	41.2	39.6	38.1
Sweden								19.4	24.6	27.1	30.0
United Kingdom	(7) 7.0	7.0	8.0	6.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	11.0
Bulgaria		0.0	2.4	2.3	3.5	2.2	2.5	1.3	3.2	4.7	5.0
Romania									1.2	2.3	4.0

**Notes:**

(1) Data refer to all treatments.

(2) Data refer to all treatments.

(3) Data refer to all treatments.

(4) In order to include time trends, data reported in Table TDI-3 refer to 1 outpatient centre for which data were available for all the time period.

(5) Data only refer to clients in substitution treatment, using opiates as primary drug.

(6) Data refer to all treatments.

(7) Data refer to all treatments.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 4 - first treatments

**Table TDI-3 part (iv). Distribution by primary drug used of new clients entering treatment, 1993 to 2003.**  
**Percentage of new clients using stimulants**

Country	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Belgium	1.4	4.2	6.1	5.5	6.4	3.4					
Czech Republic			41.2	43.2	48.8	56.8	52.8	46.0	47.8	55.0	55.6
Denmark							11.0	7.0		10.3	12.7
Germany								10.2	11.4	10.0	10.2
Greece		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
Spain				1.1	1.1	2.3	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.7	
France					1.8		1.6				2.1
Ireland	4.9	3.3	8.0	6.3	7.0	4.8	5.7	6.5	9.9	8.6	
Italy (1)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cyprus									6.1	6.0	6.2
Latvia										11.3	15.1
Lithuania										3.0	4.8
Luxembourg (2)			0.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary (3)				7.1	12.2	14.0	10.7	7.5	7.0	6.3	8.2
Malta (4)				0.8	0.4						1.2
Netherlands		3.5	7.2	10.3	9.5	8.1	6.7	4.8	4.1	5.6	7.0
Austria (5)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland (6)					3.8	6.0	6.7	5.8	6.0	8.1	
Portugal							0.0	0.0			0.8
Slovenia					0.2		0.7			1.0	1.0
Slovakia		1.7	1.2	2.0	2.6	3.2	2.3	6.8	7.8	15.1	25.4
Finland						41.1	41.9	30.8	30.0	33.9	33.9
Sweden								28.7	32.3	34.2	32.1
United Kingdom (7)	11.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Bulgaria		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9
Romania									0.3	0.5	1.0

**Notes:**

(1) Data refer to all treatments.

(2) Data refer to all treatments.

(3) Data refer to all treatments.

(4) In order to include time trends, data reported in Table TDI-3 refer to 1 outpatient centre for which data were available for all the time period.

(5) Data only refer to clients in substitution treatment, using opiates as primary drug.

(6) Data refer to all treatments. Stimulants only refer to amphetamines.

(7) Data refer to all treatments. Stimulants only refer to amphetamines.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 4 - first treatments

**Table TDI-4 part (i). Characteristics of new clients entering treatment: demographics and primary drug at treatment in 2003 or most recent year available. Demographics and injecting status**

Country	Year	No. of clients	Mean age (years)	Age <25 (%)	Age 35+ (%)	Male (%)	Injecting main drug (%)
Belgium	(1) 1999	4826	24.5	63.0	13.0	76.0	8.0
Czech Republic	2003	4158	21.9	74.0	4.0	67.0	57.2
Denmark	2003	1745	28.3	44.8	23.0	75.9	8.3
Germany	2003	10883	24.2	66.0	11.0	82.0	
Greece	2003	1903	27.3	49.0	18.5	83.3	40.1
Spain	(2) 2002	17228	28.3	37.0	20.0	85.0	5.9
France	(3) 2003	7208	28.5	39.1	21.7	80.0	
Ireland	(4) 2002	2012	23.3	66.1	7.5	76.4	15.7
Italy	2003	33628	29.5	32.6	25.8	87.2	
Cyprus	2003	130	26.2	52.3	14.6	90.0	46.2
Latvia	2003	143	25.3	59.6	6.0	76.0	69.1
Lithuania	2003	356	26.6	48.0	10.4	79.2	
Luxembourg	2003	24	27.3				
Hungary	2003	5958	27.0	51.0	16.0	67.0	
Malta	2003	256	23.2	63.1	6.0	82.8	
Netherlands	2003	5104	29.7	38.0	27.0	78.6	2.0
Austria	(5) 2003	891	25.9	53.7	15.2	75.0	100.0
Poland	(6) 2002	6537					
Portugal	2003	5085	31.2	19.4	31.2	83.5	29.5
Slovenia	(7) 2003	504	23.2	69.9	5.0	75.8	49.8
Slovakia	2003	877	23.5	70.1	7.2	76.0	33.6
Finland	2003	812	23.6	69.3	9.0	69.3	37.4
Sweden	2003	1096	30.0	44.8	31.5	66.0	21.3
United Kingdom	(8) 2003	28087	28.7	38.8	21.3	72.0	28.0
Bulgaria	2003	462	22.2	80.3	2.7	79.6	61.7
Romania	2003	924	26.5	62.0	14.0	75.0	

**Notes:**

Data were not available for: Estonia, Norway, Turkey.

(1) Last data available refer to 1999.

(2) Last data available refer to 2002.

(3) Data on treatment demand referred to the annual census on clients in treatment carried out in November 2003.

(4) Last data available refer to 2002.

(5) Data refer to clients in substitution treatment only; figures for opiates as main drug and injecting use are consequently 100%.

(6) Last data available refer to 2002. Only data available on first treatment is the total number of cases.

(7) Data refer only to outpatient treatment centres.

(8) Data relate to the period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003 for Scotland and Northern Ireland; for England from April 2003 to March 2004; Wales: six months periods ending 30 September 2001 and 31 March 2002 combined.

**Sources:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 3

See Table TDI-1 (page 9.11) for details on sources.

**Table TDI-4 part (ii). Characteristics of new clients entering treatment: demographics and primary drug at treatment in 2003 or most recent year available. Primary drug type used (percentage of new clients using) and of those, the percentage injecting it**

Country		Opiates	% inj	Cocaine	% inj	Amphetamines	% inj	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens	% inj	Cannabis	Others
Belgium	(1)	21.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	14.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	44.0	12.0
Czech Republic		15.8	84.3	0.4	0.0	55.0	79.4	0.6	0.4	6.3	23.6	4.2
Denmark		28.4	7.1	5.6	0.3	10.3	0.2	2.4	0.0		44.1	11.6
Germany	(2)	28.0		8.0		1.0			1.0		51.0	11.0
Greece		84.4	47.4	1.3	0.0	0.0		0.6	0.1	0.0	11.7	1.9
Spain	(3)	28.0	20.0	42.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	2.0	0.1	9.0	23.0	3.9
France	(4)	50.3		6.9		0.3		1.8	0.3		35.9	4.5
Ireland	(5)	44.6	39.2	2.2	2.3	0.3	0.0	9.8	0.2	0.0	38.0	4.9
Italy	(6)											
Cyprus		54.6	84.5	6.9	0.0	0.0		5.4	0.0		30.0	3.1
Latvia		45.9	86.3	0.9	0.0	13.2	57.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	4.4	32.8
Lithuania		69.1		0.6		4.8			0.0		0.3	30.0
Luxembourg	(7)											
Hungary	(8)											
Malta		69.7	69.8	7.6	16.7	0.0		1.2	0.0		21.1	0.4
Netherlands		16.0	11.0	41.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	32.0	3.0
Austria	(9)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	(10)											
Portugal		80.9		4.9		0.1		0.6	0.3		10.6	2.6
Slovenia	(11)	79.4	99.6	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0		18.3	0.3
Slovakia		34.9	72.9	0.9	12.5	24.6	29.6	0.7	0.8	14.3	23.8	14.3
Finland		19.3	78.0	0.5	0.0	31.8	68.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	38.1	8.7
Sweden		15.1	32.9	1.5	0.0	30.7	44.6	1.3	0.1		30.0	21.3
United Kingdom	(12)	60.0	40.0	12.0	4.0	4.0	22.0	1.0	0.1	7.0	17.0	5.9
Bulgaria		90.6	68.2	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0		5.0	2.2
Romania		80.0		1.0		0.0		0.0	0.0		4.0	15.0

**Notes:**

Data were not available for: Estonia, Norway, Turkey.

(1) Last data available refer to 1999.

(2) Data on amphetamines include amphetamines and ecstasy.

(3) Last data available refer to 2002.

(4) Data on treatment demand referred to the annual census on clients in treatment carried out in November 2003.

(5) Last data available refer to 2002.

(6) Data on substance of abuse and injecting behaviours are not available.

(7) Last data available refer to 2002.

(8) Data on substance of abuse and injecting behaviours are not available.

(9) Data refer to clients in substitution treatment only; figures for opiates as main drug and injecting use are consequently 100%.

(10) Last data available refer to 2002. Only data available on first treatment is the total number of cases.

(11) Data refer only to outpatient treatment centres.

(12) Data relate to the period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003 for Scotland and Northern Ireland; for England from April 2003 to March 2004; Wales: six months periods ending 30 September 2001 and 31 March 2002 combined.

**Sources:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 3

See Table TDI-1 (page 9.11) for details on sources.

**Table TDI-5 part (i). Characteristics of all clients entering treatment: demographics and primary drug at treatment in 2003 or most recent year available. Demographics and injecting status of all clients entering treatment**

Country	Year	N. of clients	Mean age	Age <25 (%)	Age 35+ (%)	Male (%)	% injecting main drug
Belgium	(1) 1999	10242	26.0	52.0	16.0	77.0	12.0
Czech Republic	2003	8522	23.6	65.0	7.0	69.0	66.8
Denmark	2003	5134	31.4	26.4	34.3	76.5	18.4
Germany	2003	38285	28.2	42.0	23.0	79.0	1.0
Greece	2003	3637	28.2	42.0	20.9	83.4	46.4
Spain	(2) 2002	43831	31.4	22.0	32.0	84.0	15.0
France	(3) 2003	22118	33.7	20.8	35.5	78.5	
Ireland	(4) 2002	4818	25.7	51.7	12.3	74.3	34.8
Italy	2003	160611	32.8	16.3	40.0	86.8	52.4
Cyprus	2003	265	27.2	46.8	16.6	87.2	55.8
Latvia	2003	2680	23.3	70.0	6.0	79.0	85.0
Lithuania	2003	4689	31.2	35.2	26.7	81.6	
Luxembourg	2003	412	31.0	21.6	34.5	71.0	
Hungary	2003	14993	29.5	38.0	24.0	62.0	13.0
Malta	(5) 2003	530	24.5	55.0	8.5	84.0	
Netherlands	2003	10784	33.0	22.0	39.0	82.0	3.0
Austria	(6) 2003	6413	33.3	18.8	45.0	71.0	100.0
Poland	(7) 2002	11915	27.2	57.6	19.7	72.5	
Portugal	(8) 2003	29596					
Slovenia	(9) 2003	1485	25.3	53.3	8.6	75.9	65.5
Slovakia	2003	2136	25.6	54.9	10.5	77.0	49.2
Finland	2003	3411	26.2	52.2	14.5	71.1	58.2
Sweden	2003	3394	32.0	32.2	37.7	69.0	46.1
United Kingdom	(10) 2003	97900	30.1	29.9	25.6	72.0	39.0
Bulgaria	2003	1321	23.1	72.0	2.8	81.0	75.8
Romania	2003	2070	30.3	50.0	27.0	67.0	

**Notes:**

Data were not available for: Estonia, Norway, Turkey.

