



Tamlyn Cairns Partnership

National Court Health Needs Assessment
Presentation of Findings

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Part One

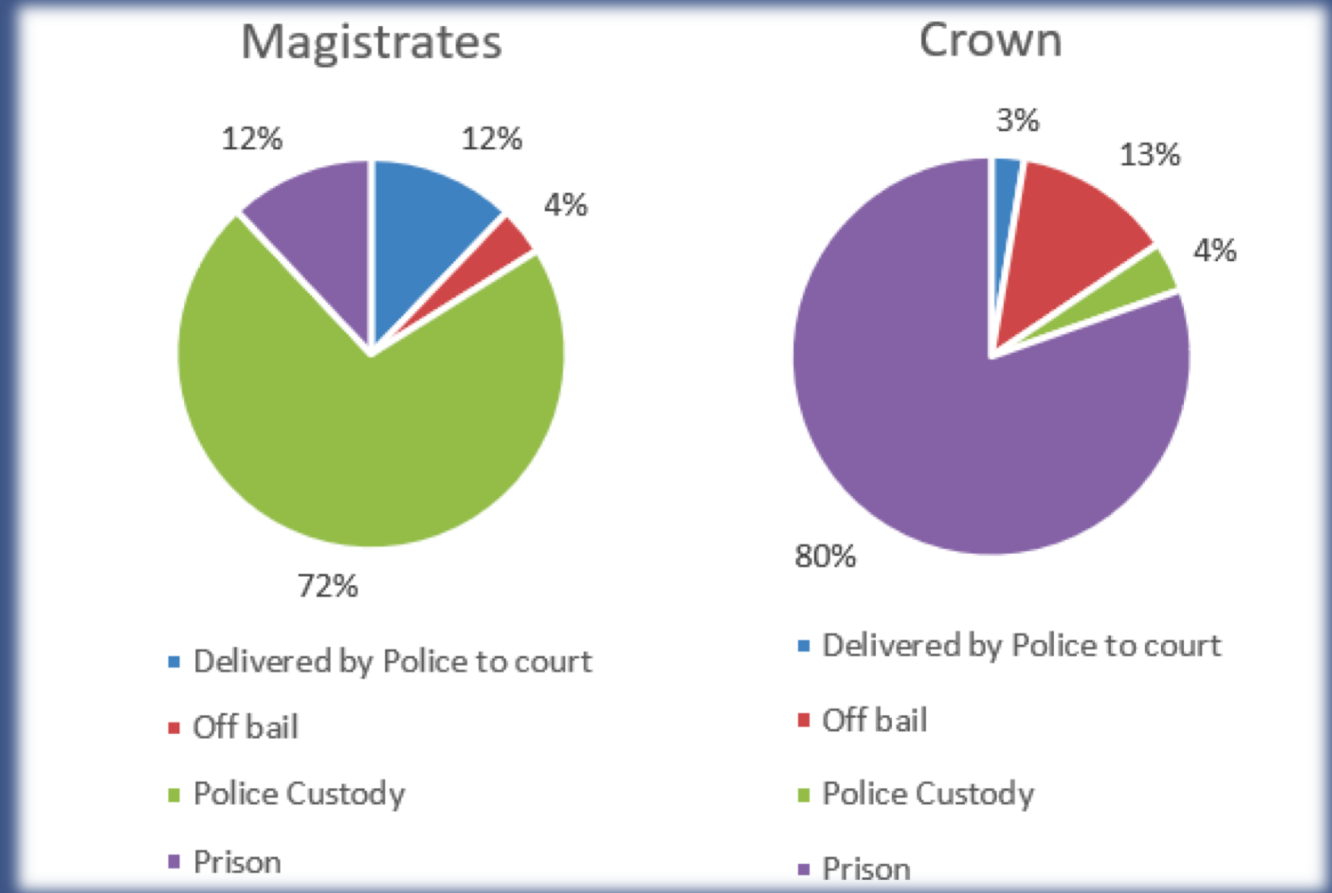
OVERVIEW OF THE NEED

Court Custody Footfall

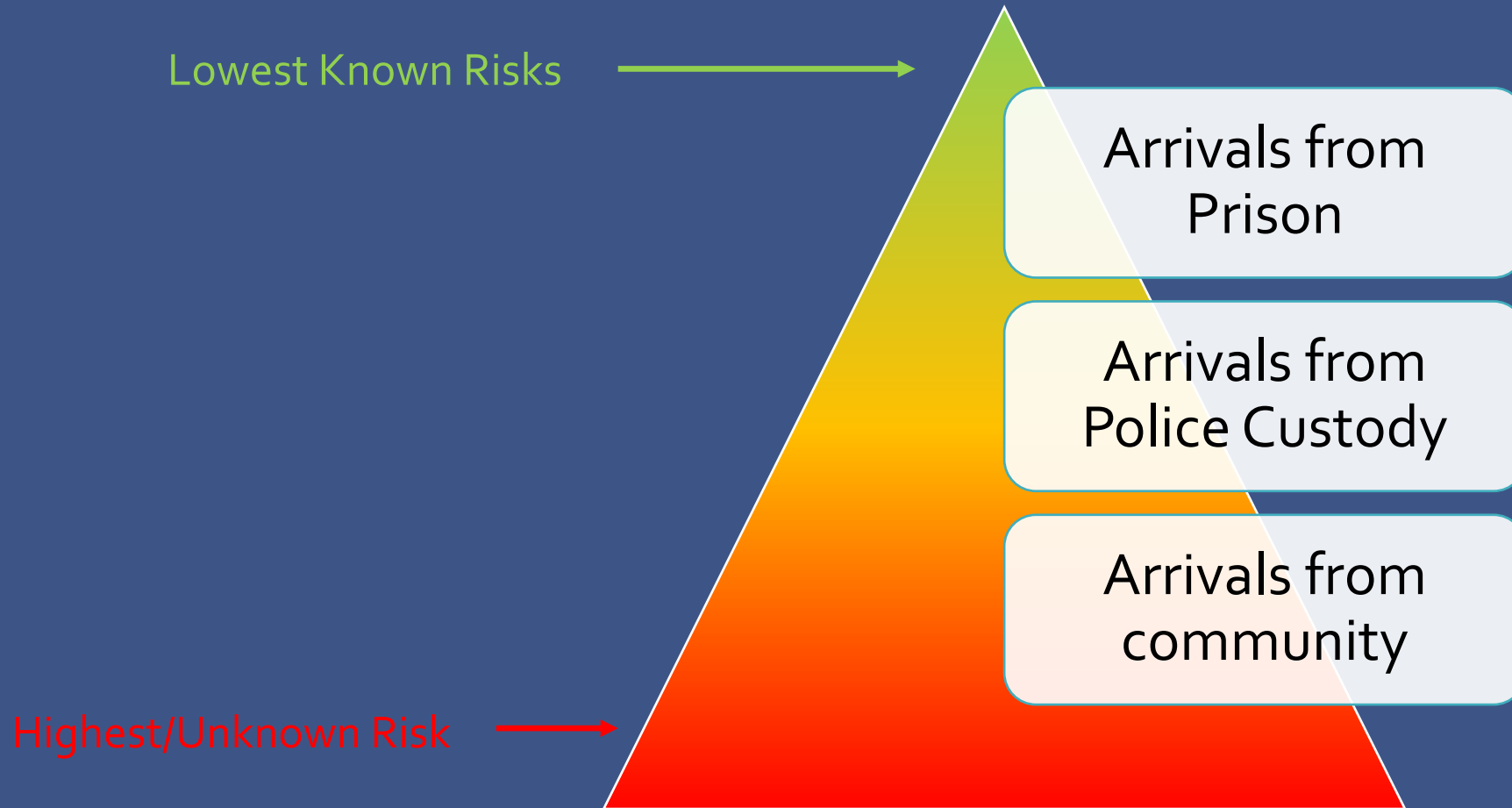
- Court custody footfall is greater in Magistrates' Courts (65%) than Crown Courts (35%). In total around 350,000 individuals are detained in court cells each year.
- There has been a 15% reduction in the footfall of court custody suites over the last three years. This reduction is more pronounced in Crown Court custody.
- The gender breakdown of court custody footfall is 8% female and 92% male. There has been an increase in the proportion of females in court custody over the last three years.
- On average 3% of all detainees in court custody are juveniles.

