

# Stockton Quarterly Performance Report to SSP 2013/14 Q3

David Morton 13/03/14

		tot	change	% OCU*	change
<b>1 Numbers of Adults in Drug Treatment</b>	2012/13 Q4	1368	-25	84%	-0.40%
	2013/14 Q1	1302	-66	85%	0.48%
	2013/14 Q2	1277	-25	85%	0.10%
	<b>2013/14 Q3</b>	<b>1252</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>0.90%</b>

\* OCU = Opiate or Crack User

Commentary

Numbers in treatment fell for a fourth 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 decrease in opiate re-presentations. Non opiate representations have increased by 2% this quarter . As a result, the proportion of OCUs in treatment has risen for the third time in over twelve months. Exits from treatment for opiate use have increased but 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.

<b>2 Top three drugs for those in treatment</b>	Primary Drug	number in treatment		trend
	1 Heroin	882	70%	
2 Other Opiates	106	8%		▲
3 Cocaine	77	6%		▲
	Secondary Drug			
1 Alcohol	184	15%		▲
2 Crack	173	14%		▲
3 Cannabis	132	11%		▲
	Tertiary Drug			
1 Alcohol	107	9%		▲
2 Cannabis	71	6%		▲
3 Benzodiazepines	36	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. A decline in cocaine users in treatment has reversed and has now overtaken Cannabis. Crack has increased slightly as a secondary drug following a decline. Alcohol continues to increase as a secondary problematic substance. Benzo use has declined.

<b>3 Successful completions</b>			May-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14
			<b>Opiate</b>	4.20%	5.20%	5.40%	5.50%
As a proportion of all in treatment (rolling 12 month period)	<b>Number of opiate exits</b>		46	58	60	61	54
	<b>Non Opiate</b>		40.70%	31.40%	29.00%	28.60%	30.50%
			97	71	64	62	62
<b>4 Re-presentation Rates</b>			May-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14
			<b>Opiate</b>	12.00%	21.40%	19.40%	12.80%
			10.30%	2.00%	7.10%	9.10%	10.50%

Commentary

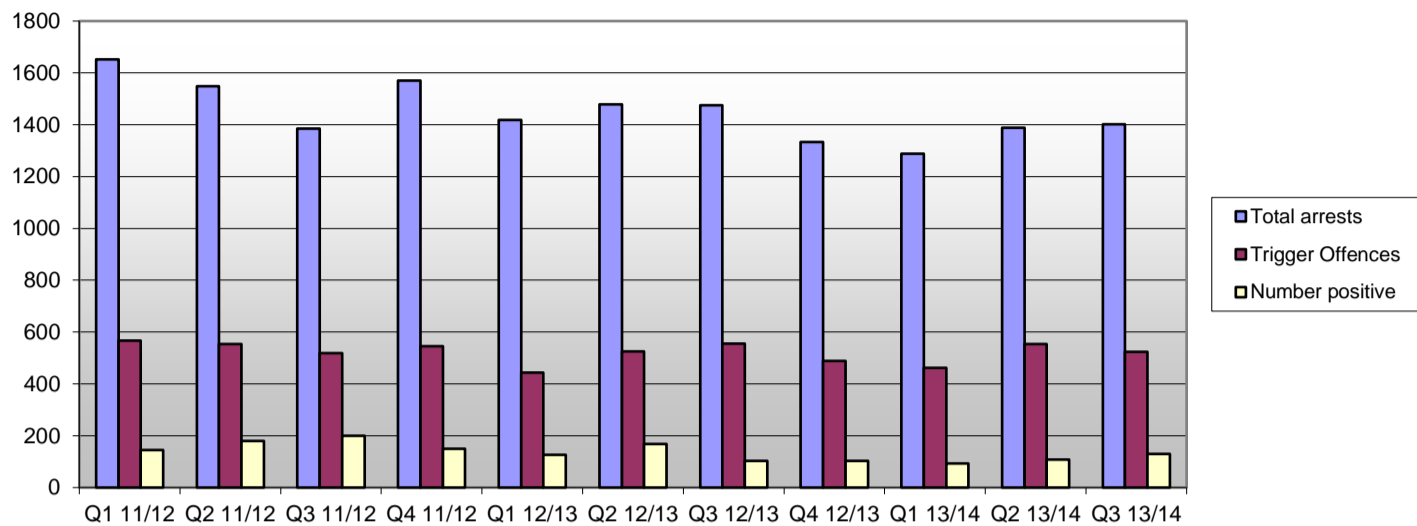
These figures have a six month delay in order to measure re-presentations and therefore don't fully reflect current working practice. Planned treatment exits have started to increase slowly. Non-opiate exits are below average.

<b>5 Arrest Referral</b>		Q2 12/13	Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14
		Total arrests	1479	1475	1333	1289	1388
Drugs	Trigger Offences	525	555	489	462	553	523
	% of total arrests	35%	38%	37%	36%	40%	37%
	Additional tests due to inspector discretion	20	32	13	19	7	7
	<b>NEW</b> Number of tests completed		<b>270</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>251</b>
	Tot Number testing Positive*	168	103	103	93	108	130
	% Positive	31%	38%	51%	49%	52%	52%
	Total Clients Referred	47	40	40	31	33	35
	% of these that are already in treatment	40%	47%	47%	26%	42%	43%

\*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 (22 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. major changes to arrest referral are planned by the police for April 2014. We will report the impact of this on referral rates for drug and alcohol related offences. The number of arrests remains relatively low and the proportion of trigger offences has returned to normal levels

