

HCV MONITORING METRICS HEADLINE DATA TABLE															Data source	Footnotes	
Burden of HCV Infection																	
Prevalence of chronic HCV infection in England	Prevalence of chronic infection	Number	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Modelled estimate	*Harris RJ, Ramsay M, Hope VD, Brant L, Hickman M, Foster GR, et al. Hepatitis C prevalence in England remains low and varies by ethnicity: an updated evidence synthesis. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> 2012; 22(2):187-92.		
			160,000*														
Risk factors	Risk factor information (where reported) in laboratory reports* of hepatitis C in England, 1996-2015.	Number of reports (%)	Injecting drug use	Transfusion	Blood product recipient	Occupational	Sexual exposure	Renal failure	Vertical or Household	Other	Total	CoSurv/SGSS				*Statutory notification by diagnostic laboratories was introduced in October 2010.** **Health Protection Agency, Department of Health, Chartered Institute of Environmental Health, Health Protection Legislation (England) - Guidance 2010. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england/about/our-governance [Accessed 18/01/2017].	
			17,118 (90.6)	240 (1.3)	132 (0.7)	17 (0.1)	188 (1.0)	74 (0.4)	42 (0.2)	1,091 (5.8)	18,902 (100)						
Prevalence in people injecting psychoactive drugs	Trend in anti-HCV prevalence* among people injecting psychoactive drugs in England.	Proportion with antibodies (%)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring Survey of people who inject drugs: people injecting psychoactive drugs**	* During 2009 to 2011 there was a phased change in the sample collected in the survey from an oral fluid to dried blood spot (DBS). The sensitivity of the anti-HCV tests on these two sample types is different. The sensitivity of the oral fluid test for anti-HCV is approximately 92%,*** that on DBS samples is close to 100%. Data presented here have been adjusted for the sensitivity of the oral fluid test. **Public Health England. People who inject drugs: HIV and viral hepatitis monitoring. Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring survey, 2017. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/publications/people-who-inject-drugs-hiv-and-viral-hepatitis-monitoring [Accessed 19/01/2017]. ***Judd A, Parry J, Hickman M, McDonald T, Jordan L, Lewis K, et al. Evaluation of a modified commercial assay in detecting antibody to hepatitis C virus in oral fluids and dried blood spots. <i>Journal of Medical Virology</i> . 2003;71(1):49-55.		
			48	46	46	44	49	49	45	49	50	50	52				
Monitoring Impact																	
Mortality and Morbidity																	
Morbidity	Preliminary estimates of incidence* of HCV-related ESLD**/HCC in England.	Number	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital. Hospital Episode Statistics (Copyright © 2017, re-used with the permission of NHS Digital, all rights reserved).	* An episode of ESLD/HCC is defined as the FIRST if there have been no previous episodes of ESLD or HCC for that individual in the previous 5 years (0.4% are estimated to have had a previous episode more than 5 years earlier) ** Defined by codes or text entries for ascites, bleeding oesophageal varices, hepato-renal syndrome, hepatic encephalopathy or hepatic failure. Note: Approximately 1.5% of individuals admitted had identifiers missing in HES (2010-2014) and so were allocated new HES IDs, therefore any previous episodes of ELSD for these individuals would not be linked.		
			1,336	1,686	1,790	1,627	1,699	1,692									
			First registrations* for liver transplants in patients with HCV in England.	Number			133	120	135	121	135	153	144			83	NHS Blood and Transplant UK Transplant Registry
			First liver transplants* undertaken in patients with HCV in England (% of all liver transplants).	Number (%)			112 (21)	93 (18)	96 (17)	104 (18)	103 (17)	124 (17)	122 (17)			83 (12)	
First liver transplants* undertaken in patients with HCV and HCC in England (% of all first liver transplants undertaken in patients with HCV).	Number (%)			51 (46)	50 (54)	50 (52)	54 (52)	49 (48)	57 (46)	61 (50)	54 (65)	*These figures are based on registry data as at 23 June 2016 and include both elective and super urgent registrations and transplants. HCV liver transplants/registrations are defined as: First transplants/registrations in England where post-hepatitis C cirrhosis was given as either the primary, secondary or tertiary indication for the liver transplant.					
