



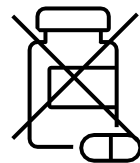
Our achievements

- ✓ Established 106 multi-agency combating Drugs Partnerships in England
- ✓ Closed a further 1,300 county lines in 2022/23 and made over 2,000 arrests
- ✓ Since January 2021 Project ADDER has supported:
 - ✓ over 2,700 OCG disruptions
 - ✓ 25,953 arrests
 - ✓ £9.8m cash seizures
 - ✓ Nearly 5,000 people directly benefiting from treatment funding
- ✓ Improved drug treatment commissioning - more young people, non-opiate users in treatment and 8% more referrals from the CJS
- ✓ Recruited 18 prison Drug Strategy Leads and over 40 probation Health & Justice Co-ordinators
- ✓ 83 LAs delivering treatment and support for people sleeping rough or at risk of it
- ✓ 72 LAs delivering specialist employment support alongside drug treatment



Drug Strategy

Achieving a generational shift in the demand for drugs:



- Consultation on new sanctions for drug possession
- Doubling the number of forces committed to using drug testing on arrest
- Trailing more innovative use of out of court disposals for drug possession
- Research, innovation and behaviour change to test and learn what works
- Drug prevention among children and young people

Delivering a world-class treatment and recovery system:



- Investing a further £780m to rebuild drug treatment
- More community sentences with requirements to engage in treatment and regular drug testing
- Piloting two Intensive Supervision Courts for offenders with substance misuse issues
- Working to ensure more offenders engage in high-quality treatment and improve continuity of care for prison leavers
- Improving join up with treatment for mental health
- Expanding accommodation and employment support for people in treatment, including utilising the lived experience of people in recovery

Breaking drug supply chains:









- £300m of committed investment over the next three years to deliver our plan to tackle every part of the supply chain, including:
 - Bolstering our flagship County Lines Programme, investing up to £145m over three years
 - Extending Project ADDER (Addiction, Disruption, Diversion, Enforcement and Recovery) until 2025
 - Targeting the organised criminals behind the drugs trade with operational partners

Clear accountability on outcomes:



- Appointing our Cross-government Combating Drugs Minister
- Named local Senior Responsible Owners accountable for delivery across England
- A UK-wide programme with Devolved Governments to share learning and join-up delivery

FROM HARM TO HOPE: DELIVERING OUTCOMES TO REDUCE CRIME, DEATHS, HARMS & USE

Strategic outcomes and metrics			Intermediate outcomes and metrics		
 Reduce drug use	 Reduce drug-related crime	 Reduce drug-related deaths and harm	 Reduce drug supply	 Increase engagement in treatment	 Improve recovery outcomes
Headline metrics	Headline metrics	Headline metrics	Headline metrics	Headline metrics	Headline metrics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of individuals reporting use of drugs in the last year Estimated prevalence of opiate and/or crack cocaine use (OCU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of neighbourhood crimes; domestic burglary, personal robbery, vehicle offences and theft from the person The number of homicides that involve drug users or dealers, or have been related to drugs in any way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deaths related to drug misuse Hospital admissions for drug poisoning and drug-related mental health and behavioural disorders (primary diagnosis of selected drug) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of county lines closed Number of major and moderate disruptions against organised criminal groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity of care: engagement in community-based structured treatment within three weeks of leaving prison (adults) The numbers in treatment for adults and young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Showing substantial progress by completing the treatment programme (free of dependent drug use and without an acute housing need) or still in treatment and either not using or having substantially reduced use of their problem substances measured over the preceding 12 months
Supporting metrics	Supporting metrics	Supporting metrics	Supporting metrics	Supporting metrics	Supporting metrics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of households owed a homelessness duty with a drug dependency need Rate per population of children of referral and assessments by social services with drugs as a factor Number of permanent exclusions and suspensions and the proportion that are drug and alcohol related Proportion of 11 to 15 year olds who think it is OK to take drugs to see what it is like, and think it is OK to take drugs once a week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proven reoffending within 12 months Police recorded trafficking of drugs and possession of drugs offences Hospital admissions for assault by a sharp object 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis C prevalence (chronic infection) in people who inject drugs Number and percentage of people in treatment that have died during their time in contact with the treatment system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume and number of drugs seizures Number and proportion of National Referral Mechanism referrals with a county lines flag 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of individuals in treatment in prisons and secure settings Number of community or suspended sentence orders started with drug treatment requirements Number and proportion adults starting treatment in the establishment within three weeks of arrival (from community or other custodial setting) Unmet need for OCU treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of people in treatment that have reported no housing problems in the last 28 days Proportion of people in treatment that have reported at least one day of paid work, voluntary work, or training and education in the last 28 days Proportion of people in treatment reporting a mental health need who received treatment or interventions Proportion of parents that have received specific family or parental interventions

