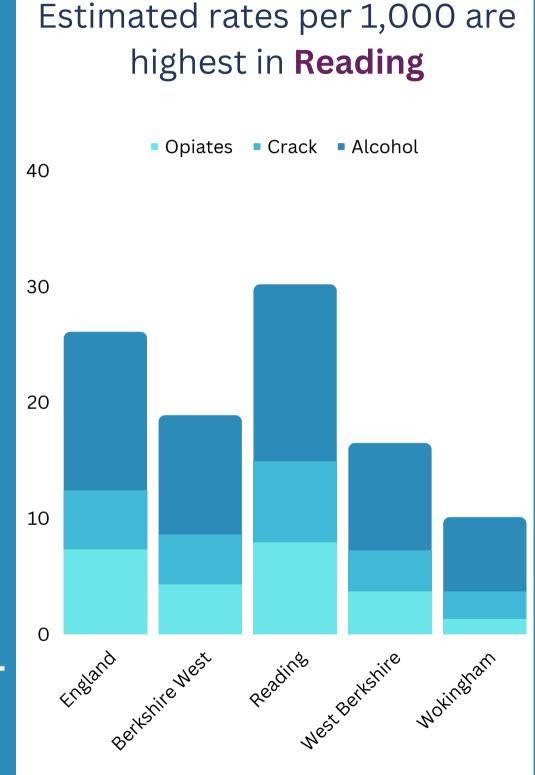
Estimated prevalence and rate of unmet need (1)



2,328
OPIATE AND/OR CRACK USERS

3,007
PEOPLE WITH ALCOHOL DEPENDENCY



Per 100,000 population there are:

PEOPLE IN DRUG TREATMENT

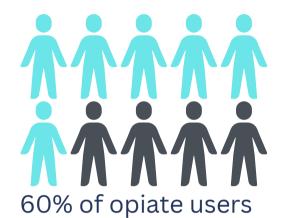
140

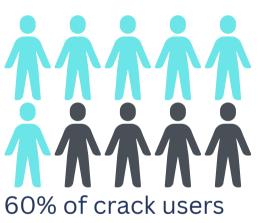
PEOPLE IN ALCOHOL TREATMENT

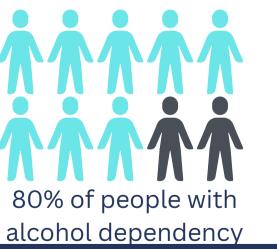
134

YOUNG PEOPLE IN TREATMENT

Estimated unmet need in Berkshire West:







SOURCES: (1) Office for Health Improvment and Disparities National Drug Treatment Monitoring System ViewIT [accessed October 2022]

The level of direct harm



Recent trends:

DRUG-RELATED DEATHS (2021)(1)

150 **ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS (2020) (2)**

Hospital admission episodes:



100 due to poisoning by drug misuse (2019/20) (3)



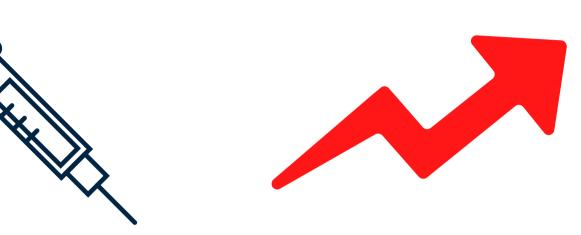
145 for young people due to substance misuse (2018/19-2020/21) (2)





20% of adults in drug treatment tested positive for Hepatitis C during 2020/21(4)

Hepatitis C



Young people admitted to hospital due to substance misuse

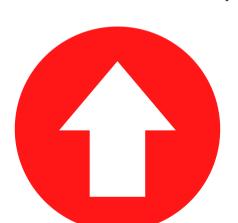


600 due to drug related mental and behavioral disorders (2019/20)(3)



1,865 due to alcohol-specific causes (2020/21) (2)

Compared to benchmarks:



- Drug related deaths (Reading)
- Alcohol-related deaths (Reading)
- Admissions due to drug poisoning (Reading)
- Admissions due to drug-related mental health (**Reading**)

SOURCES: (1) Office for National Statistics, Deaths related to drug poisoning in England and Wales

- (2) Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, Fingertips: Public Health Data
- (3) NHS Digital, Statistics on drug misuse in England
- (4) Office for Health Improvement and Disparities National Drug Treatment Monitoring System Blood Bourne Viruses report

