

# Merseyside DIP Re-presentation Report (April 08 – March 09)

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## 1.0 Introduction

The link between drug use and acquisitive crime has been well established through research in recent times (Seddon, 2000). High levels of drug use among arrestees have also been documented extensively (Holloway & Bennett, 2004; O'Shea et al, 2003) and there is evidence to suggest that heroin and crack use are intrinsically linked to offending (Payne – James et al, 2005), with individuals using crime to fund their drug use (Stewart et al, 2000).

The Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) was developed as part of the Updated Drugs Strategy to break the link between drugs and crime and minimise the harm caused to individuals and society as a whole. It was introduced in April 2003 and, according to the Home Office, between then and June 2004 there was a fall in acquisitive crime in England and Wales of 12.9%. In that same time 8,000 drug misusing offenders entered treatment through DIP (Home Office, 2004). Research has suggested that treatment is effective with every £1 spent on treatment saving £9.50 in crime and health costs (Godfrey et al, 2004).

The UK Drug Policy Commission (UKPDC, 2009) in their paper on drug programmes in the UK commented that the criminal justice system has an important role to play in reducing drug use and recidivism amongst offenders. They go on to say that proactive engagement with offenders such as the Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPO) scheme may also be an effective way to get drug using offenders to engage with treatment and rehabilitation services. It is this use of treatment that is seen as a critical aspect of dealing successfully with problematic drug users, and increasing numbers of individuals in structured drug treatment remains a key aim of the National Drug Strategy (Home Office, 2008).

There have been a number of studies undertaken to look at the impact of treatment on problematic drug users and the characteristics of clients who re-present to treatment. Gossop et al (2000) in their study on methadone treatment found that treatment impacted positively on drug related crime with it resulting in lower levels of offending among their cohort post treatment. Beynon et al (2006) found when looking at clients in drug treatment in the North West of England that the likely predictors for clients who re-presented to treatment were those of older age and having had previous treatment contact. However, they found that treatment outcomes did not necessarily predict long term recovery with similar rates of re-presentation for clients who dropped out or who completed their treatment and were discharged drug free. They also found that clients who were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system were more likely to not complete their treatment successfully compared to those referred from other services.

It has been shown that relapse is eventually likely to result in an individual re-presenting to treatment. Shah et al (2006) in their study on injecting drug users found that contributing factors to injecting relapse included clients being male, homeless and using alcohol and/or cocaine. Sannibale et al (2003) in their study on substance dependent residential treatment clients found that heroin using clients not engaging fully with treatment services during their time of residence were more likely to relapse early following treatment. These studies serve again to show the importance of treatment services and how many factors can affect the likelihood of a client re-presenting to treatment.

The offending behaviour of an individual can also have a major impact on their likelihood to re-present in treatment. McGuire (2002) in his study on offending commented that offenders often have multiple problems such as substance misuse, mental health issues, skills deficits or self-control issues and that those with many are likely to re-offend. Bonta (1996) hypothesised that the best way to reduce potential future re-offending among offenders was to change the dynamic risk factors surrounding an individual citing education, employment and substance misuse as being such factors. Recent evidence from Skodbo et al (2007) commented that clients entering DIP are likely to reduce their level of offending, with a cohort group identified as having 26% lower rates of offending following DIP intervention. However, within their cohort were a group of "high crime causing users" and numbers of these individuals coming through DIP actually increased by 30% with the introduction of Test on Arrest. Dawson (2005) in the first part of his study of prolific and priority offenders found that 61% of prolific offenders were at risk of re-offending due to their drug misuse and in their follow up study, Dawson & Cuppleditch (2007) reported a 43% reduction in re-offending amongst their cohort in the 17 months following the PPO programme. This serves to point out the importance in working with these clients at this point of entry to ensure that the likelihood of them re-presenting decreases. There is an intrinsic link between drug misuse and offending, with an increase in drug use in clients likely to lead to an increase in their offending rates also (Beckett et al, 2004). and in the follow up study, Cunliffe & Shepherd (2007) in their study of re-offending rates between 2001 and 2004 found that these rates were most common when the offence was acquisitive in nature, again drawing the link back to drug misuse and the consequences that it has to the wider community as well as to the person. They also found that re-offending figures decreased by 5% for clients aged between 18 and 20 (69% down to 64%) but actually increased by 4% for clients aged 35 or older (43% from 39%).

It is clear that there are a number of factors that need to be taken into account when examining the likelihood of a client re-presenting to treatment or other services. This report aims to examine those drug using clients who are re-presenting to the DIP in Merseyside and seeks to examine their demographic characteristics and compare them to those clients who are not re-presenting. It is hoped that this will help teams in targeting clients who are re-presenting and provide information to assist in engaging with these clients thus having a positive impact on the community as a whole.

## 2.0 Methodology

### *Drug Testing Data*

Drug testing data provided by Merseyside Police were used to compare the characteristics of clients arrested and tested on one occasion against clients who were tested on more than one occasion between April 2008 and March 2009 in the Merseyside custody suites. For the purposes of this report, clients were split (via aggregation in SPSS) into two distinct groups; those who re-presented (more than one drug test during the 12 month period) and those who did not re-present. The characteristics of clients in both groups at the time of their first test (or only test for those who did not re-present) were compared, this included demographic information, offences committed and drug test results. The data were also used to look at the number of clients in all areas, who having had a positive test result, went on to have another positive test in the 12 month period.

### *Drug Interventions Records (DIRs) & Activity Forms*

Data has also been taken from information collected by DIP staff on monitoring forms produced by the Home Office: Drug Interventions Records (DIR) and Activity Forms.

Information on DIRs was looked at for clients assessed between April 2008 and March 2009 and again these clients were divided into two separate groups (via aggregation in SPSS); those who did re-present for assessment over the 12 month period (assessed more than once) and those who did not re-present. The characteristics of clients in both groups at the time of their first assessment (or only assessment for those who did not re-present) were compared, this included demographic information, offences committed, drug use and spend, injecting and sharing behaviour, treatment status and also information around clients' accommodation and employment status.

DIRs were also used for all areas to assess how many clients who had a care plan completed between April 2008 and March 2009 went on to have another care plan completed during this period.

Analysis was also performed using Activity Forms submitted by Merseyside DIP teams to identify the total number of clients who had a successful transfer from prison between April

2008 and March 2009. These clients were again split into two distinct groups; those who were transferred from prison on more than one occasion (re-presented) and those who were transferred on only one occasion (did not re-present).

The data presented in tables and figures represent the proportions of individuals who provided responses to the questions asked on the DIR or Activity forms. Individuals who did not provide information for the demographic categories under analysis were therefore excluded and the number of exclusions in each instance has been noted directly beneath tables and figures. From the drug testing data, both trigger and non-trigger offences have been combined into one table. Only individuals that have indicated using drugs in the month prior to assessment were counted for drugs used, weekly spend on drugs, drug treatment, injecting and sharing equipment. Please note, as clients could give more than one response for offending, percentages will add up to more than 100%. For the purpose of this report, the offences of possession, supply and non-trigger drugs offences are grouped together under Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA) offences.

The following sections focus on each of the five Merseyside D(A)AT's in turn and there is also a section comparing the five D(A)AT's for the 12 month period.

This document should be read in conjunction with other reports detailing throughput and trends. This report is not only intended as an information resource for D(A)ATs but also as a prompt for further investigation and key points will require more in depth investigation to fully explain the trends highlighted.

## 3.0 Knowsley

### 3.1 Drug Testing Data

Table K1 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a successful drug test completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

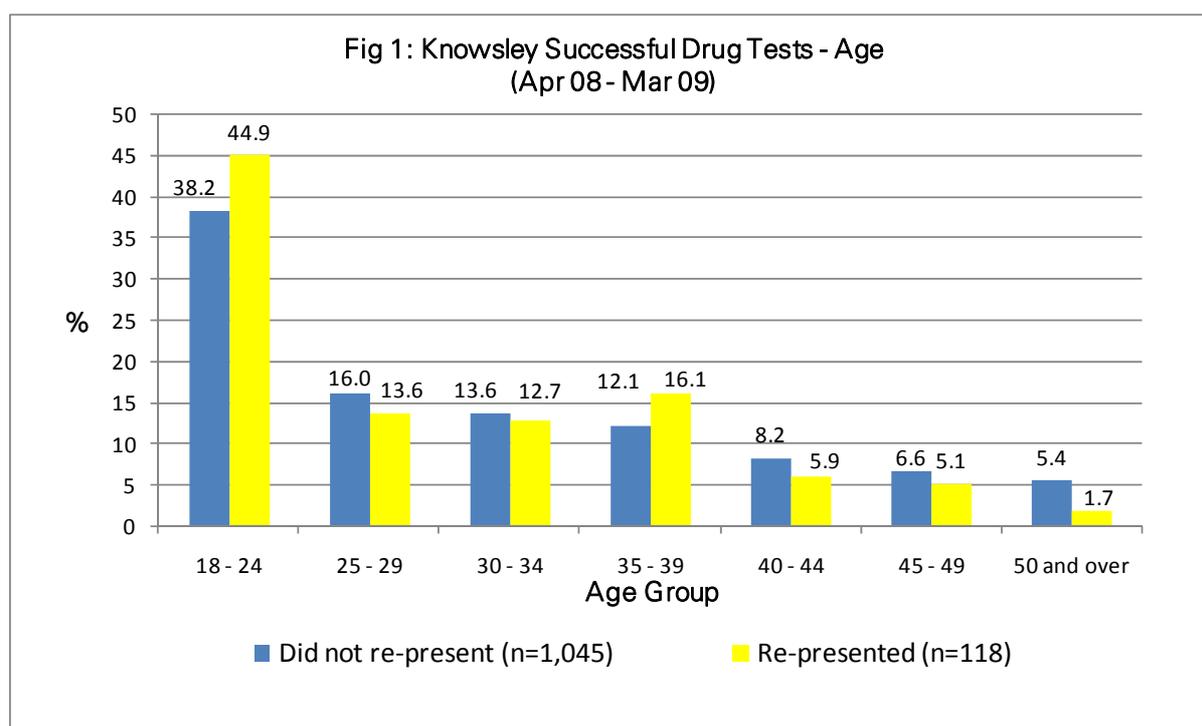
Re-presentation	Frequency (n=1,163)
Never	1,045 (89.9%)
Once	96 (8.3%)
Twice	17 (1.5%)
3 times	5 (0.4%)

The majority of clients (89.9%) did not re-present between April 08 and March 09.

Table K2 – Re-presentation of clients by gender (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-represent (n=1,045)	Re-presented (n=118)
Female	201 (19.2%)	12 (10.2%)
Male	844 (80.8%)	106 (89.8%)

Just under a fifth of clients who did not re-present were female (19.2%). By way of contrast, only one in ten of those who re-presented was female (10.2%).



There was little difference overall in terms of age between those who did not re-present and those that did. Over four in ten clients who did re-present were under the age of 25 (44.9%) compared to just under four in ten of those who were under 25 who did not re-present (38.2%).

**Table K3 – Re-presentation of clients by ethnicity (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=1,038)*	Re-presented (n=117)*
Black	19 (1.8%)	2 (1.7%)
White	1,013 (97.6%)	115 (98.3%)
Other	6 (0.6%)	

\*Seven clients who did not re-present and one client who did re-present did not provide information regarding their ethnicity.

The vast majority of clients in both groups were white.

**Table K4 – Re-presentation of clients by offence (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=1,045)	Re-presented (n=118)
Burglary	113 (10.8%)	13 (11.0%)
Car Theft	119 (11.4%)	6 (5.1%)
Criminal damage	20 (1.9%)	
Fraud	33 (3.2%)	3 (2.5%)
Going equipped	5 (0.5%)	1 (0.8%)
Handling	29 (2.8%)	2 (1.7%)
MDA Offences	209 (20.0%)	28 (23.7%)
Other non-trigger offences	22 (2.1%)	1 (0.8%)
Public Order offences	21 (2.0%)	2 (1.7%)
Robbery	42 (4.0%)	8 (6.8%)
Theft	372 (35.6%)	52 (44.1%)
Violence against the person	60 (5.7%)	2 (1.7%)

The most common offence for both client groups was theft (35.6% of those who did not re-present; 44.1% of those who did re-present). A higher proportion of those who did not re-present committed car theft (11.4%) than those who re-presented (5.1%).

Table K5 – Test Result (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=1,045)	Re-presented (n=118)
Negative	654 (62.6%)	56 (47.5%)
Both (Cocaine & Opiates)	81 (7.8%)	29 (24.6%)
Cocaine	259 (24.8%)	26 (22.0%)
Opiates	51 (4.9%)	7 (5.9%)

Clients who re-presented were more likely to test positive compared to those who did not re-present. A quarter of clients who re-presented (24.6%) tested positive for both cocaine and opiates compared to just 7.8% of those who did not re-present.

Table K6 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who tested positive (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=453)
Never	391 (86.3%)
Once	52 (11.5%)
Twice	7 (1.5%)
3 times	3 (0.7%)

Of those clients that tested positive at their point of first contact, 13.7% subsequently tested positive again between April 08 and March 09.

### 3.2 Assessments (DIRs)

Table K7 – Frequency of re-representation of clients who had an assessment completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

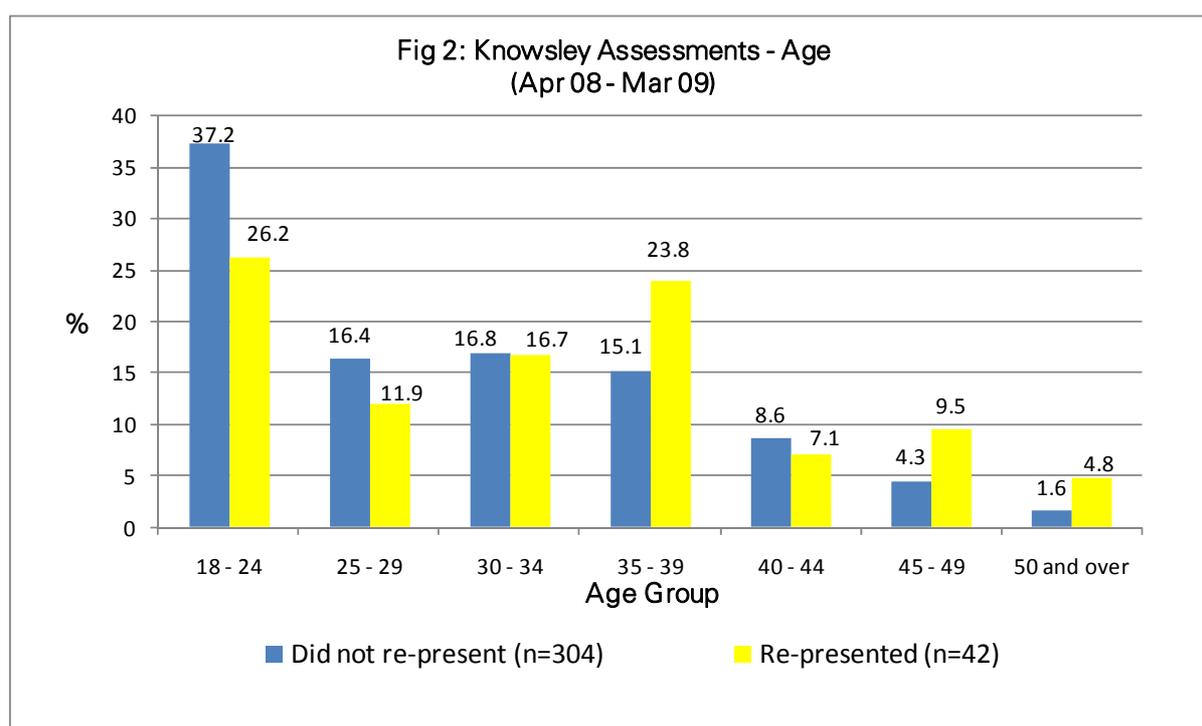
Re-representation	Frequency (n=346)
Never	304 (87.9%)
Once	34 (9.8%)
Twice	5 (1.4%)
3 times	2 (0.6%)
6 times	1 (0.3%)

The majority of clients assessed between April 08 and March 09 did not re-present (87.9%). Of those that did, one client re-presented on a total of six occasions.