Outcomes expected by end of 2024/25:

- Prevented 1,000 deaths
- Delivered 54,500 new high quality treatment places
- Contributed to the prevention of three-quarters of a million crimes
- Closed more than 2,000 County Lines
- 8,800 major and moderate OCG disruptions (a 20% increase from strategy ambition)

By 2031, an ambition to:

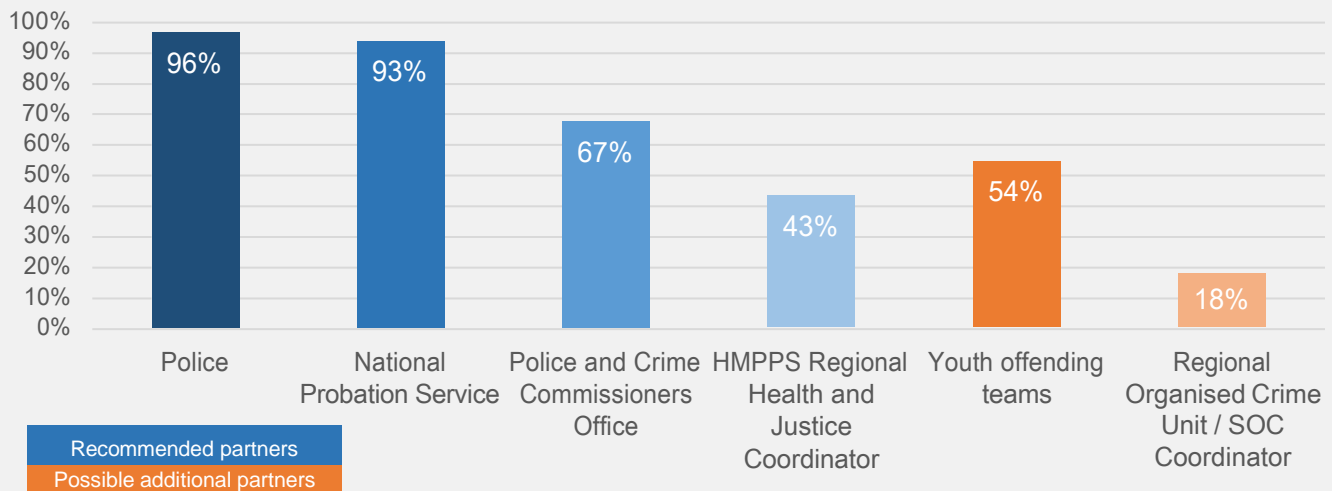
- reduce overall drug use towards a historic 30-year low.

