

Drug-Related Deaths in Scotland 2018

Annual data is published on drug-related deaths (DRDs) in Scotland by the National Records of Scotland.

A collection of visualisations of the 2018 data are presented here for those interested in exploring the trends or patterns in the data. Little to no commentary is provided on what the data show.

Each table from the data are presented separately by one or more charts. Not all tables are presented either because the data is incomplete or has already been presented in the raw data already.

All analyses and code are available on github for others to use. Comments and suggestion welcome.

Table 2

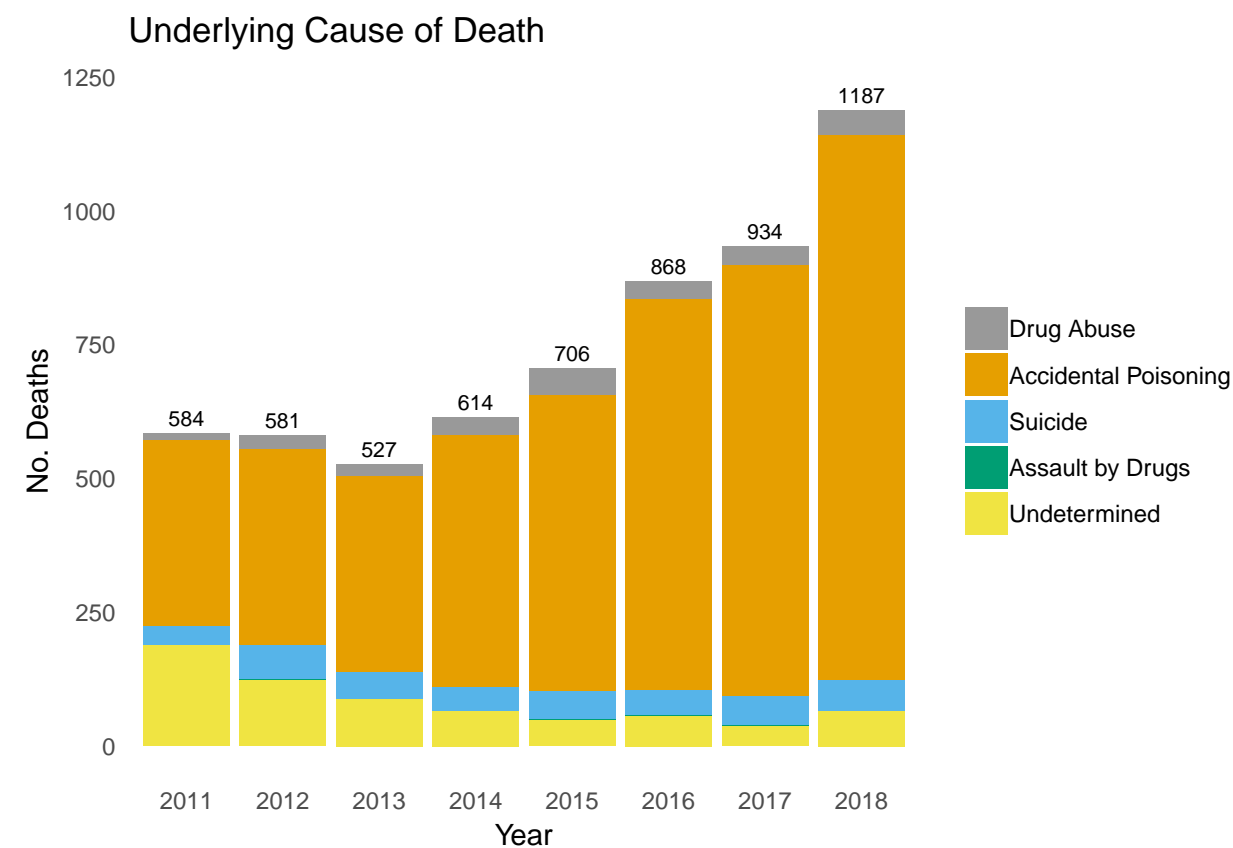
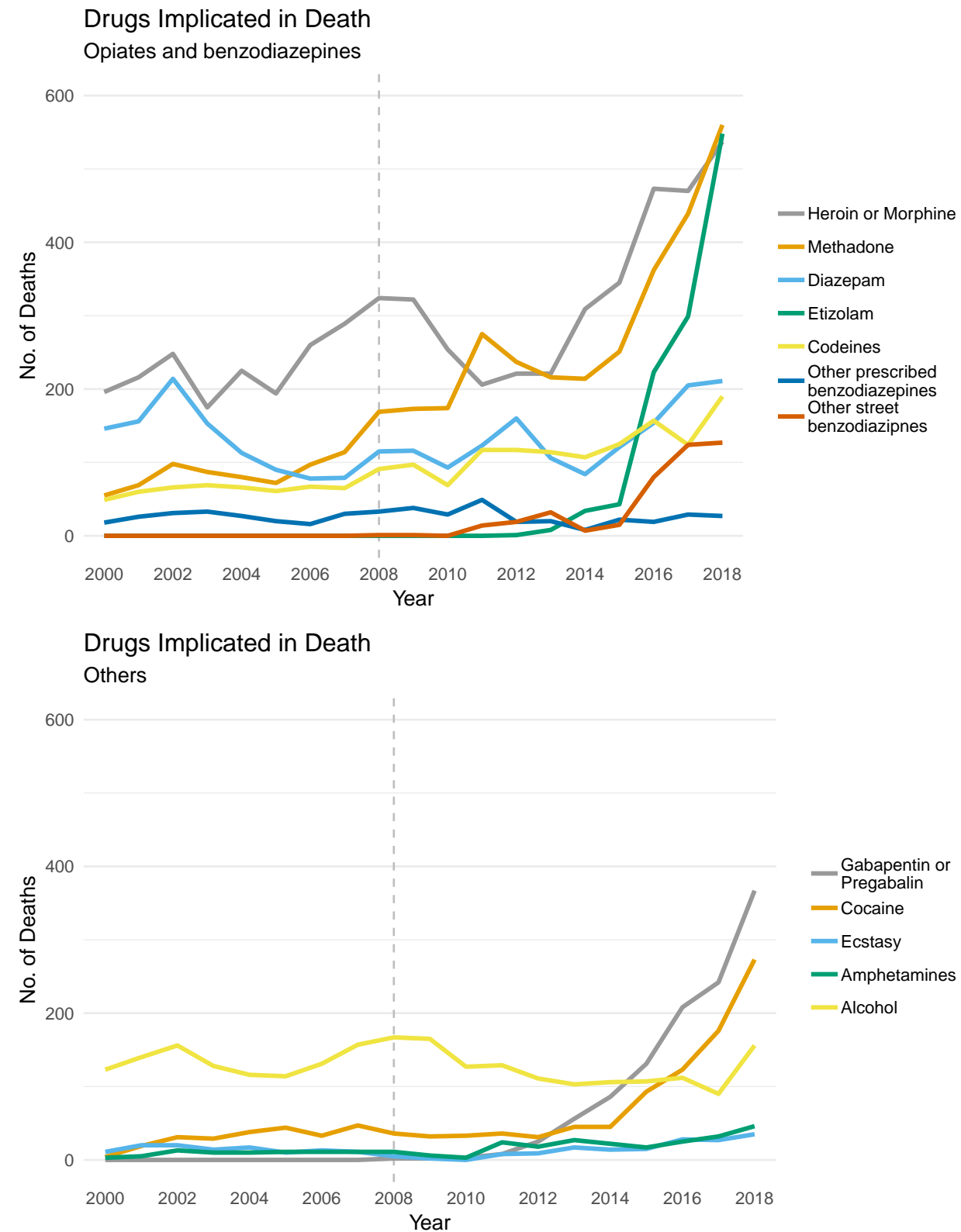


