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Statistics and Research Branch

**Experience of Drug
Misuse:
Findings from the
2008/09
Northern Ireland
Crime Survey**

Research and Statistical Bulletin 1/2010

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This bulletin documents the results from a self-reporting module on drug misuse from the 2008/09 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS). The key findings are as follows:

- ◆ Over a quarter (27.5%) of people aged 16-59 had used at least one type of illicit drug at some time in their life.
- ◆ 6.7% reported using at least one type of illicit drug in the 12 months prior to interview and 3.8% in the preceding month.
- ◆ While the lifetime prevalence of drug misuse in NICS 2008/09 (27.5%) remained similar to that observed in 2003/04 (27.4%), statistically significant reductions ($p < 0.05$) were observed in the rates of usage during the last year (9.7% in NICS 2003/04 to 6.7% in NICS 2008/09) and last month (6.2% to 3.8%).
- ◆ Adults in Northern Ireland displayed lower prevalence rates for drug misuse than their counterparts in England and Wales across each of the recall periods examined: lifetime (27.5% v 36.8% respectively); last year (6.7% v 10.1%); and last month (3.8% v 5.9%).
- ◆ Cannabis was the most commonly used drug across all three recall periods: 20.6% of respondents claimed to have used it at some time in their lives, 5.0% in the last year and 2.8% in the last month.
- ◆ Almost half (45.3%) of NICS 2008/09 respondents living in Belfast (Policing Districts A and B) reported having taken at least one illicit drug in their lifetime. This was the highest lifetime prevalence rate of all the groups examined and compares with a low of 17.6% in Policing District F (Cookstown, Dungannon & South Tyrone, Fermanagh and Omagh).
- ◆ Drug misuse is more prevalent among younger people, with respondents aged 20-24 years declaring the highest level of usage within the last year (21.8%) of all socio-economic groups examined. This rate compares with 1.5% for respondents aged 55-59 years.
- ◆ Other groups who reported above average levels of drug misuse in the last year include: adults who visited a pub or bar at least once a week (16.4%); those living in privately-rented accommodation (14.7%); single people (14.3%); people living in Belfast (13.5%); and respondents living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (10.1%).
- ◆ In the month prior to interview, drug misuse was also greatest among the younger age groups, with 14.1% of 20-24 year-olds having used an illicit drug at least once compared with 0.8% of 55-59 year olds.
- ◆ Other demographic groups who reported high levels of illicit drug use in the month prior to interview include: adults who visited a pub or bar one or more evening per week (9.9%); those living in the social rented sector (9.4%); single people (8.7%); and respondents living in Belfast (8.7%).

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The focus of this publication

This bulletin draws on findings from the 2008/09 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), a representative, continuous, personal interview survey of the experiences and perceptions of crime of 3,856 adults living in private households throughout Northern Ireland.

Based on a self-completion module on drug misuse contained within NICS 2008/09, this publication examines the prevalence of illicit drug use among respondents aged 16 - 59 years. Three different recall periods are used to estimate drug misuse within a respondent's lifetime, within the last year (12 months prior to interview) and within the last month (preceding interview).

Where appropriate this information is broken down by various socio-demographic groups, the first six of which (listed below) relate to equality categories specified in Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998:

1. religious belief;
2. age;
3. living arrangements (marital status);
4. sex (gender);
5. disability (or illness);
6. household type (child dependants);
7. self-perceived nationality;
8. household income;
9. housing tenure;
10. type of area (urban / rural);
11. policing district (see Technical Annex for details);
12. multiple deprivation measure rank (MDM 2005);
13. perceived level of anti-social behaviour in area;
14. hours out of the home on an average weekday; and
15. frequency of visits to the pub in the evening.

Throughout this report key findings are commented on in the text, with full numerical details on each section available in the relevant tables comprising the Tabular Annex. Comparisons with the British Crime Survey (BCS 2008/09; Hoare, 2009), the equivalent survey in England and Wales, are drawn as appropriate.

Additional NICS 2008/09 bulletins, presenting findings on experience of crime (Toner and Freel, 2009), sexual violence and abuse (French and Freel, 2009) and perceptions of crime (Quigley and Freel, 2010) have been published separately.

1.2 Classification of drugs

The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 classifies illicit drugs into three categories according to the harm that they cause, Class A drugs being considered the most harmful. Table 1 displays the drugs that respondents were asked about in NICS 2008/09 and their current classification under the Misuse of Drugs Act.

Amphetamines can be classified as either Class A (when prepared for injection) or Class B (powdered form). Likewise, tranquillisers can either be classified as Class B (e.g. barbiturates) or Class C (e.g. benzodiazepines).

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The reclassification of cannabis from a Class C to a Class B drug in January 2009 did not affect NICS estimates.

Table 1: Drugs included in NICS 2008/09 and their current classification under the Misuse of Drugs Act

| Classification | Drug |
|----------------|---|
| Class A | Cocaine Crack Ecstasy LSD Magic mushrooms Heroin Methadone Methamphetamine |
| Class A/B | Amphetamines |
| Class B | Cannabis (since January 2009) |
| Class B/C | Tranquillisers |
| Class C | Anabolic steroids Ketamine (since April 2006) |
| Not classified | Amyl Nitrite Glues |

1.3 About the Northern Ireland Crime Survey

Closely mirroring the format and core questions of the BCS, the NICS is an important source of information about levels of crime and public attitudes to crime. Its results play an important role in informing and monitoring government policies and targets, such as, strategies relating to public confidence, crime reduction, community safety, victims and witnesses, sexual violence and abuse, drugs and domestic violence.

