



**WIRRAL
INTELLIGENCE
SERVICE**

Briefing: Data and insight related to Local ADDER submission 2021

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December 2021

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Introduction

This briefing provides an overview of the local data and insight collated to inform the bid submission for the ADDER (**Addiction, Diversion, Disruption, Enforcement, Recovery**): Place-based Accelerator funding. There is also background information explaining why Wirral has been awarded the funding, the partners involved and the proposals to utilise the funding to ensure the three main objectives are achieved:

1. Reduction in drug-related deaths
2. Reduction in drug-related offending
3. Reduction in prevalence of drug use

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Background to condition

National Context

- The government announced an additional £80 million for drug treatment as part of a £148 million funding package for reducing drug-related crime, and drug related health harm, across the country.
- The funding includes up to £12.5 million for treatment and recovery for additional 'ADDER Place-based Accelerator' areas which will bring together leading partners in local law enforcement, the justice system, public health, children and young people, health, housing, employment and specialist drug treatment to deliver interventions in a whole system response to drug misuse and drug-related crime.
- The ADDER programme is already being mobilised in 4 areas of England, Blackpool, Hastings, Middlesbrough, Norwich and in Swansea Bay in Wales.
- The early indications are that this approach is having some considerable success in achieving the aims of the programme.

Selection Process

- Wirral was selected as an Accelerator area based on crime metrics, health metrics and indicators of criminal justice pathways metrics.
- These were considered alongside a review of the existing programmes that were operational within each Local Authority that may enable the successful outcomes of the Accelerator programme to be achieved.
- This data was reviewed by the Cabinet Office, PHE and the Home office for all six Liverpool City Region Local Authorities

Data to inform programme decision process

- PHE measured Wirral against other areas within the Liverpool City Region (LCR) (see figure 1) comparing the prevalence of specific issues listed in the first column.
- Based on the data, it was decided that Liverpool, Knowsley and Wirral would be selected for the Accelerator funding.
- It was summarised "*Wirral has very high drug-related hospital admissions, and high drug misuse deaths and opiate and crack use prevalence rates.*" (Office, 2021)

Figure 1: Public Health England (PHE) Data Summary for Liverpool City Region (LCR)

	Halton	Knowsley	Liverpool	Sefton	St Helens	Wirral
Neighbourhood crime	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Serious violence	Medium	Very High	Very High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Youth offending	Medium	High	Very High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Drug-related crime	Low	Very High	Very High	High	Medium	Medium
Opiate and crack use (OCU) (rate per thousand)	Low	Medium	Very High	Medium	Medium	High
OCU unmet need (national rank)	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Drug misuse deaths (rank by no. of deaths per 100,000 by all English LAs)	Medium	Medium	Very High	Medium	Medium	High
Drug-related hospital admissions	Very High	Very High	High	Medium	Very High	Very High
% reaching treatment from prisons of all in treatment (national rank of poor performance)	High	High	Medium	High	High	Medium
% in treatment from criminal justice system (CJS) (national rank of poor performance)	Medium	High	High	High	High	Medium

Source: [OHID Fingertips Profile](#) (2021)

Notes: two indicators, as percentage reaching treatment from prison as proportion of all those in treatment and percentage and from criminal justice system as proportion of all in treatment are both considered HIGH as positive performance outcomes and are therefore not colour coded for the purposes of identifying issues across system and the subsequent ADDER submission.

Local Data

The following indicators were collated, and subsequent data and insight collected further informed the local approach and service planning intentions for the ADDER programme.

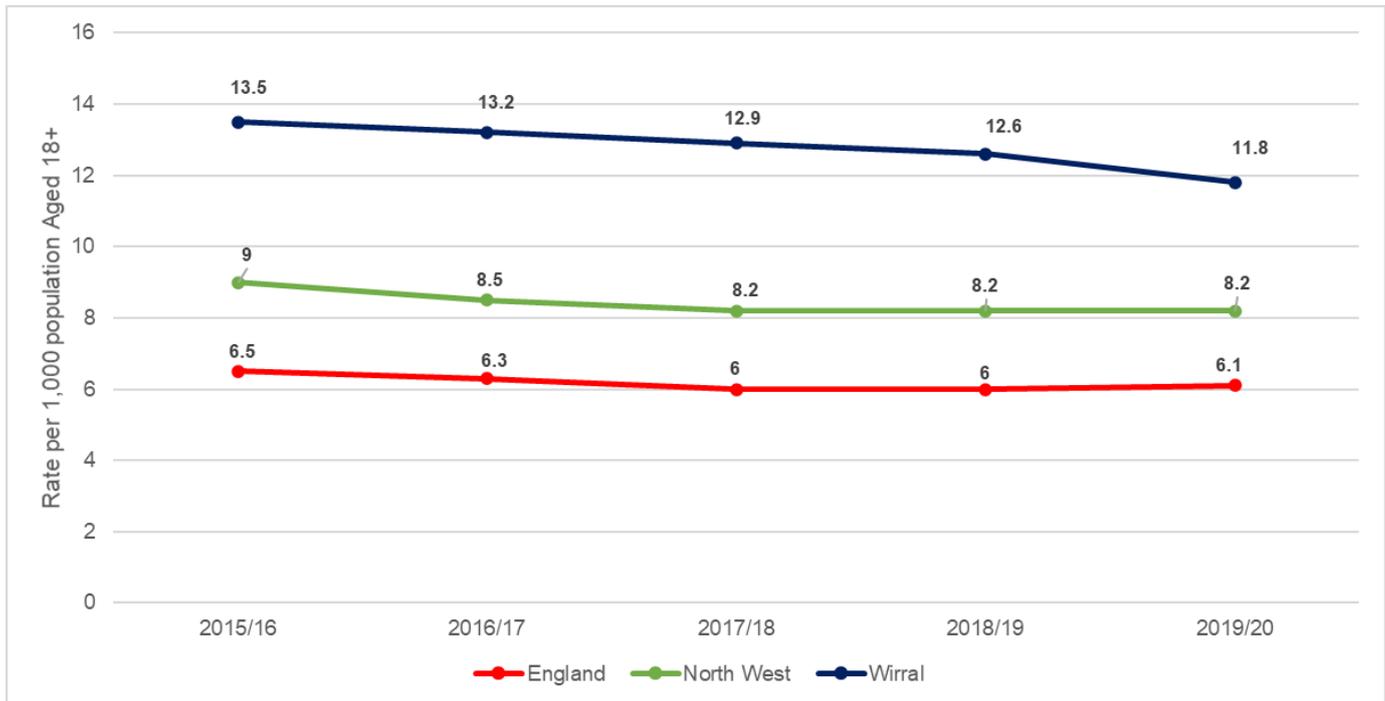
Figure 2: Local data indicators used to inform desired approach to ADDER programme (April 2021)

