

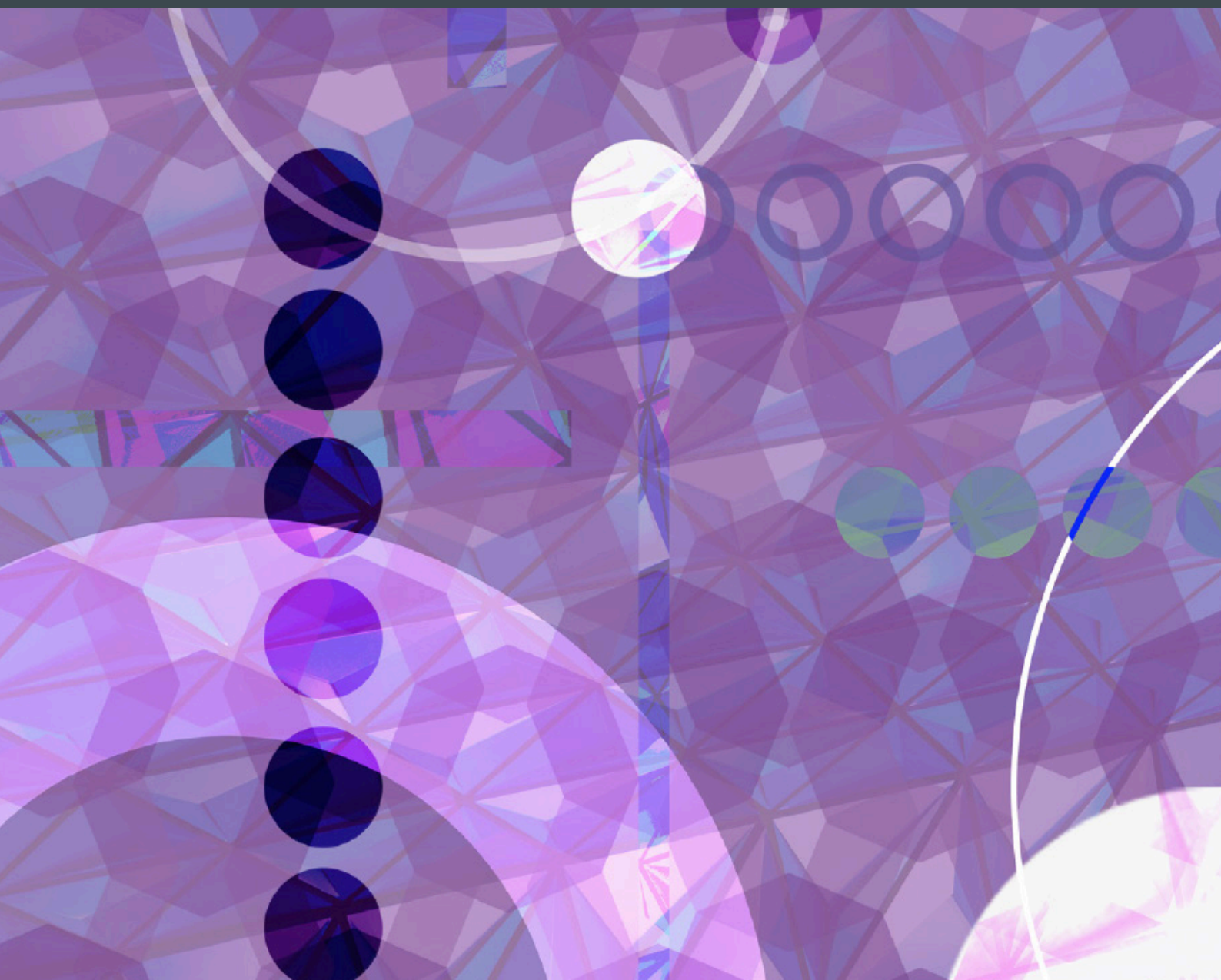
Criminal Justice Project: Drug Interventions Programme

Criminal Justice Intervention Team Activity in Knowsley: year ending March 2023

March 2024



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- In the year ending March 2023, there were 153 adult contacts (148 individuals) recorded by Knowsley Criminal Justice Intervention Team (CJIT), which is similar to the 157 CJIT contacts in the previous twelve-month period.
- Two in three (67%) CJIT contacts in 2022/23 were other criminal justice routes, followed by Required Assessments following a positive test for specified Class A drugs in a police custody suite (26%) and voluntary presentations following release from prison (7%).
- Just over three-quarters (77%) of Knowsley CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2023 were taken onto the CJIT caseload, while equal proportions (both 11%) did not require further intervention and did not want to engage.

KNOWSLEY RESIDENTS

- In the year ending March 2023, 121 individuals per 100,000 adult population in Knowsley Local Authority were in contact with Knowsley CJIT. The postcode district with the highest number of Knowsley CJIT contacts was L36 (23%), followed by L32 and L33 (15% each), and L28 (12%).
- The average age of individuals assessed in the year ending March 2023 was 35 years. Around one in three (34%) were aged 18-29 years, followed by individuals aged 30-39 (32%), 40-49 years (25%) and 50 years or over (9%).
- Just under nine in ten (87%) individuals in contact with Knowsley CJIT in the year ending March 2023 stated they were men.
- Almost all Knowsley CJIT contacts identified themselves as White British (96%).
- Around one in three (34%) Knowsley residents considered themselves to have a disability; of which, just under half (47%) were a behaviour and emotional disability.
- Just over two in five (42%) Knowsley residents were in a rented home, followed by other housing situations (37%), no home of their own (17%) and those who owned their own home (4%).
- One in twenty (5%) reported they had a risk of homelessness in the next eight weeks.
- Just under three in ten (28%) clients had parental responsibility for a child aged under 18 years; of which, over half (53%) had all the children living with them the majority of the time.
- Of the main substances reported by Knowsley residents in the year ending March 2023, just under two in five (37%) reported cannabis, followed by cocaine (24%) and alcohol (21%). Just under half (46%) reported their second substance as cocaine, while 40% reported their third substance as other non-opiates.
- Almost half (45%) of the Knowsley CJIT contacts smoked their main substance, while just under three in ten (28%) administered their main substance orally and around a quarter (24%) administered their main drug intranasally.
- Around nine in ten (91%) stated they had never injected.
- Half (50%) of the clients who reported an opioid as their main substance in 2022/23 were issued with naloxone; of which, 58% were supplied with nasal naloxone and 42% had not yet been issued with naloxone. Of the clients not issued with naloxone, three-quarters (75%) were already in possession of adequate naloxone.

- Three in five (60%) men consumed alcohol in the 28 days prior to their CJIT assessment. Of these, just over two in five (43%) consumed 7-15 units of alcohol on an average day, while three in ten (30%) consumed 1-6 units daily.
- Although numbers are small, 40% of women consumed alcohol in the 28 days prior to their CJIT assessment.
- Misuse of Drugs Act offences accounted for around a third (32%) of the offences that prompted the current or most recent contact with the criminal justice system, followed by around one in five (21%) offences categorised as 'other'.
- Of the clients taken onto the CJIT caseload, 81 (79 individuals) were referred to structured treatment in the year ending March 2023.
- Around half (52%) of the clients closed from the Knowsley CJIT caseload in the year ending March 2023 completed treatment, while three in ten (30%) transferred prior to the completion of treatment and around one in six (18%) did not complete treatment.
- Of the Knowsley residents who completed treatment successfully, the average time on the CJIT caseload was 227 days.

Although the Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) was decommissioned as a national programme by the Home Office in 2013, Knowsley Criminal Justice Intervention Team (CJIT) continue to collect and submit the criminal justice dataset to the Office of Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) via the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS). The aim of CJITs is to identify and engage with adult offenders (aged 18 years and over) in the criminal justice system who use drugs and/or alcohol, and encourage them to engage with appropriate treatment services in order to reduce acquisitive crime. There is a body of evidence supporting this process at reducing offending for this population (Collins et al., 2016; Public Health Institute, 2015 & 2017; Public Health England and Ministry of Justice, 2017).

Under Merseyside Police's DIP drug testing process in the custody suites, if offenders test positive for specified Class A drugs (opiates and/or powder/crack cocaine) they are required to undergo a

Required Assessment (RA). This is a key route into treatment, though there are other sources of referral, including: Conditional Cautioning; court mandated processes, such as Restriction on Bail and pre-sentence reports; requirement by the Offender Manager for those with a community sentence (Drug Rehabilitation Requirements and Alcohol Treatment Requirements); following release from prison; as well as voluntary presentations.

CJIT assessments determine whether further intervention is required to address drug and/or alcohol use and offending, and if necessary, encourage engagement with a range of appropriate treatment options. This is a key element of the work carried out by CJITs, as it provides wraparound support across four key areas: drug and alcohol use (harm reduction and overdose management); offending; physical and psychosocial health; and social functioning (housing, employment and relationships; Home Office, 2011). The CJIT dataset captures client information, episode details (including drug and alcohol use, and offending) and referrals to structured treatment.

