

Criminal Justice Project: Drug Interventions Programme

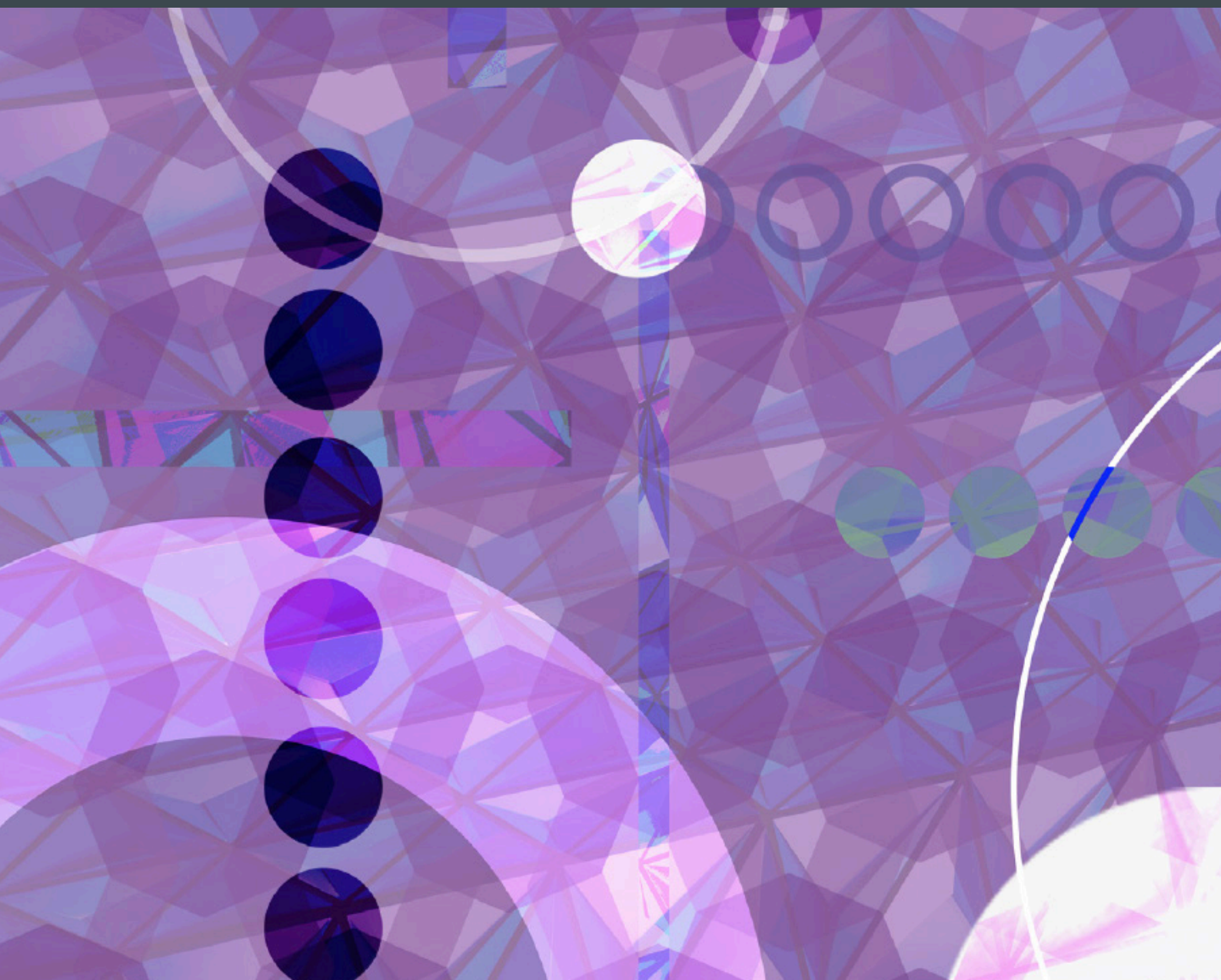
Criminal Justice Intervention Team Activity in Sefton:

year ending March 2023

March 2024



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- In the year ending March 2023, there were 221 adult contacts (203 individuals) recorded by Sefton Criminal Justice Intervention Team (CJIT). This is an 8% decrease on the 241 CJIT contacts in the previous twelve-month period and the second lowest number between 2017/18 and 2022/23.
- Half (50%) of the CJIT contacts in 2022/23 were other criminal justice routes, while three in ten (30%) were Required Assessments following a positive drug test for specified Class A drugs in a police custody suite and two in ten (20%) were voluntary presentations following release from prison.
- The majority (85%) of the Sefton CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2023 were taken onto the CJIT caseload.

SEFTON RESIDENTS

- In the year ending March 2023, 89.2 individuals per 100,000 adult population in Sefton Local Authority were in contact with Sefton CJIT. The postcode district with the highest number of Sefton CJIT contacts was L20 (34%).
- The average age of individuals assessed in the year ending March 2023 was 39 years. Three in ten (30%) were aged 30-39 years, followed by individuals aged 40-49 years (28%), 18-29 years (22%) and 50 years or over (20%).
- Over four in five (83%) individuals in contact with Sefton CJIT in the year ending March 2023 stated they were men.
- Over nine in ten (94%) identified themselves as White British.
- Just over one in five (22%) Sefton residents considered themselves to have a disability; of which, just under half (48%) were a behaviour and emotional disability, while just over one in five (22%) were a mobility and gross motor disability.
- Less than one in twenty (3%) Sefton residents stated they were a veteran of the British Armed Forces.
- Just over two in five (43%) Sefton residents were in a rented home, while similar proportions reported other housing situations and no home of their own (28% and 27% respectively), and 2% stated they owned their own home.
- Under one in ten (7%) Sefton residents reported they had a risk of homelessness in the next eight weeks.
- Around one in ten (11%) had parental responsibility for a child aged under 18 years; of which, just over half (52%) had none of the children living with them the majority of the time.
- Of the main substances reported by Sefton residents in the year ending March 2023, around two in five (39%) reported heroin as their main substance, followed by alcohol (20%) and cocaine (19%). Half (50%) reported their second substance as crack, while for the third substance, just under two in five (37%) reported alcohol and around three in ten (29%) reported cannabis.
- Over half (53%) of the Sefton CJIT contacts smoked their main substance, followed by those who administered their main substance orally and intranasally (23% and 21% respectively).
- Around three-quarters (74%) stated they had never injected, while just under a quarter (23%) had previously injected but were not currently and less than one in twenty (3%) were currently injecting.

- Just under a quarter (23%) of the clients who reported an opioid as their main substance in 2022/23 were issued with naloxone; of which, just over half (52%) were supplied with injectable naloxone. Of the clients not issued with naloxone, equal proportions were assessed as not appropriate or already in possession of adequate naloxone (39% each).
- Over half (55%) of the men consumed alcohol in the 28 days prior to their CJIT assessment; of these, one-third (33%) consumed 7-15 units of alcohol on an average day, followed by over 24 units (27%), 16-24 units (22%) and 1-6 units (19%).
- Less than half (47%) of the women consumed alcohol in the 28 days prior to their CJIT assessment; of these, over half (55%) consumed 7-15 units of alcohol on an average day.
- Misuse of Drugs Act offences accounted for just under three in ten (28%) of the offences that prompted the current or most recent contact with the criminal justice system, followed by one-quarter (25%) of offences categorised as 'other'.
- Of the clients taken onto the CJIT caseload, 174 (162 individuals) were referred to structured treatment in the year ending March 2023.
- Over half (55%) of the clients closed from the Sefton caseload in the year ending March 2023 transferred prior to the completion of treatment, while a quarter (25%) completed treatment and one in five (20%) did not complete treatment.
- Of the Sefton residents who completed treatment successfully, the average time on the CJIT caseload was 66 days.

Although the Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) was decommissioned as a national programme by the Home Office in 2013, Sefton 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 Sefton 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

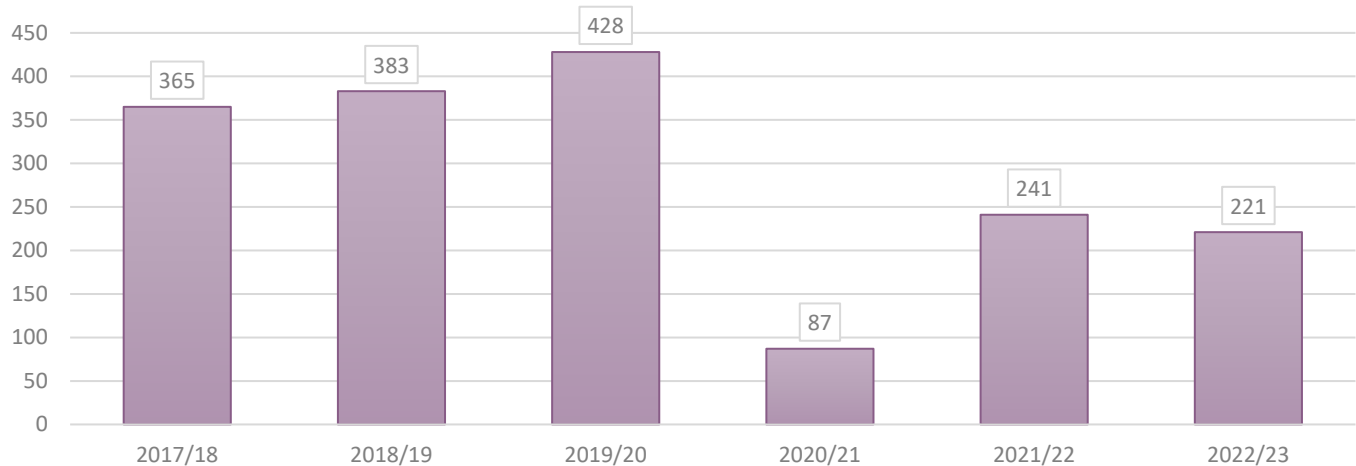
The Government's Drug Strategy stated its plan to reduce drug-related crime, deaths, harms and overall drug use (HM Government, 2021), outlining the requirement to establish and develop Combating Drugs Partnerships to oversee and co-ordinate its local delivery. Partnerships should lead a joint local 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](#). 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 221 adult contacts (203 individuals) recorded by Sefton Criminal Justice Intervention Team (CJIT). This is an 8% decrease on the 241 CJIT contacts in the previous twelve-month period and the second lowest number of CJIT contacts of the six-year period (*Figure 1*)².

