

Stockton Quarterly Performance Report to SSP 2013/14 Q1

David Morton 20/06/13

		tot	change	% OCU*	change
1 Numbers of Adults in Drug Treatment	2012/13 Q2	1360	2	0.85	-1%
	2012/13 Q3	1362	4	0.84	-1%
	2012/13 Q4	1368	-25	0.84	-0.40%
	2013/14 Q1	1302	-66	0.85	-0.48%

* OCU = Opiate or Crack User

Commentary

Numbers in treatment fell for a second quarter running. This is largely due to a slowdown in non-opiate client entries and an increase in exits. Re-presentations for all clients continues to be very low. The proportion of OCUs in treatment has risen for the first time on over twelve months from just below 84% in Q4 12/13 to 85% this quarter. Exits from treatment for opiate use remain low and this is a priority for the treatment service. We are developing a client segmentation model to better understand the number of clients that are close to exiting the treatment system in the short and medium term.

2 Top three drugs for those in treatment	Primary Drug	number in treatment	percentage	trend
	1 Heroin	838	64%	▽
2 Other Opiates	92	7%	▲	
3 Cocaine	46	4%	▲	
Secondary Drug				
1 Crack	151	11%	▽	
2 Alcohol	148	11%	▲	
3 Cannabis	118	9%	▲	
Tertiary Drug				
1 Alcohol	90	7%	▲	
2 Cannabis	56	4%	▲	
3 Benzodiazepines	44	3%	▽	

Commentary

There has been a slight decline in the number of heroin users that reflects the increased stability and low exit rate for these clients. Crack use continues to decline as a secondary drug. Alcohol continues to increase as a secondary and tertiary problematic substance.

3 Successful completions	Opiate	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
		5.10%	4.90%	4.30%	4.20%	4.80%
As a proportion of all in treatment (rolling 12 month period)	Number of opiate exits	58	55	49	46	54
	Non Opiate	43.00%	44.00%	43.00%	40.70%	39.70%
		110	109	106	97	98
4 Re-presentation Rates	Opiate	17.40%	15.00%	15.60%	12.00%	14.30%
	Non Opiate	9.10%	11.50%	11.50%	10.30%	7.00%

Commentary

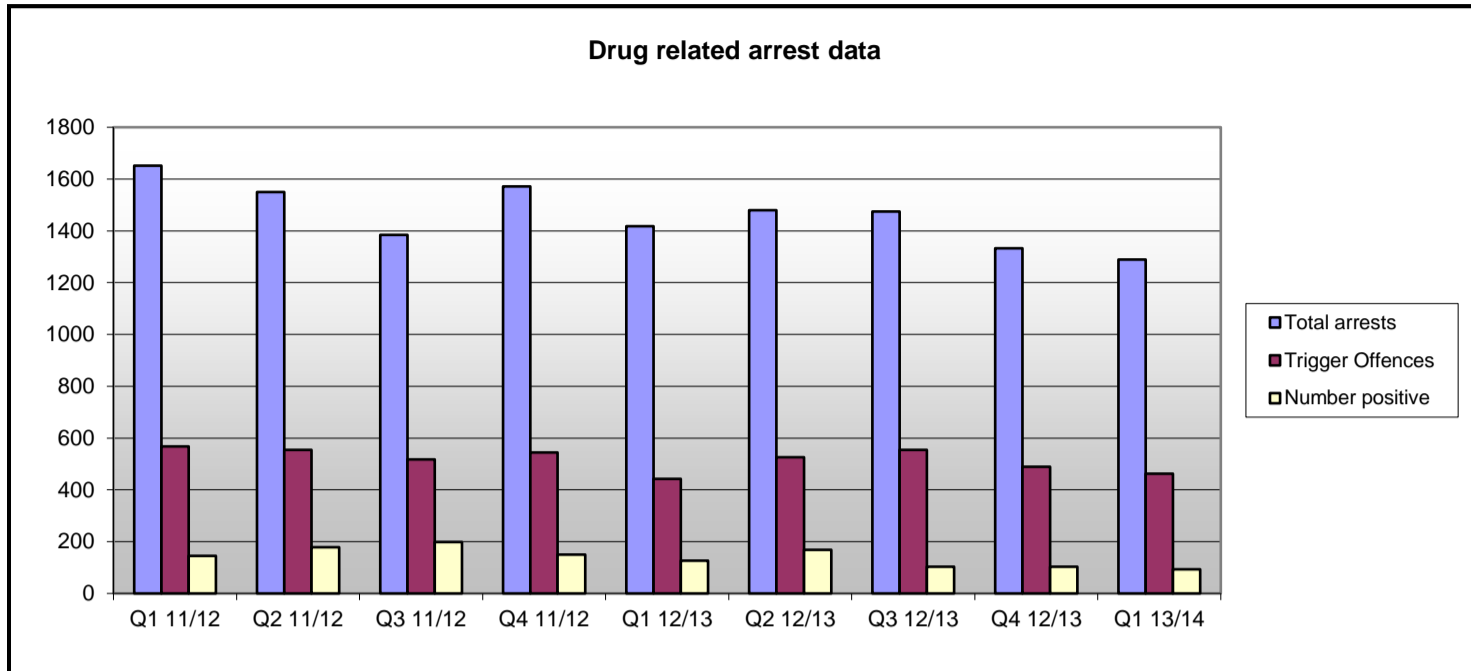
These figures have a six month delay in order to measure re-presentations and therefore don't fully reflect current working practice. Planned treatment exits have levelled off after strong growth but representation rates remain good compared to 2012/13 and are represent top quartile performance for the DAAT cluster group

