

Conducting the Desk Review

The aim of the desk review is to identify and narratively describe existing data on the implementation context in the pilot city. The topics to be covered by the desk review, as well as examples for relevant data and potential data sources are presented in the following table ('Assessment domains'). While some data may be publicly available (e.g. on the website of the city government or a certain service provider), other data may only be retrieved by directly contacting the responsible stakeholders (e.g. local government officials).

The reported data should be reliable, as up-to-date as possible, and as local as possible. If it is not possible to retrieve local data related to an individual domain, it may be useful to report available data from the next administrative level (regional level).

Assessment domains

Assessment domains	Examples	Data sources
Basic population data	Population size age structure, foreign nationals, income, unemployment, crime (criminal offenses in general, violent crimes) (all compared to national average)	Local social statistics, crime statistics
Local data on methamphetamine use	Drug use rates and trends, description of potential user/target groups (vs. general population) and target settings, drug use patterns, drug related harms and crime, HCV and HIV rates (see: the <i>drug data</i> table)	Wastewater analyses, general populations surveys, school surveys, drug care monitoring reports, drug market reports, crime statistics, local studies identified in literature review (WP2), hospital based documentation, pharma reports on the sale of precursors for methamphetamine
Local policy and legislation concerning methamphetamine	(Local) strategies for methamphetamine prevention, treatment, harm reduction and repression	Parliament publications (e.g. government replies to enquiries)
Local drug prevention and treatment infrastructure (incl. self help groups)	Number of services, service description and coverage	Drug care monitoring reports, local drug policy strategies
Health care infrastructure	Number of General Practitioners in relation to population and compared to national average)	Regional health care statistics, Local public health monitoring reports
Education infrastructure	Number and types of schools and universities, number of students according to type of school/university in relation to population and compared to national average	Local education statistics

Drug use rates and trends

The following table provides three types/categories of data: Description of the drug problem, Responses for the problem and Context data/Social attitude to drug problem.

Description of the drug* problem	Responses for the problem	Context data/Social attitude to drug problem	Notes
Drug overdoses - not fatal cases	-	-	breakdown by type of drugs
Deaths directly caused by drugs (drug-induced deaths)	-	-	breakdown by type of drugs
Drug-related infectious diseases	-	-	Data on the extent of infectious diseases — primarily HIV, hepatitis C and hepatitis B infection — among people who inject drugs (injecting drug users or IDUs)
Problem drug use	-	-	Local estimation of the number of the problem drug users, qualitative survey about patterns of using
Prevalence and patterns of drug use	-	-	Survey among general population, youth, homeless, harm reduction clients
Wastewater-based epidemiology	-	-	Data from the wastewater analysis
Drug related emergency cases	-	-	e.g. data from hospital or/and emergency ambulance intervention
Treatment data (admission to treatment (TDI), Prevalence data, data about treatment availability)		-	e.g. Information on the number of people entering treatment for a drug problem; data about number of treatment centers
-	Selective and indicative prevention data	-	Data from local organizations, city hall, school, treatment center which are conducting the prevention interventions
-	Local communities report about drug prevention activities	-	e.g. from the implementation of the strategy on the local level about number of intervention, expenditures for prevention etc.
-	-	Unemployment rate, crime and violence data – police statistics	Local statistics about social problems
-	-	Quantitative and qualitative survey among population	e.g. data about social attitude to drug problem, visibility and importance of drug problem,

Social welfare help related to drugs	-	e.g. number of persons/family
Drug offences and offenders – crime data	-	Possession/using/trafficking/production – number of offences and/or offenders breakdown by type of drugs
Drug seizures (amount and number)	-	Police statistics and others law enforcement institutions
Drug prices and purity	-	e.g. data from Police, users or youth survey
Harm reduction data	-	e.g. number of PWID
Prison drug related data	-	e.g. number of prisoners
Justice drug related data	-	e.g. number of convicted persons

*Drug – main focus should be stress on collection data on methamphetamine but information about others drugs mostly stimulants seems to be important to locate methamphetamine using/problems in broader context.