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



CRIMINAL JUSTICE ROUTES IN SEFTON

Figure 2 shows the criminal justice routes that led to the contact with Sefton CJIT between 2017/18 and 2022/23. Half of the CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2023 were other criminal justice routes (n=110, 50%)³, followed by Required Assessments (RA) following a positive drug test for specified Class A drugs in a police custody suite (n=67, 30%) and voluntary presentations following release from prison (n=44, 20%). Notably, these proportions are similar to the Merseyside figures.

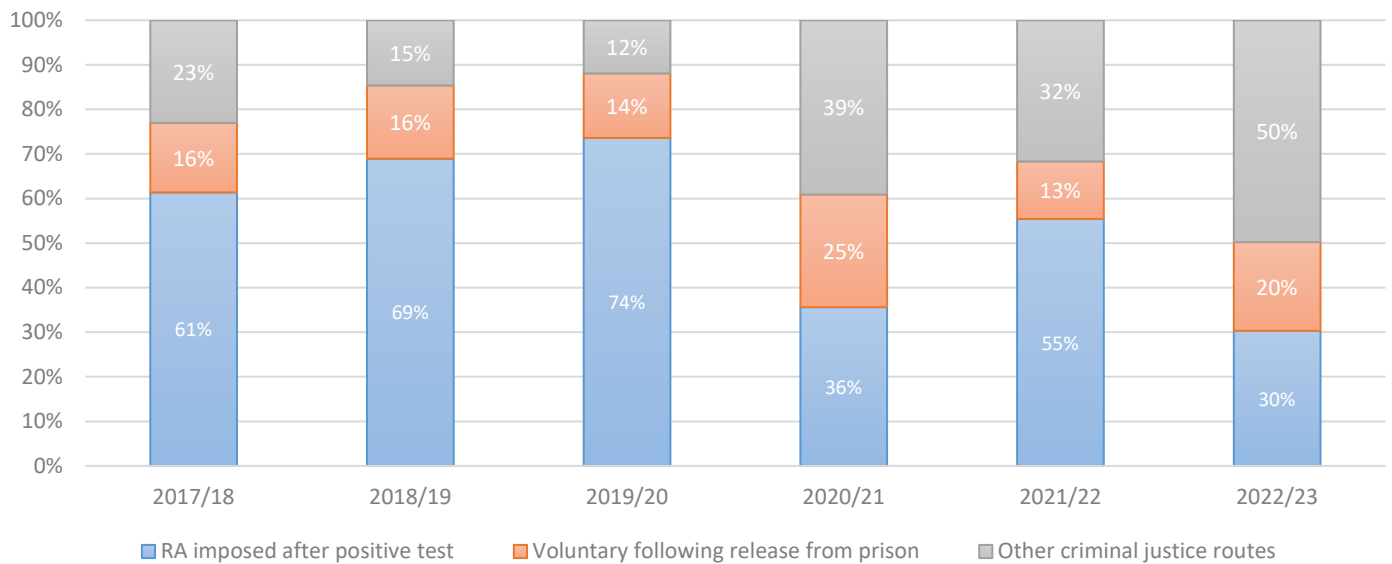
The proportion of RAs in the year ending March 2023 is the smallest of the six-year period, including the year ending March 2021, when Merseyside Police suspended DIP drug testing in the custody suites for five months in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The proportion of clients who presented voluntarily following release from prison in 2022/23 is a 7% increase on the previous year (13%) and the second largest proportion of the six years, while CJIT contacts who presented through other criminal justice routes increased by 18% in the year ending March 2023 and is the largest proportion of the six-year period (*Figure 2*).

Notably, the increase in other criminal justice routes in the year ending March 2023 is attributed to an increase in referrals required by the offender management scheme, Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR), Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR) or Integrated Offender Management (IOM), which accounted for around a third of all CJIT contacts in the year (n=75, 34%).

² Numbers of CJIT contacts in 2021/22 and 2022/23 did not return to pre COVID-19 levels (Merseyside Police suspended drug testing in the custody suites for five months in 2020). To some extent, this could be attributed to changes to the RA process, whereby the treatment provider were no longer assessing clients in the custody suite; therefore, no longer assessing non-Sefton residents.

³ Other criminal justice routes: required by offender management scheme/DRR/ATR/IOM = 75, requested by Offender Manager (post DRR/ATR) = 16, voluntary - other =7, other = 6, Conditional Cautioning <5, pre-sentence report <5, referred by treatment provider (post treatment) <5, Restriction on Bail <5.

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



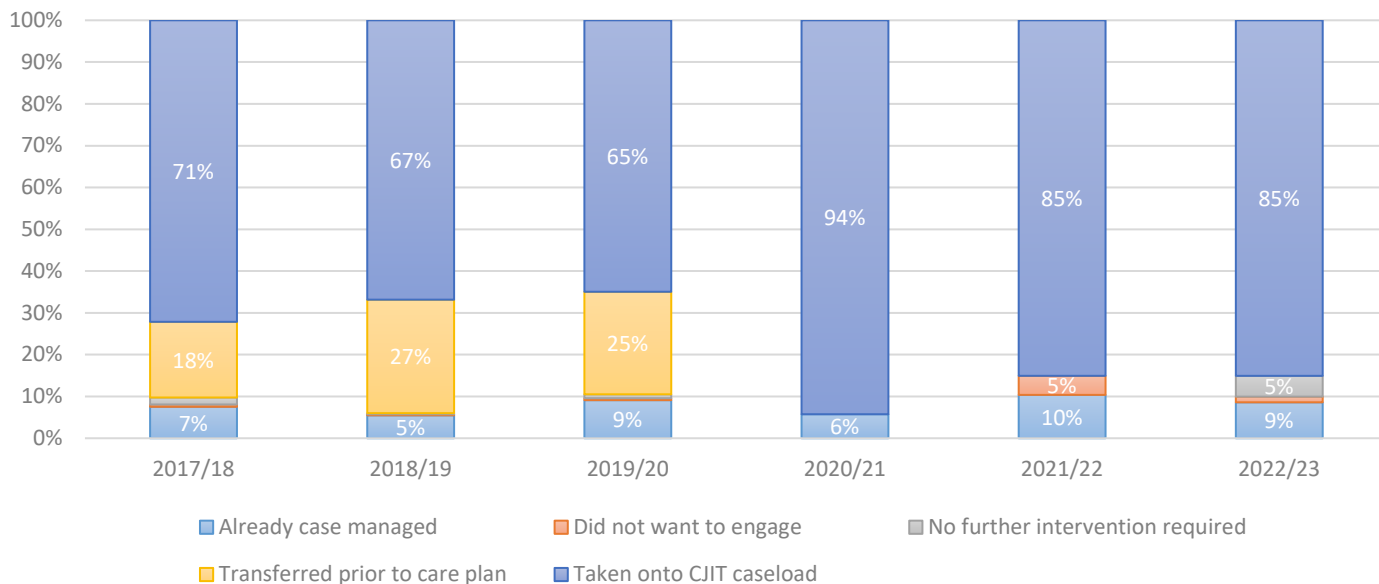
Focus on referrals required by offender management scheme, DRR, ATR or IOM

- In the year ending March 2023, of the 75 Sefton CJIT referrals required by the offender management scheme, DRR, ATR or IOM, just under four in five were men (n=57, 78%), and three in ten were aged 40-49 years (n=22, 30%), followed by those aged 30-39 years (n=20, 27%), 18-29 years (n=16, 22%) and 50 years or over (n=15, 21%).
- Just over two in five reported alcohol as their main substance (n=32, 43%), while around one-quarter reported heroin (n=18, 24%) and one in six reported cannabis (n=13, 17%).
- Around three in five clients consumed alcohol in the 28 days prior to their CJIT assessment (n=46, 61%).
- Around a quarter of referrals required by the offender management scheme, DRR, ATR or IOM were due to other offences (n=18, 24%), followed by Misuse of Drugs Act offences (n=16, 21%).

OUTCOMES FOLLOWING CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSESSMENT

The majority of the Sefton CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2023 were taken onto the CJIT caseload (n=188, 85%; *Figure 3*), which is the same as the previous year and the largest proportion of the Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 71%).

