



Ambulance service data sharing with local drug services

T/Detective Chief Inspector Jason Kew

The cost:

£0.7bn on treatment

£0.8bn on enforcement

£7.8bn on deaths and hospitalisations

£10.7bn on drug-related crime

£20 Billion

It is estimated that illicit drugs have a £20 billion cost to society

Links to serious violence:

Heroin and Crack Cocaine

Users **4%**
9 in every 1,000 people in England in 2016/17 was a heroin and/or crack user



Crack cocaine purity in England and Wales increased from 36% to 71% between 2013 and 2016

Crack Users

The number of heroin and/or crack users in England increased by 4% (from 301,000 to 314,000) between 2014/15 and 2016/17

Treatment for crack cocaine problems **19%**

There was a 19% increase between 2015/16 and 2017/18 in the number of people presenting to treatment for crack cocaine problems in England

Drugs are one of the main drivers of the recent rise in serious violence

Drugs were associated with around 50% of the increase in homicides between 2014/15 and 2017/18

In 2017 there was a 17% increase in the number of organised crime groups associated with crack who had violent capability



Acquisitive crimes by users

An estimated 45% of acquisitive crimes are committed by regular heroin/crack cocaine users. Heroin/crack use could account for at least half of the rise in acquisitive crime in England and Wales in the 1980s and 1990s, and one quarter to one third of the fall in acquisitive crime to 2012



County Lines

The NCA estimated that in 2018 there were 1,000 branded lines in the UK.

In 2017, 85% of police forces reported that county lines groups used knives. 74% reported they used firearms.

65% of police forces reported the exploitation of children by county lines groups – either through human trafficking, child sexual exploitation or coercing them to act as drug runners



Drug use amongst school children

The proportion of school children (11-15s) who have used any drug (excluding NPS) in the last year increased from 10% in 2014 to 15% in 2018



Class A drug use amongst young people

Convictions **69%**

Convictions of young people (10-17s) for Class A drug production and possession with intent to supply increased by 69% between 2012 and 2018

Users **8%**

Class A drug use among 16-24s is at the highest level since 2005/06 with 8% having used Class A drug in the last year



Drug deaths in 2018:



4,359
drug
poisoning
deaths

There were 4,359 deaths relating to drug poisoning registered in England and Wales in 2018. This is a 16% increase since 2017 and the highest number since the time series began in 1993

16%



2,917
drug
misuse
deaths

17%

2,917 drug misuse use deaths were registered in 2018 making up 67% of the total registered deaths relating to drug poisoning.

This represents a 17% increase from 2,503 in 2017. This follows a 4% decrease in the previous year, 11% increase the year before and 15% the year before and 20% the year before that.



1,336
heroin or
morphine
related
deaths

1%

There were 1,336 heroin or morphine related deaths in England and Wales in 2018, an increase on the previous year (1,164) and the highest on record.



637
cocaine
related
deaths

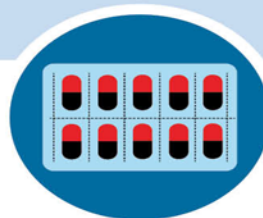
47%

Cocaine related deaths have continued to rise since 2011 – with an increase of 47% between 2017 and 2018. This is the highest number since recording began and quadruple the figure from, 2011



**Fentanyl
& fentanyl-
analogue
related
deaths**

Between 2016 and 2017, fentanyl and fentanyl-analogue related deaths increased from 58 to 75 and 1 to 31 respectively. Many of these deaths relate to an incident of heroin adulterated with fentanyl in late 2016 and early 2017



**Deaths
involving
prescription
and over-
the counter
medicines**

An increasing number of deaths involved some prescription and over-the-counter medicines, like codeine, antidepressants and pregabalin. PHE's prescribed medicines review will help us understand the scale and nature of problems with some prescription medicines and how they can be prevented and treated.



**Deaths
related
to new
psychoactive
substances**

125 deaths related to NPS were registered in 2018, this is similar to the figure in 2016, although double the 61 deaths recorded in 2017. Deaths by synthetic cannabinoids remain the largest category of NPS and make up around 48% of all NPS related deaths (60 of 125). There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths related to novel opiates with 11 drug-related poisonings of this substance in 2018

2018 was the highest figure for drug misuse deaths since comparable records began



South East HACC

#SupportNotPunish

Human Cost

28,029 Opiate and Crack Cocaine users in the South East aged 15-64



400 Drug Related Deaths in the South East in 2018

265 Of these were the result of Drug Misuse

This equates to one death through Drug Misuse every **33** hours



The number of near misses attended by ambulance crews are on the increase, with 1,080 incidents in Thames Valley and Hampshire in 2019.

Heroin Assisted Treatment



Putting a cohort of 190 serial acquisitive criminals on HAT could save the South East approximately £7.5m a year on acquisitive crime alone

Financial Cost



£1.75bn/year

The estimated cost of problematic drug users to the South East region

Only £61m of this is towards treatment

£70m goes towards enforcement

£683m on deaths & hospitalisations

£936m on drug-related Crime

Supervised Injecting Facilities

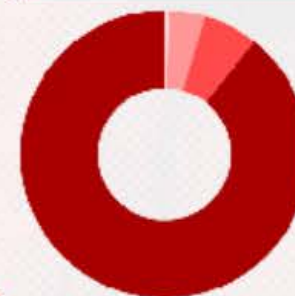
47% of the 28,029 Opiate and Crack Cocaine users in the South East have gone into treatment

The estimated total of those not engaging with treatment services **14,985**



Supervised Injecting Facilities would allow a greater number of people access to treatment, in addition to a safe environment.

Police Response



89% of Drug SOC disruptions are Pursue responses to the problem, with limited resources devoted to Prepare, Prevent and Protect. 422 Drug SOC disruptions between July-December 2019 saw 510 individuals arrested.

Intelligence Gaps & Barriers



The role the Dark Web is playing in increasing availability of high harm drugs – particularly in relation to rising drug deaths. 28.6% of drug users ordered narcotics via encrypted browsers on the internet last year, up from 12.4% in 2014.

A shortage of intelligence and action taken against other drugs that commonly feature in Drug Related Deaths, such as Benzodiazepine and counterfeit medicines (including Xanax)

