

# West Sussex Drug and Alcohol Partnership

Comprehensive Needs Analysis – April 2024

## Robert Whitehead

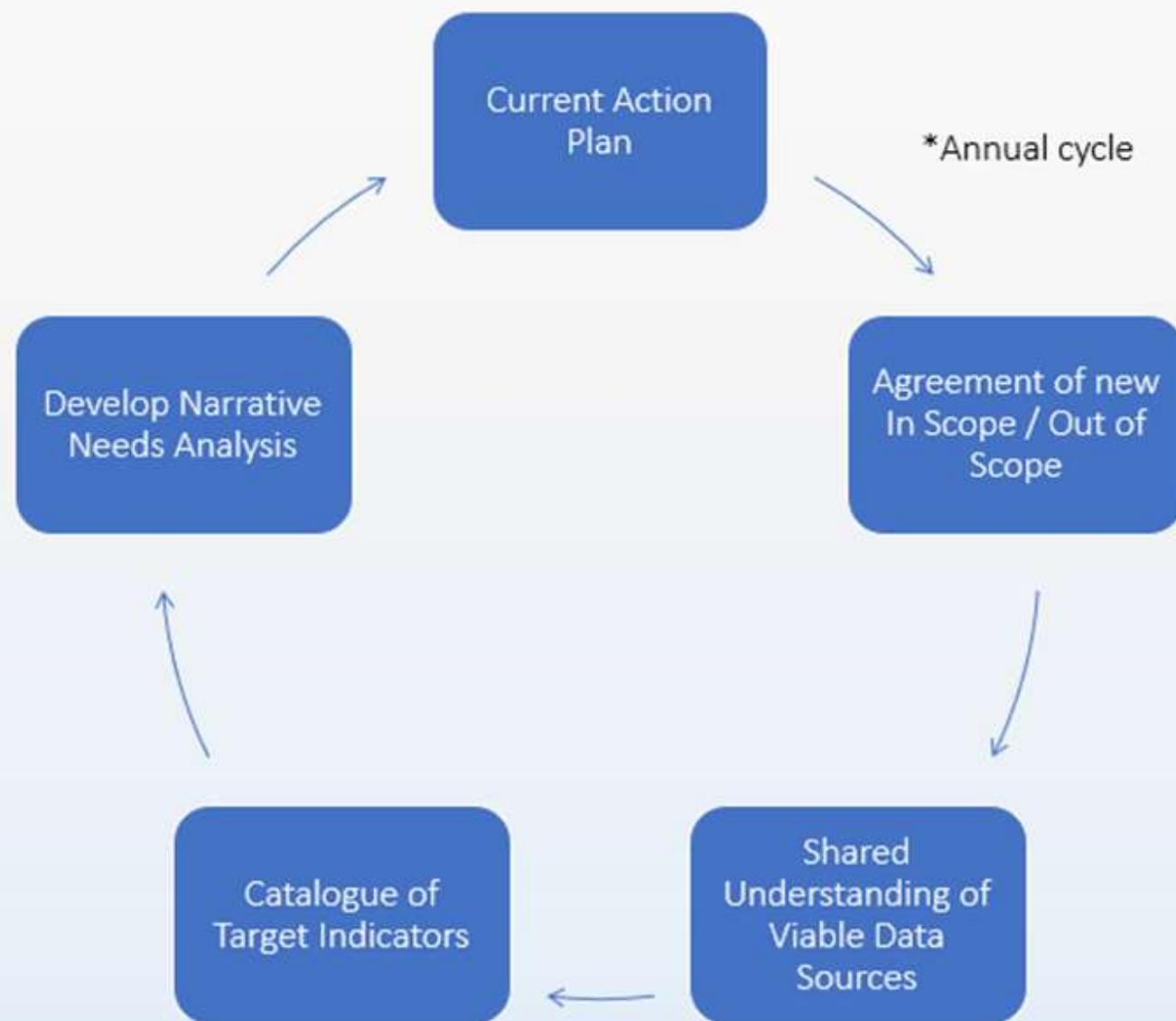
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(Data and Information Lead – Drug and Alcohol Partnership)

# Employing an iterative needs analysis

The DAP Data and Intelligence sub-group has been meeting regularly since Summer 2023.

They work to identify and share meaningful data with aims to communicate partnership-level needs in the community.

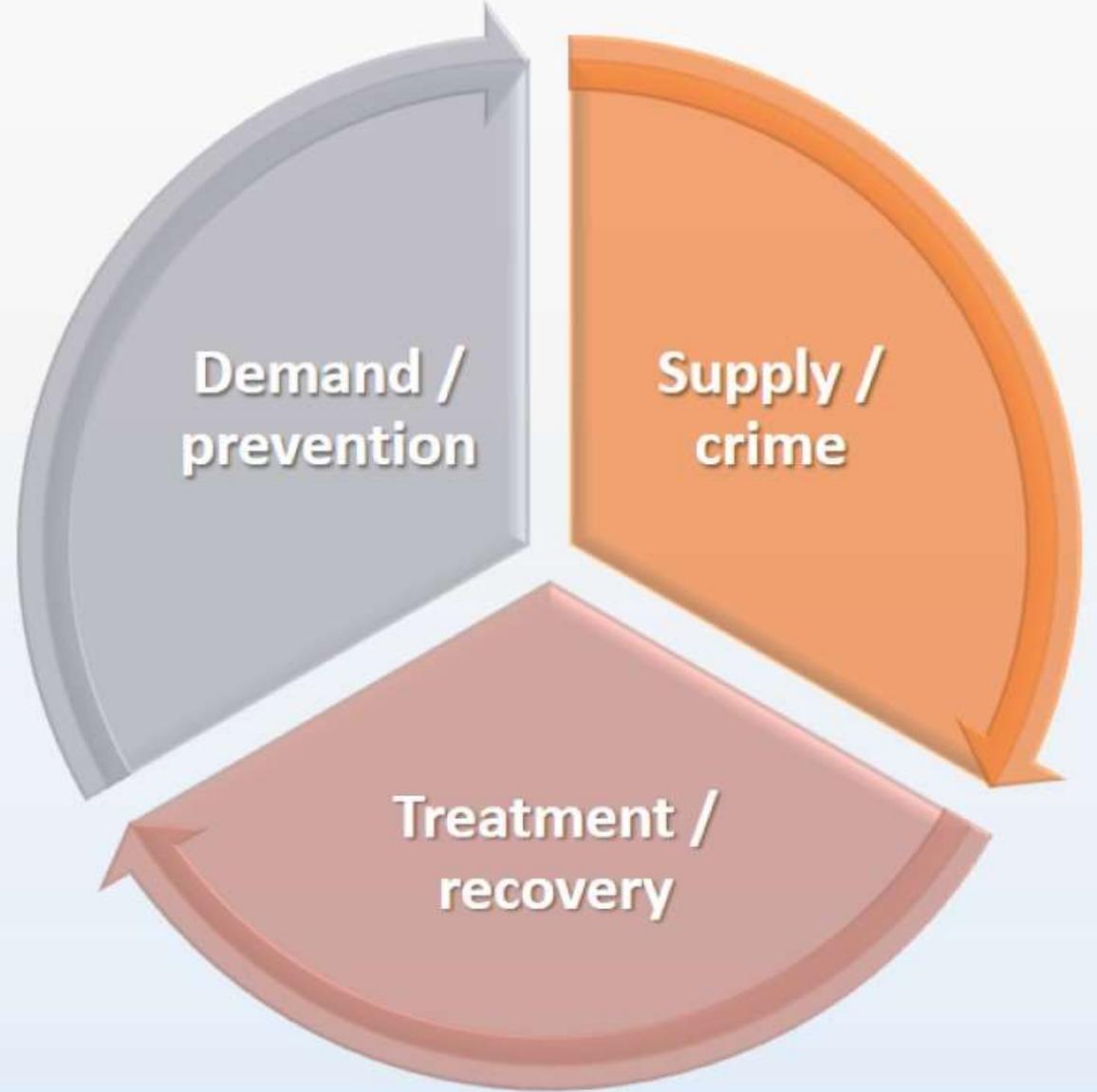
A comprehensive needs analysis has been drafted to inform the next cycle's Action Plan.



# National Priorities – From Harm to Hope

The National Strategy contains three sections:

Some issues are more direct, and some are more indirect (i.e., root causes and associations).