OFFICIAL – SENSITIVE

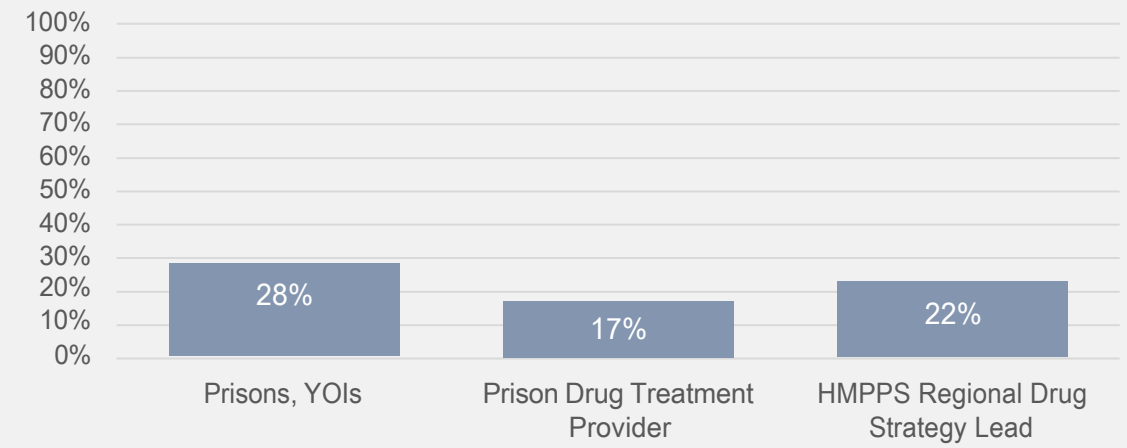
This pack contains unpublished management information - not for further circulation

FROM HARM TO HOPE: THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN LOCAL COMBATING DRUGS PARTNERSHIPS

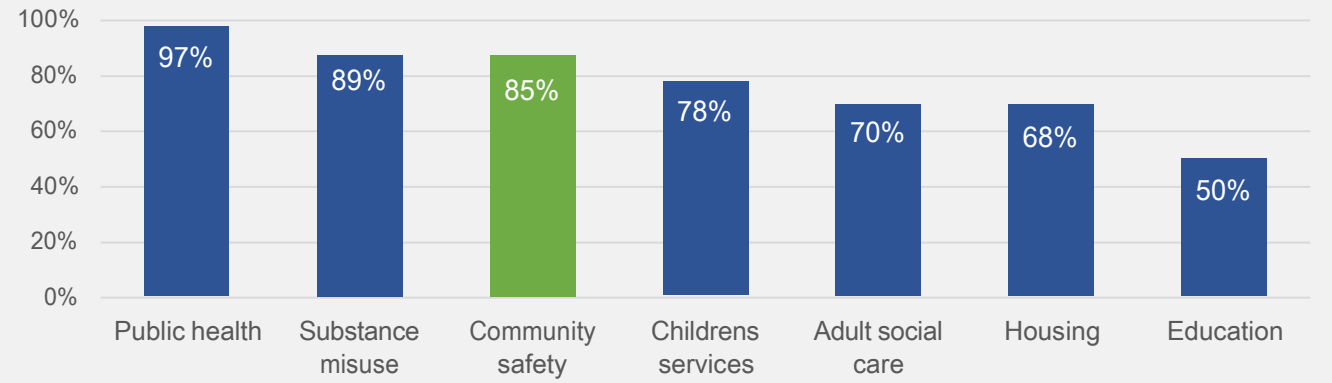
96% of CDPs have police force attendance at main meetings



