



The NHS defines substance misuse as: ‘any alcohol or substance use, either intermittent or continual, which definitely and repeatedly interferes with a person’s health, social functioning and work capability, efficiency, productivity, safety or attendance at work.’ Excessive consumption of alcohol and/or substance misuse can impair both mental and physical performance. At work, alcohol and/or substance misuse can result in reduced attendance, sub-standard work performance and increased health and safety risks for the employee and others.

This factsheet highlights some of the key statistics and indicators of substance misuse in the borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (H&F).

## KEY INDICATORS IN H&F

<b>Drug related deaths</b> (2020)  <b>8 per 100,000</b> ↑	<b>Drug attributable hospital admissions</b> (2020)  <b>16.9 per 100,000</b> ↓	<b>Number of adults in treatment</b> (2020)  <b>1,155</b> ↓
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## Substance Misuse Prevalence

Between 2017 and 2019, the percentage of the population classified as substance users varied between 0.9% for Crack Cocaine and 1.7% for Alcohol in H&F. This rate is above the national rate for each substance category.

‘OCU’ refers to use of opiates and/or crack cocaine. It does not include the use of cocaine in a powder form, amphetamine, ecstasy, or cannabis.

### Alcohol

**1.7%**  
England 1.4%  
London 1.3%

### OCU

**1.1%**  
England 0.9%  
London 0.9%

### Crack Cocaine

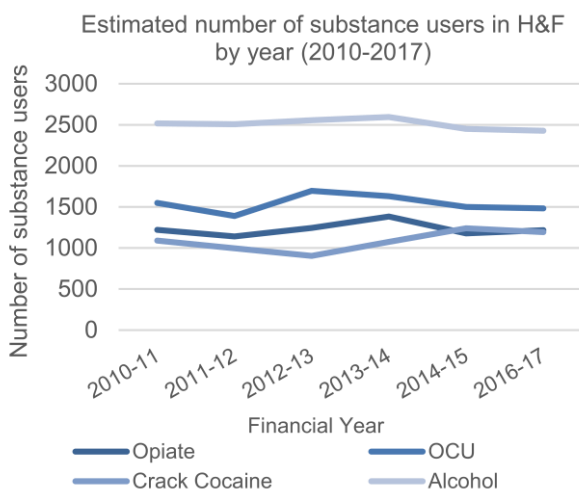
**0.9%**  
England 0.1%  
London 0.6%

### Opiates

**0.9%**  
England 0.7%  
London 0.7%

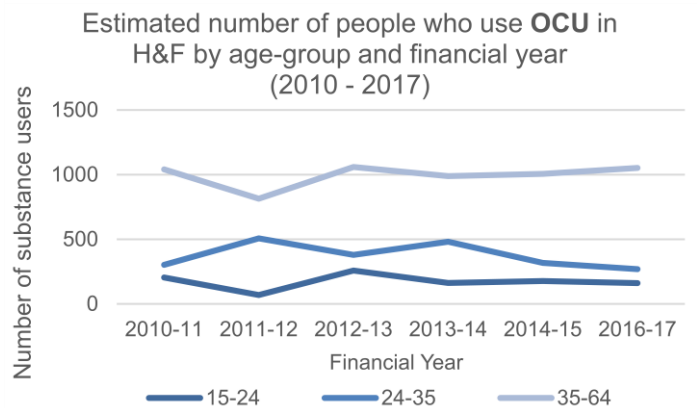
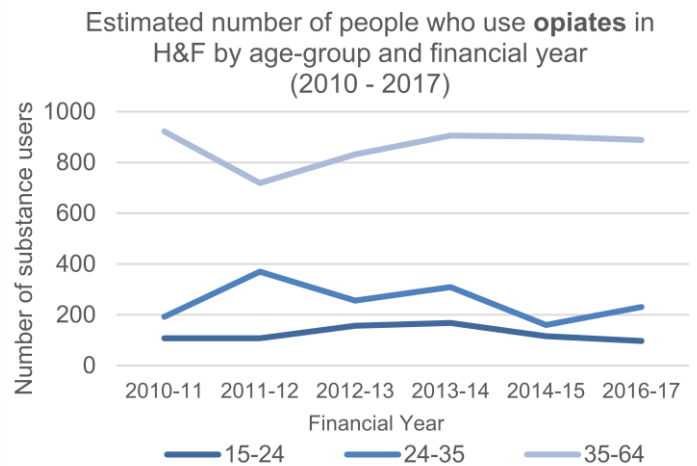
## Long term trend in H&F:

The number of substance users in H&F is relatively steady between 2010/11 and 2016/17.