(1) Last data available refer to 1999.

(2) Last data available refer to 2002.

(3) Data on treatment demand referred to the annual census on clients in treatment carried out in November 2003.

(4) Last data available refer to 2002.

(5) Data on all clients refer to 9 treatment centres, for which data were available in 2003: 3 outpatient treatment centres, 3 inpatient treatment centres and 3 treatment units in prison.

(6) Data refer to clients in substitution treatment only; figures for opiates as main drug and injecting use are consequently 100%.

(7) Last data available refer to 2002.

(8) Only total number of clients is available for all treatments.

(9) Data refer only to outpatient treatment centres.

(10) Data relate to the period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003 for Scotland and Northern Ireland; for England from April 2003 to March 2004; Wales: six months periods ending 30 September 2001 and 31 March 2002 combined.

**Sources:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 3

See Table TDI-1 (page 9.11) for details on sources.



**Table TDI-5 part (ii). Characteristics of all clients entering treatment: demographics and primary drug at treatment in 2003 or most recent year available. Primary drug type used by clients (percentage of all clients) and of those, the percentage injecting it**

Country		Opiates	% inj	Cocaine	% inj	Amphetamines	% inj	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens	% inj	Cannabis	Others
Belgium	(1)	33.2	37.7	6.0	11.0	12.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	32.8
Czech Republic		25.1	87.7	0.3	4.5	52.9	84.4	0.6	0.3	3.4	16.5	4.3
Denmark		50.4	46.1	4.4	15.2	5.8	3.3	1.2	0.0		25.6	12.6
Germany	(2)	55.0	68.0	7.0		6.0	3.1		0.0		26.0	6.0
Greece		88.8	51.9	1.5	15.1	0.0		0.4	0.1	0.0	7.4	1.8
Spain	(3)	59.0	24.0	26.0	9.0	1.0	9.0	1.0	0.1	14.0	11.0	1.9
France	(4)	70.6		5.8		0.3		1.1	0.3		17.6	4.3
Ireland	(5)	64.1	56.1	1.7	6.3	0.4	11.8	6.0	0.2	0.0	24.1	3.5
Italy		76.3	66.9	8.9	14.9	0.2	1.9	0.8	0.1		10.3	3.4
Cyprus		67.2	83.1	9.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.4	0.0		17.7	2.3
Latvia		52.6	83.9	0.8	25.0	12.0	63.9	1.4	1.8	0.0	3.3	29.9
Lithuania		78.8		0.1		2.5			0.2	0.5		18.4
Luxembourg		76.0	64.0	11.0	45.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		8.0	5.0
Hungary		17.1	65.2	0.9	6.1	3.0	25.4	2.1	0.6	2.4	25.2	51.1
Malta	(6)	77.6	77.7	6.9	15.6	0.0		0.8	0.2	0.0	14.3	0.2
Netherlands		35.0	12.0	38.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	20.0	2.0
Austria	(7)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	(8)	30.3		0.8		8.1			0.5		3.3	57.0
Portugal	(9)											
Slovenia	(10)	88.0	99.7	0.8	0.3	0.3		0.2	0.0		10.4	0.3
Slovakia		51.8	80.9	0.8	25.0	17.2	37.9	0.5	0.5	9.1	14.0	15.2
Finland		36.5	86.0	0.2		32.8	79.8	0.5	0.2		20.8	9.0
Sweden		32.8	68.2	1.0	5.9	36.9	62.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	18.5	9.9
United Kingdom	(11)	72.0	49.0	9.0	6.0	3.0	29.0	1.0	0.1	7.0	10.0	4.9
Bulgaria		95.6	79.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		2.0	1.4
Romania		68.0		1.0		0.0		0.0	0.0		2.0	29.0

**Notes:**

Data are not available for: Estonia, Norway, Turkey

Injecting as a route of administration is not reported for cannabis

(1) Last data available refer to 1999.

(2) Data on percentage of clients injecting opiates only include heroin; data on injection are calculated on the total number of clients regardless the primary substance used.

(3) Last data available refer to 2002.

(4) Data on treatment demand referred to the annual census on clients in treatment carried out in November 2003.

(5) Last data available refer to 2002.

(6) Data on all clients refer to 9 treatment centres, for which data were available in 2003: 3 outpatient treatment centres, 3 inpatient treatment centres and 3 treatment units in prison

(7) Data refer to clients in substitution treatment only; figures for opiates as main drug and injecting use are consequently 100%.

(8) Last data available refer to 2002.

(9) Only total number of clients is available for all treatments.

(10) Data refer only to outpatient treatment centres.

(11) Data relate to the period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003 for Scotland and Northern Ireland; for England from April 2003 to March 2004; Wales: six months periods ending 30 September 2001 and 31 March 2002 combined.

**Sources:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 3

See Table TDI-1 (page 9.11) for details on sources.

**Table TDI-5 part (iii). Characteristics of all clients entering treatment: demographics and primary drug at treatment in 2003 or most recent year available. Demographics and injecting status of all men entering treatment**

Country		Year	Mean age	Age <25 (%)	Age 35+ (%)	% currently injecting any drug
Belgium	(1)	1999	25.5	54.0	13.0	7.8
Czech Republic		2003	24.3	60.0	8.0	49.0
Denmark		2003	31.5	25.2	34.4	15.6
Germany		2003	28.0	43.0	22.0	3.1
Greece		2003	28.6	39.1	22.1	51.1
Spain	(2)	2002				
France	(3)	2003	33.9	20.4	35.5	13.9
Ireland	(4)	2002	25.9	50.0	12.9	24.9
Italy		2003	32.8	15.7	40.1	
Cyprus		2003	27.5	43.7	17.8	51.1
Latvia		2003	23.3	69.0	6.0	59.4
Lithuania		2003				
Luxembourg		2003	31.5	18.2	38.4	76.0
Hungary		2003	27.5	45.0	16.0	
Malta		2003	25.0	50.7	9.1	28.7
Netherlands		2003	33.1	22.0	39.0	2.5
Austria	(5)	2003	33.7	17.5	46.7	
Poland	(6)	2002				
Portugal	(7)	2003	31.4	18.6	32.0	30.2
Slovenia	(8)	2003	25.9	49.6	10.2	42.0
Slovakia		2003	24.8	55.7	7.2	53.8
Finland		2003	26.6	48.3	15.1	52.1
Sweden		2003	32.0	30.8	37.2	36.0
United Kingdom	(9)	2003	30.4	27.9	26.5	21.0
Bulgaria		2003	23.4	69.9	3.2	80.0
Romania		2003	26.6	60.0	12.0	

**Notes:**

Data were not available for: Estonia, Norway, Turkey

(1) Last data available refer to 1999.

(2) Last data available refer to 2002.

(3) Data on treatment demand referred to the annual census on clients in treatment carried out in November 2003.

(4) Last data available refer to 2002.

(5) Data refer to clients in substitution treatment only; figures for opiates as main drug and injecting use are consequently 100%.

(6) Last data available refer to 2002. Only data available on first treatment is the total number of cases.

(7) Data by gender refer to first treatments.

(8) Data refer only to outpatient treatment centres.

(9) Data relate to the period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003 for Scotland and Northern Ireland; for England from April 2003 to March 2004; Wales: six months periods ending 30 September 2000 and 31 March 2001 combined.

(11) Data refer only to outpatient treatment centres.

(12) Data relate to the period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003 for Scotland and Northern Ireland; for England from April 2003 to March 2004; Wales: six months periods ending 30 September 2000 and 31 March 2001 combined.

**Sources:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 3

See Table TDI-1 (page 9.11) for details on sources.

**Table TDI-5 part (iv). Characteristics of all clients entering treatment: demographics and primary drug at treatment in 2003 or most recent year available. Demographics and injecting status of all women entering treatment**

Country		Year	Mean age	Age <25 (%)	Age 35+ (%)	% currently injecting any drug
Belgium	(1)	1999	27.9	49.0	25.0	8.8
Czech Republic		2003	21.9	76.0	3.0	50.1
Denmark		2003	30.9	30.3	33.9	14.4
Germany		2003	29.0	43.0	29.0	2.1
Greece		2003	26.0	56.6	15.2	43.1
Spain	(2)	2002	31.2	25.0	32.0	
France	(3)	2003	33.2	22.3	35.6	13.0
Ireland	(4)	2002	25.1	56.3	10.5	25.2
Italy		2003	32.3	20.2	39.4	
Cyprus		2003	24.4	67.6	8.8	33.3
Latvia		2003	23.2	72.0	8.0	62.4
Lithuania		2003	31.2			
Luxembourg		2003	29.1	30.0	25.0	81.3
Hungary		2003	33.1	27.0	38.0	
Malta		2003	21.9	77.7	4.8	22.2
Netherlands		2003	32.9	26.0	40.0	3.1
Austria	(5)	2003	32.1	22.2	41.2	100.0
Poland	(6)	2002				
Portugal	(7)	2003	30.2	23.5	26.1	25.4
Slovenia	(8)	2003	23.5	65.1	4.0	38.5
Slovakia		2003	28.2	52.6	21.9	46.4
Finland		2003	25.1	62.0	12.8	50.3
Sweden		2003	32.0	35.5	38.8	37.0
United Kingdom	(9)	2003	29.4	35.1	23.0	18.0
Bulgaria		2003	21.9	81.0	1.2	69.9
Romania		2003	38.1	30.0	58.0	

**Notes:**

Data were not available for: Estonia, Norway, Turkey.

(1) Last data available refer to 1999.

(2) Last data available refer to 2002.

