

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 Q3	1362	4	0.84	-1%
	2012/13 Q4	1368	-25	0.84	-0.40%
	2013/14 Q1	1302	-66	0.85	0.48%
	2013/14 Q2	1277	-25	85	0.10%

* OCU = Opiate or Crack User

Commentary

Numbers in treatment fell for a third 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 low but there has been a slight increase in opiate re-presentations. Non opiate representations are extremely low (2% of all exits). As a result, the proportion of OCUs in treatment has risen for the second time in over twelve months. 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		trend
	1 Heroin	870	68%	
2 Other Opiates	103	8%		▲
3 Cannabis	64	5%		▼
	Secondary Drug			
1 Alcohol	173	14%		▲
2 Crack	165	13%		▼
3 Cannabis	131	10%		▲
	Tertiary Drug			
1 Alcohol	101	8%		▲
2 Cannabis	63	5%		▲
3 Benzodiazepines	35	3%		▼

Commentary

There has been a significant increase in the proportion of heroin users that reflects the increased stability and low exit rate for these clients and a reduction in cocaine users in treatment. Crack continues to decline as a secondary drug. Alcohol continues to increase as a secondary problematic substance but has fallen slightly as a tertiary choice. Benzo use has declined.

3 Successful completions	Opiate	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13
		4.20%	4.80%	na	4.60%	4.60%
As a proportion of all in treatment (rolling 12 month period)	Number of opiate exits	46	54		51	52
	Non Opiate	40.70%	39.70%		35.50%	31.80%
		97	98		87	75
4 Re-presentation Rates	Opiate	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13
		12.00%	14.30%	na	18%	16.5%
	Non Opiate	10.30%	7.00%		3%	2%

Commentary

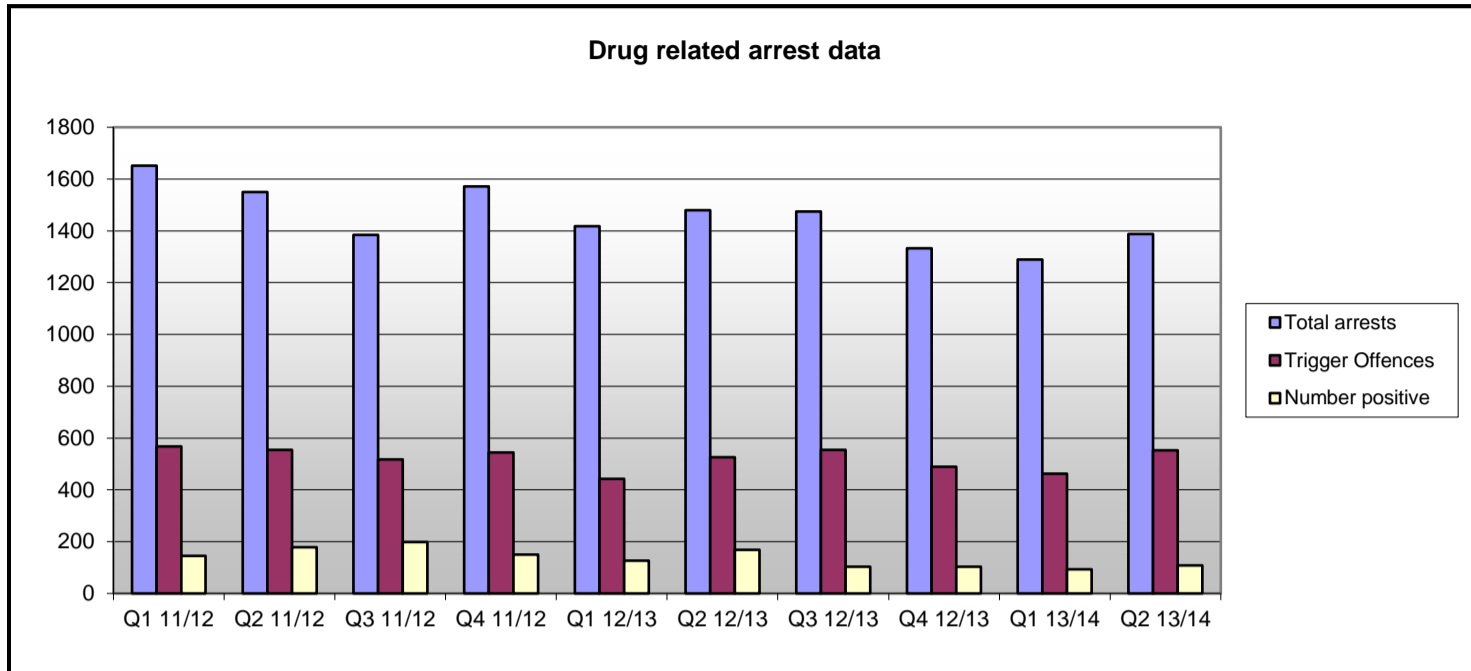
These figures have a six month delay in order to measure re-presentations and therefore don't fully reflect current working practice. Planned treatment exits have levelled off after strong growth and representation rates have increased over the last quarter.