Table K8 – Re-representation of assessed clients by gender (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=304)	Re-presented (n=42)
Female	43 (14.1%)	4 (9.5%)
Male	261 (85.9%)	38 (90.5%)

Only one in ten clients who re-presented were female (9.5%) compared to 14.1% of those who re-presented.



Clients who re-presented were generally older than those who did not. Just over a quarter of clients (26.2%) who re-presented were under the age of 25 compared to almost four in ten that did not (37.2%). Conversely, four in ten clients aged between 30 and 39 (40.5%) re-presented compared to just under a third (31.9%) in the same age category that did not.

**Table K9 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by ethnicity (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=304)	Re-presented (n=42)
Black	2 (0.7%)	
White	297 (97.7%)	42 (100.0%)
Other	5 (1.6%)	

The majority of all clients assessed who did (100%) and did not re-present (97.7%) were white.

**Table K10 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by offence (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=300)*	Re-presented (n=42)
Breach	13 (4.3%)	2 (4.8%)
Burglary	24 (8.0%)	
Criminal Damage	3 (1.0%)	
Firearms / Weapons	2 (0.7%)	
Fraud	2 (0.7%)	
Going equipped	2 (0.7%)	
Handling	5 (1.7%)	1 (2.4%)
MDA Offences	131 (43.7%)	9 (21.4%)
Motoring Offences	5 (1.7%)	1 (2.4%)
Public Order Offences	9 (3.0%)	
Robbery	9 (3.0%)	3 (7.1%)
Shoplifting	41 (13.7%)	16 (38.1%)
Theft	18 (6.0%)	6 (14.3%)
Theft – Car	24 (8.0%)	3 (7.1%)
Warrant	2 (0.7%)	2 (4.8%)
Wounding or assault	19 (6.3%)	2 (4.8%)
Other	3 (1.0%)	

\*Four clients who did not re-present did not provide information regarding their offence

A greater proportion of clients who did not re-present (43.7%) committed Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA) offences than those that did re-present (21.4%). Conversely almost four in ten clients who re-presented (38.1%) committed shoplifting compared to just 13.7% of those who did not represent.

**Table K11 – Drug use in past month (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=299)	Re-presented (n=42)
Amphetamines	3 (1.0%)	
Benzodiazepines	6 (2.0%)	
Cannabis	63 (21.1%)	7 (16.7%)
Cocaine	231 (77.3%)	21 (50.0%)
Crack	50 (16.7%)	18 (42.9%)
Ecstasy	3 (1.0%)	1 (2.4%)
Heroin	57 (19.1%)	19 (45.2%)
Methadone	19 (6.4%)	5 (11.9%)
Other Drug	6 (2.0%)	2 (4.8%)

\*Proportions of drug use will add up to more than 100% as clients can identify use of more than one drug at assessment

Over three-quarters of clients who did not re-present (77.3%) reported using cocaine, compared to half of those that re-presented (50.0%). Clients who re-presented were proportionally more likely to have used heroin or crack (45.2% and 42.9% respectively) than those who did not re-present (heroin 19.1% and crack 16.7%).

**Table K12 – Weekly spend on drugs (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (297)*	Re-presented (n=42)
£0 - £50	202 (68.0%)	19 (45.2%)
£51 - £100	31 (10.4%)	8 (19.0%)
£101 - £250	35 (11.8%)	7 (16.7%)
£251 - £500	21 (7.1%)	6 (14.3%)
£501 - £1,000	8 (2.7%)	1 (2.4%)
Over £1,000		1 (2.4%)

\*Two clients who used drugs in the last month did not indicate their level of weekly spend on drugs

Over two-thirds of clients who did not re-present (68.0%) reported spending under £50 per week on drugs, compared to just under half of those who re-presented (45.2%). In addition

almost a fifth of clients who re-presented (19.1%) reported spending in excess of £250 per week on drugs compared to 9.8% of those that did not re-present.

**Table K13 – Injecting & Sharing Equipment (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present		Re-presented	
	Injected in their lifetime	<i>(n=298)*</i>	32 (10.7%)	<i>(n=42)</i>
Shared in their lifetime	<i>(n=298)*</i>	72 (24.2%)	<i>(n=42)</i>	5 (11.9%)
Shared in last month	<i>(n=298)*</i>	45 (15.1%)	<i>(n=42)</i>	

\*One client who used drugs in the last month and who did not re-present did not provide information regarding either their injecting or sharing behaviour

Over a quarter of clients who re-presented (26.2%) reported injecting in their lifetime compared to just one in ten of those who did not re-present (10.7%). In addition, almost a quarter of clients who did not re-present (24.2%) reported having shared equipment in their lifetime compared to just 11.9% of those who did re-present. No clients who re-presented reported sharing equipment in the month prior to assessment. In contrast, 15.1% of clients who did not re-present reported sharing equipment in the last month.

**Table K14 – Treatment for drug misuse (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present		Re-presented	
	Received treatment in last 2 years	<i>(n=297)*</i>	68 (22.9%)	<i>(n=42)</i>
Currently receiving treatment	<i>(n=296)**</i>	40 (13.5%)	<i>(n=42)</i>	11 (26.2%)

\*Two clients who used drugs in the last month did not provide information regarding their treatment history

\*\*Three clients who used drugs in the last month did not provide information regarding their current treatment status

Half of those clients who re-presented (50.0%) reported having received treatment for their drug misuse in the last two years, compared to just under a quarter of those who did not re-present (22.9%). A quarter of clients who re-presented were currently in treatment for their drug use compared to 13.5% of those who did not re-present.

**Table K15 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by accommodation status (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=303)*	Re-presented (n=42)
No Fixed Abode	5 (1.7%)	3 (7.1%)
Settled	256 (84.5%)	34 (81.0%)
Temporary	42 (13.9%)	5 (11.9%)

\*One client who did not re-present did not provide information regarding their accommodation status

The majority of clients who in both groups were in settled accommodation at the time of their assessment. A greater proportion of clients who re-presented were of no fixed abode (7.1%) than those who did not re-present (1.7%) but numbers are low in this instance and should be treated with caution.

**Table K16 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by employment status (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=302)*	Re-presented (n=42)
Economically Inactive	33 (11.0%)	5 (11.9%)
Pupil / Student	6 (2.0%)	
Regular Employment	96 (31.8%)	9 (21.4%)
Unemployed	165 (54.6%)	26 (61.9%)
Other	2 (0.7%)	2 (4.8%)

\*Two clients who did not re-present did not provide information regarding their employment status

A higher proportion of clients who re-presented were unemployed at the time of their assessment (61.9%) than those who did not re-present (54.6%). Furthermore there were proportionally less clients who re-presented that were in regular employment (21.4%) than those who did not re-present (31.8%).

### 3.3 Care Plans

Table K17 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a care plan completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=111)
Never	107 (96.4%)
Once	4 (3.6%)

There were only 4 clients in total who received more than one care plan from the DIP team between April 08 and March 09.

### 3.4 Transfers from Prison

Table K18 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a successful transfer completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=44)
Never	39 (88.6%)
Once	5 (11.4%)

Just over one in ten clients (11.4%) had a successful transfer completed more than once.

### 3.5 Knowsley Summary

#### *Drug Testing Data*

- ❖ Of the 1,163 clients who had a successful drug test completed between April 08 and March 09, only 118 (10.1%) had more than one drug test completed in this period.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were less likely to be female than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ There was little variation in terms of age between those who did not represent and those who did.
- ❖ Trigger offences committed were similar in both groups with theft being the most common offence. Those clients who did not re-present were proportionally more likely to have committed car theft than those who re-presented.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were more likely to test positive at their first test than those who did not re-present. In addition, clients who re-presented were far more likely to test positive for heroin or crack than their non re-presenting counterparts.
- ❖ Of the 453 clients who tested positive between April 08 and March 09, only 62 (13.7%) had more than one positive test.

#### *Assessments (DIRs)*

- ❖ Of the 43 clients who re-presented between April 08 and March 09 (12.1%), one client re-presented a total of six times in this period.
- ❖ Clients who did not re-present were more likely to be female than those who did re-present.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were generally older than those who did not.
- ❖ Almost four in ten clients who re-presented had been arrested for shoplifting at the time of their first test (38.1%), compared to just 13.7% of those who did not re-present. A far greater proportion of those who did not re-present committed MDA offences (43.7%) than those who did re-present (21.4%).
- ❖ Clients assessed who did re-present were more likely to have used heroin or crack compared to those who did not re-present. Conversely, a higher proportion of cocaine users were found amongst clients who did not re-present.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented reported spending more on drugs per week than their non re-presenting counterparts.
- ❖ A far greater proportion of clients assessed who re-presented reported injecting in their lifetime compared to those who did not re-present. However, clients who did

not re-present were more likely to have shared equipment either in their lifetime or in the month prior to assessment than their re-presenting counterparts. This is likely due to the fact that sharing equipment includes all paraphernalia such as bank notes etc. and would therefore be linked to the high proportions of those who did not re-present using cocaine.

- ❖ Re-presenting clients were more likely to have either previously been in treatment or currently be receiving treatment for their drug misuse than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ Similar proportions in both groups reported being in settled accommodation at the time of their assessment.
- ❖ A higher proportion of clients who did not re-present reported being in regular employment than those who did re-present.

## 4.0 Liverpool

### 4.1 Drug Testing Data

Table L1 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a successful drug test completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

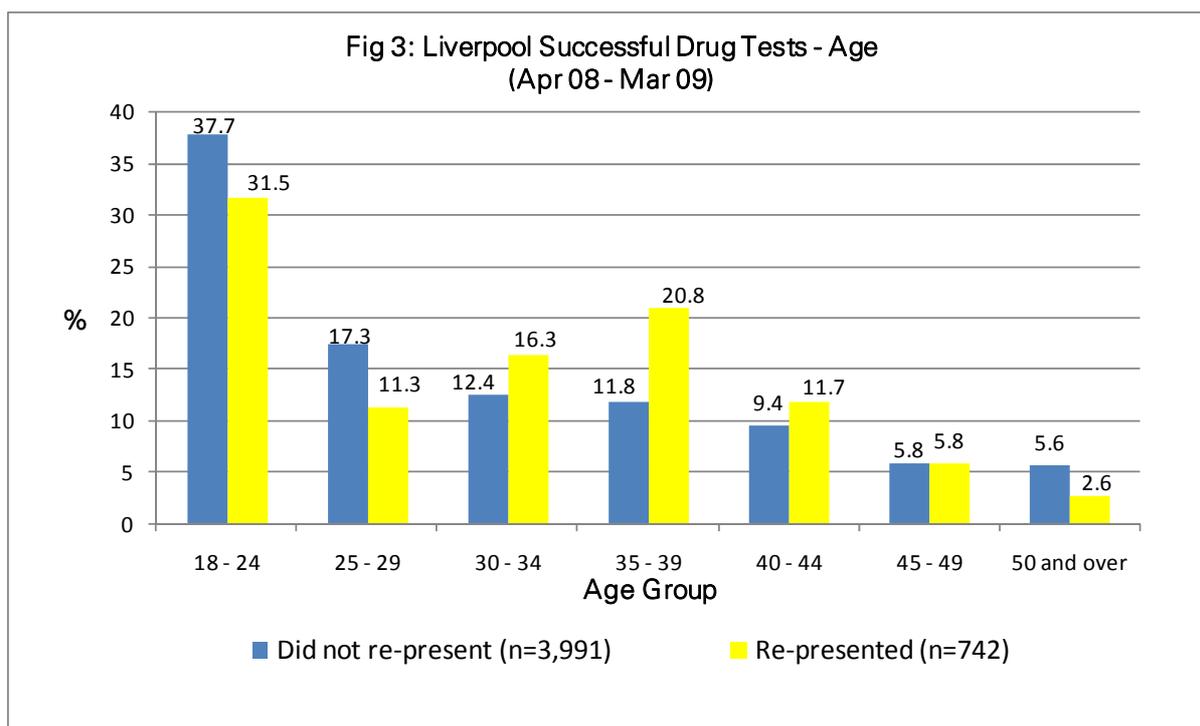
Re-presentation	Frequency (n=4,733)
Never	3,991 (84.3%)
Once	490 (10.4%)
Twice	145 (3.1%)
3 times	52 (1.1%)
4 times	29 (0.6%)
5 times	15 (0.3%)
6 times	2 (<0.1%)
7 times	2 (<0.1%)
8 times	2 (<0.1%)
9 times	3 (0.1%)
10 times	2 (<0.1%)
11 times	1 (<0.1%)
12 times	1 (<0.1%)

The majority of clients (84.3%) did not re-present between April 08 and March 09. Of those clients who re-presented, 490 re-presented once during the time period (10.4%) with four clients re-presenting on at least 10 occasions over the 12 months.

Table L2 – Re-presentation of clients by gender (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-represent (n=3,991)	Re-presented (n=742)
Female	818 (20.5%)	123 (16.6%)
Male	3,173 (79.5%)	619 (83.4%)

Just over a fifth of clients who did not re-present were female (20.5%), slightly higher than the proportion of those re-presenting who were female (16.6%).



Clients who did not re-present tended to be slightly younger than those who did re-present. Over half of those clients who did not re-present were under the age of 30 (55.0%) compared to 42.8% of those who re-presented. In addition, a fifth of clients who re-presented were aged between 35 and 39 (20.8%) compared to 11.8% of those who did not re-present.

**Table L3 – Re-presentation of clients by ethnicity (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=3,973)*	Re-presented (n=739)*
Black	232 (5.8%)	49 (6.6%)
White	3,641 (91.6%)	683 (92.4%)
Other	100 (2.5%)	7 (0.9%)

\*Eighteen clients who did not re-present and three clients who did re-present did not provide information regarding their ethnicity.

The vast majority of clients in both groups were white.

Table L4 – Re-presentation of clients by offence (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=3,991)	Re-presented (n=742)
Begging	45 (1.1%)	57 (7.7%)
Burglary	412 (10.3%)	152 (20.8%)
Car Theft	268 (6.7%)	30 (4.0%)
Criminal damage	18 (0.5%)	4 (0.5%)
Firearms offences	13 (0.3%)	3 (0.4%)
Fraud	194 (4.9%)	23 (3.1%)
Going equipped	32 (0.8%)	12 (1.6%)
Handling	86 (2.2%)	22 (3.0%)
MDA Offences	1,052 (26.4%)	136 (18.3%)
Prostitution	14 (0.4%)	7 (0.9%)
Public Order offences	79 (2.0%)	20 (2.7%)
Robbery	177 (4.4%)	42 (5.7%)
Summary offences	28 (0.7%)	6 (0.8%)
Theft	1,426 (35.7%)	192 (25.9%)
Violence against the person	128 (3.2%)	33 (4.4%)
Other	19 (0.5%)	3 (0.4%)

The most common trigger offence for both client groups was theft (35.7% of those who did not re-present; 25.9% of those who re-presented). A higher proportion of those who did not re-present committed MDA offences (26.4%) than those who did re-present (18.3%). Conversely, a far greater proportion of those who re-presented committed burglary (20.8%) compared to those who did not re-present (10.3%) and a similar pattern was seen as regards clients arrested for begging (7.7% of those who re-presented compared to just 1.1% of those who did not).