(3) Data on treatment demand referred to the annual census on clients in treatment carried out in November 2003.

(4) Last data available refer to 2002.

(5) Data refer to clients in substitution treatment only; figures for opiates as main drug and injecting use are consequently 100%.

(6) Last data available refer to 2002. Only data available on first treatment is the total number of cases.

(7) Data by gender refer to first treatments.

(8) Data refer only to outpatient treatment centres.

(9) Data relate to the period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003 for Scotland and Northern Ireland; for England from April 2003 to March 2004; Wales: six months periods ending 30 September 2000 and 31 March 2001 combined.

**Sources:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 3

See Table TDI-1 (page 9.11) for details on sources.

**Table TDI-5 part (v). Characteristics of all clients entering treatment: demographics and primary drug at treatment in 2003 or most recent year available. Primary drug type used by male clients (percentage of all male clients)**

Country		Opiates	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens	Cannabis	Others
Belgium	(1)	32.0	7.0	10.0	3.0	1.0	37.0	10.0
Czech Republic		25.9	0.2	50.0	0.6	0.4	18.0	4.9
Denmark		50.9	4.5	4.8	1.1	0.0	26.6	12.1
Germany	(2)	54.0	7.0	6.0		0.0	28.0	5.0
Greece		89.1	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	7.5	1.5
Spain	(3)	58.0	27.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	11.0	2.0
France	(4)	70.1	6.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	18.8	3.4
Ireland	(5)	61.4	1.8	0.4	6.2	0.2	27.2	2.8
Italy	(6)							100.0
Cyprus		67.6	8.6	0.4	2.6	0.0	19.0	1.8
Latvia		80.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	16.0
Lithuania	(6)	64.1	0.1	1.6		0.2	0.5	33.5
Luxembourg	(7)	76.6	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	4.1
Hungary	(8)	20.7	1.1	8.4		0.7	35.4	33.7
Malta		78	8.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	13.3	0.0
Netherlands		35.0	39.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	20.0	2.0
Austria	(9)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	(10)	31.6	0.5	8.3	0.0	0.6		59.0
Portugal	(11)	81.4	4.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	10.7	2.4
Slovenia	(12)	89.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	9.0	0.0
Slovakia		50.9	0.8	17.8	0.6	0.4	15.6	13.9
Finland		37.7	0.2	30.4	0.4	0.3	22.9	8.1
Sweden		31.9	1.2	35.2	0.9	0.1	22.0	8.7
United Kingdom	(13)	72.0	9.0	3.0	1.0	0.1	11.0	3.9
Bulgaria		95.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.5
Romania		83.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	13.0

**Notes:**

Data were not available for: Estonia, Norway, Turkey.

(1) Last data available refer to 1999.

(2) Data on amphetamines include amphetamines and ecstasy.

(2) Last data available refer to 2002.

(3) Data on treatment demand referred to the annual census on clients in treatment carried out in November 2003.

(4) Last data available refer to 2002.

(5) Data on clients by gender and substance of abuse are not available.

(6) Data on amphetamines include amphetamines and ecstasy.

(7) Last data available refer to 2002.

(8) Data on amphetamines include amphetamines and ecstasy.

(9) Data refer to clients in substitution treatment only; figures for opiates as main drug and injecting use are consequently 100%.

(10) Data on amphetamines include amphetamines and ecstasy.

(11) Data by gender refer to first treatments.

(12) Data refer only to outpatient treatment centres.

(13) Data relate to the period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003 for Scotland and Northern Ireland; for England from April 2003 to March 2004; Wales: six months periods ending 30 September 2000 and 31 March 2001 combined.

**Sources:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 3

See Table TDI-1 ] (page 9.11) for details on sources.

**Table TDI-5 part (vi). Characteristics of all clients entering treatment: demographics and primary drug at treatment in 2003 or most recent year available. Primary drug type used by female clients (percentage of all female clients)**

Country		Opiates	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens	Cannabis	Others
Belgium	(1)	61.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	15.0	15.0
Czech Republic		23.2	0.4	59.2	0.6	0.1	13.3	3.2
Denmark		48.7	4.1	9.4	1.8	0.0	22.2	13.8
Germany	(2)	57.0	7.0	7.0		0.0	19.0	10.0
Greece		86.9	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	6.8	3.4
Spain	(3)	64.0	22.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	7.0	6.0
France	(4)	72.5	4.9	0.6	1.1	0.2	13.1	7.6
Ireland	(5)	71.7	1.6	0.3	5.5	0.2	15.0	5.7
Italy	(6)							
Cyprus		64.7	11.8	0.0	8.8	0.0	8.8	5.9
Latvia		80.2	0.0	10.7		0.2	0.2	8.7
Lithuania	(6)	14.8	0.0	0.8		0.0	0.0	84.3
Luxembourg	(7)	75.4	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	4.4
Hungary	(8)	11.2	0.6	7.8		0.4	8.8	71.2
Malta		76.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	19.5	0.1
Netherlands		33.0	34.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	20.0	6.0
Austria	(9)	100.0						
Poland	(10)	25.5	0.4	7.0		0.3		66.3
Portugal	(11)	77.6	6.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	10.0	4.7
Slovenia	(12)	83.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	15.1	0.1
Slovakia		54.9	0.6	15.1	0.2	0.8	8.5	19.9
Finland		33.7	0.2	38.6	0.8	0.0	15.7	11.0
Sweden		34.8	0.6	40.7	0.6	0.1	10.7	12.5
United Kingdom	(13)	74.0	9.0	4.0	1.0	0.1	8.0	3.9
Bulgaria		96.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2
Romania		39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	60.0

**Notes:**

Data were not available for: Estonia, Norway, Turkey.

(1) Last data available refer to 1999.

(2) Data on amphetamines include amphetamines and ecstasy. Last data available refer to 2002.

(3) Data on treatment demand referred to the annual census on clients in treatment carried out in November 2003.

(4) Last data available refer to 2002.

(5) Data on clients by gender and substance of abuse are not available.

(6) Data on amphetamines include amphetamines and ecstasy.

(7) Last data available refer to 2002.

(8) Data on amphetamines include amphetamines and ecstasy.

(9) Data refer to clients in substitution treatment only; figures for opiates as main drug and injecting use are consequently 100%.

(10) Data on amphetamines include amphetamines and ecstasy.

(11) Data by gender refer to first treatments.

(12) Data refer only to outpatient treatment centres.

(13) Data relate to the period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003 for Scotland and Northern Ireland; for England from April 2003 to March 2004; Wales: six months periods ending 30 September 2000 and 31 March 2001 combined.

**Sources:**

2004 Reitox national reports - standard table 3

See Table TDI-1 (page 9.11) for details on sources.

**Table TDI-6. Trends in gender distribution among new clients entering treatment from 1992 to 2003 (expressed as males/females ratio)**

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Czech Republic				1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0
Denmark								2.8	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1
Germany					3.3	3.8	4.0	4.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.6
Greece			5.1	5.5	8.3	6.8	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.0
Spain	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	
France						3.5		4.0				4.0
Ireland										2.9	3.2	
Italy	5.8	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.8
Cyprus										6.7	9.0	9.0
Latvia											2.4	3.2
Lithuania												3.8
Luxembourg				2.1	3.3	3.0	3.8	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4
Hungary					2.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.1
Malta			11.5	8.1	0.5	5.8	6.7	5.3	4.6	5.3	3.5	4.8
Netherlands			4.4	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.6	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7
Austria	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.0
Slovenia	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	2.8	3.1
Slovakia			3.0	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.1
Finland							2.8	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3
Sweden									1.9	2.7	2.1	1.9
United Kingdom		3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
Bulgaria			10.1	3.5	3.2	5.3	4.3	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.0

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports – standard table 3 and standard table 4

**Table TDI-7. Incidence of treatment demands for drug use: new clients entering treatment in 2003 (rate per 100 000 population)**

Country	New clients	Population	Incidence per 100000 population aged 15-64
Czech Republic	4158	7195541	57.8
Denmark	1745	3572110	48.9
Germany	10883	55682281	19.5
Greece	1903	7467771	25.5
France	7208	38787871	18.6
Italy	33628	38273123	87.9
Cyprus	130	481472	1.9
Latvia	318	1589291	20.0
Lithuania	356	2319903	15.3
Luxembourg	412	300955	136.9
Hungary	5958	6949429	85.7
Netherlands	5104	10962028	46.6
Malta	114	271954	41.9
Austria	891	5510150	16.2
Portugal	5212	7026170	74.2
Slovenia	504	1401260	36.0
Slovakia	877	3787945	23.2
Finland	812	3480722	23.3
Sweden	1096	5795068	18.9
Bulgaria	462	5366102	8.6
Romania	924	1497539	61.7
Total	82695	207718685	39.8

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports – standard table 3 - for total number of clients see Table TDI-2 (page 9.12).

For population see Eurostat - demographic data 2003.

[http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/portal/page?\\_pageid=0,1136184,0\\_45572595&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/portal/page?_pageid=0,1136184,0_45572595&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)

**Table TDI-8. Number of cases covered by the treatment demand indicator schedule reports: new clients and all clients entering treatment in 2003, by type of treatment centre**

Country	Outpatient centres		Inpatient centres		Other agencies		Types of other agency
	New	All	New	All	New	All	
Czech Republic	970	2046	746	1794	2442	4632	Low threshold
Denmark	1429	3891	131	589			
Germany	9219	38308					
Greece	868	1542	790	1653	245	442	Low threshold
Cyprus	115	164	15	101			
Latvia	143	2680					
Luxembourg	9	264	19	196			
Hungary	4110	8761	1848	6232			
Malta	246	446	7	66			
Netherlands (1)	5104	10784					
Slovenia	504	1485			15	43	Prisons
Slovakia	403	956	307	778	167	402	Prisons
Finland	555	2081	200	1134			
Sweden	602	1399	499	1960	0	43	Others unspecified
United Kingdom	26086	89563	882	4475	1125	4040	Gen. practitioners
Bulgaria	317	860	145	461			
Romania (2)	924	2070					
Total	51604	167300	5589	19439	3994	9602	

**Notes:**

(1) Data include clients from outpatient treatment centres and low threshold agencies.

(2) Outpatient and inpatient treatment clients together.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI by centre type – See Table TDI-4 (page 9.20).