Mortality	Deaths from ESLD* or HCC in those with HCV mentioned on their death certificate in England.	Number	187	196	226	238	275	277	303	368	375	387	357	Office for National Statistics. (ONS carried out the original collection and collation of the data but bears no responsibility for their future analysis or interpretation).	* Defined by codes or text entries for ascites, bleeding oesophageal varices, hepato-renal syndrome, hepatic encephalopathy or hepatic failure.		
Number of new (incident) infections																	
Estimated incidence in people injecting psychoactive drugs	Estimated incidence of HCV among people injecting psychoactive drugs* in England**	Number of infections per 100 years of exposure	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring Survey of people who inject drugs: people injecting psychoactive drugs***									* PWID who reported injecting in the previous year. (95% CI) **Those with HIV are excluded because they can have sub-optimal antibody responses as a result of their HIV infection. (Cullen KJ, Hope VD, Crawford S, Shute J, Ncube F, Parry JV. Factors associated with recently acquired hepatitis C virus infection in people who inject drugs in England, Wales and Northern Ireland: new findings from an unlinked anonymous monitoring survey. <i>Epidemiol Infect.</i> 2015;143(7):1398-407). ***Public Health England. People who inject drugs: HIV and viral hepatitis monitoring. Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring survey, 2017. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/publications/people-who-inject-drugs-hiv-and-viral-hepatitis-monitoring [Accessed 19/01/2017].
			8.1	19.1	12	11	7.4										
Proxy measures of incidence	Prevalence of antibodies to hepatitis C* among people who began injecting psychoactive drugs in the previous three years in England.	Proportion with antibodies (%)	2006-2007		2008-2009		2010-2011		2012-2013		2014-2015			Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring Survey of people who inject drugs: people injecting psychoactive drugs**	* During 2009 to 2011 there was a phased change in the sample collected in the survey from an oral fluid to dried blood spot (DBS). The sensitivity of the anti-HCV tests on these two sample types is different. The sensitivity of the oral fluid test for anti-HCV is approximately 92%,*** that on DBS samples is close to 100%. Data presented here have been adjusted for the sensitivity of the oral fluid test. **Public Health England. People who inject drugs: HIV and viral hepatitis monitoring. Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring survey, 2017. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/publications/people-who-inject-drugs-hiv-and-viral-hepatitis-monitoring [Accessed 19/01/2017]. ***Judd A, Parry J, Hickman M, McDonald T, Jordan L, Lewis K, et al. Evaluation of a modified commercial assay in detecting antibody to hepatitis C virus in oral fluids and dried blood spots. <i>Journal of Medical Virology</i> . 2003;71(1):49-55.		
			22	24	23	26	23										
			Number of anti-HCV tests performed in 15-19 year olds and proportion positive in 23 sentinel laboratories in England.	Number tested (% positive)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013			2014	2015
Number of anti-HCV tests performed in 20-24 year olds and proportion positive in 23 sentinel laboratories in England.							9,247 (0.4)	9,011 (0.6)	9,058 (0.5)	9,386 (0.4)	9,422 (0.3)	18,074 (1.3)	17,469 (1.0)	18,439 (0.9)	19,511 (0.8)	18,723 (0.6)	

	Number of laboratory reports* of hepatitis C in 15-19 year olds, and percentage of all reports they represent in England.	Number of reports (% of all reports)			72 (1)	63 (1)	87 (1)	77 (1)	58 (1)	89 (1)	72 (1)	73 (1)	80 (1)	79 (1)	CoSurv/SGSS	*Statutory notification by diagnostic laboratories was introduced in October 2010.** **Health Protection Agency, Department of Health, Chartered Institute of Environmental Health, Health Protection Legislation (England) - Guidance 2010. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england/about/our-governance [Accessed 18/01/2017].	
	Number of laboratory reports* of hepatitis C in 20-24 year olds, and percentage of all reports they represent in England.				514 (7)	462 (6)	461 (6)	447 (5)	380 (5)	451 (5)	457 (4)	427 (4)	429 (4)	360 (3)			
Monitoring Service Coverage																Data source	Footnotes
Adequacy of harm reduction																	
				2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			
Estimated adequacy of NSP	Estimated proportion of people injecting psychoactive drugs* reporting adequate** needle and syringe provision in England.	Proportion (%)								48	48	47	48	45	Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring Survey of people who inject drugs: people injecting psychoactive drugs***	*Needle and Syringe coverage among those who had injected during the preceding 28 days. **Needle/syringe provision is considered 'adequate' when the reported number of needles received, met or exceeded the number of times the individual injected. ***Public Health England. People who inject drugs: HIV and viral hepatitis monitoring. Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring survey, 2017. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/publications/people-who-inject-drugs-hiv-and-viral-hepatitis-monitoring [Accessed 19/01/2017].	
