

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Drugs Misuse Summary

Drug misuse is associated with a range of mental and physical health problems as well as a wide array of complex social issues.



Consumption

It is difficult to accurately estimate local drug use. National estimates suggest at least **one in eleven** (9.4%) adults aged 16-59, used drugs in the last year. This is equivalent to around **22,000 Leicester** residents.

Cannabis is the most frequently used drug, followed by powder **cocaine** and **ecstasy**.

Source: Drug Misuse statistics June 2022



There are an estimated 2600 crack cocaine and/or opiate users in Leicester, of whom around half are in treatment.

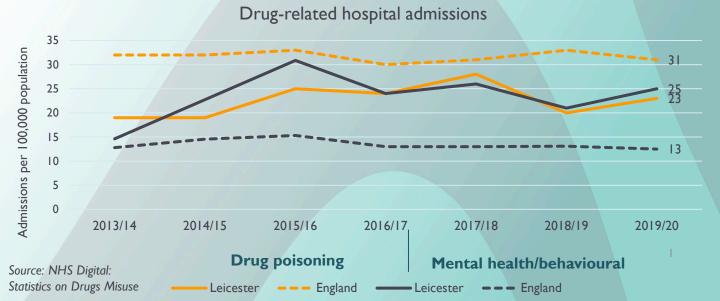
Source: Public Health England, Estimates of opiate and crack cocaine use prevalence, 2017

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), such as the synthetic cannabinoid 'Spice', have increased in popularity in recent years.



Impact

Hospital admissions for drug-related **poisoning** are lower than England. Admissions for drug-related **mental health** and behavioural disorders are higher than England



Current services in Leicester

Community-based treatment services:

Specialist treatment, recovery support, advice and guidance

Inpatient detox:
10-day detox
provided locally,
in Nottingham

Recovery
community:
Advice, mutual aid,
peer support

No.5
Recovery Hub:
recovery support for
people living a 'street
lifestyle'

Leicester's treatment population



In 2021/22 over 2,000 people accessed community-based drug treatment in Leicester. Many received treatment for more than I drug: half (58%) were opiate users or non-opiate users, (of which 15% were opiate only, 9% non-opiate only and 27% alcohol only)

Some demographic groups are over-represented in the **treatment** population compared to Leicester's general adult (18+) population.

Aged 30-49	White ethnicity	Men
64%	75%	73%

Sources: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System; ONS, Census 2021; ONS Mid-year population estimates. 2021

Social issues associated with drugs misuse



People in drug treatment often have complex, wide-ranging needs. Those in drug treatment are more likely to have mental health needs, an insecure housing situation, be unemployed, and be in contact with the criminal justice system.

Drugs Misuse Chapter: Key statistics

Table 1. National comparisons*	Leicester	England
Adults in treatment at specialist drug misuse services: rate per 1000 population, 2020/21	5.8	4.5
Users of opiates or crack or both per 1000 population age 15-64, 2017	14	9
'Very high' user 'Complexity' score among community drug treatment population, 2018/19	43%	32%
Drug misuse deaths per 100,000 population-years, 2018-20	5.0	5.0
Referrals to community drug treatment from the criminal justice system, 2021/22	22%	13%
Adults entering treatment with a mental health treatment need, 2021/22	71%	68%
Adults entering treatment who had a problem with their housing situation, 2021/22	23%	21%
Adults entering community treatment who are in regular employment, 2021/22	26%	30%
Adults entering community treatment who live with children, 2021/22	17%	20%
Adults referred to Hepatitis C treatment, 2021/22	6.0%	8.2%
Successful completions of treatment (Opiates), 2021/22	4.5%	5.2%
Successful completions of treatment (Non-opiates), 2021/22	37%	34%
Re-presentations within 6 months of successfully completing treatment (Opiates), 2121/22	20.5%	15.3%
Re-presentations within 6 months of successfully completing treatment (Non-opiates), 2121/22	8.8%	6.2%