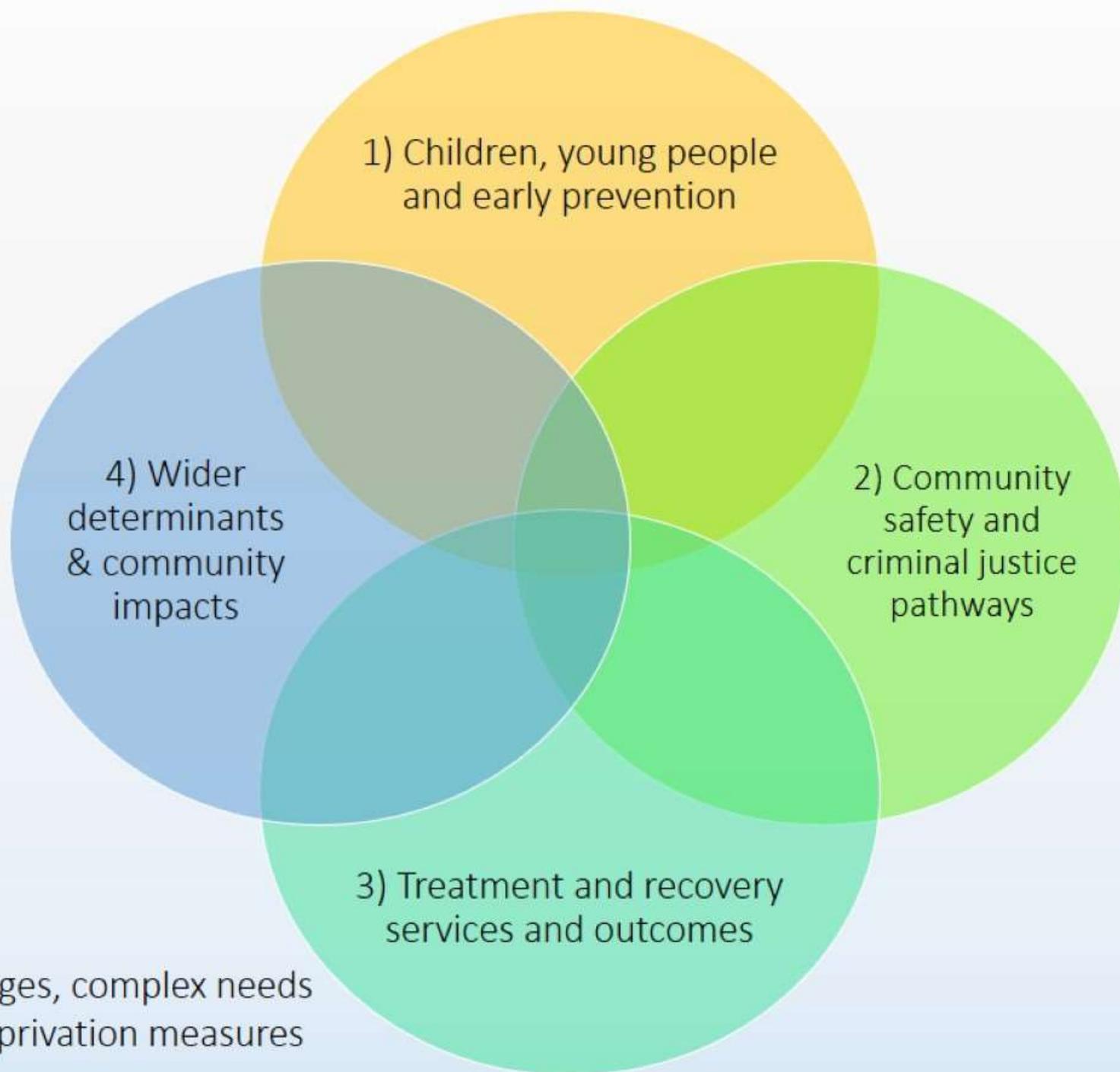
# A partnership of data sources

The following topics and sources were examined, to understand the community-level drivers, impacts and harms of drug and alcohol misuse.



Four distinct pathways have been employed to frame and describe the data.

These will contain practical and thematic overlaps, as all factors are somewhat related in a holistic system.



Three overarching themes:

- 1) Systems have significant overlap
- 2) Coexisting conditions, multiple disadvantages, complex needs
- 3) Geographical differences, aligning with deprivation measures

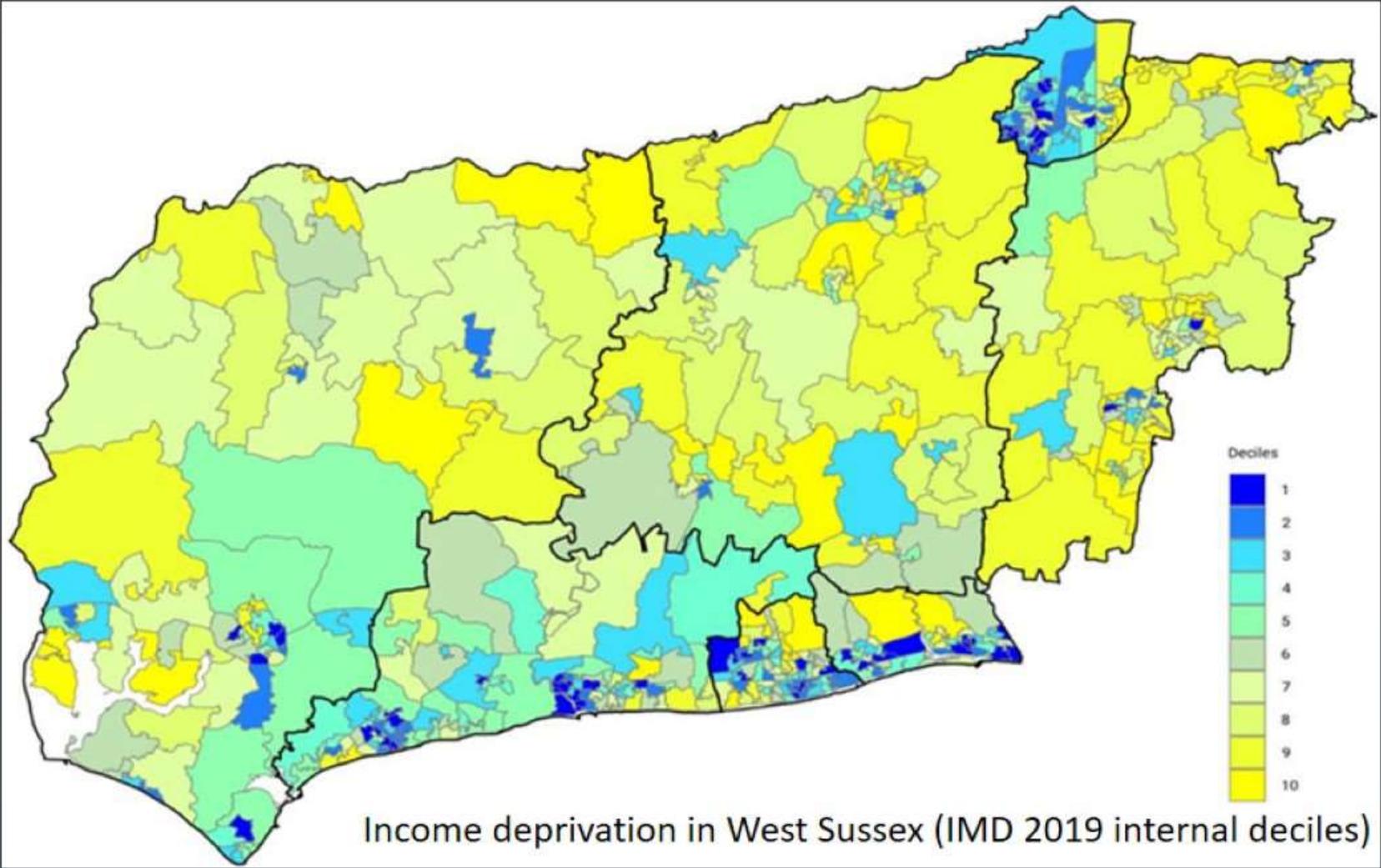
# Deprivation in local communities

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment backbone for mapping social inequalities.

Using ONS calculations (2019).

Multiple measures of deprivation highlight the same five geographic areas.

These areas will align with most (if not all) of the following presentation.



# 1) Children, young people and early prevention

## Sources:

- Children and Families – Early Help services
- Children's Social Care:
- School exclusions
- Youth Justice Therapeutic & Family Interventions
- (Criminal exploitation and county lines are included in the next section)

## Findings:

- Strongly evidenced link between substance misuse of young people and/or parents/carers and the demand for the referenced support services
- Geographic alignment with core five geographies
- Strong existing opportunities to enhance the local offer

# Children and Families – Early Help Services

Early Help in West Sussex aims to support families to improve their situation and prevent the need for prolonged support. A 'whole family' approach ensures that children's needs and welfare are being met and maintained as well as those of the family. This is done by working with the family, local communities and others already supporting them.

8,894 cases active within four-year period

- 11% referenced Parental substance use issues
- 5% referenced Child substance use issues
- 68% referenced Child mental health issues
- 4% referenced concurrent Child substance use and mental health issues
- 9% Family at risk of homelessness
- 6% CYP is NEET

Identified needs/risks	Adur & Worthing	Arun	Chichester	Crawley	Horsham	Mid Sussex	West Sussex
Parental substance use issues	13%	11%	12%	10%	8%	11%	11%
Child substance use issues	6%	6%	5%	4%	5%	4%	5%
Child needs support with mental health issues	73%	69%	66%	59%	73%	70%	68%
Child substance use and mental health issues	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%
Family at risk of homelessness	11%	10%	7%	10%	7%	6%	9%
Young person is NEET	6%	6%	6%	8%	4%	8%	6%
All cases (denominator)	2209	1796	1200	1396	1020	1130	8894

Top 15 wards for Early Help service cases referencing child substance misuse, child NEET, and parent substance misuse, numbers of families supported (2020-23).

There is clear overlap between CYP SM, parental SM, and CYP being NEET.

Many of those in yellow and orange were within the top 20 (of 145 wards).

Child drug or alcohol use mentioned?			Child not in education, employment, or training?			Parent drug or alcohol use mentioned?		
Ward	Yes	All	Ward	Yes	All	Ward	Yes	All
Broadwater	13	141	Bewbush & North Broadfield	17	189	Heene	29	109
Castle	13	183	Broadfield	17	160	Central	24	175
Bersted	12	160	Broadwater	15	141	Northbrook	24	169
Courtwick with Toddington	12	239	Northgate & West Green	15	161	Bewbush & North Broadfield	23	189
Northbrook	12	169	Haywards Heath Bentswood	14	79	Castle	23	183
Chichester East	10	114	Courtwick with Toddington	13	239	River	23	153
River	10	153	Langley Green & Tushmore	13	120	Courtwick with Toddington	22	239
Bewbush & North Broadfield	9	189	Northbrook	11	169	Broadwater	21	141
Marine	9	188	River	11	153	Chichester East	19	114
Yapton	9	91	Yapton	11	91	Marine	18	188
Brookfield	8	89	Marine	10	188	Orchard	18	112
Broadfield	7	160	Bersted	9	160	Salvington	18	113
Central	7	175	Central	9	175	Southgate	16	157
North Mundham & Tangmere	7	117	Ifield	9	119	Northgate & West Green	15	161
Pound Hill South & Worth	7	65	Southgate	9	157	Southlands	15	80

Referenced in 3 of the top 15	
Referenced in 2 of the top 15	
Referenced in 1 of the top 15	

# Children's Social Care services

Roughly 2-3% of assessments open to West Sussex CSC services in the year 2023 contained references to **child drug use**, amounting to over 50 cases in Arun district.

Roughly 5-8% of assessments contained reference to **parent drug use**, with Arun and Crawley containing the highest numbers.

CSC assessments including where child drug use is recorded as a concern, by district and borough, 2023.