Estimated levels of Sharing	Trends in the sharing of needles and syringes in the preceding four weeks among people injecting psychoactive drugs in England	Proportion reporting direct sharing* (%)		28	23	24	19	19	21	17	14	16	16	17	Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring Survey of people who inject drugs: people injecting psychoactive drugs**	*Sharing of needles and syringes in preceding four weeks. **Public Health England. People who inject drugs: HIV and viral hepatitis monitoring. Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring survey, 2017. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/publications/people-who-inject-drugs-hiv-and-viral-hepatitis-monitoring [Accessed 19/01/2017].	
				2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015			
Proportion of opioid dependent PWID receiving OST	Proportion of opioid dependent PWID receiving OST	Proportion (%)		51.4	54.5	55.5									Numerator: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System. Denominator: Hay, G., Rael dos Santos, A., & Worsley, J. (2014). Estimates of the prevalence of opiate use and/or crack cocaine use, 2011/12: Sweep 8 report. Retrieved from http://www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/estimates-of-the-prevalence-of-opiate-use-and-or-crack-cocaine-use-2011-12.pdf	The estimate of the number of drug injectors who use either opiate and / or crack cocaine is presented in Hay, et al (2014). This definition of drug injecting does not include people who would, for example, inject amphetamines but do not use either opiates or crack cocaine. An estimate of the number who inject opiates only is not available but the impact of subtracting the number who inject crack cocaine only from the total number of injectors would be negligible. The numerator is the number of people in drug treatment for each year who cited opiates and who were current injectors on treatment entry and who received prescribing (excluding specifically labelled alcohol prescribing) within the year.	
			All in treatment	Newly presenting	All in treatment	Newly presenting	All in treatment	Newly presenting	All in treatment	Newly presenting	All in treatment	Newly presenting	All in treatment	Newly presenting			
Number of current & past PWID in drug treatment	Injecting* status of adults in drug treatment in England	Currently injecting	59,812	15,535	56,640	13,327	53,006	12,267	51,024	11,963	49,854	12,313	48,507	12,117	National Drug Treatment Monitoring System#	*This table shows the number of people who have injected drugs where a person is classed as ever having injected if they are currently injecting or have previously injected. If a person has been classed as 'currently injecting' and 'previously injecting' they are assumed to be 'currently injecting'. For all in treatment, clients who reported as 'currently injecting' when they entered treatment over the years may have ceased to inject during the reporting period. 'Newly presenting' refers to a person starting a new treatment journey in the financial year.	
		Previously injected	59,328	21,472	62,207	20,700	62,410	19,481	61,794	19,226	61,080	18,820	59,485	18,303			
		Total ever injected	119,140	37,007	118,847	34,027	115,416	31,748	112,818	31,189	110,934	31,133	107,992	30,420			
Increasing awareness and proportion and numbers diagnosed																	
				2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			
Estimated proportion of people injecting psychoactive drugs who are aware of their HCV antibody positive status	Estimated proportion of people injecting psychoactive drugs testing positive for HCV antibodies, who are aware of their infection in England.	Proportion (%)		52	54	52	49	51	55	50	54	47	52	53	Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring Survey of people who inject drugs: people injecting psychoactive drugs*	*Public Health England. People who inject drugs: HIV and viral hepatitis monitoring. Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring survey, 2017. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/publications/people-who-inject-drugs-hiv-and-viral-hepatitis-monitoring [Accessed 19/01/2017].	
											2012	2013	2014	2015			
Awareness: Numbers completing RCGP e-learning courses	*Number of participants in England who completed the RCGP Certificate in the Detection, Diagnosis and Management of Hepatitis B and C in Primary Care e-module.	Number									324	422	294	449	RCGP	* Improved methodologies to allocate course participants geographically have been introduced by RCGP this year; figures reported here may therefore differ from those reported in previous years.	