Origin of Court Custody Detainees

- 8% of Magistrates' Custody footfall is off-bailers/arrivals from Police
- 22% of Court Custody footfall is off-bailers/arrivals from Police (non-custody)
- The above means those individuals have no access to healthcare in Police Custody and their needs/risk is largely unknown



Health Risks vs Origin

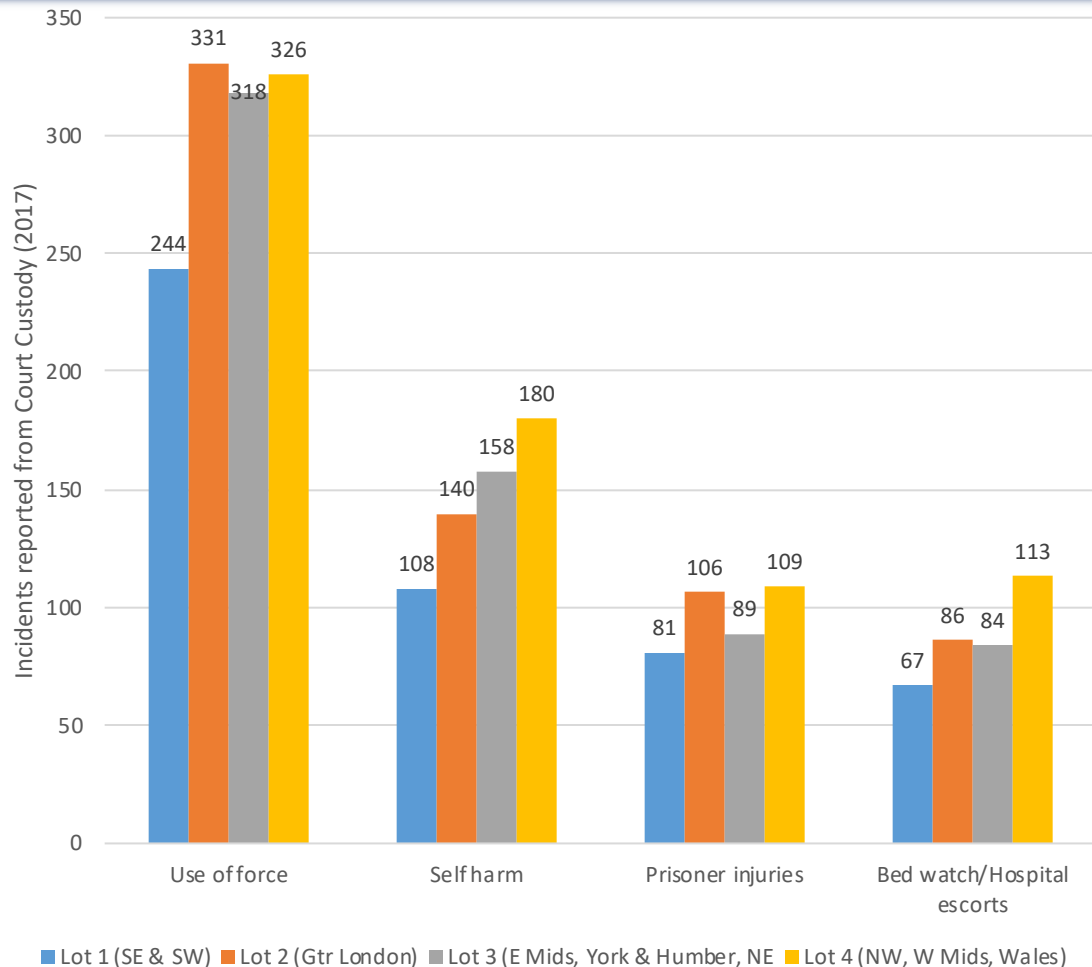


Incidents Reported in Court Custody (2017)

