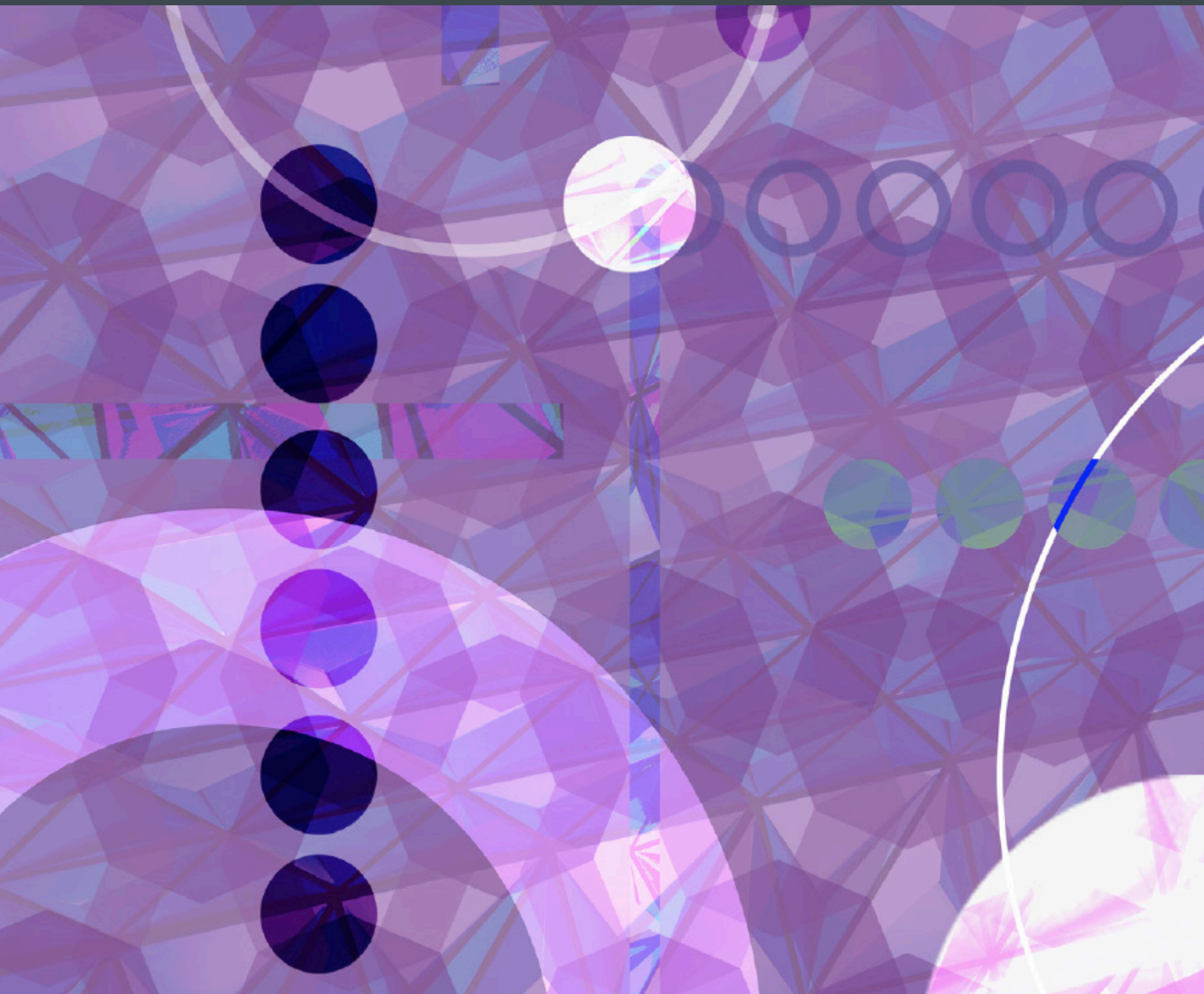


Criminal Justice Project: Drug Interventions Programme

DIP Activity in Wirral (2021/22)

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Key findings..... 2

Introduction 4

Overview 5

 Criminal justice routes in Wirral 5

 Outcomes following criminal justice assessment..... 6

Wirral residents 7

 Demographics 7

 Age and gender 7

 Ethnicity 8

 Disability 8

 Housing 9

 Safeguarding 10

 Substance use 10

 Substance type 10

 Route of administration 12

 Injecting status..... 13

 Naloxone 13

 Alcohol consumption 14

 Offending 15

 Interventions 16

 Referrals to structured treatment 16

 Recovery support sub-interventions 17

Appendices 18

 Appendix A 18

 Appendix B 18

References..... 19

Acknowledgements 19

- In the year ending March 2022, there were 346 adult contacts (294 individuals) recorded by Wirral Criminal Justice Intervention Team (CJIT). This is a 29% increase on the 268 CJIT contacts in the previous twelve-month period, when Merseyside Police suspended DIP drug testing in the custody suites for five months in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Over half (56%) of the CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2022 were Required Assessments following a positive drug test for specified Class A drugs in a police custody suite, while just under three in ten (28%) were voluntary presentations following release from prison and around one in seven (15%) were other criminal justice routes.
- Just under three in five (57%) Wirral CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2022 were taken onto the CJIT caseload, while one-quarter (25%) did not require further intervention, around one in seven (15%) were already case managed by a structured treatment provider, other CJIT or Offender Manager and less than one in twenty (3%) did not want to engage.

WIRRAL RESIDENTS

- The majority (99%) of Wirral CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2022 were residents of Wirral Local Authority area, which equates to 114.5 individuals per 100,000 adult population in Wirral.
- Over one-third (36%) were aged 30-39 years, followed by individuals aged 40-49 years (26%), 18-29 years (23%) and 50 years or over (16%).
- Over four in five (84%) individuals in contact with Wirral CJIT in the year ending March 2022 were men.
- The majority (98%) identified themselves as White British.
- Around half (49%) of the Wirral residents in 2021/22 considered themselves to have a disability; of which, just under three in five (58%) were behaviour and emotional and just under one-quarter (23%) were progressive conditions and physical health.
- While the majority reported no housing problem, just under three in ten (28%) had some form of a housing problem, with 7% stating an urgent housing need due to being of no fixed abode.
- Around one-quarter (24%) had parental responsibility for a child aged under 18 years; of which, just under two in three (64%) had none of the children living with them the majority of the time.
- Around one-third of Wirral residents reported either cocaine or heroin (35% and 34% respectively) as their main substance in the year ending March 2022. Around two in five (39%) of the second substance was recorded as crack, followed by around one in five (21%) recorded as alcohol. For the third substance, around one-third (34%) was recorded as alcohol, while cannabis and other (non-opiate) substances accounted for one in five (20%) each.
- Just under half (47%) of the Wirral CJIT contacts smoked their main substance, followed by just over one-third (36%) who administered their main substance intranasally.
- Just under two-thirds (65%) stated they had never injected, while three in ten (30%) had previously injected but were not currently, and one in twenty (5%) were currently injecting.

- Half (50%) of the clients who reported an opioid as their main substance in 2021/22 were issued with naloxone; of which, around nine in ten (91%) were supplied with injectable naloxone. Of the clients not issued with naloxone, just under three in five (57%) were already in possession of adequate naloxone.
- Less than half (47%) of men consumed alcohol in the 28 days prior to their CJIT assessment. Of these, just over one-third (35%) consumed 7-15 units of alcohol daily, while just under three in ten (28%) consumed over 24 units, around one in five (21%) consumed 1-6 units and around one in six (17%) consumed 16-24 units.
- Three in five (60%) women consumed alcohol in the 28 days prior to their CJIT assessment. Of these, just under two in five (38%) consumed 7-15 units of alcohol daily.
- Around three in ten (31%) offences were categorised as 'other' as the offence which prompted the current or most recent contact with the criminal justice system, while Misuse of Drugs Act offences and wounding or assault accounted for around one in six (16%) each, followed by theft - shoplifting (14%).
- Of the clients taken onto the CJIT caseload, 116 (108 individuals) were referred to structured treatment in the year ending March 2022.
- There were 333 recovery support sub-intervention assessments (181 individuals) carried out in 2021/22 on clients on the CJIT caseload, with a total 1,053 sub-interventions delivered. Around three in ten (31%) were recovery check-ups, followed by one in five (20%) evidence-based psychosocial interventions.

Although the Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) was decommissioned as a national programme by the Home Office in 2013, Wirral Criminal Justice Intervention Team (CJIT) continue to collect and submit the criminal justice data set 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; Collins et al., 2017; Cuddy et al., 2015; 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) with a CJIT worker. This is a key route into treatment, though there are other routes of contact with a CJIT, including: Conditional Cautioning; requirement by the individual's Offender Manager; court mandated processes, such as Restriction on Bail, pre-sentence reports, Drug Rehabilitation Requirements and Alcohol Treatment Requirements; as well as voluntary presentations.

The CJIT data set captures client information, episode details (including drug and alcohol use, and offending behaviour), referrals to structured treatment and recovery support sub-interventions. Assessments allow CJIT workers to 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).

This DIP Activity report for Wirral shows trends up to the year ending March 2022 for clients accessing the CJIT and where possible, comparisons to the Merseyside figures have been made.¹

From harm to hope: A 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives (HM Government, 2022)

The latest UK Government drug strategy sets out the need to improve the criminal justice system response, outlining the need for appropriate referral pathways for offenders into treatment, in order to reduce acquisitive crime, re-offending, drug-related violence and drug-related deaths. As recommended by Dame Carol Black, the Government is investing in a range of services, so that a joined-up approach to tackle the issues can be used through the provision of effective treatment, mental and physical healthcare, housing and employment.