Table L5 – Test Result (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=3,991)	Re-presented (n=742)
Negative	2,377 (59.6%)	300 (40.4%)
Both (Cocaine & Opiates)	387 (9.7%)	244 (32.9%)
Cocaine	1,028 (25.8%)	151 (20.4%)
Opiates	199 (5.0%)	47 (6.3%)

Clients who re-presented were more likely to test positive compared to those who did not re-present. A third of clients who re-presented (32.9%) tested positive for both cocaine and opiates compared to just 9.7% of those who did not re-present. Clients who did not re-present were more likely to test positive for cocaine (25.8%) than their re-presenting counterparts (20.4%).

**Table L6 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who tested positive (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=2,056)
Never	1,614 (78.5%)
Once	269 (13.1%)
Twice	92 (4.5%)
3 times	36 (1.8%)
4 times	21 (1.0%)
5 times	13 (0.6%)
6 times	2 (0.1%)
7 times	2 (0.1%)
8 times	3 (0.1%)
9 times	2 (0.1%)
10 times	1 (<0.1%)
12 times	1 (<0.1%)

Over three-quarters of clients who tested positive at their point of first contact did not test positive again over the 12 month period (78.5%). Of the 442 clients who tested positive again after an initial positive test, 269 (13.1%) did so on one further occasion with 92 (4.5%) doing so on two occasions between April 08 and March 09. One client, after their first positive test, went on to test positive a further twelve times in the 12 month period.

## 4.2 Assessments (DIRs)

Table L7 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had an assessment completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

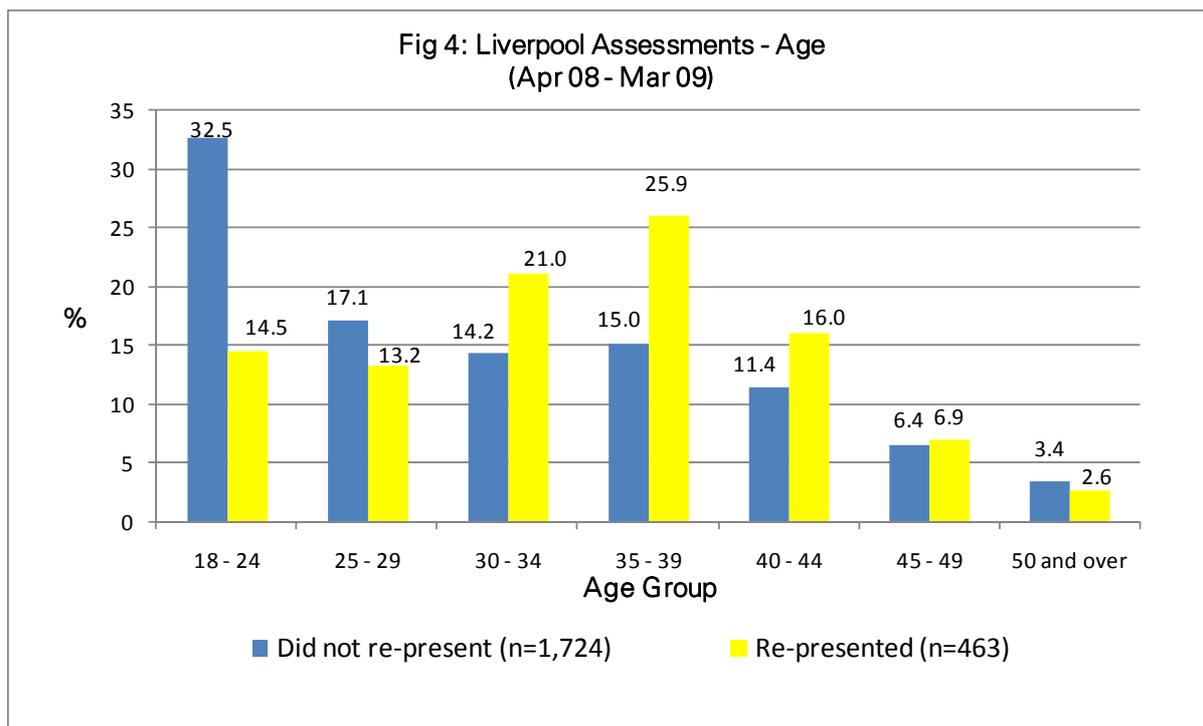
Re-presentation	Frequency (n=2,187)
Never	1,724 (78.8%)
Once	284 (13.0%)
Twice	94 (4.3%)
3 times	44 (2.0%)
4 times	19 (0.9%)
5 times	11 (0.5%)
6 times	3 (0.1%)
7 times	4 (0.2%)
9 times	1 (<0.1%)
10 times	1 (<0.1%)
11 times	2 (0.1%)

Over a fifth of clients assessed between April 08 and March 09 re-presented during the time period (21.2%). Of the 463 clients who did re-present, 284 re-presented once (13.0%) with a further 94 re-presenting twice (4.3%). Clients re-presented a maximum of 11 times (2 clients).

Table L8 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by gender (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=1,724)	Re-presented (n=463)
Female	318 (18.4%)	97 (21.0%)
Male	1,406 (81.6%)	366 (79.0%)

Over a fifth of all clients who re-presented were female (21.0%) compared to 18.4% of those who did not re-present.



Clients who re-presented were generally older than those who did not. Almost a third of clients (32.5%) who did not re-present were under the age of 25 compared to just 14.5% that did. Conversely, almost half of clients who re-presented were aged between 30 and 39 (46.9%) compared to just three in ten (29.2%) in the same age category that did not.

**Table L9 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by ethnicity (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=1,724)	Re-presented (n=463)
Black	61 (3.5%)	23 (5.0%)
White	1,595 (92.5%)	431 (93.1%)
Other	68 (3.9%)	9 (1.9%)

The majority of all clients assessed who did (92.5%) and did not re-present (93.1%) were white.

Table L10 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by offence (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=1,719)*	Re-presented (n=463)
Begging	27 (1.6%)	7 (1.5%)
Breach	47 (2.7%)	18 (3.9%)
Burglary	138 (8.0%)	21 (4.5%)
Criminal Damage	20 (1.2%)	
Firearms / Weapons	15 (0.9%)	2 (0.4%)
Fraud	35 (2.0%)	5 (1.1%)
Going equipped	12 (0.7%)	2 (0.4%)
Handling	23 (1.3%)	5 (1.1%)
MDA Offences	659 (38.3%)	78 (16.8%)
Motoring Offences	25 (1.5%)	4 (0.9%)
Prostitution	13 (0.8%)	5 (1.1%)
Public Order Offences	56 (3.3%)	15 (3.2%)
Robbery	69 (4.0%)	20 (4.3%)
Shoplifting	274 (15.9%)	169 (36.5%)
Theft	124 (7.2%)	69 (14.9%)
Theft – Car	125 (7.3%)	11 (2.4%)
Warrant	24 (1.4%)	39 (8.4%)
Wounding or assault	91 (5.3%)	36 (7.8%)
Other	31 (1.8%)	7 (1.5%)

\*Five clients who did not re-present did not provide information regarding their offence

A far greater proportion of clients who did not re-present (38.3%) committed MDA offences at the time of their first test than those that re-presented (16.8%). Moreover, those clients who did not re-present were more likely to be arrested for burglary or 'Theft – Car' than those who re-presented. Conversely almost four in ten clients that re-presented (36.5%) committed shoplifting compared to just 15.9% of those who did not represent. In addition, clients re-presenting were more likely to be arrested for warrants or for theft than their non re-presenting counterparts.

Table L11 – Drug use in past month (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=1,592)	Re-presented (n=451)
Amphetamines	8 (0.5%)	3 (0.7%)
Benzodiazepines	17 (1.1%)	11 (2.4%)
Cannabis	301 (18.9%)	53 (11.8%)
Cocaine	951 (59.7%)	126 (27.9%)
Crack	398 (25.0%)	265 (58.8%)
Ecstasy	9 (0.6%)	
Heroin	517 (32.5%)	307 (68.1%)
Methadone	68 (4.3%)	37 (8.2%)
Other Drug	10 (0.6%)	4 (0.9%)

\*Proportions of drug use will add up to more than 100% as clients can identify use of more than one drug at assessment

Almost six in ten clients who did not re-present (59.7%) reported using cocaine, compared to just over a quarter of those that re-presented (27.9%). Clients who re-presented were proportionally more likely to have used heroin or crack (68.1% and 58.8%) respectively than those who did not re-present (heroin 32.5% and crack 25.0%).

Table L12 – Weekly spend on drugs (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (1,557)*	Re-presented (n=440*)
£0 - £50	955 (61.3%)	153 (34.8%)
£51 - £100	200 (12.8%)	80 (18.2%)
£101 - £250	218 (14.0%)	86 (19.5%)
£251 - £500	126 (8.1%)	74 (16.8%)
£501 - £1,000	47 (3.0%)	40 (9.1%)
Over £1,000	11 (0.7%)	7 (1.6%)

\*Thirty five clients who did not re-present and eleven who did re-present and who used drugs in the last month did not indicate their level of weekly spend on drugs

Over six in ten clients who did not re-present (61.3%) reported spending under £50 per week on drugs, compared to just over a third who re-presented (34.8%). In addition over a quarter of clients who re-presented (27.5%) reported spending in excess of £250 per week on drugs compared to 11.8% of those that did not re-present.

Table L13 – Injecting &amp; Sharing Equipment (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present		Re-presented	
Injected in their lifetime	<i>(n=1,585)*</i>	297 (18.7%)	<i>(n=448)*</i>	192 (42.9%)
Shared in their lifetime	<i>(n=1,583)**</i>	90 (5.7%)	<i>(n=450)**</i>	56 (12.4%)
Shared in last month	<i>(n=1,584)**</i>	27 (1.7%)	<i>(n=450)**</i>	16 (3.6%)

\*Seven clients who did not re-present and three clients who re-presented and who used drugs in the last month did not provide information regarding their injecting behaviour

\*\*Nine clients in total who did not re-present and one client who re-presented and who used drugs in the last month did not provide information regarding their sharing behaviour

Over four in ten clients who re-presented (42.9%) reported injecting in their lifetime compared to just under a fifth of those who did not re-present (18.7%). In addition, almost one in eight clients who re-presented (12.4%) reported having shared equipment in their lifetime compared to just 5.7% of those who did not re-present. Both groups reported low levels of sharing equipment in the last month, with a slightly higher proportion of those who re-presented participating in sharing equipment in the month prior to their assessment.

Table L14 – Treatment for drug misuse (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present		Re-presented	
Received treatment in last 2 years	<i>(n=297)*</i>	68 (22.9%)	<i>(n=42)</i>	21 (50.0%)
Currently receiving treatment	<i>(n=296)**</i>	40 (13.5%)	<i>(n=42)</i>	11 (26.2%)

\*Thirteen clients who did not re-present and seven clients who re-presented and who used drugs in the last month did not provide information regarding their treatment history

\*\*Five clients who did not re-present and one client who re-presented and who used drugs in the last month did not provide information regarding their current treatment status

Over half of clients who re-presented (54.3%) reported having received treatment for their drug misuse in the last two years, compared to just over a quarter of those who did not re-present (26.7%). Moreover, just over a quarter of clients who re-presented (26.2%) reported being currently in treatment for their drug use compared to 14.6% of those who did not re-present.

**Table L15 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by accommodation status (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=1,719)*	Re-presented (n=463)
No Fixed Abode	47 (2.7%)	28 (6.0%)
Settled	1,545 (89.9%)	375 (81.0%)
Temporary	127 (7.4%)	60 (13.0%)

\*Five clients who did not re-present did not provide information regarding their accommodation status

The majority of clients in both groups were in settled accommodation at the time of their assessment. A greater proportion of clients who were either of no fixed abode or in temporary accommodation re-presented (6.0% & 13.0% respectively) than those who did not re-present (2.7% & 7.4% respectively).

**Table L16 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by employment status (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=1,716)*	Re-presented (n=460)*
Economically Inactive	115 (6.7%)	46 (10.0%)
Pupil / Student	44 (2.6%)	2 (0.4%)
Regular Employment	499 (29.1%)	40 (8.7%)
Unemployed	1,007 (58.7%)	359 (78.0%)
Other	50 (2.9%)	13 (2.8%)

\*Eight clients who did not re-present and three clients who did re-present did not provide information regarding their employment status

A higher proportion of clients who re-presented were unemployed at the time of their assessment (78.0%) than those who did not re-present (58.7%). Furthermore there were proportionally less clients who re-presented that were in regular employment (8.7%) than those who did not re-present (29.1%).

### 4.3 Care Plans

Table L17 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a care plan completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=518)
Never	431 (83.2%)
Once	65 (12.5%)
Twice	17 (3.3%)
3 times	4 (0.8%)
4 times	1 (0.2%)

There were 87 clients in total who received more than one care plan between April 08 and March 09. Of these, 22 clients re-presented for care planning more than once, with one client re-presenting on a total of 4 occasions.

### 4.4 Transfers from Prison

Table L18 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a successful transfer completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=331)
Never	311 (94.0%)
Once	14 (4.2%)
Twice	4 (1.2%)
3 times	2 (0.6%)

The majority of clients who had a successful transfer from prison completed between April 08 and March 09 did not re-present (94.0%). Of the 20 clients who did re-present, two clients did so on three occasions.

## 4.5 Liverpool Summary

### *Drug Testing Data*

- ❖ Of the 4,733 clients who had a successful drug test completed between April 08 and March 09, 742 (15.7%) had more than one drug test completed.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were less likely to be female than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ Clients who did not re-present were slightly younger than those who did with over half of clients under the age of 30 not re-presenting compared to just over four in ten of those who did re-present.
- ❖ Theft was the most common trigger offence committed by both groups with a greater proportion of those who did not re-present being arrested for this offence than their re-presenting counterparts. Clients who did not re-present were also proportionally more likely to have committed MDA offences than those who re-presented.
- ❖ In contrast, both begging and burglary offences were proportionally more likely to be committed by those clients who re-presented than those who did not.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were far more likely to test positive at their first test than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ Of the 2,056 clients who tested positive between April 08 and March 09, 442 (21.5%) had more than one positive test.

### *Assessments (DIRs)*

- ❖ Over a fifth of clients assessed between April 08 and March 09 re-presented on at least one occasion.
- ❖ Of the 463 clients who did re-present, two clients did so on a total of eleven occasions over the 12 month period.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were more likely to be female than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were generally older than those who did not, with almost half of those re-presenting between the ages of 30 and 39.
- ❖ A far greater proportion of clients who re-presented committed shoplifting compared to those who did not re-present. Conversely, MDA offences were proportionally more likely to be committed by clients who did not re-present, as were burglary and "Theft – Car".

- ❖ Clients assessed who did re-present were more likely to have used heroin and crack compared to those who did not re-present. Conversely, a higher proportion of cocaine and cannabis users were found amongst clients who did not re-present than those who re-presented.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented reported spending more on drugs per week than their non re-presenting counterparts.
- ❖ A far greater proportion of clients who re-presented reported injecting in their lifetime compared to those who did not re-present.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were also more likely to have shared equipment either in their lifetime or in the month prior to assessment than their non re-presenting counterparts.
- ❖ Re-presenting clients were more likely to have either previously been in treatment or currently be receiving treatment for their drug misuse than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ A greater proportion of clients who re-presented reported either being in temporary accommodation or of no fixed abode than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ A higher proportion of clients who re-presented reported being unemployed compared to those who did not re-present.