										2012	2013	2014	By June 2015	By November 2016			
	Cumulative number of participants in England completing the RCGP post-course assessment: <i>Hepatitis C: Enhancing prevention, Testing and Care</i> and their average course score.	Number (Average course score)											65 (84%)	1449 (84%)	RCGP		
Laboratory reports of hepatitis C in England	Number of laboratory reports* of hepatitis C in England	Number of reports		6,322	6,957	7,805	8,424	8,662	7,892	9,927	10,892	11,051	11,539	11,605	CoSurv/SGSS	*Statutory notification by diagnostic laboratories was introduced in October 2010.** **Health Protection Agency, Department of Health, Chartered Institute of Environmental Health, Health Protection Legislation (England) - Guidance 2010. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england/about/our-governance [Accessed 18/01/2017].	
Testing and diagnosis in the general population and primary care	Number of people tested for anti-HCV by year, and proportion positive, in 23 sentinel laboratories in England.	Number tested (% positive)								148,577 (2.6)	151,208 (2.3)	159,593 (2.0)	169,030 (1.7)	176,270 (1.5)	Sentinel Surveillance of blood borne virus testing.	Note: Excludes dried blood spot testing; samples collected outside routine testing, such as look backs and studies; reference testing; and children aged <1 year.	
	Number of people tested for anti-HCV by year, and proportion positive, through GP surgeries in 23 sentinel laboratories in England.	Number tested (% positive)								45,703 (2.7)	47,189 (2.4)	51,298 (2.0)	55,977 (1.9)	57,336 (1.6)		Note: Excludes dried blood spot testing, and children aged <1 year.	

Testing in People who inject drugs (PWID)	Trends in reported uptake of voluntary confidential testing (VCT) for HCV infection among people injecting psychoactive drugs in England.	Ever had a VCT for HCV			71	75	75	77	81	83	83	83	82	83	86	Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring Survey of people who inject drugs: people injecting psychoactive drugs*	*Public Health England. People who inject drugs: HIV and viral hepatitis monitoring. Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring survey, 2017. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/publications/people-who-inject-drugs-hiv-and-viral-hepatitis-monitoring [Accessed 19/01/2017].		
		Proportion of those tested with last VCT in survey year or previous year			55	54	52	56	57	55	58	56	57	58	59				
			2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015						
		All in treatment	Newly presenting	All in treatment	Newly presenting	All in treatment	Newly presenting	All in treatment	Newly presenting	All in treatment	Newly presenting	All in treatment	Newly presenting						
Hepatitis C test status of adults in drug treatment - all persons eligible to receive a test in England.	A Hepatitis C test was recorded. N (%)	92,252 (43.2)	30,323 (37.1)	104,856 (51)	31,645 (42.4)	114,849 (58.6)	35,051 (50)	119,508 (63.1)	35,749 (51.9)	120,592 (63.9)	35,837 (50.7)	120,828 (65.7)	35,643 (52.2)	National Drug Treatment Monitoring System#					
	A Hepatitis C test was not recorded. N (%)	121,225 (56.8)	51,404 (62.9)	100,812 (49)	42,961 (57.6)	81,041 (41.4)	35,053 (50)	69,798 (36.9)	33,126 (48.1)	67,984 (36.1)	34,879 (49.3)	63,035 (34.3)	32,631 (47.8)						
Hepatitis C test status of adults in drug treatment in England- currently injecting* or previously injecting* only and eligible to receive a test	A Hepatitis C test was recorded. Number (%)	65,383 (56.9)	18,520 (53.9)	72,808 (64.8)	18,397 (60)	78,525 (72.9)	19,839 (70.2)	80,662 (77.5)	19,996 (72.9)	81,060 (79.6)	19,812 (72.8)	80,447 (81.5)	19,396 (73.5)			National Drug Treatment Monitoring System#	*This table shows the number of people who inject drugs where a person is classed as having injected if they have 'currently injecting' or 'previously injecting' listed as their injecting status within their latest treatment journey. If a person has been classed as 'currently injecting' and 'previously injecting' they are assumed to be 'currently injecting'. For all in treatment, clients who reported as 'currently injecting' when they entered treatment over the years may have ceased to inject during the reporting period. 'Newly presenting' refers to a person starting a new treatment journey in the financial year.		