Source	Indicator	Time Period	Area		
			England	North West	Wirral
FINGERTIPS	Adults in treatment at specialist drug misuse services: Rate per 1000 population Aged 18+	2019/20	6.1	8.2	11.8
	Deaths from Drugs Misuse Directly Standardised Rate (DSR) per 100,000	2017/19	4.7	6.8	8.3
	Persons entering drug misuse treatment - Percentage of eligible persons completing a course of hepatitis B vaccination	2016/17	8.1	9.5	16.4
	Persons in drug misuse treatment who inject drugs - Percentage of eligible persons who have received a hepatitis C test	2017/18	84.2	84.4	84.3
	Proportion of opiates and/or crack cocaine users (i.e. OCU) not in treatment (%)	2018/19	52.1	47.9	40.6
	Proportion waiting more than 3 weeks for drug treatment	2020/21	1.4	0.4	0.0
	Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users	2019/20	36.3	40.9	47.3
	Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users	2019/20	5.7	5.6	5.3
HEALTH - PHE/NHS	Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)	2017/18 - 19/20	85.0	110.0	188.0
	OCU rate per 1,000 Aged 15-64 - Esitimated	2016/17	8.9	10.8	15.6
	Opiates per 1,000 Aged 15-64 - Esitimated	2016/17	7.4	9.0	13.4
	Crack cocaine per 1,000 Aged 15-64 - Esitimated	2016/17	5.1	6.2	6.7
CRIME	Drug crime offences rate per 100,000	2020	3.1	6.0	4.7
	Violent crime and sexual offences rate per 100,000	2020	29.9	37.0	32.1
	Robbery recorded offences rate per 100,000	2020	1.1	0.7	0.6
	Shoplifting offences rate per 100,000	2020	4.1	4.0	3.8

Source: Wirral Intelligence Service (2021) (locally produced)

Adults in treatment at specialist drug misuse services: rate per 1000 population

Figure 3: Adults in treatment at specialist drug misuse services: Rate per 1,000 population Aged 18+, 2015/16 to 2019/20



Source: [OHID Fingertips Profile](#) (2021)

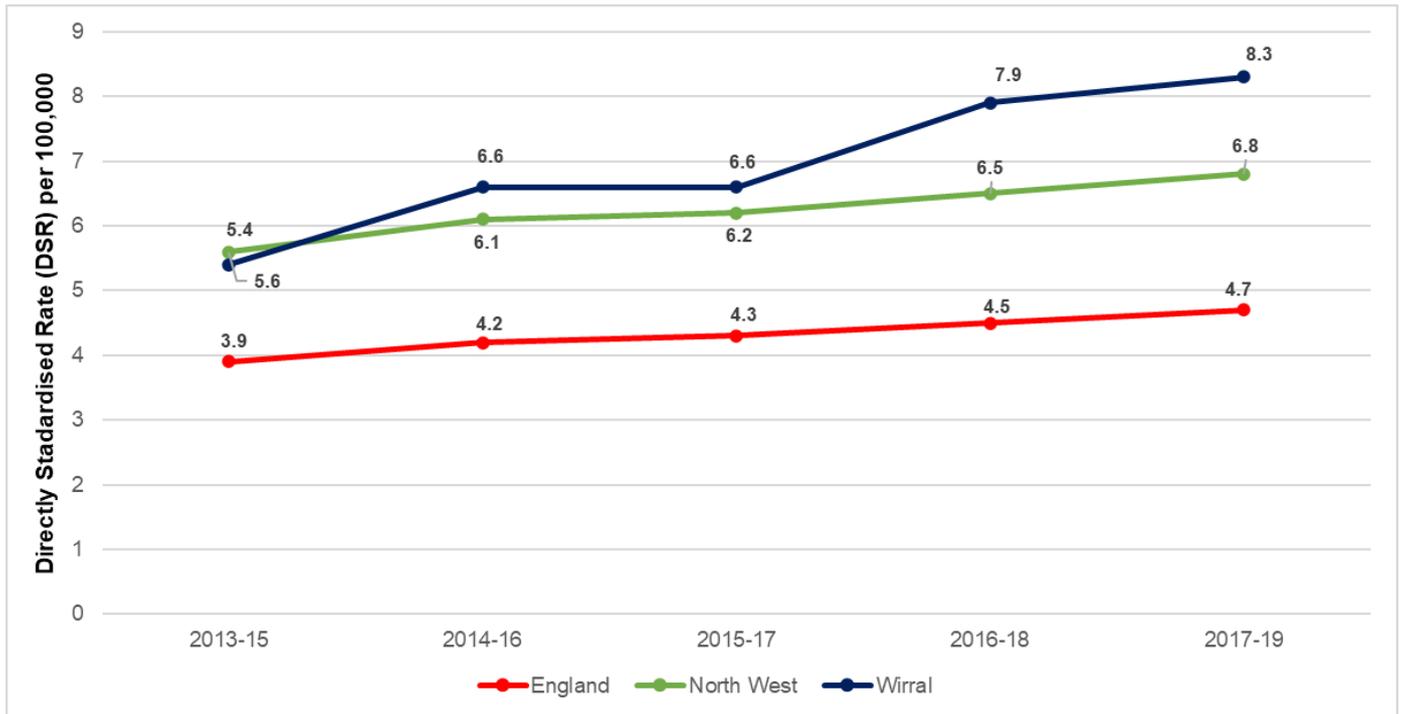
Notes: Persons in treatment = Total number of adults aged 18 plus who received at least 1 drug or alcohol intervention with local drug service in the financial year.