Table 3



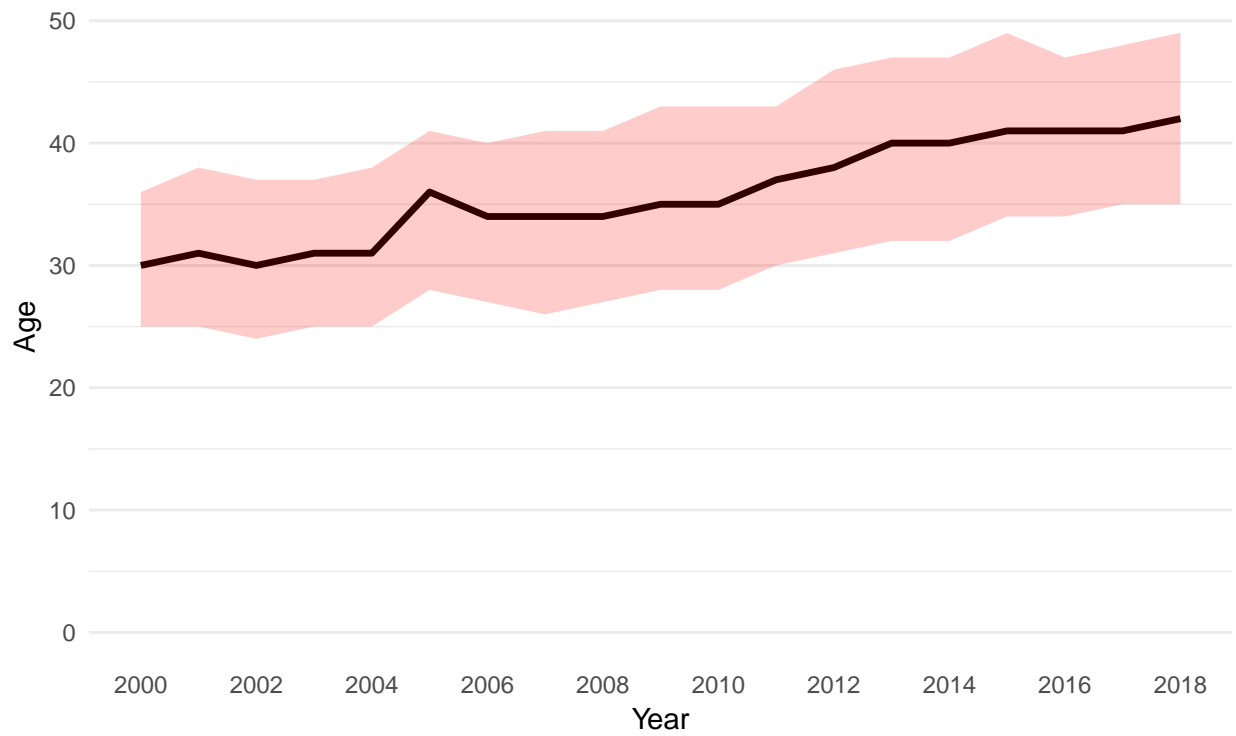
NB: data prior to 2008 uses a different definition than the data from 2008. See notes in table 3.