Project ADDER (HM Government, 2021)

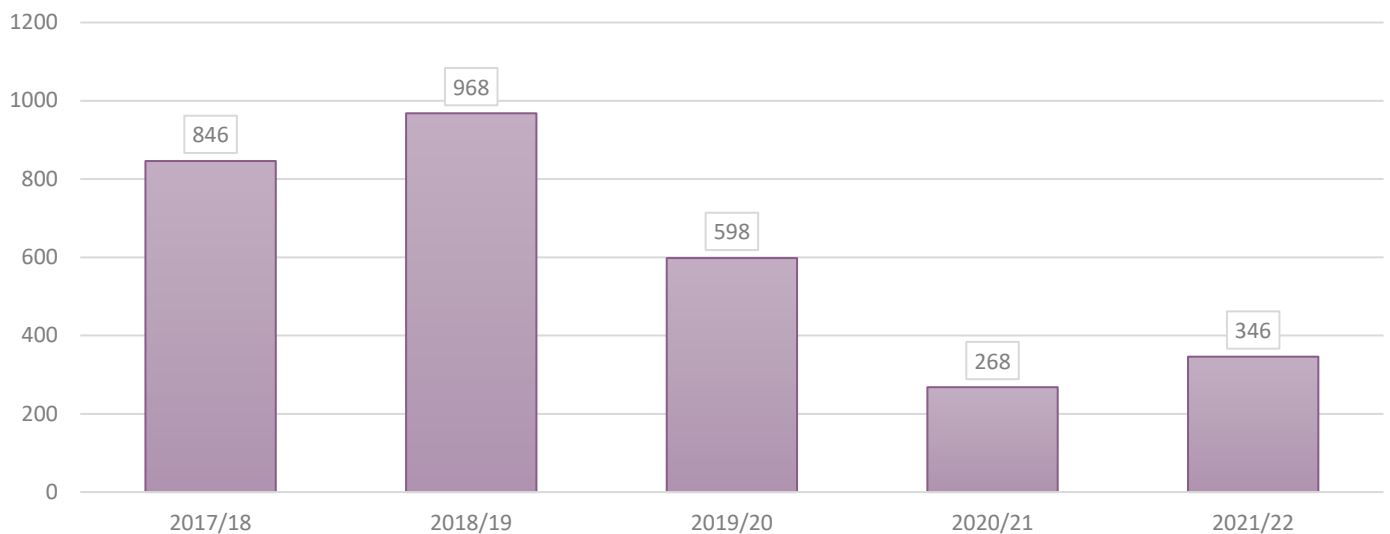
Project ADDER (Addiction, Diversion, Disruption, Enforcement and Recovery) is a joint Home Office and Department for Health and Social Care programme in England and Wales, bringing together partners such as the police, local councils and treatment services. Launched in January 2021 in five of the hardest hit areas, ADDER expanded to Wirral Local Authority in July 2021. Its overarching aims are to reduce drug-related crime, drug-related deaths and drug prevalence.

¹ Notes to accompany this report are available in *Appendix A* (page 18). Supplementary data tables and charts to support this report are available here: [CJIT Activity 2021/22: Supplementary data](#).

OVERVIEW

In the year ending March 2022, there were 346 adult contacts (294 individuals) recorded by Wirral Criminal Justice Intervention Team (CJIT). This is a 29% increase on the 268 CJIT contacts in the previous twelve-month period (*Figure 1*), when Merseyside Police suspended DIP drug testing in the custody suites for five months in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Notably, the number of CJIT contacts in 2021/22 remains below activity recorded pre-COVID-19, which to some extent could be partly attributed to the treatment provider ceasing to assess non-Wirral residents in the custody suites in 2019. Furthermore, all Merseyside CJITs have seen an increase in the number of CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2022 when compared to the previous year.

Figure 1: Wirral CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2021/22



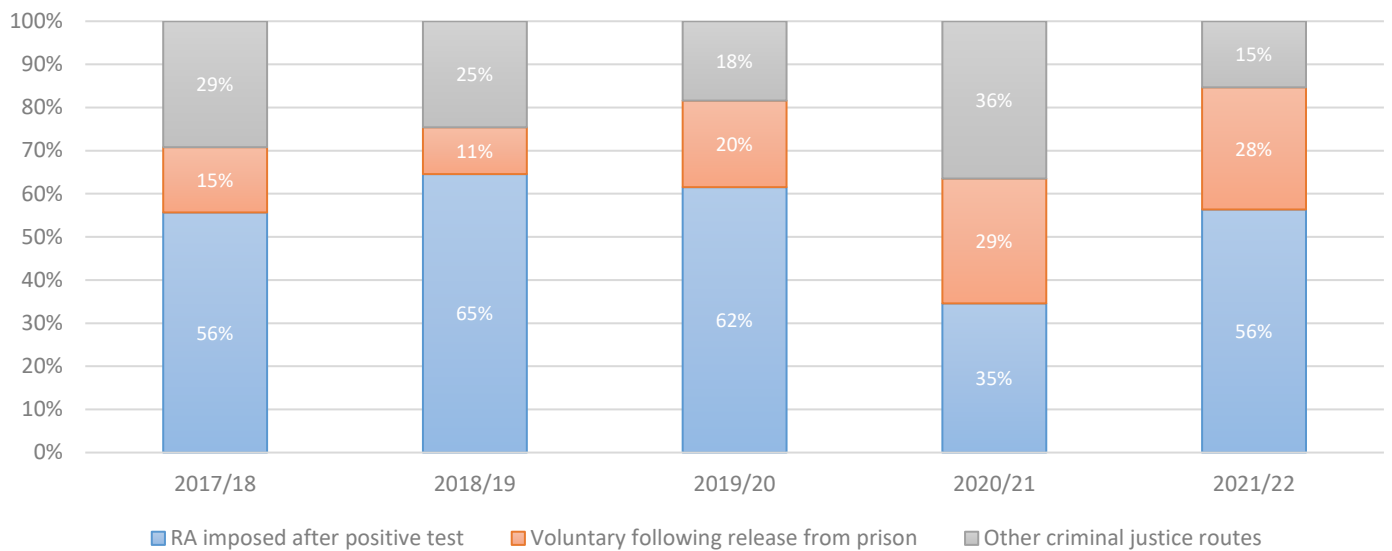
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ROUTES IN WIRRAL

Figure 2 shows the criminal justice routes that led to the contact with Wirral CJIT between 2017/18 and 2021/22. Over half of the CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2022 were Required Assessments (RAs) following a positive drug test for opiates and/or crack/cocaine in a police custody suite (n=195, 56%), while just under three in ten were voluntary presentations following release from prison (n=98, 28%) and around one in seven were other criminal justice routes (n=53, 15%)².

The proportion of RAs in the year ending March 2022 is a slight increase on the previous twelve-month period (35%), when Merseyside Police suspended DIP drug testing in the custody suites for five months in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, though below the proportions in 2018/19 and 2019/20 (*Figure 2*). The proportion of clients who presented voluntarily following release from prison in 2021/22 is similar to the previous year (29%) and the second largest proportion of the five-year period, while those who presented through other criminal justice routes showed a substantial decrease on the previous year (36%) and the smallest proportion of the five-year period. Notably, the proportion of clients who came into contact with Wirral CJIT through the RA process in the year ending March 2022 is the largest of the five Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 51%), while the proportion of other criminal justice routes is the lowest (Merseyside total: 27%). Furthermore, the proportion of CJIT contacts who presented voluntarily following release from prison is higher than the Merseyside total (22%).

² Other criminal justice routes: Required by offender management scheme/DRR/ATR/IOM = 38; requested by Offender Manager (post DRR/ATR) = 6; Conditional Cautioning = 5; other <5; voluntary - following cell sweep <5; voluntary - liaison and diversion <5; voluntary - other <5.

Figure 2: Referral routes of Wirral CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2021/22

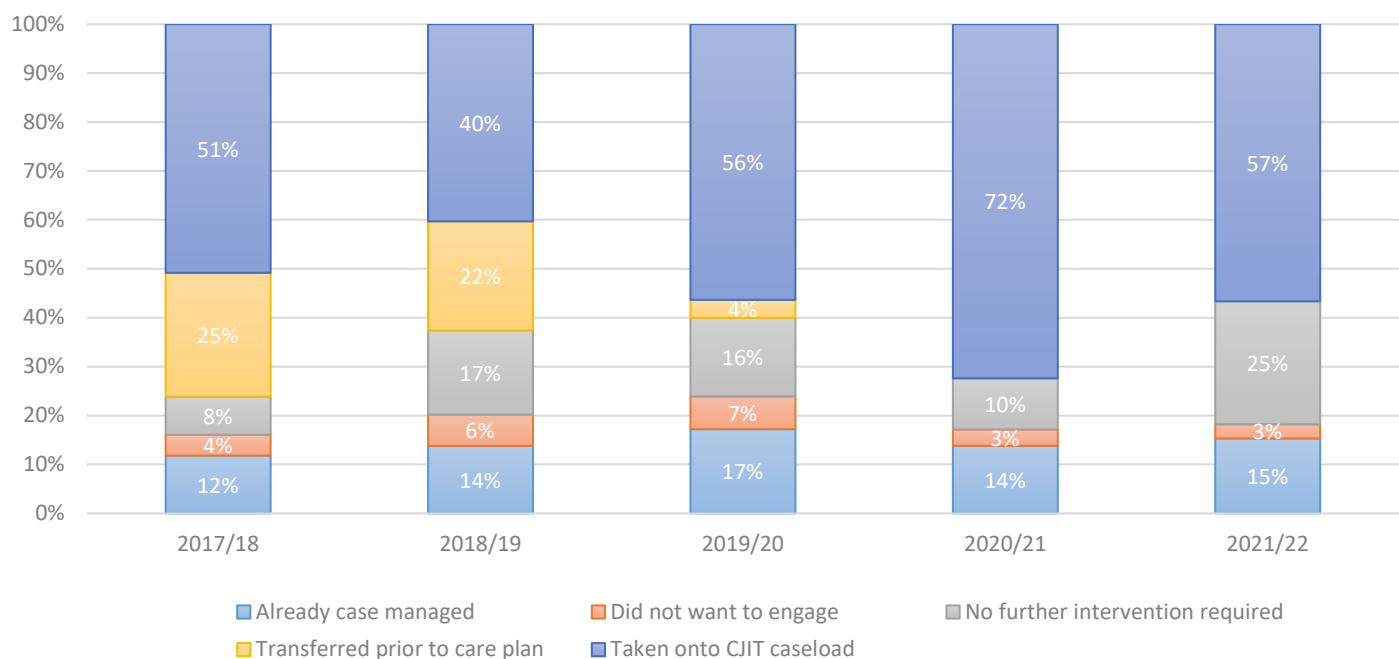


OUTCOMES FOLLOWING CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSESSMENT

Just under three in five Wirral CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2022 were taken onto the CJIT caseload (n=196, 57%), while one-quarter did not require further intervention (n=87, 25%), around one in seven were already case managed by a structured treatment provider, other CJIT or Offender Manager (n=53, 15%) and less than one in twenty did not want to engage (n=10, 3%; Figure 3).