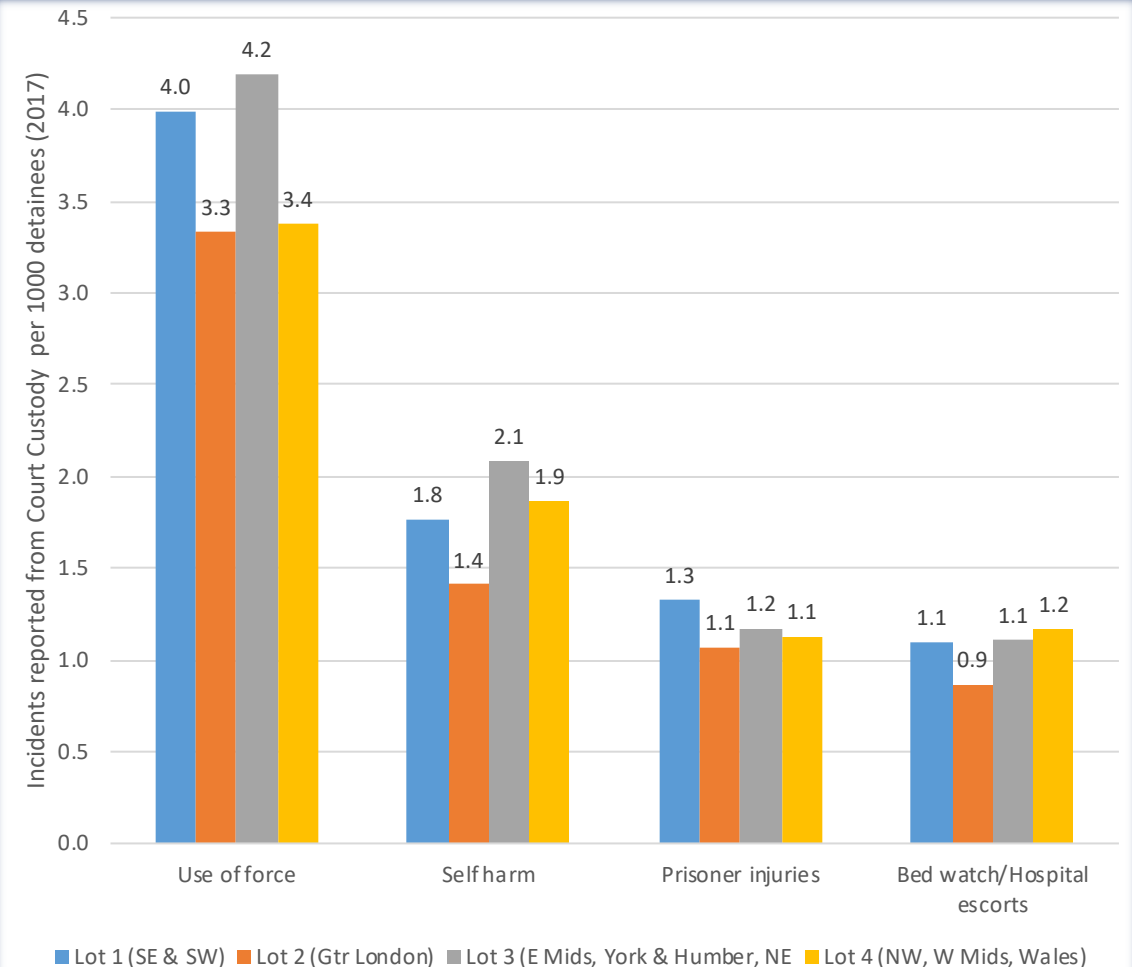
- 585 recorded instances nationally of self-harm in court custody in 2017. Note there were only 6 calls to healthcare in the same period (national) following self-harm. This relates to just 1% of all incidents of self-harm generating a call to healthcare.
- 1,219 incidents relating to use of force. There were only 24 requests for healthcare (nationally) following post restraint in a year which means less than 2% of incidents where use of force was involved resulted in a call to healthcare.
- 350 bed watches and hospital escorts recorded nationally from court custody. Ambulances routinely called, more so than we see in Police Custody and Prison (noting also that court custody detention is substantially shorter than Prison!).

Incidents in Court Custody by Lot (2017)