## 5.0 Sefton

### 5.1 Drug Testing Data

Table S1 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a successful drug test completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

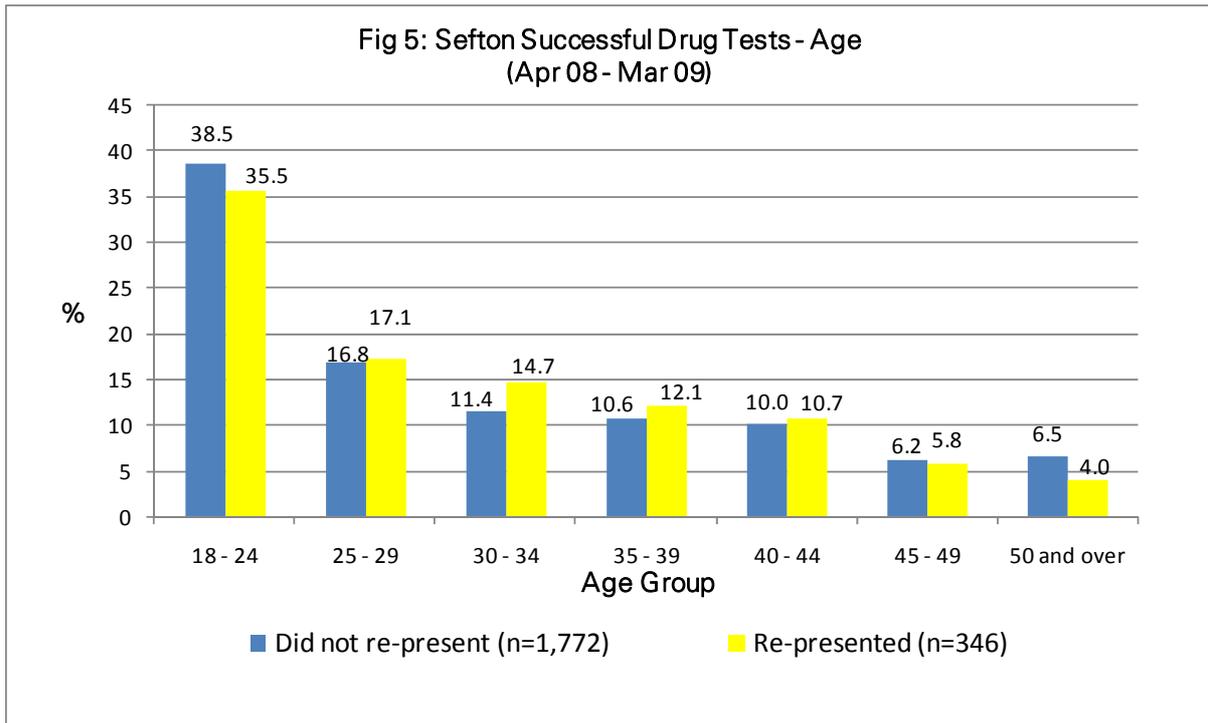
Re-presentation	Frequency (n=2,118)
Never	1,772 (83.7%)
Once	216 (10.2%)
Twice	77 (3.6%)
3 times	25 (1.2%)
4 times	14 (0.7%)
5 times	6 (0.3%)
6 times	5 (0.2%)
7 times	2 (0.1%)
9 times	1 (<0.1%)

The majority of clients (83.7%) did not re-present between April 08 and March 09. Of those clients who re-presented, 216 re-presented once during the time period (10.2%) with one client re-presenting on nine occasions over the 12 months.

Table S2 – Re-presentation of clients by gender (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-represent (n=1,772)	Re-presented (n=346)
Female	343 (19.4%)	60 (17.3%)
Male	1,429 (80.6%)	286 (82.7%)

Just under a fifth of clients who did not re-present were female (19.4%), slightly higher than the proportion of those re-presenting who were female (17.3%).



Clients not re-presenting did not differ substantially than those who did re-present in terms of their age profile. Over half of clients in both categories were under the age of 30 (55.3% and 52.6% respectively).

**Table S3 – Re-presentation of clients by ethnicity (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=1,758)*	Re-presented (n=343)*
Black	28 (1.6%)	
White	1,718 (97.7%)	342 (99.7%)
Other	12 (0.7%)	1 (0.3%)

\*Fourteen clients who did not re-present and three clients who re-presented did not provide information regarding their ethnicity.

The vast majority of clients in both groups were white.

Table S4 – Re-presentation of clients by trigger offence (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=1,762)	Re-presented (n=346)
Begging	5 (0.3%)	3 (0.9%)
Burglary	244 (13.8%)	81 (23.4%)
Car Theft	94 (5.3%)	6 (1.7%)
Criminal damage	13 (0.7%)	6 (1.7%)
Firearms offences	2 (0.1%)	
Fraud	76 (4.3%)	5 (1.4%)
Going equipped	18 (1.0%)	4 (1.2%)
Handling	41 (2.3%)	7 (2.0%)
MDA Offences	324 (18.4%)	37 (10.7%)
Motoring offences	4 (0.2%)	
Public Order offences	11 (0.6%)	3 (0.9%)
Robbery	46 (2.6%)	9 (2.6%)
Summary offences	3 (0.2%)	3 (0.9%)
Theft	822 (46.7%)	156 (45.1%)
Violence against the person	62 (3.5%)	22 (6.4%)
Other	7 (0.4%)	4 (1.2%)

The most common trigger offence for both client groups was theft (46.7% of those who did not re-present; 45.1% of those who re-presented). A higher proportion of those who did not re-present committed MDA offences (18.4%) than those who re-presented (10.7%). Conversely, a far greater proportion of those who re-presented committed burglary (23.4%) compared to those who did not re-present (13.8%).

Table S5 – Test Result (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=1,772)	Re-presented (n=346)
Negative	1,167 (65.9%)	163 (47.1%)
Both (Cocaine & Opiates)	155 (8.7%)	103 (29.8%)
Cocaine	371 (20.9%)	70 (20.2%)
Opiates	79 (4.5%)	10 (2.9%)

Clients who re-presented were far more likely to test positive compared to those who did not re-present. Three in ten clients who re-presented (29.8%) tested positive for both cocaine and opiates compared to just 8.7% of those who did not re-present.

**Table S6 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who tested positive (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=788)
Never	605 (76.8%)
Once	102 (12.9%)
Twice	42 (5.3%)
3 times	19 (2.4%)
4 times	10 (1.3%)
5 times	4 (0.5%)
6 times	4 (0.5%)
7 times	1 (0.1%)
9 times	1 (0.1%)

Over three-quarters of clients who tested positive in the custody suite at first contact did not test positive again between April 08 and March 09 (76.8%). Of the 183 clients who did, 102 (12.9%) tested positive on one further occasion with 42 (5.3%) doing so on two occasions in the 12 month period. One client, after their first positive test, went on to test positive a further nine times in the 12 month period.

## 5.2 Assessments (DIRs)

Table S7 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had an assessment completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

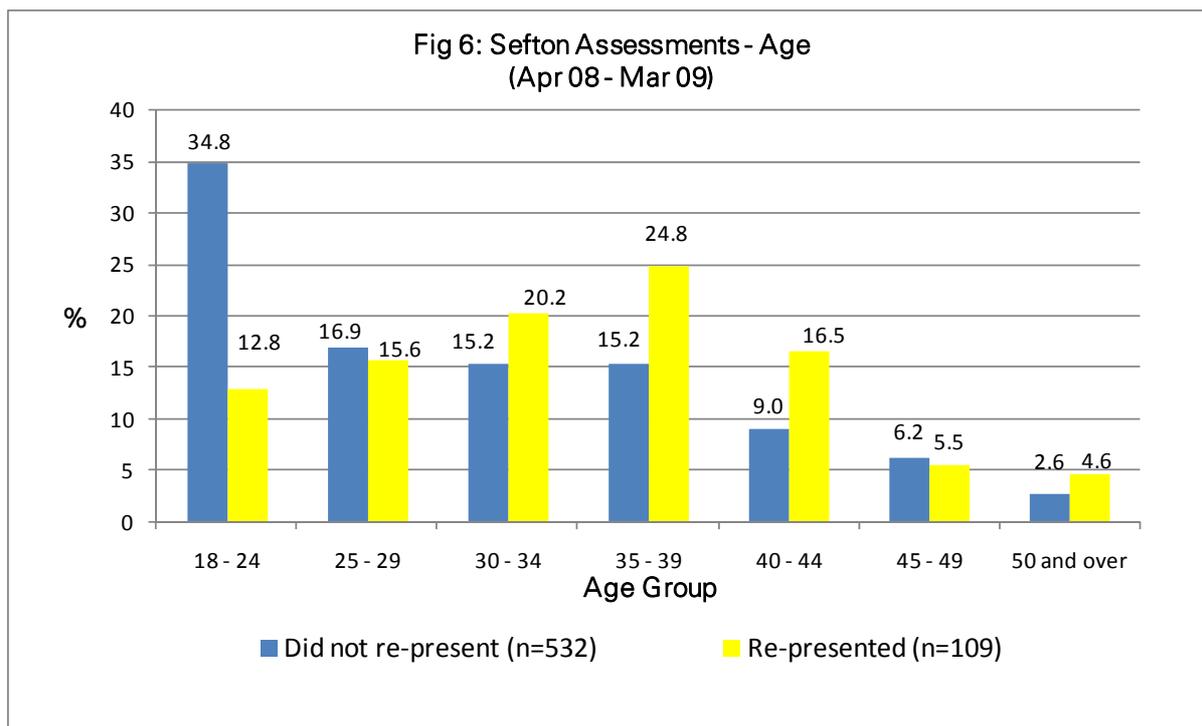
Re-presentation	Frequency (n=641)
Never	532 (83.0%)
Once	75 (11.7%)
Twice	25 (3.9%)
3 times	6 (0.9%)
4 times	1 (0.2%)
5 times	1 (0.2%)
6 times	1 (0.2%)

Of the clients assessed between April 08 and March 09, 17.0% re-presented during this time period. Of these 109 clients, 75 re-presented once (11.7%) with a further 25 re-presenting twice (3.9%).

Table S8 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by gender (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=532)	Re-presented (n=109)
Female	94 (17.7%)	29 (26.6%)
Male	438 (82.3%)	80 (73.4%)

Over a quarter of all clients who re-presented were female (26.6%), compared to 17.7% of those who did not re-present.



Clients who re-presented were generally older than those who did not. Over a third of clients who did not re-present were under the age of 25 (34.8%) compared to just 12.8% of those that did. Conversely, over four in ten clients who re-presented were aged between 35 and 44 (41.3%) compared to just under a quarter (24.2%) of those who did not re-present in the same age category.

**Table S9 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by ethnicity (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=529)*	Re-presented (n=108)*
Black	4 (0.8%)	
White	522 (98.7%)	108 (100%)
Other	3 (0.6%)	

\*Three clients who did not re-present and one who did re-present did not provide information regarding their ethnicity

The majority of all clients assessed who did (100%) and did not re-present (98.7%) were white.

Table S10 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by offence (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=526)*	Re-presented (n=109)
Begging	4 (0.8%)	3 (2.8%)
Breach	9 (1.7%)	1 (0.9%)
Burglary	59 (11.2%)	8 (7.3%)
Criminal Damage	8 (1.5%)	
Firearms / Weapons	4 (0.8%)	
Fraud	7 (1.3%)	
Going equipped	2 (0.4%)	
Handling	10 (1.9%)	3 (2.8%)
MDA Offences	183 (34.8%)	15 (13.8%)
Motoring Offences	11 (2.1%)	
Public Order Offences	16 (3.0%)	2 (1.8%)
Robbery	9 (1.7%)	1 (0.9%)
Shoplifting	133 (25.3%)	58 (53.2%)
Theft	38 (7.2%)	17 (15.6%)
Theft – Car	38 (7.2%)	2 (1.8%)
Warrant	1 (0.2%)	
Wounding or assault	30 (5.7%)	5 (4.6%)
Other	10 (1.9%)	

\*Six clients who did not re-present did not provide information regarding their offence

Over a third of clients who did not re-present (34.8%) committed MDA offences compared to just over one in ten of those that re-presented (13.8%). Clients who did not re-present were more likely to be arrested for burglary or 'Theft – Car' than those who re-presented. Conversely over half of clients that re-presented (53.2%) committed shoplifting compared to a quarter of those who did not represent (25.3%). In addition, clients re-presenting were more likely to be arrested for theft than their non re-presenting counterparts.

Table S11 – Drug use in past month (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=504)	Re-presented (n=109)
Amphetamines	8 (1.6%)	2 (1.8%)
Benzodiazepines	12 (2.4%)	10 (9.2%)
Cannabis	103 (20.4%)	11 (10.1%)
Cocaine	315 (62.5%)	30 (27.5%)
Crack	139 (27.6%)	63 (57.8%)
Ecstasy	7 (1.4%)	
Heroin	169 (33.5%)	75 (68.8%)
Methadone	20 (4.0%)	8 (7.3%)
Other Drug	6 (1.2%)	1 (0.9%)

\*Proportions of drug use will add up to more than 100% as clients can identify use of more than one drug at assessment

Over six in ten clients who did not re-present (62.5%) reported using cocaine, compared to just over a quarter of those that re-presented (27.5%). A similar pattern emerged when looking at cannabis use, with a fifth of those who did not re-present (20.4%) reporting its use compared to 10.1% of those who re-presented. Clients who re-presented were proportionally more likely to have used heroin or crack (68.8% and 57.8%) respectively than those who did not re-present (heroin 33.5% and crack 27.6%). This pattern was also replicated with benzodiazepines (9.2% of those who re-presented compared to 2.4% of those who did not).

Table S12 – Weekly spend on drugs (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (501)*	Re-presented (n=109)
£0 - £50	308 (61.1%)	46 (42.2%)
£51 - £100	83 (16.5%)	23 (21.1%)
£101 - £250	65 (12.9%)	23 (21.1%)
£251 - £500	29 (5.8%)	13 (11.9%)
£501 - £1,000	12 (2.4%)	2 (1.8%)
Over £1,000	4 (0.8%)	2 (1.8%)

\*Three clients who did not re-present who used drugs in the last month did not indicate their level of weekly spend on drugs

Over six in ten clients who did not re-present (61.1%) reported spending under £50 per week on drugs, compared to just over four in ten who re-presented (42.2%).

Table S13 – Injecting &amp; Sharing Equipment (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present		Re-presented	
	Injected in their lifetime	<i>(n=503)*</i>	128 (25.4%)	<i>(n=109)</i>
Shared in their lifetime	<i>(n=504)</i>	143 (28.4%)	<i>(n=109)</i>	30 (27.5%)
Shared in last month	<i>(n=504)</i>	87 (17.3%)	<i>(n=109)</i>	17 (15.6%)

\*One client who did not re-present and who used drugs in the last month did not provide information regarding their injecting behaviour

Over half of clients who re-presented (50.5%) reported injecting in their lifetime compared to a quarter of those who did not re-present (25.4%). There was little variation between the two groups in terms of lifetime sharing with over a quarter in each category having shared equipment in their lifetime. Both groups reported similar levels of sharing equipment in the last month, with a slightly higher proportion of those who did not re-present sharing equipment in the month prior to their assessment.

Table S14 – Treatment for drug misuse (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present		Re-presented	
	Received treatment in last 2 years	<i>(n=501)*</i>	164 (32.5%)	<i>(n=109)</i>
Currently receiving treatment	<i>(n=500)**</i>	111 (22.0%)	<i>(n=109)</i>	52 (47.7%)

\*Three clients who did not re-present and two clients who re-presented and who used drugs in the last month did not provide information regarding their treatment history

\*\*Four clients who did not re-present and who used drugs in the last month did not provide information regarding their current treatment status

Of those clients who re-presented, over two-thirds (68.8%) reported having received treatment for their drug misuse in the last two years, compared to just under a third of those who did not re-present (32.5%). In addition, just under half of clients who re-presented (47.7%) reported being currently in treatment for their drug use compared to 22.0% of those who did not re-present.