District	Total cases open	% Yes, for Child Drug Misuse	% Yes, for Parent Drug Misuse
Adur	664	2.4%	6.3%
Arun	1,731	3.1%	8.0%
Chichester	1,087	2.0%	7.8%
Crawley	2,096	1.6%	7.6%
Horsham	1,216	2.6%	4.8%
Mid Sussex	1,207	3.0%	4.8%
Worthing	1,258	2.2%	5.8%

Source: Children's social care performance data

Wards with highest numbers of CSC assessments recording **parent** drug use, 2023

District	Ward	Record of <u>parent</u> drug misuse	% of all local assessments
Crawley	Bewbush & North Broadfield	36	13%
Crawley	Southgate	35	16%
Arun	Courtwick with Toddington	24	9%
Arun	River	17	13%
Crawley	Pound Hill North	16	11%
Arun	Bersted	16	10%
Crawley	Ifield	16	9%
Crawley	Tilgate	15	11%
Arun	Orchard	13	15%
Crawley	Langley Green & Tushmore	13	6%
<b>Top Decile</b>	(14 Wards)	237	11%
<b>Top Quintile</b>	(27 Wards)	288	10%

Wards with highest numbers of CSC assessments recording **child** drug misuse, 2023

District	Ward	Record of <u>CYP</u> drug misuse	% of all local assessments
Crawley	Bewbush & North Broadfield	11	4%
Arun	Bersted	8	5%
Arun	Brookfield	7	12%
Arun	Orchard	7	8%
Worthing	Central	7	5%
Mid Sussex	Haywards Heath Bentswood	6	6%
Crawley	Tilgate	6	4%
Arun	Marine	5	6%
Arun	Yapton	5	5%
Horsham	Denne	5	4%
<b>Top Decile</b>	(14 Wards)	85	5%
<b>Top Quintile</b>	(27 Wards)	130	4%

# School exclusions

West Sussex schools record when a child is permanently or temporarily excluded from schools for drug or alcohol-related reasons (DA) and for offensive weapon-related reasons (OW), amongst others.

In a three-year period (2021-24 *incomplete*\*) there were 952 known temporary exclusions where DA was referenced and 214 where OW was referenced. There were also 26 permanent exclusions referencing DA and 17 referencing OW.

Suspensions	Drug or Alcohol-related				Offensive weapon-related			
	School District	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024*	Three yr total*	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Adur	17	13	6	36	8	6	1	15
Arun	27	35	9	71	21	18	11	50
Chichester	37	53	9	99	17	14	5	36
Crawley	90	87	9	186	11	18	2	31
Horsham	41	54	10	105	5	8	3	16
Mid Sussex	101	212	68	381	17	27	12	56
Worthing	19	44	11	74	5	4	1	10
<b>WEST SUSSEX</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>214</b>

Permanent exclusions	Drug or Alcohol-related				Offensive weapon-related			
	School District	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	Three yr total*	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Adur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Arun	5	3	0	8	0	2	0	2
Chichester	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crawley	3	4	1	8	1	1	1	3
Horsham	2	2	0	4	1	0	2	3
Mid Sussex	1	0	2	3	0	2	2	4
Worthing	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	4
<b>WEST SUSSEX</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>

# Therapeutic and family interventions

Part of the wider Youth Justice Service, the therapeutic and family interventions team supports vulnerable young people with complex needs.

Anecdotal reports of roughly 60% of CYP in the service have some level of SM need.

New data recording systems hide much of the issue, but this will improve over time.

New specialist substance misuse worker is in post to target specific interventions.

Therapeutic & family interventions team cases closed in 2023/24, by local geography

	Adur & Worthing	Arun	Chichester	Crawley	Horsham	Mid Sussex	Out Of County	Total
Substance misuse record starting prior to intervention	9	11	5	8	1	1	5	<b>40</b>
Substance misuse record starting during intervention	23	15	2	10	5	5	6	<b>66</b>
All individuals supported	79	78	24	55	21	28	36	<b>321</b>

Numbers of individuals in specialist programme, by sex and main substance need (2023/24)

	Female	Male	Grand Total
Alcohol only	5	1	6
Cannabis only		21	21
Alcohol and Cannabis	1	9	10
Alcohol and benzodiazepines		1	1
Alcohol, Crack and Heroin		1	1
Cannabis and Xanax		2	2
Cannabis and polydrug use		1	1
Grand Total	6	36	42

## 2) Community safety and criminal justice pathways

### Sources:

- Exploitation and County Lines
- Criminal activity relating to drug use or trafficking
- Drug seizures on transport networks
- Probation services
- NDTMS/OHID

### Findings:

- Exploitation and County Lines represent an ongoing effort for policing and community safety partners.
- Possession and trafficking data show continued activity in core geographic areas.
- Probation services support a significant number of people with substance misuse issues.
- Further opportunities exist to expand community sentencing (with ATRs, DRRs), as opposed to custodial sentencing.
- Continuity of Care pathways can be improved and reinforced.

# Avoiding duplication

There is a significant body of work outlining issues relating to serious violence, exploitation and crime.

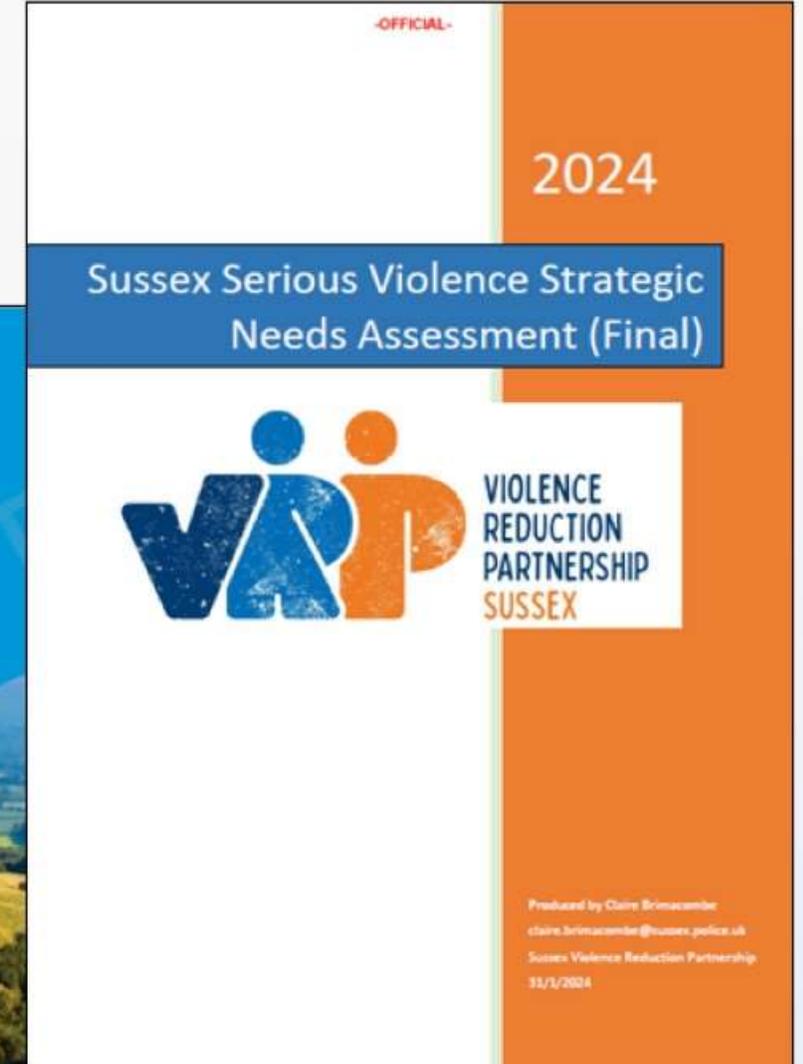
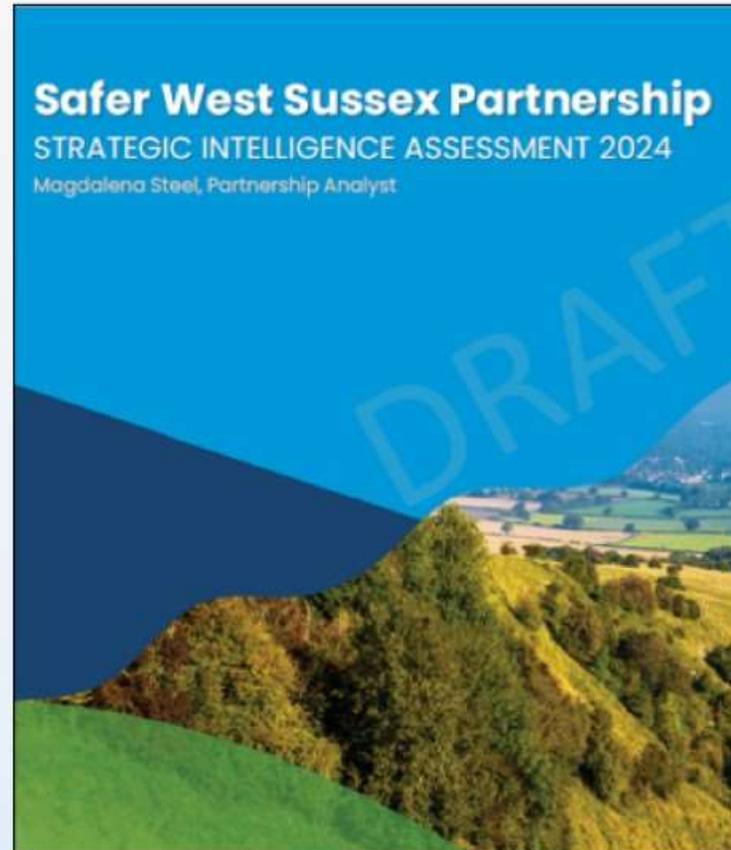
The following only concern data known to be drug-related, whilst acknowledging the community impact illicit drugs have on violence, safety and exploitation.

- Magdalena Steel (WSSCC)

Safer West Sussex Partnership:  
Strategic Intelligence Assessment, 2024

- Claire Brimacombe (Sussex Police)

Violence Reduction Partnership, Sussex:  
Strategic needs assessment, 2024



# Child exploitation

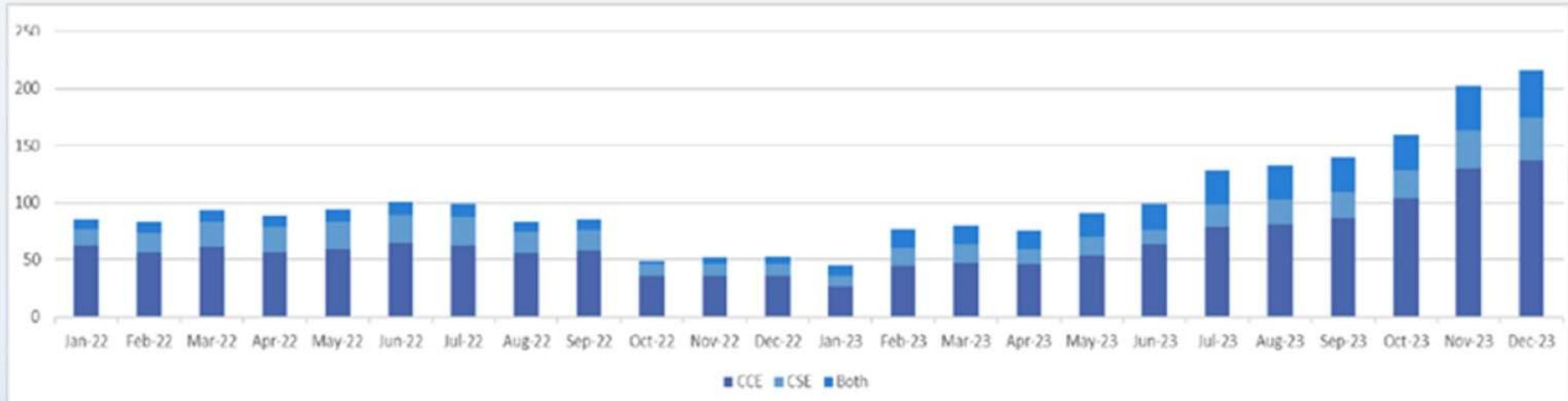
Between July and December 2023, 145 children were triaged at the reintroduced local Multi Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) reviews.