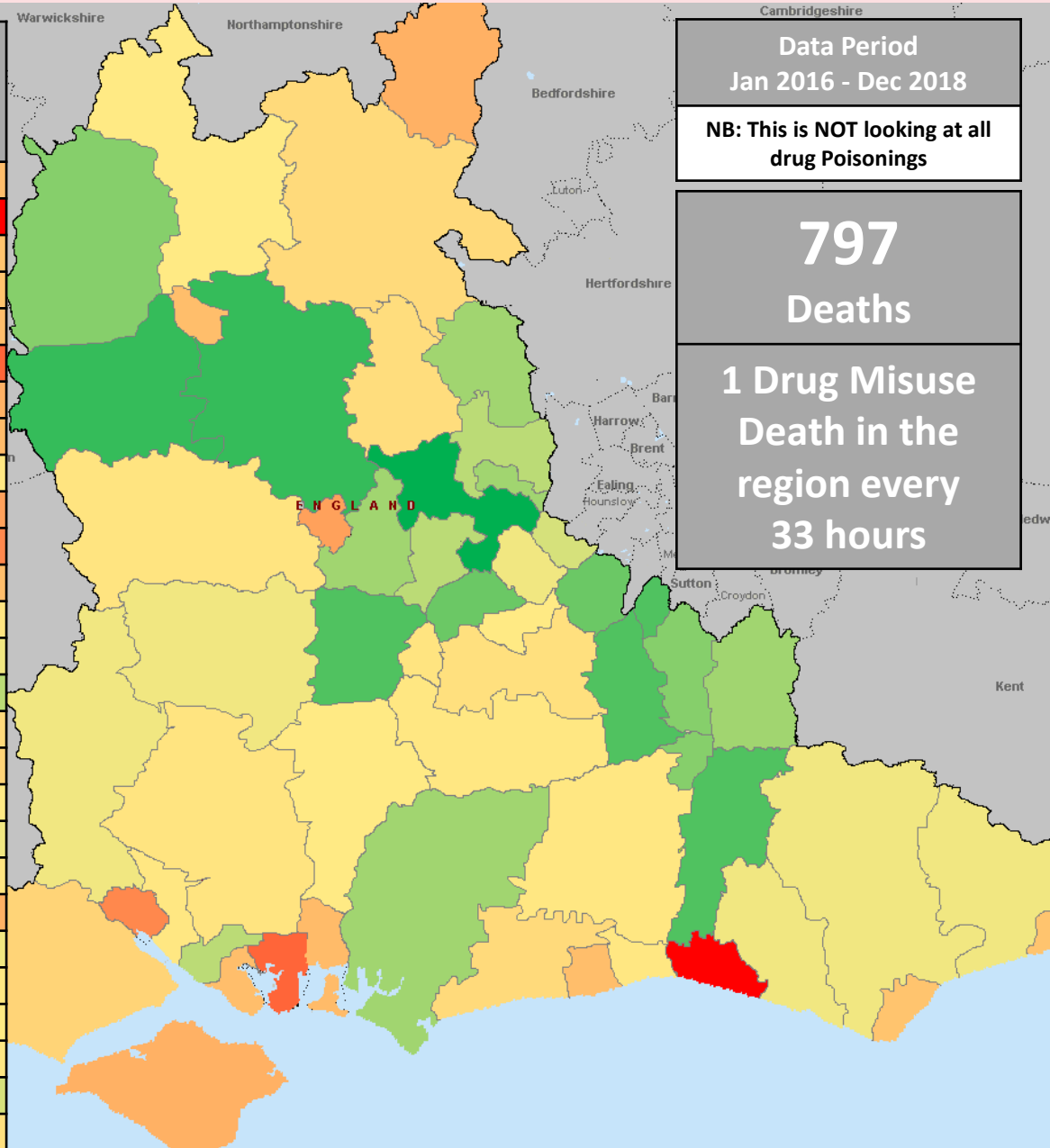


These measures are opportunities to de-politicise drug policy, enabling academia, Police and health to fund, design and build pilots



Drug Misuse Deaths

District (Sorted by Death/Population)	Population (15-64yo)	Drug Abuse Deaths 2016-2018	1 Death for every
Gosport	53,275	25	2,131
Brighton and Hove	209,202	85	2,461
Hastings	58,217	23	2,531
Eastbourne	60,662	23	2,637
Worthing	66,913	25	2,677
Portsmouth	147,029	53	2,774
Isle of Wight	81,568	29	2,813
Havant	75,583	26	2,907
Adur	37,848	12	3,154
Reading	110,942	34	3,263
Southampton	175,167	42	4,171
Oxford	109,798	25	4,392
Rushmoor	63,215	13	4,863
Rother	51,750	10	5,175
South Bucks	42,495	8	5,312
Arun	89,712	16	5,607
New Forest	101,127	18	5,618
Woking	63,406	11	5,764
Runnymede	58,705	10	5,871
Winchester	76,428	13	5,879
Milton Keynes	172,712	29	5,956
Lewes	59,872	10	5,987
Waverley	74,637	12	6,220
East Hampshire	72,231	11	6,566
Eastleigh	82,249	12	6,854
Spelthorne	62,409	9	6,934
Guildford	98,682	14	7,049



District (Sorted by Death/Population)	Population (15-64yo)	Drug Abuse Deaths 2016-2018	1 Death for every
Horsham	85,996	12	7,166
Wycombe	107,937	15	7,196
Test Valley	75,981	10	7,598
West Berkshire	99,083	13	7,622
Tandridge	53,488	7	7,641
Aylesbury Vale	127,013	16	7,938
Chiltern	56,760	7	8,109
Cherwell	94,088	11	8,553
Fareham	70,699	8	8,837
Wealden	92,974	10	9,297
Chichester	69,491	7	9,927
Bracknell Forest	80,353	8	10,044
Surrey Heath	55,550	5	11,110
West Oxfordshire	67,053	6	11,176
Basingstoke & Deane	112,039	10	11,204
Crawley	73,982	6	12,330
Epsom and Ewell	49,729	4	12,432
Mole Valley	52,324	4	13,081
Slough	97,093	7	13,870
Hart	59,227	4	14,807
Wokingham	105,050	7	15,007
Reigate & Banstead	92,359	6	15,393
Elmbridge	82,765	5	16,553
Mid Sussex	91,590	4	22,898
Vale of White Horse	82,726	3	27,575
South Oxfordshire	85,798	3	28,599
Windsor & M'head	94,296	1	94,296



Naloxone Distributions

Data Period
Jan – Dec 2019

NB: SCAS data only covers Thames Valley and Hampshire (not including the Isle of Wight and Rushmoor)

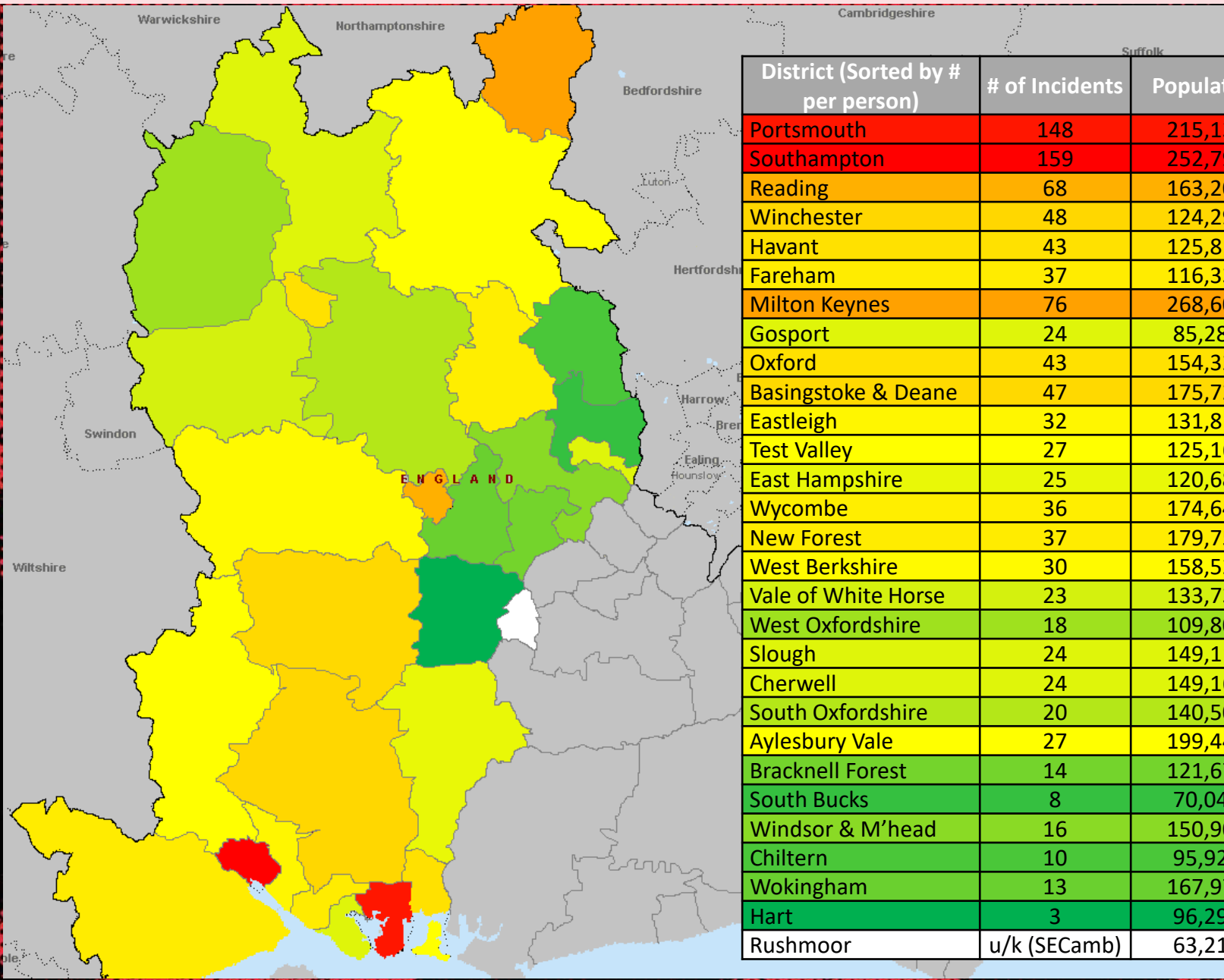
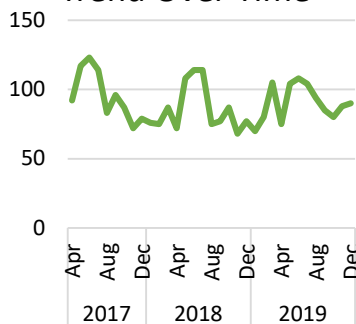
Portsmouth and Southampton are the Districts seeing the highest number of naloxone distributions.