An alternative, but complementary, measure of crime to offences recorded by the police, the main aims of the NICS are to:

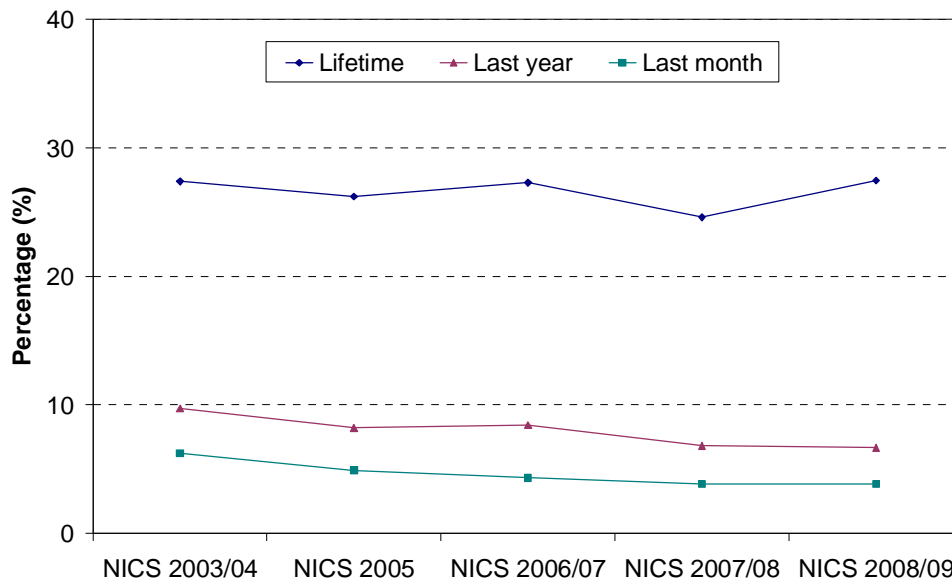
- ◆ measure crime victimisation rates experienced by people living in private households, whether or not these crimes were reported to or recorded by the police;
- ◆ monitor trends in the level of crime, independent of changes in reporting levels or police recording practices;
- ◆ measure people's perceptions about and reactions to crime (for example, the level and causes of crime, the extent to which they are concerned about crime and the effect of crime on their quality of life);
- ◆ identify the characteristics and circumstances of people most at risk from and affected by different types of crime;
- ◆ measure public confidence in policing and the wider criminal justice system; and
- ◆ collect sensitive information, using self-completion modules, on people's experiences regarding crime-related issues, such as sexual violence and abuse, illicit drugs and domestic violence.

2. OVERALL TRENDS IN DRUG MISUSE

Table A1 and Figure 2.1 show trends in illicit drug use (lifetime, last year and last month) in Northern Ireland since NICS 2003/04.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2008/09 suggest that around a quarter (27.5%) of people aged 16-59 have used illicit drugs at least once in their lifetime. This compares with a higher rate of 36.8% in England and Wales (BCS 2008/09).
- ◆ Adults in Northern Ireland also displayed lower prevalence rates for drug misuse than their counterparts in England and Wales for last year (6.7% v 10.1%) and last month (3.8% v 5.9%) usage.
- ◆ While the lifetime prevalence of drug misuse in NICS 2008/09 (27.5%) remained similar to that observed in 2003/04 (27.4%), statistically significant reductions ($p < 0.05$) were observed in the rates of usage during the last year (9.7% in NICS 2003/04 to 6.7% in NICS 2008/09) and last month (6.2% to 3.8%).

Figure 2.1: Prevalence of drug misuse in Northern Ireland



3. LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF DRUG MISUSE

3.1 Lifetime prevalence of illicit drug use in Northern Ireland

Table A2 presents lifetime prevalence rates of drug misuse, by drug type, as measured through NICS 2008/09.

- ◆ Over a quarter (27.5%) of NICS 2008/09 participants reported having used at least one type of illicit drug at some time in their lives (Table A2).
- ◆ Cannabis was by far the most likely drug to have been taken, with over a fifth of respondents (20.6%) claiming to have ever used it (Table A2).
- ◆ Other most commonly used drugs included: ecstasy (7.9%); amphetamines (7.4%); amyl nitrite (6.8%); magic mushrooms (5.1%); and cocaine (4.6%) (Table A2).
- ◆ Methamphetamine (0.2%), steroids (0.3%) and methadone (0.4%) were among those drugs with the lowest reported level of lifetime usage (Table A2).

3.2 Lifetime prevalence of illicit drug use by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland

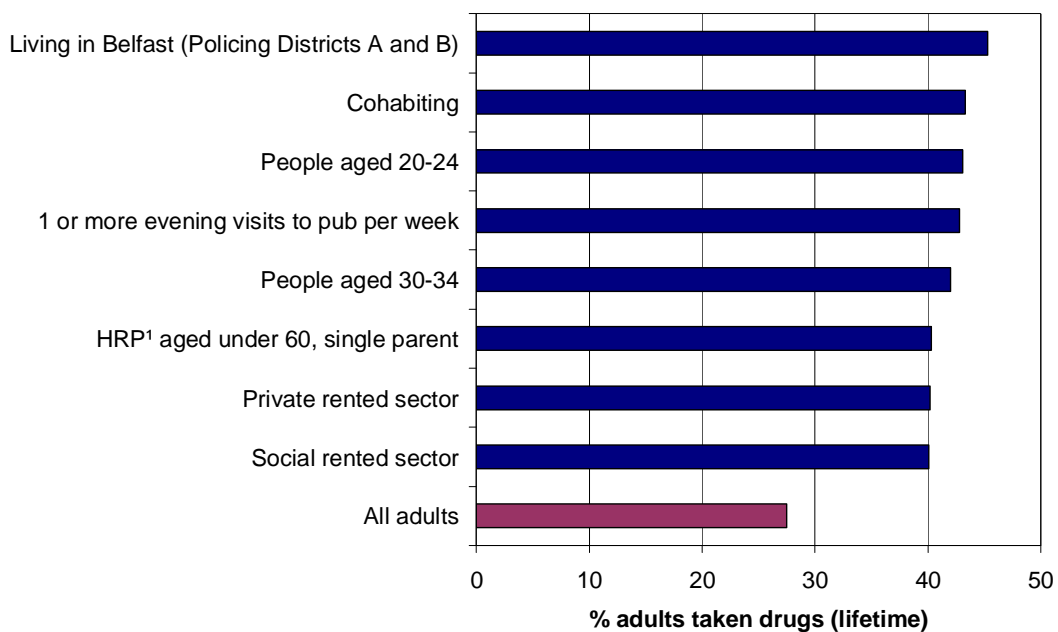
Tables A2 and A6 provide a demographic breakdown of those respondents who reported using illicit drugs at some point in their lives. However, as a caveat, it should be noted that any such lifetime analyses should be treated with caution as an individual's socio-economic characteristics can change over time and may therefore be different at the time of interview to the time they used any given drug.