Table 4

Table 4 describes quite a lot of data represented in different ways. Each is presented as a different plot.

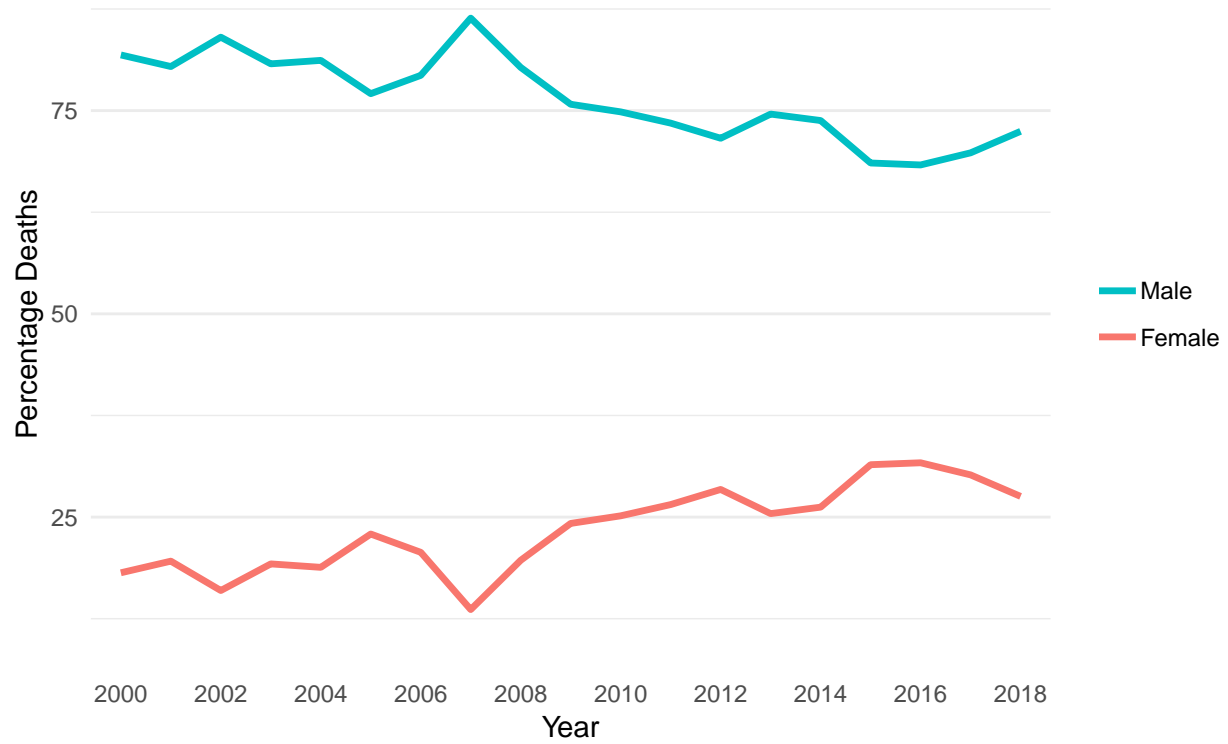
Median Age at Death

Shaded area represents the lower to upper quartile range of ages.