5 Arrest Referral	Total arrests	Q1 12/13	Q2 12/13	Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14
		1418	1479	1475	1333	1289	1388
Drugs	Trigger Offences	443	525	555	489	462	553
	% of total arrests	31%	35%	38%	37%	36%	40%
	Additional tests due to inspector discretion	1	20	32	13	19	7
	NEW Number of tests completed			270	202	191	208
	Tot Number testing Positive*	126	168	103	103	93	108
	% Positive	28%	31%	38%	51%	49%	52%
	Total Clients Referred	24	47	40	40	31	33
	% of these that are already in treatment	58%	40%	47%	47%	26%	42%

*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 (27 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.

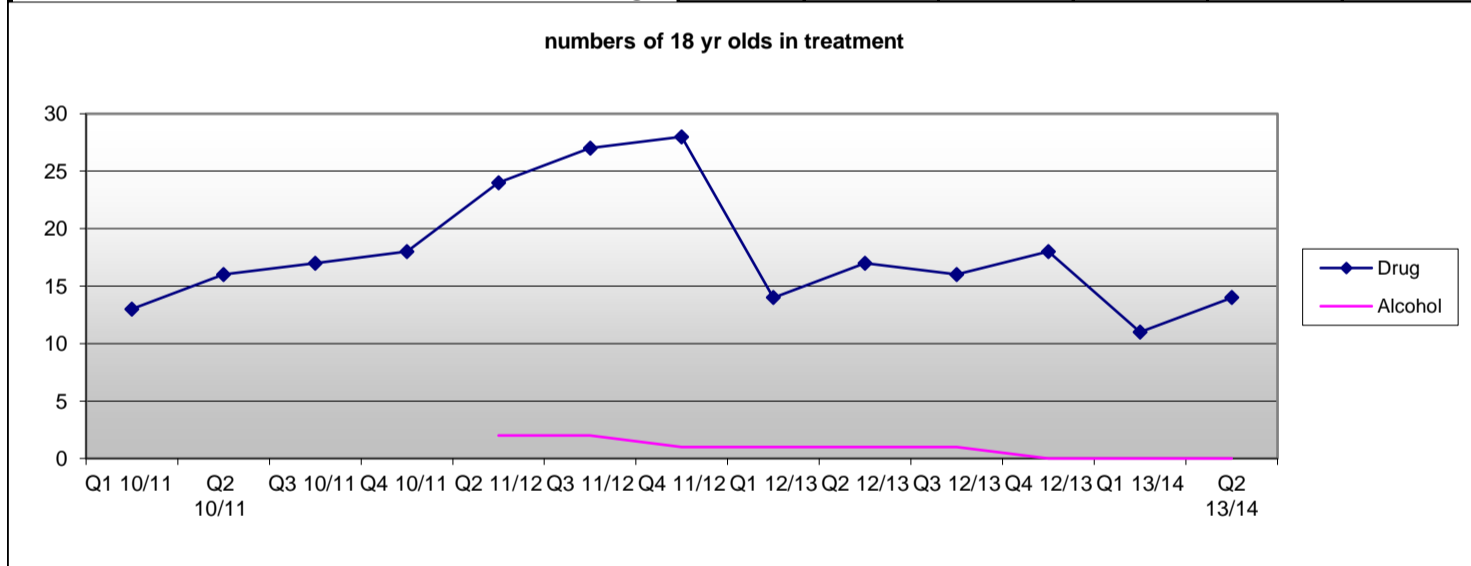
The number of arrests remains relatively low but the proportion of trigger offences has increased significantly this quarter.