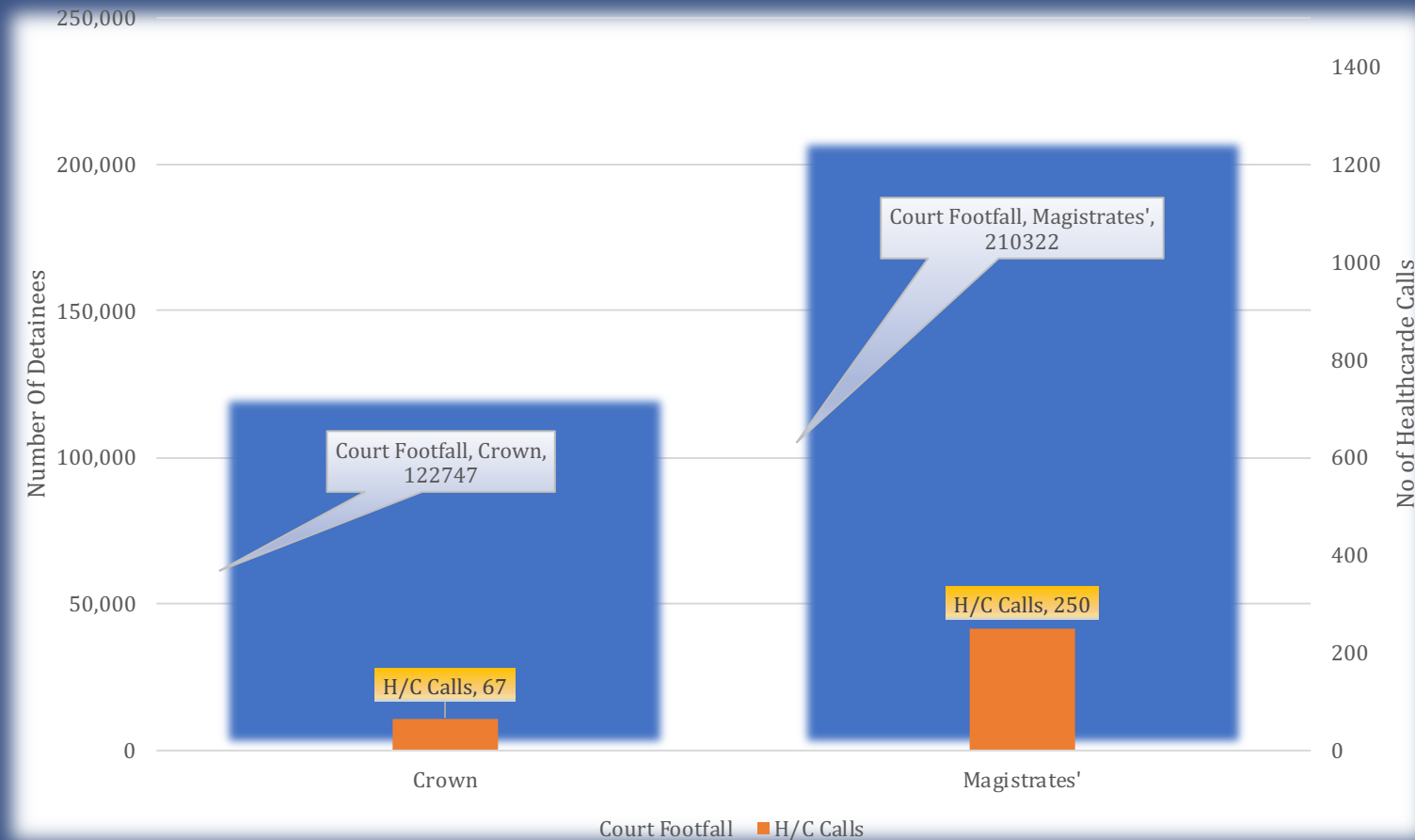
NUMBER



STANDARDISED PROPORTION



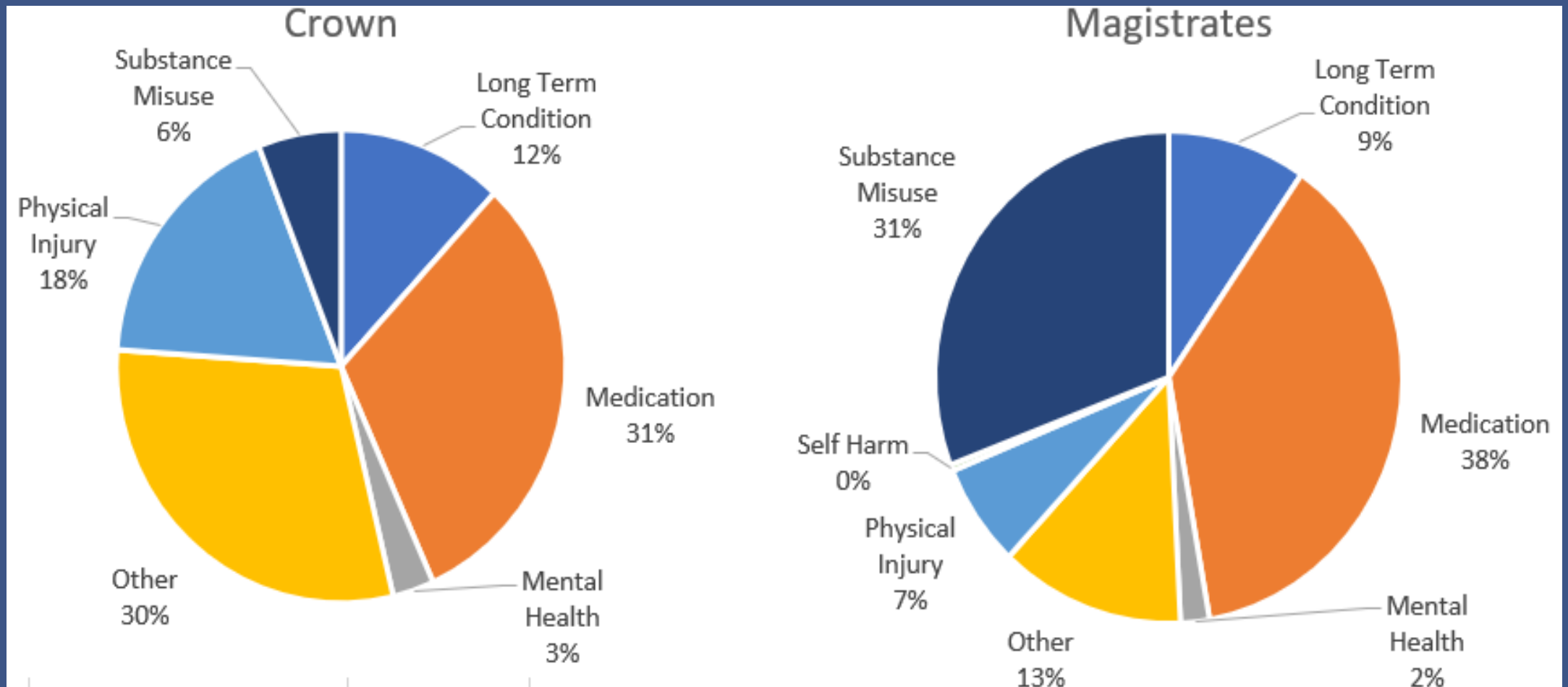
Calls to Healthcare Provider from Court Custody



Healthcare Calls in Court Custody

- United Safe Care provide a medical service to courts across the country. This involves the provision of an advice line (to a GP) and, in the case of Lot 2 (London area), access to a First Responder who will attend the court if necessary.
- Only 0.6% of detainees in court custody generated a call to the healthcare provider in the last year (2010 calls). The proportion was unsurprisingly higher in Lot 2 (1.29%) than in Lots One, Three and Four (0.31%) due to the provision of an enhanced model in Lot 2. Most of these did not result in a medic attendance.
- Calls to the healthcare services are predominantly in relation to medication.
- Huge use of ambulances as proxy healthcare service, even when no urgent clinical need.
- Use of A&E for people who need medication whilst in court is not uncommon due to there being no other provision.
- **In summary the current demand for healthcare is low / suppressed.**

Reason for Healthcare Calls in Court Custody – note the differences between Crown and Mags



External factors likely to influence future Court Footfall (and subsequent demand for healthcare)

- HMCTS Reform
- Prison Reform / Reconfiguration
- Prison Video Link
- Virtual Courts (Police Custody)
- PECS₄ Contract
- Increased use of Voluntary Interview/Attendance (Police) less Police Custody footfall

Known Physical Health Needs

	Likely Prevalence in Court Custody		
	Men	Women	Juveniles
Asthma	6%	11.5%	14%
CHD	2%	2%	0%
COPD	2%	6%	0%
Diabetes	2%	2.5%	0.5%
Epilepsy	2.5%	3%	2%
Hypertension	3.5%	4%	1.5%
Head Injury	3.5%	4%	5.5%
Other Physical Injury	6.5%	7%	14.5%

Known Mental Health Needs

	Likely Prevalence in Court Custody		
	Men	Women	Juveniles
Common Mental Health Problems (Anxiety)	24%	43%	16%
Common Mental Health Problems (Depression)	16%	33%	10.5%
Severed & Enduring Mental Health Problems	4%	7%	4%
Self-Harm	14%	31%	28%
Self-Inflicted Deaths (of remand prisoners)	0.09%	0.06%	0.01%
ASD	1%	1%	18%
Learning Disabilities	2.5%	2%	9.5%

Known Substance Misuse Needs

	Likely Prevalence in Court Custody		
	Men	Women	Juveniles
Requiring Alcohol Detox	7%	9%	0%
Acute Intoxication	6% (no breakdown by gender/age available)		
Alcohol Dependent	9%	9%	8%
Drug Dependent	30%	43%	20%
Receiving Methadone	24%	35%	6%

Known Social Care Needs

	Likely Prevalence in Court Custody		
	Men	Women	Juveniles
Physical Disability	15%	7%	0%
Unable to Manage Medication	1.3%	1.8%	0%
Unable to Eat Unaided	0.1%	0%	0%

Summary of Needs Assessment

- Greatest levels of health need are in Magistrates Court.
- Unknown needs (Crown and Mags) amongst two key cohorts (a) off-bailers and (b) Police arrivals (non Police Custody).
- Greatest need is in access to appropriate medication.
- Arrivals from prison generally more stable and far less issues with medication.
- Large reliance on ambulance service and A&E for healthcare issues which require a clinician and/or medication.
- Current limited demand for healthcare (0.6% of court detainees generate a call to healthcare). Note the comparison with Police Custody where the figure is generally around or above 50%.

Recommendations Arising from Needs Assessment

- **Recommendation 1** - All PECS staff should be trained in the use of the Custody Early Warning Score (CEWS) to improve the robustness of identification of the needs of those withdrawing from drugs and/or alcohol.
- **Recommendation 2** - Explore the viability of naloxone (an emergency opiate antagonist for overdose) being available in Magistrates' Court Custody, alongside appropriate training for PECS staff in its use.
- **Recommendation 3** – The new version of the PER should include a requirement to state the time of the last dose of medication given *and the approximate time the next dose may be required.*

Recommendations Arising from Needs Assessment (ctd.)