Explanation Figure 3

- For the past 5 consecutive years Wirral has had a significantly higher rate of adults in treatment (per 1,000 population) compared to both the North-West and England.
- Wirral has seen a gradual decline over the past 5 financial years with the rate per 1,000 population dropping from 13.5 in 2015/16 to 11.8 in 2019/20 (3,037 clients in total)

Deaths from drug misuse

Figure 4: Deaths from Drugs Misuse Directly Standardised Rate (DSR) per 100,000, 2013-15 to 2017-19



Source: [OHID Fingertips Profile](#) (2021)

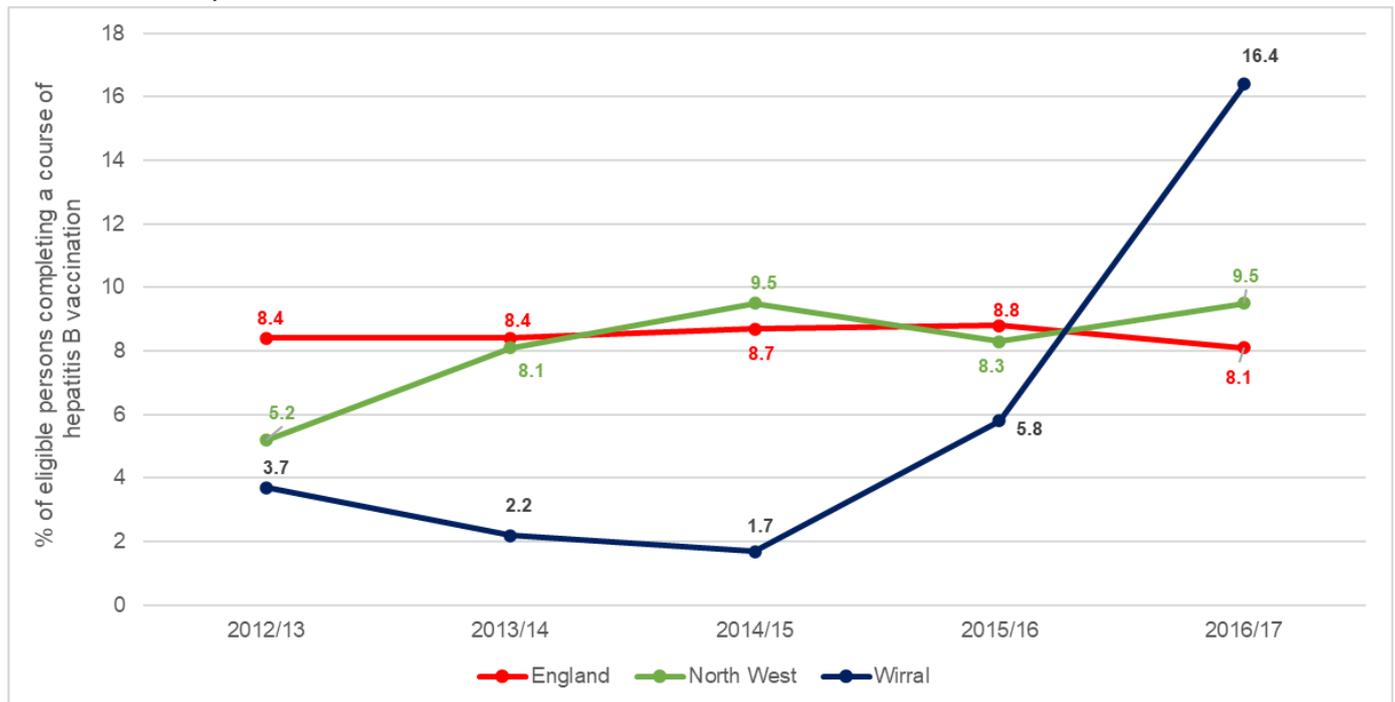
Notes: [Definition of deaths from drug misuse as used in fingertips profile](#)

Explanation Figure 4

- Deaths from drugs misuse have increased in England, North-West England and Wirral over the past 5 (3 years pooled data) time periods.
- Wirral has seen the sharpest increase compared to the North-West and England over the past 5 (3 years pooled) time periods.
- For the latest 2 (3 years pooled) time periods Wirral is now significantly higher than the North-West and England.

Persons entering drug misuse treatment - Percentage of eligible persons completing a course of hepatitis B vaccination

Figure 5: Persons entering drug misuse treatment (percentage %) of eligible persons completing a course of hepatitis B vaccination, 2012/13 to 2016/17



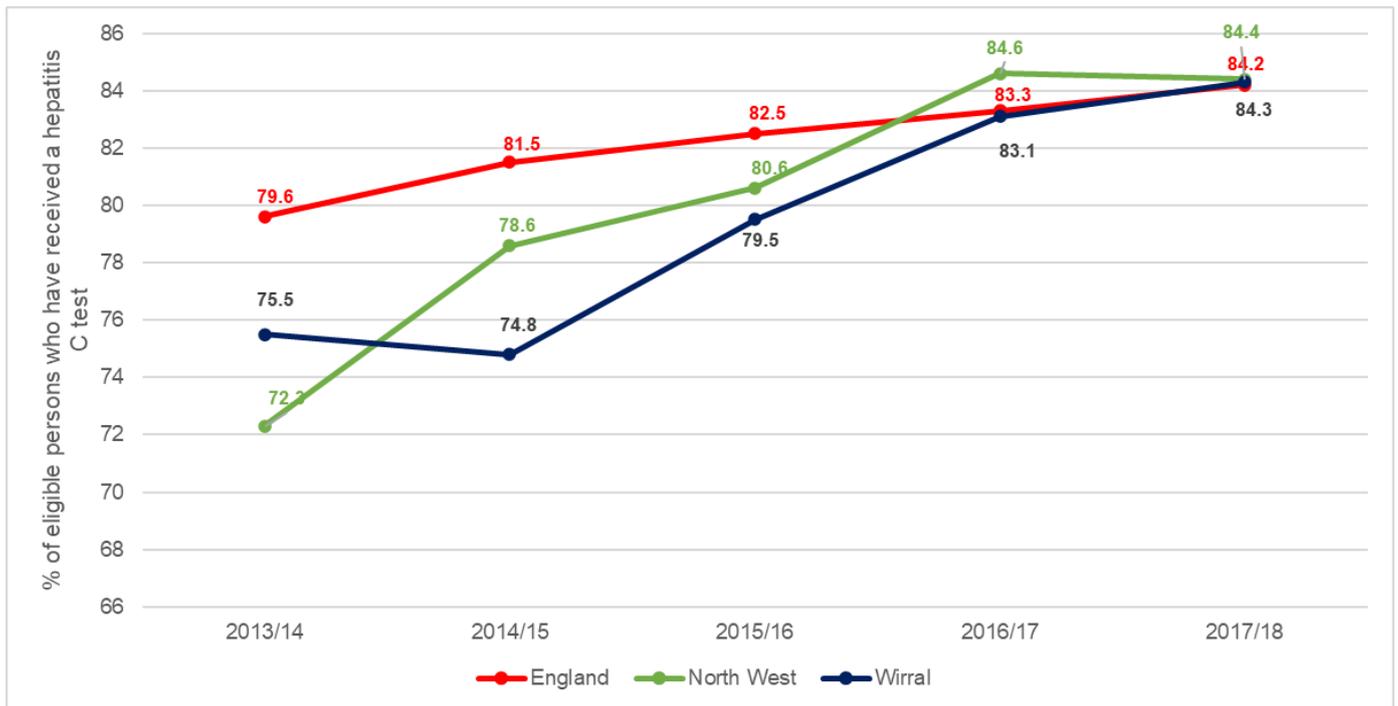
Source: [OHID Fingertips Profile](#) (2021)