	A Hepatitis C test was not recorded. N (%)	49,465 (43.1)	15,811 (46.1)	39,527 (35.2)	12,285 (40)	29,120 (27.1)	8,433 (29.8)	23,351 (22.50)	7,422 (27.1)	20,793 (20.4)	7,399 (27.2)	18,273 (18.5)	6,980 (26.5)						
Hepatitis C intervention status for adults in drug treatment in England.	*Recorded hepatitis C status was offered and accepted. N (%)	95,440 (42.7)	35,915 (40.3)	102,867 (46.6)	34,027 (40.6)	104,048 (48.8)	31,450 (39.5)	101,990 (48.7)	30,190 (38)	99,944 (47.5)	29,640 (36)	98,324 (47.7)	28,920 (36)					National Drug Treatment Monitoring System#	*Information about whether people have been offered a hepatitis C test is recorded at the beginning of their latest period of treatment.
	*Recorded hepatitis C status was refused. N (%)	60,859 (27.2)	28,134 (31.6)	66,825 (30.2)	28,980 (34.6)	67,323 (31.6)	29,011 (36.5)	68,200 (32.5)	30,223 (38)	72,078 (34.3)	32,571 (39.6)	72,388 (35.1)	32,441 (40.4)						
	**Recorded hepatitis C status- Assessed as not appropriate to offer. N (%)	10,104 (4.5)	7,288 (8.2)	15,312 (6.9)	9,202 (11)	17,259 (8.1)	9,431 (11.9)	20,255 (9.7)	10,607 (13.3)	21,717 (10.3)	11,632 (14.1)	22,254 (10.8)	11,968 (14.9)						
	*Recorded hepatitis C status - Not offered. N (%)	20,798 (9.3)	7,819 (8.8)	13,255 (6)	4,894 (5.8)	9,442 (4.4)	4,001 (5)	7,528 (3.6)	3,845 (4.8)	7,421 (3.5)	4,188 (5.1)	6,561 (3.2)	3,579 (4.5)						
	*Recorded hepatitis C status- Status recorded. N	187,201	79,156	198,259	77,103	198,072	73,893	197,973	74,865	201,160	78,031	199,527	76,908						
	No recorded status. N (%)	36,380 (16.3)	9,859 (11.1)	22,721 (10.3)	6,705 (8)	15,077 (7.1)	5,642 (7.1)	11,588 (5.5)	4,617 (5.8)	9,133 (4.3)	4,317 (5.2)	6,590 (3.2)	3,334 (4.2)						
Hepatitis C test intervention for adults in drug treatment in England - currently injecting* or previously injecting* only.	**Recorded hepatitis C status was offered and accepted. N (%)	61,106 (51.3)	18,781 (50.7)	65,451 (55.1)	17,117 (50.3)	67,122 (58.2)	15,924 (50.2)	65,887 (58.4)	14,877 (47.7)	64,295 (58)	14,450 (46.4)	62,693 (58.1)	13,891 (45.7)					National Drug Treatment Monitoring System#	*This table shows the number of people who inject drugs where a person is classed as having injected if they have 'currently injecting' or 'previously injecting' listed as their injecting status within their latest treatment journey. If a person has been classed as 'currently injecting' and 'previously injecting' they are assumed to be 'currently injecting'. For all in treatment, clients who reported as 'currently injecting' when they entered treatment over the years may have ceased to inject during the reporting period. 'Newly presenting' refers to a person starting a new treatment journey in the financial year.