## Substance misuse Prevalence in H&F by age Group (from 2010 to 2017)

People who are aged between 35-64 are more likely to use substances than the other age groups.



**In 2020, the mortality rate per 100,000:** H&F had a drug and alcohol mortality rate higher than London and England.

**Alcohol:**  
**44.7**  
England 37.8  
London 32.2

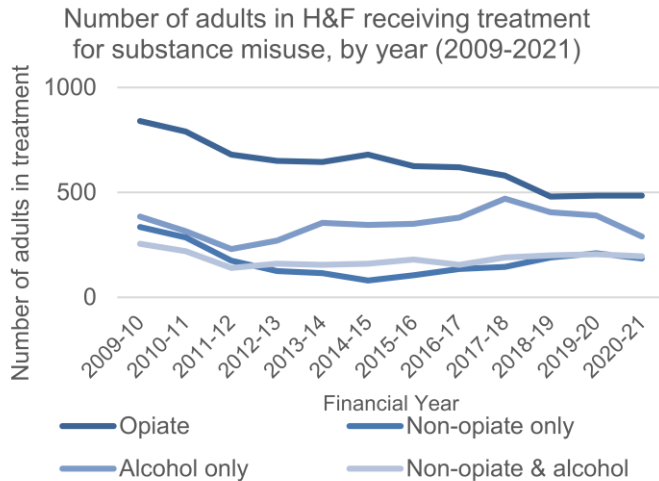
**Drug:**  
**8.0**  
England 5.0  
London 3.5

## Treatment process

The number of adults undergoing treatment in H&F has decreased since 2009 for all substance categories.

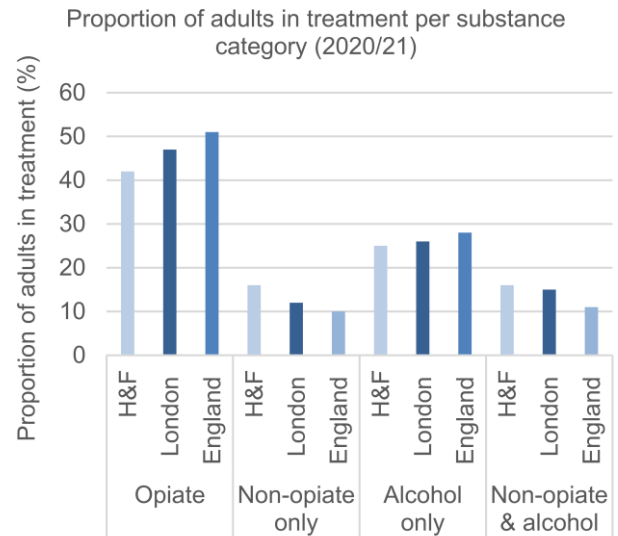
H&F ranks first out of 15 similar boroughs in drug treatment and 5<sup>th</sup> in alcohol treatment for a combined score regarding unmet need, waiting times, successful completion of treatment and deaths in treatment.

Thus, H&F is one of the best boroughs in terms of treatment services compared with all other 15 similar local authorities.



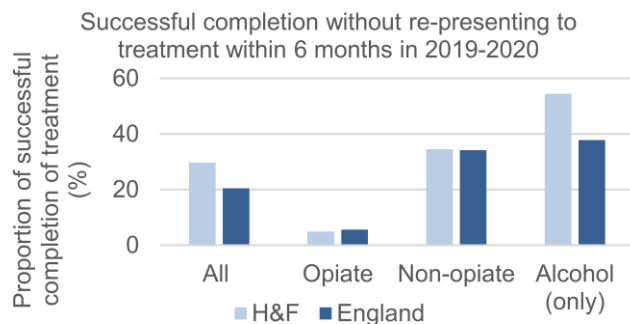
Opiates are the most common substance for which people are in treatment for substance misuse.

A lower proportion of adults are in treatment in H&F compared with London and England.



## Successful completion of treatment

H&F is the 4th best out of 15 similar local authorities for successful completion of drug treatment and 5<sup>th</sup> best for alcohol.



