

<b>Committee</b>	<b>Dated:</b>
Police Committee	25 <sup>th</sup> September 2015
<b>Subject:</b> Integrated Substance Misuse and Smoking Cessation Services	<b>Public</b>
<b>Report of:</b> Director of Community and Children's Services	<b>For Information</b>

### Summary

Members will remember receiving a report at the last Police Committee stating the intention to commission Westminster Drug Project to provide substance misuse and tobacco control services as an integrated service for three years from October 2015. Members requested further information in relation to the benefits of such a service, and particularly the benefits of prevention and promotion. This report presents information on such benefits, and some of the measures that will be in place to ensure that the service is effective.

Nationally it is estimated that alcohol misuse costs £21 billion, drug addiction costs £15.4 billion and smoking costs £5.2 billion.

### Recommendation

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

### Main Report

#### Background

1. In July 2015 Members received a report detailing the intention to commission Westminster Drug Project (WDP) to provide substance misuse and tobacco control services as an integrated service for three years from October 2015.
2. This new service aims to promote healthy lifestyles and behaviours to City residents, workers, students and rough sleepers which contribute to the aims of the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) and City of London Police (COLP) aims to reduce drug and alcohol related crime and repeat offending.

#### The Case for Prevention and Treatment

3. The new integrated service offers far more prevention and promotion activity across both smoking cessation and substance misuse than the previous separate

services. There is a vast amount of evidence available as to the benefits and savings that this can bring to society generally, which is shown below.

4. Evidence from Public Health England (PHE) shows that nationally alcohol misuse accounts for around half of all violent assaults, and 13% of road fatalities. The total cost of alcohol-related harm nationally equates to £21 billion, with alcohol related crime in England making up £11 billion of this cost.
5. There is evidence to show that every 5000 patients screened for alcohol misuse in primary care may prevent 67 accident and emergency (A&E) visits and 61 hospital admissions. This represents a cost of £25,000 and savings of £90,000. In addition, every 100 alcohol-dependent people treated can prevent 18 A&E visits and 22 hospital admissions. This represents a cost of £40,000, and savings of £60,000.
6. The annual cost of drug addiction in England is £15.4 billion. Drug treatment prevents an estimated 4.9 million crimes every year across England. Treatment saves an estimated £960 million in costs to the public, businesses, criminal justice and the NHS. Every £1 spent on drug treatment saves £2.50 in costs to society.
7. Young people's drug and alcohol interventions result in £4.3 million health savings and £100 million in crime savings per year. It is estimated by PHE that every £1 spent on drug and alcohol treatment for young people brings a benefit of £5 - £8.
8. With regards to smoking, NHS costs are estimated at £2.7 billion every year, with additional costs to the wider UK economy of around £2.5 billion in sick leave and lost productivity. Recent statistics show that over 81,400 deaths each year in England in those aged 35 years and over are caused by smoking, which represents 18% of deaths in this age group. An estimated 461,700 hospital admissions for people aged 35 and over were estimated to be attributable to smoking.

## **Measuring Success**

9. As this is a new service the key performance indicators (KPIs) are being agreed and will be finalised within the first six months of the contract start date. These include:
  - a. Successful completion of treatment;
  - b. Proportion of all in treatment, who successfully completed treatment and did not re-present in treatment;
  - c. Number of prevention and harm minimisation sessions delivered, and attitudinal changes following sessions;
  - d. Number of new referrals to structured treatment for Criminal Justice clients;
  - e. Proportion of the treatment population in contact with the criminal justice system.

10. All monitoring of KPIs will take place quarterly and exception reporting will be monitored by the Healthy Behaviours steering group, which will be a subsidiary to the Health and Wellbeing Board. In addition the new provider will present to the Health and Wellbeing Board at the end of the first year of the contract their achievements in the first year and plans for the following year.

## **Implications**

11. The new integrated substance misuse and tobacco control service provides savings to the City of £135k over the lifetime of the contract. In addition, as shown above, it also provides cost savings to the City of London Police in a reduction in crime rates, particularly violent crime, savings to the local and national NHS, and savings and benefits to City businesses.

## **Conclusion**

12. The report sets out the case for spending on prevention and treatment for substance misuse and smoking cessation services and some of the measures that will be used to review the success of the service.

## **Appendices**

- None

## **Background Papers**

Integrated Substance Misuse and Tobacco Control Services Tender – 24<sup>th</sup> July 2015

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