Where the risk type was known, at least 64% of these children were Criminally Exploited (CCE), 22% were exploited sexually (CSE) and 14% were a victim of both criminal and sexual exploitation. In 32% of cases the risk was unknown.

Half were identified children need (CIN), 17% open to Early Help & 16% on Children Protection Plan (CPP).

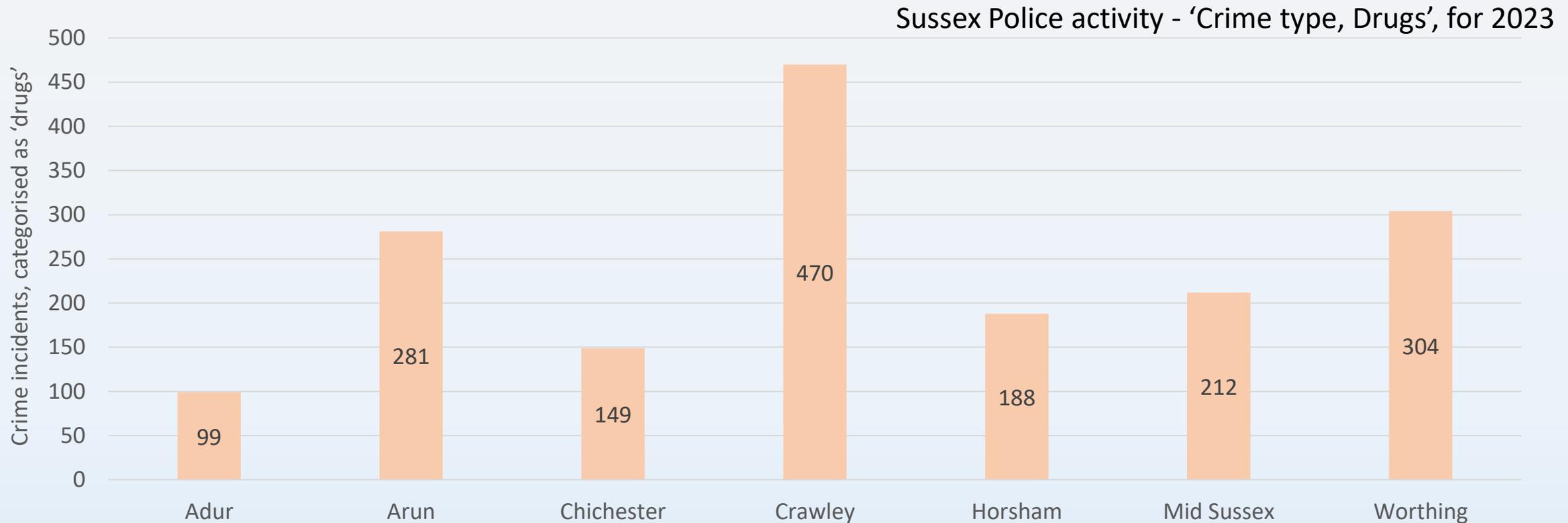
More generally, recording of incidents of CSE and CCE has been increasing recently.

Child exploitation in West Sussex by exploitation type (CCE, CSE or Both)



# Sussex Police - 'Drugs' crime in the community

Using nationally published data (<https://data.police.uk>) we can monitor Sussex Police records for street level crimes categorised as 'drugs'. This is available at LSOA (neighbourhood) level and published monthly.



# British Transport Police

Over the past four years, there have been 160 incidents involving the possession or trafficking of illicit drugs on West Sussex rail networks and at their stations.

Of the 160 incidents recorded: 71% were for cannabis or its derivatives, and a further 5% were for cocaine or crack cocaine.

Details were not available for 20% of incidents, meaning numbers could be higher for drug types.

Sixty-two of these recorded incidents involved multiple seizures.

Drug possession and trafficking incidents on West Sussex rail networks (2020-23)

Local station name	Number of incidents	% of total
Worthing railway station	80	50%
Gatwick airport railway station	23	14%
Crawley railway station	12	8%
Horsham railway station	11	7%
Bognor Regis railway station	7	4%
Littlehampton railway station	6	4%
Chichester railway station	5	3%
Haywards heath railway station	5	3%
Southwick railway station	3	2%
Hassocks railway station	3	2%
Lancing railway station	2	1%
Billingshurst railway station	1	1%
Pulborough railway station	1	1%
Shoreham by sea railway station	1	1%
<b>All locations</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Probation Services

West Sussex Probation Community/Licence Caseload with Offender Assessment System Needs

As of the 1st of February 2024, West Sussex probation teams were managing 1,319 Community and Licence Cases.

Drugs needs were identified for 34% of the cohort, and alcohol needs 29%.

Also relevant are the high levels of accommodation and/or other needs.

West Sussex Team	Crawley	Littlehampton	Worthing	PQIP team	Unpaid Work Standalone	Total Community/Licence Caseload	% of total
Community/Licence Caseload	555	436	246	74	8	1,319	-
Accommodation is a Need	178	168	93	35	2	476	36.1%
ETE is a Need	166	166	89	26	1	448	34.0%
Finance is a Need	191	158	89	25	-	463	35.1%
Relationships is a Need	345	313	184	56	3	901	68.3%
Lifestyle is a Need	321	271	171	42	1	806	61.1%
<b>Drugs is a Need</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>34.3%</b>
<b>Alcohol is a Need</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>28.7%</b>
Emotional Well-Being is a Need	321	266	164	49	3	803	60.9%
Thinking & Behaviour is a Need	318	264	162	49	3	796	60.4%
Attitudes is a Need	282	250	136	43	3	714	54.1%

Source, Probation service performance data

# Community sentences and referrals to treatment

Community sentences are alternatives to prison sentences and can carry requirements to engage in treatment or support services.

In three years, there were 144 community sentences given as Alcohol Treatment Requirements, 110 for Drug Rehabilitation Requirements, and 10 for Mental Health Treatment Requirements.

Community sentences, ATRs, DRRs and MHTRs (2021-23)

Sentence Year	Alcohol Treatment Requirement	Drug Rehabilitation Requirement	Mental Health Treatment Requirement
2021 Total	48	33	3
2022 Total	40	35	3
2023 Total	56	42	4
Total	144	110	10

Between Jan 2022 and Feb 2024, there were 372 referrals to drug and alcohol treatment and recovery services.

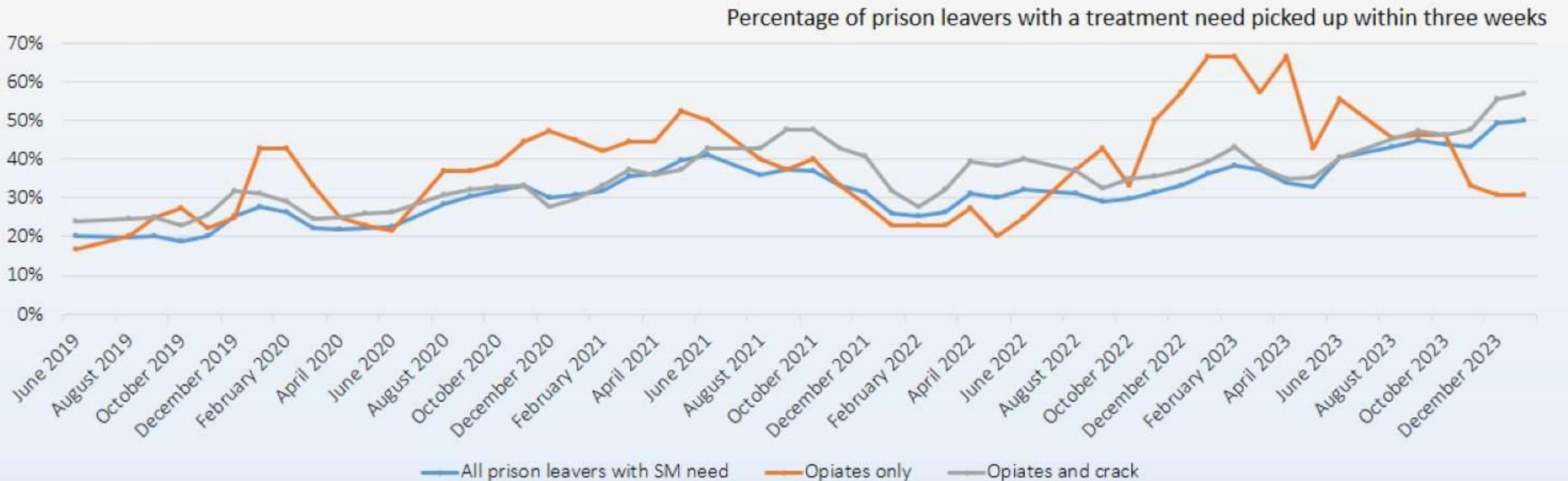
West Sussex Commissioned Dependency and Recovery Service Referrals (2022-present)

Referral Year	Crawley	Littlehampton	Worthing	PQIP team	Total CRS Referrals
Jan-Dec 2022	29	25	7	2	63
Jan-Dec 2023	147	67	53	10	277
Jan- 3rd Feb 2024	16	8	5	3	32
D&R Total	192	100	65	15	372

# Continuity of Care

Prison leavers with a structured treatment need should engage with community services within three weeks of leaving prison.

- Between 40% and 70% (depending on substance type) do not meet this target.