This CJIT Activity report for Knowsley shows trends over a six-year period up to the year ending March 2023 for clients accessing the CJIT and where possible, comparisons to the Merseyside figures have been made.¹

Combating Drugs Partnerships

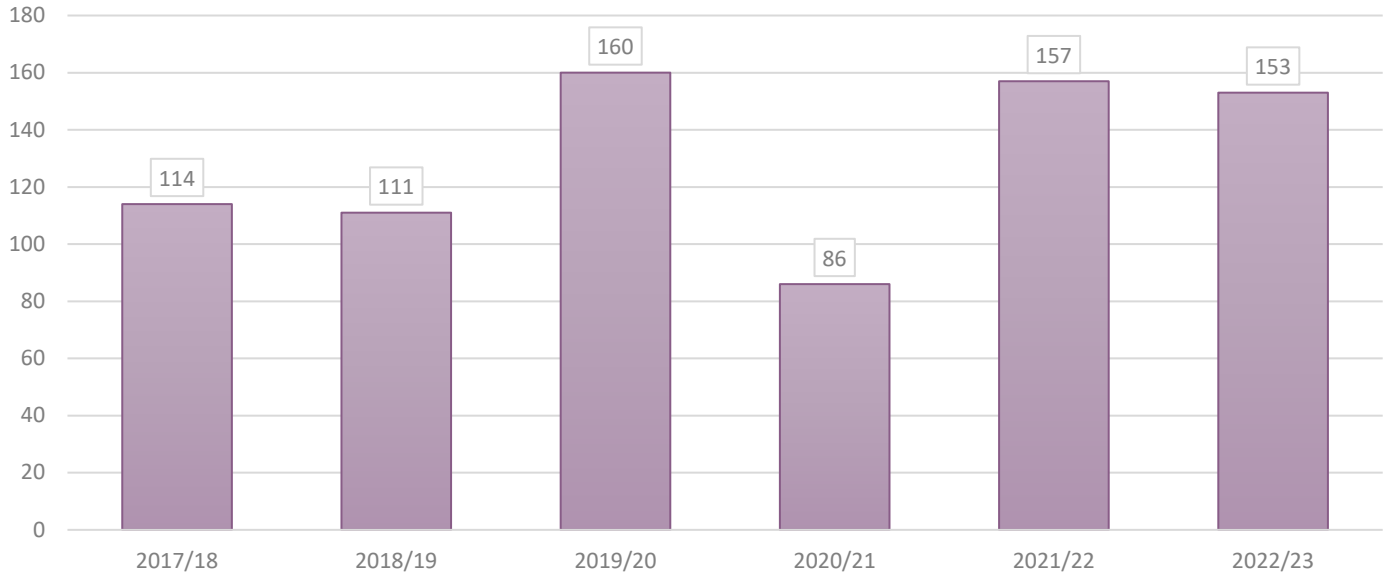
The Government's Drug Strategy stated its plan to reduce drug-related crime, deaths, harms and overall drug use (HM Government, 2021), outlining the requirement to establish and develop Combating Drugs Partnerships to oversee and co-ordinate its local delivery. Partnerships should lead a joint local needs assessment, a local drugs strategy delivery plan and regularly review progress (Home Office, 2022), through the National Combating Drugs Outcomes Framework, a means for monitoring progress nationally and locally (Home Office, 2023).

¹ Notes to accompany this report are available in [Appendix A](#) (page 15). Supplementary data to support this report can be accessed here: [CJIT Activity in Merseyside: supplementary tables & charts \(end 2022/23\)](#).

OVERVIEW

In the year ending March 2023, there were 153 adult contacts (148 individuals) recorded by Knowsley Criminal Justice Intervention Team (CJIT), which is similar to the 157 CJIT contacts in the previous twelve-month period (*Figure 1*).

Figure 1: Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2022/23



CRIMINAL JUSTICE ROUTES IN KNOWSLEY

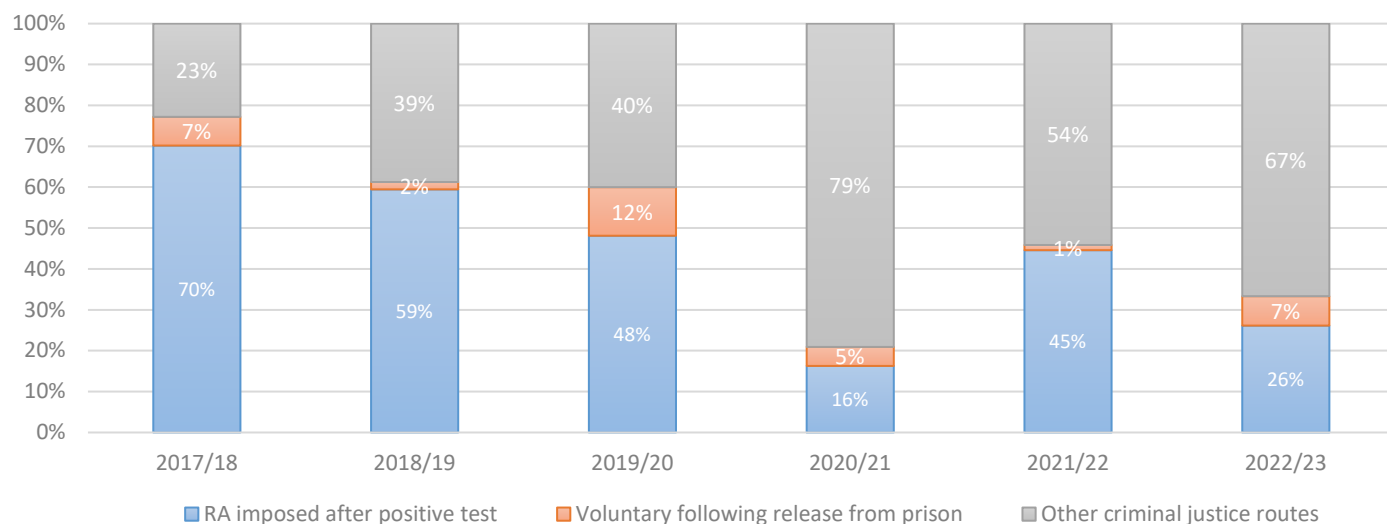
Figure 2 shows the criminal justice routes that led to the contact with Knowsley CJIT between 2017/18 and 2022/23. Two in three CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2023 were other criminal justice routes (n=102, 67%)², followed by Required Assessments (RA) following a positive test for specified Class A drugs in a police custody suite (n=40, 26%) and voluntary presentations following release from prison (n=11, 7%).

The proportion of RAs in the year ending March 2023 is an 18% decrease on the previous twelve-month period (45%), though larger than the proportion in the year ending March 2021 (16%), when Merseyside Police suspended DIP drug testing in the custody suites for five months in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The proportion of clients who presented voluntarily following release from prison in 2022/23 is a 6% increase on the previous year (1%) and similar to the average proportion of the six-year period (6%), while the CJIT contacts who presented through other criminal justice routes increased by 13% in year ending March 2023 and is the second largest proportion of the six years (*Figure 2*).

Furthermore, while the proportion of clients who had contact with Knowsley CJIT through the RA process in the year ending March 2023 is similar to the Merseyside figure (28%), the proportion who presented voluntarily following release from prison is the lowest of the five Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 20%) and the proportion of other criminal justice routes is the largest across Merseyside (Merseyside total: 52%).

² Other criminal justice routes: required by offender management scheme/DRR/ATR/IOM = 56, requested by Offender Manager (post DRR/ATR) = 30, Conditional Cautioning <5, other <5, pre-sentence report <5, referred by treatment provider (post treatment) <5, Restriction on Bail <5, voluntary - other <5.

Figure 2: Referral routes of Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2022/23



Offender Manager referrals

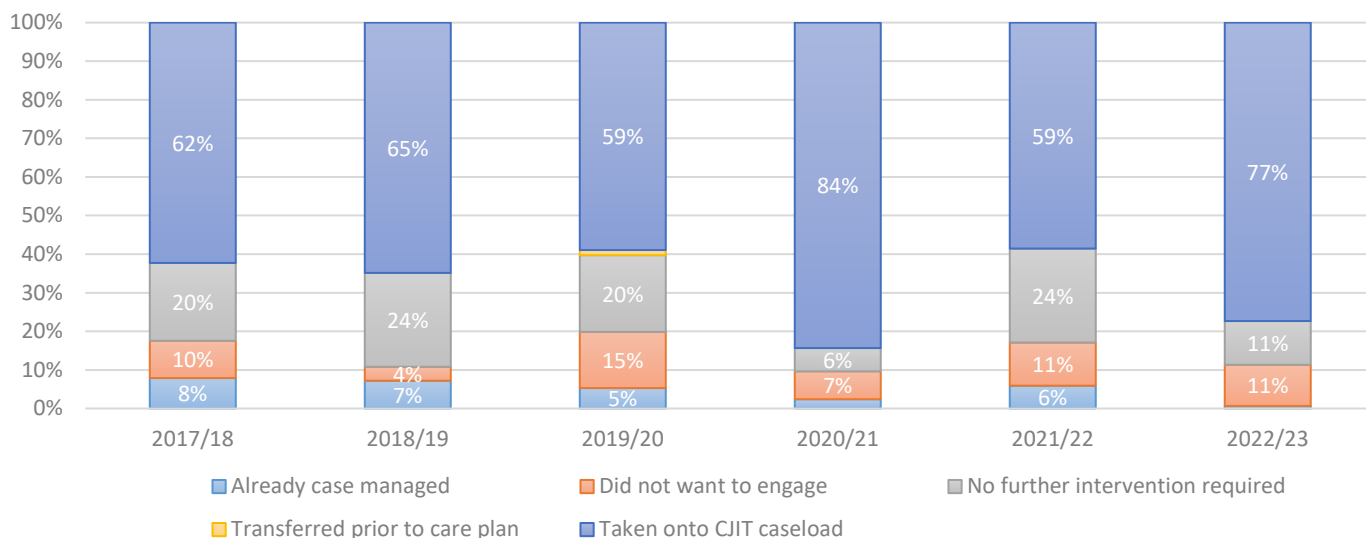
- In the year ending March 2023, there was a large number of clients who had contact with Knowsley CJIT through their Offender Manager, accounting for just under three in five (56%) of the total CJIT contacts (required by offender management scheme/DRR/ATR/IOM = 56, requested by Offender Manager post DRR/ATR = 30).
- Of the 86 Knowsley CJIT contacts referred by their Offender Manager in the year ending March 2023, just over nine in ten were men (n=78, 92%) and similar proportions were aged 18-29 years (n=31, 36%) and 30-39 years (n=32, 38%).
- Half reported cannabis as their main substance (n=43, 50%), while around three in ten reported alcohol (n=25, 29%).
- Three in five clients consumed alcohol in the 28 days prior to their CJIT assessment (n=52, 60%).
- Around one-third of clients had contact with their Offender Manager, who subsequently referred them to Knowsley CJIT, due to a Misuse of Drugs Act offence (n=29, 34%); of which 52% were possession and 48% were supply.