When taking populations into account, the districts of **Reading** and **Winchester** also feature highly.

1080
Incidents

Up from 1020 in 2018

Trend Over Time



District (Sorted by # per person)	# of Incidents	Population	# per 1,000 person	Change on 2018
Portsmouth	148	215,133	0.69	+1
Southampton	159	252,796	0.63	+2
Reading	68	163,203	0.42	+17 ↑
Winchester	48	124,295	0.39	+6
Havant	43	125,813	0.34	+15 ↑
Fareham	37	116,339	0.32	+13 ↑
Milton Keynes	76	268,607	0.28	-3
Gosport	24	85,283	0.28	+1
Oxford	43	154,327	0.28	-21 ↓
Basingstoke & Deane	47	175,729	0.27	-11 ↓
Eastleigh	32	131,819	0.24	+3
Test Valley	27	125,169	0.22	0
East Hampshire	25	120,681	0.21	+7
Wycombe	36	174,641	0.21	+15 ↑
New Forest	37	179,753	0.21	-6
West Berkshire	30	158,527	0.19	+4
Vale of White Horse	23	133,732	0.17	+9
West Oxfordshire	18	109,800	0.16	0
Slough	24	149,112	0.16	+3
Cherwell	24	149,161	0.16	+3
South Oxfordshire	20	140,504	0.14	+4
Aylesbury Vale	27	199,448	0.14	+5
Bracknell Forest	14	121,676	0.12	+1
South Bucks	8	70,043	0.11	+1
Windsor & M'head	16	150,906	0.11	-3
Chiltern	10	95,927	0.10	+2
Wokingham	13	167,979	0.08	-2
Hart	3	96,293	0.03	0
Rushmoor	u/k (SECamb)	63,215	n/a	-



Drug Misuse Hospital Admissions

NHS Hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of poisoning by Drug Misuse

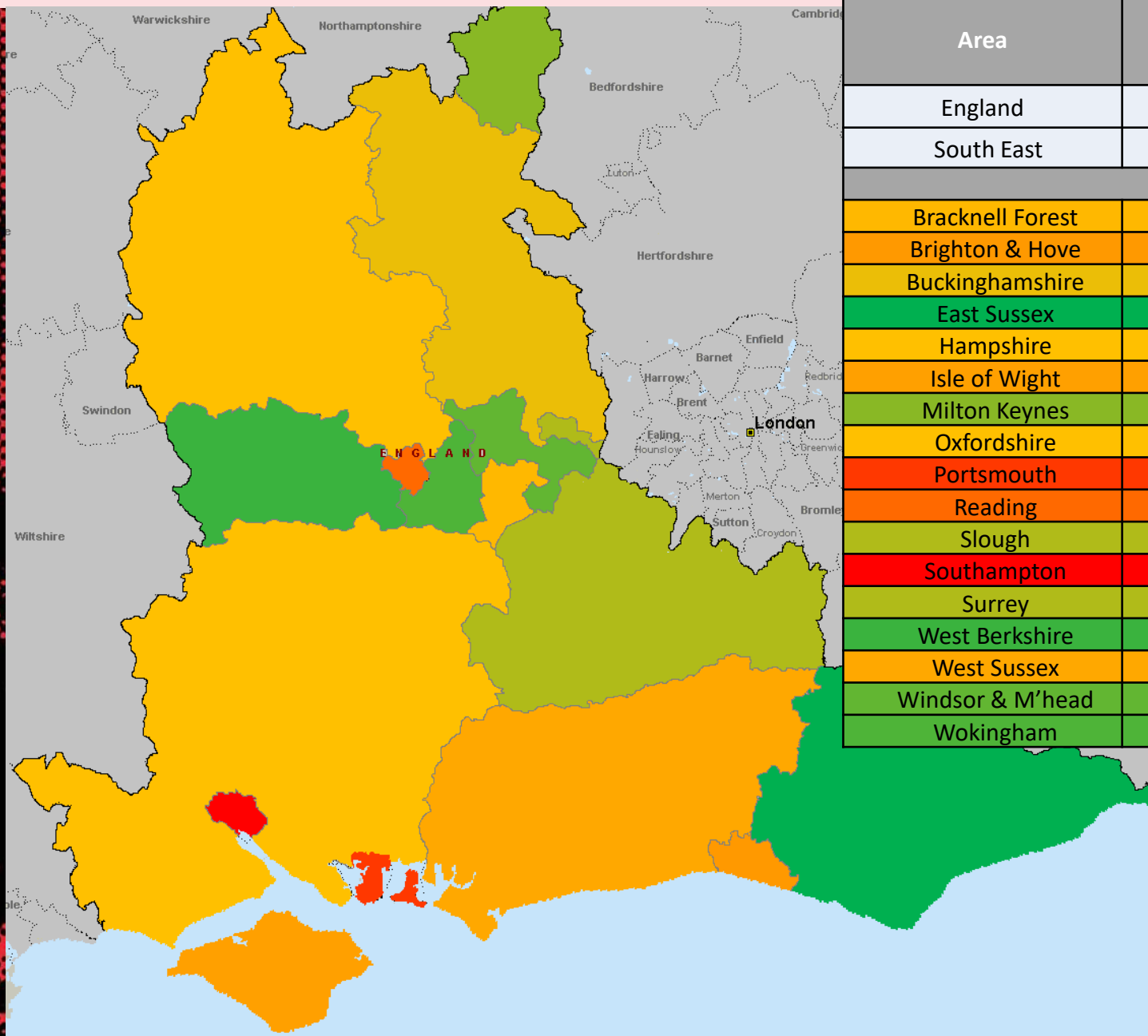
Data Period 2018/19

The South East has a lower than average admission rate of 26 people per 100,000, compared to a national rate of 33

Southampton has the highest rate of admissions, at almost **double the average regional rate** (51). This is however marginally down from the previous year.

Comparing 18/19 to the previous year, Buckinghamshire and Reading have seen the greatest increase (both up 10/100k). **Particularly notable in both was the increase in female admissions.**

East Sussex has seen the greatest decrease on 17/18, dropping from 40 for every 100,000 – the 3rd highest in the region – to just 14 – **the lowest rate in the region.** West Berkshire has also seen a notable drop.