The proportion of clients taken onto Wirral CJIT’s caseload in 2021/22 is a decrease on the previous year and the lowest proportion of the five Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 61%). The proportion of clients who did not require further intervention following their assessment in the year ending March 2022 is the largest of the five-year period and of the Merseyside areas (Merseyside total: 10%). Furthermore, the proportion of clients who were already case managed is the largest recorded by the five Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 9%), while the proportion who did not want to engage is the smallest (Merseyside total: 5%).

Figure 3: Outcomes following criminal justice assessment of Wirral CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2021/22



DEMOGRAPHICS

Of the 346 Wirral CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2022, 341 (99%) were residents of Wirral Local Authority (LA) area. The remainder of this report presents figures for Wirral residents only.

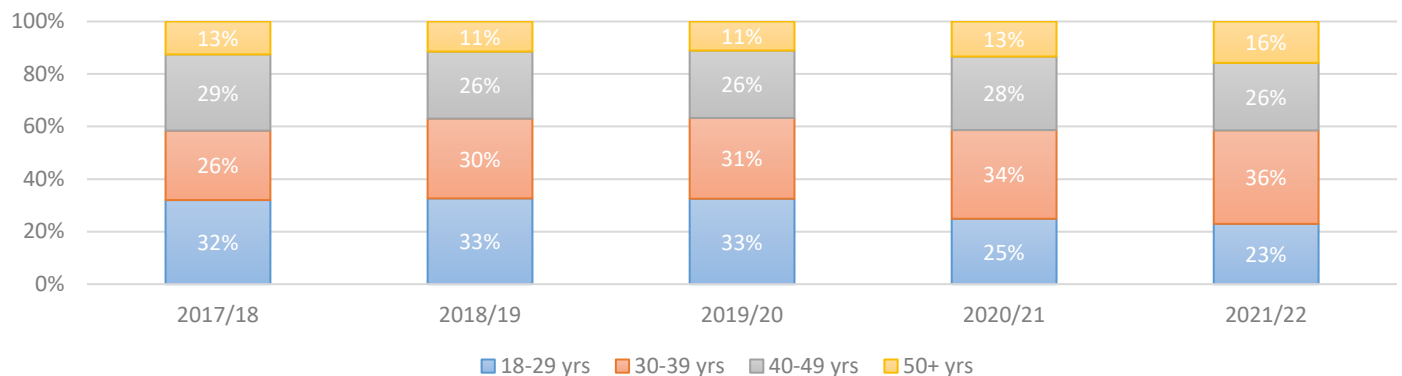
In the year ending March 2022, 114.5 individuals per 100,000 adult population in Wirral LA were in contact with Wirral CJIT, compared to 117.7 per 100,000 across Merseyside. This is the second lowest rate of individuals in contact with a Merseyside CJIT of the five Merseyside areas (*Appendix B*).

AGE AND GENDER

Of the 341 Wirral residents, there were 292 individuals. The median age was 36 years, which is the same as the previous twelve-month period. Looking at age groups, over one-third were aged 30-39 years (n=104, 36%), followed by individuals aged 40-49 years (n=75, 26%), 18-29 years (n=67, 23%) and 50 years or over (n=46, 16%; *Figure 4*).

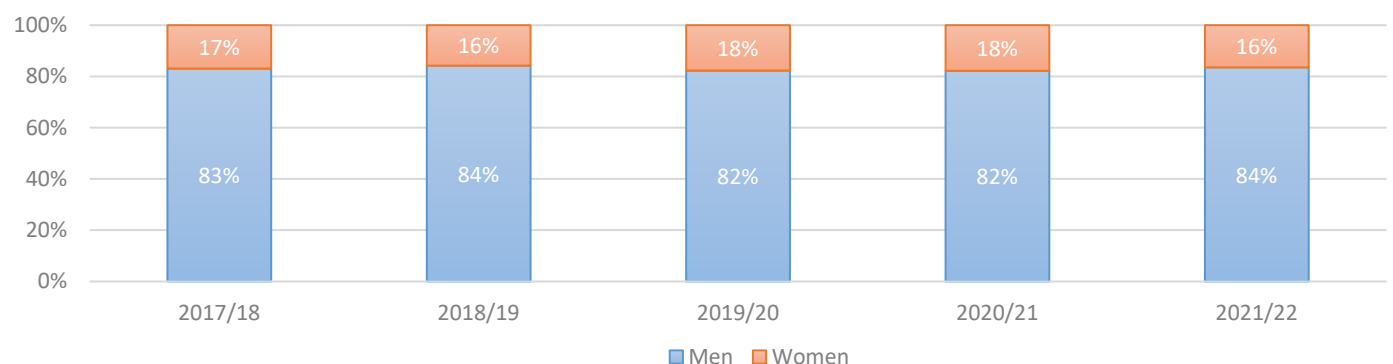
Although the proportion of individuals aged 30-39 years in 2021/22 is the largest of the five-year period, it is the lowest of the five Merseyside areas (Merseyside total: 39%), while the proportion aged 50 years or over in 2021/22 is also the largest of the five-year period and the largest proportion recorded across Merseyside (Merseyside total: 13%). Furthermore, the proportion of individuals aged 18-29 years in the year ending March 2022 is the smallest of the five-year period.

Figure 4: Age group of Wirral CJIT contacts (individuals), 2017/18 - 2021/22



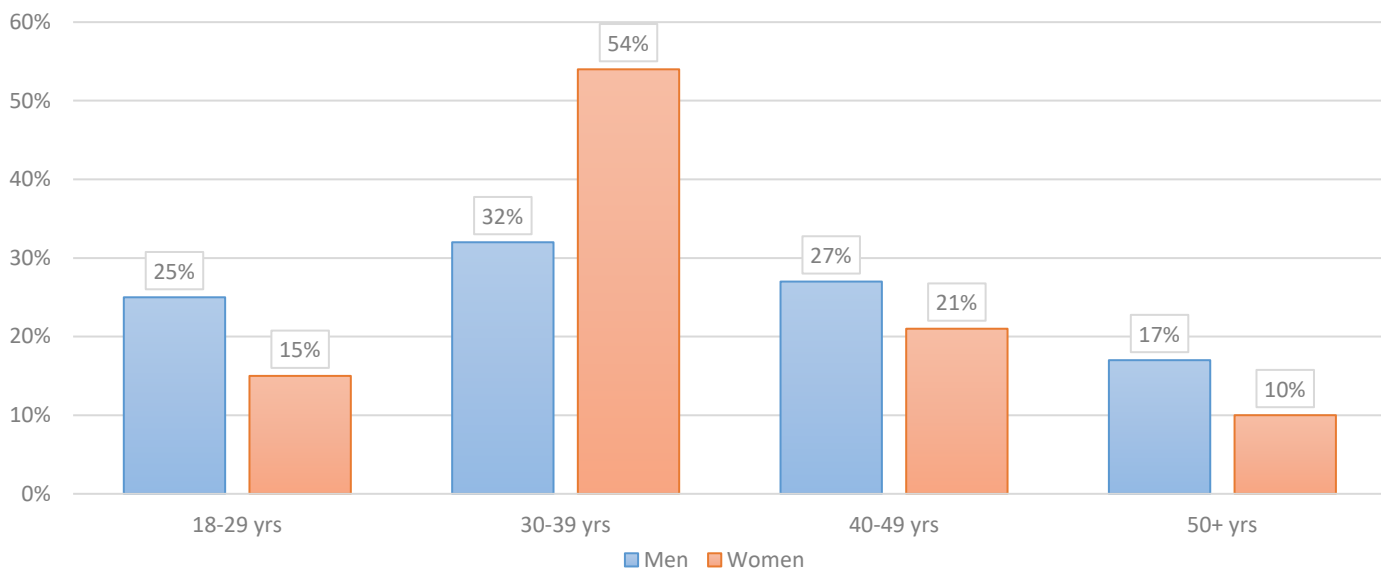
Over four in five individuals in contact with Wirral CJIT in the year ending March 2022 were men (n=244, 84%), which is an increase on the previous two years (both 82%; *Figure 5*), and the same as the Merseyside figure.

Figure 5: Gender of Wirral CJIT contacts (individuals), 2017/18 - 2021/22



When comparing age group with gender in the year ending March 2022, there are some notable differences (*Figure 6*). There was a substantially larger proportion of women than men aged 30-39 years (54% and 32% respectively), while there were larger proportions of men than women for the other age groups.

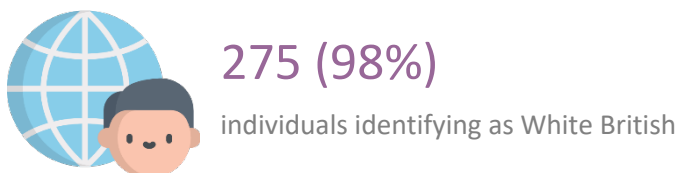
Figure 6: Age group and gender of Wirral CJIT contacts (individuals), 2021/22



ETHNICITY

The majority (98%) of Wirral CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2022 identified themselves as White British (*Figure 7*). This is similar to the previous two years (both 97%) and the 2021/22 Merseyside figure (97%).

