The National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) collects the young persons residential postcode. The darker shaded postcode districts on the map show a higher number of young people in treatment resident in the area.

Postcode districts vary in population and geographic size; therefore the map should be interpreted with caution.

There was 1 young person's treatment agency in East Sussex DAAT reporting to NDTMS in 2010/11. The area is classified as significant rural.

The map plots 447 young people in treatment. However, there were also 2 clients whose postcode district was not collected or was invalid.

Please note that if different treatment agencies share the same postcode, they will share the same symbol on the map.

Key Information 2010/11

- East Sussex has a total population of 515,522 of which 20% are under 18 years old (103,860 individuals).
- 449 young people resident in East Sussex were accessing structured treatment in 2010/11. 75% of young people in treatment were new triages in this period (336 individuals).
- Less than 5 young people in treatment were Opiate and/or Crack Users (OCUs), under 5% of YP treatment population.
- 60% of young people in treatment were male and 40% were female.
- 52% of young people in treatment resident in East Sussex were aged 15 years or under and 48% were aged between 16 and 17 years.
- 92% of young people in structured treatment resident in East Sussex were White British, less than 5% of all young people in 2010/11.
- 75% of young people in treatment stated alcohol as primary, secondary or third drug.
- 362 young people were discharged from treatment, 349 discharges were successful (i.e. treatment completed drug free, occasional user or treatment completed).
- None of the young people in treatment were currently injecting drug users; injecting status was not stated for under 5% of clients.

NOTES:

2010/11 NDTMS data are from the repatriated NDTMS dataset supplied by the National Treatment Agency for substance misuse (NTA)
Young persons data include clients with alcohol as their primary drug, individual clients are counted only once at their latest triage date
Young people are all people aged 9-17 years unless otherwise specified
Some percentages may not sum up to exactly 100% due to rounding
Population figures are 2010 mid-year ONS population estimates
This spine chart displays a collection of indicators using data from the NDTMS (shown in colour) and other data sources relevant to substance misuse. It shows the local value for each indicator compared to the highest and lowest value of all South East DAATs and the average for the South East. The darker shaded points show that the local value is outside the middle two quartiles of the South East range and the lighter shaded points show the local value is within the middle two quartiles of the South East range. The '% data blank' column shows the proportion of the data that was not recorded on NDTMS; proportions over 5% are highlighting that non-reporting impacts on the validity of the data. Unless otherwise stated in the notes below, the data are from the NDTMS 2010/11.

### Notes for local value (numbers in colour refer to the above indicators)

1 - 4, 10 - 13, 16 - 18 % of YP clients in treatment in the South East, 2010/11, NDTMS 5 % Children living in income deprived households, IDACI 2010 6 % NEET, DCSF 2011 7 % unauthorised half days missed, DFE 2010/11 8 % permanent exclusions, DfE 2010/11 9 % pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including Maths & English, DfE, 2010/11 14 prevalence estimate, crude rate per 1,000 population (age 15-64 years), 2009/10, University of Glasgow 15 % reporting to TellUs4 survey, NI 115, DfE 2009/10 19 Crude rate per 100,000 population 0-17, NDTMS, 2010/11 20 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (age 15-24 years), 2008 - 2011, ChiMat, HES 21 Crude rate per 100,000 (age under 18 years), 2007/08 – 2009/10, LAPE, HES, PHOs 22 Rate per 1,000 young women aged 15-17 years, 2008-2010, ONS and DfE

Client data with values of less than 5 have been suppressed in accordance with the ONS disclosure & confidentiality guidelines. Cells in the spine chart are left blank where data have been suppressed.

Further information and metadata can be downloaded from the DTMU website: [http://www.dtmu.org.uk/](http://www.dtmu.org.uk/)