**Table S15 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by accommodation status (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=529)*	Re-presented (n=109)
No Fixed Abode	8 (1.5%)	2 (1.8%)
Settled	450 (85.1%)	83 (76.1%)
Temporary	71 (13.4%)	24 (22.0%)

\*Three clients who did not re-present did not provide information regarding their accommodation status

The majority of clients in both groups were in settled accommodation at the time of their assessment. A greater proportion of clients who re-presented were in temporary accommodation (22.0%) compared to those not re-presenting (13.4%).

**Table S16 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by employment status (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=528)*	Re-presented (n=108)*
Economically inactive	39 (7.4%)	14 (13.0%)
Pupil / Student	14 (2.7%)	
Regular Employment	142 (26.9%)	8 (7.4%)
Unemployed	318 (60.2%)	86 (79.6%)
Other	15 (2.8%)	

\*Four clients who did not re-present and one client who did re-present did not provide information regarding their employment status

A higher proportion of clients who re-presented were unemployed at the time of their assessment (79.6%) than those who did not re-present (60.2%). Furthermore proportionally less clients who re-presented were in regular employment (7.4%) than among those who did not re-present (26.9%).

### 5.3 Care Plans

Table S17 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a care plan completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=222)
Never	204 (91.9%)
Once	18 (8.1%)

There were 18 clients in total who received more than one care plan between April 08 and March 09. All of these clients received a care plan on one other occasion.

### 5.4 Transfers from Prison

Table S18 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a successful transfer completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=108)
Never	95 (88.0%)
Once	9 (8.3%)
Twice	4 (3.7%)

The majority of clients who had a successful transfer from prison completed between April 08 and March 09 did not re-present (88.0%). Of the 13 clients who did re-present, four clients did so on two occasions.

## 5.5 Sefton Summary

### *Drug Testing Data*

- ❖ 2,118 clients had a successful drug test completed between April 08 and March 09, of these, 346 (16.3%) had more than one drug test completed in this period.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were less likely to be female than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ There was little variation between the two groups in terms of age.
- ❖ Theft was the most common trigger offence committed by both groups. Clients who did not re-present were proportionally more likely to have committed MDA offences than those who re-presented while the opposite was the case in terms of burglary offences.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were far more likely to test positive than those who did not re-present. In addition, a greater proportion of clients testing positive who did re-present were positive for both cocaine and opiates than their non re-presenting counterparts.
- ❖ Of the 788 clients who tested positive between April 08 and March 09, 283 (23.2%) had more than one positive test.

### *Assessments (DIRs)*

- ❖ Of the 641 clients assessed between April 08 and March 09, 109 (17.0%) re-presented for assessment on at least one occasion. Of those clients re-presenting, one did so on six occasions in the 12 month period.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were more likely to be female than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were generally older than those who did not, with only 12.8% of those re-presenting under the age of 25 compared to 34.8% of those who did not re-present.
- ❖ A far greater proportion of clients who re-presented committed shoplifting compared to those who did not re-present. Conversely, MDA offences were proportionally more likely to be committed by clients who did not re-present, as were burglary and "Theft – Car".
- ❖ Clients assessed who did re-present were more likely to have used heroin or crack or benzodiazepines compared to those who did not re-present. Conversely, a higher

proportion of cocaine or cannabis users were found amongst clients who did not re-present than those who did re-present.

- ❖ Clients who re-presented reported spending more on drugs per week than their non re-presenting counterparts.
- ❖ A far greater proportion of clients who re-presented reported injecting in their lifetime compared to those who did not re-present.
- ❖ Clients who did not re-present were slightly more likely to have shared equipment either in their lifetime or in the month prior to assessment than their re-presenting counterparts. Given the high proportions of cocaine use amongst this non re-presenting group it is likely that this sharing of equipment relates to the usage of bank notes etc. in taking cocaine.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were far more likely to have either previously been in treatment or currently receiving treatment for their drug misuse than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ A greater proportion of clients who re-presented reported being in temporary accommodation at the time of their assessment than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ Clients who did not re-present were more likely to be in regular employment compared to those who re-presented.

## 6.0 St Helens

### 6.1 Drug Testing Data

Table ST1 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a successful drug test completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

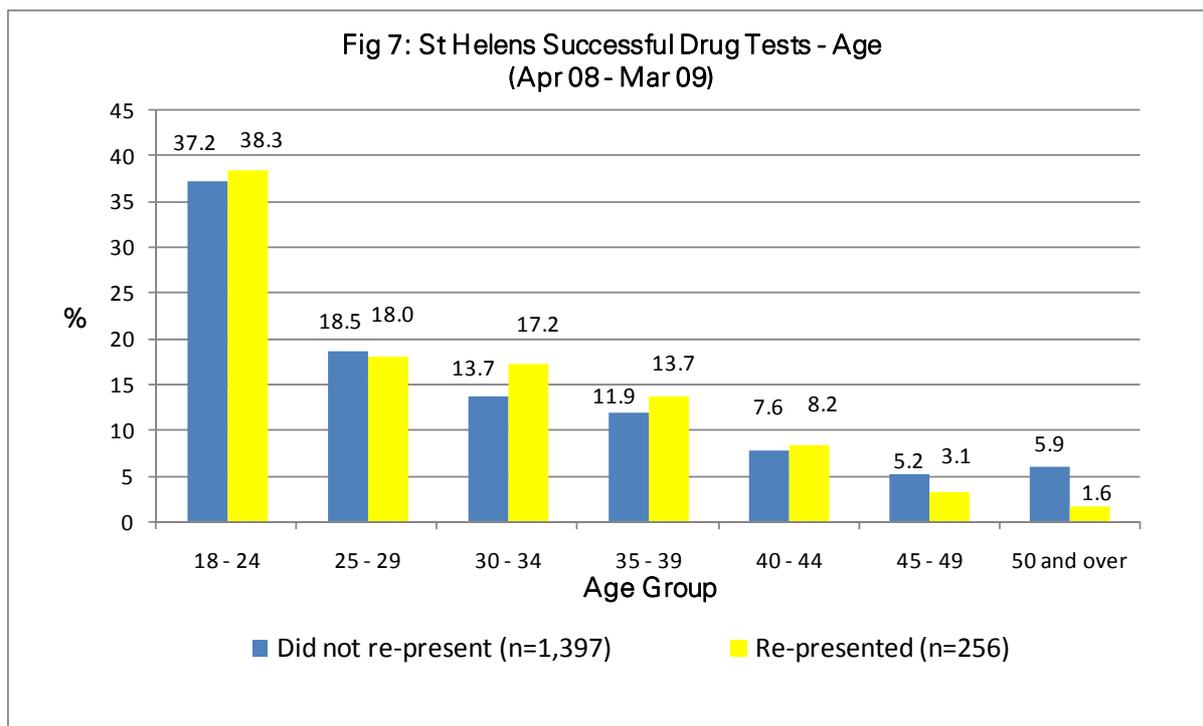
Re-presentation	Frequency (n=1,653)
Never	1,397 (84.5%)
Once	155 (9.4%)
Twice	58 (3.5%)
3 times	18 (1.1%)
4 times	11 (0.7%)
5 times	6 (0.4%)
6 times	2 (0.1%)
7 times	1 (0.1%)
8 times	2 (0.1%)
9 times	2 (0.1%)
12 times	1 (0.1%)

The majority of clients (84.5%) did not re-present between April 08 and March 09. Of those clients who re-presented, 155 re-presented once during the time period (9.4%) with one client re-presenting on 12 occasions over the 12 months.

Table ST2 – Re-presentation of clients by gender (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-represent (n=1,397)	Re-presented (n=256)
Female	277 (19.8%)	33 (12.9%)
Male	1,120 (80.2%)	223 (87.1%)

Just under a fifth of clients who did not re-present were female (19.8%), a higher proportion than those who re-presented (12.9%).



Clients who did not re-present did not differ substantially than those who did re-present in terms of their age profile. Over half of those clients in both categories were under the age of 30 (55.7% and 56.3% respectively).

**Table ST3 – Re-presentation of clients by ethnicity (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=1,389)*	Re-presented (n=255)*
Black	18 (1.3%)	1 (0.4%)
White	1,363 (98.1%)	254 (99.6%)
Other	7 (0.5%)	

\*Nine clients who did not re-present and one client who did re-present did not provide information regarding their ethnicity.

The vast majority of clients in both groups were white.

Table ST4 – Re-presentation of clients by offence (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=1,397)	Re-presented (n=204)
Begging	3 (0.2%)	3 (1.5%)
Burglary	131 (9.4%)	45 (22.1%)
Car Theft	109 (7.8%)	3 (1.5%)
Criminal damage	20 (1.4%)	2 (1.0%)
Fraud	39 (2.8%)	4 (2.0%)
Going equipped	17 (1.2%)	9 (4.4%)
Handling	15 (1.1%)	3 (1.5%)
MDA Offences	285 (20.4%)	27 (13.2%)
Motoring offences	6 (0.4%)	
Public Order offences	50 (3.6%)	11 (5.4%)
Summary offences	12 (0.9%)	2 (1.0%)
Robbery	38 (2.7%)	9 (4.4%)
Theft	560 (40.1%)	105 (51.5%)
Violence against the person	107 (7.7%)	32 (15.7%)
Other	5 (0.4%)	1 (0.5%)

The most common trigger offence for both client groups was theft (40.1% of those who did not re-present; 51.5% of those who re-presented). A higher proportion of those who did not re-present committed MDA offences (20.4%) than those who re-presented (13.2%), a pattern replicated with car theft (7.8% of those who did not re-present compared to 1.5% of those who did). Conversely, a far greater proportion of those who did re-present committed burglary (22.1%) compared to those who did not re-present (9.4%).

Table ST5 – Test Result (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=1,397)	Re-presented (n=346)
Negative	882 (63.1%)	125 (48.8%)
Both (Cocaine & Opiates)	91 (6.5%)	60 (23.4%)
Cocaine	316 (22.6%)	46 (18.0%)
Opiates	108 (7.7%)	25 (9.8%)

Clients who re-presented were far more likely to test positive compared to those who did not re-present. Just under a quarter of clients who re-presented (23.4%) tested positive for both cocaine and opiates compared to just 6.5% of those who did not re-present. By way of contrast, a greater proportion of those who did not re-present tested positive for cocaine only (22.6%) than those who re-presented (18.0%).

**Table ST6 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who tested positive (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=646)
Never	515 (79.7%)
Once	71 (11.0%)
Twice	30 (4.6%)
3 times	14 (2.2%)
4 times	6 (0.9%)
5 times	4 (0.6%)
6 times	1 (0.2%)
7 times	1 (0.2%)
8 times	2 (0.3%)
9 times	1 (0.2%)
12 times	1 (0.2%)

Over three-quarters of clients who tested positive at their first point of contact with the criminal justice system in the 12 month period did not do so again (79.7%). Of the 131 clients who did test positive again following their initial positive test, 71 (11.0%) did so on one more occasion with a further 30 (4.6%) testing positive twice more between April 08 and March 09. One client, after their first positive test, went on to test positive a further twelve times in the 12 month period.

## 6.2 Assessments (DIRs)

Table ST7 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had an assessment completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

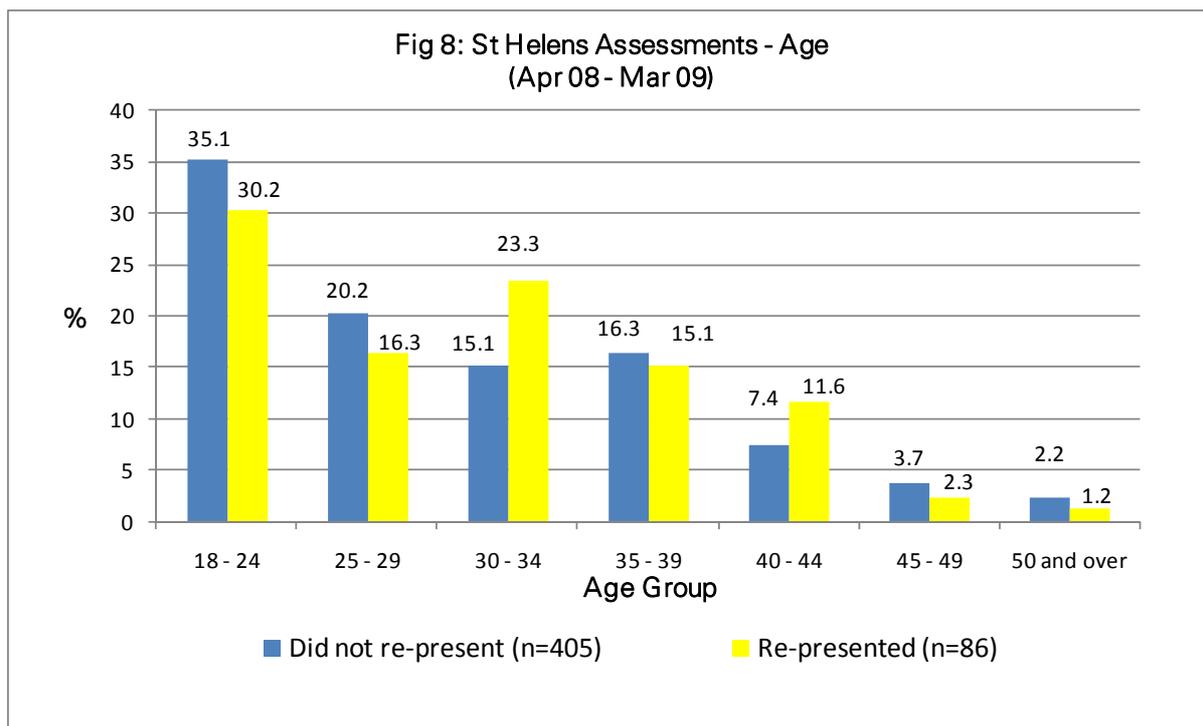
Re-presentation	Frequency (n=491)
Never	405 (82.5%)
Once	62 (12.6%)
Twice	16 (3.3%)
3 times	7 (1.4%)
8 times	1 (0.2%)

Of the clients assessed between April 08 and March 09, 17.5% re-presented during the time period. Of these 86 clients, 62 re-presented once (12.6%) with a further 16 re-presenting twice (3.3%). One client re-presented nine times in the 12 month period.

Table ST8 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by gender (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=405)	Re-presented (n=86)
Female	54 (13.3%)	17 (19.8%)
Male	351 (86.7%)	69 (80.2%)

Just under a fifth of clients who re-presented were female (19.8%), compared to 13.3% of those who did not re-present.



Generally clients who re-presented were slightly older than those who did not. Over half of clients who did not re-present were under the age of 30 (55.3%) compared to 46.5% of those who re-presented. Conversely, half of clients who re-presented were aged between 30 and 44 (50.0%) compared to just under four in ten (38.8%) in the same age category that did not.

**Table ST9 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by ethnicity (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=405)	Re-presented (n=85)*
Black		
White	404 (99.8%)	85 (100.0%)
Other	1 (0.2%)	

\*One client who re-presented did not provide information regarding their ethnicity

The majority of clients assessed who did (100%) and did not re-present (99.8%) were white.