- ◆ Male respondents (33.6%) were much more likely than their female counterparts (22.0%) to have used at least one illicit drug in their lifetime. With the exception of crack (0.5% v 0.6% respectively) and heroin (0.7% v 0.9%), male respondents tended to report a higher lifetime usage of each type of illicit drug examined (Table A2).
- ◆ Cannabis displayed by far the highest reported usage among both males (25.0%) and females (16.7%), followed by ecstasy (9.7% v 6.4%) (Table A2).
- ◆ Respondents aged 20-24 (43.1%) had the highest lifetime prevalence rate of (any) illicit drug use, followed by those aged 30-34 (42.0%) and those aged 25-29 (39.6%) (Table A2).
- ◆ Respondents aged 20-24 had the highest levels of usage for nine of the 15 illicit drugs examined in NICS 2008/09 (Table A2).
- ◆ Almost half (45.3%) of Belfast (Policing Districts A and B) respondents claimed to have taken at least one illicit drug in their lifetime. This was the highest lifetime prevalence rate of all the groups examined and compares with a low of 17.6% in Policing District F (Cookstown, Dungannon & South Tyrone, Fermanagh and Omagh) (Table A6).
- ◆ People living in private or social rented accommodation (40.2% and 40.1% respectively) were much more likely than those living in owner-occupied accommodation (22.2%) to report having used an illicit drug in their lifetime (Table A6).

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- ◆ Findings show a direct relationship between lifetime usage and the number of evening visits to a pub or bar. NICS respondents who went to the pub once a week or more during the last month (42.8%) were over twice as likely as people who did not go (19.9%) to declare drug misuse (Table A6).
- ◆ Table A6 and Figure 3.1 show that among those most likely to have ever taken illicit drugs were:
 - people living in Belfast (45.3%);
 - those who are cohabiting (43.3%);
 - respondents aged 20-24 (43.1%) and 30-34 (42.0%);
 - adults who go to the pub/bar at least once a week (42.8%);
 - single parents (40.3%); or
 - those living in the rented sector (private: 40.2%; social: 40.1%).

Figure 3.1: Respondents most likely to have ever taken illicit drugs in Northern Ireland (%)²



Source: NICS 2008/09

1. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
2. Rates are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.

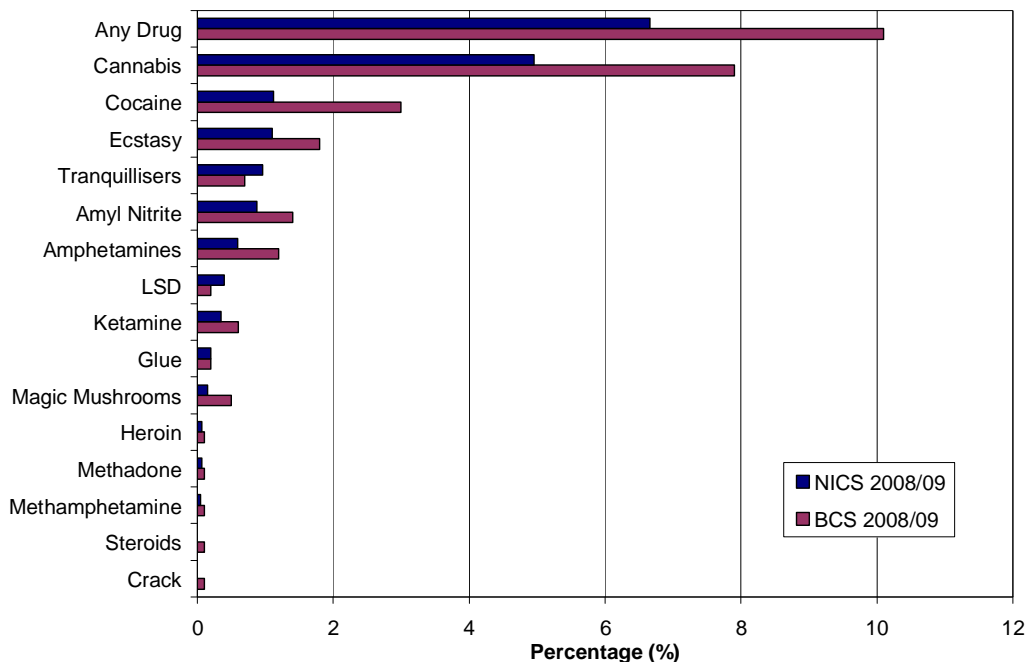
4. LAST YEAR PREVALENCE OF DRUG MISUSE

4.1 Last year prevalence of illicit drug use in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Tables A3 and A5 present last year prevalence rates of drug misuse, by drug type, in Northern Ireland (NICS 2003/04 to 2008/09) and England and Wales (BCS 2004/05 to 2008/09). Findings from 2008/09 are consistent with previous years in confirming a lower 'last year' prevalence rate of drug misuse in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales.

- ◆ Findings indicate that 6.7% of NICS 2008/09 respondents reported using at least one type of illicit drug in the 12 months preceding interview, compared with 10.1% in England and Wales (BCS 2008/09) (Table A5 and Figure 4.1).
- ◆ Cannabis had the highest last year prevalence rate in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales (5% NICS 2008/09; 7.9% BCS 2008/09), while cocaine (1.1% and 3.0% respectively) and ecstasy (1.1% and 1.8%) were the next most commonly reported drugs to have been used in both jurisdictions (Table A5 and Figure 4.1).
- ◆ With the exception of LSD (0.4% in Northern Ireland v 0.2% in England and Wales) and tranquillisers (1.0% v 0.7%) last year usage of drugs in Northern Ireland was below or equal to the corresponding rate in England and Wales (Table A5 and Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Last year prevalence of drug misuse in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹



Sources: NICS 2008/09; BCS 2008/09

1. Rates are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.

- ◆ Of those NICS 2008/09 respondents who reported taking at least one type of illicit drug in the previous year, a third claimed to have used 'at least once or twice a week' (32.2%), a further third 'between twice a month and once every couple of months' (34.1%) and a final third 'once or twice that year' (33.7%).
- ◆ Thirty-six per cent of NICS 2008/09 respondents who reported taking cannabis in the last year had used it 'once or twice that year', 29.9% 'twice a month to once every couple of months' and 34.1% had used it 'at least once or twice a week'.