Area	Total	Total Admissions per 100k	Males per 100k	Females per 100k
England	18,053	33	32	33
South East	1,875	26	24	29
Local Authorities				
Bracknell Forest	35	28	29	27
Brighton & Hove	105	32	28	36
Buckinghamshire	135	26	21	31
East Sussex	70	14	13	15
Hampshire	345	27	24	29
Isle of Wight	40	31	37	24
Milton Keynes	55	21	16	27
Oxfordshire	185	27	24	29
Portsmouth	95	44	41	47
Reading	60	38	35	41
Slough	35	23	25	21
Southampton	130	51	52	51
Surrey	260	23	17	29
West Berkshire	25	17	16	18
West Sussex	240	30	24	36
Windsor & M'head	30	19	18	21
Wokingham	30	18	10	27



Reading

Reading

68 Incidents at a District level.

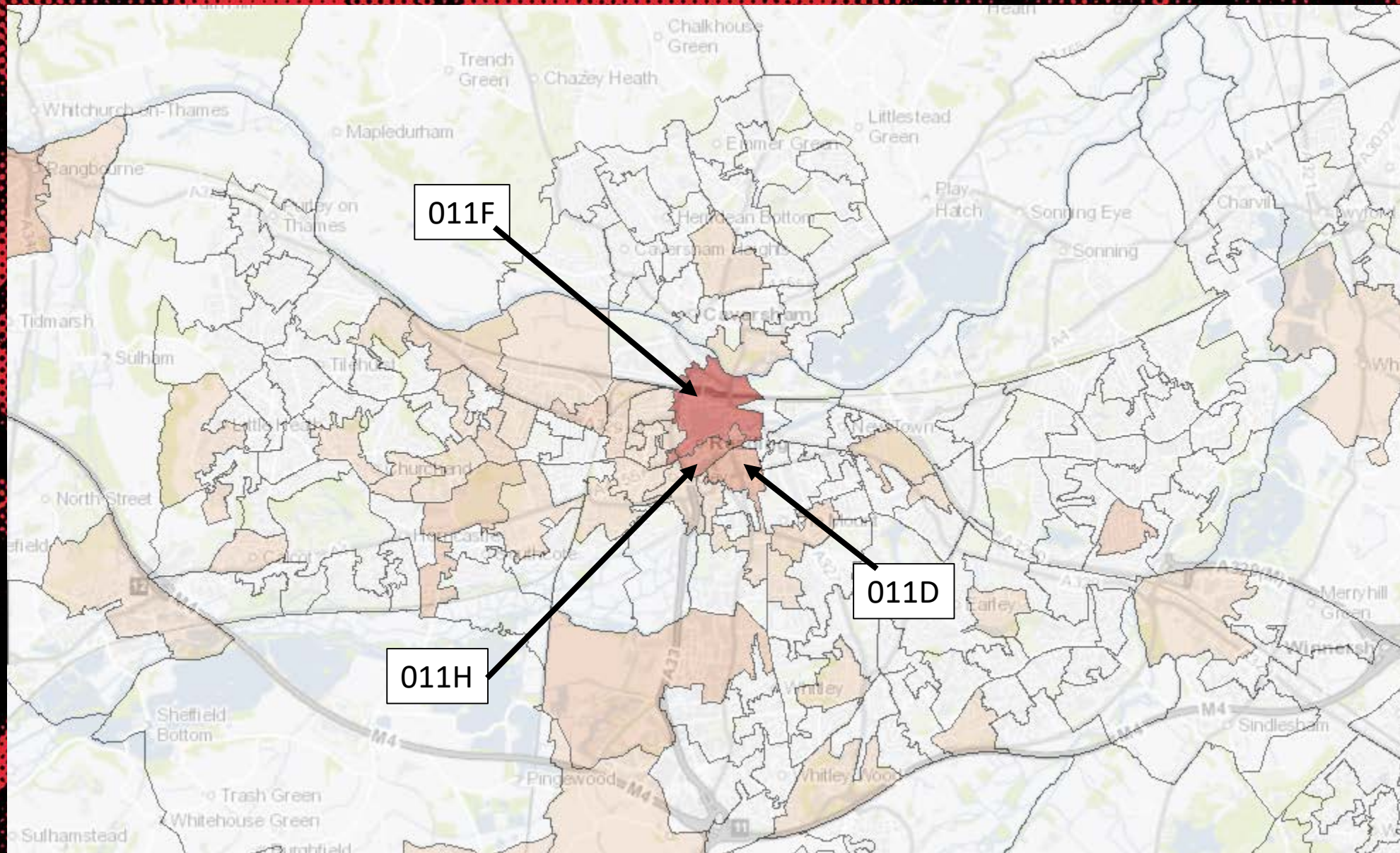
Highest areas:

011F (North of the Oracle) – 13
011H (Oracle & South) – 9
011D (Between Sidmouth St and
Southampton St) – 6

**Reading has seen the largest
increase in Naloxone incidents
between 2018-19 in the
TVP/Hampshire area with 17
more incidents**

**Reading district now has the
third largest rate of Naloxone
incidents after Southampton
and Portsmouth**

**At a LSOA level, 011H (Oracle
& South) has the highest rate
of Naloxone incidents in TVP
and Hampshire**





Southampton

Southampton

159 Incidents

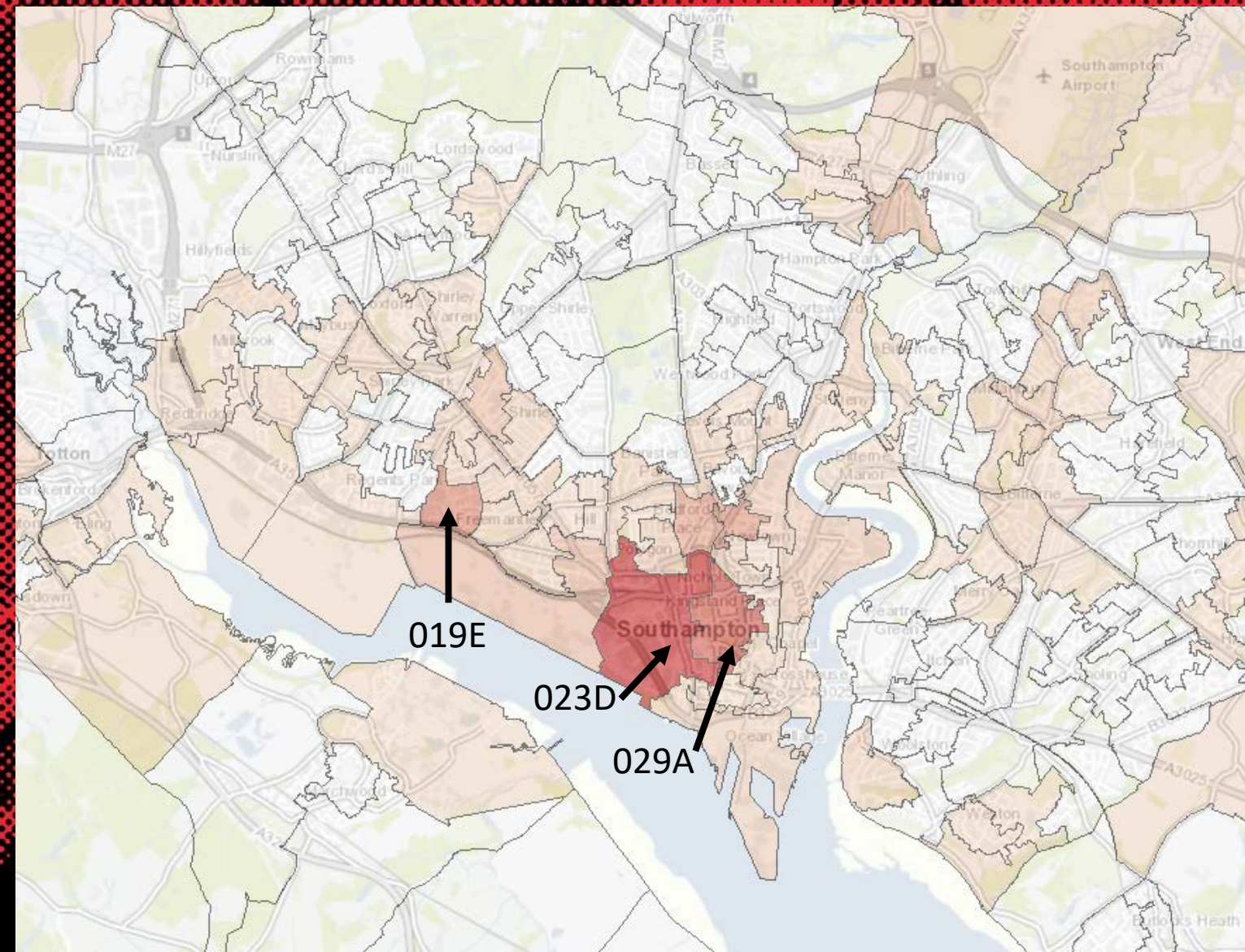
Highest areas:

023D (Landsowne Hill/East Park) – 21

029A (Kingsland Place & University) – 11

019E (Waterhouse Lane) – 8

023D (Landsowne Hill/East Park) in Southampton has the joint highest number of incidents (21) in Hampshire & TVP



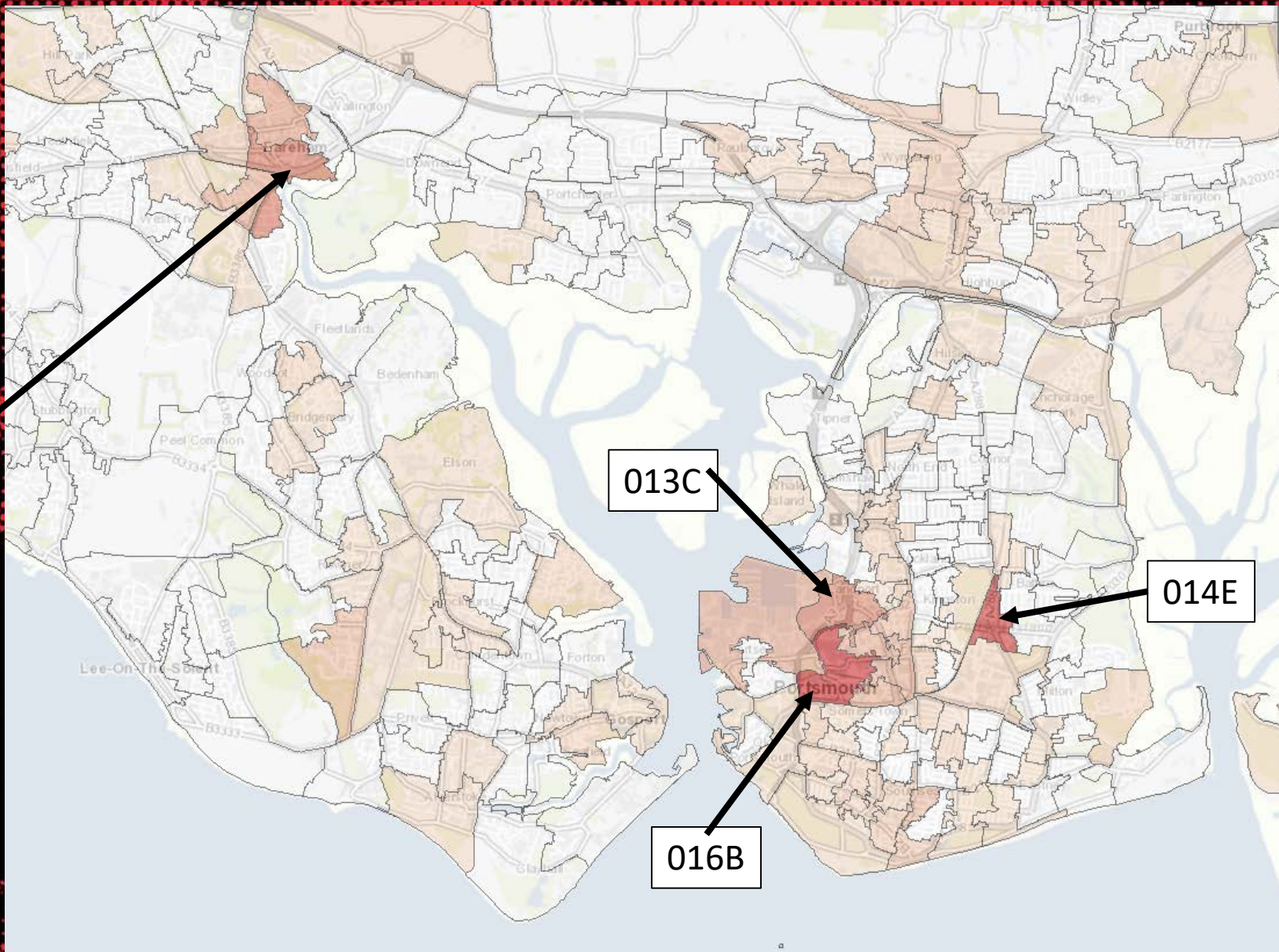


Portsmouth & Gosport

Portsmouth 014E
(Baffins – nr Prison)
has the 2nd highest
rate of Naloxone
incidents in
TVP/Hampshire.

Fareham 008C (West
St/Quay St) is also
in the top 10.

008C



Portsmouth

148 Incidents

Highest areas:

016B (Train station/Law
Courts) – 21

014E (Baffins - nr Prison) – 14

013C (nr Hope Street/Church
Street and Mile End Road) – 8

**016B (Train
Station/Law Courts) in
Portsmouth
has the joint highest
number of incidents
(21) in Hampshire &
TVP**



Basingstoke

Basingstoke & Deane

47 Incidents – Most immediately around Basingstoke town centre

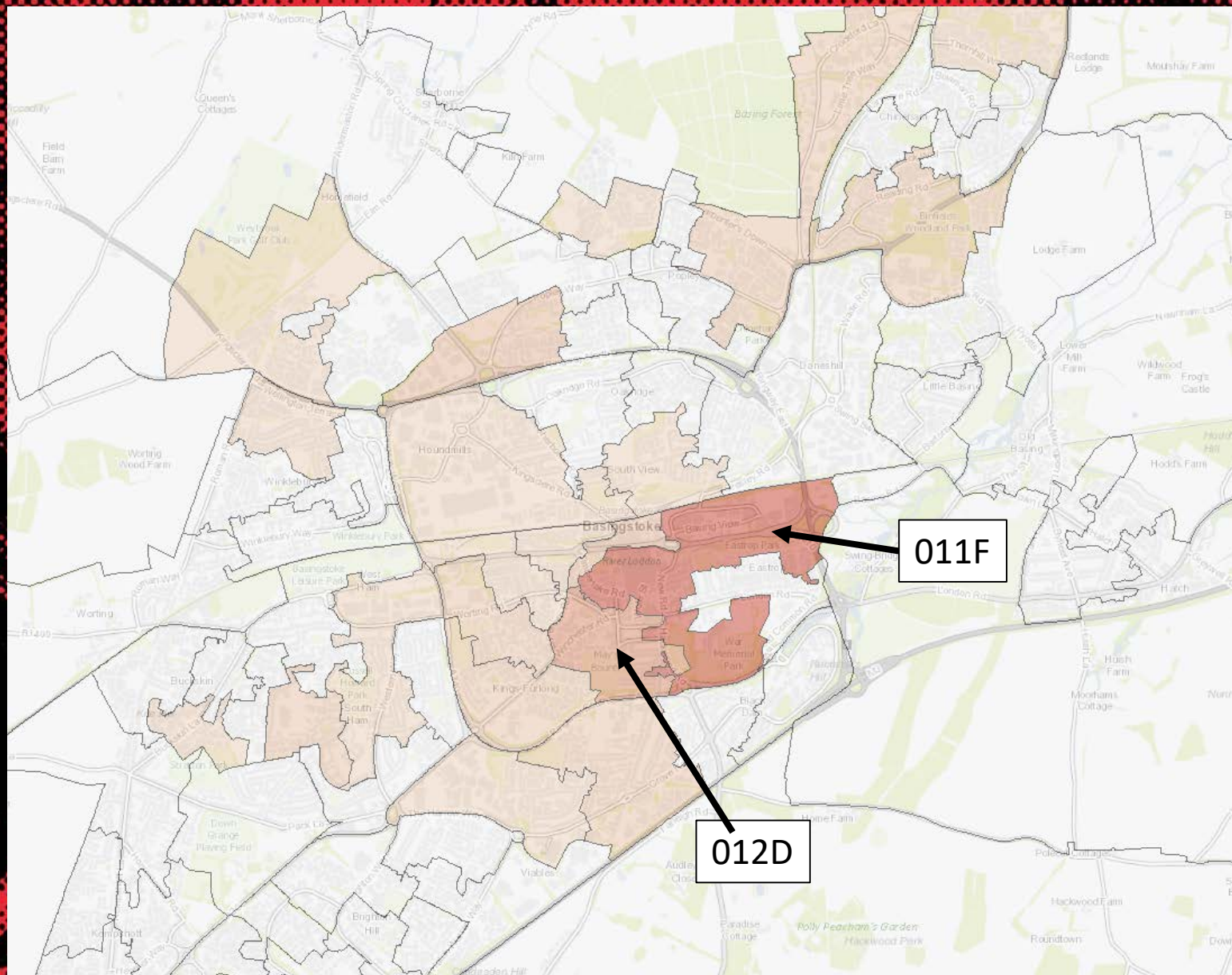
Highest areas:

011F (Festival Place, War Memorial Park and Churchill Way East) – 10

012D (Winchester Road/Victoria St) – 6

011F has one of the highest number of incidents (10) to capita (1,556) in Hampshire & TVP

Basingstoke and Dean had the 2nd biggest decrease in Naloxone incidents in TVP & Hampshire between 2018 and 2019, with 11 fewer incidents





Milton Keynes

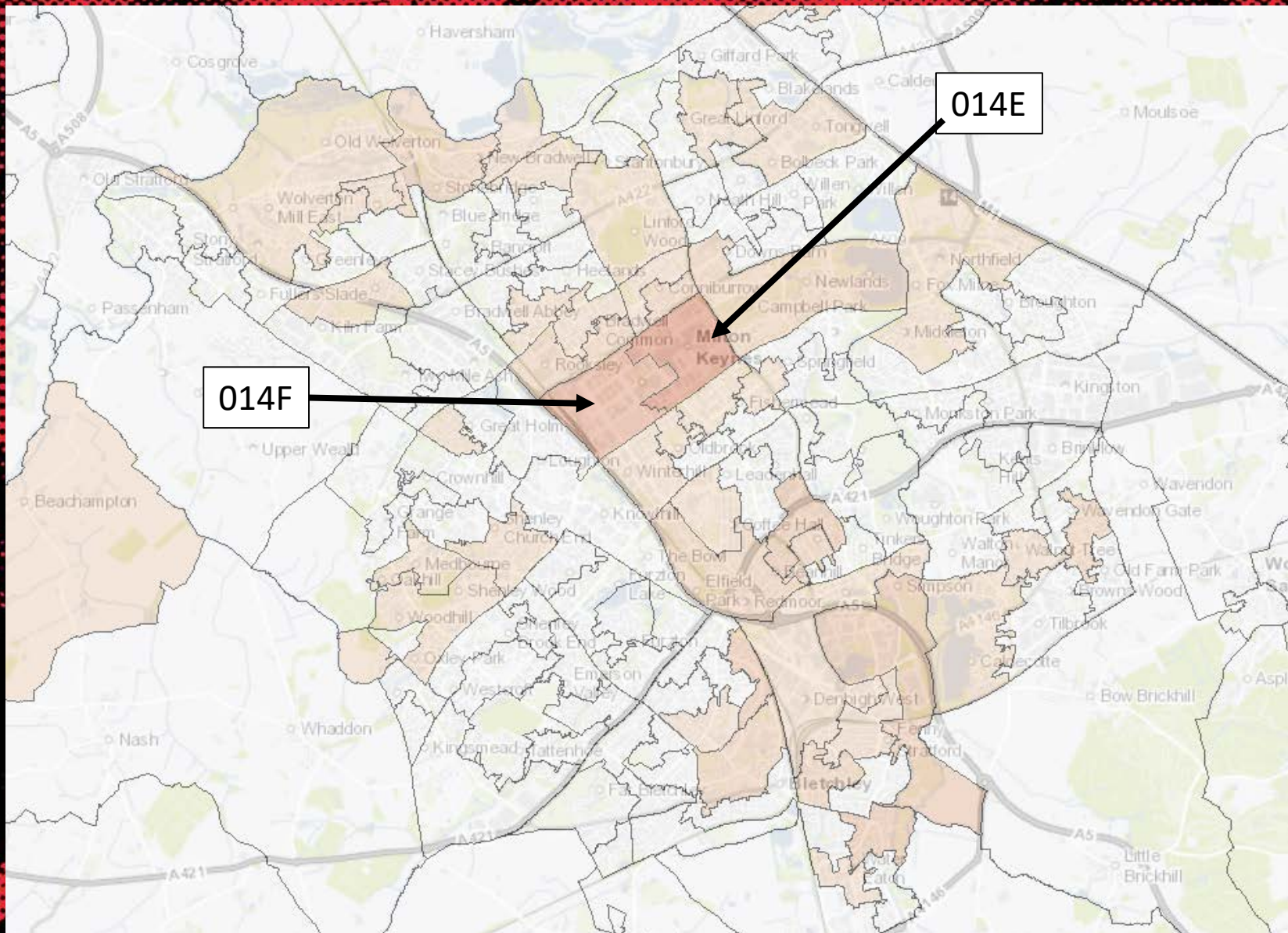
Milton Keynes

76 Incidents at a District level.

Within the town, the highest areas were:

014E (Central MK including Govt Offices and Police Station)
– 7

014F (Witan Gate/Midsummer Boulevard) – 5





Oxford & Winchester

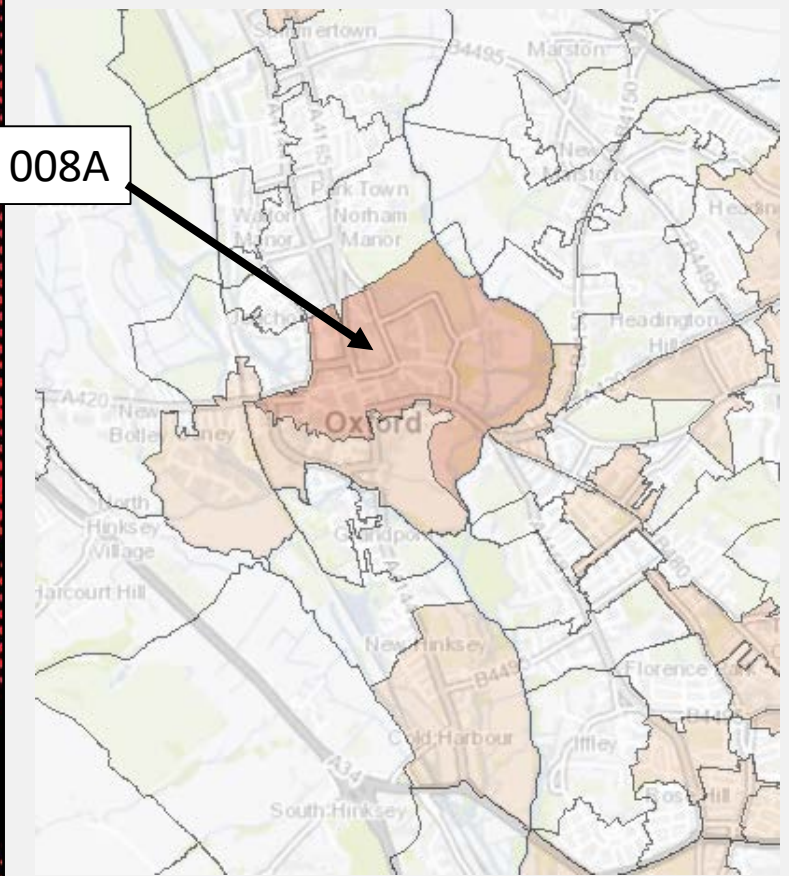
Oxford

43 Incidents at a District level.

8 of these occurred in the two town centre areas (008A and 008B)

Oxford had the biggest decrease in Naloxone incidents in TVP/Hampshire between 2018 and 2019, with 21 fewer incidents (a 33% reduction)