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



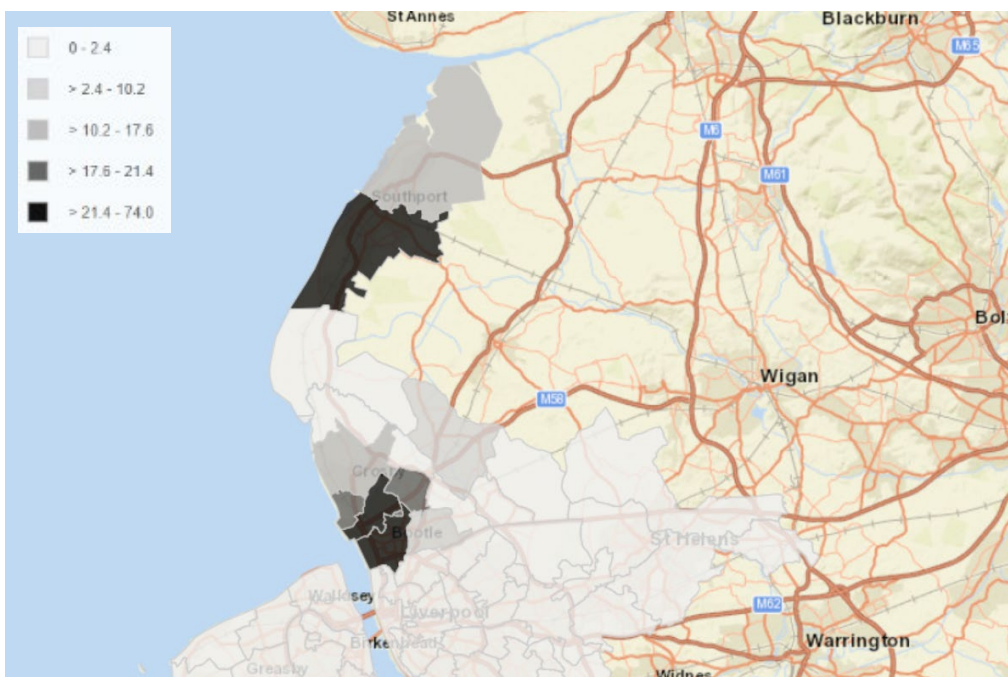
SEFTON RESIDENTS

DEMOGRAPHICS

In the year ending March 2023, 89.2 individuals per 100,000 adult population in Sefton LA were in contact with Sefton CJIT, compared to 135.8 per 100,000 across Merseyside. This is the lowest 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).

Where recorded, the postcode district that had the highest number of Sefton CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2023 was L20 (n=74, 34%; [Figure 4](#)).

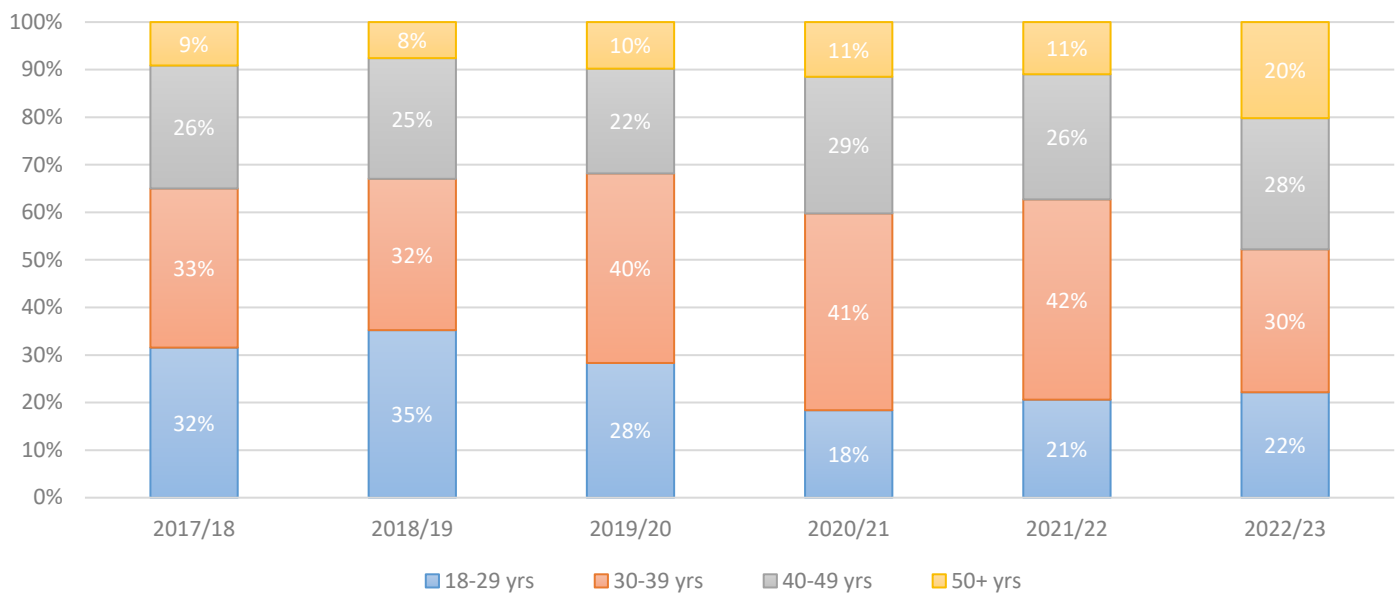
Figure 4: Postcode area of Sefton CJIT contacts, 2022/23



Of the Sefton residents assessed in the year ending March 2023, there were 203 individuals. The average age was 39 years (men = 39, women = 40). Looking at age groups, three in ten individuals were aged 30-39 years (n=61, 30%), followed by individuals aged 40-49 years (n=56, 28%), 18-29 years (n=45, 22%) and 50 years or over (n=41, 20%; *Figure 5*).

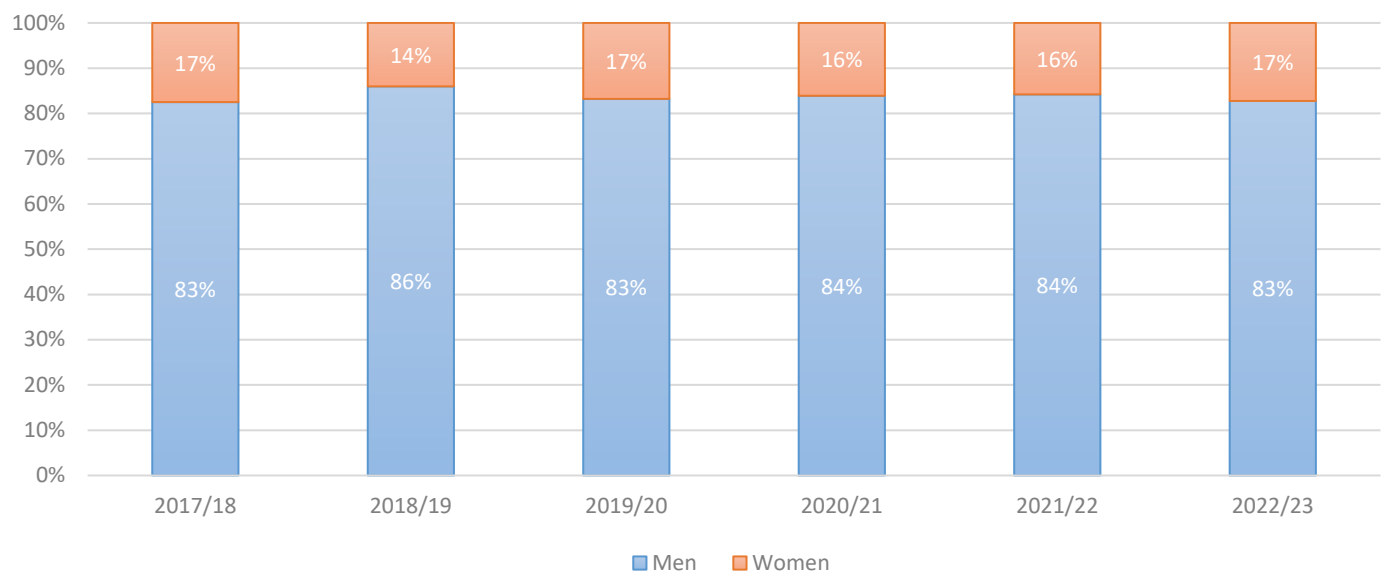
The proportion of individuals aged 30-39 years in 2022/23 is a 12% decrease on the previous year and the smallest of the six-year period, as well as the smallest of the five Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 33%). Notably, the proportion of individuals aged 50 years or over in 2022/23 is a 9% increase on the previous year and the largest proportion of the six years, as well as larger than the Merseyside figure (16%).