5 Arrest Referral	Total arrests	Q4 11/12	Q1 12/13	Q2 12/13	Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Q1 13/14
		1571	1418	1479	1475	1333	1289
Drugs	Trigger Offences	545	443	525	555	489	462
	% of total arrests	35%	31%	35%	38%	37%	36%
Additional tests due to inspector discretion		5	1	20	32	13	19
NEW Number of tests completed				270	202	191	
Tot Number testing Positive*		150	126	168	103	103	93
% Positive		27%	28%	31%	38%	51%	49%
Total Clients Referred		28	24	47	40	40	31
% of these that are already in treatment		43%	58%	40%	47%	47%	26%

*opiate or cocaine only

More selective testing and greater use of inspectors discretion on arrest it reduced the total number of tests while improving the proportion of those that test positive. We are continuing to refer treatment naive cocaine users into treatment (23 this quarter). Additional arrest referral capacity is successfully targeting alcohol misuse and domestic violence. A major review of the integrated offender management process is ongoing. This aims to further improve referral and retention of drug misusing offenders in effective treatment.

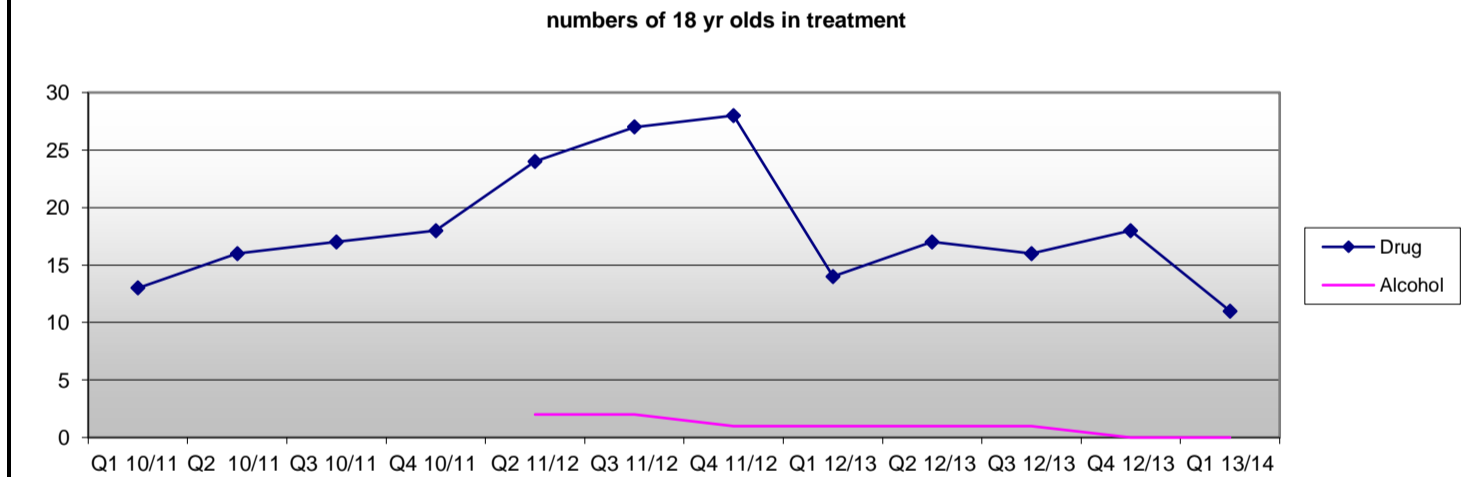
The number of arrests is the lowest for many years although trigger offences remain proportionally higher.



		Q4 11/12	Q1 12/13	Q2 12/13	Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Q1 13/14
5 Arrest Referral Alcohol	Alcohol Related Arrests	625	537	566	564	467	438
	% of total arrests	40%	38%	38%	38%	35%	34%
	% receiving intervention	20%	23%	47%	37%	47%	45%

The number of alcohol related arrests was stable after a period of decline but has dropped by 17% in Q4 11/12/13 and a further 6% this quarter. Changes to Arrest Referral have resulted in a significant increase in the numbers receiving an intervention. Further changes introduced in October did not significantly increase the proportion seen but performance is good for the last two quarters. Interventions also revealed 36 individuals admitting that domestic violence was part of their alcohol driven behaviour (individuals not arrested for a domestic incident).