### 3) Drug and alcohol treatment and recovery services and outcomes

#### Sources:

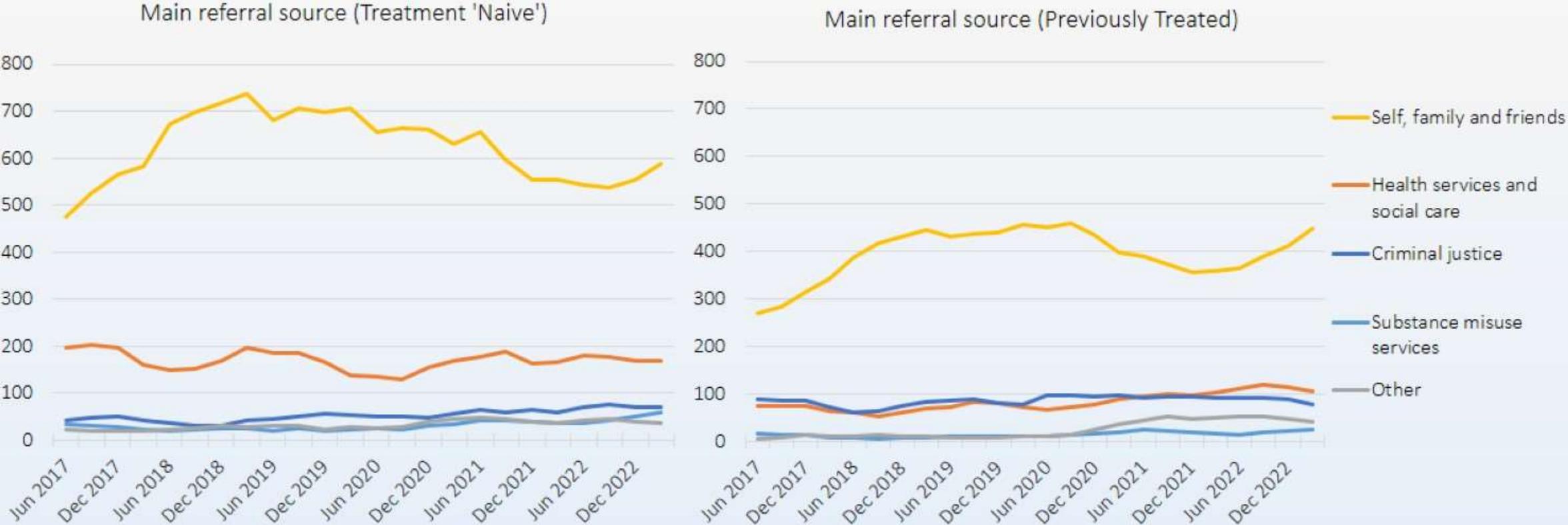
- Drug and alcohol treatment and recovery services
- National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS)
- Nationally produced statistics (ONS/OHID)

#### Findings:

- The majority of entries into service is via self-referral, friends and families, as opposed to from linked services/professionals (2:1)
- Each year, roughly 1,500 people initiate a treatment with CGL, roughly half of which is alcohol-related. However, significant amounts of unmet need exist in the community (estimates 50%-80%).
- Roughly half of service users are parents/carers.
- There are significant overlaps with housing, employment and mental health needs, all of which have an impact on successful treatment outcomes.
- There have been over 200 deaths of individuals in a treatment programme (for any reason) since 2018/19.
- Naloxone distribution has increased significantly in recent years.

# Referral pathways into treatment

The main referral pathways into treatment services is self-referrals (or friends/family).

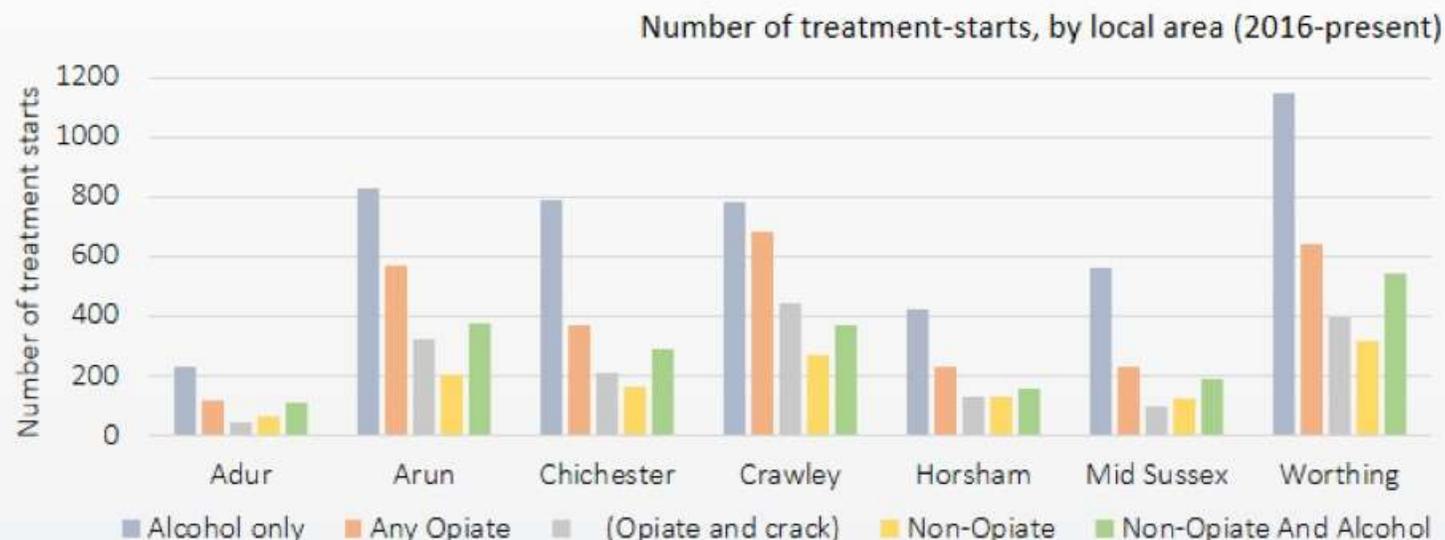


# New treatment starts

Each year, roughly 1,500 people initiate a treatment with CGL

Alcohol represents roughly half of this activity, and combined heroin and crack misuse roughly 15%.

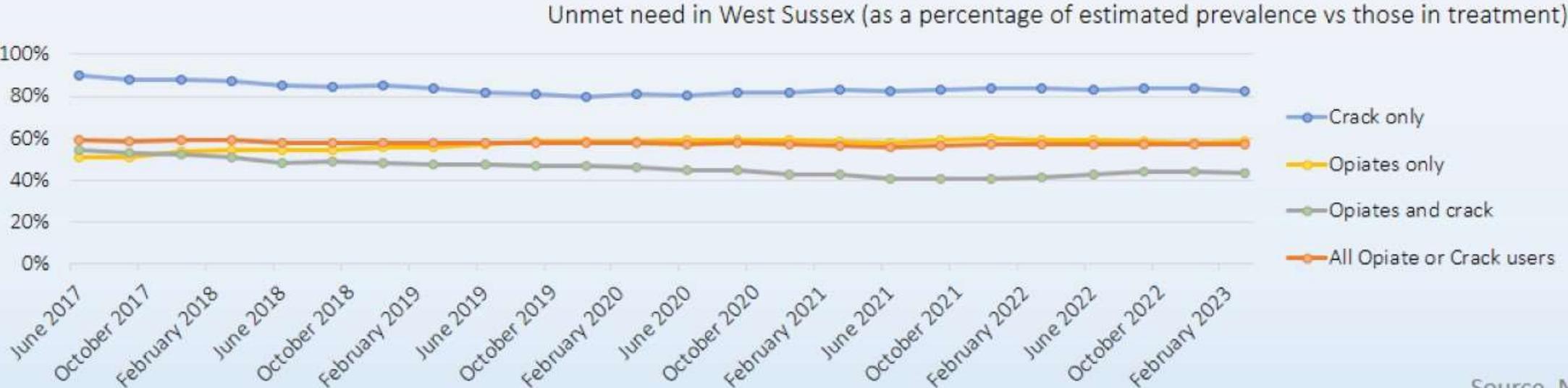
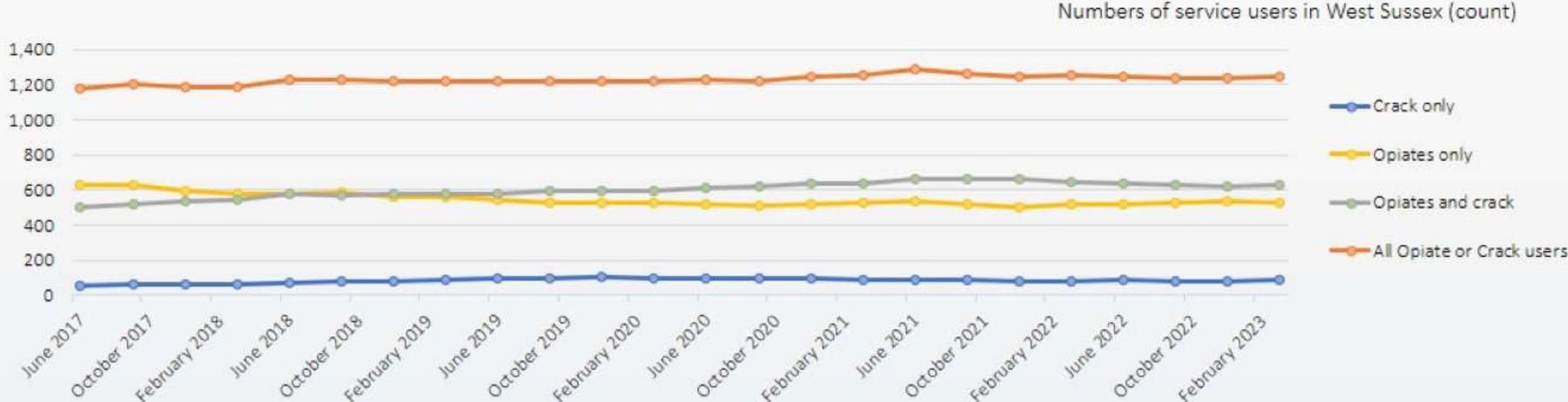
Geographical differences exist.



Number of treatment-starts, by year

Substance group	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/24 *to date	Grand Total
Alcohol only	80	323	752	705	656	669	812	753	4,750
Any opiate	627	234	379	338	324	289	304	329	2,824
<i>(inc. also using crack)</i>	<i>(237)</i>	<i>(144)</i>	<i>(236)</i>	<i>(210)</i>	<i>(204)</i>	<i>(186)</i>	<i>(192)</i>	<i>(220)</i>	<i>(1,629)</i>
Non-Opiate	14	61	195	192	191	190	221	192	1,256
Non-Opiate & alcohol	20	88	331	315	328	308	330	309	2,029
<b>All substances</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>10,859</b>

# Numbers in treatment versus unmet need



# Parents, carers and living with children

Roughly half of drug and alcohol treatment service users are parents/carers or otherwise live with a child.