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



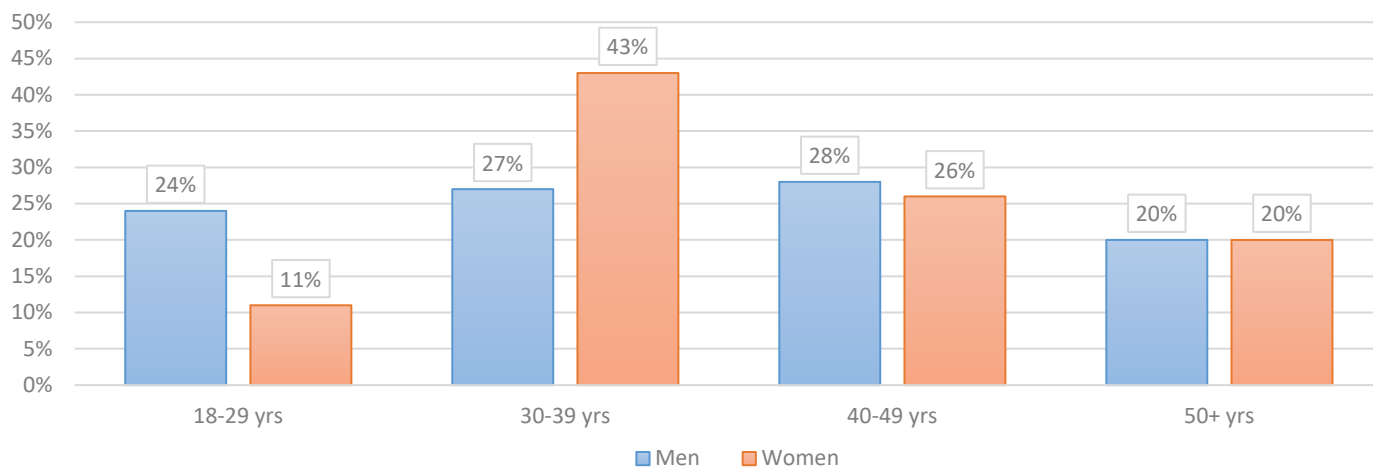
Just over four in five individuals in contact with Sefton CJIT in the year ending March 2023 stated they were men (n=168, 83%), which is similar to the previous twelve months and the six-year average (84%; *Figure 6*). Notably, in the year ending March 2023, Sefton had the largest proportion who stated they were women across Merseyside (Merseyside total: 12%).

Figure 6: Gender of Sefton 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 was a larger proportion of men than women aged 18-29 years (24% and 11% respectively), compared to a larger proportion of women than men aged 30-39 years (43% and 27% respectively). Proportions of men and women were similar for individuals aged 40-49 years (28% and 26% respectively) and the same for those aged 50 years or over (20%).

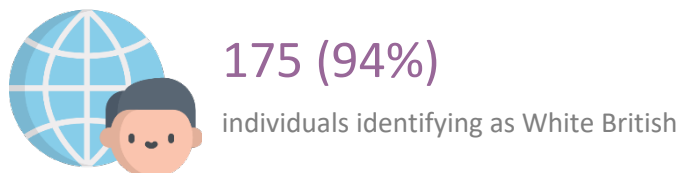
Figure 7: Age group and gender of Sefton CJIT contacts (individuals), 2022/23



ETHNICITY

Over nine in ten Sefton CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2023 identified themselves as White British (n=175, 94%; *Figure 8*). This is a decrease on the previous year (98%), though similar to the Merseyside figure (93%).

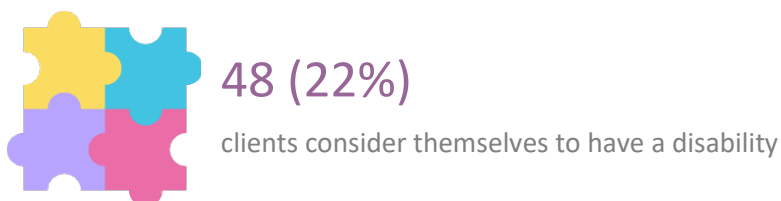
Figure 8: Ethnicity of Sefton CJIT contacts (individuals), 2022/23



DISABILITY

Just over one in five Sefton residents in the year ending March 2023 considered themselves to have a disability (n=48, 22%; *Figure 9*). Although this is the largest proportion of clients stating they have a disability since this was added to the CJIT dataset in April 2017, it is smaller than the Merseyside figure (31%). A total of 54 disabilities were recorded⁴; of which, just under half were a behaviour and emotional disability (n=26, 48%), while just over one in five were a mobility and gross motor disability (n=12, 22%).

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



⁴ Please note that clients may have up to three disabilities recorded.

VETERAN

In the year ending March 2023, seven (3%) Sefton residents stated they were a veteran of the British Armed Forces (*Figure 10*). This is the largest proportion of clients stating they are a veteran since this was added to the CJIT dataset in April 2020.

Figure 10: Veteran status of Sefton CJIT contacts, 2022/23



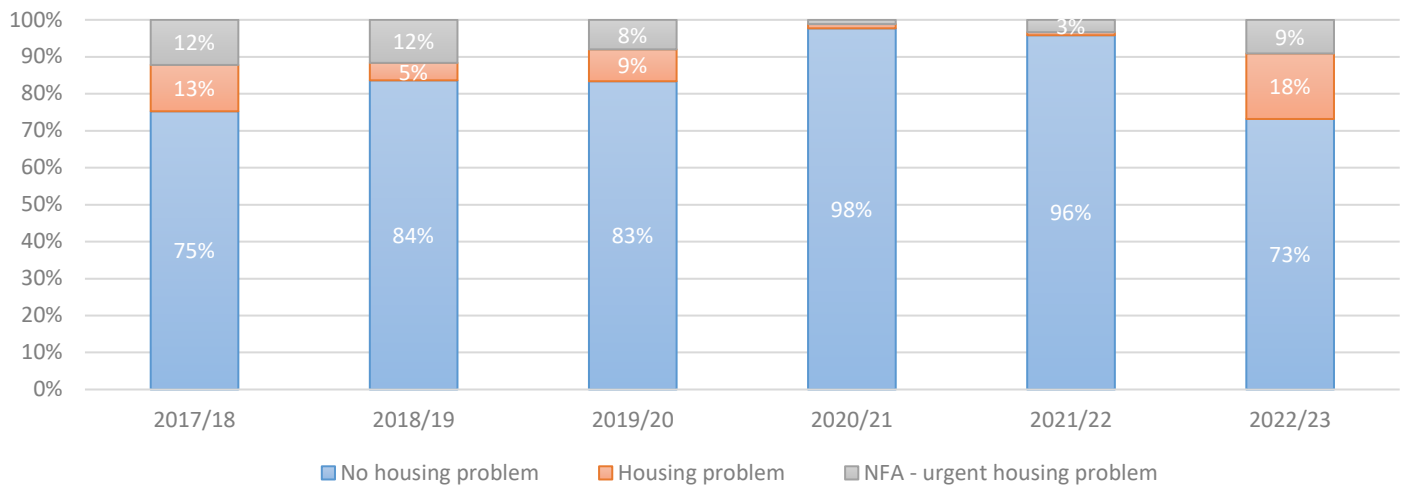
7 (3%)

veterans of the British Armed Forces

HOUSING

While the majority of the Sefton CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2023 reported no housing problem, just over a quarter had some form of a housing problem (n=59, 27%; *Figure 11*)⁵. While this is just below the Merseyside figure (29%), it is a substantial increase of 23% on the previous year (4%) and the largest proportion of the six-year period (though note the change in data recording). Furthermore, around one in ten clients stated an urgent housing need due to being of no fixed abode (NFA)⁶ in 2022/23 (n=20, 9%), which is the largest proportion since 2018/19 (12%), though similar to the Merseyside total (8%).

Figure 11: Housing need of Sefton CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2022/23



In the year ending March 2023, just over two in five were in a rented home (n=94, 43%), while similar proportions reported other housing situations (n=62, 28%) and no home of their own (n=59, 27%), and just 2% stated they owned their own home (n=5). Notably, less than one in ten of the total Sefton residents reported they had a risk of homelessness in the next eight weeks (n=15, 7%).

⁵ 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.

⁶ Non-urgent housing need includes: staying with friends/family short term, short stay hostel, short term B&B/hotel, placed in temporary accommodation by LA. Urgent housing need (NFA) includes: lives on streets/rough sleeper, uses night shelter (night-by-night basis)/emergency hostels, sofa surfing/sleeps on different friend's floor each night.

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

In the year ending March 2023, around one in ten clients had parental responsibility for a child aged under 18 years (n=23, 11%; *Figure 12*). This is similar to the previous twelve-month period (10%) and is lower than the Merseyside figure (15%). Just over half of the Sefton CJIT contacts with parental responsibility had none of the children they are responsible for living with them the majority of the time (n=12, 52%), which is a substantial increase on the previous year (21%), though lower than the Merseyside figure (61%).

Figure 12: Parental status of Sefton CJIT contacts, 2022/23



SUBSTANCE USE

Of the main substances reported by Sefton residents in the year ending March 2023, around two in five reported heroin as their main substance (n=85, 39%), followed by alcohol (n=44, 20%) and cocaine (n=41, 19%; *Figure 13*). The proportion of heroin increased by 8% on the previous year and is the largest proportion since the year ending March 2018 (also 39%), as well as the second largest proportion of the Merseyside areas (Merseyside total: 29%). There was also a 7% increase in the proportion of alcohol in the year ending March 2023, which is the second largest proportion of the six-year period and greater than the Merseyside figure (15%), meanwhile, the proportion of cocaine decreased substantially by 19% to the lowest proportion of the six years and is a smaller proportion than the Merseyside figure (23%).