		Q1 12/13	Q2 12/13	Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14
5 Arrest Referral Alcohol	Alcohol Related Arrests	537	566	564	467	438	504
	% of total arrests	38%	38%	38%	35%	34%	36%
	% receiving intervention	23%	47%	37%	47%	45%	35%

The number of alcohol related arrests had dropped by 17% in Q4 11/12/13 and a further 6% last quarter but have risen 15% in Q2. Changes to Arrest Referral have resulted in a significant increase in the numbers receiving an intervention. The numbers receiving an intervention fell significantly this quarter. We are examining the reasons for this. Interventions also revealed 38 individuals admitting that domestic violence was part of their alcohol driven behaviour (individuals not arrested for a domestic incident).

		Q1 12/13	Q2 12/13	Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14
6 18yr olds in Treatment	Drug treatment	14	16	16	18	11	14
	Alcohol Treatment	1	1	1	0	0	0
	Successful alcohol discharges	0	0	0	1	0	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 fell 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 and this trend is continuing in Q2.

		Q2 12/13	Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14
7 Housing Needs	number of new entrants that have a housing r problem	24	39	63	14	35
	new entrants that are NFA	5	5	5	2	4
	percentage of new entrants that have a housing need	12%	16%	16%	13%	14.9
	percentage of new entrants that are NFA	3%	2%	2%	2%	1.7%

This is reported as a cumulative figure YTD and therefore Q2 2013/14 should be compared with Q2 of the previous year. numbers entering treatment appear to be up from 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 and has increased by nearly 2% since last Quarter. This is likely to be due to increased proportion of opiate entrants compared to the higher cocaine intake last year.

8 Employment and Training

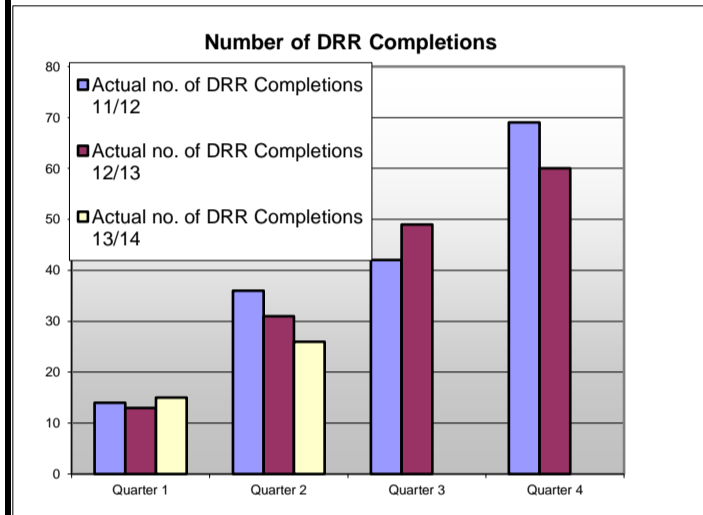
Training/Education

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 but this has declined in Q2. It is understood that there were more cases that were revoked this quarter for non compliance.

10 Young People

Young people in services, rolling 12 months

Young people in services, year to date

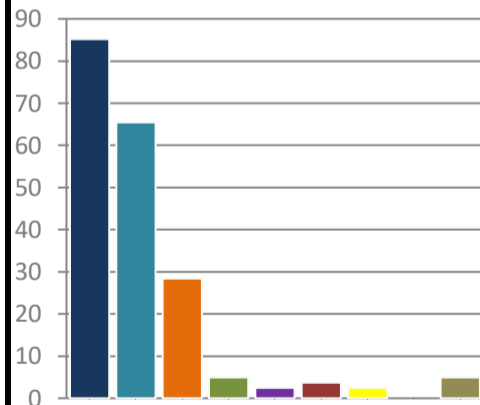
New presentations of young people, year to date

number of planned discharges (YTD)

percentage of discharges that are planned

	Q1 12/13	Q2 12/13	Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14
Young people in services, rolling 12 months	108	112	121	127	127	120
Young people in services, year to date	54	68	99	127	70	81
New presentations of young people, year to date	23	40	72	103	20	32
number of planned discharges (YTD)	10	22	49	58	12	30
percentage of discharges that are planned	83%	79%	92%	89%	86%	86%

Selected area, YTD



Substances

- Cannabis
- Alcohol
- Amphetamines
- Cocaine
- Ecstasy
- Solvents
- Opiates
- Crack
- Other

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. This has fallen slightly in 13/14. The proportion of discharges that are planned have dropped slightly to 86%. Alcohol and Cannabis remain the most significant problematic substances followed by amphetamines. Alcohol treatment has seen the most growth this quarter.