008A



Winchester

48 Incidents at a District level.

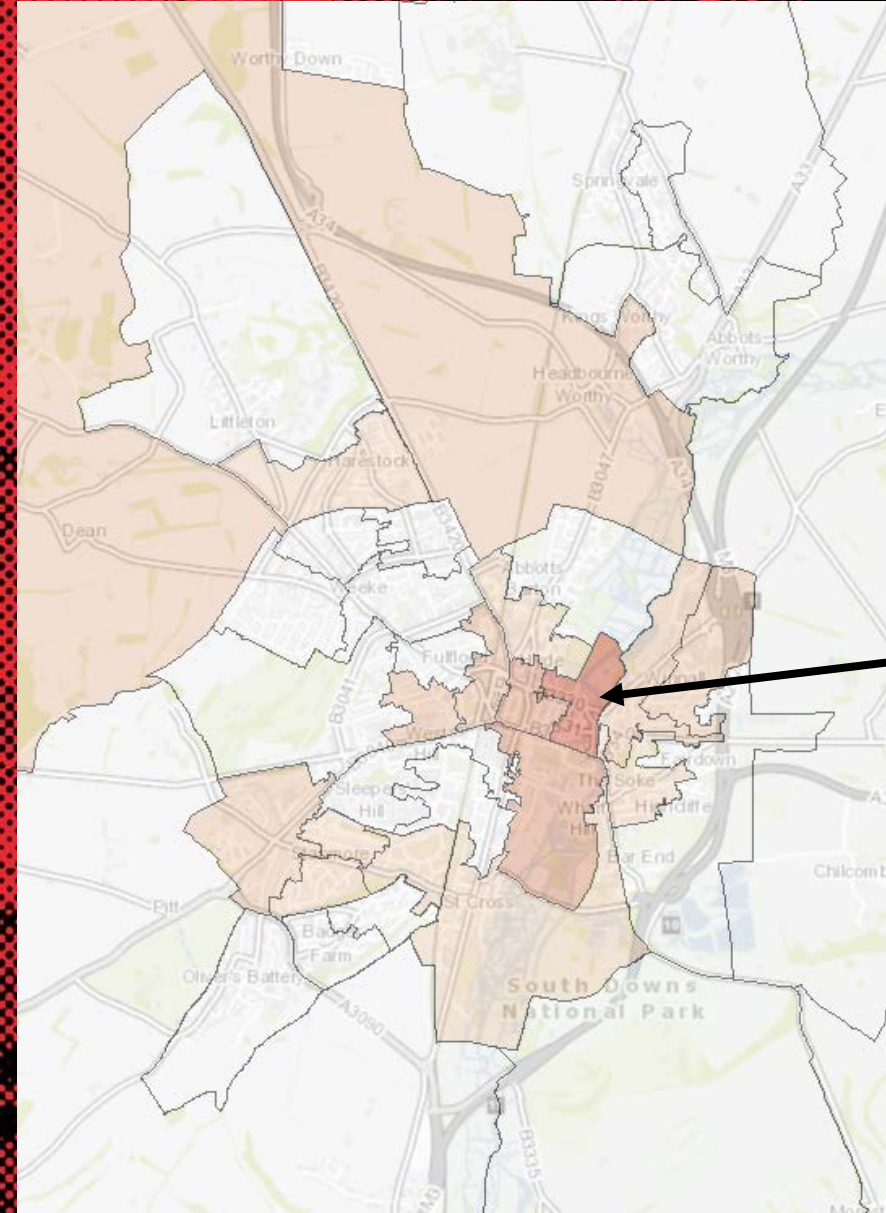
40% of these incidents have been in or in close proximity to Brooks Shopping Centre

Highest areas:

006A (inc Brooks Shopping Centre) – 9
007A – 5
007D – 5

Winchester has the 4th highest rate of Naloxone incidents in TVP & Hampshire, after Portsmouth, Southampton and Reading

006A





Naloxone Distributions

Data Period
January-December 2018

NB: Only one year of data, compared to two from SCAS

SECAS data only covers Surrey and Sussex for the South East, however some of their operating units overlap into Kent/Hampshire

Data is only available at an Operating Unit Level – not possible to drill down to local authority etc.

No demographics or dates of data available to identify any further trends.

434
Incidents

Compared to TVP/Hants 1080 during 2019.

Populations

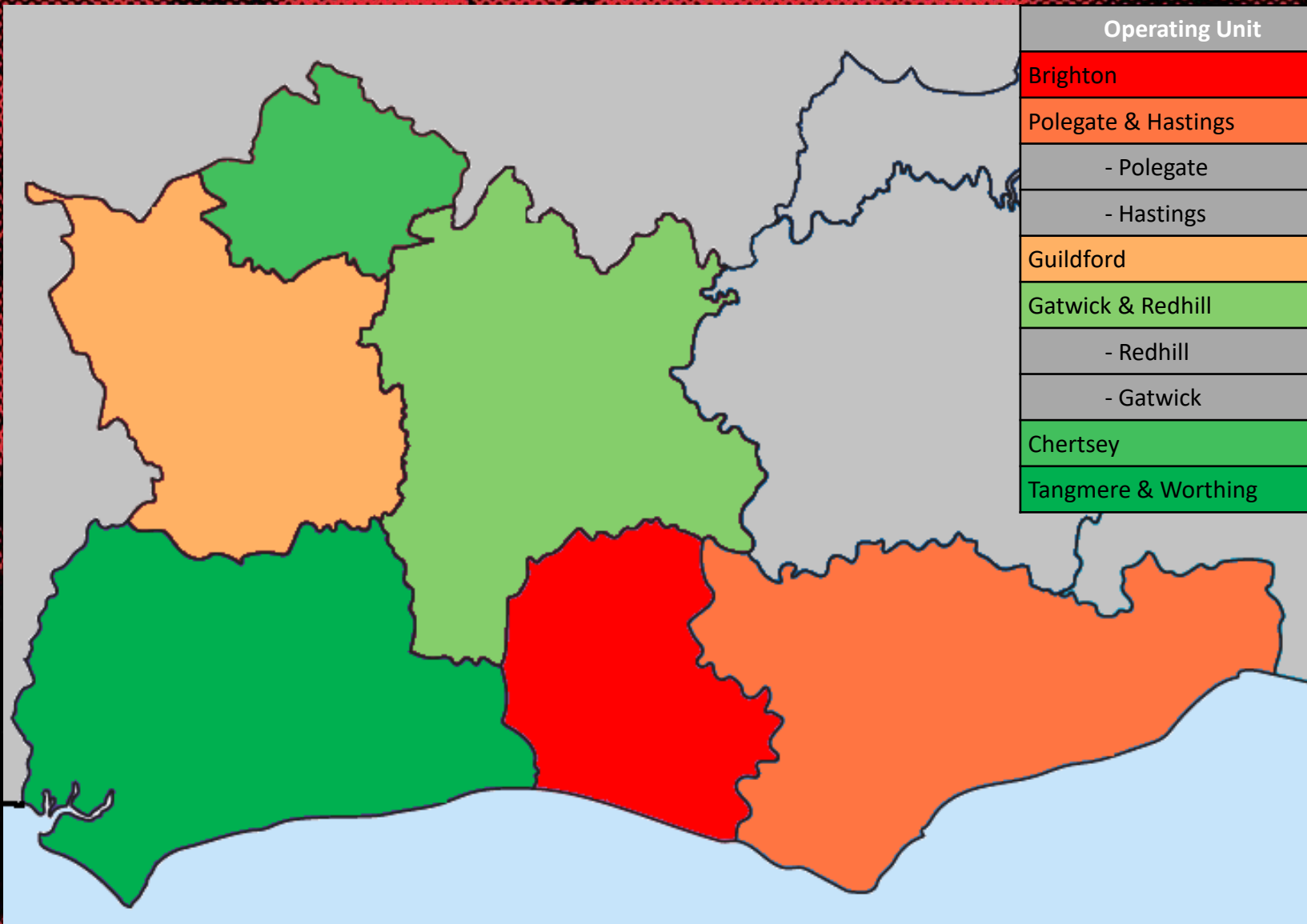
TVP & Hants: 4.31m

Surrey & Sussex: 2.83m

Incidents/Person

TVP & Hants: 1 incident for every 3991 people

Surrey/Sussex: 1 incident for every 6531 people



Operating Unit	# of Incidents
Brighton	125
Polegate & Hastings	96
- Polegate	52
- Hastings	44
Guildford	81
Gatwick & Redhill	52
- Redhill	27
- Gatwick	25
Chertsey	44
Tangmere & Worthing	36

NB: In cases of mixed, multiple drug OD crews will administer naloxone, even if the chances of opioid intoxication is low.