OUTCOMES FOLLOWING CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSESSMENT

Just over three-quarters of Knowsley CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2023 were taken onto the CJIT caseload (n=116, 77%), while equal proportions did not require further intervention (n=17, 11%) and did not want to engage (n=16, 11%; *Figure 3*).

The proportion of clients taken onto Knowsley CJIT's caseload in 2022/23 is an increase on the previous year (59%), the second largest proportion of the six-year period (*Figure 3*) and larger than the Merseyside figure (71%). The proportion of clients who did not want to engage following an assessment in the year ending March 2023 is the same as the previous twelve-month period and smaller than the Merseyside figure (20%), while the proportion who did not require further intervention is the second lowest proportion of the six years, though the largest of the Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 3%).

Figure 3: Outcomes following criminal justice assessment of Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2022/23



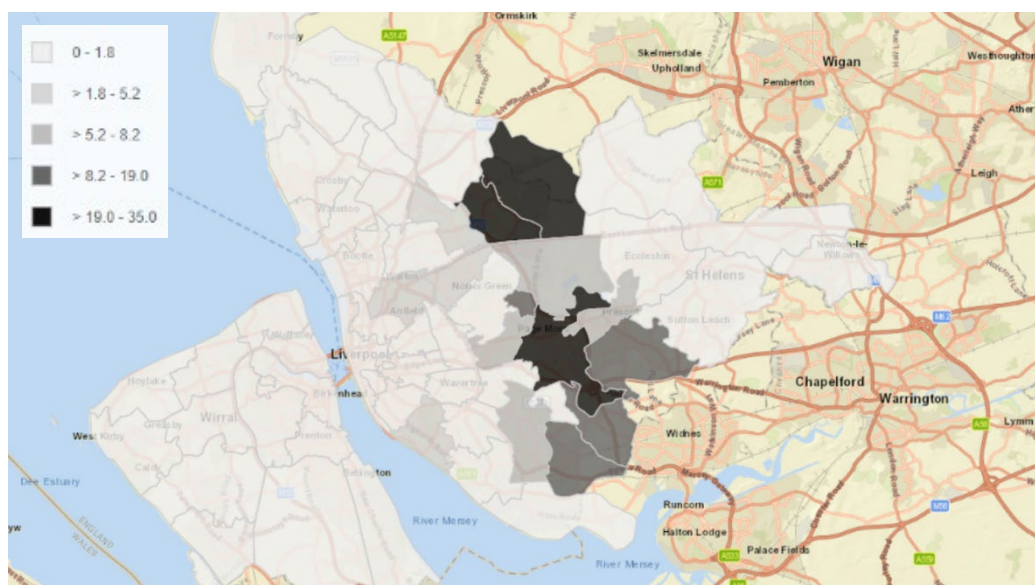
KNOWSLEY RESIDENTS

DEMOGRAPHICS

In the year ending March 2023, 121 individuals per 100,000 adult population in Knowsley LA were in contact with Knowsley CJIT, compared to 135.8 per 100,000 across Merseyside. This is the third largest rate of individuals in contact with a Merseyside CJIT of the five Merseyside areas (see [Appendix B](#) for a table and map of all Merseyside areas).

The postcode district that had the highest number of Knowsley CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2023 was L36 (n=35, 23%), followed by L32 and L33 (n=23, 15% each), and L28 (n=18, 12%; *Figure 4*).

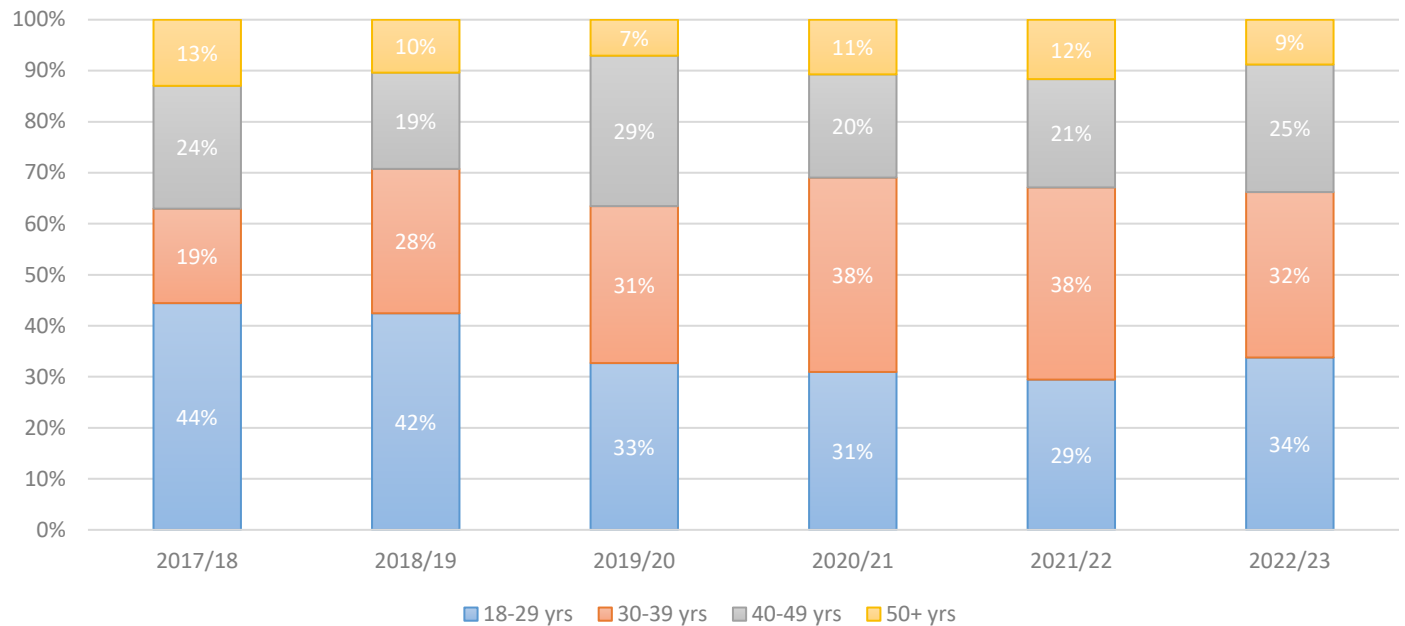
Figure 4: Postcode area of Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2022/23



Of the Knowsley residents assessed in the year ending March 2023, there were 148 individuals. The average age was 35 years (men = 35, women = 36). Looking at age groups, around one in three individuals were aged 18-29 years (n=50, 34%), followed by individuals aged 30-39 (n=48, 32%), 40-49 years (n=37, 25%) and 50 years or over (n=13, 9%; *Figure 5*).

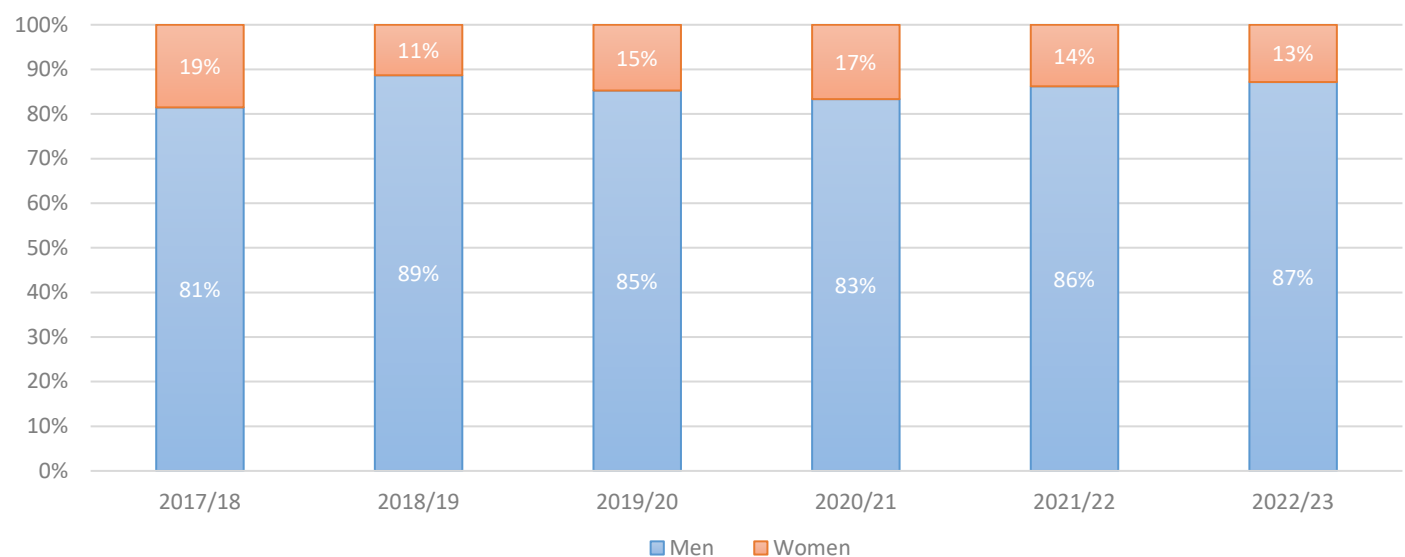
The proportion of individuals aged 18-29 years in 2022/23 is the largest since 2018/19 (42%), as well as the largest of the five Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 27%).