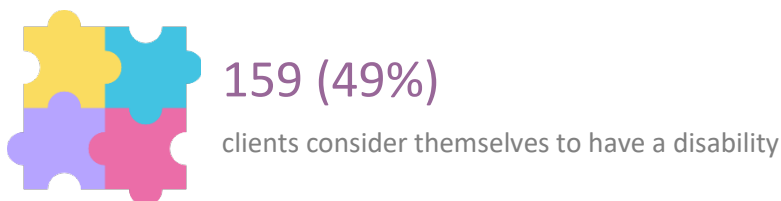
Figure 7: Ethnicity of Wirral CJIT contacts (individuals), 2021/22



DISABILITY

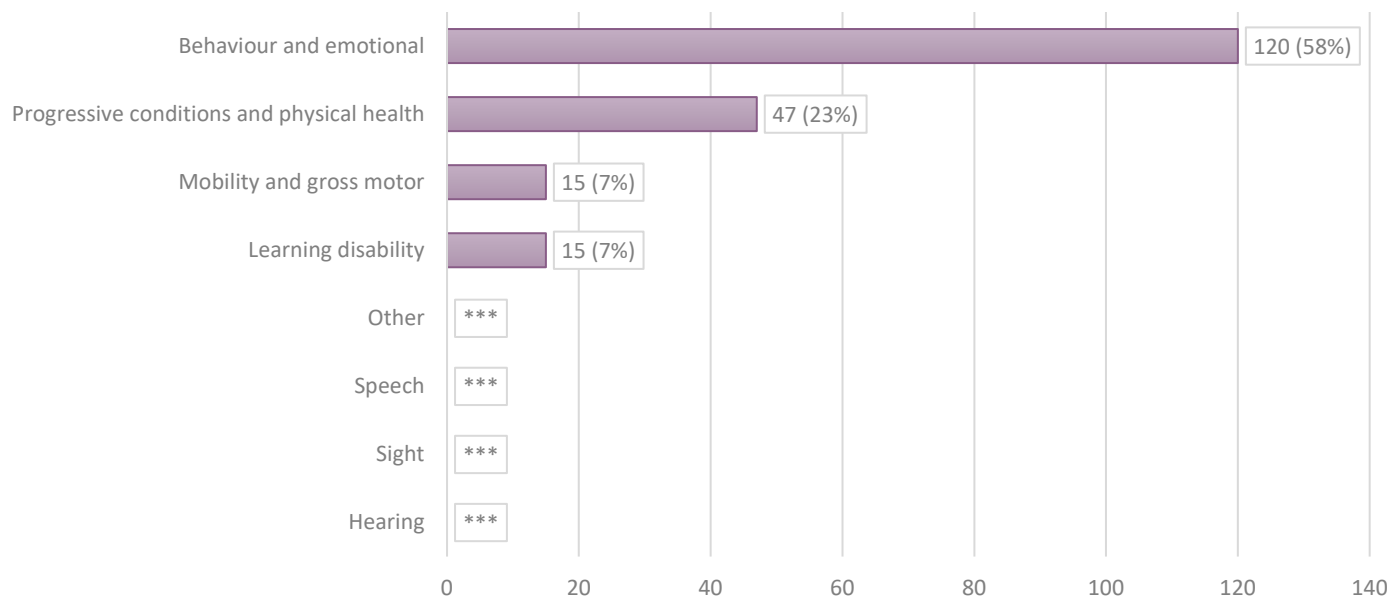
Around half of the Wirral residents in 2021/22 considered themselves to have a disability (n=159, 49%; *Figure 8*), which is a slight increase on the previous year (43%). Notably, this is a considerably larger proportion than the Merseyside figure (28%) and the second largest proportion of clients reporting a disability of the Merseyside areas in the year ending March 2022.

Figure 8: Disability status of Wirral CJIT contacts, 2021/22



A total of 207 disabilities were recorded³; of which, just under three in five were behaviour and emotional (n=120, 58%), while just under one-quarter were progressive conditions and physical health (n=47, 23%; *Figure 9*).

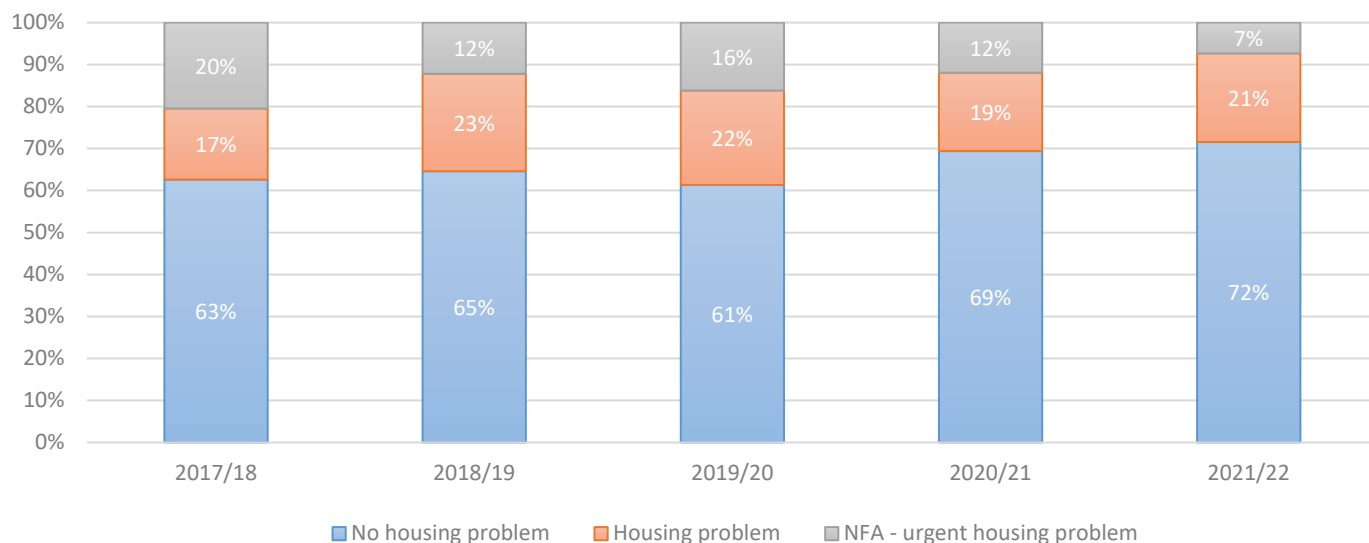
Figure 9: Disabilities of Wirral CJIT contacts, 2021/22



HOUSING

While the majority of the Wirral CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2022 reported no housing problem, just under three in ten had some form of a housing problem (n=97, 28%; *Figure 10*). Although this is the lowest proportion of Wirral residents reporting some form of a housing problem of the five-year period, it is the largest proportion across Merseyside (Merseyside total: 17%). Furthermore, the proportion of clients stating an urgent housing need due to being of no fixed abode (NFA)⁴ in 2021/22 (n=25, 7%) is also lower than the previous four years, though the same as the Merseyside figure.

Figure 10: Housing need of Wirral CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2021/22



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

⁴ 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 Squatting. 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.

SAFEGUARDING

In the year ending March 2022, around one-quarter had parental responsibility for a child aged under 18 years (n=81, 24%; *Figure 11*), which is a slight decrease on the previous twelve-month period (30%), though the second largest proportion of the five Merseyside areas (Merseyside total: 20%). Just under two-thirds of the Wirral CJIT contacts with parental responsibility had none of the children they are responsible for living with them the majority of the time (n=52, 64%), which is just above the Merseyside figure (59%).

Figure 11: Parental status of Wirral CJIT contacts, 2021/22



SUBSTANCE USE

SUBSTANCE TYPE

Around one-third of Wirral residents reported either cocaine (n=120, 35%) or heroin (n=115, 34%) as their main substance in the year ending March 2022 (*Figure 12*), which are similar proportions to the Merseyside figures (34% and 32% respectively). Notably, the proportion of cocaine is the largest of the five-year period, while the proportion of heroin is the smallest of the five-year period. Furthermore, Wirral residents reported the largest proportion of crack as the main substance in 2021/22 (n=52, 15%) of the five-year period and of the five Merseyside areas (Merseyside total: 9%), though the smallest proportion of alcohol across Merseyside (Merseyside total: 14%).

Figure 12: Main substances used by Wirral CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2021/22

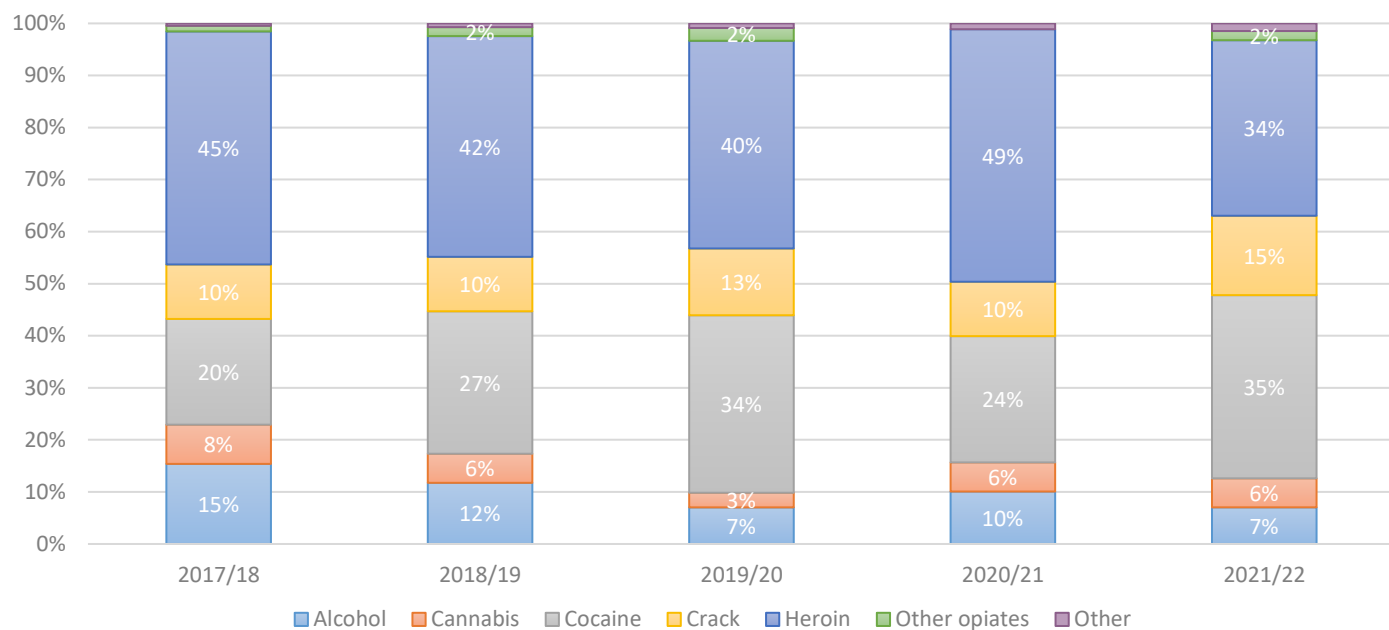


Figure 13 shows 2021/22 figures split by substance one, two and three. Around two in five of the second substance was recorded as crack (n=110, 39%), followed by around one in five recorded as alcohol (n=60, 21%). For the third substance, around one-third was recorded as alcohol (n=43, 34%), while cannabis and other (non-opiate) substances accounted for one in five (n=25, 20%) each.