Table ST10 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by offence (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=402)*	Re-presented (n=86)
Begging	2 (0.5%)	
Breach	13 (3.2%)	2 (2.3%)
Burglary	37 (9.2%)	3 (3.5%)
Criminal Damage	6 (1.5%)	1 (1.2%)
Firearms / Weapons	5 (1.2%)	
Fraud	6 (1.5%)	1 (1.2%)
Going equipped	4 (1.0%)	1 (1.2%)
Handling	8 (2.0%)	
MDA Offences	162 (40.3%)	21 (24.4%)
Motoring Offences	11 (2.7%)	1 (1.2%)
Public Order Offences	19 (4.7%)	1 (1.2%)
Robbery	5 (1.2%)	3 (3.5%)
Shoplifting	69 (17.2%)	30 (34.9%)
Theft	24 (6.0%)	17 (19.8%)
Theft – Car	24 (6.0%)	2 (2.3%)
Warrant	3 (0.7%)	1 (1.2%)
Wounding or assault	30 (7.5%)	10 (11.6%)
Other	11 (2.7%)	3 (3.5%)

\*Three clients who did not re-present did not provide information regarding their offence

Four in ten clients who did not re-present (40.3%) committed MDA offences compared to just under a quarter of those that did re-present (24.4%). Clients who did not re-present were also more likely to be arrested for burglary than those who re-presented. Conversely over a third of clients that re-presented (34.9%) committed shoplifting compared to 17.2% of those who did not represent. Moreover, re-presenting clients were more likely to be arrested for theft than their non re-presenting counterparts.

Table ST11 – Drug use in past month (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=378)	Re-presented (n=86)
Amphetamines	9 (2.4%)	
Benzodiazepines	10 (2.6%)	5 (5.8%)
Cannabis	113 (29.9%)	14 (16.3%)
Crack	57 (15.1%)	32 (37.2%)
Cocaine	257 (68.0%)	48 (55.8%)
Ecstasy	2 (0.5%)	3 (3.5%)
Heroin	114 (30.2%)	47 (54.7%)
Methadone	17 (4.5%)	5 (5.8%)
Other Drug	14 (3.7%)	3 (3.5%)

\*Proportions of drug use will add up to more than 100% as clients can identify use of more than one drug at assessment

Over two-thirds of clients who did not re-present (68.0%) reported using cocaine, compared to just over half of those that that re-presented (55.8%). A similar pattern emerged when looking at cannabis use, with almost three in ten clients who did not re-present (29.9%) reporting its use, compared to just 16.3% of those who did re-present. Clients who re-presented were proportionally far more likely to have used heroin or crack (54.7% and 37.2%) respectively than those who did not re-present (heroin 30.2% and crack 15.1%).

Table ST12 – Weekly spend on drugs (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (377)*	Re-presented (n=86)
£0 - £50	260 (69.0%)	42 (48.8%)
£51 - £100	48 (12.7%)	18 (20.9%)
£101 - £250	42 (11.1%)	16 (18.6%)
£251 - £500	19 (5.0%)	7 (8.1%)
£501 - £1,000	7 (1.9%)	1 (1.2%)
Over £1,000	1 (0.3%)	2 (2.3%)

\*One client who did not re-present who used drugs in the last month did not indicate their level of weekly spend on drugs

Over two-thirds of clients who did not re-present (69.0%) reported spending under £50 per week on drugs, compared to just under half of those who re-presented (48.8%).

Table ST13 – Injecting &amp; Sharing Equipment (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present		Re-presented	
	Injected in their lifetime	<i>(n=377)*</i>	89 (23.6%)	<i>(n=86)</i>
Shared in their lifetime	<i>(n=378)</i>	51 (13.5%)	<i>(n=86)</i>	12 (14.0%)
Shared in last month	<i>(n=378)</i>	29 (7.7%)	<i>(n=86)</i>	6 (7.0%)

\*One client who did not re-present and who used drugs in the last month did not provide information regarding their injecting behaviour

Over four in ten clients who re-presented (41.9%) reported injecting in their lifetime compared to just under a quarter of those who did not re-present (23.6%). There was little variation between the two groups in terms of having shared equipment in their lifetime and both groups also reported similar levels of sharing equipment in the month prior to their assessment.

Table ST14 – Treatment for drug misuse (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present		Re-presented	
	Received treatment in last 2 years	<i>(n=376)*</i>	116 (30.9%)	<i>(n=86)</i>
Currently receiving treatment	<i>(n=376)**</i>	64 (17.0%)	<i>(n=86)</i>	34 (39.5%)

\*Two clients who did not re-present and who used drugs in the last month did not provide information regarding their treatment history or their current treatment status

Of those clients who re-presented, over half (55.8%) reported having received treatment for their drug misuse in the last two years, compared to just three in ten of those who did not re-present (30.9%). In addition, just under four in ten clients who re-presented (39.5%) reported being currently in treatment for their drug use compared to just 17.0% of those who did not re-present.

**Table ST15 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by accommodation status (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=404)*	Re-presented (n=86)
No Fixed Abode	18 (4.5%)	1 (1.2%)
Settled	341 (84.4%)	74 (86.0%)
Temporary	45 (11.1%)	11 (12.8%)

\*One client who did not re-present did not provide information regarding their accommodation status

The majority of clients in both groups were in settled accommodation at the time of their assessment.

**Table ST16 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by employment status (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=404)*	Re-presented (n=84)*
Economically inactive	40 (9.9%)	10 (11.9%)
Pupil / Student	8 (2.0%)	
Regular Employment	138 (34.2%)	15 (17.9%)
Unemployed	189 (46.8%)	51 (60.7%)
Other	29 (7.2%)	8 (9.5%)

\*One client who did not re-present and two clients who re-presented did not provide information regarding their employment status

A higher proportion of clients who re-presented were unemployed at the time of their assessment (60.7%) than those who did not re-present (46.8%). Furthermore, over a third of clients who did not re-present (34.2%) were in regular employment at the time of their assessment compared to 17.9% of those who did re-present.

### 6.3 Care Plans

Table ST17 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a care plan completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=167)
Never	154 (92.2%)
Once	9 (5.4%)
Twice	3 (1.8%)
3 times	1 (0.6%)

There were 13 clients in total who received more than one care plan between April 08 and March 09.

### 6.4 Transfers from Prison

Table ST18 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a successful transfer completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=72)
Never	64 (88.9%)
Once	8 (11.1%)

The majority of clients who had a successful transfer from prison completed between April 08 and March 09 did not re-present (88.9%).

## 6.5 St Helens Summary

### *Drug Testing Data*

- ❖ Of the 1,653 clients who had a successful drug test between April 08 and March 09, 256 (15.5%) had more than one drug test completed.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were less likely to be female than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ There was little variation between the two groups in terms of age.
- ❖ Theft was the most common trigger offence committed by both groups over the 12 month period. Clients who did not re-present were proportionally more likely than those who have re-presented to have committed MDA offences or car theft while the opposite was the case in terms of burglary offences.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were far more likely to test positive than those who did not re-present. In addition, a greater proportion of clients testing positive who re-presented were positive for both cocaine and opiates compared to their non re-presenting counterparts. By way of contrast, clients who did not re-present were proportionally more likely to test positive for cocaine only than those who re-presented.
- ❖ Of the 646 clients who tested positive between April 08 and March 09, 131 (20.3%) had more than one positive test.

### *Assessments (DIRs)*

- ❖ Of the 491 clients assessed between April 08 and March 09, 86 (17.5%) re-presented for assessment on at least one occasion. Of those clients re-presenting, one did so on eight occasions in the 12 month period.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were more likely to be female than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were slightly older than those who did not, with half of all clients re-presenting aged between 30 and 44 compared to just under four in ten of those who did not re-present.
- ❖ A far greater proportion of clients who re-presented committed shoplifting or theft offences compared to those who did not re-present. Conversely, clients who did not re-present were proportionally more likely to have been arrested for MDA offences were proportionally more likely to be committed by clients who did not re-present, as were burglary offences.

- ❖ Clients assessed who did re-present were more likely to use heroin or crack compared to those who did not re-present. Conversely, a higher proportion of cocaine and cannabis users were found among clients who did not re-present than among those who did re-present.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented reported spending more on drugs per week than their non re-presenting counterparts.
- ❖ A far greater proportion of clients assessed who re-presented reported injecting in their lifetime compared to those who did not re-present.
- ❖ There was little variation between the two groups when equipment sharing (either in their lifetime or in the month prior to assessment) patterns were analysed.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were far more likely to have either previously been in treatment or currently be receiving treatment for their drug misuse than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ The majority of clients in both groups reported being in settled accommodation at the time of their assessment.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were more likely to be unemployed than those who did not re-present.

## 7.0 Wirral

### 7.1 Drug Testing Data

Table W1 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a successful drug test completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

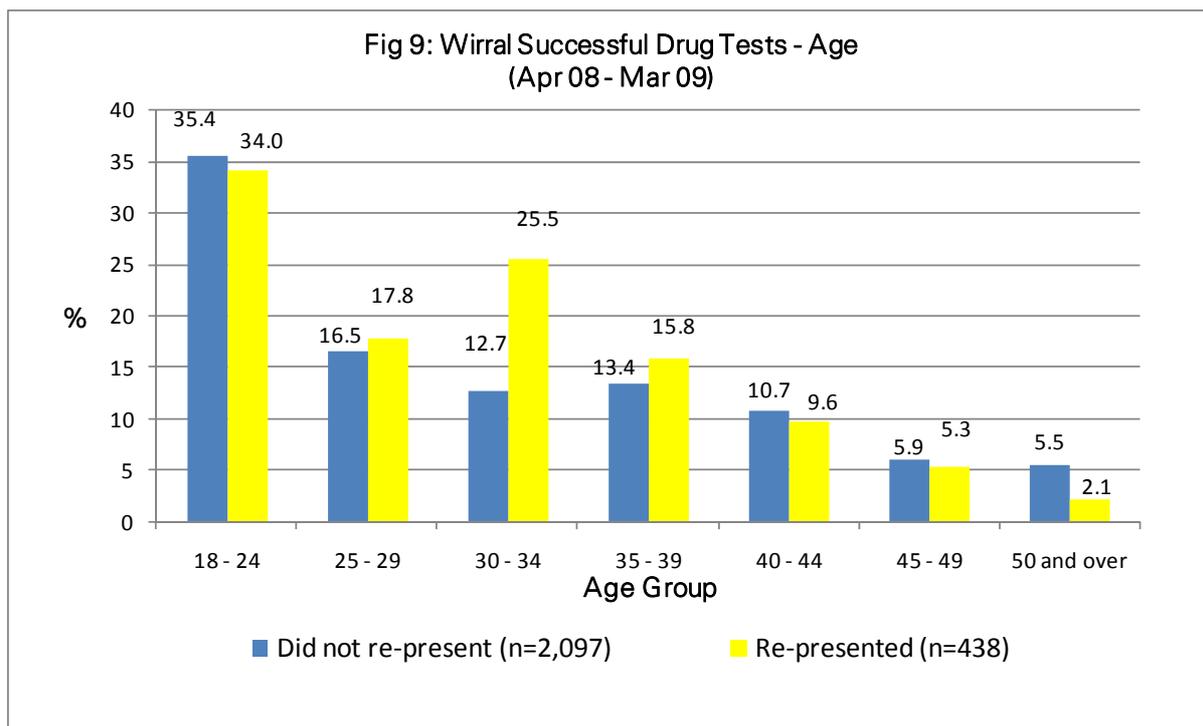
Re-presentation	Frequency (n=2,535)
Never	2,097 (82.7%)
Once	275 (10.8%)
Twice	87 (3.4%)
3 times	39 (1.5%)
4 times	20 (0.8%)
5 times	7 (0.3%)
6 times	5 (0.2%)
7 times	3 (0.1%)
8 times	1 (<0.1%)
9 times	1 (<0.1%)

The majority of clients (82.7%) did not re-present between April 08 and March 09. Of those clients who re-presented, 275 re-presented once during the time period (10.8%) with nine times being the maximum number of times a client re-presented.

Table W2 – Re-presentation of clients by gender (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-represent (n=2,097)	Re-presented (n=438)
Female	478 (22.8%)	62 (14.2%)
Male	1,619 (77.2%)	376 (85.8%)

Over a fifth of clients who did not re-present were female (22.8%), compared to 14.2% of those who re-presented.



In terms of age profile, there was little difference between clients who did not re-present and those who did. Over four in ten clients who re-presented were aged between 30 and 39 (41.3%) compared to just over a quarter of those who did not re-present (26.1%).

**Table W3 – Re-representation of clients by ethnicity (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=2,081)*	Re-presented (n=435)*
Black	21 (1.0%)	7 (1.6%)
White	2,040 (98.0%)	428 (98.4%)
Other	20 (1.0%)	

\*Sixteen clients who did not re-present and three clients who did re-present did not provide information regarding their ethnicity.

The vast majority of clients in both groups were white.

Table W4 – Re-presentation of clients by offence (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=2,097)	Re-presented (n=438)
Begging	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.5%)
Burglary	181 (8.6%)	89 (20.3%)
Car Theft	94 (4.5%)	9 (2.1%)
Criminal damage	36 (1.7%)	12 (2.7%)
Fraud	76 (3.6%)	9 (2.1%)
Going equipped	4 (0.2%)	4 (0.9%)
Handling	25 (1.2%)	15 (3.4%)
MDA Offences	378 (18.0%)	47 (10.7%)
Motoring offences	4 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)
Public Order offences	99 (4.7%)	18 (4.1%)
Robbery	45 (2.1%)	17 (3.9%)
Summary offences	17 (0.8%)	4 (0.9%)
Theft	806 (38.4%)	121 (27.6%)
Violence against the person	314 (15.0%)	83 (18.9%)
Other	16 (0.8%)	7 (1.6%)

The most common trigger offence for both client groups was theft (38.4% of those who did not re-present; 27.6% of those who re-presented). A higher proportion of arrestees who did not re-present had committed an MDA offence (18.0%) than among those who re-presented (10.7%). Conversely, a far greater proportion of those who re-presented had committed burglary (20.3%) compared to those who did not re-present (8.6%).

Table W5 – Test Result (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=2,097)	Re-presented (n=438)
Negative	1,478 (70.5%)	224 (51.1%)
Both (Cocaine & Opiates)	154 (7.3%)	95 (21.7%)
Cocaine	318 (15.2%)	85 (19.4%)
Opiates	147 (7.0%)	34 (7.8%)

Clients who re-presented were far more likely to test positive compared to those who did not re-present. Just over a fifth of clients who re-presented (21.7%) tested positive for both cocaine and opiates compared to just 7.3% of those who did not re-present.

**Table W6 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who tested positive (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=833)
Never	619 (74.3%)
Once	127 (15.2%)
Twice	44 (5.3%)
3 times	19 (2.3%)
4 times	12 (1.4%)
5 times	5 (0.6%)
6 times	4 (0.5%)
7 times	1 (0.1%)
8 times	1 (0.1%)
9 times	1 (0.1%)

Just under three-quarters of clients (74.3%) who tested positive at the point of their first contact with the criminal justice system did not test positive again during the 12 month period. Of the 214 clients who did test positive again following an initial positive test, 127 (15.2%) did so on one further occasion with another 44 (5.3%) doing so on two occasions between April 08 and March 09. One client, after their first positive test, went on to test positive a further nine times in the 12 month period.