**Table TDI-9. Clients entering outpatient treatment: mean age and gender distribution among new and all clients in 2003**

Country	Mean age all clients	Male all clients (%)	Total known all clients	Mean age new clients	Male new clients (%)	Total known new clients
Czech Republic	23.2	67.2	2031	21.1	66.2	970
Denmark	31.0	75.8	3891	27.9	74.9	1429
Germany	28.2	79.3	38052	24.2	82.3	10883
Greece	28.2	82.2	1542	26.3	81.5	868
Cyprus	27.6	85.9	164	26.5	88.7	115
Latvia	23.3	78.8	2680	25.9	76.2	143
Luxembourg	32.0	70.1	264			
Hungary	27.3	74.3	8441	25.1	76.4	4110
Malta	24.6	84.0	351	23.5	83.3	246
Netherlands (1)	33.0	82.3	10784	30.2	78.6	5104
Slovenia	25.3	75.9	1485	23.2	75.8	504
Slovakia	24.0	75.9	956	22.0	74.4	403
Finland	25.7	71.0	2078	23.3	69.0	555
Sweden	31.1	66.5	1373	29.9	61.8	602
United Kingdom	30.0	71.8	89563	28.4	71.9	26086
Bulgaria	23.3	77.4	860	22.2	77.5	317
Romania (2)	30.2	67.4	2070	26.5	74.7	924
Total	29.9	76.6	166585	27.5	77.6	53259

**Notes:**

(1) Data include clients from outpatient treatment centres and low threshold agencies.

(2) Outpatient and inpatient treatment clients together.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-7 (page 9.28).



**Table TDI-10 part (i). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age and primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Age distribution (row percentage) for each primary drug type: summary**

Substance	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known (base)	Age not known
Opiates	1.1	9.2	27.1	23.3	17.7	11.4	5.7	4.5	22176	203
Cocaine	0.5	9.7	23.3	22.2	19.3	13.4	7.0	4.7	6129	72
Stimulants	1.3	26.4	32.4	17.6	10.6	6.8	3.0	2.0	4459	13
Hypnotics/sedatives	0.6	8.3	13.2	12.2	13.2	11.3	10.9	30.3	1563	48
Hallucinogens	0.0	28.8	25.0	11.3	7.5	4.4	3.8	19.4	160	0
Volatiles	31.4	44.8	9.0	5.9	4.8	1.7	2.0	0.6	357	0
Cannabis	5.5	39.0	29.2	12.6	6.5	3.6	2.0	1.7	15681	54
Other substances	1.3	12.7	24.0	18.4	12.4	13.3	7.9	10.0	1255	19
Total	2.6	20.1	27.1	18.8	13.5	8.8	4.7	4.4	51780	409

**Notes**

The countries supplying data are:

CZ, DK, DE, EL, CY, LV, HU, MT, NL, SK, SI, FI, SE, UK, BG, RO.

The number of treatment clients in each country is listed in Table TDI-7 (page 9.28).

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-14 (page 9.20).

**Table TDI-10 part (ii). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age and primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Distribution of primary drug used (column percentage) in each age group: summary**

Substance	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known
Opiates	18.0	19.6	42.8	53.0	56.2	55.3	52.4	44.0	22176	203
Cocaine	2.3	5.7	10.2	13.9	16.9	17.9	17.6	12.7	6129	72
Stimulants	4.2	11.3	10.3	8.1	6.7	6.6	5.5	3.9	4459	13
Hypnotics/sedatives	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.0	3.0	3.8	7.0	20.9	1563	48
Hallucinogens	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	160	0
Volatiles	8.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	357	0
Cannabis	65.1	58.7	32.6	20.3	14.6	12.4	12.8	11.4	15681	54
Other substances	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.2	3.7	4.1	5.6	1255	19
Total									51780	409

**Notes:**

The countries supplying data are:

CZ, DK, DE, EL, CY, LV, HU, MT, NL, SK, SI, FI, SE, UK, BG, RO.

The number of treatment clients in each country is listed in Table TDI-7 (page 9.28).

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-14 (page 9.41).

**Table TDI-10 part (iii). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age and primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using opiates as primary drug**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	0	25	70	54	14	6	1	6	176	2	178
Denmark	0	11	54	57	60	45	41	44	312	0	312
Germany	4	302	1011	685	432	290	153	108	2985	20	3005
Greece	0	93	235	118	51	82	42	44	665	0	665
Cyprus	0	4	23	15	9	6	1	2	60	0	60
Latvia	0	16	38	17	15	3	1	0	90	0	90
Hungary	0	30	159	168	88	27	11	4	487	0	487
Malta	0	52	43	29	14	6	1	1	146	20	166
Netherlands	1	19	72	102	160	135	149	172	810	0	810
Slovenia	199	81	33	14	8	2	0	0	337	0	337
Slovakia	1	21	50	29	7	3	3	4	118	0	118
Finland	0	7	45	26	12	8	4	5	107	0	107
Sweden	0	1	15	11	25	20	13	29	114	1	115
United Kingdom	30	1147	3671	3633	2988	1872	837	567	14745	160	14905
Bulgaria	1	77	151	38	13	3	2	0	285	0	285
Romania	2	152	349	162	34	22	7	11	739	0	739
Total	238	2038	6019	5158	3930	2530	1266	997	22176	203	22379

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-14 (page 9.41).

**Table TDI-10 part (iv). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age and primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using cocaine as primary drug**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
Denmark	0	8	20	18	15	7	3	1	72	0	72
Germany	4	101	252	179	123	83	41	32	815	14	829
Greece	0	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	11	0	11
Cyprus	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	0	8	0	8
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Hungary	0	6	5	11	5	0	0	0	27	1	28
Malta	0	4	2	7	5	0	0	0	18	0	18
Netherlands	4	191	515	472	381	257	155	112	2087	0	2087
Slovenia	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Slovakia	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Finland	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
Sweden	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	6	0	6
United Kingdom	22	272	614	660	647	467	227	143	3052	56	3108
Bulgaria	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5
Romania	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	7
Total	31	595	1430	1358	1180	821	426	288	6129	72	6201

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-14 (page 9.41).

**Table TDI-10 part (v). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age and primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using stimulants as primary drug**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	2	142	112	60	19	5	2	1	343	2	345
Denmark	0	59	72	20	14	9	3	0	177	0	177
Germany	5	291	494	183	66	45	15	13	1112	1	1113
Greece	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Cyprus	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Latvia	0	6	7	4	1	2	0	0	20	0	20
Hungary	3	106	187	96	19	9	5	0	425	2	427
Malta	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
Netherlands	7	101	117	55	31	16	16	13	356	0	356
Slovenia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Slovakia	0	60	47	16	3	0	0	0	126	0	126
Finland	0	44	75	27	19	10	4	0	179	0	179
Sweden	0	21	50	25	16	20	3	7	142	2	144
United Kingdom	38	335	267	301	283	185	85	55	1549	6	1555
Bulgaria	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Romania	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	7
Total	56	1176	1444	787	472	301	134	89	4459	13	4472

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-14 (page 9.41).

**Table TDI-10 part (vi). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age and primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using hallucinogens as primary drug**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Germany	0	26	21	8	0	0	0	1	56	0	56
Greece	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Latvia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hungary	0	1	8	2	1	0	0	0	12	0	12
Netherlands	0	3	1	1	6	6	6	30	53	0	53
Slovakia	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Finland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
United Kingdom	0	6	7	6	4	1	0	0	24	0	24
Romania	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	0	46	40	18	12	7	6	31	160	0	160

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-14 (page 9.41).

**Table TDI-10 part (vii). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age and primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using hypnotics as primary drug**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	1	3	1	0	1	2	2	7	17	0	17
Denmark	0	5	5	2	1	6	3	9	31	0	31
Germany	0	12	24	12	23	29	36	96	232	0	232
Greece	0	7	4	1	2	0	0	0	14	0	14
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Latvia	1	0	0	1	5	3	2	3	15	0	15
Hungary	0	16	38	34	38	53	48	105	332	45	377
Netherlands	0	2	5	9	15	9	20	54	114	0	114
Slovenia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Slovakia	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	5	9	0	9
Finland	0	5	17	3	5	0	0	3	33	0	33
Sweden	0	8	4	4	5	6	7	39	73	1	74
United Kingdom	7	67	100	119	103	59	40	91	586	2	588
Bulgaria	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	5	0	5
Romania	0	4	7	5	7	8	9	60	100	0	100
Total	10	130	206	191	207	176	170	473	1563	48	1611

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-14 (page 9.41).

**Table TDI-10 part (viii). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age and primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using volatile inhalants as primary drug**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	4	23	6	1	0	0	0	0	34	0	34
Germany	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Greece	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Cyprus	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Latvia	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
Hungary	12	38	8	7	2	3	1	0	71	0	71
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
Slovenia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Slovakia	2	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sweden	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	7
United Kingdom	80	60	11	11	13	2	6	1	184	0	184
Bulgaria	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Romania	0	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	11
Total	112	160	32	21	17	6	7	2	357	0	357

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-14 (page 9.41).

**Table TDI-10 part (ix). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age and primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using cannabis as primary drug**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	31	270	46	20	5	1	1	0	374	4	378
Denmark	0	102	236	119	66	42	19	10	594	0	594
Germany	122	2436	1932	552	182	123	90	59	5496	20	5516
Greece	1	99	45	12	6	2	1	2	168	0	168
Cyprus	0	6	17	7	4	1	0	1	36	0	36
Latvia	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
Hungary	13	775	946	405	63	22	10	8	2242	3	2245
Malta	6	23	10	4	4	2	2	0	51	2	53
Netherlands	26	374	441	300	252	117	56	69	1635	0	1635
Slovenia	13	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	21	0	21
Slovakia	4	75	33	7	1	0	0	1	121	0	121
Finland	1	111	85	17	7	2	1	0	224	0	224
Sweden	4	99	73	18	12	8	8	7	229	2	231
United Kingdom	640	1709	695	507	414	244	121	102	4432	23	4455
Bulgaria	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Romania	0	14	19	4	2	1	0	0	40	0	40
Total	862	6112	4581	1972	1020	566	309	259	15681	54	15735

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-14 (page 9.41).

**Table TDI-10 part (x). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age and primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using other drugs as primary drugs**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2
Denmark	0	6	15	14	11	7	8	9	70	0	70
Germany	0	28	57	23	7	4	4	3	126	0	126
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hungary	5	57	97	83	49	75	35	43	444	19	463
Malta	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Netherlands	0	2	2	3	6	10	5	19	47	0	47
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Finland	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	6	0	6
Sweden	0	3	4	6	2	0	1	4	20	0	20
United Kingdom	10	58	125	97	79	67	42	41	519	0	519
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	3	0	3	1	4	3	4	18	0	18
Total	16	159	301	231	156	167	99	126	1255	19	1274

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-14 (page 9.41).