Figure 13: Substances 1-3 used by Wirral CJIT contacts, 2021/22

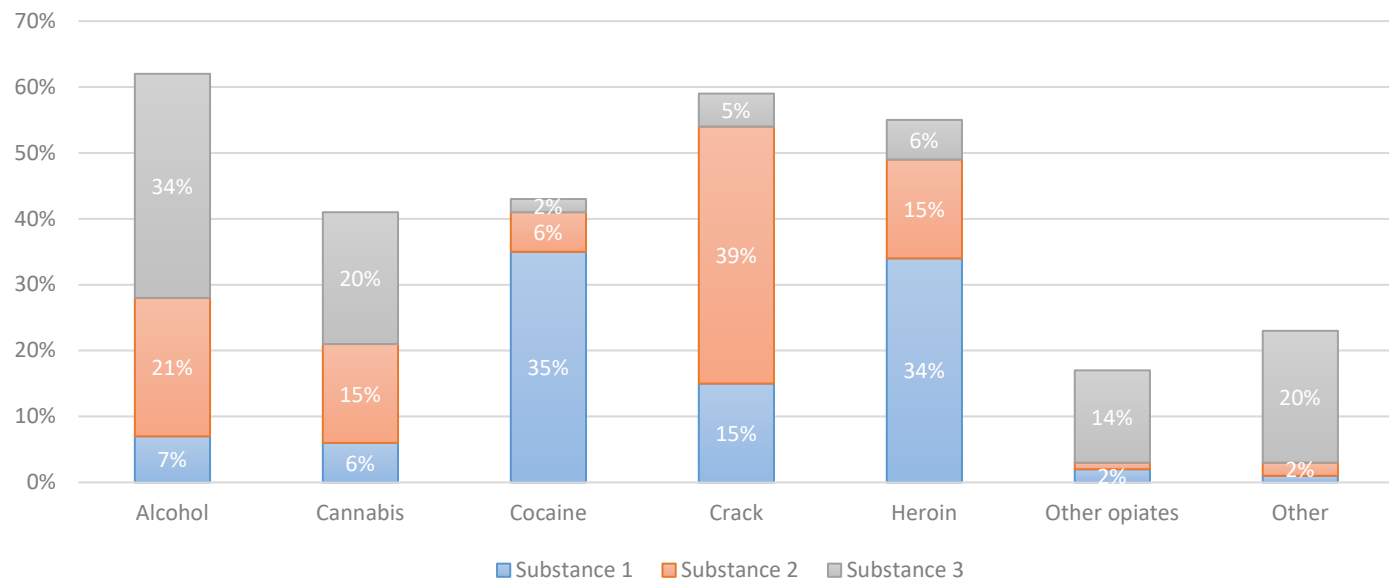


Figure 14 shows the proportions of the main substance by gender in the year ending March 2022. There was a larger proportion of men than women (36% and 28% respectively) who reported cocaine as their main substance, while there were larger proportions of crack and heroin reported by women (23% and 38%) when compared to men (14% and 33%). Proportions of men and women were similar for both alcohol and cannabis.

Figure 14: Main substance and gender of Wirral CJIT contacts, 2021/22

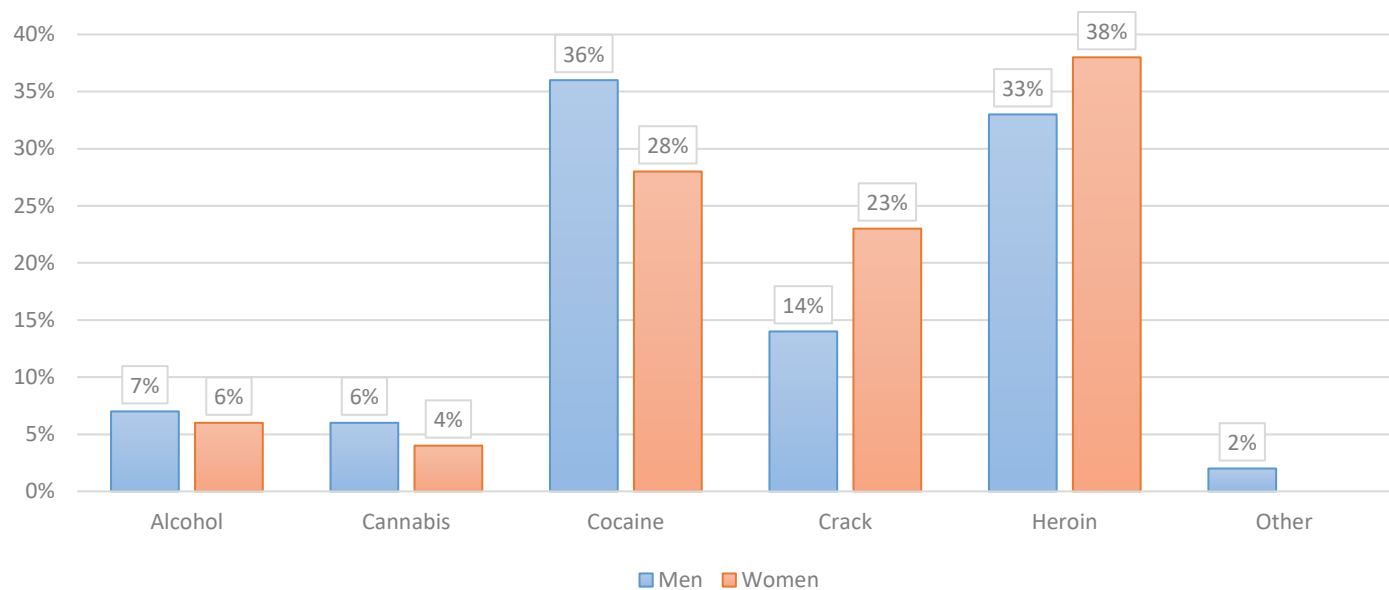
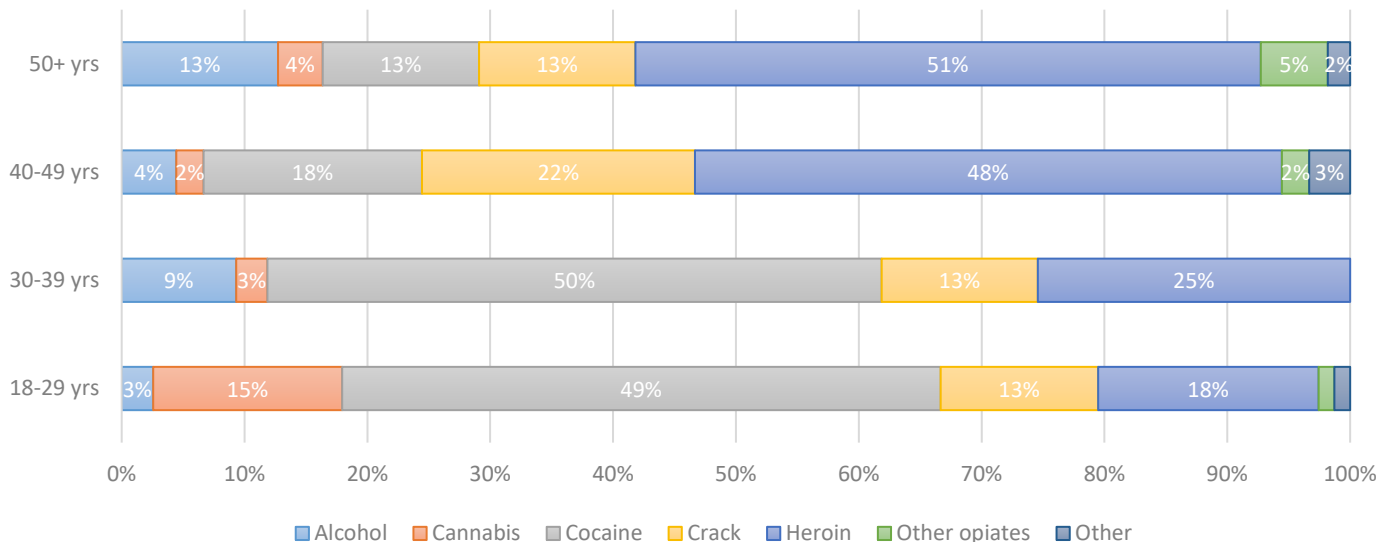


Figure 15 shows the proportions of the main substance for each age group in the year ending March 2022. There were larger proportions of cocaine recorded as the main substance in the younger age groups and larger proportions of heroin across the older age groups. Half of 18-29 year olds and 30-39 year olds reported cocaine as their main substance (49% and 50% respectively), while around half of 40-49 year olds and clients aged 50 years or over reported heroin as their main substance (48% and 51% respectively). Furthermore, just over one in five (22%) 40-49 year olds reported crack as their main substance.

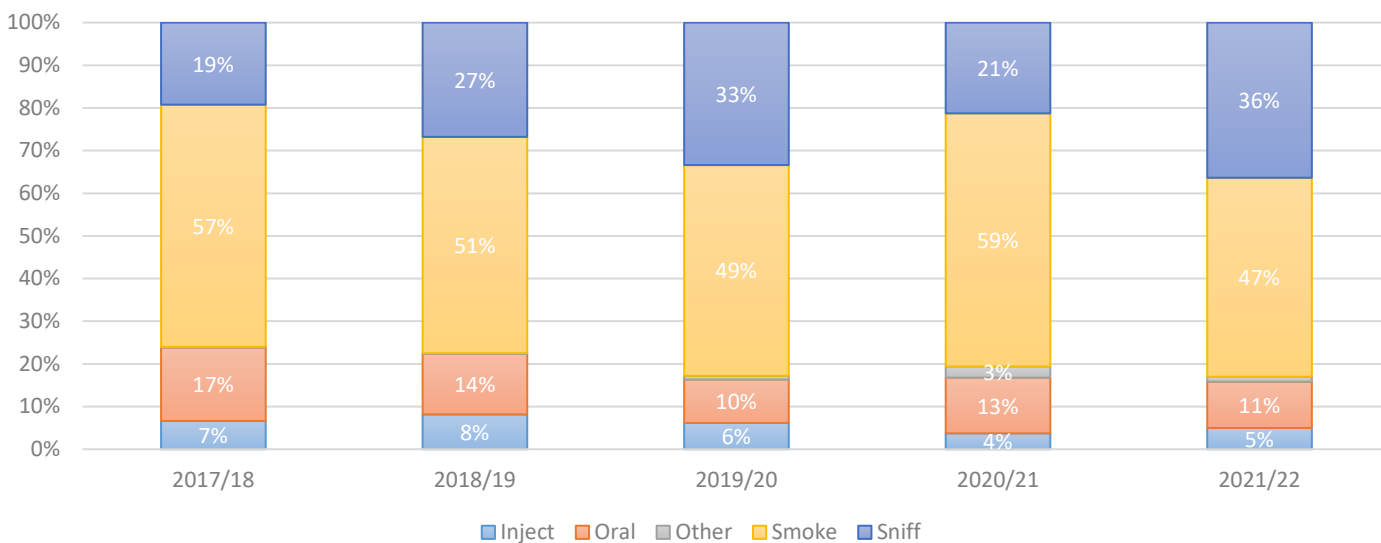
Figure 15: Main substance and age group of Wirral CJIT contacts, 2021/22



ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

The route of administration of the main substance is shown in Figure 16. In the year ending March 2022, just under half of Wirral CJIT contacts smoked their main substance (n=159, 47%), followed by just over one-third who administered their main substance intranasally (n=124, 36%). The proportion of clients who smoked their main substance is the lowest of the five-year period, while the proportion who administered their main substance intranasally is the largest of the five years, though are somewhat similar to the 2021/22 Merseyside figures (42% and 35% respectively).