Figure 5: Age group of Knowsley CJIT contacts (individuals), 2017/18 - 2022/23



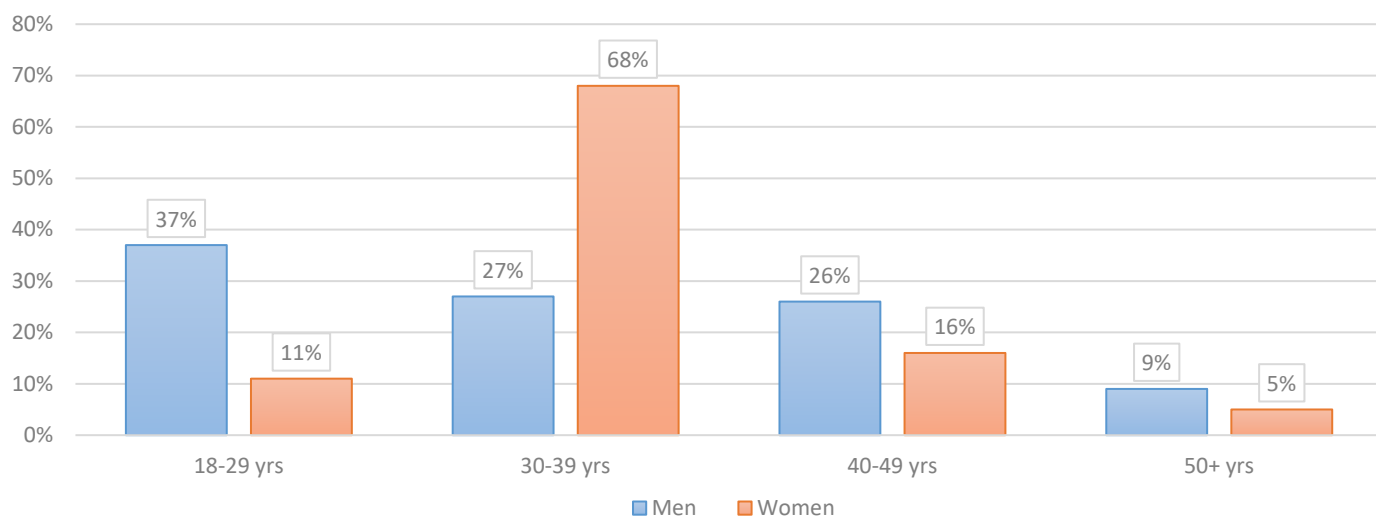
Just under nine in ten individuals in contact with Knowsley CJIT in the year ending March 2023 stated they were men (n=129, 87%; *Figure 6*). This is the largest proportion of men since 2018/19 (89%), though similar to the Merseyside figure (88%).

Figure 6: Gender of Knowsley CJIT contacts (individuals), 2017/18 - 2022/23



When comparing age group with gender in the year ending March 2023, there are some notable differences (*Figure 7*). There were larger proportions of men aged 18-29 years and 40-49 years (37% and 26% respectively) when compared to women aged (11% and 16% respectively), while there was a substantially larger proportion of women than men aged 30-39 years (68% and 27% respectively).

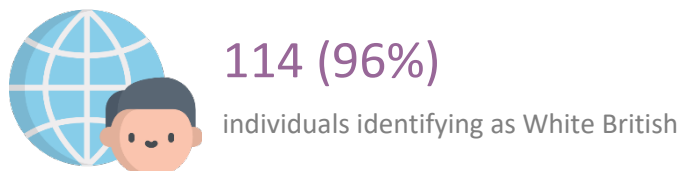
Figure 7: Age group and gender of Knowsley CJIT contacts (individuals), 2022/23



ETHNICITY

Almost all Knowsley CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2023 identified themselves as White British (n=114, 96%; *Figure 8*). This is similar to the previous year (98%) and is a larger proportion than the Merseyside figure (93%).

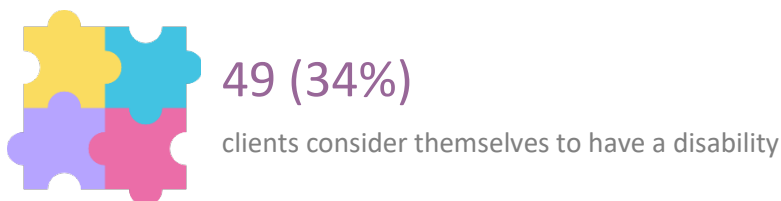
Figure 8: Ethnicity of Knowsley CJIT contacts (individuals), 2022/23



DISABILITY

Around one in three Knowsley residents in the year ending March 2023 considered themselves to have a disability (n=49, 34%; *Figure 9*). This is a similar proportion as the previous year (36%) and is just above the Merseyside figure (31%). A total of 57 disabilities were recorded³; of which, just under half (47%) were a behaviour and emotional disability.

Figure 9: Disability status of Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2022/23

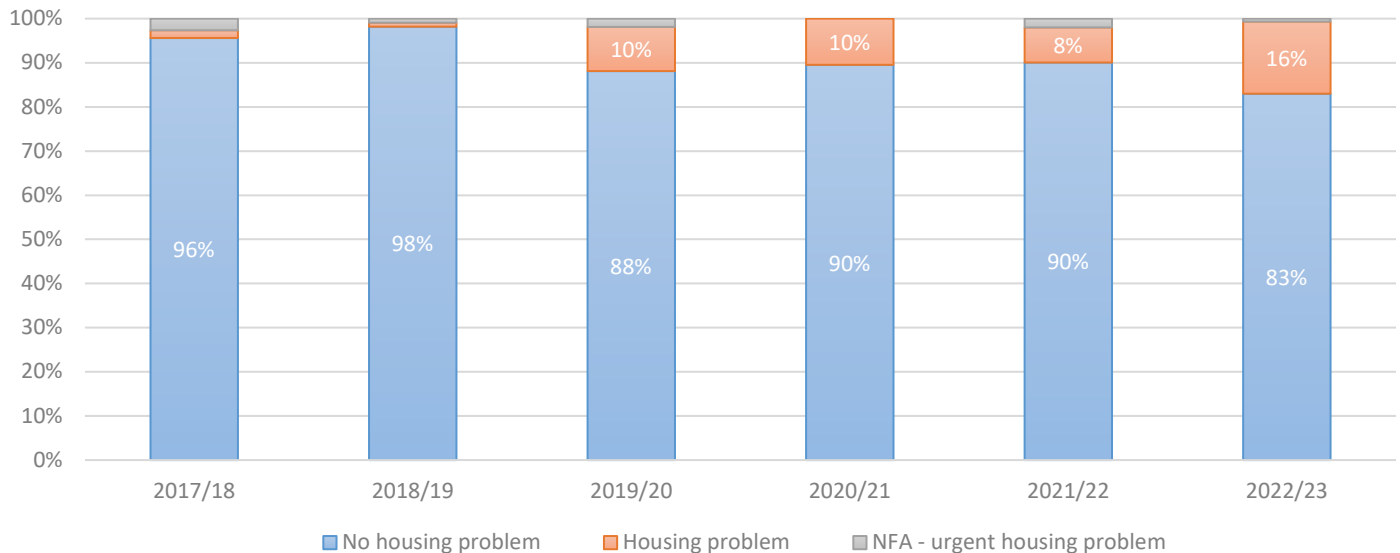


³ Please note that clients may have up to three disabilities recorded.

HOUSING

While the majority of the Knowsley CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2023 reported no housing problem, one in six had some form of a housing problem (n=26, 17%; *Figure 10*)⁴. Notably, this is the largest proportion of clients reporting a housing problem of the six-year period (though note the change in data recording); however, it is the smallest proportion of the Merseyside areas (Merseyside total: 29%).

Figure 10: Housing need of Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2022/23



In the year ending March 2023, just over two in five were in a rented home (n=65, 42%), followed by other housing situations (n=56, 37%), no home of their own (n=26, 17%) and those who owned their own home (n=6, 4%). Furthermore, one in twenty of the total Knowsley residents reported they had a risk of homelessness in the next eight weeks (n=8, 5%).

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

In the year ending March 2023, just under three in ten clients had parental responsibility for a child aged under 18 years (n=43, 28%; *Figure 11*). This is a decrease on the previous twelve-month period (37%) and is a larger proportion than the Merseyside figure (15%). Over half of the Knowsley CJIT contacts with parental responsibility had all the children they are responsible for living with them the majority of the time (n=23, 53%), which is an increase on the previous year (43%) and is the largest proportion of the Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 37%).

Figure 11: Parental status of Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2022/23



43 (28%)

clients with parental responsibility

⁴ Note that housing was updated in core dataset Q (April 2022) to capture details of clients' current housing situation (e.g., no home of their own - hostel, rented home only - self-contained - rents from a private landlord). These have been recoded as no housing problem, housing problem and NFA - urgent housing problem, in order to make comparisons to preceding years. Whether the client was threatened with homelessness (in the next 56 days, following assessment) was added to core dataset Q. NFA = no fixed abode.