- **Recommendation 4** – PECS staff should be trained in the management of detainees with special needs which should include, learning difficulties, learning disabilities, ASD, ADHD and traumatic brain injury. The purpose of this is to ensure that episodes of detention are managed in the best way possible to minimise adverse consequences.
- **Recommendation 5** – The new PECS₄ Contract should explicitly state the requirement for PECS staff to (a) transport medication with prisoners where it is necessary and (b) *routinely* make that medication available to detainees at the time stated on the PER.
- **Recommendation 6** – All Court Cells should have a lockable cupboard for detainee medication and access to a temperature-controlled fridge to ensure the safe storage of medication.

Recommendations Arising from Needs Assessment (ctd.)

- **Recommendation 7** – Discussions should be undertaken between NHS England and PECS regarding how best to (a) identify the social care needs of people in court and (b) how these needs will be met given the new PECS contract and the possible development of court healthcare.
- **Recommendation 8** – PECS contractors should pay closer attention to the notes on health needs, specifically including medication requirements and be 100% satisfied that they have all the correct information *before* accepting the detainee.

Part Two

THE PREDICTOR TOOL

Court Healthcare Needs Predictor Tool

In **Lot 4**
(Select Area above)

In a **Manchester Magistrates' Court**
(Select Court Above)

in a **Month**
(select time period above)

we estimate that the footfall through the cells would be on average

749 Defendants

Of those Defendants, we would estimate that

692 would be male,
57 would be female, and that of those males and females,
19 would be juveniles.

Based on the data supplied we estimate that there will be

62 defendants from prison
577 defendants from police custody
31 off bail
78 arrivals from community

We would consider this a **High** Footfall Court,

High Footfall Magistrates' Courts have, on average, more than 10 defendants in the cells on a normal working day.

We looked at community health data from points near or considered representative of the communities from which the majority of the defendants would likely come from.

	Average Life Expectancy (years)	Mental Health Disorders (per 100,000 population)	Class A Drug Misuse (per 1000 population)	Alcohol Dependency (per 1000 population)
Manchester Magistrates' Court	74.8	842	11.57	2.35
National Average	79.5	375	8.57	1.48

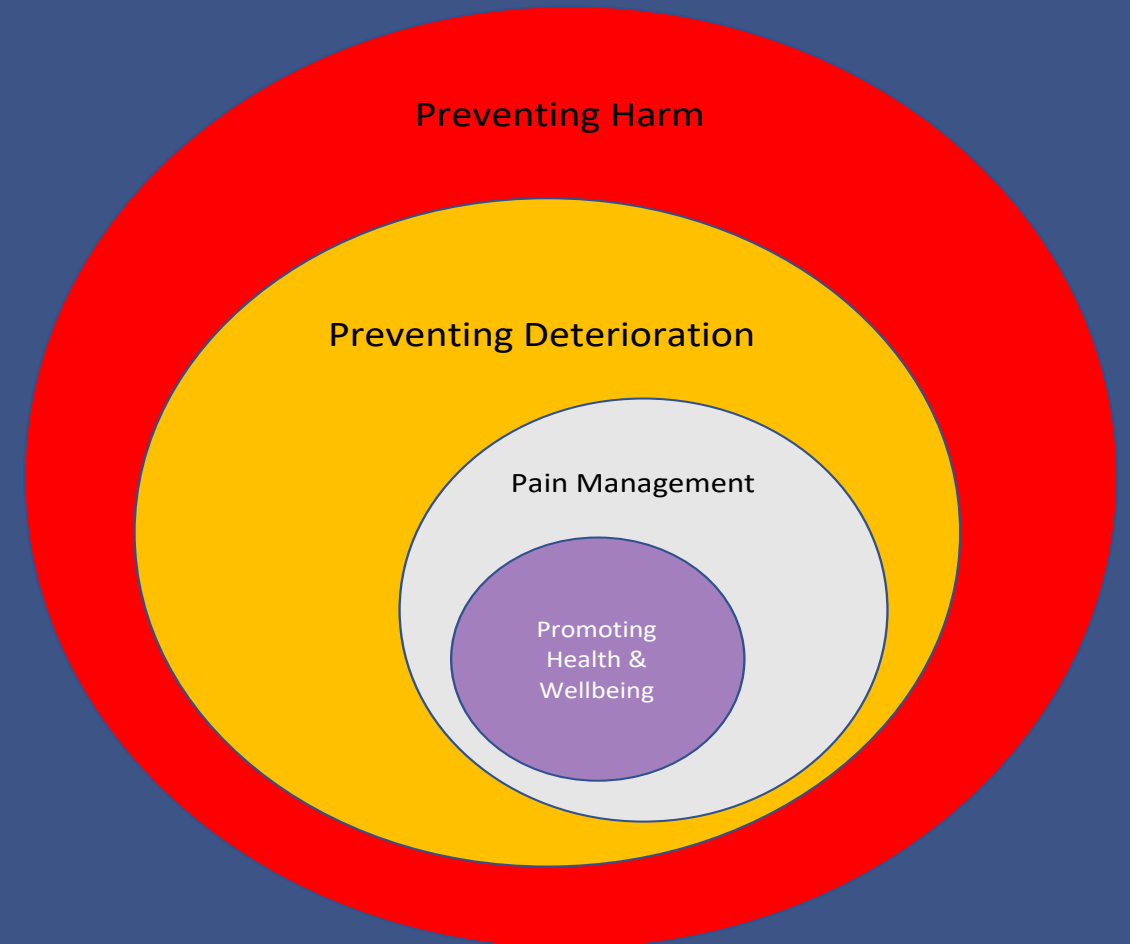
Health Category	Condition	we estimate that about	%	of defendants in court custody will be known to have this condition, which equates to roughly	Count	Defendants per	month
Physical Health	Asthma	we estimate that about	7%	of defendants in court custody will be known to have this condition, which equates to roughly	51	Defendants per	month
	CHD		2%		15	Defendants per	month
	COPD		2%		17	Defendants per	month
	Diabetes		3%		19	Defendants per	month
	Epilepsy		3%		19	Defendants per	month
	Hypertension		4%		27	Defendants per	month
	Head Injury		4%		28	Defendants per	month
	Other Physical Injury		7%		52	Defendants per	month
Mental Health	Common Mental Health Problems (Anxiety)	we estimate that about	26%	of defendants in court custody will be known to have this condition, which equates to roughly	193	Defendants per	month
	Common Mental Health Problems (Depression)		18%		131	Defendants per	month
	Severe & Enduring Mental Health Problems		4%		32	Defendants per	month
	Self-Harm		16%		120	Defendants per	month
	ASD		0%		< 1	Defendants per	month
	Learning Difficulties & Disabilities		1%		11	Defendants per	month
Substance Misuse	Requiring Alcohol Detox	we estimate that about	3%	of defendants in court custody will be known to have this condition, which equates to roughly	20	Defendants per	month
	Acute Intoxication		7%		54	Defendants per	month
	Alcohol Dependent		6%		46	Defendants per	month
	Drug Dependent		9%		69	Defendants per	month
	Receiving Methadone		31%		236	Defendants per	month
Social Care	Physical Disability	we estimate that about	25%	of defendants in court custody will be known to have this condition, which equates to roughly	187	Defendants per	month
	Unable to Manage Medication		14%		108	Defendants per	month
	Unable to Eat Unaided		1%		10	Defendants per	month

Part Three

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

What Should Court Healthcare Be?