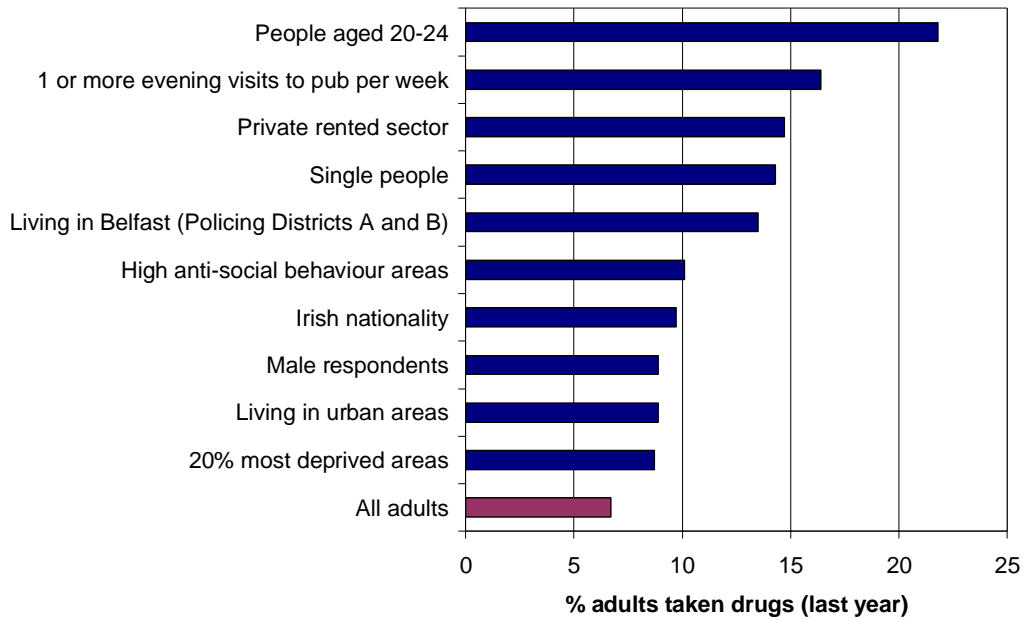
4.2 Last year prevalence of illicit drug use by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Tables A3 and A7 compare last year (prevalence) rates of drug misuse in both Northern Ireland and England and Wales across a range of socio-demographic characteristics for respondents to NICS 2008/09 and BCS 2008/09.

- ◆ From Table A7 it is evident that drug misuse is most prevalent among younger people, with respondents aged 20-24 years displaying the highest level of usage in both Northern Ireland (21.8%) and England and Wales (22.9%). These rates compare with 1.5% and 1.7% (respectively) of respondents aged 55-59 years.
- ◆ While cannabis use in Northern Ireland was greatest among the 20-24 age group (16.3%), it remained the most commonly used drug across all age categories with the exception of those aged 55-59 years, who were more likely to have used tranquilisers (0.8%) (Table A3).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2008/09 also indicate that men (8.9%) were almost twice as likely as women (4.7%) to have used an illicit drug in the last year, with cannabis being the most commonly reported drug taken by both groups (7.0% v 3.2% respectively). With the exception of amphetamines, female respondents declared lower or equal levels of usage than their male counterparts across each drug type examined (Tables A3).
- ◆ Table A7 and Figure 4.2 show that for those demographic groups specific to Northern Ireland, NICS 2008/09 respondents reporting particularly high levels of drug misuse included those:
 - living in Belfast (13.5%);
 - perceiving their nationality to be Irish (9.7%); or
 - residing in the 20% most deprived areas (8.7%).
- ◆ For socio-economic groups common to both NICS 2008/09 and BCS 2008/09, Table A7 shows that the more likely adults to have used illicit drugs in the last year in both jurisdictions included:
 - people aged 20-24 (21.8% in Northern Ireland v 22.9% in England and Wales);
 - people who visited a pub/bar one or more evening per week (16.4% v 18.5%);
 - those living in privately-rented accommodation (14.7% v 18.7%);
 - respondents who were single (14.3% v 20.7%);
 - adults living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (10.1% v 14.0%);
 - male respondents (8.9% v 13.2%); or
 - residents of urban areas (8.9% v 10.7%).

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Figure 4.2: Respondents most likely to have taken illicit drugs in the last year in Northern Ireland (%)¹



Source: NICS 2008/09

1. Rates are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.

5. LAST MONTH PREVALENCE OF DRUG MISUSE

5.1 Last month prevalence of illicit drug use in Northern Ireland

Table A4 presents last month prevalence rates of drug misuse, by drug type, as identified through NICS 2008/09.

- ◆ Less than four per cent of NICS 2008/09 respondents reported having used an illicit drug in the month preceding interview (3.8%; Table A4).
- ◆ Consistent with other recall periods (lifetime and last year), cannabis (2.8%) was by far the most widely used drug in the last month.
- ◆ With the exception of cannabis, all drug types examined displayed last month prevalence rates of 0.5% or less, with no-one reporting use of crack, heroin or steroids in the month immediately preceding interview (Table A4).
- ◆ NICS 2008/09 findings confirm a lower level of 'last month' drug misuse in Northern Ireland (3.8%) than in England and Wales (5.9%; BCS 2008/09).

5.2 Last month prevalence of illicit drug use by demographic characteristics in Northern Ireland

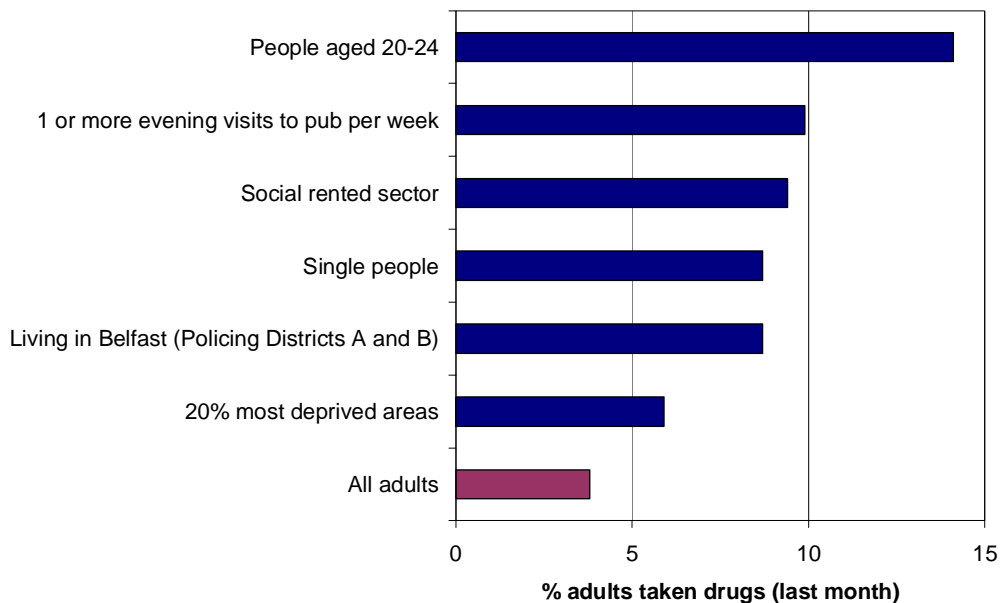
Tables A4 and A6 provide a demographic breakdown of those respondents who reported using an illicit drug within the month prior to interview.