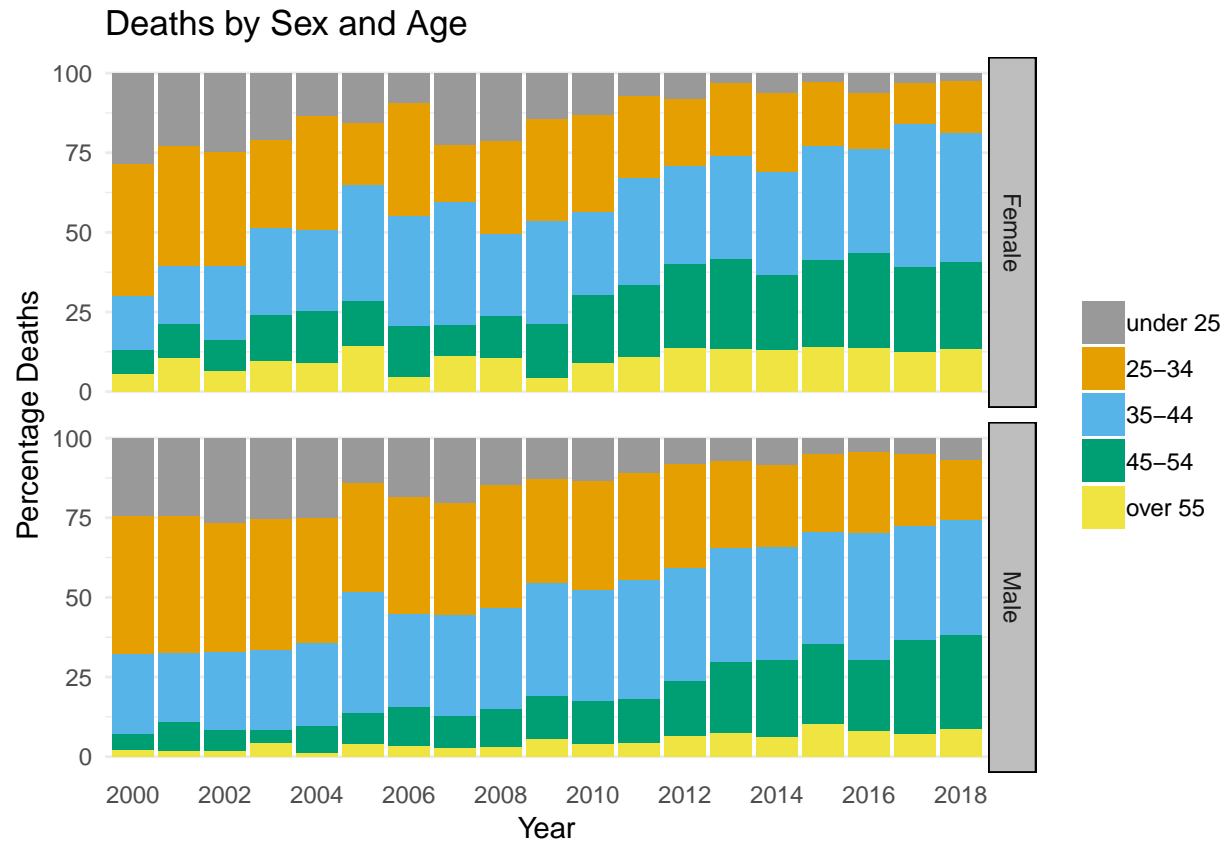


Median age of drug-related death is increasing from 30 in 2000 to 41 in 2017.

Percentage of Male vs Female Deaths



Males are mostly affected by drug-related deaths, but females are increasing.



In 2000 deaths were largely in the under 35s. In 2018 they are dominated by the 35 and over. Particularly in females.