Figure 13: Main substances used by Sefton CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2022/23

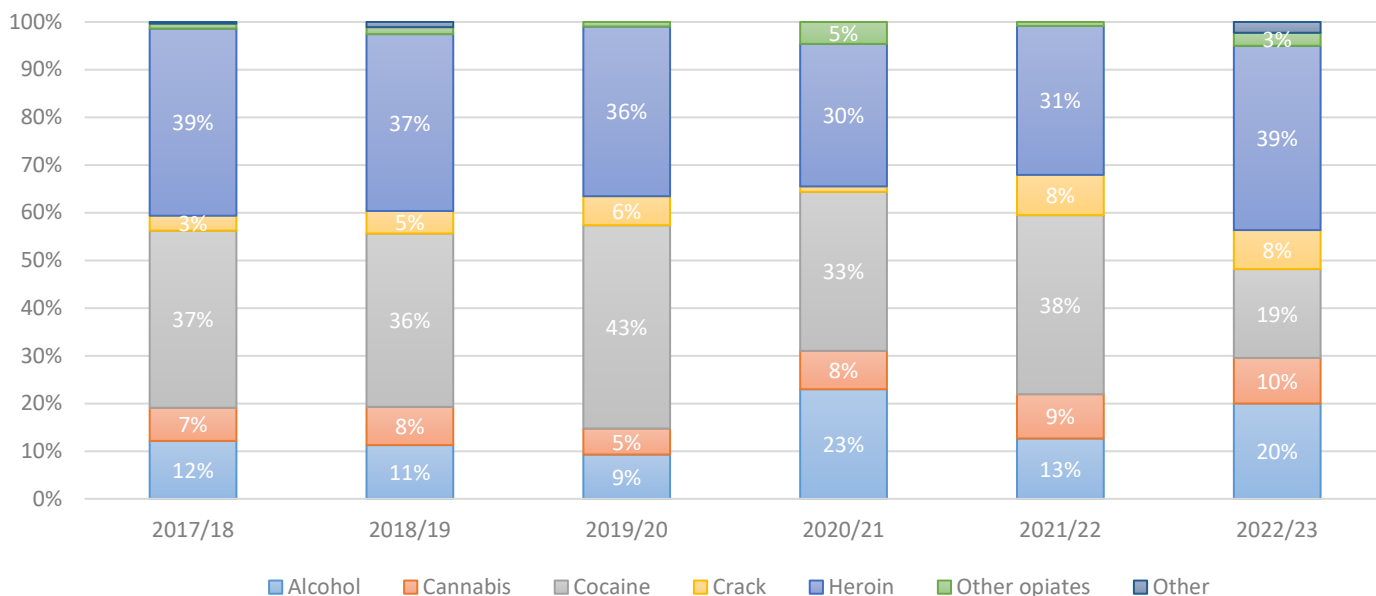


Figure 14 shows 2022/23 figures split by substance one, two and three. Half reported their second substance as crack (n=66, 50%), while for the third substance, just under two in five clients reported alcohol (n=19, 37%) and around three in ten reported cannabis (n=15, 29%).

Figure 14: Substances 1-3 used by Sefton CJIT contacts, 2022/23

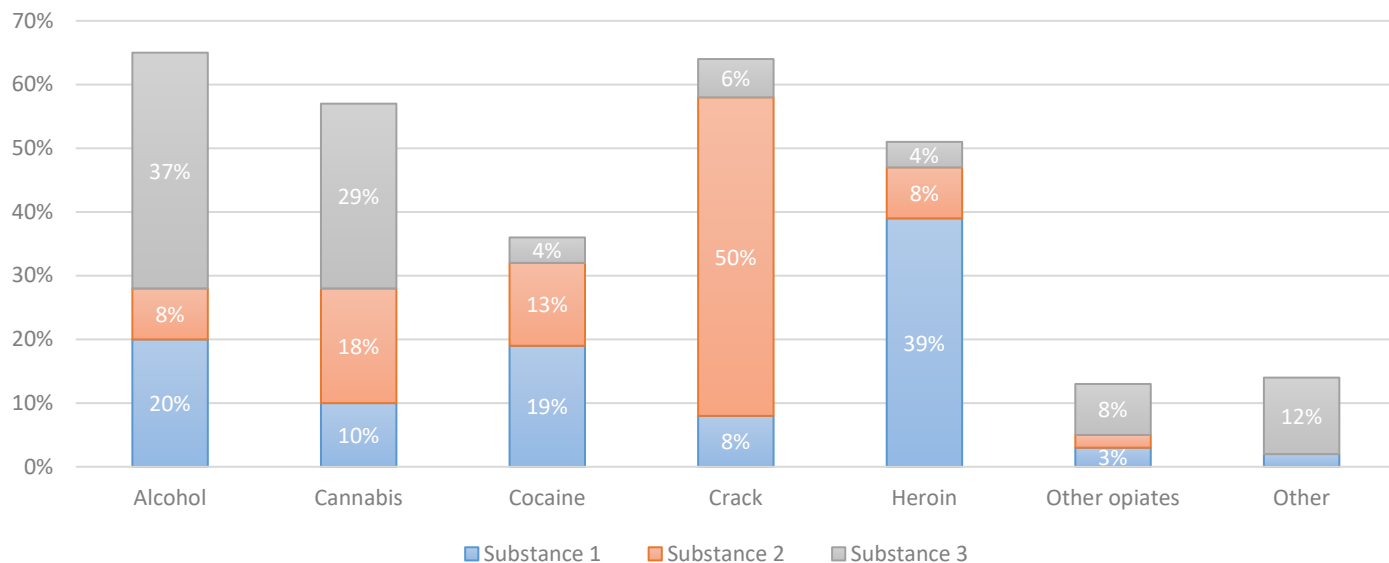


Figure 15 shows the proportions of the main substance by gender in the year ending March 2023. There were larger proportions of crack and heroin recorded as the main substance by women (14% and 53% respectively) when compared to men (7% and 35% respectively), while there were larger proportions of men who reported alcohol and cocaine (21% and 22% respectively) when compared to women (14% and 5% respectively). Furthermore, proportions were somewhat similar between men and women for cannabis (10% and 7% respectively).

Figure 15: Main substance and gender of Sefton CJIT contacts, 2022/23

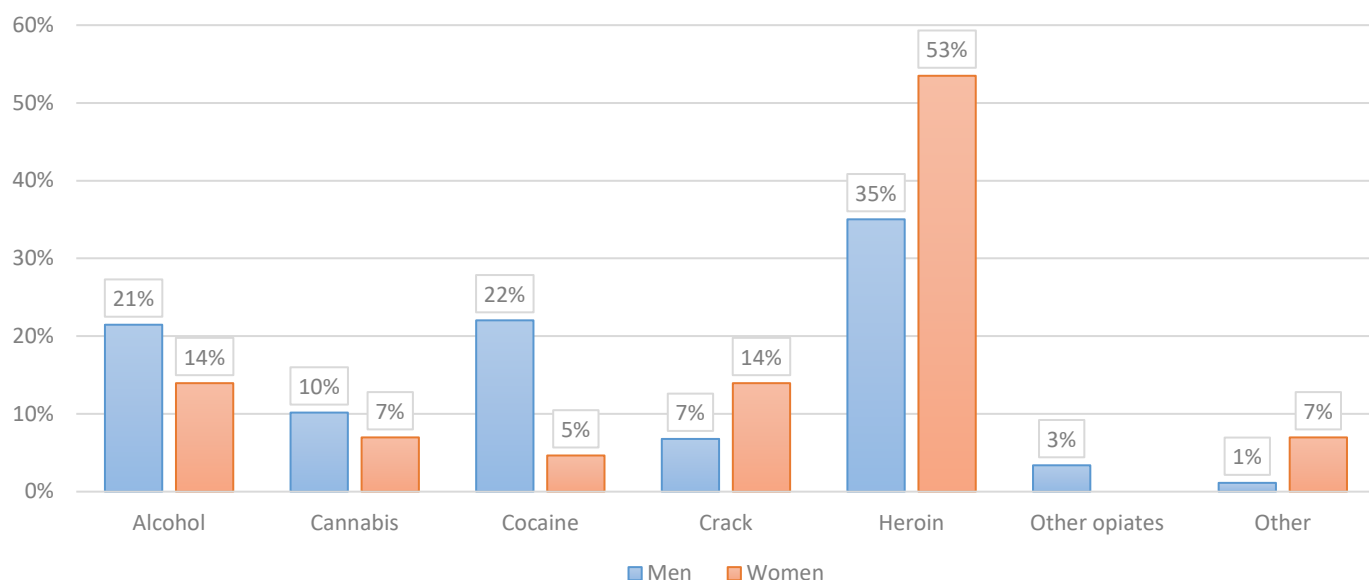
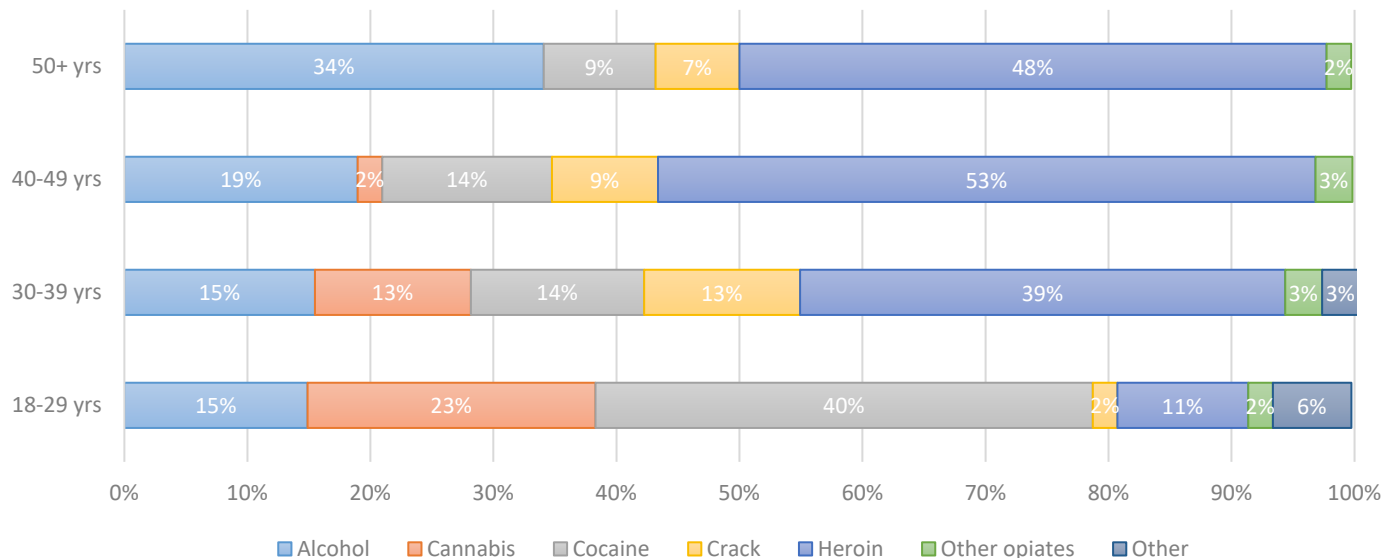


Figure 16 shows the proportions of the main substance for each age group in the year ending March 2023. Two in five (40%) 18-29 year olds reported cocaine as their main substance, followed by just under a quarter (23%) who reported cannabis. The proportion of alcohol was largest for clients aged 50 years or over (34%), which decreased to 19% in 40-49 year olds and 15% for those aged 18-29 years and 30-39 years. Meanwhile, the proportion of heroin was largest for 40-49 year olds and clients aged 50 years or over (53% and 48% respectively).