		Q4 11/12	Q1 12/13	Q2 12/13	Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Q1 13/14
6 18yr olds in Treatment	Drug treatment	28	14	16	16	18	11
	Alcohol Treatment	1	1	1	1	0	0
	Successful alcohol discharges	0	0	0	0	1	0



This data shows a cumulative year to date figure for 18yr olds in treatment. We would therefore expect a drop at the beginning of each new year for Q1 but this was not seen at the start of 2011/12 giving rise to concern. Last year the numbers in treatment have fallen to a similar level 2 years ago and Q4 figures match the same quarter in 2010/11. The lack of a drop in Q1 2011/12 is not fully understood. The figure for Q1 13/14 show lower numbers in treatment than previous years.

		Q1 12/13	Q2 12/13	Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Q1 13/14
7 Housing Needs	number of new entrants that have a housing r problem	17	24	39	63	14
	new entrants that are NFA	3	5	5	5	2
	percentage of new entrants that have a housing need	17%	12%	16%	16%	13%
	percentage of new entrants that are NFA	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%

This is reported as a cumulative figure YTD and therefore Q1 2013/14 should be compared with Q1 of the previous year. numbers entering treatment appear to be slightly lower than the same period last year and the ratio of new treatment journeys with a housing problem remains higher than the low seen at Q2 2012/13 but has fallen. This is due to increased non-opiate entrants.

8 Employment and Training

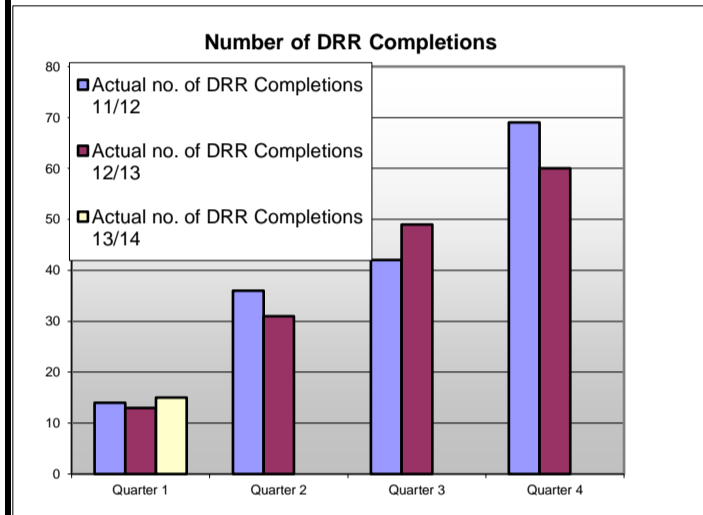
Training/Education

There are currently only 16 clients that started treatment whilst in education. At a six month review, one client increased his hours. No clients reduced attendance. In addition, nine clients not in treatment at the start of treatment entered education. This is a similar performance to the national average.

Employment

For clients entering treatment whilst in work, the amount of time spent in work (71 individuals) deteriorated slightly at the six month review. 15 clients ceased work during the first six months in treatment (21%). However, 8% (21 individuals) of those not working at the start of treatment were working at the six month review stage.

9 Drug Rehabilitation requirements (DRR)



There is no numerical target for DRR completions for 2013/14. The previous two years are provided for comparison.

Work is ongoing between probation and drug treatment providers to improve the targeting and management of the referral process. It is hoped that there will be an increase in orders but increased challenge and requirement to engage in structured treatment could increase breach activity with an impact on completion rates.

Q1 completions for 13/14 show improvement compared to the last two years.

10 Young People

Young people in services, rolling 12 months

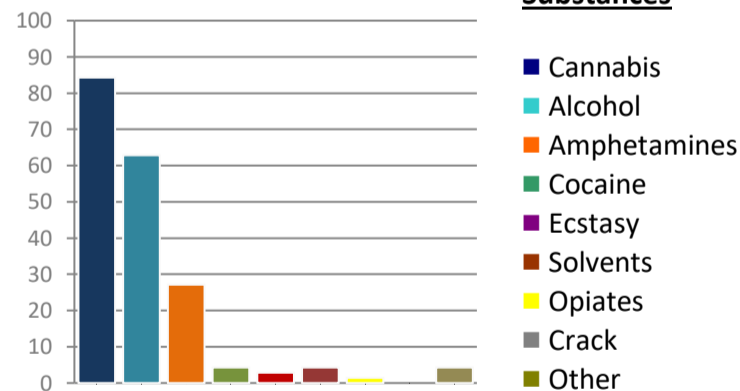
Young people in services, year to date

New presentations of young people, year to date

number of planned discharges (YTD)

percentage of discharges that are planned

	Q4 11/12	Q1 12/13	Q2 12/13	Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Q1 13/14
Young people in services, rolling 12 months	n/a	108	112	121	127	127
Young people in services, year to date	102	54	68	99	127	70
New presentations of young people, year to date	77	23	40	72	103	20
number of planned discharges (YTD)	59	10	22	49	58	1
percentage of discharges that are planned	88%	83%	79%	92%	89%	81%



Selected area, YtD

A new rolling 12 month measure has been introduced since Q1 2012/13 allowing us to better monitor trends. This shows growth in numbers in treatment from the end of last year with strong growth in Q3 & Q4 largely due to increased referral from education. The proportion of discharges that are planned have dropped slightly to 81%. Alcohol and Cannabis remain the most significant problematic substances followed by amphetamines. Cannabis treatment has seen the most growth in the last two quarters.