

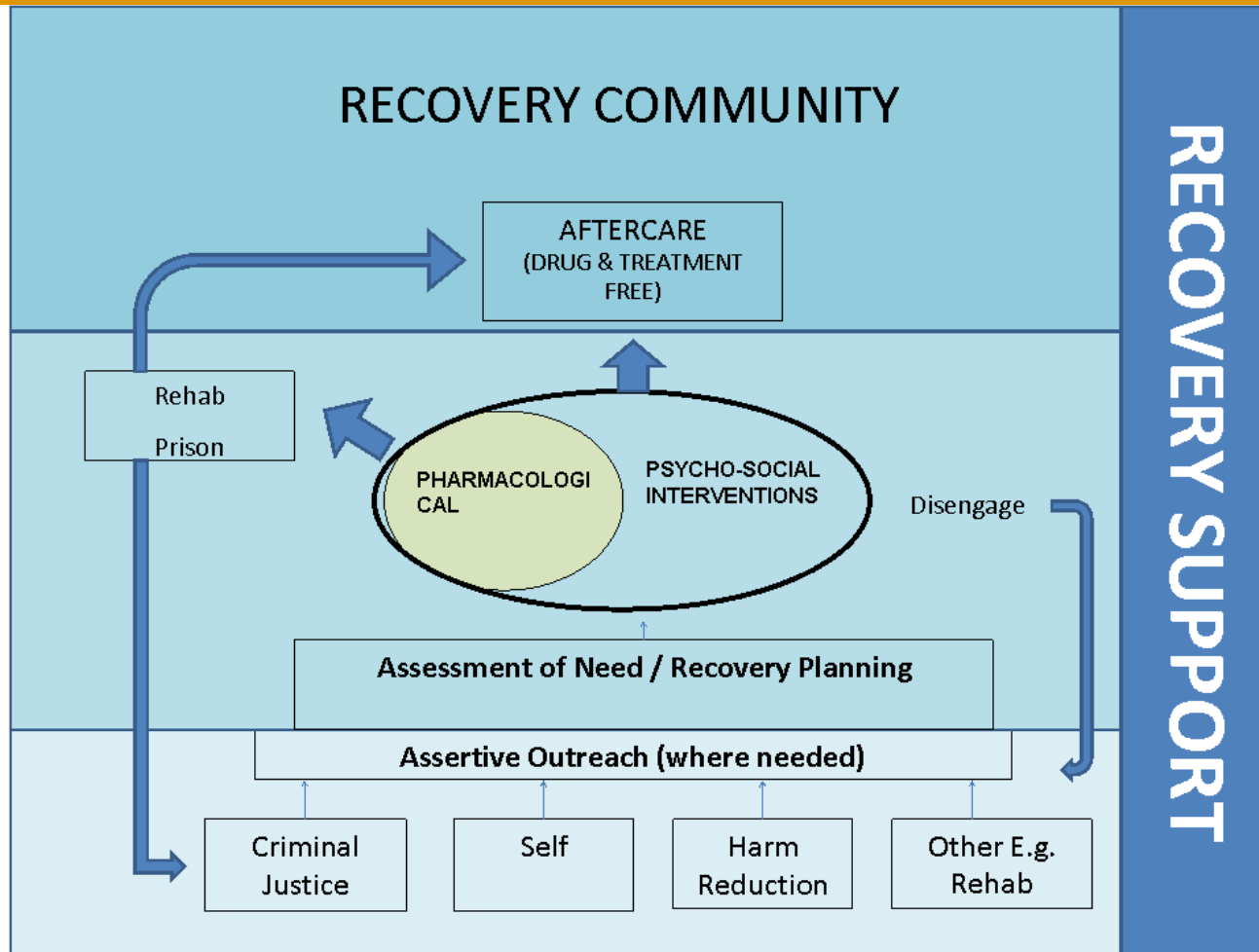
Current Approach

- Drug Treatment is focussed on improving recovery capital (housing, training, employment, relationships etc.) as part of pharmacological and psycho-social therapeutic interventions.
- Offending is a clear barrier to recovery and is generally an indication of other chaotic behaviour (such as ongoing illicit drug use).
- Clients are classified as being on the 'DIP' (drug intervention programme) caseload if:
 - They have been referred from custody following a positive drug test or a voluntary referral following arrest.
 - They have been signposted to treatment on release from prison.
 - They have been taken onto the caseload as part of a Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR)
- Treatment is not significantly different to that of the wider treatment population but the offending behaviour is challenged as part of regular intervention.
- During the mandatory attendance the aim of the DIP worker is to engage the client into treatment.

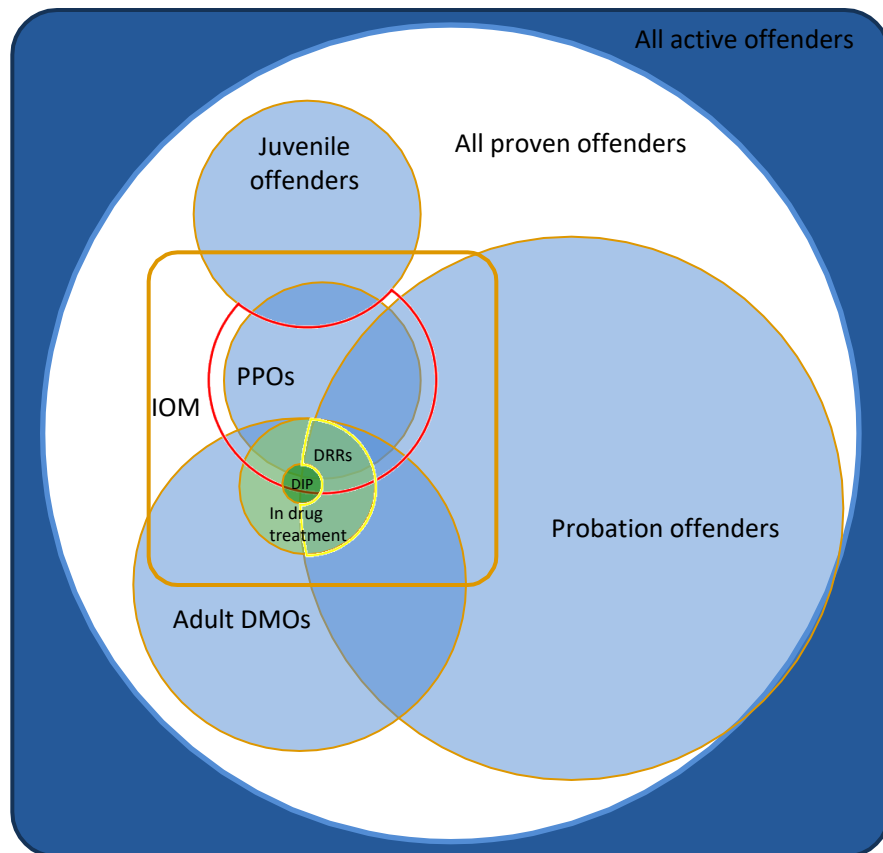
Current Approach

- Clients are removed from the DIP caseload if there is no declared or proven offending in the last 6 months or if someone fails to engage in treatment. They are simply closed on that system and will remain in general treatment caseload as required. Or:
- Clients that fail to fail to turn up following referral are closed and there is a process to initiate breach action where the referral is mandatory.
- Currently 113 (12% of clients) clients recorded as being actively engaging on the DIP caseload
- Alcohol treatment services work with approximately 55-60 clients subject to an ATR at any given time.

Drug Treatment Model



Drug Misusing Offender Management



- The aim is to move DMOs into treatment utilising DRR and post sentence supervision requirements where necessary;
- Maintain continuous treatment plans on transfer in and out of custody;
- Early identification and management of clients that disengage from treatment or start/escalate offending behaviour.

Drug Misusing Offender Management