SUBSTANCE USE

Of the main substances reported by Knowsley residents in the year ending March 2023, just under two in five reported cannabis as their main substance (n=57, 37%), followed by cocaine (n=37, 24%) and alcohol (n=32, 21%; *Figure 12*). The proportion of cannabis in 2022/23 increased from 19% in the previous year and notably, Knowsley had the largest proportion of cannabis recorded as the main substance across Merseyside (Merseyside total: 21%). The proportion of cocaine decreased in the year ending March 2023 and is the lowest proportion of the six-year period, though similar to the Merseyside figure (23%).

Figure 12: Main substances used by Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2022/23

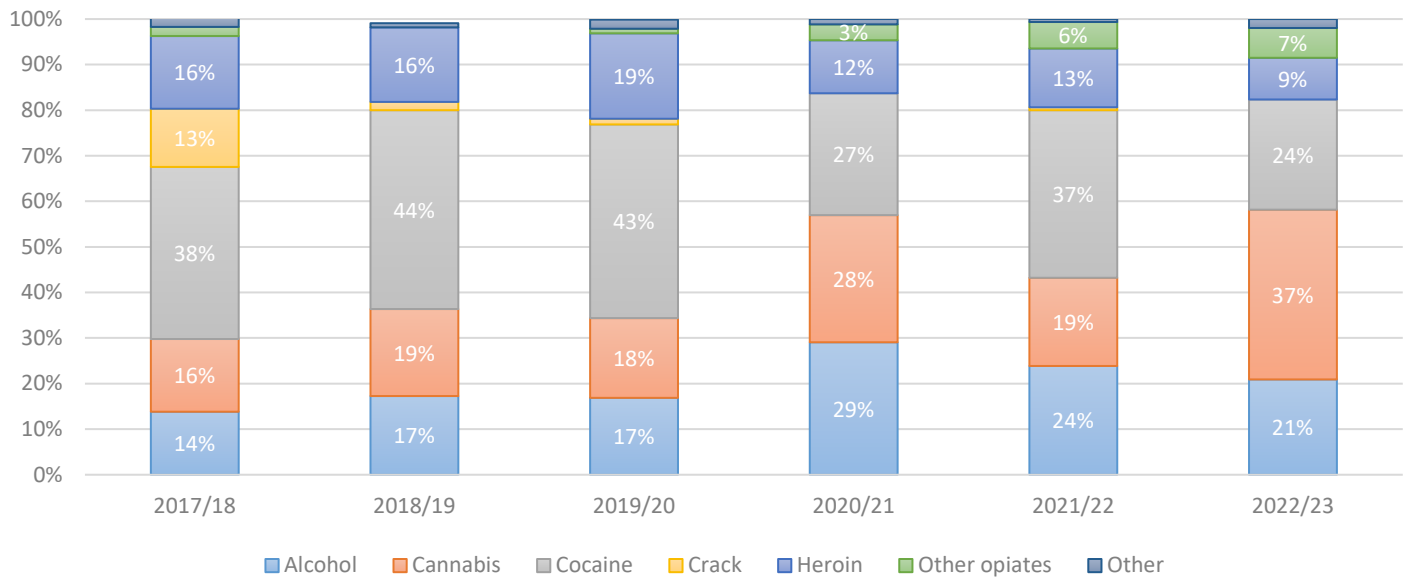


Figure 13 shows 2022/23 figures split by substance one, two and three. Just under half reported their second substance as cocaine (n=33, 46%), while 40% reported their third substance as other non-opiates (n=8).

Figure 13: Substances 1-3 used by Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2022/23

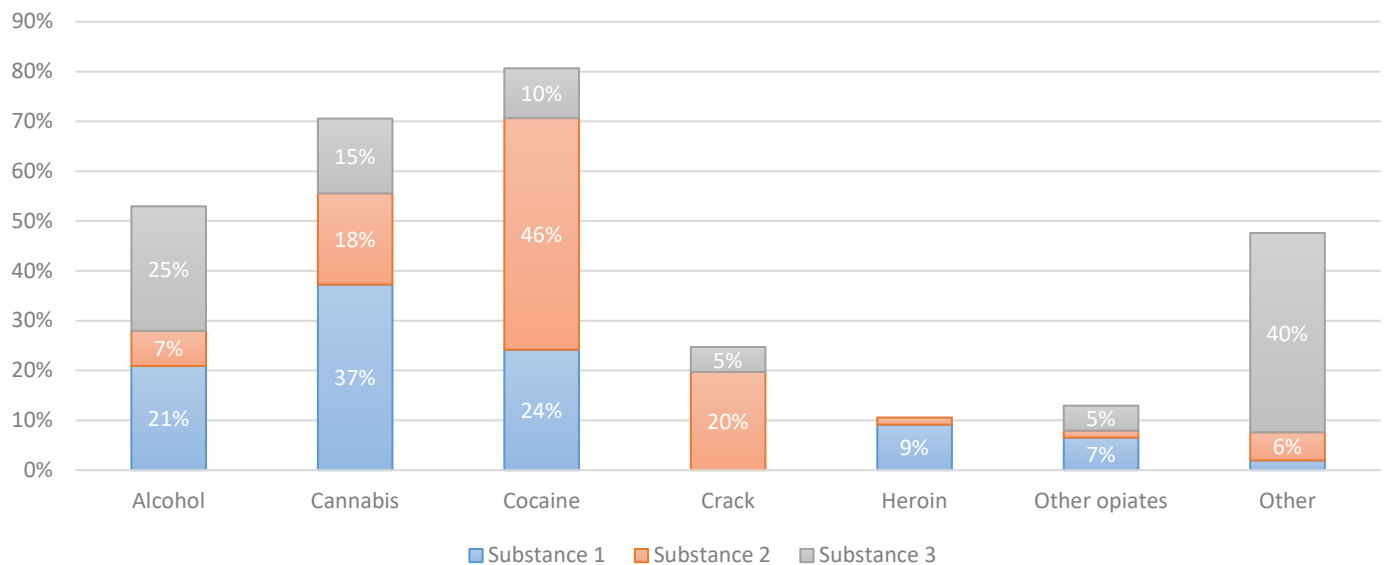


Figure 14 shows the proportions of the main substance by gender in the year ending March 2023. There was a substantially larger proportion of cannabis recorded as the main substance by men than women (41% and 15% respectively) and a substantially larger proportion of heroin recorded by women than men (25% and 7% respectively).

Figure 14: Main substance and gender of Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2022/23

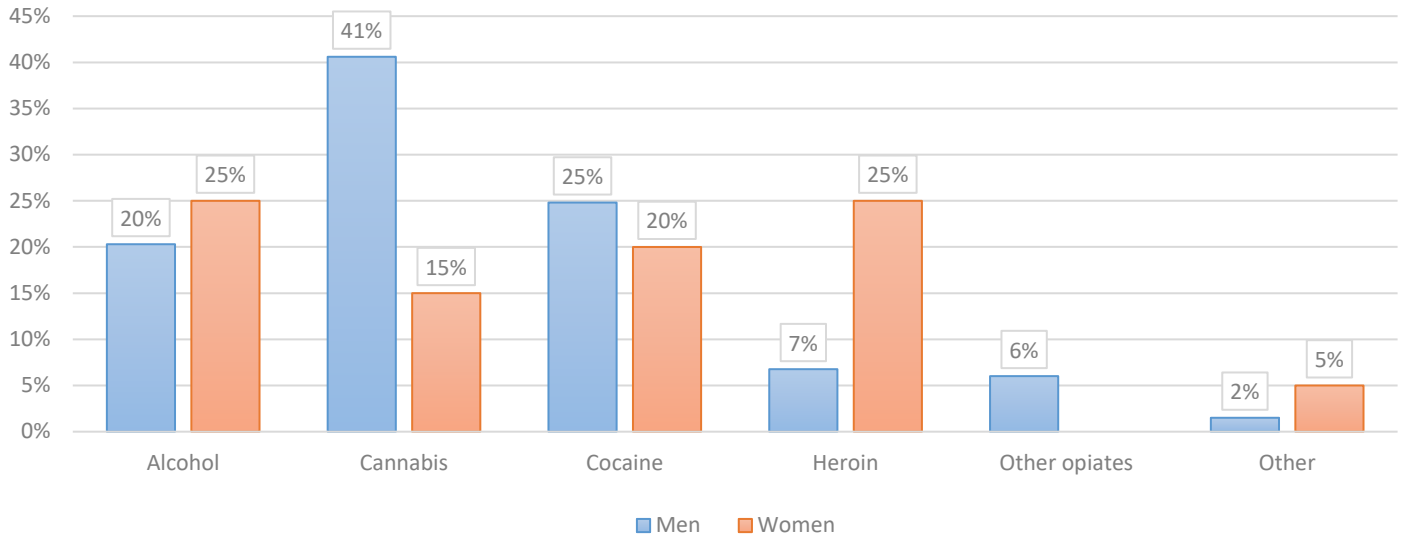
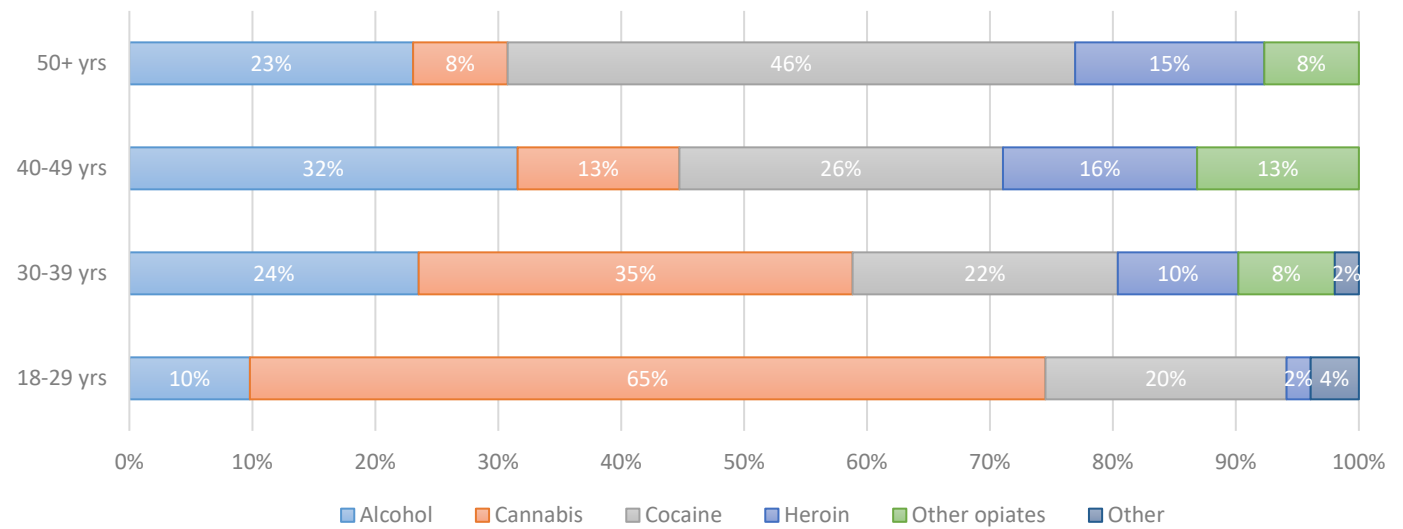