Table 5

Drug-Related Deaths in Scotland
By Sex, Age and Underlying Cause of Death

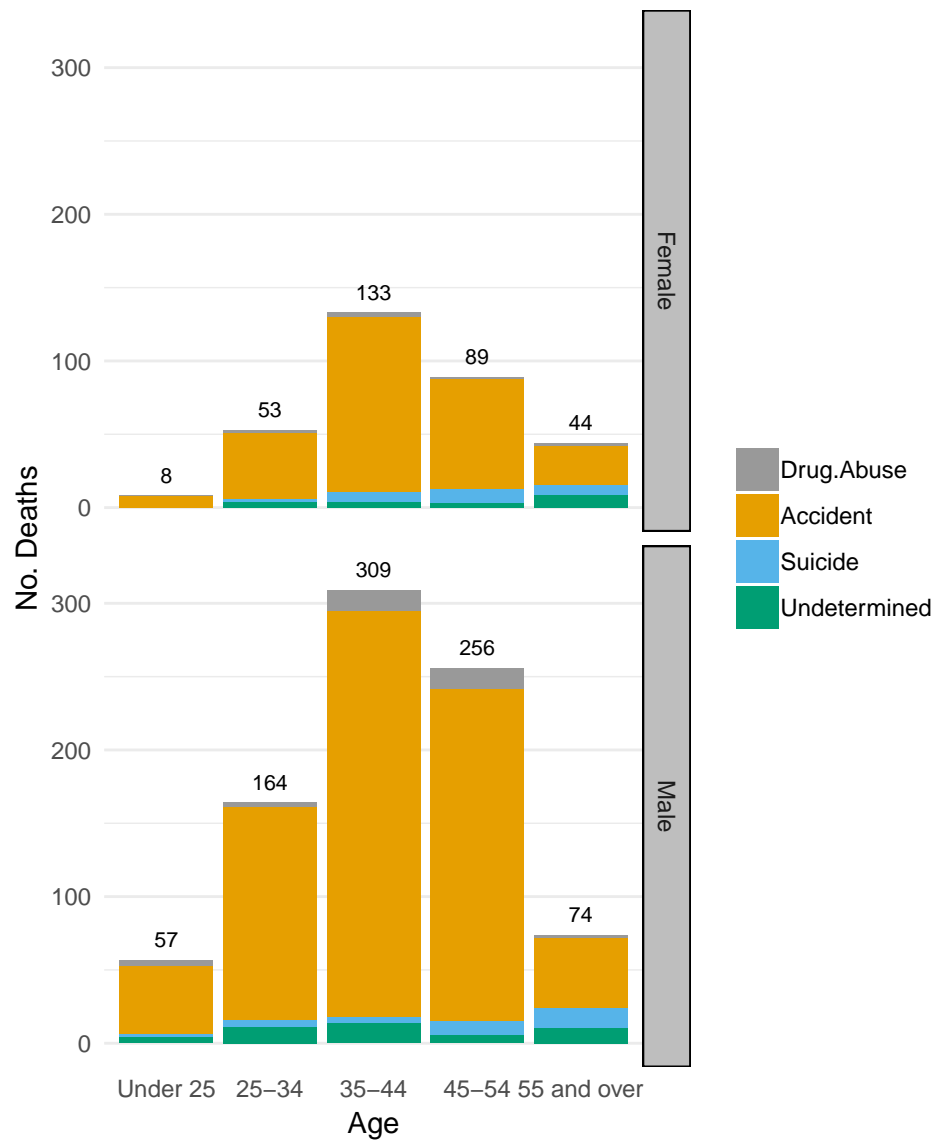
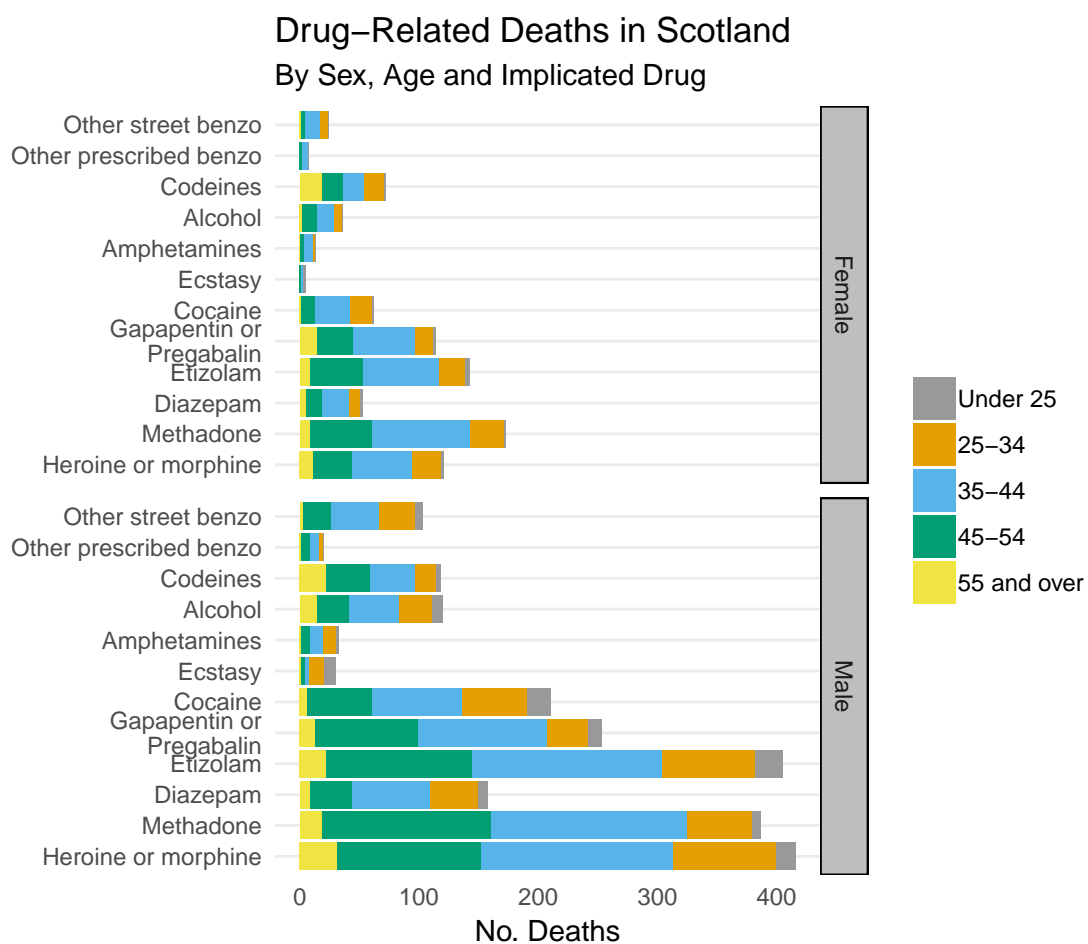