**Table TDI-11 part (i). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age at first use of primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Distribution of age at first use (row percentage) for each primary drug type: summary**

Substance	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known (base)	Age not known
Opiates	5.0	44.3	28.2	11.4	5.5	3.2	1.4	1.1	4602	958
Cocaine	5.7	50.8	26.8	10.1	3.8	2.0	0.6	0.2	1859	2110
Other stimulants	10.8	68.1	14.3	4.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	3916	402
Hypnotics/sedatives	6.8	34.4	19.5	13.0	8.6	4.9	5.0	7.8	694	152
Hallucinogens	11.1	72.5	13.0	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	823	55
Volatiles/inhalants	54.5	42.3	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123	4
Cannabis	37.6	55.0	5.4	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	7108	1759
Other substances	16.8	52.6	13.3	8.7	2.3	1.2	2.9	2.3	173	88
Total	19.0	54.6	15.6	5.7	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	19298	5528

**Notes:**

The countries supplying data are:

CZ, DK, DE, GR, ES, HU, NL, FI, SE, UK.

The number of treatment clients in each country is listed in Table TDI-7 (page 9.28).

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-18 (page 9.45).

**Table TDI-11 part (ii). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age at first use of primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Distribution of primary drug used (column percentages) in each age group: summary**

Substance	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known
Opiates	6.3	19.4	43.1	47.5	52.3	56.8	50.4	40.0	4602	958
Cocaine	2.9	9.0	16.6	17.0	14.8	14.4	8.5	2.4	1859	2110
Other stimulants	11.5	25.3	18.7	15.2	13.5	8.2	6.2	4.8	3916	402
Hypnotics/sedatives	1.3	2.3	4.5	8.2	12.5	13.2	27.1	43.2	694	152
Hallucinogens	2.5	5.7	3.6	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.8	823	55
Volatiles/inhalants	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123	4
Cannabis	72.9	37.1	12.7	8.6	5.8	5.4	3.9	5.6	7108	1759
Other substances	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.8	3.9	3.2	173	88
Total base	3662	10537	3006	1102	480	257	129	125	19298	5528

**Notes:**

The countries supplying data are:

CZ, DK, DE, GR, ES, HU, NL, FI, SE, UK.

The number of treatment clients in each country is listed in Table TDI-7 (page 9.28).

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-18 (page 9.45).

**Table TDI-11 part (iii). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age at first use of primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using opiates as primary drug**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	13	87	41	14	7	1	2	4	169	10	179
Denmark	12	84	69	45	33	23	15	6	287	25	312
Germany	114	926	643	297	143	87	34	27	2271	0	2271
Greece	31	322	199	65	20	12	7	5	661	2	663
Cyprus	1	14	23	14	2	3	1	0	58	0	58
Latvia	1	40	28	8	6	1	0	0	84	6	90
Malta	9	56	30	5	4	0	0	0	104	62	166
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	810	810
Slovenia	15	225	115	26	9	8	1	1	400	0	400
Slovakia	10	67	24	10	0	4	1	2	118	0	118
Finland	1	34	31	14	7	1	1	1	90	0	90
Sweden	3	13	23	10	17	4	3	4	77	40	117
Bulgaria	20	171	71	16	3	2	0	0	283	3	286

**Notes:**

The number of treatment clients in each country is listed in Table TDI-7 (page 9.28).

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres

**Table TDI-11 part (iv). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age at first use of primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using cocaine as primary drug**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Denmark	2	29	13	13	3	0	0	1	61	11	72
Germany	98	896	466	166	64	37	11	2	1740	0	1740
Greece	1	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Cyprus	0	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	8	0	8
Latvia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Malta	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	11	18
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2087	2087
Slovenia	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Slovakia	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Finland	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
Sweden	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
Bulgaria	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	5

**Notes:**

The number of treatment clients in each country is listed in Table TDI-7 (page 9.28).

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres



**Table TDI-11 part (v). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age at first use of primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using stimulants as primary drug**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	35	218	60	17	3	2	0	1	336	10	346
Denmark	19	117	17	7	3	1	0	0	164	13	177
Germany	326	2046	405	124	48	15	6	3	2973	0	2973
Greece	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Cyprus	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Latvia	2	9	4	1	2	0	0	2	20	0	20
Malta	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	356
Slovenia	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Slovakia	13	84	20	6	1	0	0	0	124	2	126
Finland	9	102	27	8	4	0	0	0	150	0	150
Sweden	14	73	24	4	4	3	2	0	124	20	144
Bulgaria	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4

**Notes:**

The number of treatment clients in each country is listed in Table TDI-7 (page 9.28).

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres

**Table TDI-11 part (vi). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age at first use of primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using hypnotics and sedatives as primary drug**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	3	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	17	0	17
Denmark		10	4	2		3	2	2	23	8	31
Germany	29	194	111	74	46	28	20	38	540	0	540
Greece	6	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
Cyprus	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2
Latvia	1	0	2	3	3	0	1	1	11	4	15
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	114
Slovenia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Slovakia	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	3	9	0	9
Finland	4	11	4	0	1	0	0	1	21	0	21
Sweden	4	11	10	6	8	1	4	7	51	26	77
Bulgaria	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	0	5

**Notes:**

The number of treatment clients in each country is listed in Table TDI-7 (page 9.28).

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres

**Table TDI-11 part (vii). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age at first use of primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using hallucinogens as primary drug**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
Germany	90	588	106	23	1	3	0	1	812	0	812
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	53
Slovakia	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Finland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

**Notes:**

The number of treatment clients in each country is listed in Table TDI-7 (page 9.28).

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres

**Table TDI-11 part (viii). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age at first use of primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using volatile inhalants as primary drug**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	20	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	33	1	34
Germany	25	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	48
Greece	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Cyprus	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Latvia	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	9
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Slovenia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Slovakia	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sweden	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Bulgaria	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

**Notes:**

The number of treatment clients in each country is listed in Table TDI-7 (page 9.28).

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres

**Table TDI-11 part (ix). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age at first use of primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using cannabis as primary drug**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	153	191	14	3	0	0	0	0	361	17	378
Denmark	228	263	31	2	2	1	0	0	527	67	594
Germany	2026	2894	292	81	22	12	4	5	5336	0	5336
Greece	50	109	6	2	1	0	0	0	168	0	168
Cyprus	8	21	6	1	0	0	0	0	36	0	36
Latvia	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
Malta	10	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	34	19	53
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1635	1635
Slovenia	28	61	3	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	92
Slovakia	38	73	7	1	0	0	0	0	119	2	121
Finland	47	144	8	0	1	0	0	0	200	0	200
Sweden	75	121	12	4	1	1	1	2	217	17	234
Bulgaria	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	17

**Notes:**

The number of treatment clients in each country is listed in Table TDI-7 (page 9.28).

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres

**Table TDI-11 part (x). New clients entering outpatient treatment: age at first use of primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data. Number of clients using other drugs as primary drugs**

Country	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age known	Age not known	Total
Czech Republic	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Denmark	4	13	7	5	4	0	3	1	37	33	70
Germany	24	69	13	5	0	2	2	1	116	0	116
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	47
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Finland	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	5
Sweden	0	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	12	5	17
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Notes:**

The number of treatment clients in each country is listed in Table TDI-7 (page 9.28).

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres

**Table TDI-12. New clients entering outpatient treatment: distribution of educational level (percentage) in 2003 for countries reporting data**

Country	Primary level not completed	Primary level of education	Secondary level of education	Higher level of education	Base (known education level)	Education level unknown
Czech Republic	12.6	56.2	30.3	1.0	938	34
Denmark	15.6	50.8	30.3	3.3	1298	131
Germany	25.3	46.4	27.1	1.2	8761	2140
Greece	2.4	25.8	66.9	5.0	761	107
Cyprus	1.8	52.7	37.3	8.2	110	5
Latvia	14.0	46.9	37.8	1.4	143	0
Malta	0.0	29.4	58.8	11.8	68	178
Netherlands	14.3	42.1	37.3	6.2	3814	1290
Slovenia	6.7	44.8	45.7	2.9	315	189
Slovakia	7.1	46.6	45.8	0.5	365	38
Finland	7.7	64.3	24.8	3.3	521	34
Sweden	9.9	46.8	34.2	9.1	547	63
Bulgaria	10.0	20.9	64.3	4.8	230	1
Total	18.4	45.6	33.0	3.0	17871	4210

**Notes:**

Only countries providing data are reported.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-13 (page 9.40).

**Table TDI-13. New clients entering outpatient treatment: distribution (percentage) of labour status in 2003 for countries supplying data**

Country	Regular employment	Pupil/student	Economically inactive	Unemployed	Other	Base (known status)	Status unknown
Czech Republic	18.3	47.8	2.5	28.9	2.4	954	16
Denmark	17.1	4.0	19.1	55.9	3.9	1371	58
Germany	49.1	16.1	2.1	28.9	3.9	9064	1837
Greece	23.0	17.2	1.2	46.4	12.3	857	11
Cyprus	39.3	14.3	0.0	35.7	10.7	112	3
Latvia	6.3	12.6	0.7	73.4	7.0	143	0
Malta	47.6	8.8	0.4	42.7	0.4	227	19
Netherlands	40.2	2.3	1.0	34.0	22.4	4201	903
Slovenia	15.9	37.9	0.8	43.5	2.0	504	0
Slovakia	13.6	37.1	2.3	41.2	5.8	396	7
Finland	15.4	34.2	2.0	44.1	4.2	544	11
Sweden	23.8	7.0	23.8	25.6	19.9	559	43
Bulgaria	22.9	27.4	1.6	42.4	5.7	314	3
Total	38.1	15.1	3.6	34.5	8.7	19246	2911

**Notes:**

Only countries supplying data are reported

Economically Inactive: includes pensioners, housewives and invalids.