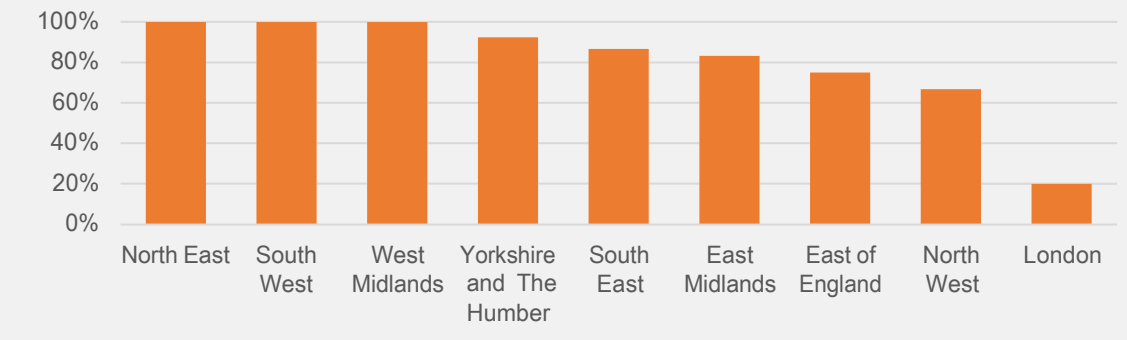
Secure estate representation at main meetings is far lower



Among local authority officials, community safety are among the most represented at main CDP meetings



All CDPs in the North West, South West and West Midlands have Police and Crime Commissioner attendance, compared to 20% of London CDPs



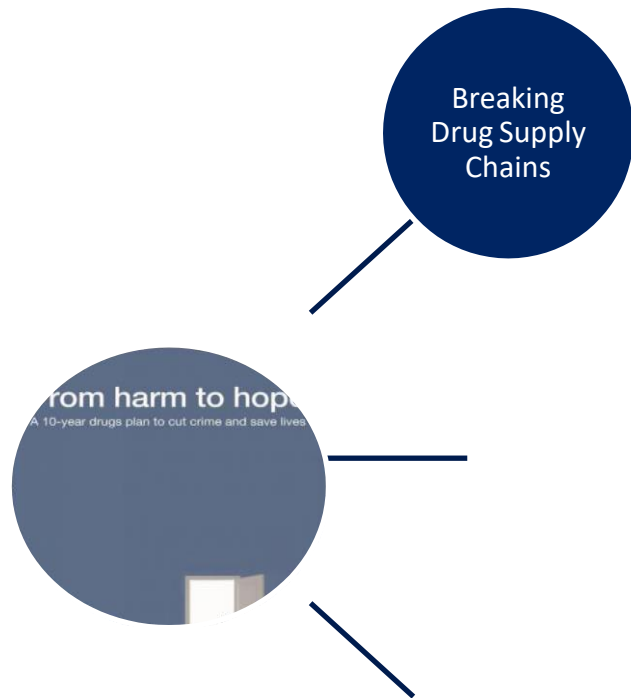
FROM HARM TO HOPE: OPPORTUNITIES TO GO FURTHER

- **Systems Leadership:** using the positive engagement from police with Combating Drugs Partnerships to ensure local prioritisation of combating illicit drugs and support multi-agency delivery
- **Coordinated delivery:** develop joint action plans across organisations – we can make a real difference and maximise our impact by working together, for example the police are a key route to refer to treatment and leverage teachable moments
- **Data sharing:** this has been a challenge for Partnerships – local and national agreements are needed to support this with police, healthcare and wider partners
- **Driving delivery within each Force:** a drugs strategy and dedicated leads within each Force to coordinate and improve practice/delivery in relation to drugs within the force, and to build links with partners
- **Setting local ambitions in each Force:** tracking metrics and outcomes against ambitious locally set priorities

Reducing Drug Demand

Our vision is to bring about a generational shift in the use of drugs across society so that, within 10 years, fewer people take drugs or feel drawn toward taking drugs, and today's children and young people grow up in a safer and healthier environment.

Drug Strategy



Level of Misuse

3 Million

estimated users of illicit drugs in the last year

&

300,000

opiate and crack users estimated in 2016/17

16-24 year olds make up around **40%** of adults who used drugs in the last year

The **total cost** of harms related to illicit drug use in England is estimated in the region of **£22 billion**

Cannabis continues to be the most commonly used drug in England and Wales with an **estimated 2.5m users.**

Cannabis remains the most common substance (87%, 9,845) that **young people come to treatment** for.