Figure 15 shows the proportions of the main substance for each age group in the year ending March 2023. Just under two in three (65%) 18-29 year olds reported cannabis as their main substance, and proportions decreased as age increased. Proportions for alcohol were highest for clients aged 40-49 years (32%) and just under half (46%) of clients aged 50 years or over reported cocaine, which decreased as age decreased.

Figure 15: Main substance and age group of Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2022/23

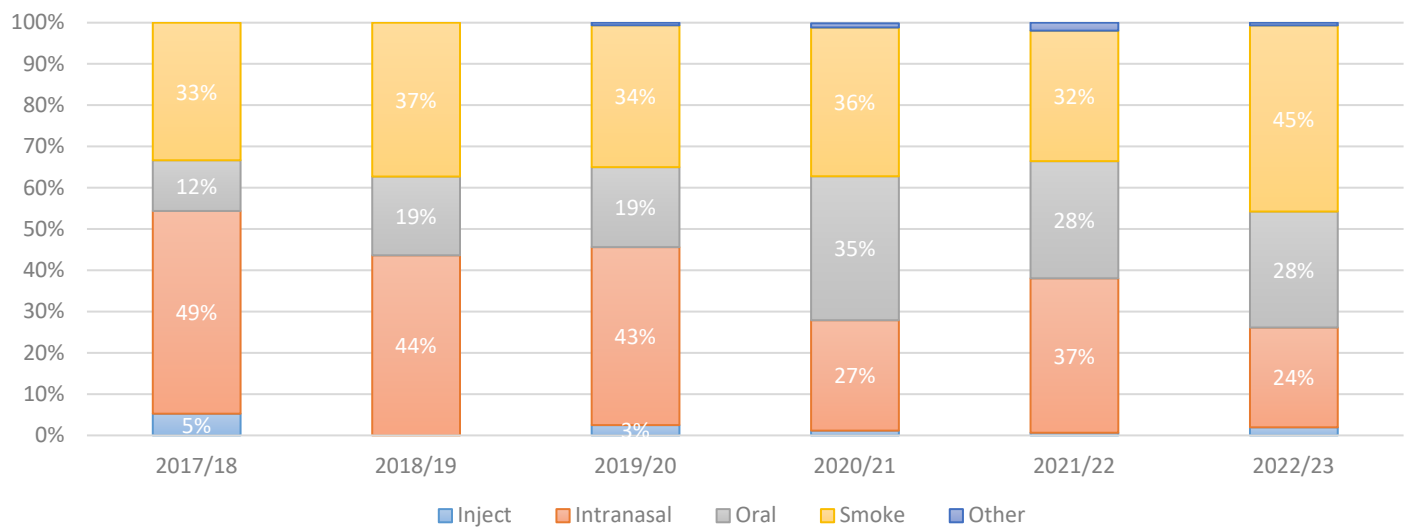


ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

The route of administration of the main substance is shown in *Figure 16*. In the year ending March 2023, nearly half of the Knowsley CJIT contacts smoked their main substance (n=69, 45%), while just under three in ten administered their main substance orally (n=43, 28%), and around a quarter administered their main drug intranasally (n=37, 24%).

Although the proportion of clients in the year ending March 2023 who smoked their main substance is the largest of the six-year period, it is the lowest proportion across Merseyside, along with another CJIT (Merseyside total: 54%). The proportion who administered their main substance intranasally in 2022/23 decreased from 37% in the previous year and is the smallest proportion of the six years, though the same as the Merseyside figure. While the proportion who used their main substance orally in 2022/23 is the same as the previous year, though smaller than the Merseyside total (17%).

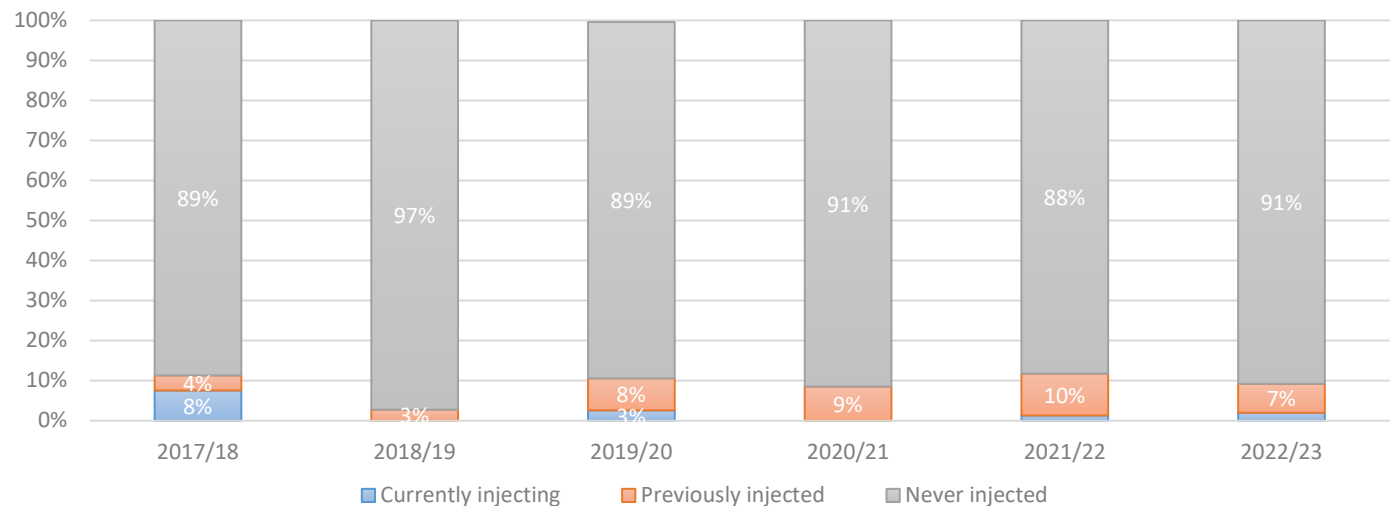
Figure 16: Route of administration of the main substance used by Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2022/23



INJECTING STATUS

Around nine in ten Knowsley CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2023 stated they had never injected (n=138, 91%), which equals the six-year average (*Figure 17*) and is the largest proportion across the Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 81%).

Figure 17: Injecting status of Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2022/23



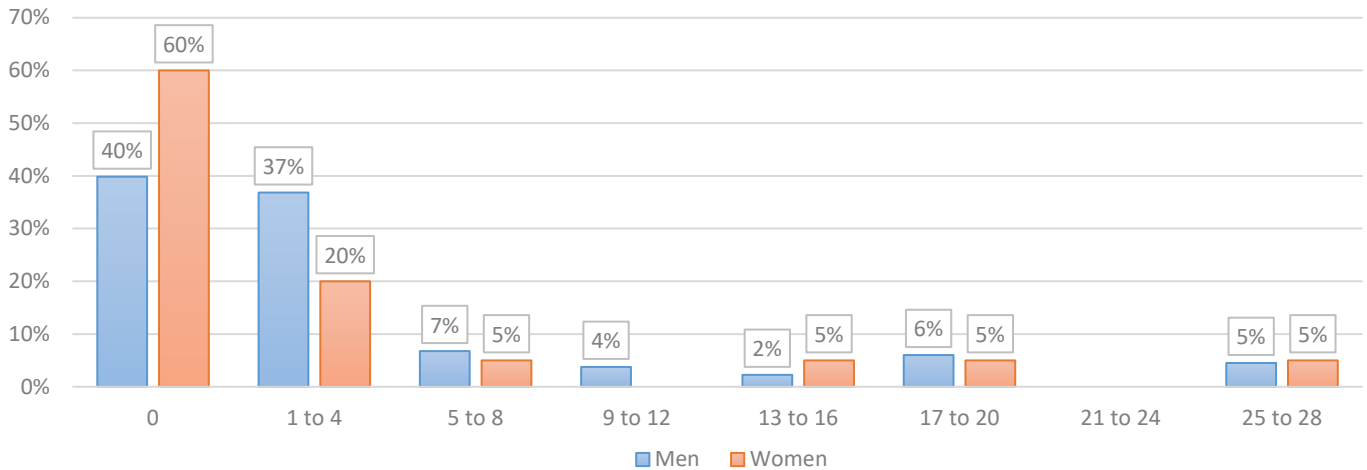
NALOXONE PROVISION

Half of the clients who reported an opioid as their main substance in the year ending March 2023 were issued with naloxone (n=12, 50%). Although this is a decrease on the previous twelve-month period (62%), it is the largest proportion across Merseyside (Merseyside total: 41%). Of the clients issued with naloxone, seven (58%) were supplied with nasal naloxone and five (42%) had not yet been issued with naloxone, while of the clients who were not issued with naloxone, three-quarters were already in possession of adequate naloxone (n=9, 75%).