Drug related arrest data

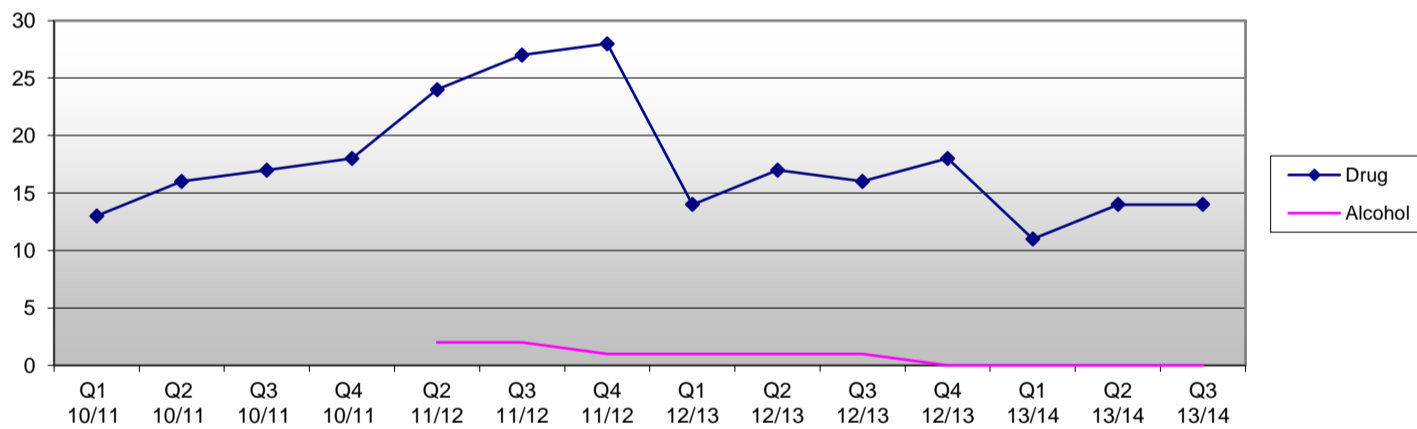


		Q2 12/13	Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14
<b>5 Arrest Referral</b> Alcohol	Alcohol Related Arrests	566	564	467	438	504	471
	% of total arrests	38%	38%	35%	34%	36%	34%
	% receiving intervention	47%	37%	47%	45%	35%	35%

The number of alcohol related arrests remain fairly stable with a reduction of 16% from the same period last year. Changes to Arrest Referral have resulted in a significant increase in the numbers receiving an intervention. The numbers receiving an intervention fell significantly in the last two quarters. We believe that this is due to an increase in total arrests and subsequent workload. Interventions also revealed 44 individuals admitting that domestic violence was part of their alcohol driven behaviour (individuals not arrested for a domestic incident).

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

numbers of 18 yr olds in treatment



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 2013/14 show lower numbers in treatment than previous years and this trend is continuing in Q3.

		Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14
<b>7 Housing Needs</b>	number of new entrants that have a housing r problem	39	63	14	35	47
	new entrants that are NFA	5	5	2	4	7
	percentage of new entrants that have a housing need	16%	16%	13%	15%	15%
	percentage of new entrants that are NFA	2%	2%	2%	1.7%	2.2%

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 but are lower than Q3 2012/13. increases compared to the Q2 2012/13 low are affected by a higher proportion of opiate clients re-entering treatment.

## 8 Employment and Training

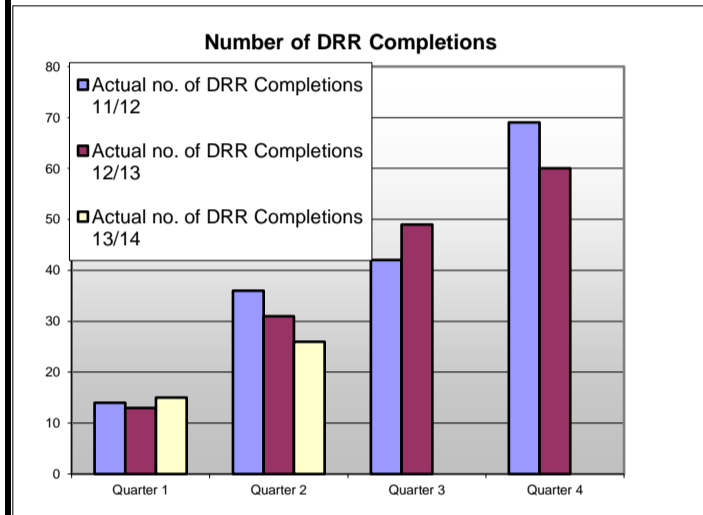
### Training/Education

There are currently only 8 clients that started treatment whilst in education. At a six month review, the attendance had improved. No clients reduced attendance. In addition, seven clients not in treatment at the start of treatment entered education. This is a slightly lower performance than 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

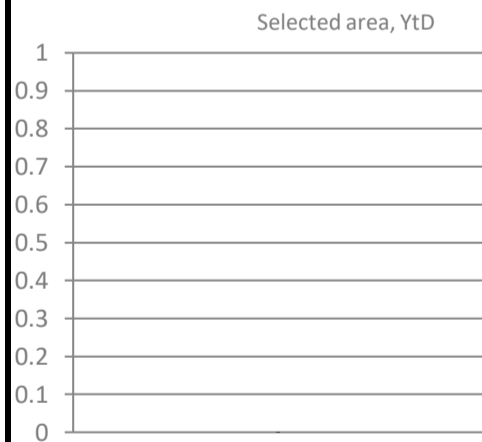
Young people in services, year to date

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%



### Substances

#### Quarter 3 data not yet available from Public Health England

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.