**Source:**

2003 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres

**Table TDI-14. All clients entering outpatient treatment: distribution (percentage) by accommodation arrangements (persons with whom the client is living) in 2003 for countries submitting data**

Country	Alone	Parents	Child(ren)	Partner (alone)	Partner and child(ren)	Friends	Other	Base (known status)	Status unknown
Czech Republic	10.1	60.1	1.0	13.0	3.9	2.6	9.3	1991	55
Denmark (1)	75.0	0.0	3.1	16.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	3653	238
Germany	24.2	24.1	9.8	17.8	7.3	2.4	14.4	30487	7821
Greece	7.3	73.3	0.8	4.8	7.6	1.0	5.2	1541	1
Cyprus	12.8	59.1	0.0	23.2	0.0	2.4	2.4	164	0
Latvia	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	2680	0
Luxembourg	21.1	18.2	2.8	25.5	12.6	3.6	16.2	247	17
Malta	9.1	72.2	0.5	9.6	1.9	0.9	5.8	428	16
Netherlands	48.9	19.1	2.6	12.6	10.7	6.0	0.0	8125	2659
Slovenia	10.8	66.8	0.7	11.2	5.1	1.0	4.4	1485	0
Slovakia	5.9	73.8	1.6	6.7	6.1	1.4	4.6	942	14
Sweden	43.2	22.0	5.6	15.1	7.6	3.4	3.1	1377	22
Bulgaria	8.1	67.7	0.4	8.5	6.1	3.1	6.2	852	8
Total	29.3	26.4	6.4	14.9	7.0	2.6	13.4	53972	10851

**Notes:**

Only countries supplying data are reported.

Data are not available separately for new treatment clients.

(1) Data on clients living with parents and friends are not available.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-9 (page 9.29).

**Table TDI-15. All clients entering outpatient treatment: living conditions in 2003 for countries supplying data**

Country	Stable accommodation	Unstable accommodation	In institutions (prisons, clinics, etc.)	Base (known status)	Status unknown
Czech Republic	78.9	14.9	6.2	1932	81
Denmark	88.3	9.4	2.3	3598	293
Germany	81.9	5.0	13.2	30633	7675
Greece	95.7	4.2	0.1	1473	69
Cyprus	99.4	0.6	0.0	164	0
Latvia	100.0	0.0	0.0	2639	41
Luxembourg	70.0	17.7	12.3	243	21
Malta	94.0	3.3	2.6	419	25
Netherlands	90.1	6.6	3.3	6986	3798
Slovenia	97.2	1.2	1.6	1485	0
Slovakia	92.1	7.2	0.8	933	23
Finland	81.5	16.3	2.2	2047	33
Sweden	73.3	20.8	5.8	1373	30
Bulgaria	95.1	4.6	0.4	852	8
Total	85.1	6.3	8.5	54777	12097

**Notes:**

Only countries supplying data are reported.

Data are not available for new clients separately .

(1) Data on clients living with parents and friends are not available.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-9 (page 9.29)

**Table TDI-16. New clients entering outpatient treatment: distribution (percentage) by source of referral in 2003 for countries supplying data**

Country	Self-referred	Family/friends	Other drug treatment centres	General practitioners	Hospital/medical source	Social services	Court/probation/police	Other	Base (known status)	Status unknown
Czech Republic	29.4	36.7	3.2	6.3	3.3	5.9	7.2	8.1	951	19
Germany	23.5	22.6	9.2	8.1	1.4	4.6	27.1	3.4	9522	1379
Greece	16.0	65.5	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.7	7.1	864	4
Cyprus	57.4	30.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.7	2.6	2.6	115	0
Latvia	37.9	15.0	0.0	2.1	41.4	1.4	2.1	0.0	140	3
Malta	48.5	30.8	3.0	0.4	2.5	0.0	8.4	6.3	237	9
Netherlands	39.5	4.8	10.1	13.2	8.0	1.2	15.9	7.3	4132	972
Slovenia	63.5	29.2	0.4	3.0	2.0	0.2	1.0	0.8	504	0
Slovakia	45.3	39.3	0.5	4.7	1.2	0.2	7.2	1.5	402	1
Finland	34.6	17.5	4.1	6.1	17.7	7.2	8.0	4.8	538	17
Sweden	38.3	14.3	3.9	9.2	7.0	15.4	4.4	7.6	596	6
Bulgaria	28.3	63.0	2.2	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.8	276	41
United Kingdom	39.6	0.9	8.2	19.1	2.8	2.5	15.3	11.5	24589	1497
Total	35.6	10.0	8.0	14.5	3.3	3.1	16.9	8.6	42866	3948

**Notes:**

Only countries supplying data are reported.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-5 (page 9.22).

**Table TDI-17 part (i). Route of administration of primary drug among new outpatient clients in 2003. Percentage among clients with opiates as primary drug**

Country	Inject	Smoke/inhale	Eat / drink	Sniff	Others	Base (known status)	Status unknown
Czech Republic	73.9	11.9	6.3	3.4	4.5	176	3
Denmark	28.4	45.5	19.6	6.5	0.0	275	37
Germany	42.8	18.2	29.1	8.7	1.2	2688	0
Greece	50.6	12.7	0.3	36.3	0.2	664	1
Cyprus	83.3	10.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	60	0
Latvia	92.1	1.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	89	1
Malta	69.7	23.7	1.3	4.6	0.7	152	14
Netherlands	8.3	75.5	10.4	3.7	2.1	616	194
Slovenia	62.5	30.8	0.3	6.5	0.0	400	0
Slovakia	76.1	16.8	1.8	4.4	0.9	113	5
Finland	78.4	1.0	9.8	10.8	0.0	102	0
Sweden	14.5	15.4	69.2	0.9	0.0	117	0
United Kingdom	42.7	48.1	7.6	1.1	0.6	12159	2748
Bulgaria	61.8	19.4	1.1	17.3	0.4	283	3
Total	43.5	40.7	10.9	4.2	0.7	17894	3006

**Notes:**

Only countries where there are clients reported with opiates as primary drug are shown.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-16 (page 9.42).

**Table TDI-17 part (ii). Route of administration of primary drug among new outpatient clients in 2003. Percentage among clients with cocaine as primary drug**

Country	Inject	Smoke/inhale	Eat / drink	Sniff	Others	Base (known status)	Status unknown
Czech Republic	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	6	0
Denmark	4.8	9.5	7.9	77.8	0.0	63	9
Germany	13.3	26.2	1.6	52.6	6.3	1393	0
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	11	0
Cyprus	0.0	37.5	12.5	50.0	0.0	8	0
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2	0
Malta	6.7	40.0	13.3	26.7	13.3	15	3
Netherlands	0.6	46.8	0.8	48.6	3.1	1849	238
Slovenia	20.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	5	0
Slovakia	20.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	5	1
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3	0
Sweden	0.0	16.7	16.7	66.7	0.0	6	0
United Kingdom	3.5	56.1	3.9	35.8	0.7	2503	606
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	5	0
Total	4.9	45.2	2.4	44.6	2.8	5874	857

**Notes:**

Only countries where there are clients reported with cocaine as primary drug are shown.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-16 (page 9.42).

**Table TDI-17 part (iii). Route of administration of primary drug among new outpatient clients in 2003. Percentage among clients with stimulants as primary drug**

Country	Inject	Smoke/inhale	Eat / drink	Sniff	Others	Base (known status)	Status unknown
Czech Republic	67.2	2.3	1.7	28.4	0.3	345	1
Denmark	1.4	0.0	31.2	67.4	0.0	138	39
Germany	2.1	6.4	68.9	18.8	3.8	2267	0
Greece	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	6	0
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	8	0
Latvia	73.7	0.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	19	1
Malta	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	2	1
Netherlands	1.3	10.1	40.1	47.3	1.3	317	39
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	5	0
Slovakia	26.5	18.8	6.0	48.7	0.0	117	9
Finland	61.9	0.0	20.5	17.6	0.0	176	0
Sweden	23.9	1.4	58.7	14.5	1.4	138	6
United Kingdom	18.1	2.7	71.8	6.7	0.7	1280	275
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	4	0
Total	14.6	5.1	58.2	20.0	2.1	4822	371

**Notes:**

Only countries where there are clients reported with stimulants as primary drug are shown.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-16 (page 9.42).

**Table TDI-17 part (iv). Route of administration of primary drug among new outpatient clients in 2003. Percentage among clients with hypnotics and sedatives as primary drug**

Country	Inject	Smoke/inhale	Eat / drink	Sniff	Others	Base known status)	Status unknown
Czech Republic	5.9	0.0	70.6	23.5	0.0	17	0
Denmark	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	27	4
Greece	0.0	7.1	92.9	0.0	0.0	14	0
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	2	0
Latvia	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	15	0
Netherlands	1.0	3.8	94.2	1.0	0.0	104	10
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	0
Slovakia	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	8	1
Finland	3.1	0.0	93.8	3.1	0.0	32	0
Sweden	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	77	0
United Kingdom	1.2	2.2	95.5	0.8	0.4	506	82
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	5	0
Total	1.1	2.1	95.3	1.2	0.2	808	97

**Notes:**

Only countries where there are clients reported with hypnotics and sedatives as primary drug are shown.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-16 (page 9.42).



**Table TDI-18 part (i). Frequency of use of primary drug among new outpatient clients in 2003. Percentage among clients with opiates as primary drug**

Country	Not used in the past month/occasional	Once a week or less	2-6 times per week	Daily	Base (known status)	Status unknown
Czech Republic	17.3	9.8	15.0	57.8	173	6
Denmark	0.0	5.2	17.0	77.8	270	42
Germany	70.6	3.9	4.6	20.9	7613	0
Greece	11.7	6.6	15.8	65.8	647	18
Cyprus	3.3	1.7	10.0	85.0	60	0
Latvia	0.0	2.6	6.6	90.8	76	14
Malta	7.1	3.6	2.9	86.4	140	26
Netherlands	6.6	0.6	6.0	86.8	620	190
Slovenia	11.0	4.8	12.0	72.3	400	0
Slovakia	1.8	7.1	9.8	81.3	112	6
Finland	4.0	6.9	26.7	62.4	101	0
Sweden	4.3	0.9	13.9	80.9	115	2
Bulgaria	1.4	7.1	10.3	81.2	282	4
Total	52.7	4.1	6.7	36.5	10609	308

**Notes:**

Only countries where there are clients reported with opiates as primary drug are reported.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-17 (page 9.43).

**Table TDI-18 part (ii). Frequency of use of primary drug among new outpatient clients in 2003. Percentage among clients with cocaine as primary drug**

Country	Not used in the past month/occasional	Once a week or less	2-6 times per week	Daily	Base (known status)	Status unknown
Czech Republic	33.3	16.7	33.3	16.7	6	0
Denmark	0.0	39.3	37.7	23.0	61	11
Germany	78.2	9.6	8.1	4.1	4260	0
Greece	30.0	40.0	20.0	10.0	10	1
Cyprus	12.5	25.0	50.0	12.5	8	0
Malta	7.7	46.2	15.4	30.8	13	5
Netherlands	20.5	9.9	26.9	42.6	1904	183
Slovenia	40.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	5	0
Slovakia	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	4	2
Finland	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	3	0
Sweden	16.7	50.0	16.7	16.7	6	0
Bulgaria	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	4	1
Total	59.5	10.2	14.2	16.1	6284	203

**Notes:**

Only countries where there are clients reported with cocaine as primary drug are shown.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-17 (page 9.43).