Wider harms

Of those suspected of serious violent crimes in the Thames Valley:

30%

HAD A PREVIOUS HISTORY OF DRUG USE/SUPPLY (2021) (1)

20%

HAD A PREVIOUS HISTORY OF DRUG POSSESSION (2021) (1)



Possession of cannabisDrug trafficking



Children living with adults who are in treatment (3):



9

DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDES IN THE THAMES VALLEY (2020-22) (4)

2

Public Health

BERKSHIRE WEST

DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDES IN READING (2020-22) (4)

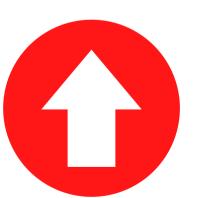
Recent trends:

- Drug-related homicides (Thames Valley)
- Possession of cannabis
- Trafficking in controlled drugs (Reading)

Compared to benchmarks:Drug offences per 1,000

- Drug offences per 1,000 (Reading)
- Trafficking in controlled drugs (Reading)





- SOURCES: (1) Thames Valley Violence Reduction Unity, Strategic Needs Assessment
 - (2) Home Office, Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables
 - (3) Office for Health Improvement and Disparities National Drug Treatment Monitoring System Commissiong Support Packs
 - (4) Thames Valley Office of the Police Crime Commissioner

Drug treatment population characteristics (2020/21) (1)



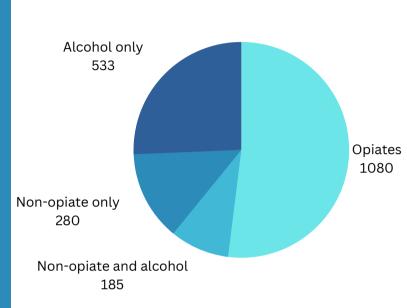
1,545
PEOPLE IN DRUG
TREATMENT

533
PEOPLE IN ALCOHOL TREATMENT

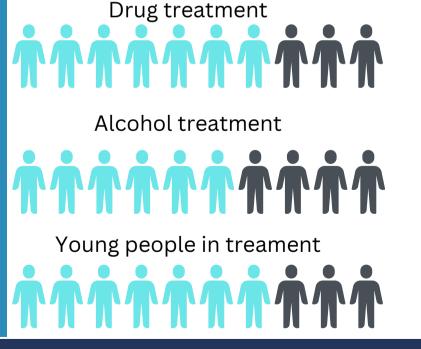
134
YOUNG PEOPLE IN

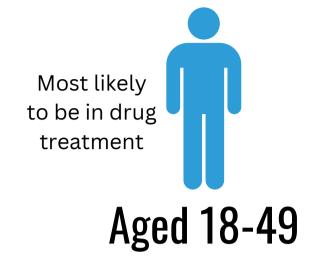
TREATMENT

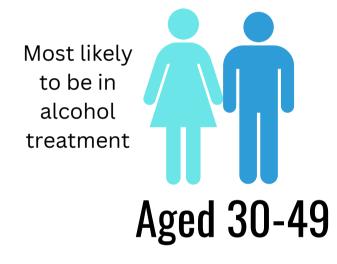
Number in treatment by substance group

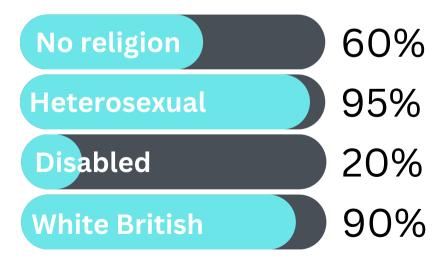


% in treatment who are male:









Recent trends:





• In drug treatment for non-opiate drug use

• In alcohol treatment (Reading and West Berkshire)

• Young males in treatment (West Berkshire)

Compared to benchmarks:

- In drug treatment, all in treatment (**Reading**)
- In drug treatment for opiate use (**Reading**)
- In drug treatment for non-opiate drug use (Reading and West Berkshire)
- Young people in treatment, across all age groups and both genders (West Berkshire)
- Males and females aged 18-29 in drug treatment
- Males aged 30-49 in drug treatment
- (Reading and West Berkshire)
- Males aged 50+ in drug treatment (**Reading**)