Explanation Figure 5

- Between 2012/13 and 2015/16 Wirral was lower than both England and the North-West for the percentage of eligible persons entering drug misuse treatment completing a course of hepatitis B vaccinations.
- During 2016/17 Wirral saw a significant increase and was higher than both England and the North-West, the reasons for this significant change are unclear.

Persons in drug misuse treatment who inject drugs - Percentage of eligible persons who have received a hepatitis C test

Figure 6: Percentage of eligible persons in drug treatment who have received a hepatitis C test, 2013/14 to 2017/18



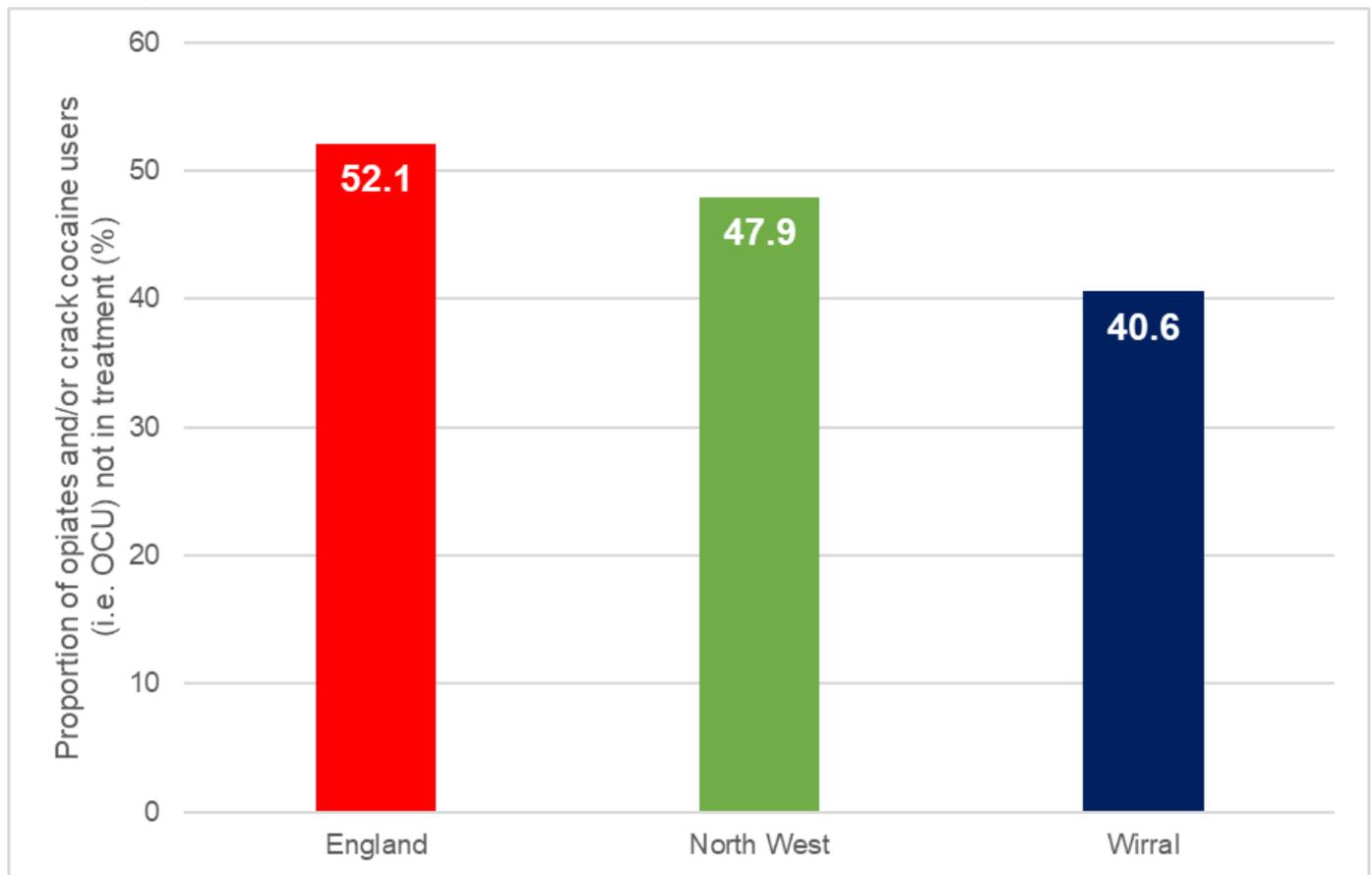
Source: [OHID Fingertips Profile](#) (2021)

Explanation Figure 6

- Between 2013/14 and 2017/18 Wirral, North-West and England all saw an increase in the percentage of eligible persons who received a hepatitis C test.
- Wirral had a lower percentage of eligible persons in drug treatment who have received a hepatitis C test (with exception of one financial year) between 2013/14 and 2017/18 compared to North-West and England, however in 2017/18 Wirral has a very similar percentage of eligible clients who received a hepatitis C test compared to both North-West and England.