	**Recorded hepatitis C status was refused. N (%)	28,469 (23.9)	10,175 (27.5)	30,954 (26)	10,297 (30.3)	30,836 (26.7)	9,983 (31.4)	30,965 (27.4)	10,354 (33.2)	31,795 (28.7)	10,664 (34.3)	31,447 (29.1)	10,680 (35.1)						
	**Recorded hepatitis C status- Assessed as not appropriate to offer. N (%)	4,292 (3.6)	2,676 (7.2)	6,512 (5.5)	3,345 (9.8)	7,771 (6.7)	3,476 (10.9)	8,805 (7.8)	3,771 (12.1)	9,081 (8.2)	3,922 (12.6)	9,272 (8.6)	4,044 (13.3)						
	**Recorded hepatitis C status - Not offered. N (%)	9,017 (7.6)	2,485 (6.7)	5,981 (5)	1,496 (4.4)	3,955 (3.4)	1,138 (3.6)	3,091 (2.7)	1,241 (4)	2,793 (2.5)	1,219 (3.9)	2,518 (2.3)	1,111 (3.7)						
	**Recorded hepatitis C status- Status recorded. N	102,884	34,117	108,898	32,255	109,684	30,521	108,748	30,243	107,964	30,255	105,930	29,726						
	A Hepatitis C test was not recorded. N (%)	16,256 (13.6)	2,890 (7.8)	9,949 (8.4)	1,772 (5.2)	5,732 (5)	1,227 (3.9)	4,070 (3.6)	946 (3)	2,970 (2.7)	878 (2.8)	2,062 (1.9)	694 (2.3)						
Testing and diagnosis among people in secure and detained settings		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016							
Percentage of new receptions to English prisons tested for hepatitis C in England.	Proportion of new receptions tested (%)	5.3		6.1		6.3		8.6		NA*		11.5**		PHPQI (NHS Trust development agency) and Health and Justice Indicators of Performance (HJIP)	* Robust data not available (NA) for the first year following introduction of HJIPs ** Provisional HJIP data				
Testing in black and minority ethnic populations		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015							
Number of Asian or Asian British people tested, and proportion positive, in 23 sentinel laboratories in England.	Number tested (% positive)							17,116 (2.7)	17,677 (2.2)	18,191 (1.9)	19,728 (1.9)	19,947 (1.5)	Sentinel Surveillance of blood borne virus testing.	Note: Excludes dried blood spot testing; samples collected outside routine testing, such as look backs and studies; reference testing; and children aged <1 year.					
Number of Eastern European people tested, and proportion positive, in 23 sentinel laboratories in England	Number tested (% positive)						3,101 (4.9)	3,080 (5.7)	2,780 (5.4)	4,179 (5.0)	4,555 (4.9)								

Testing in blood donors	Rate of hepatitis C among donations from new and repeat blood donors in England and North Wales	Number of reports per 100,000 donations (New donors)		28.04	29.73	29.26	31.33	26.76	34.90	37.81	33.40	28.13	17.25	26.91	NHSBT/PHE Epidemiology Unit	
		Number of reports per 100,000 donations (Repeat donors)		0.27	0.22	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.43	0.27	0.26	0.11	0.06	0.06		
Increasing the numbers accessing hepatitis C treatment																
Estimated numbers initiating HCV treatment	Estimated number initiating HCV treatment in England.	Estimated number initiating treatment (N)		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	June 2015-April 2016*	(i) NHS England for 2015 provisional estimate for England; (ii) Sentinel surveillance of hepatitis bloodborne virus testing for scaled estimates for 2012-2014 for England, (iii) Estimates from Roche sales, IMS supply chain manager, and Pharmex data for England for 2007-2011 (Harris et al. Journal of Hepatology 2014 vol. 61 530-53)	*Data for England for June 2015-April 2016 are provisional and based on clinician reported intention to treat where there is some robustness about the intention to treat (e.g. incomplete or other records excluded).
						3,987	4,738	5,176	5,316	5,001	5,484	5,202	4,755	7,036		
<p>#The method used in reporting the indicators used in Shooting Up have been updated for 2014/15 to reflect changes made in the way PHE now reports the underpinning data to local areas, to reflect the fact that some people are receiving treatment for drugs and alcohol across a continuous pathway of care. National statistics for substance misuse treatment have been revised back to 2009-10 and data are not directly comparable to figures published in previous years. These indicators are backdated in accordance with national statistics and are therefore also not comparable to figures previously reported in Shooting Up. Further details on the methodological change for national statistics can be found in section 2 of the latest adult substance misuse statistics from NDTMS at http://www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/adult-statistics-from-the-national-drug-treatment-monitoring-system-2014-2015.pdf</p> <p>It should be noted that the changes lead to greater numbers of people being counted as in drug treatment, due to users who report alcohol as their primary substance with adjunctive drugs now being counted towards numbers in drug treatment. As the adjunctive substances in these cases are much more likely to be non-opiate drugs, this also leads to an overall increase in the proportion of those in drug treatment classed as non-opiate users. As the NDTMS indicators used in Shooting Up (e.g. injecting status) are generally more likely to affect opiate users than non-opiate users, this may also affect comparability with figures previously published in Shooting Up.</p>																