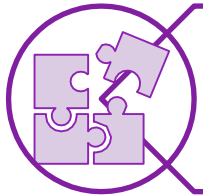
Of adults starting treatment between 2021 and 2022, **21%** said they had a **problem with cannabis**

Reducing Demand Programme Activity

Expansion of Drug Testing on Arrest (DToA)



Funding offered to all 43 forces this financial year, with an increase in the number of forces reporting use of DToA



13 expansion forces identified building on use of DToA, including broadening range of offences tested for outside of trigger offences

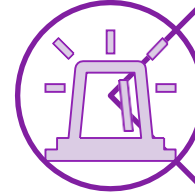


Going further, including expanding drug types tested for & trigger offences.



Improved data collection via agreed data sharing agreement with NPCC - forces receiving funding now mandated to provide monthly returns, supported by Home Office to provide data. Will build our understanding of cohorts of users and how to intervene effectively.

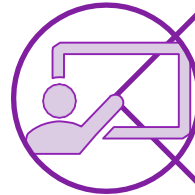
Out of Court Disposals Pilots



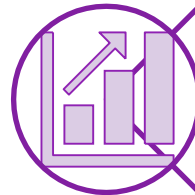
Using existing police powers to target drug possession offences, promote diversion and treatment where appropriate, and assess interventions



Roll out scheduled for Autumn 2023, with case studies into each force's OOC regime being undertaken in parallel



Focus on individuals attending drug awareness courses and evaluation of efficacy



Enable us to build our evidence base of what works to promote future force consistency, share learning and recommended standards of interventions and support reducing demand overall.

Going further – working together to tackle drug demand



Annex

Police and treatment partnership in Calderdale

- If someone tests positive for cocaine (only) on arrest, the officer in custody books a Required Assessment with the local drug treatment provider, Recovery Steps. The assessment determines what kind of support is most appropriate
- A cocaine-specific programme called 'Fine Lines' started in September 2022
 - It runs in the evenings so that most people can attend while still working during the day.
 - There are individual check ups with professional staff, and
 - Group sessions, facilitated jointly by the drug treatment service and The Basement Recovery Project, an award-winning, independent, community-based organisation that involves people who have used drugs themselves
- Over 300 people referred for required assessment, of whom:
 - 132 (43%) were deemed appropriate for Fine Lines
 - Over 100 (79%) of those identified as appropriate went on to attend – over a third of all those originally identified.
 - A random sample suggests that over 75% of those who have attended have not gone on to re-offend over an average period of 6 months.
- The work has identified potential links between cocaine use and domestic abuse – corroborated by similar findings in other areas.

Learning from Project ADDER and supply

- Project ADDER is a trailblazing programme designed to deliver a whole system approach to tackling drug misuse and supply by bringing together treatment, recovery and enforcement. Since it began, we have seen the impact of the **hugely positive role of policing in this partnership working**.
- For example, Management Information data shows that a **higher proportion of referrals to treatment are coming from the CJS**, indicating that ADDER's whole system model is working.
- These increases are attributed in part to investment by all sites in dedicated resource and interventions. Across sites this includes Drug Testing On Arrival (DTOA), locating key workers in custody to assess individuals for treatment, having dedicated ADDER police teams which partners regularly call for advice and assistance and increased partnership working through established meetings such as the risk of multi-disadvantaged meetings.
- **However, this has not yet translated into overall increases in new treatment presentations across the programme.** There are suggestions that there has been a reduction in referrals from alternative sources, for instance primary care etc. It is important that we ensure we are maximising all referral pathways into treatment and engaging those who are not offending.
- Beyond Project ADDER, the Drug Strategy seeks to disrupt the drug supply chain from end-to-end. **The police are key in delivering the bulk of this activity.** This means playing an active role in Combating Drugs Partnerships locally to understand local drugs profiles and disrupt supply at the local level, and working with Regional Organised Crime Units to identify and disrupt the key enablers of the organised criminals behind the drug trade.