Proportion (Estimated) of opiates and/or crack cocaine users (OCU) not in treatment (%)

Figure 7: Proportion (%) (Estimated) of opiates and/or crack cocaine users (OCU) not in treatment, 2018/19



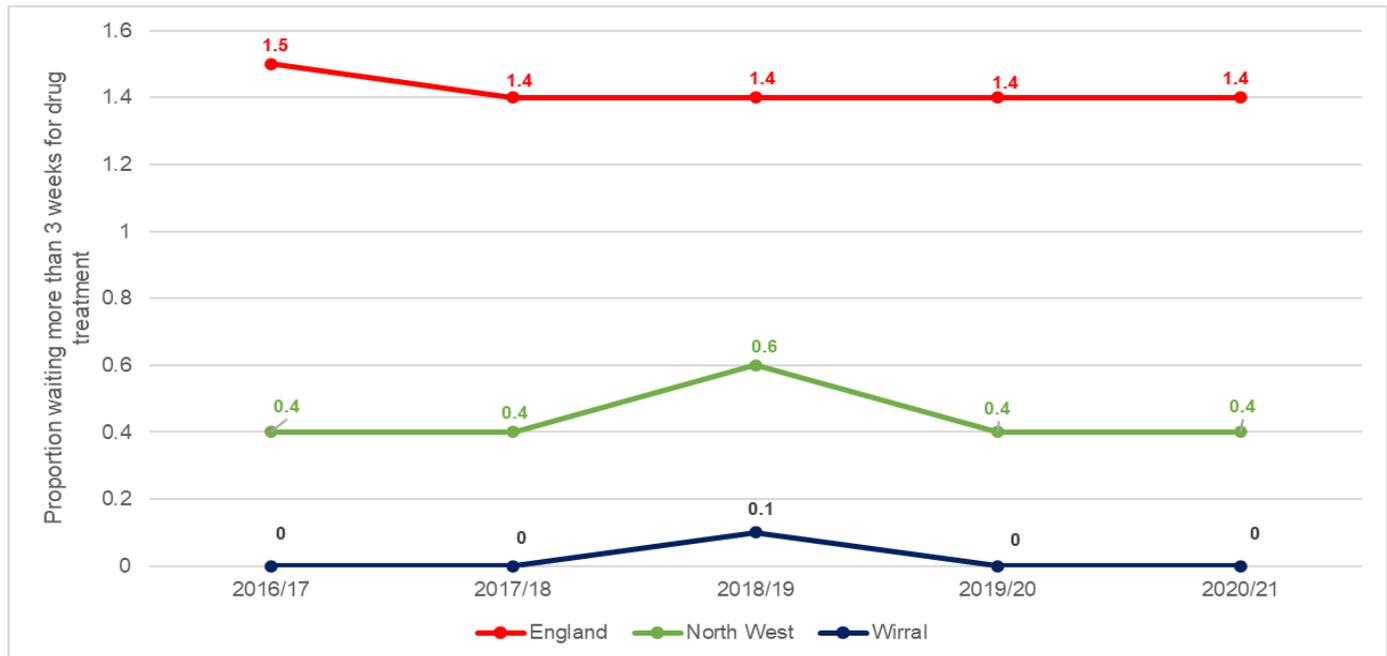
Source: [OHID Fingertips Profile](#) (2021)

Explanation Figure 7

- Compared to North-West and England Wirral has a lower estimated percentage of opiates and/or crack cocaine users (OCU) estimated to not be in treatment as of 2018/19.

Proportion of clients waiting more than 3 weeks for drug treatment

Figure 8: Percentage of clients waiting more than 3 weeks for drug treatment, 2016/17 to 2020/21



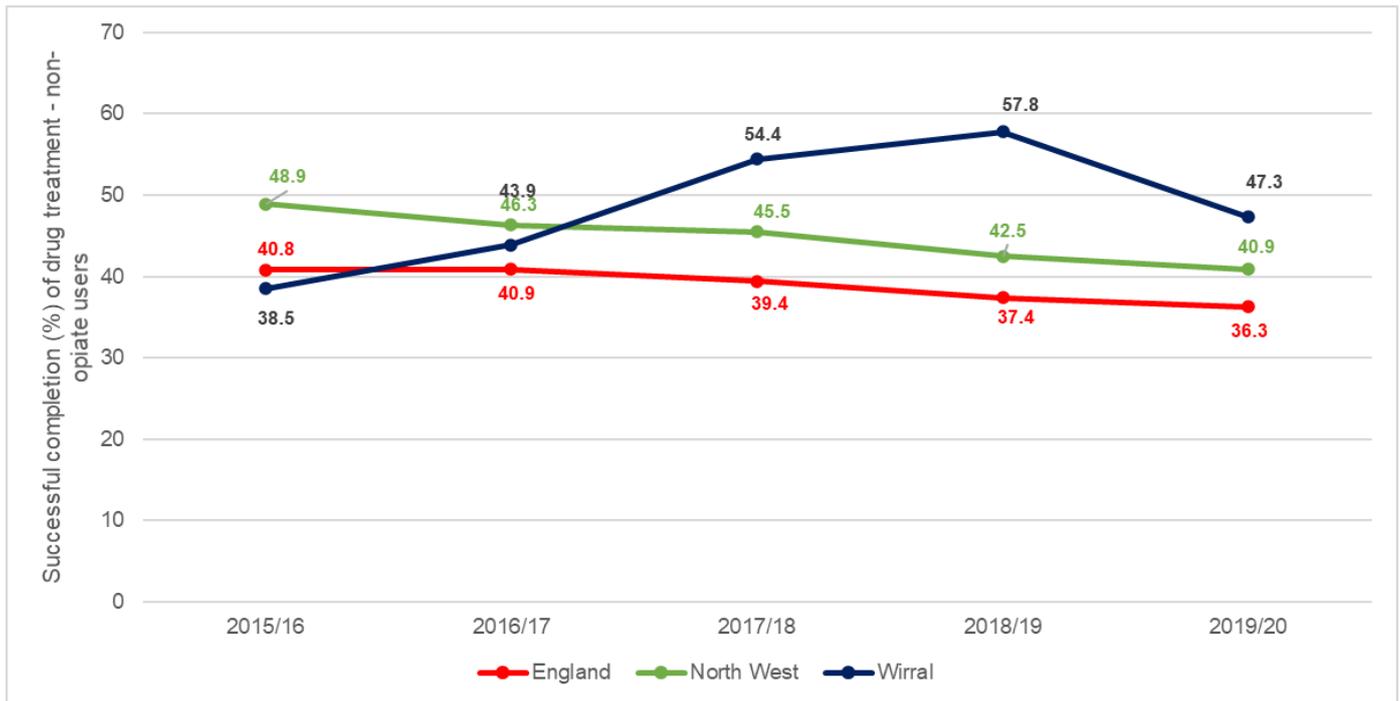
Source: [OHID Fingertips Profile](#) (2021)