- Bronze Standard Service
- Silver Standard Service
- Gold Standard Service

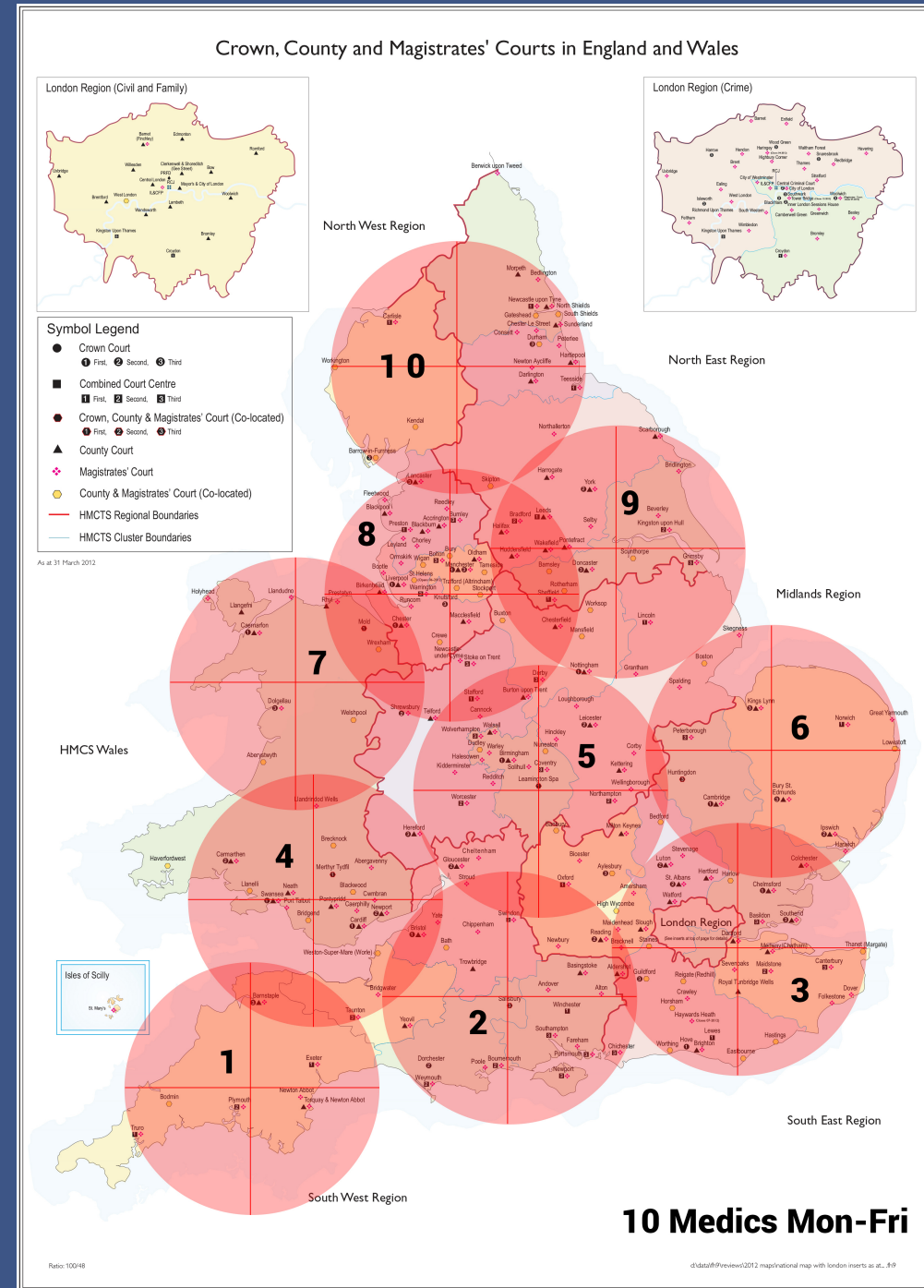


Potential Options

- **Option 1** – Do nothing
- **Option 2** – Continue with current arrangement (i.e. medical advice line and access to clinician in Lot 2)
- **Option 3** – Augment the current provision in Lot 2 to cover the country (i.e. medical advice line and access to a clinician)
- **Option 4** – Commission a NHS healthcare service

Proposal from GeoAmey

- To extend the model available in London (Lot 2) to the three other PECS Lots thus equity of provision nationally
- 10 additional 'clinicians' at an additional cost of circa £900K per annum
- This would give a response time of two hours to almost all courts in the country
- Whilst a doctor would continue to be available by phone, the visiting 'clinician' would be a First Responder in Emergency Care (Level 3). Note that this is *not* equivalent to a HCP though mirrors the provision that is currently provided in Lot 2