- ◆ During the 'last month' recall period, men (5.3%) were twice as likely as their female counterparts (2.6%) to have used an illicit drug, with cannabis the most likely drug to have been used by both males (4.2%) and females (1.5%) (Table A4).
- ◆ In the month prior to interview, drug misuse was greatest among the younger age groups. For example, 14.1% of 20-24 year-olds had used an illicit drug at least once compared with 0.8% of 55-59 year olds (Tables A4 and A6).
- ◆ While adults aged 20-24 displayed the highest single usage level for cannabis (10.5%), it was the most commonly used drug among all age groups with the exception of those aged 55-59, who were equally as likely to have reported use of tranquillisers (both 0.4%) (Table A4).
- ◆ Again, findings show a direct relationship between the level of 'last month' drug misuse and the number of evening visits to a pub or bar. NICS respondents who went to the pub 'once a week or more' (9.9%) were over three times as likely as people who went 'less than once a week' (2.9%), and five times more likely as those who did not go (2.0%) to report usage of an illicit drug (Table A6).
- ◆ Owner occupiers (2.2%) reported a much lower level of drug misuse than private (6.8%) or social (9.4%) renters within the 'last month' recall period (Table A6).
- ◆ In line with other recall periods (lifetime and last year), those living in Belfast (Policing Districts A and B) reported the highest level of drug misuse within the month prior to interview (8.7%) while respondents in Policing District F (Cookstown, Dungannon & South Tyrone, Fermanagh and Omagh) displayed the lowest level (1.2%) (Table A6).

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- ◆ Of all the socio-economic groups examined, drug misuse within the month preceding interview was lowest among those respondents who were married (1.1%). This contrasts with 8.7% for single people (Table A6).
- ◆ Table A6 and Figure 5.1 show that among those most likely to have used an illicit drug in the last month were:
 - people aged 20-24 (14.1%);
 - adults who visited a pub/bar one or more evening per week (9.9%);
 - those living in the social rented sector (9.4%);
 - single people (8.7%);
 - respondents living in Belfast (8.7%); or
 - those residing in the 20% most deprived areas (5.9%).

Figure 5.1: Respondents most likely to have taken illicit drugs in the last month in Northern Ireland (%)¹



Source: NICS 2008/09

1. Rates are based on all adults and are weighted for household size.

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TABULAR ANNEX

Table A1: Prevalence of drug misuse (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

| | NICS | | | | | Statistically significant change, 2003/04 to 2008/09 ² | BCS 2008/09 |
|------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---|-------------|
| | 2003/04 | 2005 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | | |
| Lifetime | 27.4 | 26.2 | 27.3 | 24.6 | 27.5 | | 36.8 |
| Last year | 9.7 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 6.8 | 6.7 | ** ↓ | 10.1 |
| Last month | 6.2 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 | ** ↓ | 5.9 |
| Unweighted base ³ | 2,121 | 2,381 | 2,390 | 2,494 | 2,204 | | 28,232 |

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tail test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).
3. Unweighted base refers to lifetime drug misuse. Other bases will be similar.

Table A2: Lifetime prevalence of drug misuse, by drug type and selected demographic characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

| | All adults (16 to 59 years old) | Males | Females | 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-59 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Any Drug | 27.5 | 33.6 | 22.0 | 26.9 | 43.1 | 39.6 | 42.0 | 26.6 | 17.0 | 15.2 |
| Amphetamines | 7.4 | 9.4 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 16.0 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 1.9 |
| Cannabis | 20.6 | 25.0 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 38.3 | 32.8 | 33.9 | 21.4 | 10.2 | 7.2 |
| Cocaine | 4.6 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 10.8 | 13.6 | 8.9 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Crack | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Ecstasy | 7.9 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 15.6 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 |
| Heroin | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| LSD | 4.4 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 6.1 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| Magic Mushrooms | 5.1 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Methadone | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tranquillisers | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| Amyl Nitrite | 6.8 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 9.1 | 11.2 | 13.2 | 14.3 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Steroids | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Glue | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 10.8 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Methamphetamine | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ketamine | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unweighted base ² | 2,204 | 979 | 1,225 | 120 | 162 | 234 | 282 | 652 | 502 | 252 |

Source: NICS 2008/09

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Unweighted base refers to any drug. Other bases will be similar.

Table A3: Last year prevalence of drug misuse, by drug type and selected demographic characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

| | All adults (16 to 59 years old) | Males | Females | 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-59 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Any Drug | 6.7 | 8.9 | 4.7 | 14.3 | 21.8 | 14.6 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| Amphetamines | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Cannabis | 5.0 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 11.1 | 16.3 | 10.8 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| Cocaine | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Crack | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ecstasy | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Heroin | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LSD | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Magic Mushrooms | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Methadone | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tranquillisers | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Amyl Nitrite | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Steroids | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Glue | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Methamphetamine | <0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ketamine | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unweighted base ² | 2,190 | 972 | 1,218 | 119 | 159 | 232 | 277 | 651 | 501 | 251 |

Source: NICS 2008/09

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Unweighted base refers to any drug. Other bases will be similar.

NICS 2008/09: EXPERIENCE OF DRUG MISUSE

Table A4: Last month prevalence of drug misuse, by drug type and selected demographic characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

| | All adults (16 to 59 years old) | Males | Females | 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-59 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Any Drug | 3.8 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 14.1 | 9.6 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Amphetamines | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cannabis | 2.8 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 10.5 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Cocaine | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Crack | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ecstasy | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Heroin | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LSD | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Magic Mushrooms | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Methadone | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tranquillisers | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Amyl Nitrite | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Steroids | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Glue | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Methamphetamine | <0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ketamine | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| <i>Unweighted base²</i> | 2,190 | 972 | 1,218 | 119 | 159 | 232 | 277 | 651 | 501 | 251 |

Source: NICS 2008/09

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Unweighted base refers to any drug. Other bases will be similar.