## Impact of Covid-19

Covid-19 has affected substance misuse treatment processes. The below figures illustrate the change in the number of individuals in treatment and successful completion from February 2020 to March 2022 compared to the average of the same periods between February 2018 to January 2020.

### Change in number of individuals in treatment:

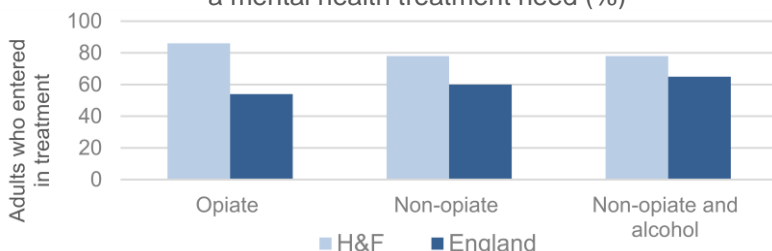
**-1.4%**  
 England: 5.6%  
 London: 7.4%

### Change in number of successful completions:

**-7.2%**  
 England: 2.1%  
 London: -5.7%

## Mental health

Adults who entered treatment in 2019-20 and were identified as having a mental health treatment need (%)

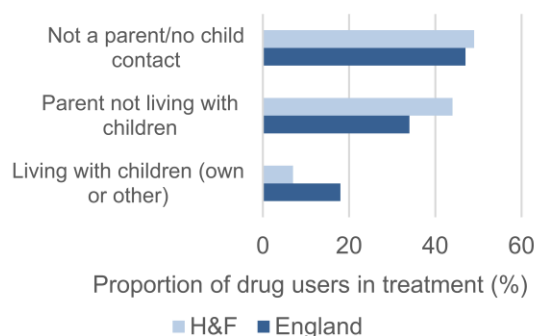


The number of people with both substance misuse and mental health issues is important because these co-occurring conditions can affect each other, worsening that person's functioning and wellbeing.

In H&F, there is a higher proportion of adults in treatment who also have a mental health need compared to England.

## Parenting and drug treatment

Parental status of drug users who entered into treatment 2019-2020:



In H&F the percentage of drug users in treatment who either are not parents, or not living with children, is higher than the national average.

The percentage in treatment who are living with children is correspondingly low in comparison.

This may suggest a gap in treatment access or adherence for those who are living with children.

## Justice and criminality

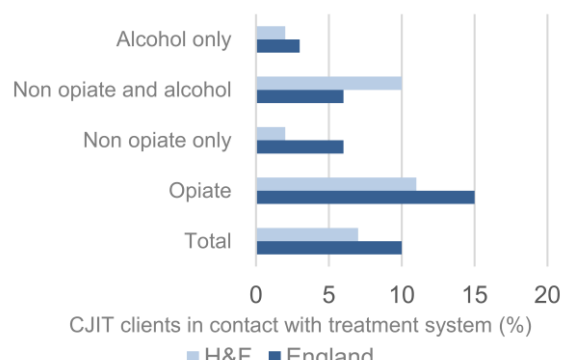
This section shows the number of clients who were either referred to treatment via a criminal justice referral pathway or were in concurrent contact with both a CJIT (Criminal Justice Intervention Teams) and a community treatment setting.

Drugs and alcohol are identified as two of the key drivers of crime and disorder in the Serious Violence Strategy (2018).

People who are substance users are more likely to have contact with CJITs than the general population, however the percentage of such contact is lower in H&F compared to England, except for the non-opiate and alcohol users.

There may be a need to ensure that opiate using residents in touch with criminal justice agencies are engaged by treatment services.

CJIT clients and proportion in contact with treatment system in 2019-20 (%)



## Find Help

You can find help on this page: [Drug and alcohol support | LBHF](#)



NTDMS-National Drug Treatment Monitoring system  
 Substance misuse - NHS Avon Partnership Occupational Health Service (apohs.nhs.uk)  
 Alcohol and Substance Misuse Policy (nhsggc.org.uk)  
 Adult substance misuse treatment statistics 2019 to 2020: report - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)  
 Public health profiles - Area Details (phe.org.uk)  
 Drug misuse in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)  
 Global Drug Survey  
 PCC support pack 2021-22: key drug and alcohol data

Data trends shown by:  
 Increase, negative: ↑  
 Decrease, positive: ↓  
 No significant change: ●



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