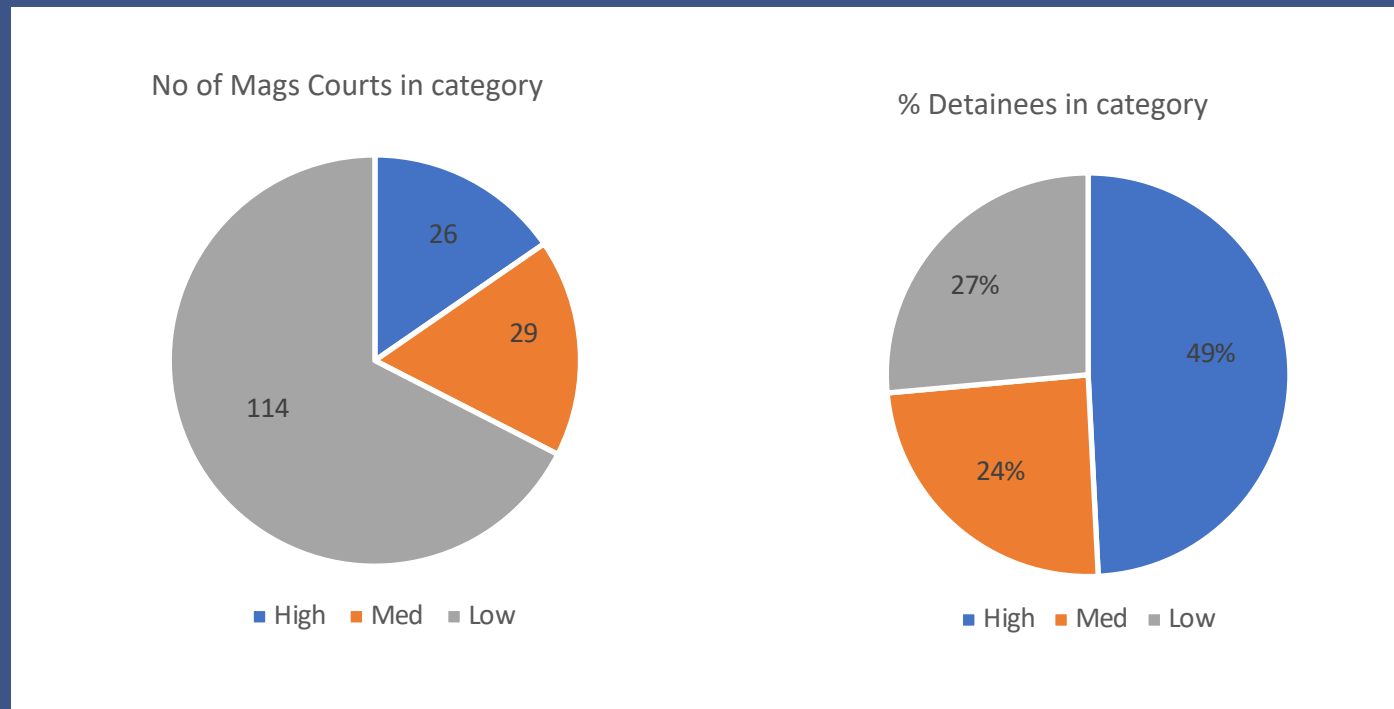


Different Methods of 'Grouping' Courts for Future Healthcare Provision (Prioritisation)

- New PECS Lots (i.e. 2 nationally)
- Current PECS Lots (i.e. 4 nationally)
- Geographical clusters as recently proposed by GeoAmy (i.e. 10 nationally)
- Cities (i.e. 69 nationally)
- Police Force Footprint (i.e. 43 nationally)
- Prison footprint (121 nationally)
- Individual Mags & Crown Courts (288 nationally)
- Individual Mags Court only, offering 'on call' service to nearest crown (191 nationally)
- High, Medium and Low Footfall Court (see next slide)
- High, Medium and Low Footfall **Localities**

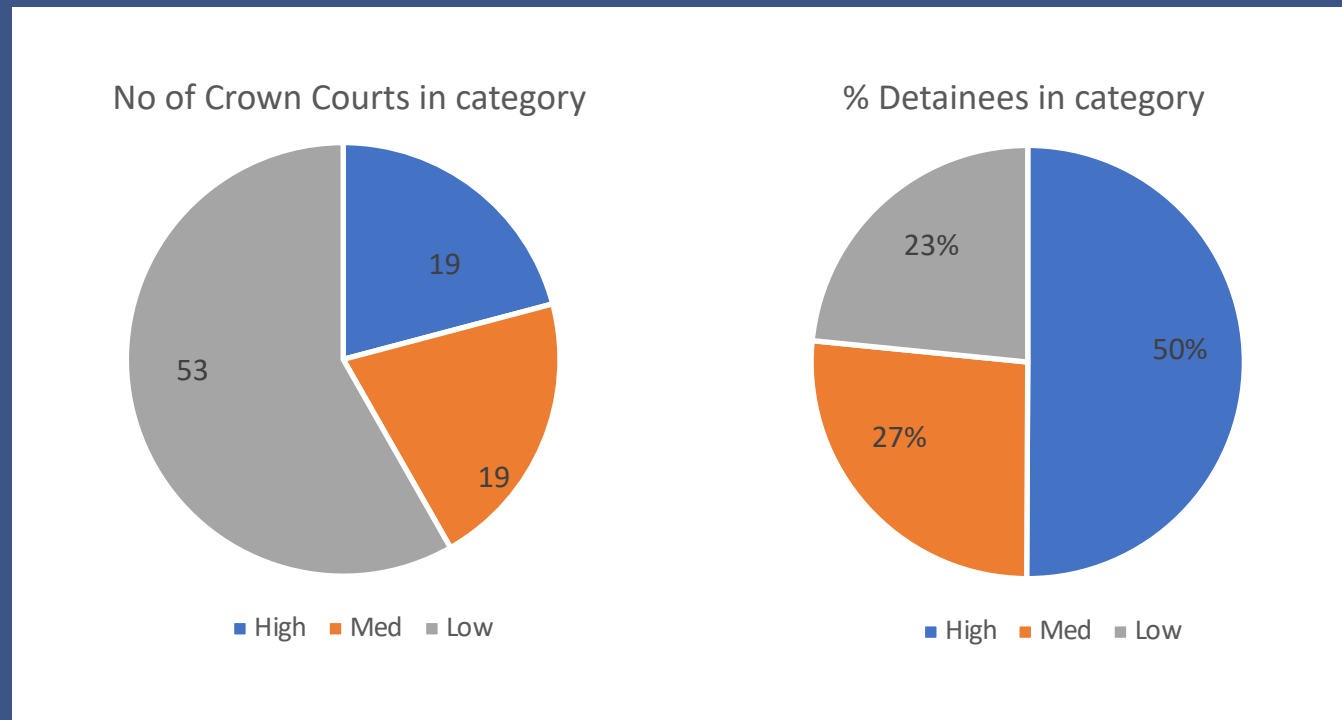
Categorising Court Footfall - Mags

- High footfall = More than 9 detainees per day (Average 17 detainees per day)
- Medium Footfall = 5-9 detainees per day (Average 7 detainees per day)
- Low footfall = Less than 5 detainees per day (Average 2 detainees per day)



Categorising Court Footfall - Crown

- High footfall = More than 9 detainees per day (Average 17 detainees per day)
- Medium Footfall = 5-9 detainees per day (Average 7 detainees per day)
- Low footfall = Less than 5 detainees per day (Average 2 detainees per day)



Breakdown of Mags Courts by Footfall (Medium/High)

Lot 1 (South West & South East)

Bristol Magistrates Court

Medium Footfall
 Reading Magistrates Court
 Southampton Magistrates Court
 Portsmouth Magistrates Court
 Plymouth Magistrates Court
 Poole Magistrates Court
 Brighton Combined Court
 Staines Magistrates Court
 Crawley Magistrates Court

Lot 2 (London & East)

High Footfall

Westminster Magistrates' Court
 Thames Magistrates' Court
 Highbury Corner Magistrates' Court
 Camberwell Green Magistrates' Court
 Uxbridge Magistrates' Court
 Hendon Magistrates' Court
 Wimbledon Magistrates' Court
 Barkingside Magistrates' Court
 Hatfield Remand Court
 Chelmsford Magistrates' Court