**Table TDI-18 part (iii). Frequency of use of primary drug among new outpatient clients in 2003. Percentage among clients with stimulants as primary drug**

Country	Not used in the past month/occasional	Once a week or less	2-6 times per week	Daily	Base (known status)	Status unknown
Czech Republic	27.4	29.6	31.1	11.9	328	18
Denmark	0.0	32.8	50.4	16.8	125	52
Germany	74.0	13.1	9.6	3.3	6753	0
Greece	66.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	6	0
Cyprus	12.5	25.0	50.0	12.5	8	0
Latvia	0.0	6.3	25.0	68.8	16	4
Malta	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	2	1
Netherlands	23.9	12.4	24.8	38.8	322	34
Slovenia	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	5	0
Slovakia	5.7	32.4	40.0	21.9	105	21
Finland	23.8	20.1	44.5	11.6	164	0
Sweden	20.7	23.7	40.0	15.6	135	9
Bulgaria	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	4	0
Total	65.8	14.7	13.4	6.1	7973	139

**Notes:**

Only countries where there are clients reported with stimulants as primary drug are shown.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-17 (page 9.43).

**Table TDI-18 part (iv). Frequency of use of primary drug among new outpatient clients in 2003. Percentage among clients with cannabis as primary drug**

Country	Not used in the past month/occasional	Once a week or less	2-6 times per week	Daily	Base (known status)	Status unknown
Czech Republic	17.8	44.2	25.8	12.2	353	25
Denmark	0.0	6.1	18.2	75.8	462	132
Germany	37.7	14.6	20.2	27.5	8272	0
Greece	29.0	20.4	21.0	29.6	162	6
Cyprus	13.9	22.2	16.7	47.2	36	0
Latvia	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	2	1
Malta	23.3	20.0	6.7	50.0	30	23
Netherlands	8.8	2.3	8.4	80.4	1503	132
Slovenia	12.0	26.1	40.2	21.7	92	0
Slovakia	9.8	31.4	37.3	21.6	102	19
Finland	20.3	29.2	33.5	17.0	212	0
Sweden	20.8	19.0	33.0	27.1	221	10
Bulgaria	26.7	40.0	13.3	20.0	15	0
Total	30.4	14.3	19.5	35.7	11462	348

**Notes:**

Only countries where there are clients with cannabis reported as primary drug are shown.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-17 (page 9.43).

**Table TDI-18 part (v). Frequency of use of primary drug among new outpatient clients in 2003. Percentage among clients with hypnotics and sedatives as primary drug**

Country	Not used in the past month/occasional	Once a week or less	2-6 times per week	Daily	Base (known status)	Status unknown
Czech Republic	0.0	23.1	0.0	76.9	13	4
Denmark	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	24	7
Germany	86.4	3.2	3.3	7.0	3985	0
Greece	21.4	21.4	7.1	50.0	14	0
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	2	0
Latvia	0.0	0.0	18.2	81.8	11	4
Netherlands	4.8	1.0	1.0	93.3	104	10
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	0
Slovakia	0.0	12.5	12.5	75.0	8	1
Finland	3.3	6.7	20.0	70.0	30	0
Sweden	5.2	5.2	6.5	83.1	77	0
Bulgaria	20.0	20.0	0.0	60.0	5	0
Total	80.9	3.3	3.6	12.1	4274	26

**Notes:**

Only countries where there are clients reported with hypnotics and sedatives as primary drug are shown.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-17 (page 9.43).

**Table TDI-19. New clients entering outpatient treatment: distribution by primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data**

Country	Opiates	Cocaine	Stimulants	Hypnotics sedatives	Hallucinogens	Volatile inhalants	Cannabis	Other substances
Czech Republic	18.5	0.6	35.7	1.8	0.6	3.5	39.0	0.2
Denmark	24.8	5.7	14.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	47.3	5.6
Germany	35.2	7.1	8.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	46.6	0.8
Greece	76.6	1.3	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.3	19.4	0.0
Cyprus	52.2	7.0	7.0	1.7	0.0	0.9	31.3	0.0
Latvia	63.8	1.4	14.2	10.6	0.7	6.4	2.1	0.7
Luxembourg	29.2	16.7	50.0	4.2				
Hungary	11.8	0.7	10.4	9.2	0.3	1.7	54.6	11.3
Malta	68.9	7.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.4
Netherlands	15.9	40.9	7.0	2.2	1.0	0.0	32.0	0.9
Slovenia	79.2	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	18.2	0.0
Slovakia	29.3	1.5	31.3	2.2	0.7	4.7	30.0	0.2
Finland	19.3	0.5	32.3	5.9	0.4	0.2	40.4	1.1
Sweden	19.4	1.0	23.9	12.8	0.0	1.2	38.4	3.3
United Kingdom	58.8	12.3	6.1	2.3	0.1	0.7	17.6	2.0
Bulgaria	90.2	1.6	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.6	4.7	0.0
Romania	38.9	2.3	2.3	33.0	0.7	3.6	13.2	5.9

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-14 (page 9.41).

**Table TDI-20. All clients entering outpatient treatment: distribution by primary drug at treatment in 2003 for those countries supplying data**

Country	Opiates	Cocaine	Stimulants	Hypnotics sedatives	Hallucinogens	Volatile inhalants	Cannabis	Other substances
Czech Republic	32.8	0.3	35.9	2.5	0.4	3.1	24.6	0.4
Denmark	39.6	5.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	11.9
Germany	45.4	8.1	8.6	1.5	0.3	0.1	34.8	1.3
Greece	83.9	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.2	12.6	0.0
Cyprus	60.4	6.1	4.9	1.8	0.0	0.6	25.6	0.6
Latvia	80.2	0.2	7.6	4.3	0.3	5.4	1.7	0.4
Luxembourg	19.4	9.7	22.3	4.9	19.4	0.0	24.3	0.0
Hungary	21.5	1.1	8.8	11.5	0.4	1.6	39.2	16.0
Malta	74.4	7.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	17.1	0.2
Netherlands	34.7	37.9	4.6	1.4	0.5	0.0	20.3	0.5
Slovenia	88.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.4	0.0
Slovakia	55.2	0.9	19.5	2.8	0.6	4.7	15.8	0.4
Finland	37.7	0.1	31.8	6.3	0.2	0.1	23.2	0.5
Sweden	31.7	0.9	28.7	10.0	0.1	0.5	26.1	2.1
United Kingdom	71.4	9.5	4.6	2.1	0.1	0.4	10.7	1.2
Bulgaria	95.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.2
Romania	68.4	0.5	0.6	21.4	0.2	1.3	2.4	5.3

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-14 (page 9.41).

**Table TDI-21. Unemployment rates among new clients entering outpatient treatment in 2003 and in the general population aged 15 to 74 for countries providing data**

Country	New drug clients	General population 15-74
Czech Republic	28.9	7.8
Denmark	55.9	5.6
Germany	28.9	9.6
Greece	46.4	9.7
Cyprus	35.7	4.5
Latvia	73.4	10.4
Malta	42.7	3.8
Netherlands	34.0	3.8
Slovenia	43.5	6.5
Slovakia	41.2	17.5
Finland	44.1	9.0
Sweden	25.6	5.6
Bulgaria	42.4	13.6
Total	34.6	9.0

**Notes:**

Only countries supplying data are reported.

**Source:**

2003 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-13 (page 9.40).

For population see EUROSTAT - demographic data 2003.

**Table TDI-22. Gender ratio (ratio of males to females) among new clients entering outpatient treatment by primary drug - opiates, cannabis, cocaine, other stimulants - in 2003 for countries providing data**

Country	Opiates	Cocaine	Cannabis	Other stimulants	Gender ratio all drugs	Base (known status) (3) (3)
Czech Republic	2.0	1.0	2.5	1.4	2.0	907
Denmark	3.6	4.1	3.8	2.1	3.1	1155
Germany	4.2	5.4	6.1	2.8	4.6	10463
Greece	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.0	5.0	850
Cyprus	11.0	1.5	17.0	1.7	9.0	112
Latvia	3.1	(2)	(2)	3.0	3.2	115
Hungary	3.1	3.7	7.3	2.9	2.1	3187
Malta	5.4	(2)	3.1	2.0	4.8	240
Netherlands	3.7	4.2	4.2	2.7	3.7	4888
Slovenia	4.1	4.0	2.5	1.0	3.1	365
Slovakia	2.3	2.0	6.1	2.3	3.1	371
Finland	3.5	2.0	3.1	1.4	2.3	513
Sweden	0.9	4.0	2.9	1.5	1.9	496
United Kingdom	2.4	3.1	3.7	1.8	2.6	24023
Bulgaria	3.4	(2)	4.0	3.0	3.5	309
Romania	4.1	(2)	4.7	0.8	2.9	793
Total	2.8	3.7	4.8	2.1	3.6	48787

**Notes:**

(1) No female cases.

(2) Known status on opiates and cocaine and cannabis and other stimulants.

**Source:**

2003 Reitox national reports - TDI - outpatient treatment centres

**Table TDI-23. New clients entering outpatient treatment for primary use of amphetamines and ecstasy in 2003 for countries supplying data**

Country	Amphetamines	Ecstasy	Total
Denmark	142	30	172
Greece	0	6	6
Cyprus	0	7	7
Czech Republic	342	3	345
Latvia	19	0	19
Hungary	202	113	315
Netherlands	247	87	334
Slovenia	1	1	2
Slovakia	121	4	125
Finland	95	7	102
Sweden	130	12	142
United Kingdom	1146	393	1539
Bulgaria	4	0	4
Romania	0	4	4
Total	2449	667	3116

**Notes:**

Data reported only for countries where information was available.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports – see Table TDI-14 (page 9.41).

**Table TDI-24. New clients entering outpatient treatment - distribution of secondary drug used at treatment in 2003 for countries supplying data**

Secondary drug	No. of citations by new clients	% total number of new clients
Volatile	218	0.4
Other substances	318	0.6
Hallucinogens	1005	2.0
Hypnotics+sedatives	3320	6.5
Opiates	4781	9.3
Stimulants	5753	11.2
Cocaine	6683	13.0
Cannabis	11588	22.5
Alcohol	17224	33.5
Total number of new clients		51423

**Notes:**

The countries supplying data are:

BG, CZ, CY, DK, FI, GE, GR, ES, HU, MT, NL, RO, SL, SK, SW, UK.