Numbers of service users who are parents/carers of live with a child

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Parent living with children	492	538	618	597	693	657	688
Not a parent and living with children	136	70	122	177	116	55	35
Parent not living with children	658	676	798	834	680	528	524
Not a parent and not living with children	1,148	1,440	1,493	1,332	1,546	1,686	1,762
All service users	2,434	2,724	3,031	2,940	3,035	2,926	3,009

Percentage of service users who are parents/carers of live with a child

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Parent living with children	20%	20%	20%	20%	23%	22%	23%
Not a parent and living with children	6%	3%	4%	6%	4%	2%	1%
Parent not living with children	27%	25%	26%	28%	22%	18%	17%
Not a parent and not living with children	47%	53%	49%	45%	51%	58%	59%

# Housing needs of those in treatment

Over recent years, 11% of CGL service users were housing in temporary accommodation, 2% were street-homeless, and a further 6% had known housing problems.

Some people's housing status got worse by the time they left treatment, but the majority had no change.

Housing needs of individuals at start of treatment (2016 to present)

	Street Homeless	Homeless in temp acc	Housing problem	Settled in Housing	All individuals
Alcohol only	1%	7%	5%	88%	4,750
Any Opiate	6%	19%	6%	69%	2,824
Non-Opiate	1%	9%	8%	82%	1,256
Non-Opiate and Alcohol	1%	10%	8%	80%	2,029
All treatment groups	2%	11%	6%	81%	10,859

Changes in housing status\* during treatment programme (2016 to present)

	1 step worse	2-3 steps worse	1 step improved	2-3 steps improved	No change Streets	No change Temp acc.	No change Problem	No change Settled
Alcohol	9	13	29	44	27	159	205	3600
Non-Opiate	16	17	32	36	80	201	110	979
Non-Opiate & Alcohol	3	5	13	13	6	68	93	898
Any Opiate	1	10	15	29	20	121	143	1387
All treatment needs	29	45	89	119	133	549	551	6864

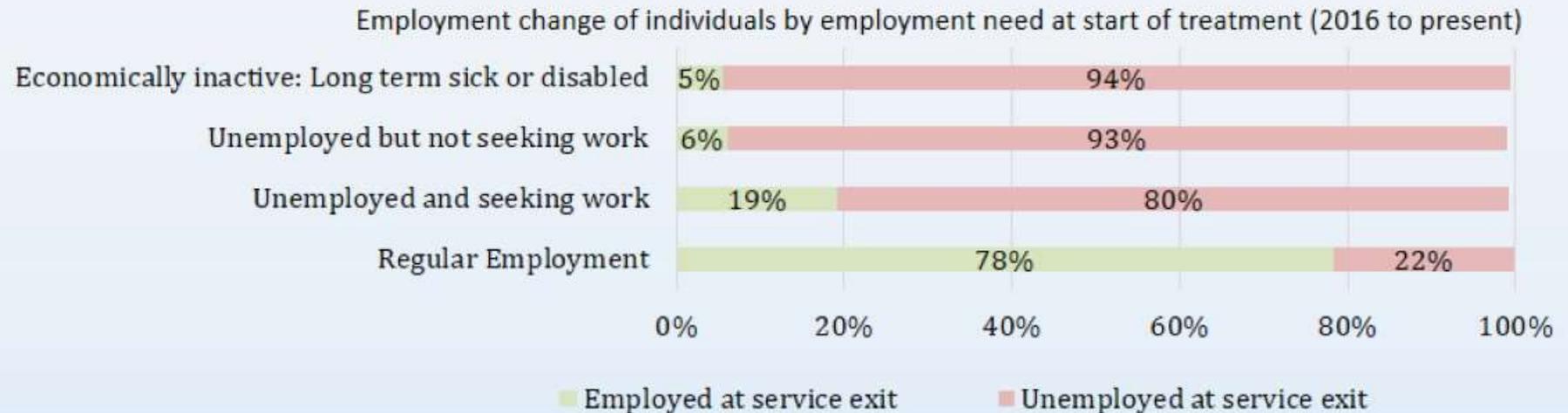
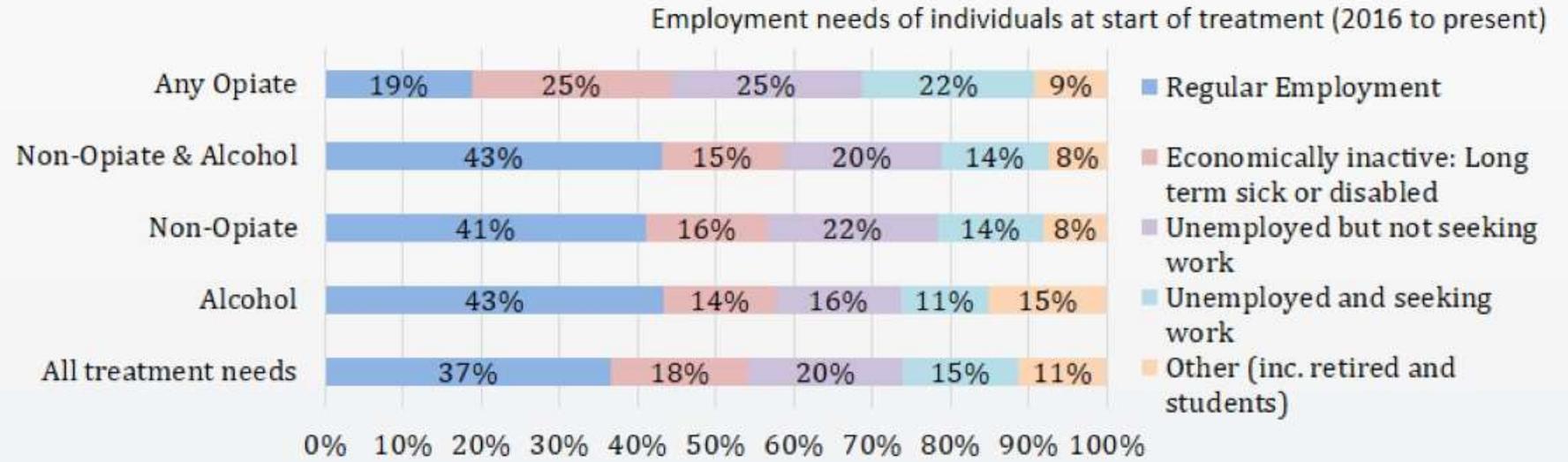
\* 1 step in change, worse or improved, represents a single move through the scale from street homeless, through temporary accommodation, housing problem and then settled housing. – Does not include cases still open in treatment

# Employment in treatment users

A minority of individuals (37%) were employed at the start of their treatment.

(19% for opiate treatment).

22% of people employed at the start of treatment are unemployed at their service exit.



# Mental health needs of treatment users

At the start of their substance misuse treatment, 66% of individuals had some level of recognised mental health support need.

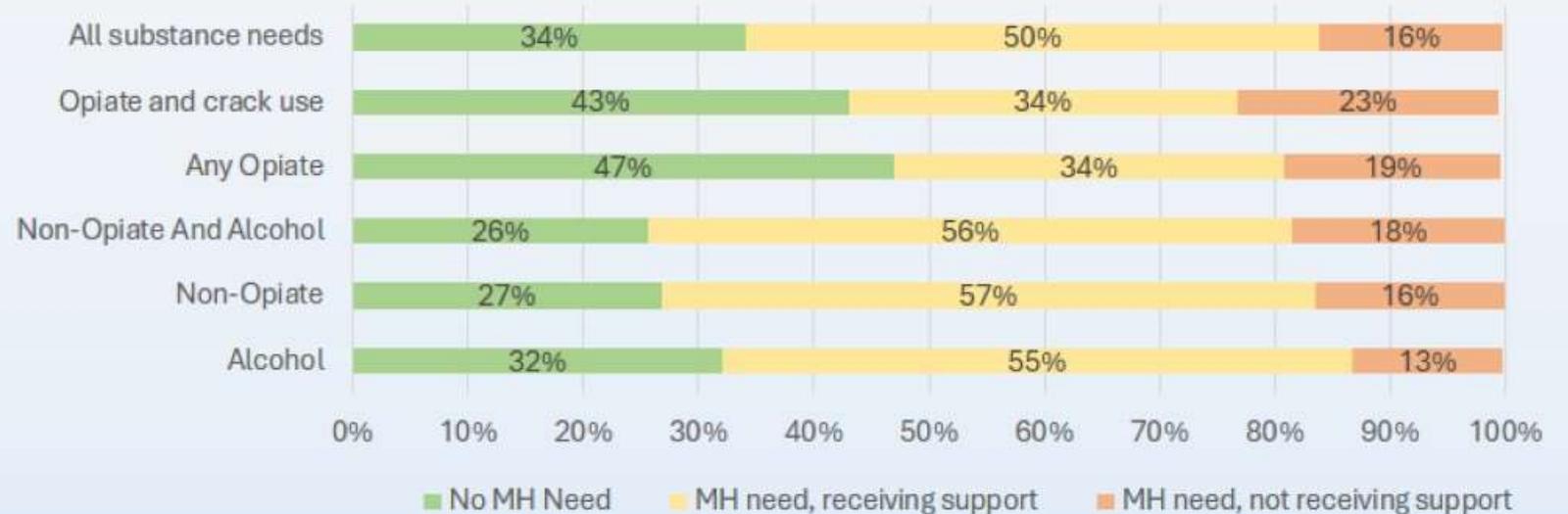
Most of these were receiving support of this need, (mainly from their GPs), but 16% of all service users had a recognised mental health need which was not being supported by a professional.

Of those with an opiate treatment need who were also known to use crack (n=1,629) 23% had a recognised mental health need for which they were not yet receiving support.