Figure 16: Main substance and age group of Sefton CJIT contacts, 2022/23

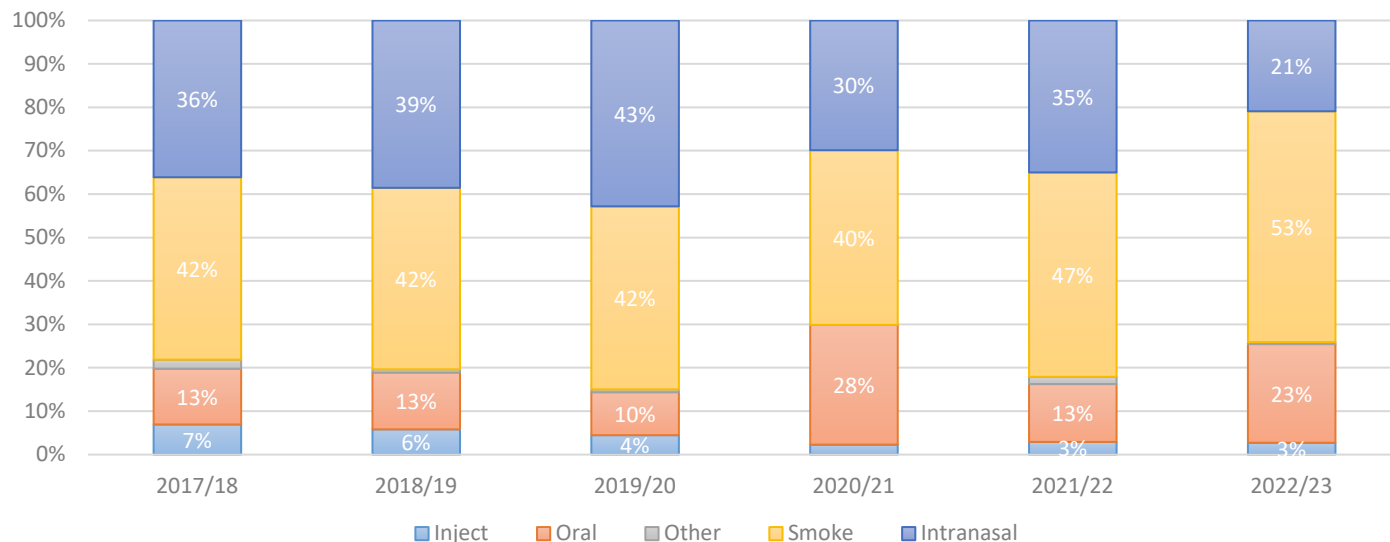


ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

The route of administration of the main substance is shown in Figure 17. In the year ending March 2023, over half of the Sefton CJIT contacts smoked their main substance (n=117, 53%), followed by those who administered their main substance orally (n=50, 23%) and intranasally (n=46, 21%).

The proportion of clients in 2022/23 who smoked their main substance is the largest of the six-year period, though similar to the Merseyside figure (54%), while the proportion who administered their main substance intranasally is the smallest of the six years and somewhat similar to the Merseyside total (24%).

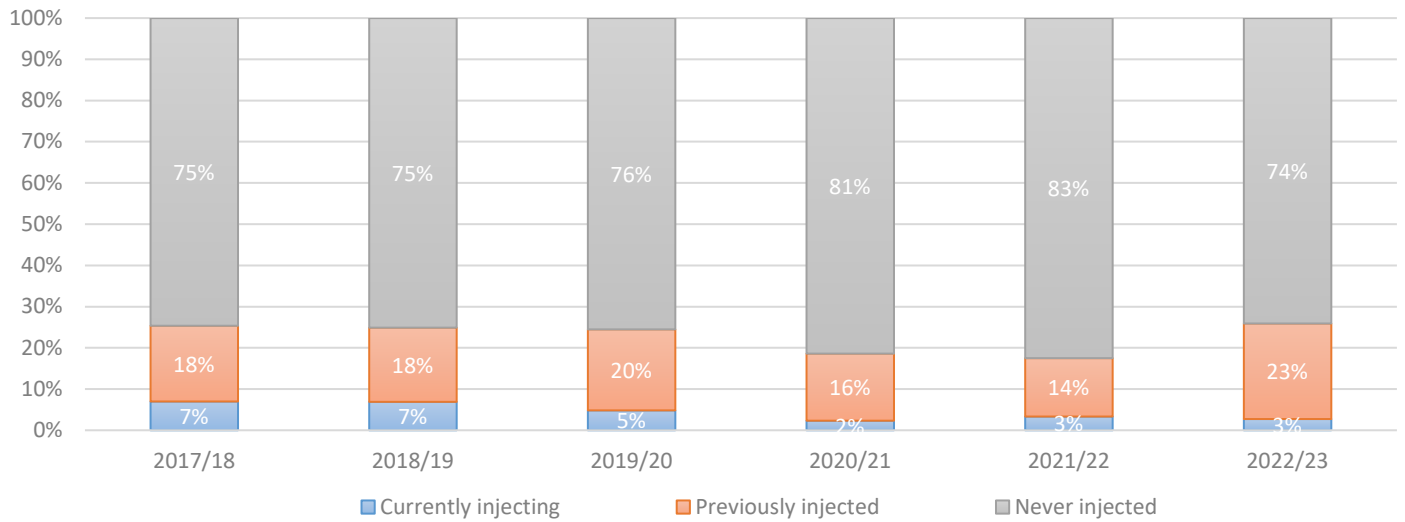
Figure 17: Route of administration of the main substance used by Sefton CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2022/23



INJECTING STATUS

Around three-quarters of Sefton CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2023 stated they had never injected (n=163, 74%; *Figure 18*), which is the smallest proportion of the six-year period and smaller than the Merseyside figure (81%), while just under a quarter of the clients had previously injected but were not currently (n=51, 23%), which is the largest of the six years and the second largest proportion across Merseyside (Merseyside total: 16%). Furthermore, just six (3%) clients reported they were currently injecting in the year ending March 2023, which is below the six-year average (5%), though the same as the Merseyside figure.

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



NALOXONE PROVISION

Just under a quarter of the clients who reported an opioid as their main substance in 2022/23 were issued with naloxone (n=21, 23%), which is a slight increase on the previous year (20%), though smaller than the Merseyside figure (41%). Of the clients issued with naloxone, just over half were supplied with injectable naloxone (n=11, 52%), while of the clients who were not issued with naloxone, equal proportions (39%) were assessed as not appropriate or already in possession of adequate naloxone (n=27 each; *Figure 19*).

Figure 19: Issue of naloxone to Sefton CJIT contacts who reported opiates as their main substance, 2022/23