Medium Footfall

Bromley Magistrates' Court
 Croydon Magistrates' Court
 Norwich Magistrates' Court
 Luton Magistrates' Court
 Hammersmith Magistrates' Court

Lot 3 (East Mids, Yorks & Humber & North East)

High Footfall

Leeds Magistrates Court
 Bradford Magistrates Court
 Nottingham Magistrates Court
 Middlesborough Magistrates Court
 Sheffield Magistrates Court
 Leicester Magistrates Court
 Derby Magistrates Court
 Bedlington Magistrates Court
 South Shields Magistrates Court
 Lincoln Magistrates Court

Medium Footfall

Kingston-Upon-Hull Magistrates Court
 Doncaster Magistrates Court
 Northampton Magistrates Court
 Grimsby Magistrates Court

Lot 4 (North West, West Midlands, Wales)

High Footfall

Manchester Magistrates Court
 Birmingham Mc Corporation St
 Liverpool Magistrates Court
 Cardiff Magistrates Court
 Walsall Magistrates Court
 Newcastle-Under-Lyme Magistrates Court
 Bootle Magistrates Court

Medium Footfall

Newport
 Dudley Magistrates Court
 Blackburn Magistrates Court
 Merthyr Tydfil Combined Court
 Preston Magistrates Court
 Coventry Magistrates Court
 Blackpool Magistrates Court
 Chester Magistrates Court
 Warrington Combined Court
 Leamington Spa Magistrates Court
 Swansea Magistrates Court

Breakdown of Crown Courts by Footfall

Lot 1 (South West & South East)		Lot 2 (London & East)		Lot 3 (East Mids, Yorks & Humber & North East)		Lot 4 (North West, West Midlands, Wales)	
High	Maidstone Crown Court	High	Central Criminal Court	High	Leeds Crown Court	High	Manchester Crown Square Crown Court
Med	Bristol Crown Court Oxford Crown Court		Snaresbrook Crown Court Isleworth Crown Court Kingston-upon-Thames Crown Court Inner London Crown Court Woolwich Crown Court Harrow Crown Court Blackfriars Crown Court		Newcastle-Upon-Tyne Quayside Crown Court Nottingham Crown Court Sheffield Crown Court		Birmingham Crown Court Preston Crown Court Liverpool Crown Court Manchester Minshull St Crown Court
Low	Canterbury Crown Court Hove Crown Court Reading Crown Court Exeter Crown Court Bournemouth Crown Court Southampton Crown Court Lewes Crown Court Guildford Crown Court Winchester Crown Court Portsmouth Crown Court Plymouth Crown Court Gloucester Crown Court Brighton Combined Court Swindon Crown Court Truro Crown Court Aylesbury Crown Court Taunton Crown Court Salisbury Crown Court Amersham Crown Court Newport low Reading Crown Sitting At Reading Magistrates	Med	Southwark Crown Court Wood Green Crown Court Luton Crown Court Snaresbrook Crown Court (annex) St. Albans Crown Court Chelmsford Crown Court	Med	Leicester Crown Court Bradford Crown Court Teesside Crown Court Kingston-Upon-Hull Crown Court	Med	Cardiff Crown Court Wolverhampton Crown Court Leamington Spa Crown Court
	Low	Norwich Crown Court Cambridge Crown Court Basildon Crown Court Ipswich Crown Court Peterborough Crown Court Croydon Crown Court Court of Appeal Criminal Division Crown Court	Low	Derby Crown Court Lincoln Crown Court Great Grimsby Crown Court York Crown Court Durham Crown Court Northampton Crown Court Doncaster Crown Court Newcastle-Upon-Tyne Crown Court	Low	Chester Crown Court Swansea Crown Court Newport Birmingham Annex Crown Court Stoke-On-Trent Crown Court Mold Combined Court Bolton Combined Court Stafford Crown Court Worcester Crown Court Merthyr Tydfil Combined Court Burnley Crown Court Caernarfon Combined Court Preston Sessions House Crown Court Shrewsbury Crown Court Wolverhampton Magistrates Court Warrington Combined Court Hereford Crown Court Coventry Crown Court Carlisle Crown Court Barrow In Furness Combined Court Haverfordwest Combined Court Preston Lancaster Crown Court Carmarthen Crown Court	

National 'Top 20' High Footfall Courts (Mags & Crown)

The footfall for the top 20 courts (as shown below) combined together makes up 29% of all detainee footfall in the country

Lot	Court	Estimated Footfall for year	Estimated Footfall per working day
Lot 4	Manchester Magistrates Court	8982	36
Lot 2	Westminster Magistrates' Court	8117	32
Lot 4	Birmingham Corporation St	7445	29
Lot 2	Thames Magistrates' Court	6991	28
Lot 2	Highbury Corner Magistrates' Court	6067	24
Lot 3	Leeds Magistrates' Court	5640	22
Lot 3	Leeds Crown Court	4941	20
Lot 2	Camberwell Green Magistrates' Court	4480	18
Lot 4	Manchester Crown Square Crown Court	4376	17
Lot 3	Bradford Magistrates' Court	4306	17
Lot 2	Central Criminal Court	4257	17
Lot 1	Bristol Magistrates' Court	4255	17
Lot 3	Nottingham Magistrates' Court	4198	17
Lot 2	Snaresbrook Crown Court	4159	16
Lot 4	Liverpool Magistrates' Court Sitting At Liverpool Crown Court	4123	16
Lot 4	Birmingham Crown Court	4048	16
Lot 3	Middlesbrough Magistrates' Court	3980	16
Lot 1	Maidstone Crown Court	3937	16
Lot 4	Cardiff Magistrates' Court	3850	15
Lot 4	Preston Crown Court	3811	15

National 'Top 4' High Footfall localities

- The footfall for the top 4 localities combined together makes up 26.4% of all detainee footfall in the country
- A high footfall locality is taken from the top 4 high footfall Mags courts in the country and includes all other nearby courts within a 30 minute drive. Subsequently a locality can include a mix of high, medium and low footfall.
- By expanding the 30 minute drive to a 40, 50 or 60 minute drive, the number of courts within catchment increases and thus so does the penetration of detainees.
- Note the community prevalence data on the right showing the highest footfall localities are also the highest likely level of health need.

Court Cluster	Number Of Courts within 30 min drive	Detainees per Working Day	% of national court detainee population	Life Expectancy (Years)	Mental Health Rate of CPA per 100,000 population	Prevalence rate of Opiate and/or Crack Use per 1000 population	Alcohol dependency rate per 1000 population	
Manchester Cluster	6 Courts	75	5.3%	74.8	842	11.57	2.35	
Westminster Cluster	7 Courts	129	9.2%	81.1	409	13.18	1.42	
Birmingham Cluster	5 Courts	57	4.1%	77.6	580.5	13.48	1.66	
Thames Cluster	12 Courts	109	7.8%	77.1	414	13.17	1.55	
TOTALS	30 Courts	370	26.4%	79.5	375	8.57	1.48	England average