Title Mental health needs of new treatment users (2016 to present)

Treatment need	No MH Need	Yes, receiving support	Yes, not receiving support	Unknown	Total
Alcohol	1,523	2,594	624	9	4,750
Non-Opiate	336	713	206	1	1,256
Non-Opiate and Alcohol	520	1,134	372	3	2,029
Any Opiate	1,324	959	531	10	2,824
<i>(inc. any crack use)</i>	<i>(701)</i>	<i>(548)</i>	<i>(371)</i>	<i>(9)</i>	<i>(1,629)</i>
Grand Total	3,703	5,400	1,733	23	10,859

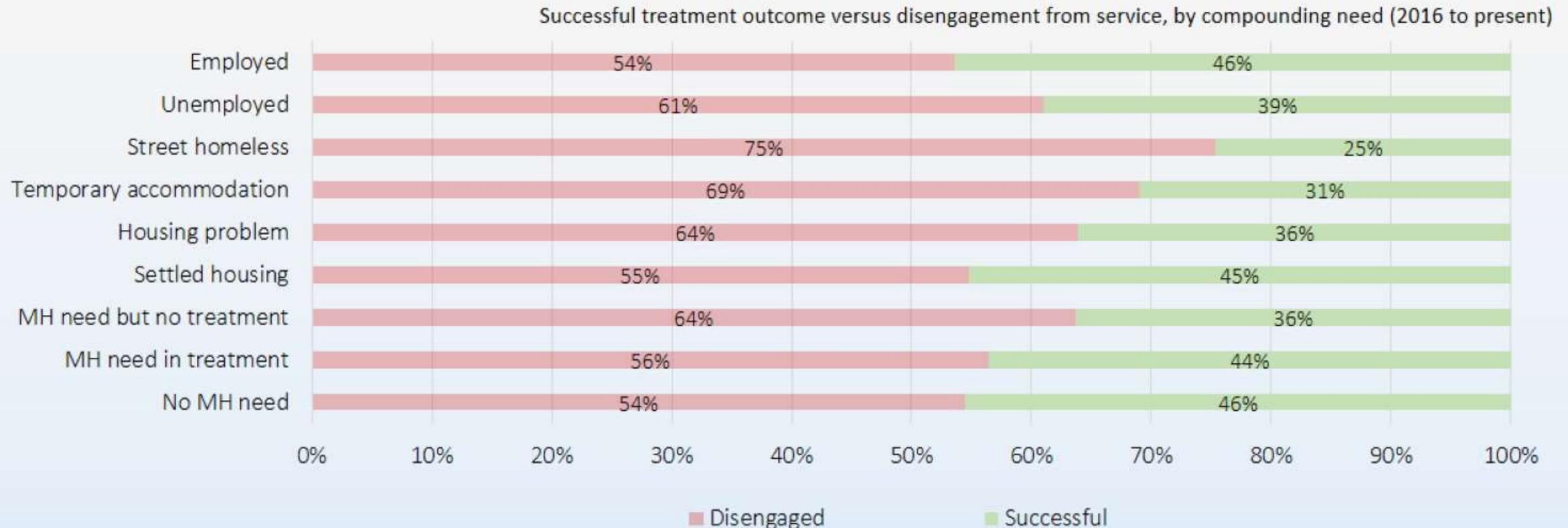
Title Mental health needs of new treatment users (2016 to present)



# Successful treatment outcomes

Of the 8,379 closed cases since 2016/17, 90% either successfully completed their treatment or disengaged from the service (n=7,586).

Of these, there were significant differences in treatment outcomes depending on housing, employment or mental health status (at start of treatment).

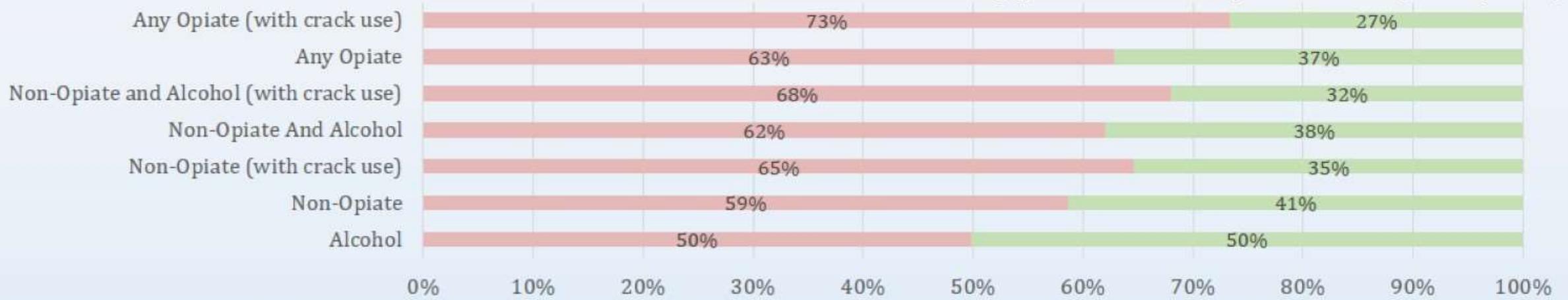


# Successful treatment outcomes

Successful treatment outcome versus disengagement from service, by age and sex (2016 to present)



Successful treatment outcome versus disengagement from service, by treatment need (2016 to present)



Disengaged Successful

Source, CGL performance data

# Harm minimisation and deaths in service

Since 2018/19, there have been 200(+) deaths of treatment service users.

Over half of these were from opiate service users.

Health protection has increased, with efforts to distribute Naloxone across the county.

Deaths of individuals whilst in treatment (for any reason)

Drug Category	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023-Jan 2024	Total
Non-Opiate And Alcohol	7	1	0	1	0	5	14
Alcohol	17	7	13	15	17	9	78
Non-Opiate	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Any Opiate	20	14	25	15	15	17	106
<b>All service needs</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>200</b>

Number of take-home Naloxone kits dispensed in the community

SU in local areas and Partner Agencies	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-Jan '24	Total
Adur	21	20	23	12	19	19	29	42	185
Arun	148	132	135	80	99	105	118	208	1,025
Chichester	64	43	71	48	74	69	56	121	546
Crawley	97	129	146	73	99	96	112	179	931
Horsham	37	41	53	42	39	27	35	72	346
Mid Sussex	51	37	57	35	31	35	28	79	353
Worthing	157	161	175	86	113	82	103	172	1,049
West Sussex HARP	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
Pharmacies	22	28	7	17	26	25	17	84	226
Naloxone Project	0	0	0	0	46	186	218	881	1,331
<b>Total Issued</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>1838</b>	<b>3,455</b>

## 4) Wider determinants and community impacts

### Sources:

- Department for levelling up, housing and communities
- Housing support providers, Job Centre Plus, and Changing Futures data
- UHS NHS Foundation Trust and SECamb performance data
- Nationally produced statistics (ONS/OHID)

### Findings:

- There were 3,377 households owed a homelessness duty in 2022/23, with 58% having recognised support needs and 11% having known drug or alcohol dependency needs.
- The majority of people accessing homelessness support services are dependent on alcohol or drugs (daily usage).
- Employment deprivation, JSA and Universal credit support are geographically correlated to five core areas.
- Changing Futures received 6,667 referrals into their West Sussex service from 2022-23, with 24% having concurrent Homelessness/housing, Substance misuse and Mental health issues, and a history of offending.
- Ambulance activity for drug related issues is highest in Arun, Crawley and Worthing.
- For the years 2018-2022 there were 153 deaths in West Sussex attributed to substance misuse (lower than Southeast).

# Housing duties

Number of households owed a homelessness duty by support needs of household, (2022/23)

Total number of households assessed	Adur	Arun	Chichester	Crawley	Horsham	Mid Sussex	Worthing
Total households assessed as owed a duty	152	849	372	672	395	396	541
Total households with support need(s) owed a duty	113	460	182	395	199	220	387
Percentage of assessed households having support needs	74%	54%	49%	59%	50%	56%	72%

National government release figures on households owed a homelessness duty

The majority of these have additional support needs (roughly 2,000 households county wide)

Additional needs are wide reaching and include mental health, physical illness and disability, substance dependence and domestic abuse.

Support needs of households owed a prevention or relief duty:	Adur		Arun		Chichester		Crawley		Horsham		Mid Sussex		Worthing	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
History of mental health problems	60	39%	218	26%	74	20%	192	29%	85	22%	93	23%	207	38%
Physical ill health and disability	41	27%	118	14%	49	13%	143	21%	59	15%	51	13%	107	20%
Alcohol dependency needs	10	7%	61	7%	17	5%	26	4%	19	5%	17	4%	48	9%
Drug dependency needs	3	2%	52	6%	10	3%	34	5%	13	3%	16	4%	44	8%
Risk/experience of domestic abuse	11	7%	73	9%	36	10%	74	11%	47	12%	59	15%	30	6%
Offending history	4	3%	82	10%	9	2%	30	4%	18	5%	13	3%	33	6%
History of repeat homelessness	4	3%	41	5%	9	2%	20	3%	13	3%	18	5%	17	3%
History of rough sleeping	1	1%	30	4%	10	3%	10	1%	16	4%	9	2%	17	3%
Learning disability	11	7%	34	4%	17	5%	20	3%	5	1%	13	3%	32	6%
Person aged 18-25 years requiring support to live independently	6	4%	33	4%	9	2%	43	6%	26	7%	16	4%	20	4%
<b>(Total number of support needs for households owed a duty)</b>	<b>(168)</b>		<b>(838)</b>		<b>(277)</b>		<b>(705)</b>		<b>(341)</b>		<b>(347)</b>		<b>(633)</b>	

# Homelessness and housing support providers

Of the 361 individuals recently engaged with Turning Tides, all but one also reported having a current or substance misuse issue, where 156 were using said substance every/almost every day, and a further 39 using substances multiple times a week.

Most commonly taken were alcohol (77 using daily), crack/cocaine (40 using daily), cannabis (40 using daily) and heroin (33 using daily).

Forty-six of these individuals were polysubstance users, particularly heroin, crack, and alcohol.

Substances used and frequency of use amongst clients of a local homelessness and housing support provider

	Every day / almost every day	Frequently each week	Once or twice a month	Once every couple of months	Once or twice a year	Unknown / no data	Current use total	All historic use
Alcohol	77	19	12	8	8	5	129	152
Crack / cocaine	40	12	13	8	3	11	87	106
Cannabis	40	12	7	0	3	10	72	81
Heroin	33	4	5	3	3	6	54	71
Amphetamines / speed	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	5
Benzodiazepines	3	2	0	0	0	0	5	5
Ketamine	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
New psychoactive subs	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Crystal Meth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mushrooms	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Prescription drugs	5	2	0	0	0	2	9	10
<b>Any substances</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>437</b>

Source, Turning Tides performance data (Sept-Dec 2023)

# Employment support (Job Centre Plus)

Employment is demonstrated to be linked to positive substance misuse, housing, and health outcomes.

Crawley represents the highest local level of UC+JSA claimants, as well as long term claims.

ONS estimates the unemployment rate of West Sussex at roughly 3-4%.