Table A5: Last year prevalence of drug misuse, by drug type (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

| | NICS | | | | | BCS | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2003/04 | 2005 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 |
| Any Drug | 9.7 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 10.1 |
| Amphetamines | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Cannabis | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.9 |
| Cocaine | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| Crack | 0.0 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Ecstasy | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Heroin | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | <0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| LSD | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Magic Mushrooms | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Methadone | 0.0 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Tranquillisers | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Amyl Nitrite | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Steroids | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Glue | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Methamphetamine | - | - | - | 0.0 | <0.1 | - | - | - | - | 0.1 |
| Ketamine | - | - | - | - | 0.4 | - | - | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| <i>Unweighted base²</i> | 2,121 | 2,381 | 2,390 | 2,494 | 2,224 | 28,206 | 29,631 | 28,819 | 28,331 | 28,232 |

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Unweighted base refers to any drug. Other bases will be similar.

NICS 2008/09: EXPERIENCE OF DRUG MISUSE

Table A6: Prevalence of drug misuse, by demographic characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

| | Lifetime | Last Year | Last Month | Unweighted Base ⁵ |
|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|
| ALL ADULTS | 27.5 | 6.7 | 3.8 | 2,204 |
| Age of respondent | | | | |
| 16-19 | 26.9 | 14.3 | 5.6 | 120 |
| 20-24 | 43.1 | 21.8 | 14.1 | 162 |
| 25-29 | 39.6 | 14.6 | 9.6 | 234 |
| 30-34 | 42.0 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 282 |
| 35-44 | 26.6 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 652 |
| 45-54 | 17.0 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 502 |
| 55-59 | 15.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 252 |
| Sex of respondent | | | | |
| Male | 33.6 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 979 |
| Female | 22.0 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 1,225 |
| Religion of respondent | | | | |
| Catholic | 30.1 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 972 |
| Protestant | 24.0 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 1,103 |
| Perceived nationality of respondent | | | | |
| British | 21.6 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 992 |
| Irish | 32.1 | 9.7 | 5.8 | 606 |
| Northern Irish | 31.9 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 514 |
| Other | n<100 | n<100 | n<100 | 87 |
| Living arrangements | | | | |
| Living as a couple | 22.9 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 1,169 |
| Married | 20.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1,019 |
| Cohabiting | 43.3 | 10.7 | 4.0 | 150 |
| Not living as a couple | 34.5 | 12.3 | 7.3 | 1,035 |
| Single | 37.0 | 14.3 | 8.7 | 743 |
| Separated | 24.7 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 115 |
| Divorced | 26.2 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 132 |
| Widowed | n<100 | n<100 | n<100 | 45 |
| Household type² | | | | |
| HRP under 60: | | | | |
| Single adult & child(ren) | 40.3 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 256 |
| Adults & child(ren) | 25.9 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 761 |
| No children | 27.9 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 1,093 |
| HRP aged 60 and over | n<100 | n<100 | n<100 | 94 |
| Household income | | | | |
| Less than £10,000 | 35.3 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 345 |
| £10,000 less than £20,000 | 26.8 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 481 |
| £20,000 less than £30,000 | 24.8 | 7.5 | 3.3 | 396 |
| £30,000 less than £40,000 | 28.5 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 314 |
| £40,000 less than £50,000 | 26.0 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 222 |
| £50,000 or more | 28.7 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 244 |
| Tenure | | | | |
| Owner-occupiers | 22.2 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1,477 |
| Social renters | 40.1 | 12.3 | 9.4 | 304 |
| Private renters | 40.2 | 14.7 | 6.8 | 418 |
| Disability or illness | | | | |
| Long standing illness or disability | 28.8 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 419 |
| Limits activities | 26.6 | 7.1 | 5.1 | 309 |
| Does not limit activities | 34.8 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 110 |
| No long standing illness or disability | 27.2 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 1,784 |
| Hours out of home on an average weekday | | | | |
| Less than 3 hours | 26.0 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 412 |
| 3 hours less than 7 hours | 23.6 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 580 |
| 7 hours or longer | 29.8 | 7.7 | 4.6 | 1,207 |
| Number of visits pub / bar in evening (during last month) | | | | |
| None | 19.9 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 892 |
| Less than once a week | 28.0 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 936 |
| More often | 42.8 | 16.4 | 9.9 | 376 |
| Perceived level of anti-social behaviour³ | | | | |
| High | 36.2 | 10.1 | 5.6 | 350 |
| Low | 25.5 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 1,690 |
| Area type | | | | |
| Belfast | 45.3 | 13.5 | 8.7 | 348 |
| Urban, excluding Belfast | 29.7 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 943 |
| All urban | 33.7 | 8.9 | 5.5 | 1,291 |
| Rural | 19.8 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 913 |
| Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank⁴ | | | | |
| 1st quintile (most deprived) | 38.2 | 8.7 | 5.9 | 418 |
| 2nd quintile | 26.1 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 410 |
| 3rd quintile | 25.4 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 437 |
| 4th quintile | 22.2 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 460 |
| 5th quintile (least deprived) | 27.3 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 462 |
| Policing District | | | | |
| A & B (Belfast) | 45.3 | 13.5 | 8.7 | 348 |
| C | 23.8 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 383 |
| D | 31.3 | 9.6 | 5.2 | 353 |
| E | 26.0 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 348 |
| F | 17.6 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 219 |
| G | 25.8 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 299 |
| H | 19.6 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 254 |

Source: NICS 2008/09

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner, or oldest person).

3. For Northern Ireland, based on the respondent's perception of the local area in terms of seven individual anti-social behaviour strands: vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property; rubbish or litter; teenagers hanging around; people using or dealing drugs; people being drunk or rowdy; noisy neighbours / loud parties; and abandoned / burnt-out cars.

4. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2005 Multiple Deprivation Measure).

5. Unweighted base refers to lifetime prevalence of drug misuse. Bases for other drug measures will be similar.

NICS 2008/09: EXPERIENCE OF DRUG MISUSE

Table A7: Last year prevalence of drug misuse, by demographic characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