## 7.2 Assessments (DIRs)

Table W7 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had an assessment completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

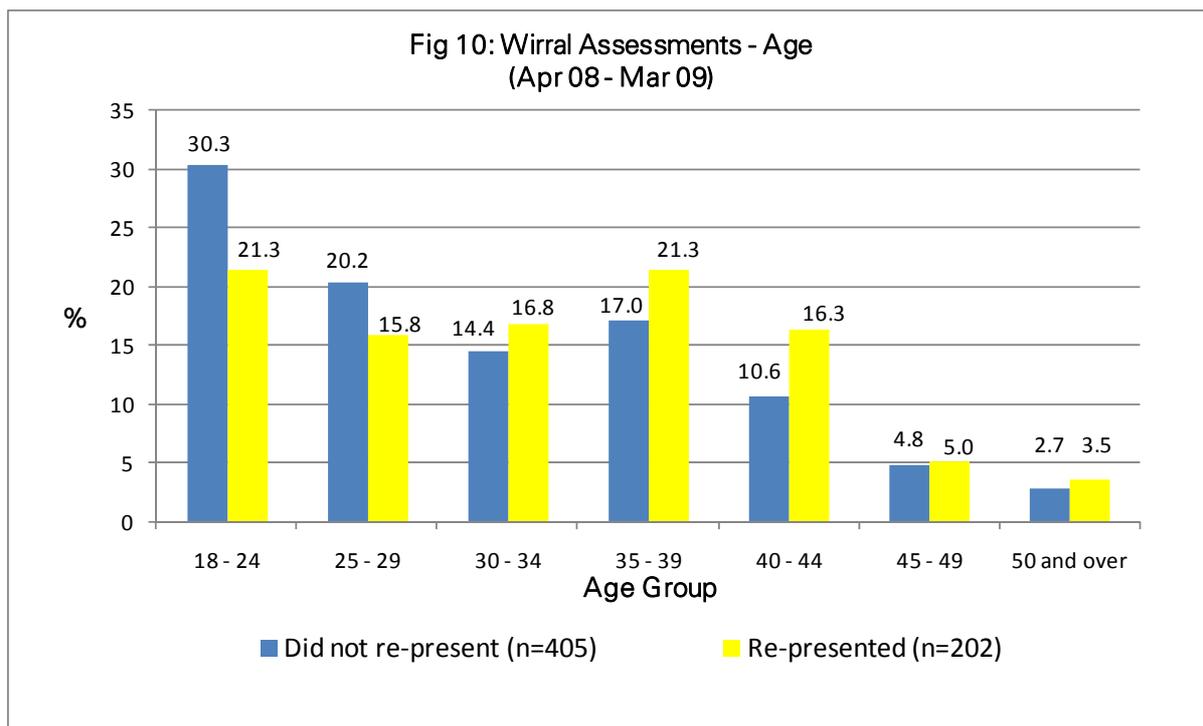
Re-presentation	Frequency (n=842)
Never	640 (76.0%)
Once	158 (18.8%)
Twice	35 (4.2%)
3 times	7 (0.8%)
5 times	1 (0.1%)
6 times	1 (0.1%)

Of the clients assessed between April 08 and March 09, 24.0% re-presented during this time period. Of these 202 clients, 158 re-presented once (18.8%) with a further 35 re-presenting twice (4.2%).

Table W8 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by gender (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=640)	Re-presented (n=202)
Female	83 (13.0%)	34 (16.8%)
Male	557 (87.0%)	168 (83.2%)

A higher proportion of females re-presented over the 12 month time period (16.8%) compared to those who did not re-present (13.0%).



Overall clients who re-presented were older than those who did not. Three in ten clients who did not re-present (30.3%) were under the age of 25 compared to 21.3% of those who re-presented. Conversely, over a third of clients who re-presented were aged between 35 and 44 (37.6%) compared to just under three in ten (28.6%) of those that did not re-present.

**Table W9 – Re-representation of assessed clients by ethnicity (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=638)*	Re-presented (n=201)*
Black	3 (0.5%)	2 (1.0%)
White	628 (98.4%)	197 (98.0%)
Other	7 (1.1%)	2 (1.0%)

\*Two clients who did not re-present and one client who did re-present did not provide information regarding their ethnicity

The majority of all clients assessed who did (98.0%) and did not re-present (98.4%) were white.

Table W10 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by offence (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=637)*	Re-presented (n=202)
Begging	2 (0.3%)	
Breach	13 (2.0%)	4 (2.0%)
Burglary	59 (9.3%)	3 (1.5%)
Criminal Damage	18 (2.8%)	3 (1.5%)
Firearms / Weapons	5 (0.8%)	1 (0.5%)
Fraud	13 (2.0%)	3 (1.5%)
Going equipped	3 (0.5%)	
Handling	8 (1.3%)	1 (0.5%)
MDA Offences	243 (38.1%)	54 (26.7%)
Motoring Offences	13 (2.0%)	2 (1.0%)
Public Order Offences	44 (6.9%)	9 (4.5%)
Robbery	15 (2.4%)	6 (3.0%)
Shoplifting	74 (11.6%)	54 (26.7%)
Theft	56 (8.8%)	46 (22.8%)
Theft – Car	39 (6.1%)	4 (2.0%)
Wounding or assault	84 (13.2%)	32 (15.8%)
Other	16 (2.5%)	5 (2.5%)

\*Three clients who did not re-present did not provide information regarding their offence

Just under four in ten clients who did not re-present (38.1%) committed MDA offences compared to just over a quarter of those that re-presented (26.7%). Clients who did not re-present were also more likely to be arrested for burglary than those who did re-present. Over a quarter of clients who re-presented (26.7%) were arrested for shoplifting offences at the time of their first assessment compared to just 11.6% of those who did not represent. Moreover, re-presenting clients were also proportionally far more likely to have been arrested for theft (22.8%) at the time of their first assessment than their non re-presenting counterparts (8.8%).

Table W11 – Drug use in past month (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (n=593)	Re-presented (n=196)
Amphetamines	12 (2.0%)	5 (2.6%)
Benzodiazepines	16 (2.7%)	8 (4.1%)
Cannabis	222 (37.4%)	66 (33.7%)
Crack	146 (24.6%)	77 (39.3%)
Cocaine	352 (59.4%)	90 (45.9%)
Ecstasy	16 (2.7%)	5 (2.6%)
Heroin	207 (34.9%)	98 (50.0%)
Methadone	28 (4.7%)	13 (6.6%)
Other Drug	11 (1.9%)	1 (0.5%)

\*Proportions of drug use will add up to more than 100% as clients can identify use of more than one drug at assessment

Just under six in ten clients who did not re-present (59.4%) reported using cocaine, compared to less than half of those that did re-present (45.9%). Clients who re-presented were proportionally far more likely to have used heroin or crack (50.0% and 39.3% respectively) than those who did not re-present (heroin 34.9% and crack 24.6%).

Table W12 – Weekly spend on drugs (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present (592)*	Re-presented (n=196)
£0 - £50	343 (57.9%)	88 (44.9%)
£51 - £100	106 (17.9%)	36 (18.4%)
£101 - £250	85 (14.4%)	45 (23.0%)
£251 - £500	36 (6.1%)	19 (9.7%)
£501 - £1,000	15 (2.5%)	6 (3.1%)
Over £1,000	7 (1.2%)	2 (1.0%)

\*One client who did not re-present who used drugs in the last month did not indicate their level of weekly spend on drugs

Almost six in ten clients who did not re-present (57.9%) reported spending under £50 per week on drugs, compared to under half of those who re-presented (44.9%). In addition, almost a quarter of those who re-presented (23.0%) spent between £101 and £250 per week on drugs, compared to 14.4% of those who did not re-present.

Table W13 – Lifetime Injecting (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present		Re-presented	
Injected in their lifetime	<i>(n=593)</i>	127 (21.4%)	<i>(n=86)</i>	57 (29.1%)
Shared in their lifetime	<i>(n=592)*</i>	87 (14.7%)	<i>(n=86)</i>	27 (13.8%)
Shared in last month	<i>(n=593)</i>	38 (6.4%)	<i>(n=86)</i>	8 (4.1%)

\*One client who did not re-present and who used drugs in the last month did not provide information regarding their sharing behaviour

Almost three in ten clients who re-presented (29.1%) reported injecting in their lifetime compared to just over a fifth of those who did not re-present (21.4%). There was little variation between the two groups in terms of having shared equipment in their lifetime and both groups reported similar levels of sharing equipment in the month prior to their assessment.

Table W14 – Treatment for drug misuse (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present		Re-presented	
Received treatment in last 2 years	<i>(n=590)*</i>	223 (37.8%)	<i>(n=196)</i>	110 (56.1%)
Currently receiving treatment	<i>(n=593)**</i>	164 (27.7%)	<i>(n=196)</i>	76 (38.8%)

\*Three clients who did not re-present and who used drugs in the last month did not provide information regarding their treatment history

Over half of clients who re-presented (56.1%) reported having received treatment for their drug misuse in the last two years, compared to just under four in ten of those who did not re-present (37.8%). Just under four in ten clients who re-presented (38.8%) reported being currently in treatment for their drug use compared to just over a quarter (27.7%) of those who did not re-present.

**Table W15 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by accommodation status (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=639)*	Re-presented (n=201)*
No Fixed Abode	14 (2.2%)	8 (4.0%)
Settled	538 (84.2%)	148 (73.6%)
Temporary	87 (13.6%)	45 (22.4%)

\*One client who did not re-present and one client who re-presented did not provide information regarding their accommodation status

The majority of clients in both groups were in settled accommodation at the time of their assessment. A higher proportion of clients who re-presented were in temporary accommodation at the time of their assessment (22.4%) than those who did not re-present (13.6%).

**Table W16 – Re-presentation of assessed clients by employment status (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present (n=631)*	Re-presented (n=200)*
Economically inactive	122 (19.3%)	54 (27.0%)
Pupil / Student	8 (1.3%)	1 (0.5%)
Regular Employment	198 (31.4%)	30 (15.0%)
Unemployed	279 (44.2%)	110 (55.0%)
Other	24 (3.8%)	5 (2.5%)

\*Nine clients who did not re-present and two clients who did re-present did not provide information regarding their employment status

A higher proportion of clients who re-presented were unemployed at the time of their assessment (55.0%) than those who did not re-present (44.2%). Furthermore, almost a third of clients who did not re-present (31.4%) were in regular employment at the time of their assessment compared to 15.0% of those who did re-present.

### 7.3 Care Plans

Table W17 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a care plan completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=456)
Never	408 (89.5%)
Once	45 (9.9%)
Twice	3 (0.7%)

There were 48 clients in total who received more than one care plan between April 08 and March 09.

### 7.4 Transfers from Prison

Table W18 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a successful transfer completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

Re-presentation	Frequency (n=112)
Never	94 (83.9%)
Once	15 (13.4%)
Twice	2 (1.8%)
5 times	1 (0.9%)

The majority of clients who had a successful transfer from prison completed between April 08 and March 09 did not re-present (83.9%). Of those 18 clients who did re-present, one did so on a further five occasions.

## 7.5 Wirral Summary

### *Drug Testing Data*

- ❖ Of the 2,535 clients who had a successful drug test completed between April 08 and March 09, 438 (17.3%) had more than one drug test completed.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were less likely to be female than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ There were no substantial differences in patterns across the two groups in terms of age.
- ❖ Theft was the most common trigger offence committed by both groups over the 12 month period. Clients who did not re-present were more likely to have committed MDA offences than those who re-presented while clients who re-presented were more likely to have committed burglary offences.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were far more likely to test positive than those who did not re-present. In addition, a greater proportion of clients testing positive who re-present tested positive for both cocaine and opiates compared to their non re-presenting counterparts, among whom positive tests were more likely to be for cocaine only than any other drug.
- ❖ Of the 833 clients who tested positive between April 08 and March 09, 214 (25.7%) had more than one positive test.

### *Assessments (DIRs)*

- ❖ Of the 842 clients assessed between April 08 and March 09, 202 (24.0%) re-presented for assessment on at least one occasion. Of those clients re-presenting, one did so on six occasions in the 12 month period.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were more likely to be female than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were older than those who did not. Just over a fifth of these re-presenting clients were under the age of 25 compared to over three in ten of those who did not re-present.
- ❖ A far greater proportion of clients who re-presented had committed shoplifting or theft compared to those who did not re-present. Conversely, MDA offences were proportionally more likely to have been committed by clients who did not re-present, as were burglary offences.

- ❖ Clients assessed who re-presented were more likely to have used heroin or crack compared to those who did not re-present. On the other hand, a higher proportion of cocaine users were found amongst clients who did not re-present than those who did re-present.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented reported spending more on drugs per week than their non re-presenting counterparts.
- ❖ A greater proportion of clients assessed who re-presented reported injecting in their lifetime compared to those who did not re-present.
- ❖ There was little variation between the two groups when sharing equipment (either in their lifetime or in the month prior to assessment) patterns were analysed.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were far more likely to have either previously been in treatment or currently be receiving treatment for their drug misuse than those who did not re-present.
- ❖ A greater proportion of clients who re-presented reported living in temporary accommodation at the time of their assessment compared to those clients who did not re-present.
- ❖ Clients who re-presented were more likely to be unemployed than those who did not re-present.

## 8.0 Merseyside Comparison

### 8.1 Drug Testing Data

The following section looks to compare and contrast re-presentation rates from both drug testing and DIR data for all five Merseyside areas between April 2008 and March 2009.

**Table M1 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a successful drug test completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present	Re-presented
Knowsley (n=1,163)	1,045 (89.9%)	118 (10.1%)
Liverpool (n=4,733)	3,991 (84.3%)	742 (15.7%)
Sefton (n=2,118)	1,772 (83.7%)	346 (16.3%)
St Helens (n=1,653)	1,397 (84.5%)	256 (15.5%)
Wirral (n=2,535)	2,097 (82.7%)	438 (17.3%)
<b>Total (n=12,202)</b>	<b>10,302 (84.4%)</b>	<b>1,900 (15.6%)</b>

Wirral had the highest rate of re-presentation over the 12 month period between April 2008 and March 2009 (17.3%). It should also be noted that Liverpool, Sefton and St Helens reported similar rates of re-presentation to that of Wirral. By way of contrast Knowsley had the lowest rates of re-presentation with just over one in ten clients (10.1%) presenting on more than one occasion during the time period.

**Table M2 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who tested positive (Apr 08 – Mar 09)**

	Did not re-present	Re-presented
Knowsley (n=453)	391 (86.3%)	62 (13.7%)
Liverpool (n=2,056)	1,614 (78.5%)	442 (21.5%)
Sefton (n=788)	605 (76.8%)	183 (23.2%)
St Helens (n=646)	515 (79.7%)	131 (20.3%)
Wirral (n=833)	619 (74.3%)	214 (25.7%)
<b>Total (n=4,776)</b>	<b>3,744 (78.4%)</b>	<b>1,032 (21.6%)</b>

Wirral had a higher proportion than any of the other Merseyside D(A)AT's of clients who tested positive on more than one occasion (25.7%). In contrast, Knowsley had a far lower rate of re-presentation over the 12 month period than the other D(A)AT's (13.7%).

## 8.2 Assessments (DIRs)

Table M3 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had an assessment completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present	Re-presented
Knowsley (n=346)	304 (87.9%)	42 (12.1%)
Liverpool (n=2,187)	1,724 (78.8%)	463 (21.2%)
Sefton (n=641)	532 (83.0%)	109 (17.0%)
St Helens (n=491)	405 (82.5%)	86 (17.5%)
Wirral (n=842)	640 (76.0%)	202 (24.0%)
<b>Total (n=4,507)</b>	<b>3,605 (80.0%)</b>	<b>902 (20.0%)</b>

When looking at re-presentation through full assessments completed, Wirral had the highest rate of all the Merseyside D(A)AT's (24.0%) with a similar rate of re-presentation in Liverpool (21.2%). Knowsley, by way of contrast, had the lowest rate of re-presentation (12.1%).