	Number of Opiate Users 16/17	Number of THN kits 17/18	THN per 100 Opiate Users	(Last 2 years)	(Last 3 years)	Opiate clients in treatment 17/18	Clients who received THN (all substances) 17/18	THN per 100 opiate clients 17/18
Bracknell Forest	277	0	0	0	0	115	-	-
Brighton and Hove	1805	559	31	52	64	1197	361	30
Buckinghamshire	1395	393	28	48	56	654	257	39
East Sussex	1922	548	29	-	-	1059	218	21
Hampshire	3184	692	22	-	-	1855	176	9
Isle of Wight	523	72	14	19	-	307	64	21
Milton Keynes	914	160	18	-	-	461	-	-
Oxfordshire	2815	894	32	50	52	1577	40	3
Portsmouth	1110	248	22	-	-	698	29	4
Reading	1091	300	27	58	68	604	269	45
Slough	932	98	11	-	-	325	147	45
Southampton	1210	156	13	30	44	705	4	1
Surrey	2722	179	7	8	-	1245	103	8
West Berkshire	512	87	17	35	42	215	13	6
West Sussex	2148	633	29	59	-	1139	458	40
Windsor and Maidenhead	446	86	19	-	-	226	7	3
Wokingham	307	22	7	-	-	108	4	4

- Reading, Slough, West Sussex and Buckinghamshire all have a high rate of THN kits for those in treatment, with at least 39 kits per 100 Opiate users in Treatment.
- Southampton, despite having had a THN programme for a number of years, have the lowest rate of THN kits to those in Opiate Treatment in the region.
- This could point towards which areas are better identifying the most in need users. Alternatively, it could be that it's those not receiving treatment who are in most need of THN Kits.

Take Home Naloxone (THN)

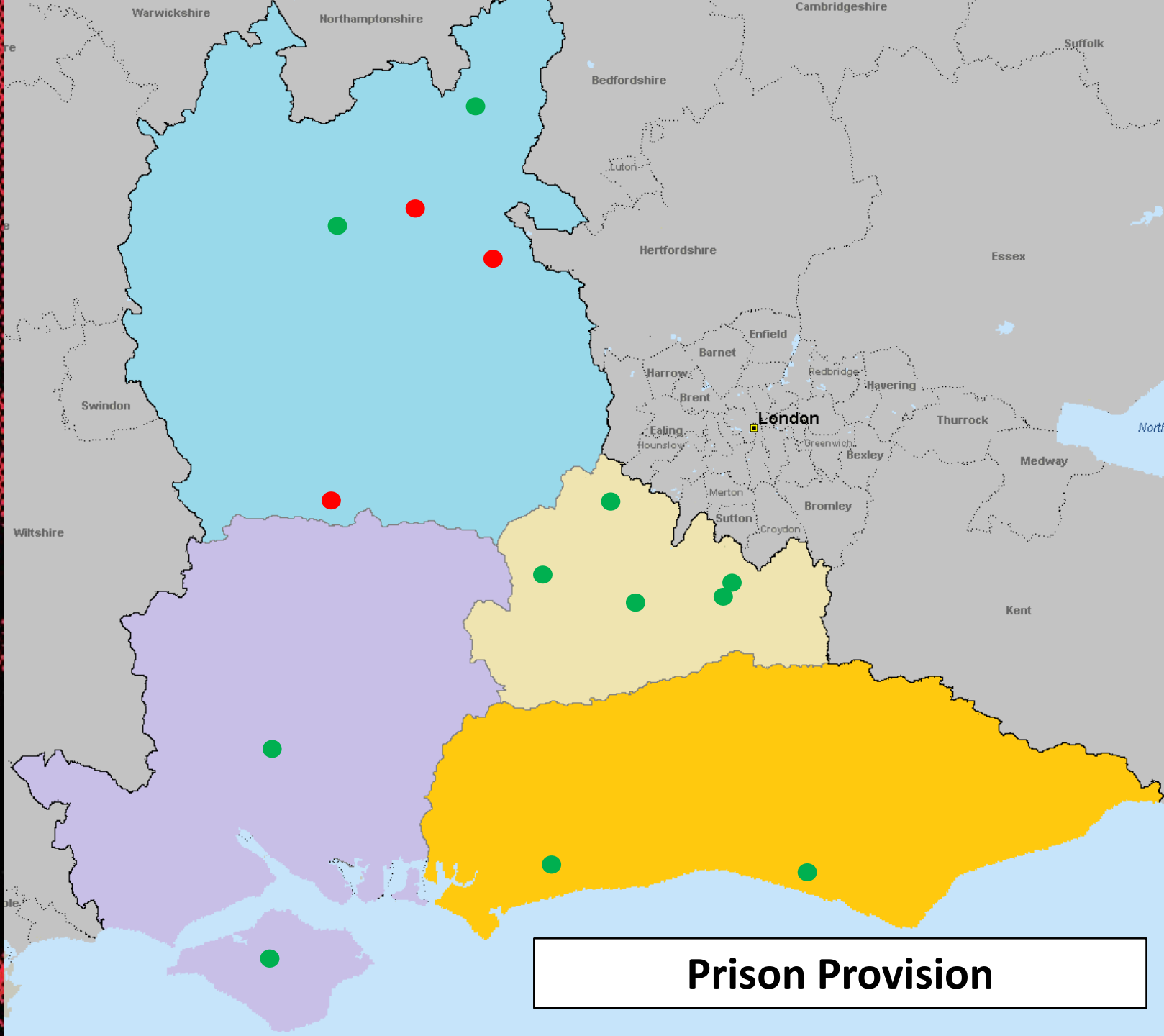
Do Prisons have a THN Programme?

As of the end of June 2019, 3 of 14 prisons in the South East are yet to have given Opiate/OST prescribed clients THN upon release – all of which fall within Thames Valley.

- Aylesbury
- Grendon/Spring Hill
- Huntercombe

HMP Bullingdon has seen the highest number of THN issues, with 106 of their 108 issued in Q1 2019/20.

THN clients have increased from 162 in Q3 18/19 to 329 in Q1 19/20 (excluding HMP Woodhill)



Prison Provision

THN Clients by HMP (Oct 2018 – Jun 2019)

Thames Valley

HMP Aylesbury	0
HMP/YOI Bullingdon	108
HMP Grendon/Spring Hill	0
HMP Huntercombe	0
HMP/YOI Woodhill	?

Hampshire

HMP Isle of Wight	4
HMP Winchester	42

Surrey

HMP/YOI Bronzefield	8
HMP Coldingley	1
HMP/YOI Downview	36
HMP/YOI High Down	80
HMP/YOI Send	22

Sussex

HMP Ford	6
HMP Lewes	98

NB: HMP Woodhill was not included in data provided by PHE, but are believed to have a THN programme. Data does not include Immigration and the NHS Establishment (eg Broadmoor)

Heroin assisted treatment

- UK RIOTT (2008/11) Strang et al) – Evidenced that the heaviest heroin using 10 to 15% consumed 30 to 66% of illicit street heroin
- By prescribing medical diamorphine to this group (127) 4 locations) all self reported crime reduced within 6 months by 78%.
- A health led intervention can potentially disrupt the Heroin market as an effective plan outperforming enforcement.



Supervised injection facilities

- There are currently 78 legalised drug consumption rooms operating in Europe.
- These facilities provide medically approved drug paraphernalia, intervention services and medically trained staff.
- There has not been a single drug related death reported in any those premises since their creation.
- In one such facility in Denmark, since its inception 800 overdoses have been recorded, none of which led to a death due to intervention by medical staff. This facility supervises 7000 injections every month.
- The NHS plan to create a DCR in Glasgow in 2018, however its attempts were rebuffed due to unlawfulness.
- Constitutional legal differences exist in Scotland. Whereas in E&W, a memorandum of understanding would need to be requested by Health to Police Chiefs to consider.