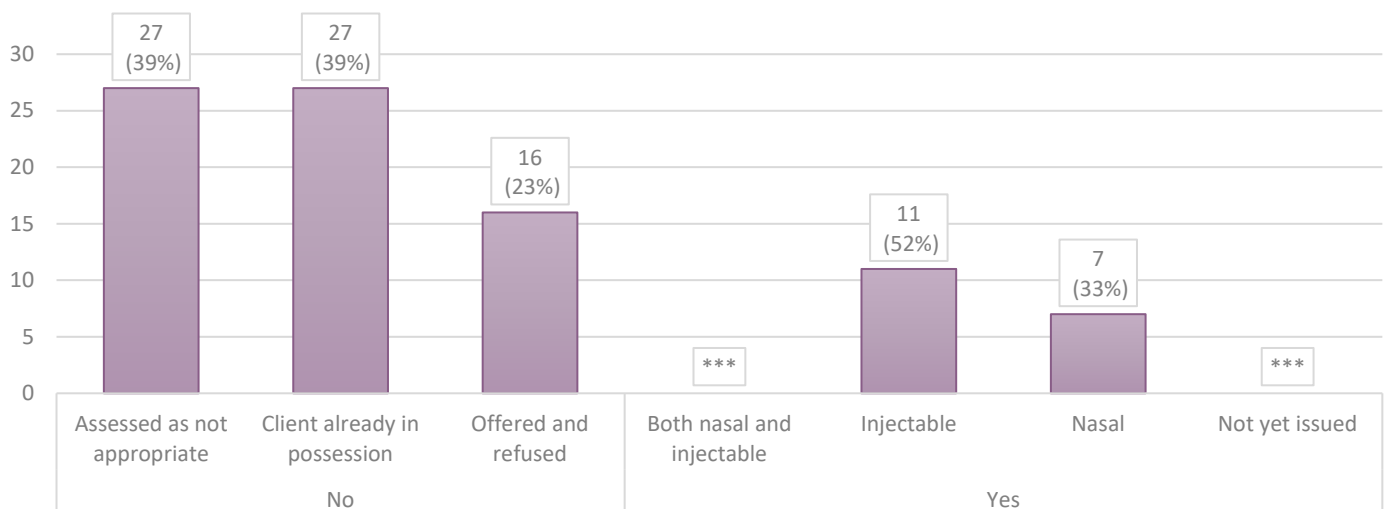
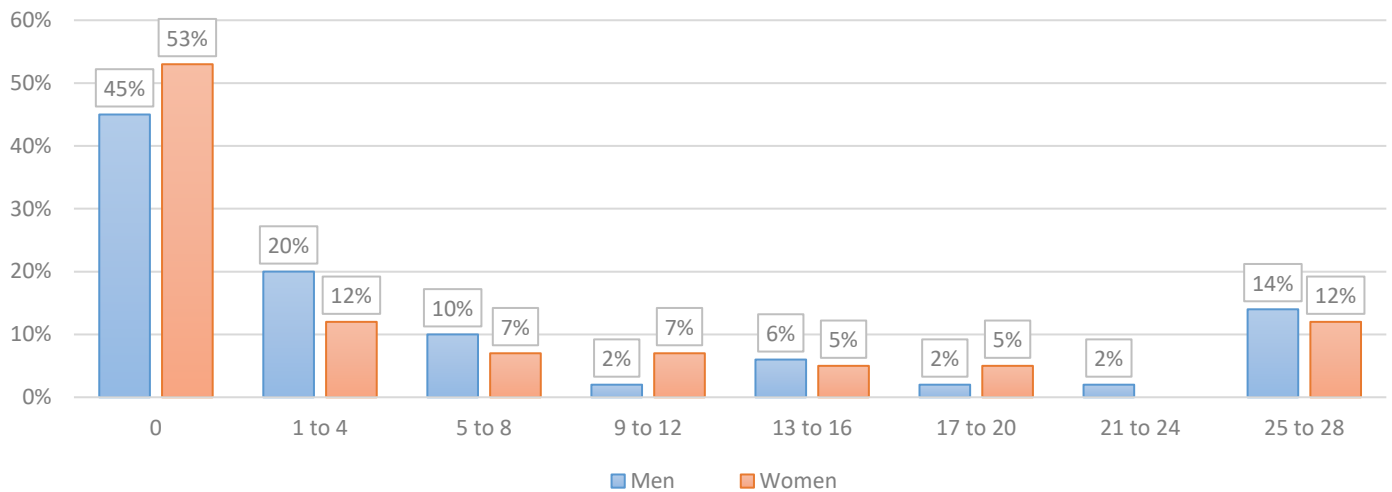


Figure 20 shows the number of days alcohol was consumed by Sefton clients in the 28 days prior to their CJIT contact in the year ending March 2023. Over half of the men consumed alcohol (n=97, 55%), which is similar to the previous twelve-month period (53%), though larger than the Merseyside total (34%).

While for women, under half consumed alcohol in the 28 days prior to their CJIT contact in 2022/23 (n=20, 47%), which is the smallest proportion since 2018/19 (38%; Figure 20), though somewhat similar to the Merseyside figure (45%).

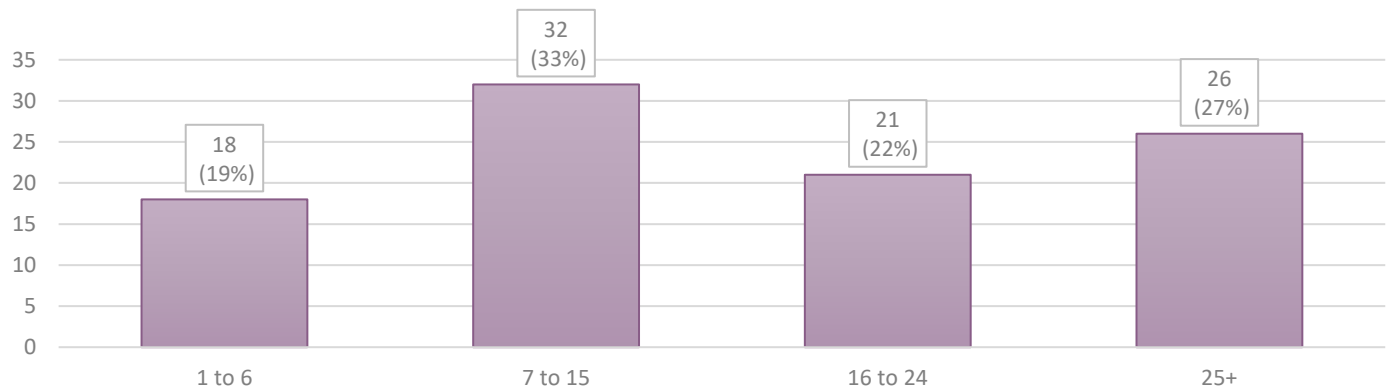
Figure 20: Number of drinking days in the 28 days prior to assessment for Sefton CJIT contacts, 2022/23



The daily average number of units of alcohol consumed by Sefton residents in the 28 days prior to CJIT contact in the year ending March 2023 are shown in Figure 21. One-third of the 97 men who consumed alcohol in the 28 days prior to their assessment consumed 7-15 units of alcohol daily (n=32, 33%), followed by over 24 units (n=26, 27%), 16-24 units (n=21, 22%) and 1-6 units (n=18, 19%). Notably, proportions of men who consumed 16-24 units and over 24 units in 2022/23 have increased by 2% and 10% respectively, when compared to the previous year. Furthermore, Sefton has the second largest proportion of men who consumed over 24 units of alcohol daily of the Merseyside areas in the year ending March 2023 (Merseyside total: 23%).

Of the 20 women who consumed alcohol in the 28 days prior to their assessment, over half consumed 7-15 units of alcohol daily (n=11, 55%)⁷.

Figure 21: Number of units of alcohol (daily average) consumed by Sefton CJIT contacts (men only), 2022/23



⁷ 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 Sefton CJIT clients' current or most recent contact with the criminal justice system in the year ending March 2023 is shown in *Figure 22*. Just under three in ten of the offences were Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA) offences (n=61, 28%)⁸, followed by offences categorised as 'other' (n=55, 25%). The proportion of MDA offences is the second smallest of the five Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 38%), while the proportion of other offences is the same as the Merseyside figure. Furthermore, the proportion of theft - shoplifting is the largest across Merseyside (Merseyside total: 6%).

Figure 22: Offence that prompted current/most recent contact with the criminal justice system for Sefton CJIT contacts, 2022/23

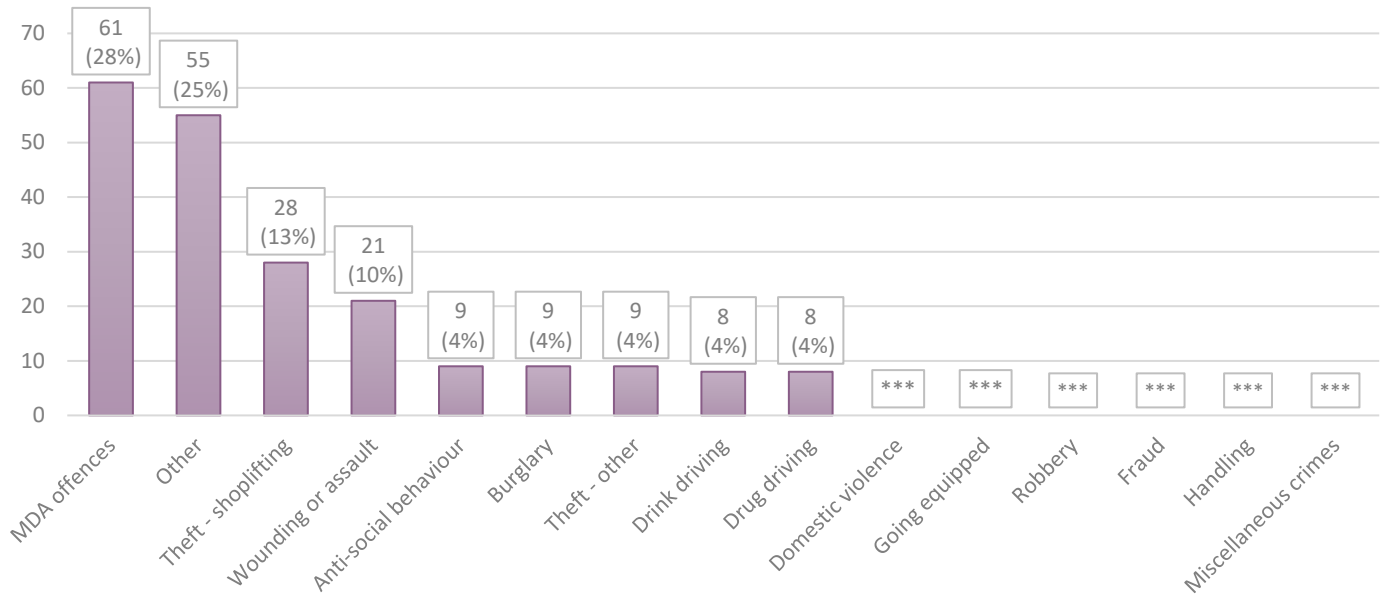
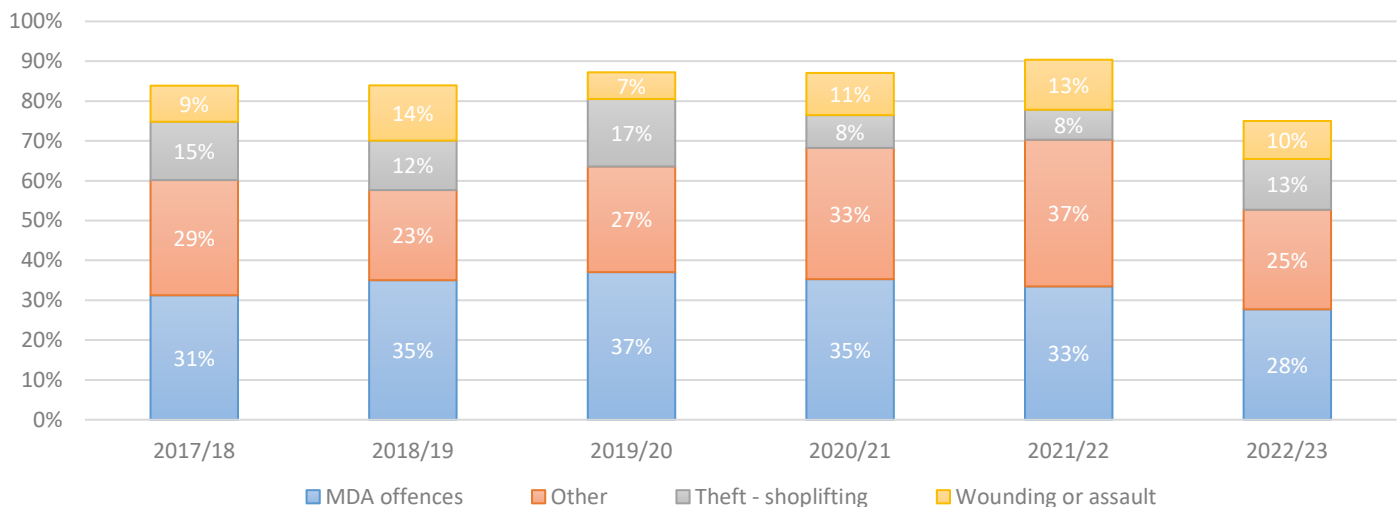