| | NICS 2008/09 | Unweighted base | BCS 2008/09 | Unweighted base |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| ALL ADULTS | 6.7 | 2,190 | 10.1 | 28,604 |
| Age of respondent | | | | |
| 16-19 | 14.3 | 119 | 22.2 | 2,710 |
| 20-24 | 21.8 | 159 | 22.9 | 2,751 |
| 25-29 | 14.6 | 232 | 16.1 | 2,774 |
| 30-34 | 6.3 | 277 | 11.4 | 3,191 |
| 35-44 | 2.8 | 651 | 6.1 | 8,136 |
| 45-54 | 2.1 | 501 | 3.1 | 6,988 |
| 55-59 | 1.5 | 251 | 1.7 | 3,519 |
| Sex of respondent | | | | |
| Male | 8.9 | 972 | 13.2 | 12,919 |
| Female | 4.7 | 1,218 | 7.0 | 15,313 |
| Religion of respondent | | | | |
| Catholic | 7.1 | 964 | - | - |
| Protestant | 5.5 | 1,097 | - | - |
| Perceived nationality of respondent | | | | |
| British | 4.2 | 988 | - | - |
| Irish | 9.7 | 602 | - | - |
| Northern Irish | 7.5 | 509 | - | - |
| Other | n<100 | 86 | - | - |
| Living arrangements | | | | |
| Living as a couple | 2.9 | 1,164 | 5.3 | 16,602 |
| Married | 1.8 | 1,015 | 3.1 | 13,000 |
| Cohabiting | 10.7 | 149 | 12.9 | 3,602 |
| Not living as a couple | 12.3 | 1,026 | 17.8 | 11,621 |
| Single | 14.3 | 734 | 20.7 | 7,767 |
| Separated | 3.9 | 115 | 6.8 | 1,021 |
| Divorced | 6.0 | 132 | 6.6 | 2,447 |
| Widowed | n<100 | 45 | 2.9 | 386 |
| Household type² | | | | |
| Household reference person under 60: | | | | |
| Single adult & child(ren) | 7.5 | 256 | 9.4 | 2,189 |
| Adults & child(ren) | 4.7 | 755 | 7.3 | 9,337 |
| No children | 8.4 | 1,085 | 12.0 | 15,693 |
| Household reference person aged 60 and over | n<100 | 94 | 7.6 | 988 |
| Household income | | | | |
| Less than £10,000 | 7.3 | 340 | 15.0 | 2,790 |
| £10,000 less than £20,000 | 5.4 | 478 | 9.0 | 3,926 |
| £20,000 less than £30,000 | 7.5 | 394 | 8.3 | 4,265 |
| £30,000 less than £40,000 | 6.9 | 313 | 9.0 | 3,908 |
| £40,000 less than £50,000 | 4.3 | 221 | 8.4 | 3,119 |
| £50,000 or more | 7.3 | 243 | 9.2 | 5,165 |
| Tenure | | | | |
| Owner-occupiers | 3.6 | 1,470 | 6.6 | 18,871 |
| Social renters | 12.3 | 301 | 12.9 | 4,227 |
| Private renters | 14.7 | 414 | 18.7 | 5,065 |
| Disability or illness | | | | |
| Long standing illness or disability | 7.1 | 417 | 8.5 | 5,013 |
| Limits activities | 7.1 | 307 | 8.8 | 3,231 |
| Does not limit activities | 7.0 | 110 | 8.0 | 1,782 |
| No long standing illness or disability | 6.6 | 1,772 | 10.3 | 23,209 |
| Hours out of home on an average weekday | | | | |
| Less than 3 hours | 5.2 | 409 | 7.8 | 4,165 |
| 3 hours less than 7 hours | 5.4 | 576 | 9.7 | 6,504 |
| 7 hours or longer | 7.7 | 1,200 | 10.6 | 17,509 |
| Number of visits pub / bar in evening (during last month) | | | | |
| None | 3.2 | 883 | 5.5 | 11,101 |
| Less than once a week | 5.8 | 932 | 8.1 | 9,535 |
| More often | 16.4 | 375 | 18.5 | 7,593 |
| Perceived level of anti-social behaviour^{3,4} | | | | |
| High | 10.1 | 346 | 14.0 | 1,811 |
| Low | 6.2 | 1,682 | 10.0 | 25,489 |
| Area type | | | | |
| Belfast | 13.5 | 348 | - | - |
| Urban, excluding Belfast | 7.4 | 932 | - | - |
| All urban | 8.9 | 1,280 | 10.7 | 21,506 |
| Rural | 3.9 | 910 | 7.3 | 6,726 |
| Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank⁵ | | | | |
| 1st quintile (most deprived) | 8.7 | 415 | - | - |
| 2nd quintile | 6.5 | 406 | - | - |
| 3rd quintile | 5.9 | 434 | - | - |
| 4th quintile | 5.3 | 459 | - | - |
| 5th quintile (least deprived) | 7.1 | 459 | - | - |
| Policing District | | | | |
| A & B (Belfast) | 13.5 | 348 | - | - |
| C | 6.5 | 379 | - | - |
| D | 9.6 | 351 | - | - |
| E | 4.2 | 347 | - | - |
| F | 1.9 | 216 | - | - |
| G | 4.8 | 296 | - | - |
| H | 5.1 | 253 | - | - |

¹ Denotes comparable variable was not included in survey.

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner, or oldest person).

3. For Northern Ireland, based on the respondent's perception of the local area in terms of seven individual anti-social behaviour strands: vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property; rubbish or litter; teenagers hanging around; people using or dealing drugs; people being drunk or rowdy; noisy neighbours / loud parties; and abandoned / burnt-out cars.

4. For England and Wales, based on the interviewer's perception of the local area in terms of: vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property; rubbish and litter; and condition of homes.

5. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2005 Multiple Deprivation Measure).

TECHNICAL ANNEX

Sampling and fieldwork for the NICS

The initial NICS 2008/09 sample consisted of 6,420 addresses randomly selected from the Land and Property Services domestic property database. Visits to each address by an interviewer from the NISRA Central Survey Unit resulted in an eligible sample of 5,745 occupied addresses, from which attempts were made to interview one randomly selected adult respondent at each address.

Selecting only one person at each address means that individuals living in large households have a lower chance of being included in the sample than those living in small households. Accordingly, the data presented in this publication have been weighted by household size to prevent a bias towards small household sizes.

This bulletin refers to NICS fieldwork undertaken during the financial year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009, which involved complete interviews with 3,856 people aged 16 years and over. This represents an eligible overall response rate of 65%. The interviews typically lasted just under an hour for non-victims, although those involving respondents who disclosed several crimes could last much longer.

Of the 2,591 NICS 2008/09 respondents aged between 16 to 59 years, 357 refused to participate in the experience of drugs self-completion module and a further 10 were discounted for methodological reasons, giving a final sample size of 2,224.

Respondents were assured in advance of the interviews that any information they provided would be treated as entirely confidential and that the level of detail produced in publications or in any subsequent analyses would not allow for identification of individuals.

Recall Periods

The NICS experience of drugs self-completion module asks respondents about illicit drug use in three different recall periods: lifetime, last year and last month.