Individuals receiving universal credit and Job seeker's allowance (Jan 2024)

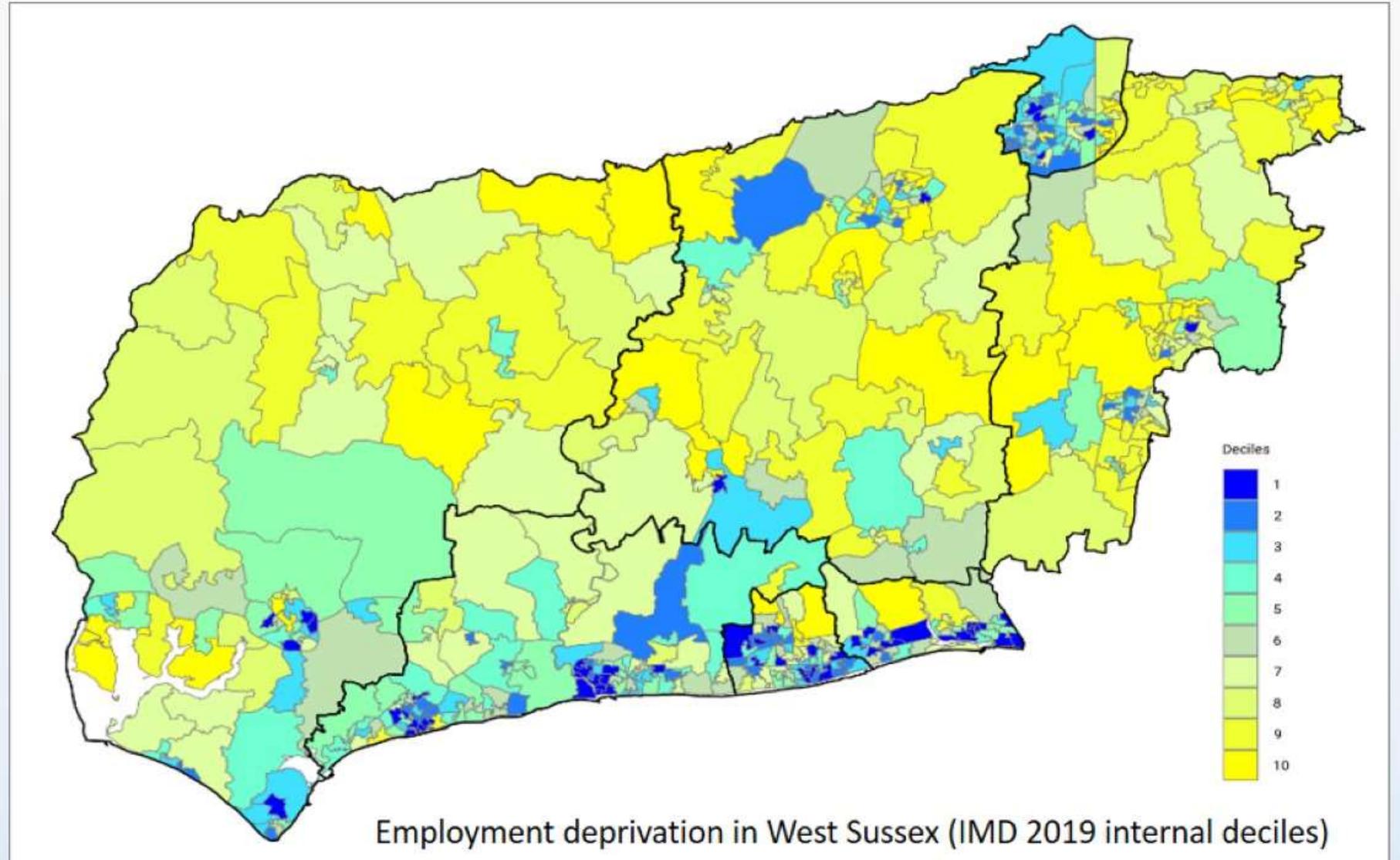
UC Intensive + JSA	All ages	Those aged 18-24 yrs	Those aged 50+ yrs
Bognor	1,630	220	435
Chichester	2,020	250	550
Crawley	3,685	565	800
Haywards Heath	1,315	190	345
Horsham	1,630	230	450
Littlehampton	1,285	220	345
Worthing	2,990	575	745
<b>West Sussex total</b>	<b>14,555</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>3,670</b>

Job seeker's allowance claimants, and duration of current claim (Aug 2023)

Duration of Current Claim	Up to 3 months	3 months up to 6 months	6 months up to 1 year	1 year and up to 2 years	2 years and up to 5 years	5 years and over	All JSA claims
Adur	43	8	8	-	-	20	81
Arun	98	25	25	6	18	40	205
Chichester	38	27	6	-	8	38	123
Crawley	80	22	12	6	14	54	186
Horsham	59	30	13	5	5	12	115
Mid Sussex	73	18	14	8	12	6	130
Worthing	48	16	7	6	5	30	111
<b>West Sussex total</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>951</b>

# Employment deprivation within the community

- Bognor Regis
- Littlehampton
- Worthing
- Coastal Adur
- West Crawley
- (And small pockets in otherwise affluent areas)



# Changing Futures

As of August 2024, there have been a total of 226 clients nominated for support from the Changing Futures Programme in West Sussex, since they began accepting new nominations in November 2022.

- 82 (36%) of these clients were female and 144 (64%) were male.
- 94% experienced poor mental health as a need at the time of nomination.
- 88% of all clients nominated were experiencing homelessness at time of nomination.
- 85% had a substance use need at the time of nomination.
- 62% were experiencing domestic violence and/or abuse at the time of nomination.
- 53% of all clients nominated had current/historical contact with the criminal justice system at the time of nomination.

Of these nominations 132 were accepted, with the range of issues outlined (adjacent figure).

Matrix of compounding needs for individuals accepted onto Changing Futures caseload Nov '22 – Aug '24

Mental Health issues	Domestic Violence	Substance Use issues	Offending Behaviour	Homelessness or Housing issues	Individuals	% of all referrals
MH	DV	SU	OB	HH	36	27.3%
MH		SU		HH	24	18.2%
MH		SU	OB	HH	20	15.2%
MH	DV	SU		HH	19	14.4%
MH	DV			HH	12	9.1%
MH	DV	SU			5	3.8%
MH	DV	SU	OB		5	3.8%
	DV	SU		HH	3	2.3%
MH			OB	HH	2	1.5%
MH	DV		OB	HH	2	1.5%
MH				HH	1	0.8%
	DV	SU	OB	HH	1	0.8%
		SU	OB	HH	1	0.8%
	DV	SU			1	0.8%
n = 126	n = 84	n = 115	n = 67	n = 121	132	100.0%

# Ambulance activity (SECAMB)

For the four years (2020-23) there were 7,798 drug-related incidents recorded.

Areas of highest activity included Arun (22%), Crawley (17%) and Worthing (17%).

Records for naloxone use in the intervention show that naloxone was used in 279 incidents (4%)

Drug related incidents recorded by SECAMB, by age and sex (2020-23)

	Adur	Arun	Chichester	Crawley	Horsham	Mid Sussex	Worthing	West Sussex
Female	283	976	519	734	603	627	794	<b>4,536</b>
Male	228	756	428	586	370	380	514	<b>3,262</b>
15 years and Under	0	69	25	74	68	59	56	<b>351</b>
16-24 years	102	392	251	312	283	206	319	<b>1,865</b>
25-44 years	200	632	268	560	298	336	492	<b>2,786</b>
45-64 years	101	363	231	252	174	271	308	<b>1,700</b>
65 years +	81	272	154	114	148	133	134	<b>1,036</b>
<b>Total incidents</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>7,798</b>

Source, SECAMB performance data

# A&E admissions (University Hospitals Sussex NHS Foundation Trust)

Drug type	2021		2022		2023		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Aerosol	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Amphetamine	2	3	4	2	3	2	16
Amyl nitrate	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Benzodiazepine	15	13	14	17	16	17	92
Cannabis	21	61	25	69	27	70	273
Cocaine	27	66	15	65	13	63	249
Codeine	13	13	16	7	12	7	68
Crack cocaine	5	9	2	7	7	8	38
Crystal meth	0	3	0	1	1	4	9
Dihydrocodeine	2	1	3	2	1	1	10
Ecstasy (MDMA)	4	4	6	15	5	2	36
GBL (gamma butyrolactone)	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
GHB (gamma hydroxybutyrate)	0	2	0	2	0	1	5
Heroin	5	22	7	32	12	22	100
Ketamine	3	9	5	11	4	11	43
LSD	0	2	2	2	0	2	8
Mephedrone (MKAT)	0	1	0	1	1	2	5
Methadone	0	5	1	5	0	2	13
Morphine	2	2	7	4	7	7	29
Nitrous oxide	0	0	3	3	0	2	8
Organic e.g. magic mushrooms	0	2	0	3	1	2	8
Other CNS depressant / sleep-inducing drugs	8	7	21	15	16	16	83
Other CNS stimulant	1	2	6	4	0	4	17
Other opiate drug	21	10	9	7	7	9	63
Oxycodone	4	0	1	1	1	0	7
Solvent	0	3	1	0	1	1	6
Synthetic cannabinoid e.g. Spice	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Unknown drug	424	248	497	281	330	273	2,053
<b>All substances</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>3,251</b>

University Hospitals Sussex NHS Trust A&E presentations related to a known substance (2021-23)

\*All four A&E departments for the Trust are combined, as West Sussex residents may access any site, including the one in Brighton.

61% of substances are not recorded at admission – true figures will be higher.

Source, UHS NHS Foundation Trust performance data

# Deaths related to drug misuse

For the five years 2018-2022 there were 153 deaths in West Sussex attributed to substance misuse.

For the past two years, West Sussex has held significantly fewer deaths from substance misuse per capita than the South East and England.

Deaths in Brighton and Hove have climbed sharply in this time.

The overall decrease in West Sussex is attributable to males, with 5.1 deaths per 100k residents in 2017-19 falling to 3.5 deaths per 100k in 2020-22.

Rates for females, whilst lower overall, have been slowly rising at 1.8 deaths per 100k in 2017-19 to 2.1 deaths per 100k in 2020-22.

Deaths related to drug misuse

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Five years
<b>West Sussex</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>153</b>
Adur	4	3	1	2	1	16
Arun	4	6	3	4	8	29
Chichester	3	3	7	2	2	17
Crawley	2	3	6	1	3	17
Horsham	5	5	3	4	3	22
Mid Sussex	2	7	1	1	8	20
Worthing	4	5	1	4	5	32
(SOUTH EAST)	346	352	354	364	402	2,145
(ENGLAND)	2,670	2,685	2,830	2,846	2,906	16,247

Deaths related to drug misuse (rate per 100,000)



# Alcohol related admissions and mortality

In West Sussex, alcohol-specific mortality is roughly 13.2 per 100,000 people (2021/22).

Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions is around 498 per 100,000 people.



# Summary



Three overarching themes:

- 1) Systems have significant overlap
- 2) Coexisting conditions, multiple disadvantages, complex needs
- 3) Geographical differences, aligning with deprivation measures