Figure 23 shows six-year trends of the main offending categories for Sefton residents. There was an increase in theft - shoplifting in the year ending March 2023, while proportions decreased for MDA offences, other offences⁹ and wounding or assault. Notably, the proportion of MDA offences in 2022/23 is the smallest of the six-year period.

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

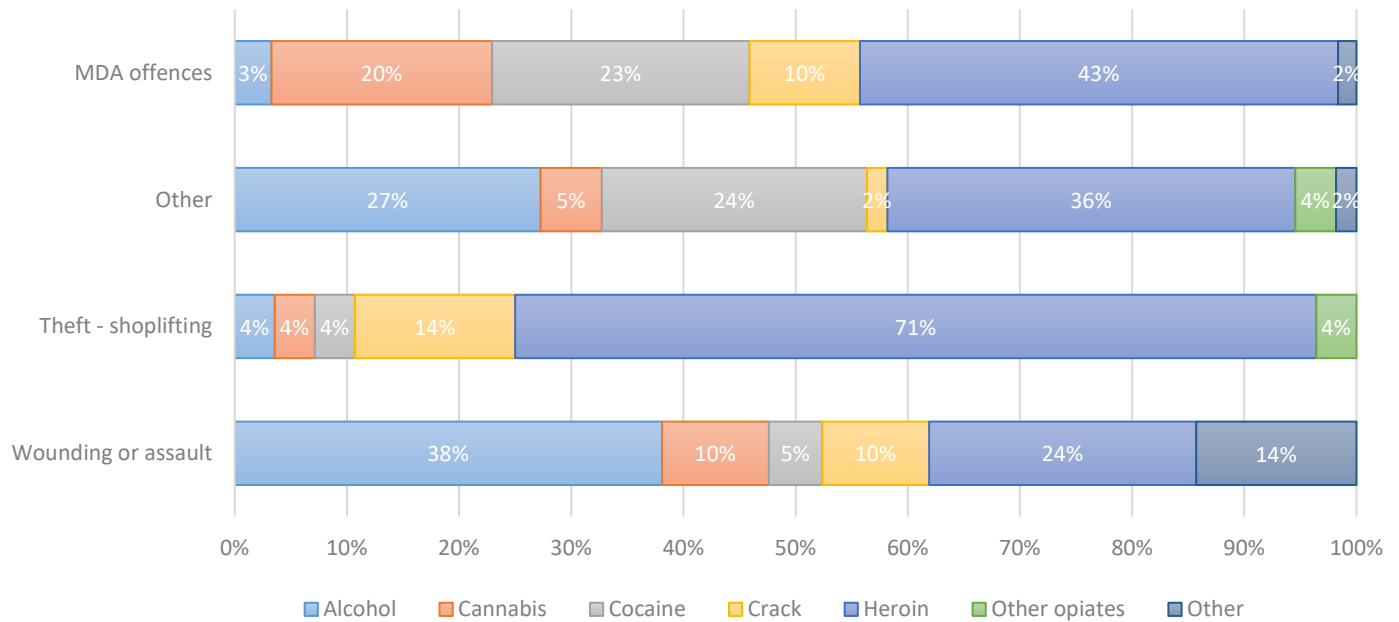


⁸ Over four in five MDA offences were possession (n=51, 84%), while the remainder were supply (n=10, 16%).

⁹ Note that anti-social behaviour, drink driving, drug driving and miscellaneous crimes against society were added as reference items to core dataset Q in April 2022, which may affect the trends of offences categorised as 'other'.

Figure 24 shows the proportions of the main substance for the most common offences recorded for Sefton CJIT contacts assessed in the year ending March 2023. Of the episodes with MDA offences recorded, just over two in five (43%) reported heroin as the main substance, while for other offences, just over a third (36%) reported heroin, followed by alcohol (27%) and cocaine (24%). Around seven in ten (71%) of theft - shoplifting had heroin recorded as the main substance, while for wounding or assault, just under two in five (38%) reported alcohol.

Figure 24: Main substance and offence of Sefton CJIT contacts, 2022/23



REFERRALS TO STRUCTURED TREATMENT

Of the clients taken onto the CJIT caseload, 174 (162 individuals) were referred to structured treatment in the year ending March 2023 (Figure 25), which is a decrease on the 205 referrals (197 individuals) in the previous year¹⁰.

Figure 25: Referrals to structured treatment for Sefton CJIT contacts, 2022/23



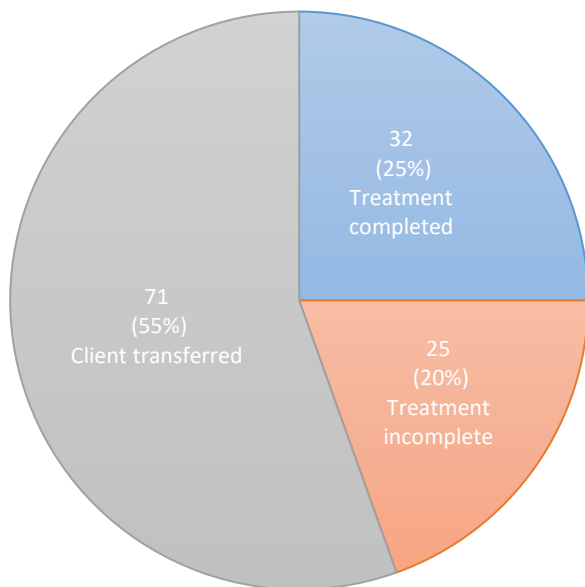
174 (162 individuals)
referrals to structured treatment

¹⁰ 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

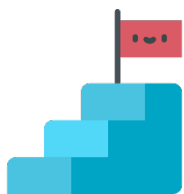
There were 128 clients (123 individuals) closed from the Sefton CJIT caseload in the year ending March 2023¹¹. Of these, over half transferred prior to the completion of treatment (n=71, 55%), while a quarter completed treatment (n=32, 25%) and one in five did not complete treatment (n=25, 20%; *Figure 26*). Sefton had larger proportions of clients who completed treatment successfully and transferred prior to the completion of treatment than the Merseyside figures (21% and 45% respectively), and a smaller proportion of clients who did not complete treatment (Merseyside total: 34%).

Figure 26: Discharges from the Sefton CJIT caseload, 2022/23



Of the 32 Sefton residents who completed treatment successfully in the year ending March 2023, the average time on the CJIT caseload was 66 days (*Figure 27*). Notably, this is the shortest average time on the caseload of the five Merseyside CJITs and is substantially shorter than the Merseyside average (154 days).

Figure 27: Average time on Sefton CJIT caseload for clients who completed treatment, 2022/23



On average, clients successfully completed CJIT treatment in

66 days

¹¹ 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 Sefton CJIT contacts in the year, while all other figures are for residents of Sefton LA only, recorded by Sefton 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. Notably, Sefton had the smallest rate of individuals in contact with the CJIT in the twelve months ending March 2023 (89.2 per 100,000)¹².

| 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> |



¹² 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., Sefton residents recorded by Sefton 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.