Explanation Figure 8

- Between 2016/17 and 2020/21 Wirral had 0% of their clients waiting for more than 3 weeks for drug treatment, with only one financial year in 2018/19 where this percentage was 0.1%.
- Compared to North-West and England, Wirral has had a lower percentage of clients waiting for treatment for each of the 5 financial years between 2016/17 and 202/21.

Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users

Figure 9: Percentage (%) of successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users, 2015/16 to 2019/20



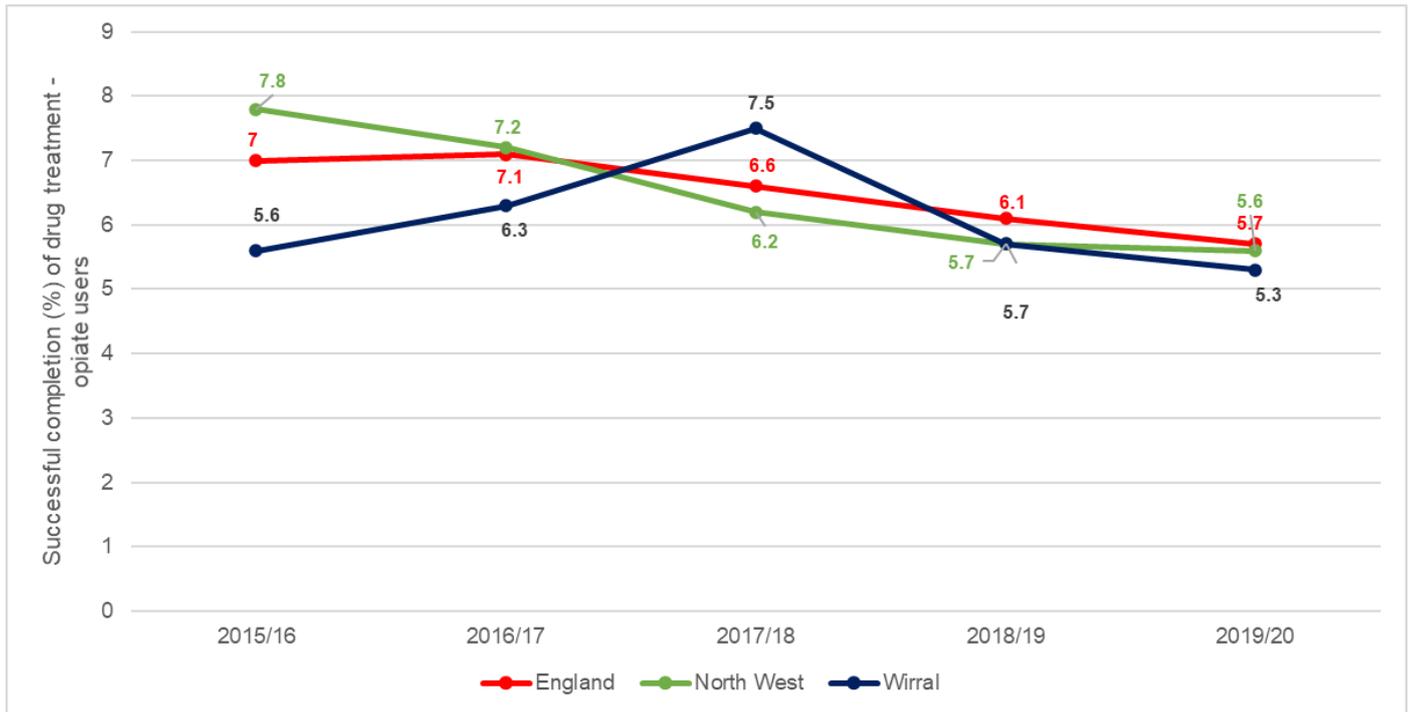
Source: NDTMS - National Drug Treatment Monitoring System - Restricted access 2021

Explanation Figure 9

- Between 2015/16 and 2019/20 Wirral saw an increase in successful completions of drug treatment for non-opiate users from 38.6 in 2015/16 to 47.3 in 2019/20; during the same time period both North-West and England saw a slight decrease.
- Compared to North-West and England in 2015/16, Wirral had a lower percentage of successful completions but as of 2019/20 Wirral has a higher percentage than both North-West and England.

Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users

Figure 10: Percentage (%) of successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users, 2015/16 to 2019/20



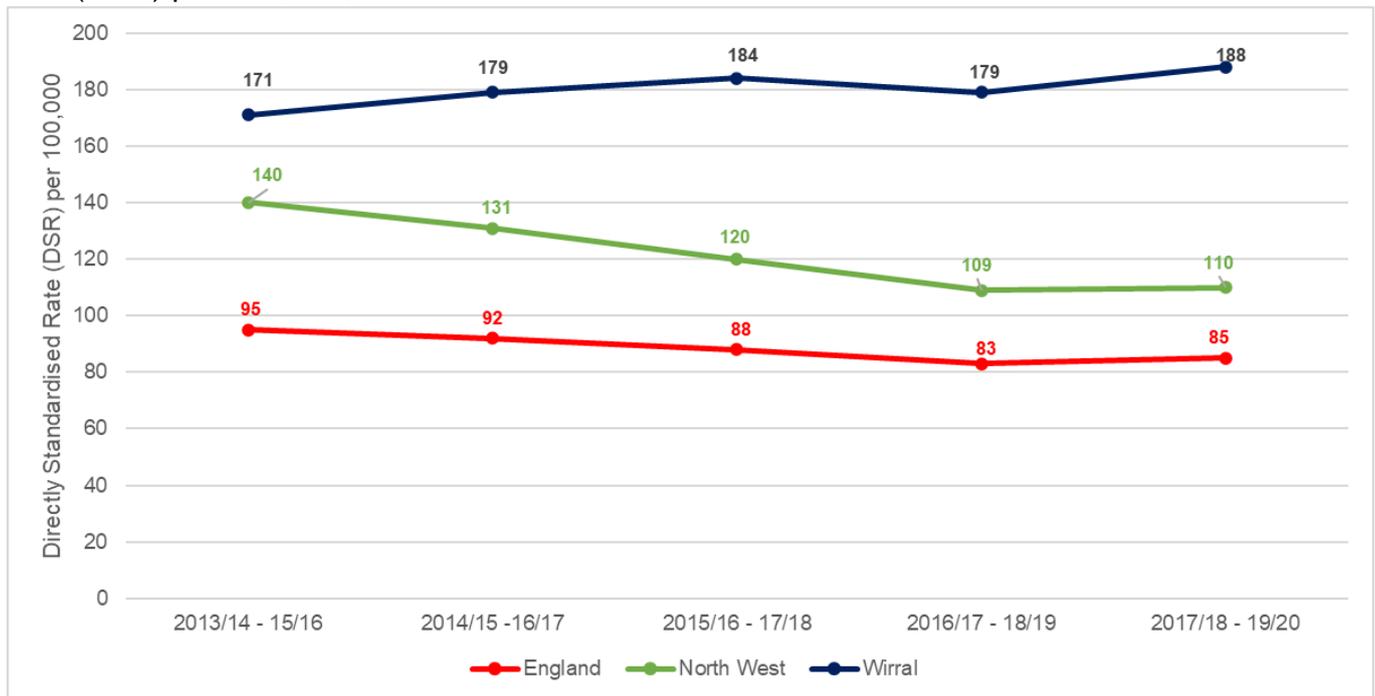
Source: NDTMS - National Drug Treatment Monitoring System - Restricted access 2021

Explanation Figure 10

- Between 2015/16 and 2019/20 Wirral, North-West and England all experienced a decrease in successful completions of drug treatment in opiate users.
- Compared to North-West and England, with the exception of one financial year (2017/18), Wirral had a lower percentage of successful completions of drug treatment in opiate users between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

NHS hospital finished admission episodes with a primary diagnosis of poisoning by drug misuse NEW MEASURE - Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)

Figure 11: Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years) Directly Standardised Rate (DSR) per 100,000, 2013/14 - 15/16 to 2017/18 -19/20



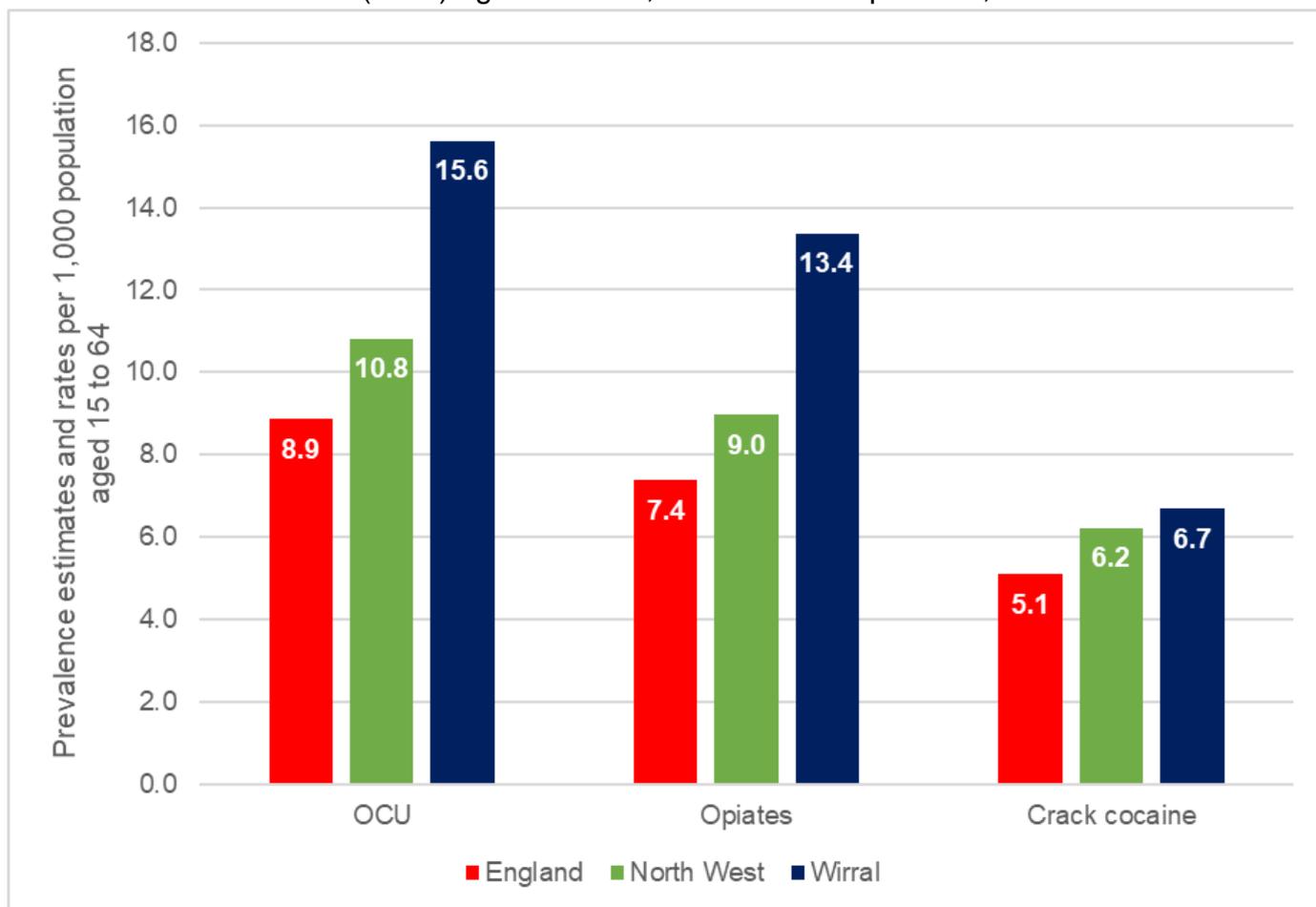
Source: [OHID Fingertips Profile](#) (2021), NHS Digital (restricted dataset)