Table 6



NB: Totals in this chart will be higher than total number of deaths as deaths can have more than one drug implicated.

Table 8

Death Rates by Age

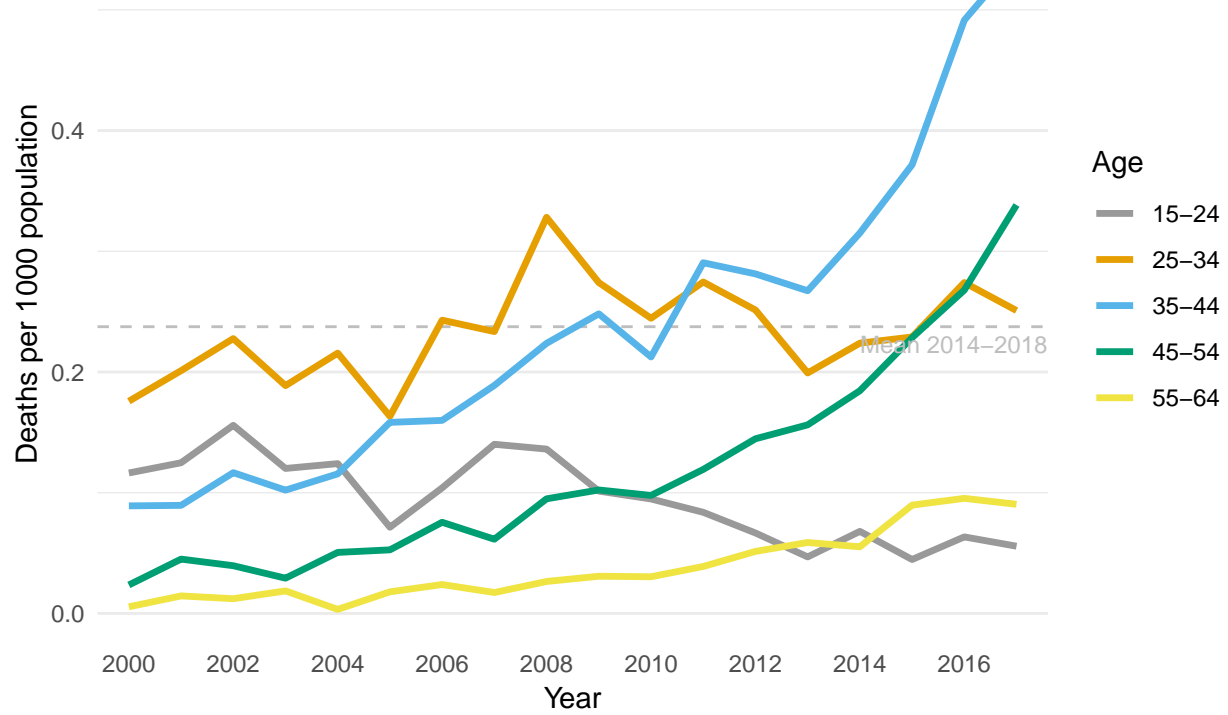
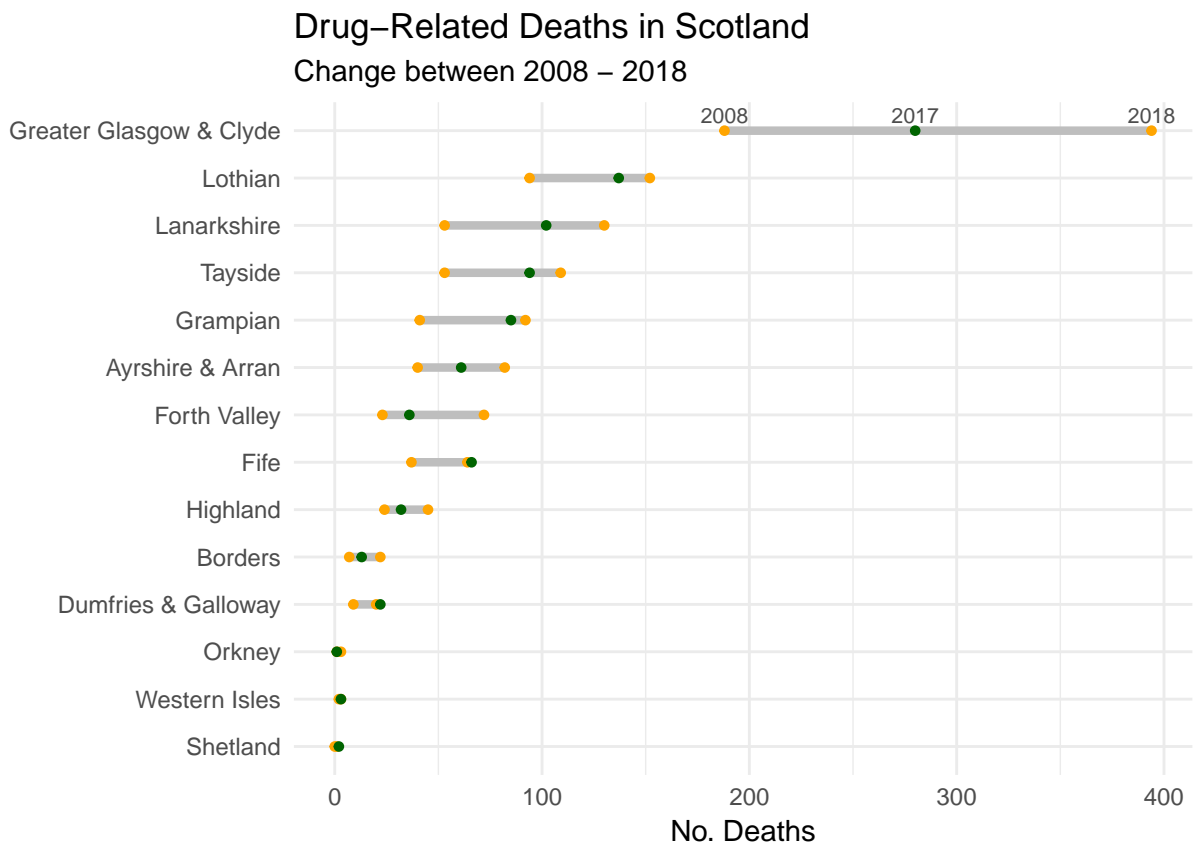
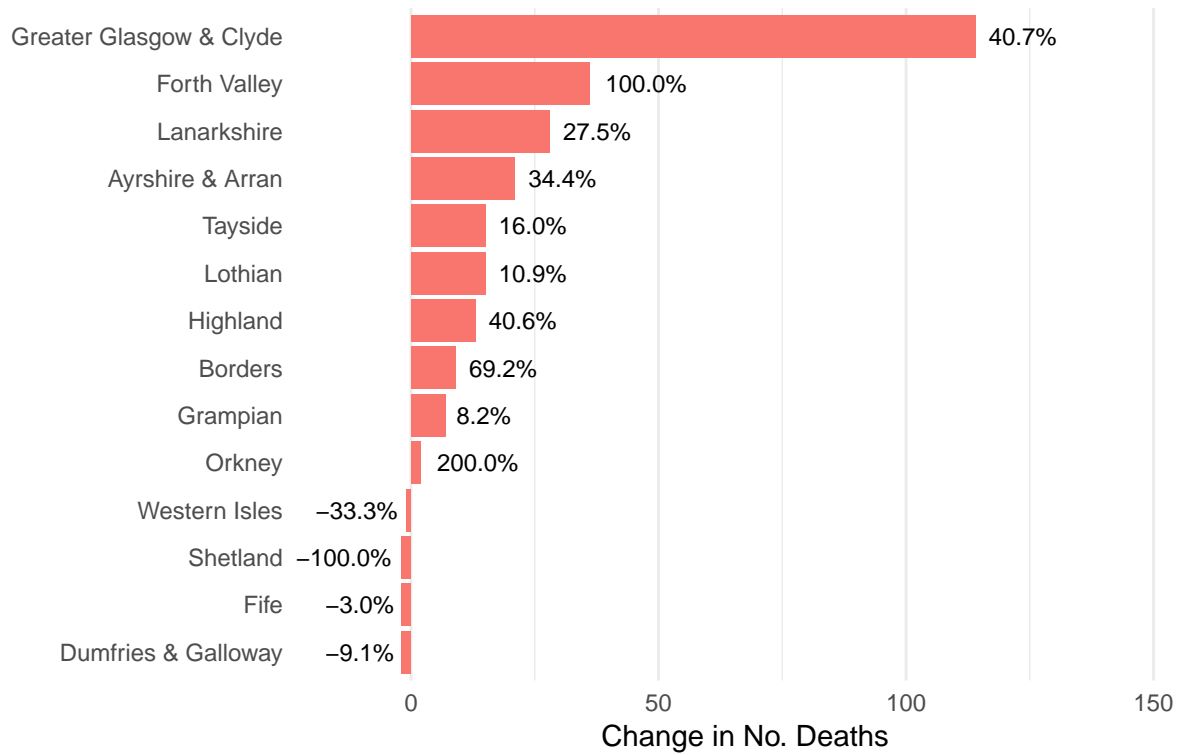