The number of treatment clients in each country is listed in Table TDI-7 (page 9.28).

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports - TDI outpatient treatment centres – see Table TDI-19 (page 9.47).

**Table TDI-25 part (i). Polydrug use among all clients entering outpatient treatment, for countries supplying data for 2003: the combination of cannabis, opiates, cocaine or other stimulants as primary drug type with a secondary drug. All clients with cannabis as primary drug: numbers reporting the stated drug as secondary**

Country	Opiates	Cocaine	Other stimulants	Hypnotics, sedatives	Hallucinogens	Volatile inhalants	Cannabis	Alcohol	Others	Total
Czech Republic	22	3	123	3	33	17	7	23	7	238
Denmark						5		290	30	325
Germany						33	8438	1941	84	10496
Greece	42	35	40	29	20	9	2	10	6	193
Cyprus	3							4		7
Latvia			1			1	1	1		4
Luxembourg								6		6
Hungary	13	7	155	11	23	18		201	12	440
Malta		17							13	30
Netherlands	15	220	137	15	10	0	0	405	19	821
Slovenia						1		40		41
Slovakia	9	7	47		17	11		23	1	115
Finland	22	2	125	38	1	1		186	4	379
Sweden	25	9	140	61	11	1		59	7	313
Bulgaria	2		1						0	3
Total	153	300	769	157	115	97	8448	3189	183	13411

**Notes:**

Data on secondary drug use are only collected among all treatment clients and not separately for new treatment clients.

Opiates include: heroin, methadone, other opiates; Cocaine includes: Cocaine CIH, crack cocaine; Stimulants include: amphetamines, MDMA and derivatives, other stimulants: Cannabis can include herb or resin. For each client up to four secondary drugs can be reported.

A number of the clients report using the same drug both as primary and secondary drug, particularly for cannabis. Clients may report using different sub-types of the same substance, as defined in the TDI Protocol for the drugs categories. The greater part of clients using cannabis both as primary and secondary drug comes from Germany.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports – see Table TDI-19 (page 9.47).

**Table TDI-25 part (ii). Polydrug use among all clients entering outpatient treatment, for countries supplying data for 2003: the combination of cannabis, opiates, cocaine or other stimulants as primary drug type with a secondary drug. All clients with opiates as primary drug: numbers reporting the stated drug as secondary**

Country	Opiates	Cocaine	Other stimulants	Hypnotics, sedatives	Hallucinogens	Volatile inhalants	Cannabis	Alcohol	Others	Total
Czech Republic	24	6	292	38	16	14	196	6	4	596
Denmark						3	476	235	32	746
Germany						50	5929	3966	149	10094
Greece	51	424	197	621	108	5	844	55	56	2361
Cyprus		26	10	2						38
Latvia		7				12	316	40	2	377
Lithuania										0
Luxembourg				16		1	82	21	3	123
Hungary		25	4	14	2	2	15	54	2	118
Malta		163	57	10	74		218	3	44	569
Netherlands	594	1552	17	80	5	0	111	273	35	2667
Slovenia						2	527	18		547
Slovakia	16	20	177	8	28	12	106	24		391
Finland		2	202	223		1	135	33	3	599
Bulgaria	29	22	7	8	0	1	69	5	3	144
Total	714	2247	963	1020	233	103	9024	4733	333	19370

**Notes:**

Data on secondary drug use are only collected among all treatment clients and not separately for new treatment clients.

Opiates include: heroin, methadone, other opiates; Cocaine includes: Cocaine CIH, crack cocaine; Stimulants include: amphetamines, MDMA and derivatives, other stimulants: Cannabis can include herb or resin. For each client up to four secondary drugs can be reported.

A number of the clients report using the same drug both as primary and secondary drug, particularly for cannabis. Clients may report using different sub-types of the same substance, as defined in the TDI Protocol for the drugs categories. The greater part of clients using cannabis both as primary and secondary drug comes from Germany.

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports – see Table TDI-19 (page 9.47).

**Table TDI-25 part (iii). Polydrug use among all clients entering outpatient treatment, for countries supplying data for 2003: the combination of cannabis, opiates, cocaine or other stimulants as primary drug type with a secondary drug. All clients with cocaine as primary drug: numbers reporting the stated drug as secondary**

Country	Opiates	Cocaine	Other stimulants	Hypnotics, sedatives	Hallucinogens	Volatile inhalants	Cannabis	Alcohol	Others	Total
Czech Republic	1	0	1			2			4	
Denmark						1	46	51	10	108
Germany						6	909	618	84	1617
Greece	11	1	8	4	7	0	15	2	2	50
Cyprus	4		2							6
Luxembourg				1			8	3		12
Hungary			4					2		6
Malta							21	2	3	26
Netherlands	540	23	232	59	2	1	741	933	39	2570
Slovenia							1	1	2	4
Slovakia	2		4				5	2		13
Finland							2			2
Bulgaria							1			1
Total	558	24	251	64	9	8	1751	1614	140	4419

**Notes:**

Data on secondary drug use are only collected among all treatment clients and not separately for new treatment clients

Opiates include: heroin, methadone, other opiates; Cocaine includes: Cocaine CIH, crack cocaine; Stimulants include: amphetamines, MDMA and derivatives, other stimulants: Cannabis can include herb or resin. For each client up to four secondary drugs can be reported

A number of the clients report using the same drug both as primary and secondary drug, particularly for cannabis. Clients may report using different sub-types of the same substance, as defined in the TDI Protocol for the drugs categories. The greater part of clients using cannabis both as primary and secondary drug comes from Germany

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports – see Table TDI-19 (page 9.47).

**Table TDI-25 part (iv). Polydrug use among all clients entering outpatient treatment, for countries supplying data for 2003: the combination of cannabis, opiates, cocaine or other stimulants as primary drug type with a secondary drug. All clients with stimulants other than cocaine as primary drug: numbers reporting the stated drug as secondary**

Country	Opiates	Cocaine	Other stimulants	Hypnotics, sedatives	Hallucinogens	Volatile inhalants	Cannabis	Alcohol	Others	Total
Czech Republic	95	6	42	17	35	31	293	34	1	554
Denmark						2	91	82	13	188
Germany						0	62	22	3	87
Greece	2	3	2	1	2	0	5	0	0	15
Cyprus		3								3
Latvia		2					12	26	1	41
Luxembourg							2	1		3
Hungary	1	8		1	7	3	40	71	7	138
Malta		2			1		1			4
Netherlands	6	80	66	7	4	1	101	72	6	343
Slovenia							4			4
Slovakia	40	16	50	2	27	2	109	16	1	263
Finland	114	2		91	1		228	111	3	550
Bulgaria								1		1
Total	258	122	160	119	77	39	948	436	35	2194

**Notes:**

Data on secondary drug use are only collected among all treatment clients and not separately for new treatment clients

Opiates include: heroin, methadone, other opiates; Cocaine includes: Cocaine CIH, crack cocaine; Stimulants include: amphetamines, MDMA and derivatives, other stimulants: Cannabis can include herb or resin. For each client up to four secondary drugs can be reported

A number of the clients report using the same drug both as primary and secondary drug, particularly for cannabis. Clients may report using different sub-types of the same substance, as defined in the TDI Protocol for the drugs categories. The greater part of clients using cannabis both as primary and secondary drug comes from Germany

**Source:**

2004 Reitox national reports – see Table TDI-19 (page 9.47).

**Table TDI-26. Polydrug use among all clients entering outpatient treatment - summary over all countries supplying data for 2003 of most frequently used secondary drugs, as percentages of primary users of cannabis, opiates, cocaine or other stimulants**

Primary drug	Number of clients using primary drug	Opiates	Cocaine	Other stimulants	Hypnotics, sedatives	Hallucinogens	Volatile inhalants	Cannabis	Alcohol	Others
Opiates	17020	3.7	11.6	5.0	5.3	1.2	0.5	46.6	24.4	1.7
Cocaine	3563	12.6	12.6	5.7	1.4	0.2	0.2	39.6	36.5	3.2
Other stimulants	2031	11.8	5.6	7.3	5.4	3.5	1.8	43.2	19.9	1.6
Cannabis	13013	1.1	2.2	5.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	63.0	23.8	1.4

**Notes:**

Data on secondary drug use are only collected among all treatment clients and not separately for new treatment clients

Opiates include: heroin, methadone, other opiates; Cocaine includes: Cocaine CIH, crack cocaine; Stimulants include: amphetamines, MDMA and derivatives, other stimulants: Cannabis can include herb or resin. For each client up to four secondary drugs can be reported

A number of the clients report using the same drug both as primary and secondary drug, particularly for cannabis. Clients may report using different sub-types of the same substance, as defined in the TDI Protocol for the drugs categories. The greater part of clients using cannabis both as primary and secondary drug comes from Germany

**Source:**

2004 REITOX National Reports – see Table TDI-19 (page 9.47).



## List of supplementary material

### Figures

The figures listed here are available on the statistical bulletin website (<http://stats05.emcdda.eu.int>).

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- **Figure TDI-1 part (i).** New clients asking for treatment for heroin, cocaine, cannabis, other stimulants, in 11 EU countries and Bulgaria from 1996 to 2003. Trends as a percentage of the total number of new clients
- **Figure TDI-1 part (ii).** New clients asking for treatment for heroin, cocaine, cannabis, other stimulants in 11 EU countries and Bulgaria from 1996 to 2003. Trend in numbers of new clients

Figure TDI-2. Male to female ratio of new clients asking for drug treatment in some European countries and Bulgaria and Romania in 2003 (all types of treatment centres)

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Figure TDI-7. Age distribution by primary drug among new clients in outpatient treatment centres for those countries supplying data for 2003

Figure TDI-8. Primary drug at treatment as a percentage of all clients treated for drug problems by country, in 2003 or most recent year available

Figure TDI-9

- **Figure TDI-9 part (ii).** Proportion of new outpatient clients injecting opiates, cocaine and stimulants in 2003. Proportion of new outpatient cocaine clients injecting cocaine by country in 2003

**Figure TDI-9 part (iii).** Proportion of new outpatient clients injecting opiates, cocaine and stimulants in 2003. Proportion of new outpatient stimulants clients injecting stimulants, by country in 2003