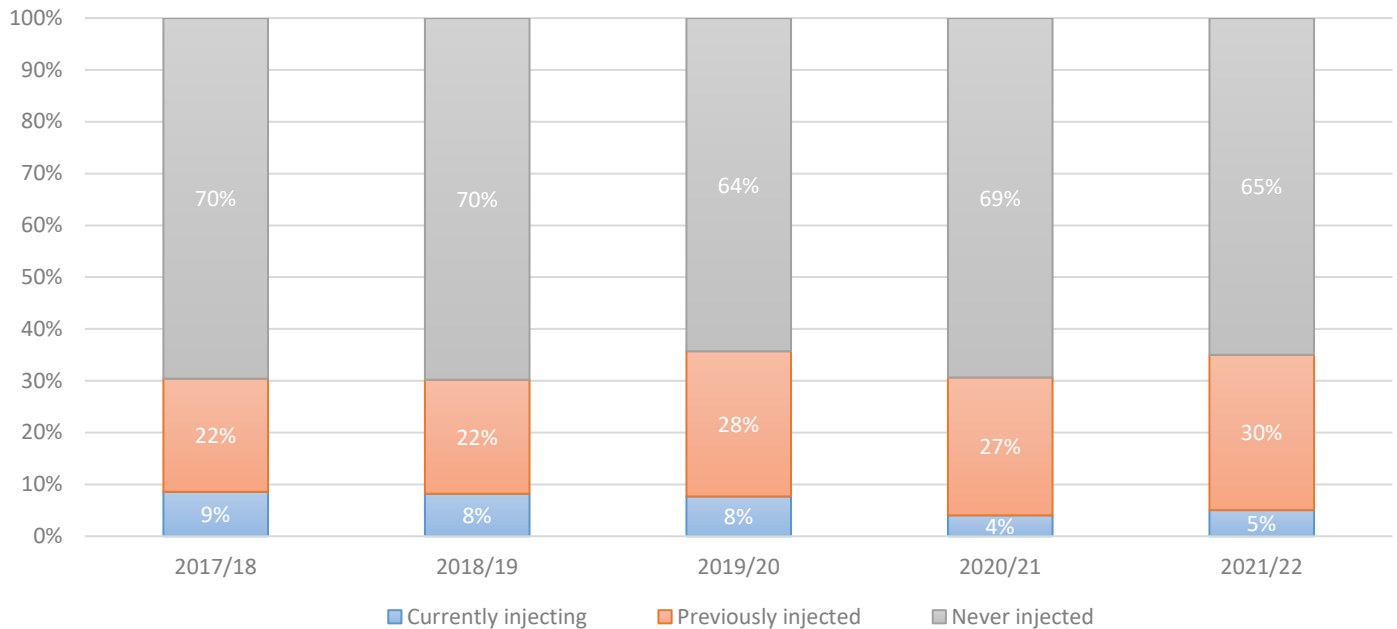
Figure 16: Route of administration of the main substance used by Wirral CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2021/22



INJECTING STATUS

Just under two-thirds of Wirral CJIT contacts in the year ending March 2022 stated they had never injected (n=219, 65%), while three in ten had previously injected but were not currently (n=101, 30%), and one in twenty were currently injecting (n=17, 5%; *Figure 17*). These proportions are somewhat similar to the previous four years, though notably, the proportion of clients in 2021/22 who previously injected is the largest of the five-year period and of the Merseyside areas (Merseyside total: 20%).

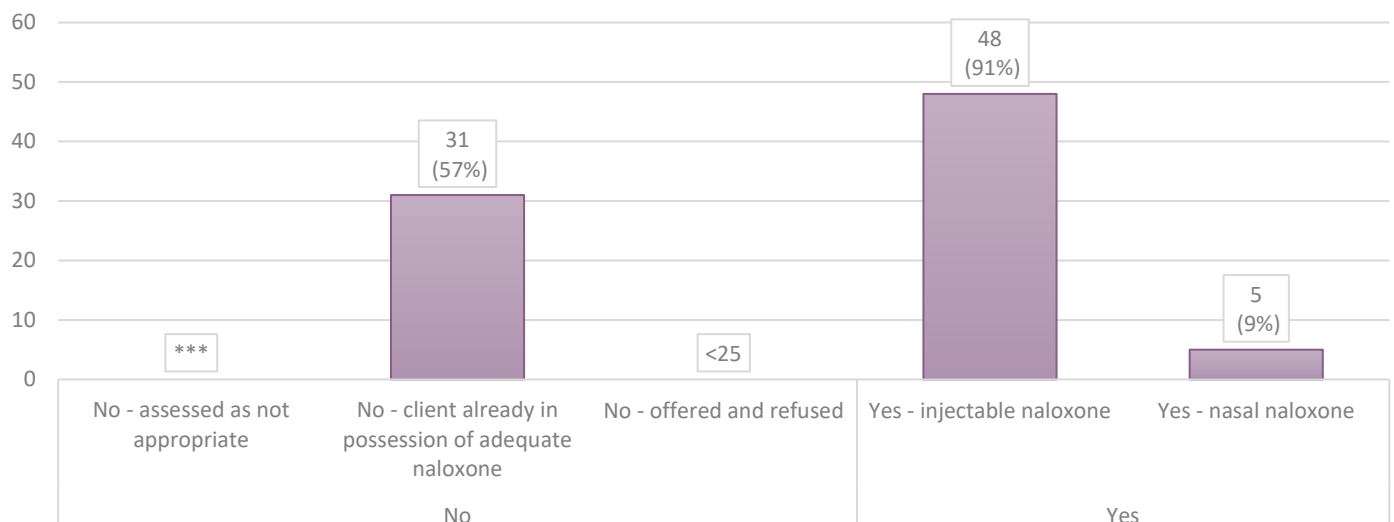
Figure 17: Injecting status of Wirral CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2021/22



NALOXONE

Where recorded, half of the Wirral residents who reported an opioid as their main substance in 2021/22 were issued with naloxone (n=53, 50%), which is a larger proportion than the Merseyside figure (37%). Of the 53 clients issued with naloxone, around nine in ten were supplied with injectable naloxone (n=48, 91%), while of the 54 clients who were not issued with naloxone, just under three in five were already in possession of adequate naloxone (n=31, 57%; *Figure 18*).

Figure 18: Issue of naloxone to Wirral CJIT contacts who reported opiates as their main substance, 2021/22

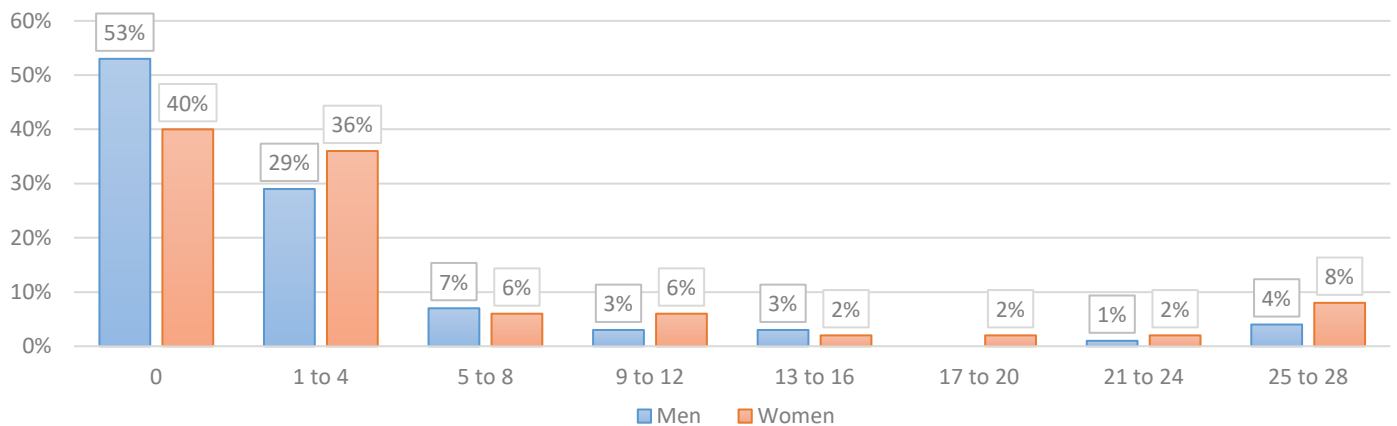


ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Over half of the men assessed in the year ending March 2022 did not consume alcohol in the 28 days prior to their CJIT contact (n=152, 53%; *Figure 19*), which is a considerable decrease on the previous year (78%), though similar to earlier years. Furthermore, this is similar to the Merseyside figure (51%).

In comparison, two in five women did not consume alcohol in the previous 28 days in the year ending March 2022 (n=21, 40%; *Figure 19*). This is a substantial decrease on the previous twelve-month period (71%) and the smallest proportion of women who did not consume alcohol of the five-year period and of the five Merseyside areas (Merseyside total: 50%).