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

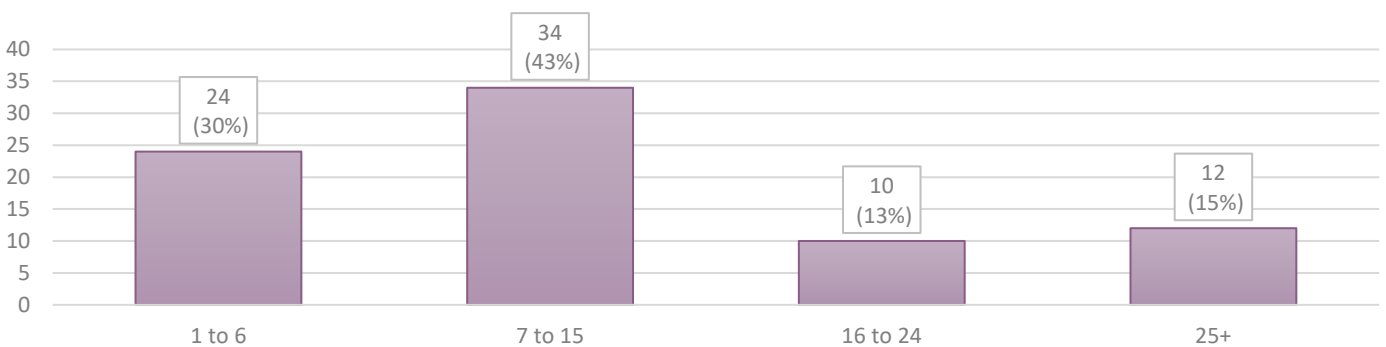
Figure 18 shows the number of days alcohol was consumed by Knowsley clients in the 28 days prior to their CJIT contact in the year ending March 2023. Three in five men consumed alcohol (n=80, 60%), which is similar to the previous twelve-month period (58%), though the largest proportion of the Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 34%). Eight (40%) women consumed alcohol in the 28 days prior to their CJIT contact in 2022/23 (Figure 18), which is a decrease on the previous year (48%) and just below the Merseyside figure (45%).

Figure 18: Number of drinking days in the 28 days prior to assessment for Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2022/23



The daily average number of units of alcohol consumed by men in the 28 days prior to CJIT contact in the year ending March 2023 are shown in Figure 19. Just over two in five men consumed 7-15 units of alcohol daily (n=34, 43%), while three in ten consumed 1-6 units (n=24, 30%).

Figure 19: Number of units of alcohol (daily average) consumed by Knowsley CJIT contacts (men only), 2022/23 ⁵



⁵ Due to the low number of women who consumed alcohol in the year ending March 2023, women have not been included in the chart.

OFFENDING

The offence that prompted Knowsley CJIT clients' current or most recent contact with the criminal justice system in the year ending March 2023 is shown in *Figure 20*. Around a third of the offences were Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA) offences (n=49, 32%)⁶, followed by around one in five offences categorised as 'other' (n=32, 21%). The proportions of MDA offences and other offences are smaller than the Merseyside figures (38% and 25% respectively), with other offences the smallest of the Merseyside areas. Furthermore, Knowsley had the largest proportion of drug driving recorded in the year ending March 2023 of the five Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 3%)⁷.

Figure 20: Offence that prompted current/most recent contact with the criminal justice system for Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2022/23

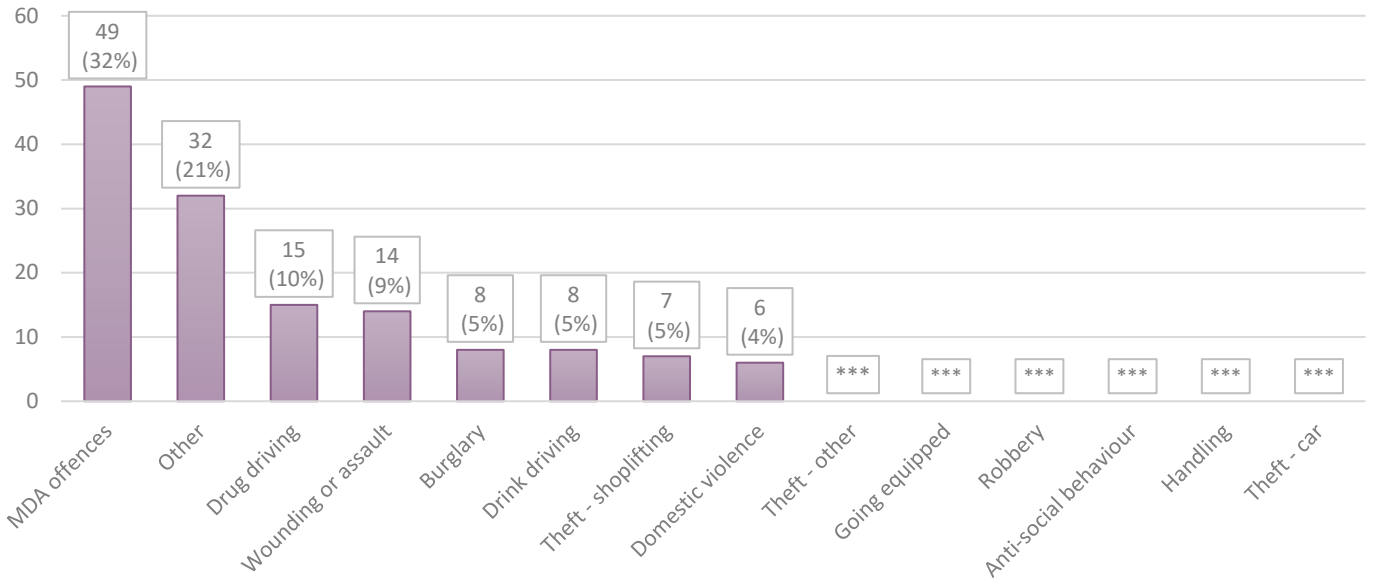
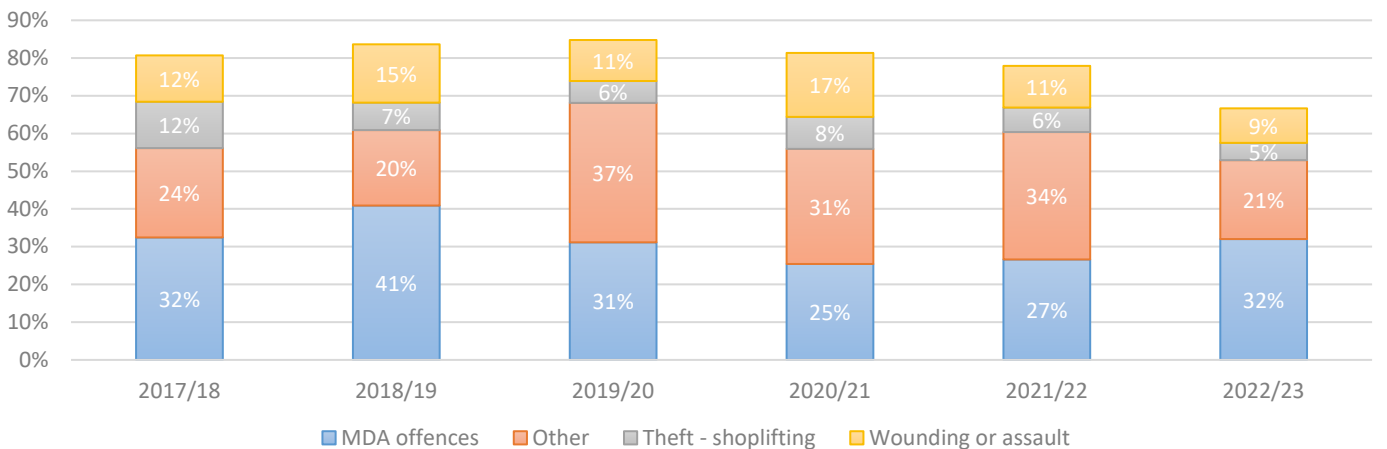


Figure 21 shows six-year trends of the main offending categories for Knowsley residents. There was an increase in the proportion of MDA offences in the year ending March 2023, though is similar to the six-year average (31%), while there were decreases in other offences⁷, theft - shoplifting and wounding or assault.