Lifetime use of a drug is a good indicator of the percentage of respondents who have used one or more illicit drugs at some point in their life. However it does not provide an indicator of current patterns of drug use. While usage in the last month does provide a good indication of very recent drug use, it is subject to seasonal variations in light of respondents' use and contains a lower base number of respondents. Consequently it is a weaker statistic to measure very rarely used drugs. For these reasons, use of drugs in the last year is normally considered the best indicator available to measure trends in recent drug use. It is less affected by seasonal variation in respondents' use and provides a larger base for analysis of rarely used drugs.

Self-Reporting

The use of self-reported surveys to obtain information on illicit drug taking has its limitations. Firstly, sampling private households inevitably excludes the more habitual drug user who may be homeless or living in residential institutions. Secondly, some respondents will be reluctant to disclose information relating to illegal behaviour regardless of the level of confidentiality. However, the NICS is a consistent instrument deployed in the same manner for each sweep.

Rounding, error and statistical significance

Don't knows, refusals and non-valid responses have been excluded from the analyses. Percentages may not always sum to 100 due to the effect of rounding or because respondents could give more than one response.

Due to a combination of both sampling and non-sampling error, any sample is unlikely to reflect precisely the characteristics of the population.

Because NICS estimates are subject to sampling error, differences between estimates from successive years of the survey or between population subgroups may occur by chance. Statistical significance tests are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance.

For the purposes of this bulletin, where differences have emerged as being statistically significant, these have been reported at the 5% ($p < 0.05$) level of probability (two-tailed tests). This means that, for any observed result that is found to be statistically significant, one can be 95% confident that this has not happened by chance.

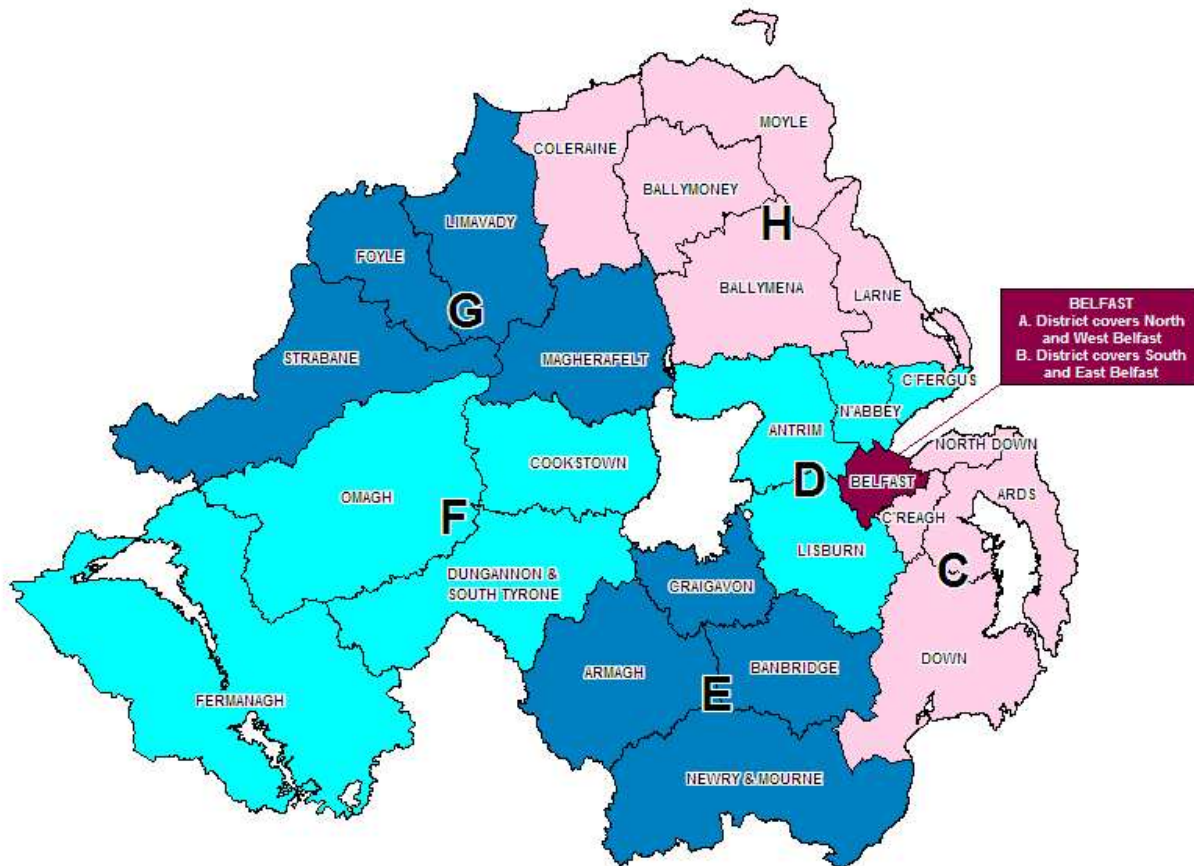
NICS 2008/09: EXPERIENCE OF DRUG MISUSE

Table B1: Sample profile for NICS 2008/09 self-completion drugs module

| Group | Sub-group | Unweighted Number | Unweighted % | Weighted % |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Sex | Men | 987 | 44 | 47 |
| | Women | 1,237 | 56 | 53 |
| Age group | 16-19 | 120 | 5 | 8 |
| | 20-24 | 166 | 7 | 9 |
| | 25-29 | 235 | 11 | 10 |
| | 30-34 | 284 | 13 | 11 |
| | 35-44 | 661 | 30 | 27 |
| | 45-54 | 505 | 23 | 24 |
| Religion | Catholic | 981 | 44 | 45 |
| | Protestant | 1,112 | 50 | 49 |
| Area type | Urban | 1,307 | 59 | 55 |
| | Urban, excluding Belfast | 957 | 43 | 41 |
| | Rural | 917 | 41 | 45 |
| Policing district¹ | A&B (Belfast) | 350 | 16 | 14 |
| | C | 385 | 17 | 17 |
| | D | 356 | 16 | 16 |
| | E | 352 | 16 | 16 |
| | F | 225 | 10 | 11 |
| | G | 300 | 13 | 13 |
| | H | 256 | 12 | 13 |
| | Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank² | 1st quintile (most deprived) | 420 | 19 |
| 2nd quintile | | 415 | 19 | 19 |
| 3rd quintile | | 439 | 20 | 21 |
| 4th quintile | | 463 | 21 | 22 |
| 5th quintile (least deprived) | | 469 | 21 | 22 |

1. See Figure B1. When combined, PSNI policing districts A and B equate to Belfast City Council area.
2. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2005 Multiple Deprivation Measure).

Figure B1: Map of PSNI Policing Districts



1. Based on Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland data © 2007.

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