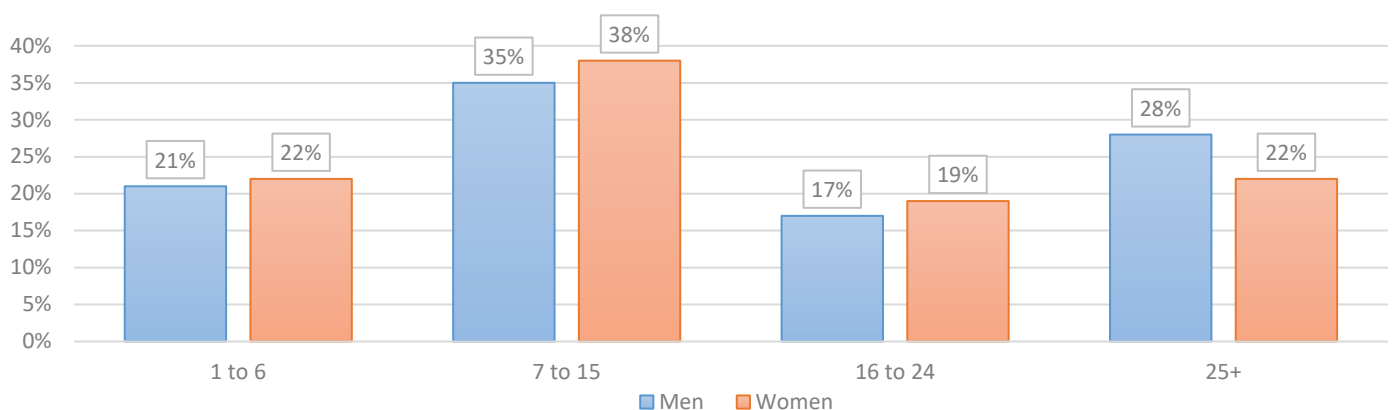
Figure 19: Number of drinking days in the 28 days prior to assessment for Wirral CJIT contacts, 2021/22



The daily average number of units of alcohol consumed by Wirral residents in the 28 days prior to CJIT contact in the year ending March 2022 are shown in *Figure 20*. Of the 136 men who consumed alcohol in the 28 days prior to their assessment, just over one-third consumed 7-15 units of alcohol daily (n=47, 35%), while just under three in ten consumed over 24 units (n=38, 28%), around one in five consumed 1-6 units (n=28, 21%) and around one in six consumed 16-24 units (n=23, 17%). When compared to the previous year, proportions in 2021/22 for those who consumed 1-6 units and 16-24 units have decreased, while proportions for those who consumed 7-15 units and over 24 units have increased. Moreover, the proportion of men in the year ending March 2022 who consumed over 24 units of alcohol daily is the largest of the five-year period and the largest of the five Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 21%).

Of the 32 women who consumed alcohol in the 28 days prior to their assessment in 2021/22, just under two in five reported to consume 7-15 units of alcohol daily (n=12, 38%; *Figure 20*). This is a decrease on the previous year's proportion (71%), though it is similar to earlier years and the Merseyside figure (43%).

Figure 20: Number of units of alcohol (daily average) consumed by Wirral CJIT contacts, 2021/22



OFFENDING

The offence that prompted Wirral CJIT clients' current or most recent contact with the criminal justice system in the year ending March 2022 is shown in *Figure 21*. Around three in ten offences were categorised as 'other' (n=105, 31%), while Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA) offences⁵ and wounding or assault accounted for around one in six each (n=55, 16%), followed by theft - shoplifting (n=48, 14%). The proportion of theft - shoplifting is the largest of the five Merseyside CJITs (Merseyside total: 7%), while proportions of MDA offences, other offences and wounding or assault are somewhat similar to the Merseyside figures (23%, 34% and 15% respectively).

Figure 21: Offence that prompted current or most recent contact with the criminal justice system for Wirral CJIT contacts, 2021/22

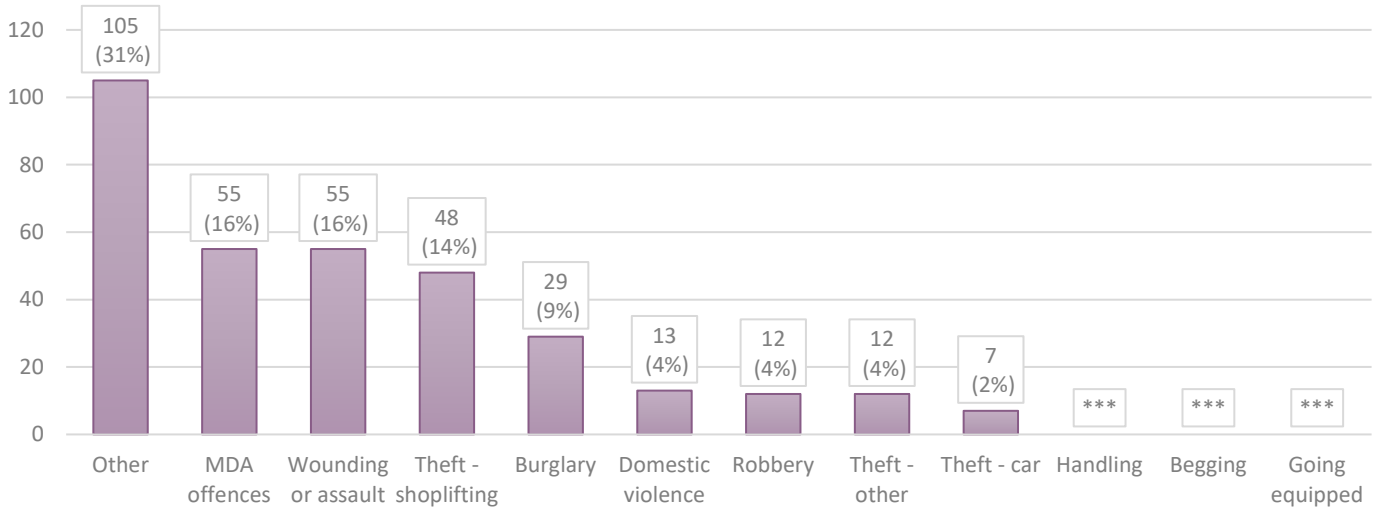
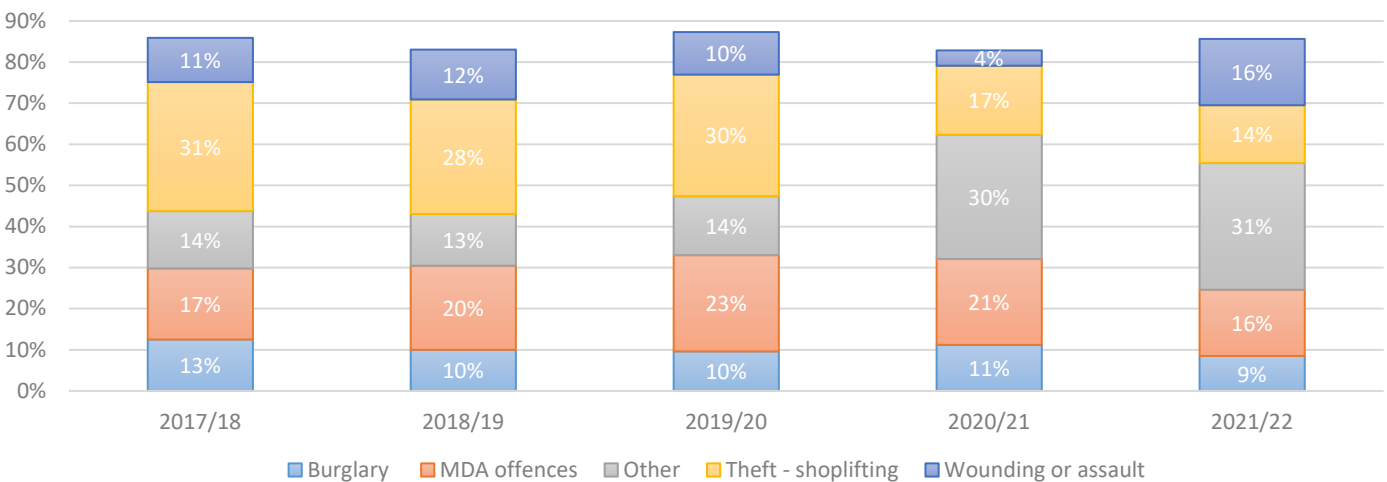


Figure 22 shows five-year trends of the main offending categories for Wirral residents. Notably, proportions of other offences and wounding or assault in the year ending March 2022 are the largest of the five-year period while proportions of burglary, MDA offences and theft - shoplifting are the smallest of the five-year period.

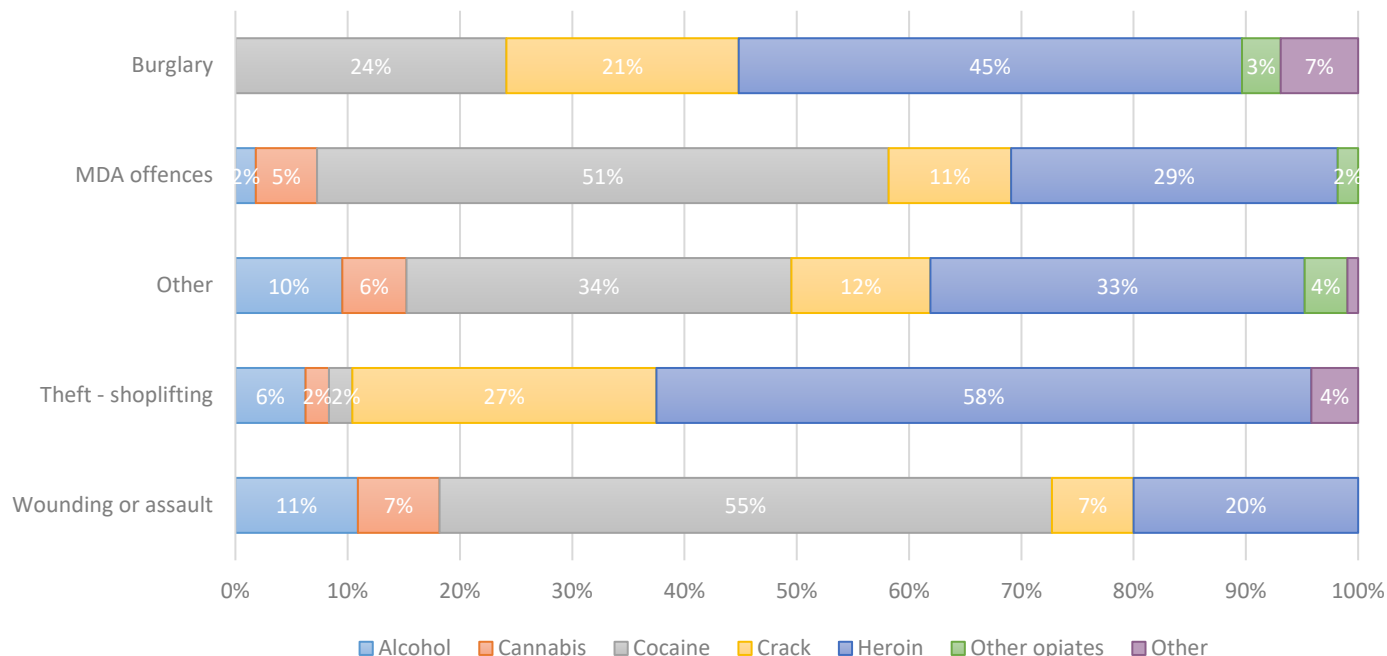
Figure 22: Main offences that prompted current or most recent contact with the criminal justice system for Wirral CJIT contacts, 2017/18 - 2021/22