- In drug treatment across all drug groups (Wokingham)
- In alcohol treatment across all ages and genders
- Young people in treatment (Wokingham)

SOURCES: (1) Office for Health Improvement and Disparities National Drug Treatment Monitoring System ViewIt reports

Drug treatment population characteristics (2020/21) (1)



Smokers

83%

STARTING DRUG TREATMENT

41%

STARTING ALCOHOL TREATMENT

16%

YOUNG PEOPLE
STARTING TREATMEN

Mental health treatment needs

57%

STARTING DRUG TREATMENT

61%

STARTING ALCOHOL
TREATMENT

37%

YOUNG PEOPLE STARTING TREATMENT

Adults in treatment who have housing problems



Adults in drug treatment in paid employment



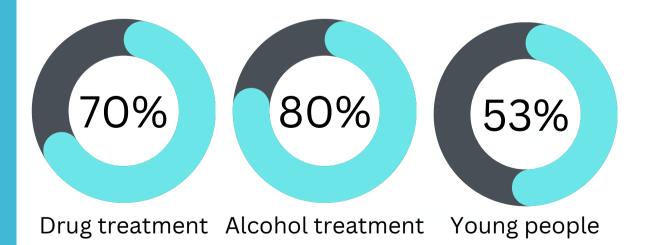
Adults in alcohol treatment in paid employment



Young people in treatment in mainstream education



Mental health treatment needs receiving treatment:



in treatment

Recent trends:

People in drug treatment with urgent housing problems

Compared to benchmarks:

- People in drug treatment in employment (West Berkshire and Wokingham)
- People in drug treatment unemployed inactive (Reading)
- People in alcohol treatment in employment
- People in drug treatment who were smokers at start of treatment
- Young people entering treatment identified as having a mental health treatment need (Reading and Wokingham)
- People who were smokers at the start drug treatment who were abstinent from smoking at treatment outcome review
- Young people starting treatment who were smokers at start of treatment
- There were no smoking cessation treatment interventions offered to adults in treatment
- Young people entering treatment identified as having a mental health treatment need (West Berkshire)



SOURCES: (1) Office for Health Improvement and Disparities National Drug Treatment Monitoring System ViewIt reports

Substance profile of those in drug treatment 2020/21 (1)



Top 4 substances cited by adults starting drug treatment:

37%

CANNABIS

34%

OPIATES AND CRACK

26% 20%

ALCOHOL

COCAINE

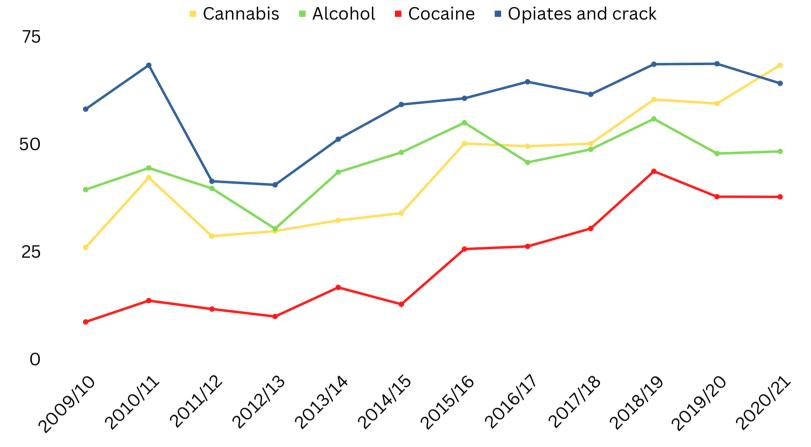
Top 2 substances cited by young people starting treatment:

48%

CANNABIS

26% ALCOHOL

Citations of top four substance trends as a rate per 100,000 population:



Proportion of adults starting alcohol treatment drinking 400+ units per month



ENGLAND (53%)

Berkshire West (40%)

Reading (45%)

West Berkshire (37%)

Wokingham (34%)

6%
DRINKING 800+ UNITS PER MONTH

Recent trends:

- Rate of people in drug treatment citing the use of cannabis (West Berkshire)
- Rate of people in drug treatment citing the use of cocaine (Wokingham and West Berkshire)

Compared to benchmarks:

- Rate of people in drug treatment citing the use of cannabis (West Berkshire and Reading)
- Rate of people in drug treatment citing the use of alcohol; and opiates and crack (Reading)
- % of young people in treatment citing the use of cannabis (**Wokingham**)
- % of young people in treatment citing the use of alcohol (**West Berkshire**)
- Rate of people in drug treatment citing the use of cannabis (**Wokingham**)
- Rate of people in drug treatment citing the use of alcohol; and opiates and crack (Wokingham and West Berkshire)
- People entering alcohol treatment drinking more than 400 units in a 28-day period



Routes to treatment and intervention types 2020/21 (1)



Referrals that are self/family referrals:

56% **DRUG TREATMENT**

57°/o

ALCOHOL TREATMENT

YOUNG PEOPLE



22% of drug; 14% of alcohol; and 27% of young people treatment referrals are via the Criminal Justice System (CJS)



180 people leave prison each year with an ongoing treatment need: 42% engage in structured community treatment



35% of young people are referred to treatment via education services



• Self/family referrals to drug treatment (Wokingham) • CJS referrals to drug treatment (Reading and West

Compared to benchmarks:

- Berkshire)
- Referrals to drug treatment via health or social care services (West Berkshire)
- CJS; and health and social care referrals to alcohol treatment (West Berkshire)
- Young people referred via CJS; and social care (just below statistical significance)
- CJS referrals to drug treatment that are arrest referrals
- People in drug and alcohol treatment receiving recovery support
- Eligible adults accepting a hepatitis B vaccine



Almost 100% of people in treatment received psychological support alongside other forms of treament



Almost all people received at least one treatment intervention delivered in the community



41% of eligible adults offered a hepatitis B vaccine, accepted the offer



- % of referrals to drug treatment which are self/family referrals (Reading and West Berkshire)
- % of referrals to alcohol treatment which are self/family referrals (Reading and West Berkshire)
- Young people referred via the health service
- % of CJS referrals to drug treatment that are prison referrals
- % of young people receiving harm reduction interventions

SOURCES: (1) Office for Health Improvement and Disparities National Drug Treatment Monitoring System ViewIt

Treatment exits 2020/21 (1)



Successful completions:

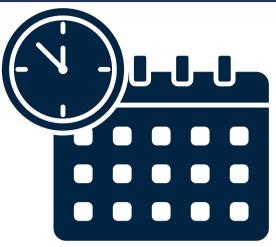
3.1%

OPIATE USERS

270/0

NON-OPIATE DRUG USERS

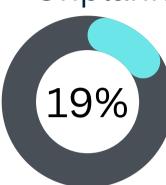
3'0/0 **ALCOHOL**



- 43% of opiate users in treatment for 2 years or more
- 12% of non-opiate users in treatment for 1 year or more
- 14% of people in alcohol treatment for 1 year or more
- 34% young people in treatment for over 26 weeks

Unplanned treatment exits

Opiate



18%

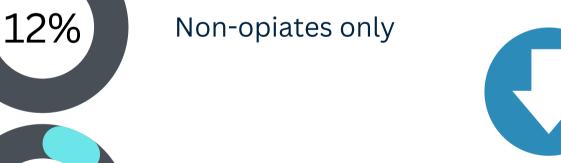
Non-opiate and alcohol

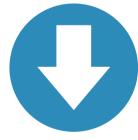


Compared to benchmarks:

- Non-opiate users in treatment for 1 or more years (Reading)
- Adults in alcohol treatment for 1 year or more (Reading)
- Young people in treatment for 27 to 32 weeks (Reading and West Berkshire)
- Young people in treatment for over a year (West Berkshire)
- Early, unplanned exits from drug treatment; and from alcohol treatment (Reading)







• Non-opiate users in treatment for 1 or more years (West Berkshire)

• Adults in alcohol treatment for 1 year or more (Wokingham)

• Opiate users in treatment for 2 years of more

(Reading and Wokingham)

- Young people in treatment for less that 12 weeks
- Early, unplanned exits from drug treatment (West Berkshire)
- Non-opiate successful completions (**Reading**)
- Alcohol treatment successful completions (Reading)
- Young people exiting treatment having completed treatment (Wokingham)
- Deaths of people in drug and alcohol treatment



Alcohol

SOURCES: (1) Office for Health Improvement and Disparities National Drug Treatment Monitoring System ViewIt