## 8.3 Transfers from Prison

Table M4 – Frequency of re-presentation of clients who had a successful transfer completed (Apr 08 – Mar 09)

	Did not re-present	Re-presented
Knowsley (n=44)	39 (88.6%)	5 (11.4%)
Liverpool (n=331)	311 (94.0%)	20 (6.0%)
Sefton (n=108)	95 (88.0%)	13 (12.0%)
St Helens (n=72)	64 (88.9%)	8 (11.1%)
Wirral (n=112)	94 (83.9%)	18 (16.1%)
<b>Total (n=667)</b>	<b>603 (90.4%)</b>	<b>64 (9.6%)</b>

Wirral had the highest rate of re-presentation in terms of prison releases over the 12 month period (16.1%) with Liverpool having the lowest rate (6.0%). It should be noted however that numbers of clients re-presenting were low in all areas.

## 9.0 Conclusions & Recommendations

The main aim of this report was to find out both how many and the type of clients that were coming back into contact with DIP after their initial presentation. The findings of this report outline the profile of these clients and their demographic information and focus on the emerging trends across Merseyside for these clients.

### *Re-presentation*

There was little variation across the five Merseyside D(A)AT's in terms of rates of re-presentation through drug testing overall, with Wirral having a slightly higher proportion of clients re-presenting than the other areas. In addition to this, Wirral had the highest proportions of positive testers who tested positive on at least one other occasion over the 12 month period. In terms of rates of re-presenting after an initial drug test and also re-presenting after a positive drug test, Knowsley had the lowest rates compared to the other areas.

Analysis of assessments from DIRs showed that Wirral and Liverpool had the highest rates of re-presentation among clients compared to the other areas. Knowsley again had the lowest rates of re-presentation across the five areas indicating that possibly they have more success at engaging clients thereby preventing re-offending and re-presenting as a consequence. It may also be the case that their client group is inherently different from the other areas and less recidivistic. The most recent demographics report (Cuddy & Duffy, 2009) noted that cocaine was the most common drug used among clients entering DIP in Knowsley and also that there is a far younger profile of client presenting in Knowsley than was previously the case. This report has shown that clients with these characteristics are less likely to re-present and may account for Knowsley's low rates of re-presentation.

**Recommendation:** All areas need to ensure that clients who are testing on numerous occasions within a short period of time continue to be targeted to ensure that the DIP service is sold effectively to them, with the long term aim of reducing their re-appearances in the criminal justice system. These clients are likely to have an impact for areas in relation to their NI38 target and it may be useful if teams could offer increased services to these clients. If these services are not successful and clients do not engage effectively, then increased enforcement could be put in place with the aim of removing these clients from the community altogether.

### *Gender*

For all areas with the exception of Knowsley, a contradictory pattern emerged in terms of gender when comparing the findings from the drug testing data with the findings from the analysis of the DIRs. Clients re-presenting through drug testing in all areas were less likely to be female than their non-representing counterparts. However, this pattern was reversed when re-presentation through full DIP assessments were looked at, with those re-presenting in all areas except Knowsley more likely to be female than those who did not re-present. This may suggest that female clients in Knowsley make up a smaller proportion of the overall drug using population in the area than is the case in the other Merseyside areas but it should be noted that that female drug users are in the minority in all areas and that numbers in Knowsley are low when compared to the other D(A)AT's also.

**Recommendation:** All teams should continue to focus on female clients as findings would tend to suggest that they make up a sizeable proportion of those re-presenting in DIP and services should be tailored accordingly to meet their needs.

### *Age*

With regard to the drug testing data, there was little variation across both groups in terms of age with the exception of Liverpool, where clients who did not re-present tended to be younger on the whole than those who did re-present. This may be indicative that Liverpool are better at engaging with young people coming through DIP in their area but it may equally be the case that this client group are less likely to re-offend than their older counterparts. Previous work on this younger client group (Cuddy & Duffy, 2008a) found that they were less likely to be problematic drug users than their older counterparts and this profile may be a major factor in their lack of re-presentation through the DIP system.

Analysis of the DIR data found that clients in all areas who re-presented tended to be older than those who did not re-present, again backing up the previous research and re-enforcing the belief of an emergence in DIP of younger drug using clients, a sizeable number of whom are cocaine users (Cuddy & Duffy, 2009) with less chaotic drug using patterns than their older counterparts thus reducing the likelihood of their re-presentation within DIP.

**Recommendation:** All areas should be aware of the two relatively distinct client groups coming into contact with DIP, these being the younger client group who are less likely to re-present and those older clients who tend to be more chaotic in terms of their lifestyle and

likelier to re-present than their younger counterparts. Services should be tailored accordingly so as to best deal with the differing needs of these clients.

### *Ethnicity*

There was little difference between the profiles for clients in all areas who re-presented when compared to those that did not. The vast majority in both groups were white.

### *Offending*

With reference to the drug testing data, theft was the most common offence committed by both groups in all areas. Re-presenting clients were more likely to commit burglary offences than those who did not re-present in all areas and in addition were more likely to commit theft than their non re-presenting counterparts in all areas with the exception of Wirral. The likelihood of the re-presenting clients committing burglary offences should be noted carefully by all areas as this is a crime which can have a substantial negative impact on their community as a whole and efforts should always be taken to engage with these clients if possible. It is the case however that the DIR data shows higher proportions of non re-presenting clients committing burglary offences than their re-presenting counterparts and this may indicate a different profile of those burglars who are assessed through DIP when compared to those in the drug testing data. The indications are that the client group in DIP committing these burglaries are potentially less problematic drug users and may not be using crime to fund their drug use given their lack of re-presentation, but they still remain serious offenders and it is crucial that all agencies work together to ensure that these individuals do not re-enter the criminal justice system.

**Recommendation:** All teams should consider the impact clients committing burglary offences can potentially have on their area and work closely with police to ensure that these individuals are swiftly dealt with if they enter the breach process through DIP. With re-presentation rates being low for burglars coming into contact with DIP, teams appear to be doing well at guiding these clients away from offending, but with the level of re-presenting far higher for burglars who are being drug tested, it may be the case that these clients are mostly testing negative and not entering the DIP process at all. Therefore, the responsibility in ensuring that these clients do not re-present in the custody suite lies with the criminal justice system and not the treatment system.

Both the drug testing data and the DIR data portrayed the same trend in relation to MDA offences, that being an offence proportionally more likely to have been committed by those

clients who did not re-present. The increase in proportions of MDA offences has been referred to in previous reports (Dewa & Duffy, 2008; Cuddy & Duffy, 2009) and there is evidence to link it to the possession of powder cocaine in the night time economy with individuals more likely to test positive for this than any other drug during the hours of 10pm to 6am following an arrest (Cuddy & Duffy, 2008b, Cuddy et al, 2008). This link points towards a less problematic group of drug users coming through for this offence and the likelihood of their re-presenting would be lower than for those clients displaying more chaotic drug using patterns.

The DIR data also showed that a far greater proportion of clients who did re-present were arrested for shoplifting compared to those who did not re-present in all areas. This offence is a low tariff one and because of the nature of the offence, clients arrested for it may not receive community penalties or even be charged. This can serve to make it harder to engage these clients in service, and given that this is the offence most associated with problematic drug use (Howarth & Duffy, in press), these clients may be those most needing of immediate intervention.

**Recommendation:** All areas need to ensure that they continue to address the needs of this shoplifting group and ensure that current services that are in place for these clients continue to be utilised. Given that they may not be charged for this type of offence due to its aforementioned low tariff, it is critical that every effort is made to engage with these clients when they present to DIP as this will be the best chance available to successfully “grip” these clients and move them away from the cycle of re-offending. Services offered need to be made attractive to clients to try to facilitate this engagement and also appropriate use of the required assessment process should be undertaken to assist in this process. Where possible, engagement should be encouraged beyond the initial and follow up assessment stages as this may be the only route to get these clients into services.

### *Drug Use*

The drug testing data showed that clients who re-presented were more likely to test positive than their non re-presenting counterparts. In addition to this, clients who re-presented in all areas were more likely to test positive for both cocaine and opiates compared to those who did not re-present. Moreover in all areas, apart from Wirral, clients who did not re-present were more likely to test positive for cocaine only than those who did re-present. This finding adds support to the suggestion that powder cocaine is prevalent amongst the more recreational drug users who as a group display lower levels of criminality

than problematic drug users and often lead a far less chaotic lifestyle. The assessment data showed that use of both heroin and crack was more common amongst those clients who re-presented compared to those who did not re-present in all areas. Conversely, powder cocaine and cannabis use was more prevalent amongst those who did not re-present than their re-presenting counterparts.

**Recommendation:** Although services are well established in all areas to deal with the more problematic drug user, the findings here suggest that a continued focus on this client group is required as re-presentation rates are high in all areas for this group. This failure to engage with DIP teams should be examined in detail.

All areas reported that clients who re-presented spent more on illicit drugs per week than those who did not re-present. Liverpool's re-presenting clients in particular reported spending at the high end of the scale each week on drugs.

**Recommendation:** Liverpool needs to ensure that clients spending high amounts each week on illicit drugs engage with services in order to minimise the negative impact that they may have on both themselves and the community as a whole in funding their drug use. It is likely that this group are committing high levels of crime to support their drug taking and engaging with these individuals could have substantial benefits in reducing the levels of crime in their area. If these clients continue to appear in the criminal justice system and do not engage with treatment services, then action needs to be taken to remove these clients from the community.

### *Injecting*

For all areas, clients who re-presented were more likely to have injected in their lifetime than those who did not re-present. This raises an issue around general health as those clients who are re-presenting are more likely to be exposed to the problems associated with injecting use such as blood borne viruses. This re-presentation should give the teams every chance to arrange tests and treatment for those clients who need it the most.

**Recommendation:** It is critically important that teams engage these injecting clients within DIP effectively in order to provide them with the necessary support and advice to fully inform them as to the dangers of injecting and if possible provide them with structured intervention around this issue. A failure to successfully "grip" these clients can lead to them being at increased risk in the community due to their injecting history and potential health problems which will likely arise.

### *Sharing Equipment*

No clear pattern emerged across Merseyside when analysing the data in relation to sharing equipment, either in a client's lifetime or in the month prior to assessment. There was little difference between those who did not re-present and those who did in St Helens and Wirral when looking at lifetime sharing or sharing in the last month. Clients who did not re-present in both Knowsley and Sefton were more likely to have shared equipment either in their lifetime or in the last month than those clients who re-presented. This finding may again be related to the emergence of cocaine use in these areas as the data takes into account all sharing paraphernalia used by individuals coming into contact with DIP. This would include items such as bank notes commonly used by people when snorting cocaine. By contrast clients who re-presented in Liverpool were more likely to have shared equipment either in the month prior to assessment or in their lifetime compared to their non re-presenting counterparts.

**Recommendation:** The data suggests that there still may be a recording issue here in relation to sharing equipment for some areas. Given the prominence of cocaine use on the Wirral over the 12 month period, it would be expected that their pattern would mirror that of Knowsley but this is not the case and similarly it is surprising that they have the same pattern as St Helens given that their client profiles are different regarding drug use. Teams should ensure that clients are fully aware of what constitutes sharing equipment when they are being assessed so that a clear picture can be portrayed through the DIR around this data item.

### *Drug Treatment*

The data garnered around drug treatment provided the same results for all areas, that being that clients who re-presented were more likely to be either currently in treatment or to have had treatment in the two years prior to assessment than their non re-presenting counterparts. At least half of re-presenting clients in all areas had received treatment for their drug use in the last two years, with Sefton having the highest proportion of these clients compared to the other areas. In terms of those clients who did not re-present, Wirral had the highest proportions of both those currently in treatment and those who had received treatment in the past two years. Successful engagement in treatment has been proven to lead to a reduction in offending (Beynon et al, 2006), and the indications here are that DIP intervention in Wirral has possibly had a positive impact for these clients in guiding them into treatment services and successfully gripping them therein.

**Recommendation:** The high proportions of clients in all areas previously accessing treatment services means that teams should continue to work closely with treatment providers so as to best serve the needs of this client group. Sefton in particular need to focus on their clients as the high rates of re-presenting clients who had received treatment over the past two years indicates that non-DIP services there are failing to engage these clients successfully. Teams should identify the reasons as to why clients are dropping out of treatment and subsequently re-presenting to DIP and seek to ascertain the best path to guide them away from offending.

#### *Accommodation*

The majority of clients in all areas reported being in settled accommodation. However it should be noted that in Liverpool, Sefton and Wirral a far greater proportion of clients who re-presented reported being in temporary accommodation at the time of their assessment than those who did not re-present.

**Recommendation:** The aforementioned research from Shah et al (2006) has highlighted that there is a far greater likelihood of clients relapsing and re-presenting to treatment if they are homeless. Liverpool, Sefton and Wirral should work towards constructing clear working protocols for clients presenting who are in less stable accommodation including creating routes of referral to housing providers and making funding available to get clients into more suitable, stable accommodation. This should help in reducing the likelihood of them disengaging from the DIP process.

#### *Employment*

Clients who re-presented in all areas were more likely to be unemployed than those who did not re-present. Sefton had the highest proportions of clients assessed who were unemployed in both groups, while Wirral had the lowest proportions of unemployment in both groups.

**Recommendation:** Employment is a key factor in moving clients through the DIP process and away from offending. Research from McGuire (2002) has shown that skills deficits can be a major factor in clients re-offending and it is important for teams to assist where possible in signposting clients towards training and employment opportunities.

### *Care Plans*

For all areas, there were lower proportions of clients who re-presented and received another care plan at this stage compared to re-presentation in terms of overall assessments. Liverpool had the highest rate of clients who received more than one care plan over the 12 month period, with Knowsley having the lowest rate of re-presentation among clients who received a care plan. It may be the case that those clients who had a care plan completed subsequently remained in service and therefore would not re-present. However, it may also be that for one reason or another, clients who re-present through the DIP process do not get taken onto the caseload. This may be due to issues outside of the control of the DIP team, such as failure by clients to attend appointments, but it may also be due to the fact that they feel that services in place may not be of benefit to them and therefore fail to engage.

**Recommendation:** Work is required by all teams to investigate further the reasons as to why these clients who re-present may not engage. It is vitally important that a good first impression of the service is created by workers during the initial assessment and that every attempt is made to convey to the client how services can be of benefit to them and guide them away from their offending behaviour.

### *Transfers from Prison*

Rates of re-presentations from prison were low in all areas with Liverpool having the lowest proportion of clients who were successfully transferred in more than once in the 12 month period compared to the other Merseyside areas. This may be due to the fact that clients could spend extended periods of time in prison when sentenced and therefore may not have the opportunity to re-present to DIP during the 12 month period looked at here.

The main aim of this report was to look at the characteristics of clients who are re-presenting through the DIP system and to enable teams to target these clients successfully and engage them into services. From the data presented, we can see that the type of client likeliest to re-present will display the following characteristics:

- ❖ they are likely to be male and aged 30 or over.
- ❖ they will have been arrested for shoplifting.
- ❖ they will be heroin or crack users and spend in excess of £50 per week on drugs.
- ❖ they will have injected in their lifetime and are likely to have shared equipment also.
- ❖ they will either currently be in treatment or will have received treatment in the previous two years for their drug use.
- ❖ they are more likely to be in temporary accommodation than other clients.
- ❖ they are likely to be unemployed.

In summary then, this report has highlighted that clients re-presenting through DIP continue to display the characteristics of those for whom DIP was originally intended to target. There has been a strong focus recently in areas on Merseyside on clients who are powder cocaine users, mostly in employment and being arrested for MDA offences and this report has shown that clients fitting this profile are less likely to re-present, therefore meaning their impact on the community as a whole is not as great as those who re-presented. The main aim of DIP has always been to reduce acquisitive crime and it is vital that teams continue to focus on “problematic” clients coming through the system and that these are not forgotten with the emergence and increasing numbers of powder cocaine using clients in DIP.

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