Explanation Figure 11

- Between the time periods of 2013/14 - 2015/16 and 2017/18 - 2019/20 there was an overall increase in the rate of hospital admissions due to substance misuse in Wirral from 171 to 188. This is different to the situation in the North-West and England, where the rate decreased for both areas during the same time period.
- Compared to North-West and England, Wirral had a higher rate of hospital admissions due to substance misuse for all the time periods between 2013/14 - 2015/16 and 2017/18 - 2019/20.

Opiates and Crack Cocaine (OCU) rate per 1,000 Aged 15-64 – Estimated

Figure 12: National and local prevalence estimates and rates per 1,000 population of Opiates and Crack Cocaine users (OCU) aged 15 to 64, Wirral and comparators, 2016-17



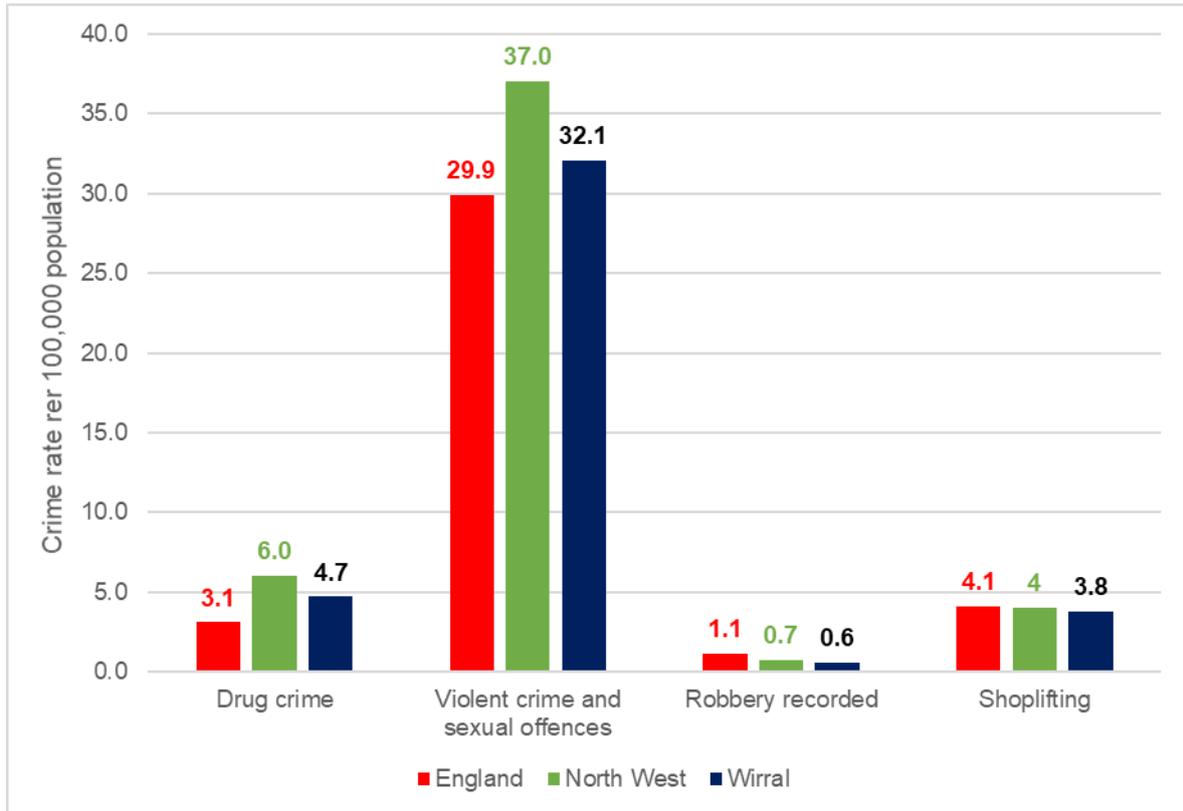
Source: Liverpool John Moores University dataset hosted on [Gov.uk website](#)

Explanation Figure 12

- Wirral had a higher prevalence estimated rate per 1,000 population of OCU, Opiates and Crack Cocaine users aged 15 to 64 in all 3 categories compared to North-West and England as of 2016-17.

Drug crime offences rate per 100,000

Figure 13: Crime rates per 100,000 population, Wirral and comparators, 2020



Source: [Police UK data](#) (2021)

Explanation Figure 13

- Wirral had a lower crime rate per 100,000 people for drug crimes, violent crime and sexual offences in 2020 compared to the North-West however is higher for both compared to England
- Wirral had a lower crime rate per 100,000 people for robbery recorded and shoplifting compared to both North-West and England

Further information and support

[Review of Drugs - evidence relating to drug use, supply and effects, including current trends and future risks](#) (Dame Carol Black, February 2020)

[National Project ADDER programme](#) (January 2021)

[Funding boost to reduce drug-related health harms and crime](#) (Wirral View, July 2021)

[Government's flagship drugs programme expands to Liverpool](#) (Merseyside Police, July 2021)

[WIRRAL ADDER \(ADDICTION, DIVERSION, DISRUPTION, ENFORCEMENT AND RECOVERY\) ACCELERATOR PROGRAMME UPDATE](#) (Wirral Council, November 2021)

Contact details

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