⁵ Of the MDA offences, there were similar proportions of possession (n=27, 49%) and supply (n=28, 51%). Notably, the other CJIT areas reported a majority of possession.

Figure 23 shows the proportions of the main substance for the most common offences recorded for Wirral CJIT contacts assessed in the year ending March 2022. Cocaine recorded as the main substance was most prominent for those whose contact with Wirral CJIT was prompted by MDA offences and wounding or assault or (51% and 55% respectively), while for crack and heroin it was theft - shoplifting (27% and 58% respectively). Of the Wirral residents whose contact with the CJIT was prompted by other offences, similar proportions reported cocaine and heroin as their main substance (34% and 33% respectively).

Figure 23: Main substance and offence of Wirral CJIT contacts, 2021/22



INTERVENTIONS

REFERRALS TO STRUCTURED TREATMENT

Of the clients taken onto the CJIT caseload, 116 (108 individuals) were referred to structured treatment in the year ending March 2022 (Figure 24)⁶.

Figure 24: Referrals to structured treatment for Wirral CJIT contacts, 2021/22



116

referrals to structured treatment



108

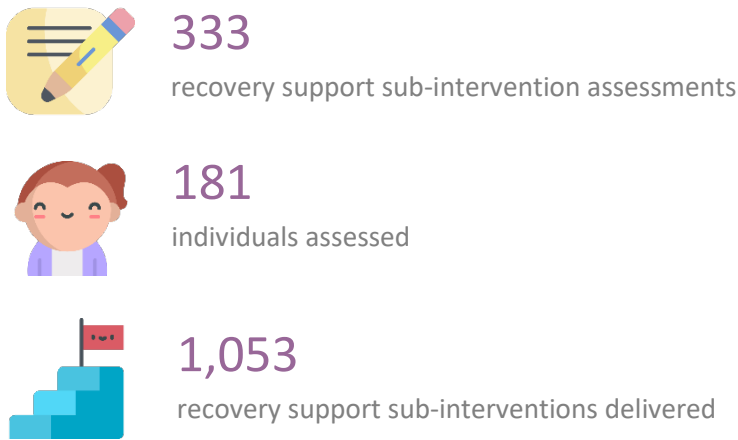
individuals

⁶ 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 (Figure 24) or recovery support sub-intervention assessments (Figure 25 & 26) where the date was between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022, regardless of when the client was taken onto the CJIT caseload.

RECOVERY SUPPORT SUB-INTERVENTIONS

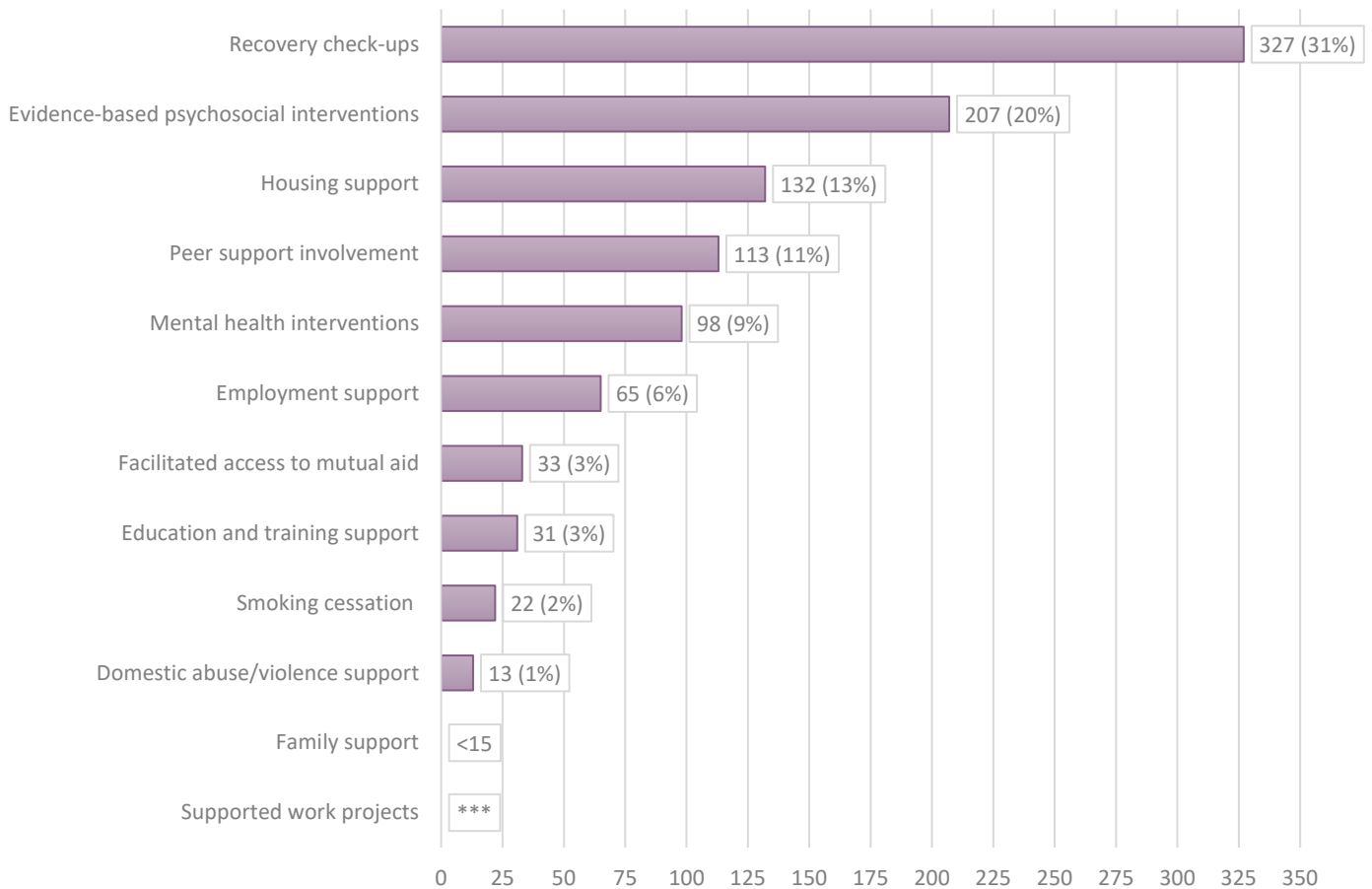
In the year ending March 2022, 333 recovery support sub-intervention assessments (181 individuals) were carried out on Wirral residents on the CJIT caseload, with a total 1,053 sub-interventions delivered (*Figure 25*)⁶.

Figure 25: Recovery support sub-intervention assessments for Wirral CJIT contacts, 2021/22



Of the total 1,053 recovery support sub-interventions delivered, around three in ten were recovery check-ups (n=327, 31%), followed by one in five evidence-based psychosocial interventions (n=207, 20%; *Figure 26*).

Figure 26: Recovery support sub-interventions delivered to Wirral CJIT contacts, 2021/22



APPENDIX A: NOTES TO ACCOMPANY THIS REPORT

1. The overview chapter (*Figures 1-3*) are for all Wirral CJIT contacts in the year, while all other figures (page 6 onwards) are for residents of Wirral LA only, recorded by Wirral CJIT.
2. Figures for gender, age and ethnicity are for individuals (*Figures 4-7*); 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.
3. 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.
4. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
5. 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).
6. Supporting data tables and charts can be accessed here: [CJIT Activity 2021/22: Supplementary data](#).

APPENDIX B: RATES OF CJIT CONTACTS PER 100,000 ADULT POPULATION IN MERSEYSIDE, 2021/22

In the year ending March 2022, 117.7 individuals per 100,000 adult population in Merseyside were assessed by one of the local CJITs. Of the five Merseyside LAs, Wirral had the second highest number of individuals in contact with the CJIT in 2021/22, though the second lowest rate (114.5 per 100,000)⁷.



CJIT/LA	CJIT contacts (individuals)	
	Number	Rate (per 100,000 adult population)
Knowsley	146	120.5
Liverpool	470	120.0
Sefton	228	100.6
St Helens	208	141.8
Wirral	292	114.5
Total Merseyside residents	1,344	117.7

⁷ Rates have been calculated using [mid-2021 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., Wirral residents recorded by Wirral CJIT.

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About the Public Health Institute

The Public Health Institute (PHI) 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.

Public Health Intelligence Unit

The Public Health Intelligence Unit (PHIU), based at PHI, provides data collection and monitoring systems to support public health reporting, evidence review, evaluation and research. The team have extensive experience across various data sets which contribute to the surveillance systems developed and managed by PHIU.

DIP and criminal justice monitoring

PHIU 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.

PHIU has access to Merseyside Police records for drug tests carried out for specified Class A drugs in the custody suites and the criminal justice data set, which collects information on clients in contact with the Criminal Justice Intervention Teams (CJIT) across Merseyside's treatment providers. PHIU matches the criminal justice data set with drug testing records 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.

PHIU collates and presents information through monthly and annual reports, and provides 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.