Figure 21: Main offences that prompted current/most recent contact with the criminal justice system for Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2022/23

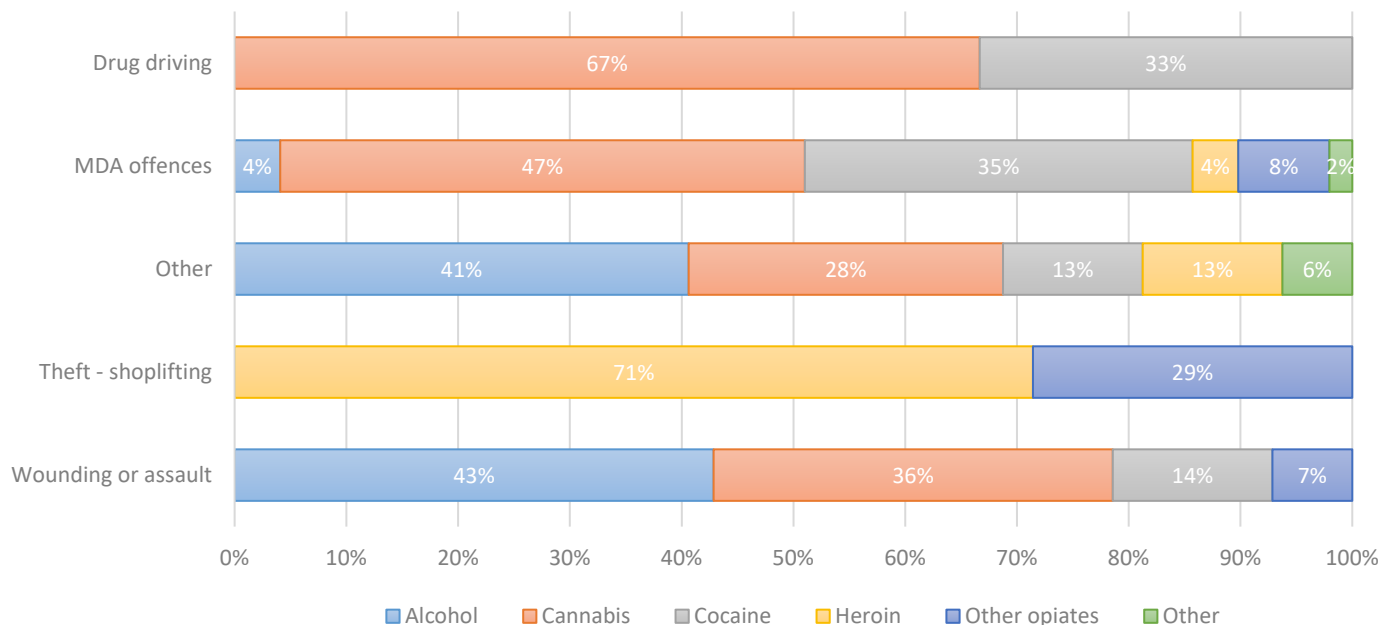


⁶ Around three in five MDA offences were possession (n=30, 61%), while the remainder were supply (n=19, 39%).

⁷ Note that drug driving (as well as anti-social behaviour, drink driving and miscellaneous crimes against society) were added as reference items to core dataset Q in April 2022. These additional reference items may affect the trends of offences categorised as 'other'.

Figure 22 shows the proportions of the main substance for the most common offences recorded for Knowsley CJIT contacts assessed in the year ending March 2023. Of the drug driving episodes, two-thirds (67%) reported cannabis as the main substance, followed by cocaine (33%), while for MDA offences, just under half (47%) reported cannabis, followed by cocaine (35%). Around two in five other offences and wounding or assault reported alcohol as the main substance (41% and 43% respectively), while 71% of episodes that were theft - shoplifting reported heroin.

Figure 22: Main substance and offence of Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2022/23



REFERRALS TO STRUCTURED TREATMENT

Of the clients taken onto the CJIT caseload, 81 (79 individuals) were referred to structured treatment in the year ending March 2023 (Figure 23)⁸.

Figure 23: Referrals to structured treatment for Knowsley CJIT contacts, 2022/23



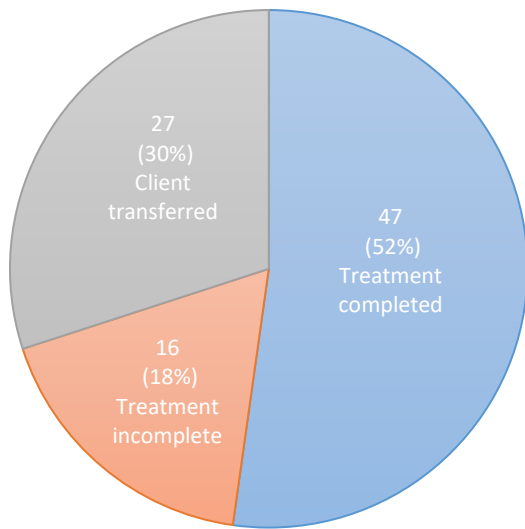
81 (79 individuals)
referrals to structured treatment

⁸ Clients not taken onto the CJIT caseload, and clients with the same caseload start date and discharge date as well as a 'prior to caseload' discharge reason (as these are deemed to have not been taken onto the CJIT caseload), have been excluded from these figures. Figures include referrals to structured treatment where the date was between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023, regardless of when the client was taken onto the CJIT caseload.

TREATMENT OUTCOMES

There were 90 clients (87 individuals) closed from the Knowsley CJIT caseload in the year ending March 2023⁹. Of these, around half completed treatment (n=47, 52%), while three in ten transferred prior to the completion of treatment (n=27, 30%) and around one in six did not complete treatment (n=16, 18%; *Figure 24*). Notably, when compared to the other Merseyside areas, Knowsley had the largest proportion of clients who successfully completed treatment (Merseyside total: 21%) and the smallest proportion who did not complete treatment (Merseyside total: 34%).

Figure 24: Discharges from the Knowsley CJIT caseload, 2022/23



Of the 47 Knowsley residents who completed treatment successfully in the year ending March 2023, the average time on the CJIT caseload was 227 days (*Figure 25*). Notably, this is the longest average time on the caseload of the five Merseyside CJITs and is substantially longer than the Merseyside average (154 days).

Figure 25: Average time on Knowsley CJIT caseload for clients who completed treatment, 2022/23



⁹ Figures include discharges from the CJIT caseload where the date was between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023, regardless of when the client was taken onto the caseload.

APPENDIX A: NOTES TO ACCOMPANY THIS REPORT

1. In 2020, Merseyside Police suspended drug testing in the custody suites for five months due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This affected the proportion of Required Assessments carried out following a positive test for specified Class A drugs in the year ending March 2021.
2. The overview chapter (*Figures 1-3*) are for all Knowsley CJIT contacts in the year, while all other figures are for residents of Knowsley LA only, recorded by Knowsley CJIT.
3. Figures for age, gender and ethnicity are for individuals (*Figures 5-8*); however, this is not the case for other figures, as data may change for clients with more than one CJIT episode during the reporting year.
4. For instances where there are blank records or the client declines to answer, does not know or does not state a response, these have been excluded from the calculations; therefore, totals may not add up to the total number of CJIT contacts or individuals.
5. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
6. Numbers less than five have been suppressed to maintain client confidentiality. Where there is only one number less than five in a category then two numbers have been suppressed to prevent back calculations from totals (e.g., <10).
7. The Merseyside figures are the totals recorded by all five Merseyside CJITs (Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, St Helens and Wirral).
8. Throughout this report, cocaine includes cocaine hydrochloride and cocaine unspecified, while crack includes cocaine freebase (crack).
9. Supplementary data to support this report can be accessed here: [CJIT Activity in Merseyside: supplementary tables & charts \(end 2022/23\)](#).

APPENDIX B: RATES OF CJIT CONTACTS PER 100,000 ADULT POPULATION IN MERSEYSIDE, 2022/23

In the year ending March 2023, 135.8 individuals per 100,000 adult population in Merseyside were assessed by one of the local CJITs. Although Knowsley had the lowest number of individuals in contact with the CJIT of the five Merseyside areas, it had the third largest rate (121.0 per 100,000)¹⁰.

CJIT/LA	CJIT contacts (individuals)	
	Number	Rate (per 100,000 adult population)
Knowsley	148	121.0
Liverpool	784	194.9
Sefton	203	89.2
St Helens	202	136.6
Wirral	249	97.0
<i>Total Merseyside residents (individuals)</i>	<i>1,571</i>	<i>135.8</i>



¹⁰ Rates have been calculated using [mid-2022 population estimates](#) for each LA for adults aged 18 years or over. Figures show the residents of each of the CJIT areas (individuals only) i.e., Knowsley residents recorded by Knowsley CJIT.

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About the Public Health Institute

The Public Health Institute (PHI) within the Faculty of Health, Liverpool John Moores University, specialises in applied research and educational programmes addressing health issues at all levels from policy development to service delivery. PHI is committed to a multidisciplinary approach to public health and works in partnership with health services, local authorities, judicial bodies, environmental services, and community groups.

Influencing health service design and delivery, as well as health related policy, PHI's research has been at the forefront of the development of multi-agency strategies to promote and protect public health. PHI turns information and data into meaningful and timely intelligence.

Intelligence and Surveillance Team

The Intelligence and Surveillance Team provides data collection and monitoring systems to support public health reporting, evidence review, evaluation and research. The team have extensive experience across various datasets which contribute to the surveillance systems developed and managed by PHI.

DIP and criminal justice monitoring

PHI has been monitoring criminal justice interventions for offenders who use drugs and/or alcohol since the implementation of the Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) in 2003. The Institute is commissioned to deliver the intelligence and surveillance of data collected for clients in contact with DIP across Merseyside.

The Intelligence and Surveillance Team has access to Merseyside Police records for drug tests carried out for specified Class A drugs in the custody suites and the criminal justice dataset, which collects information on clients in contact with the Criminal Justice Intervention Teams (CJITs) across Merseyside's treatment providers. Drug testing records are matched with the criminal justice dataset across the five Merseyside Local Authority areas, using a client attributor. This enables the monitoring of performance, identifying when individuals have attended their Required Assessment and engaged with DIP, and highlight any issues with the DIP process.

Intelligence is collated and presented through monthly and annual reports, and ad-hoc reporting in response to data requests. In partnership with commissioners, treatment providers and Merseyside Police, DIP monitoring in Merseyside has been continually developing to meet local needs.