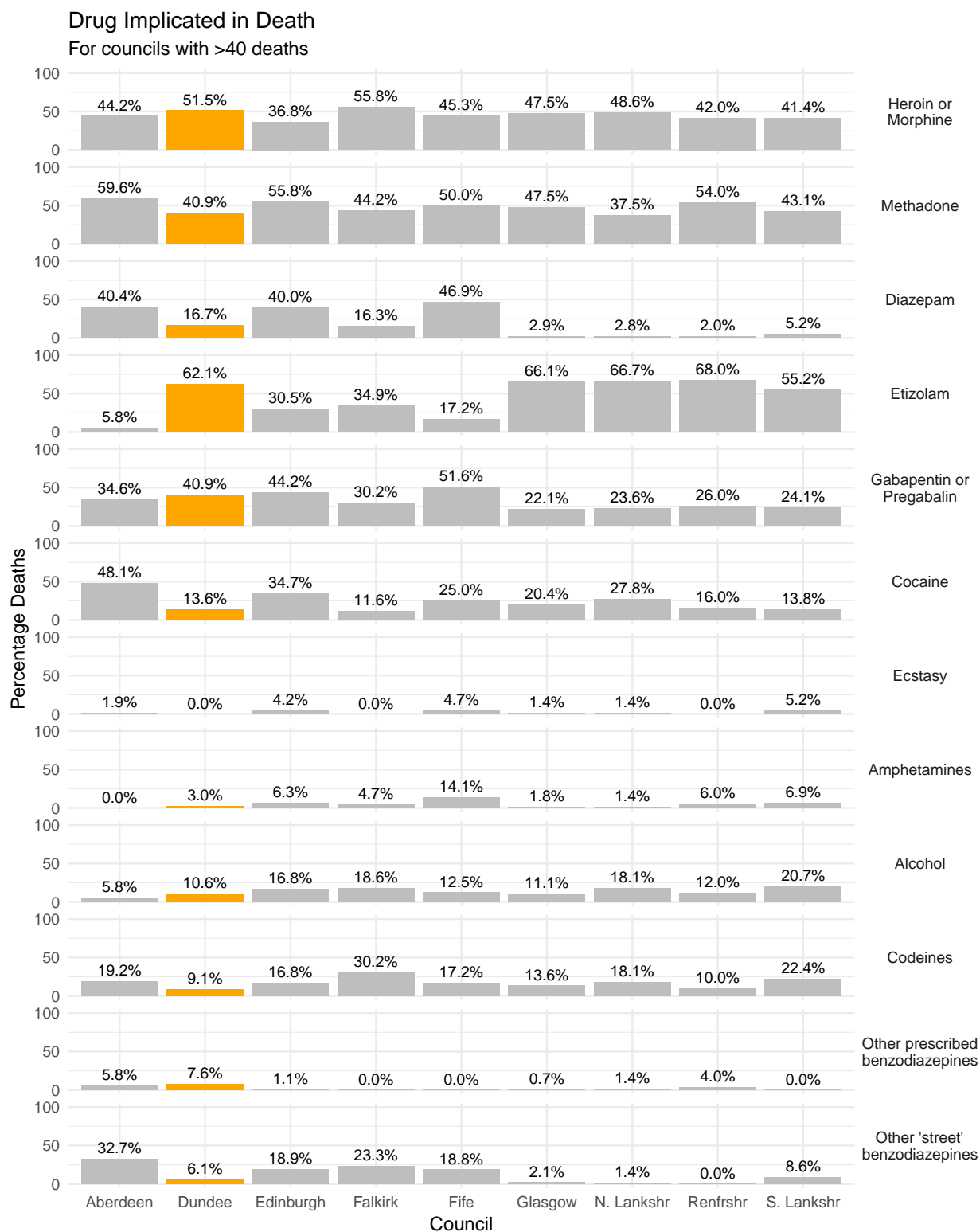
Table HB1



2018 Change in Drug-Related Deaths By NHS health board



Regional Comparisons



Drug-Related Deaths per 1,000 population By council area (annual average 2014–2018)

