

Topic:	Performance: Alcohol and Drug Executive Board Strategy
Date:	10th September 2015
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Report Type	For Information

1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 Alcohol and drugs are two of the twelve *Priority Areas for Action* identified in the Health and Wellbeing Board's Five Year Plan. This paper summarises the performance of the Alcohol and Drug Executive Board's (ADEB) strategy.
- 1.2 The report outlines how performance is monitored, while highlighting a number of key results.
- 1.3 The Board is asked to consider this report and approve the recommendations at paragraph 5.1.

2 Monitoring the performance of the alcohol and drug strategy

- 2.1 The performance of the ADEB strategy is broadly monitored at two levels:
 - Service level indicators
 - Strategic outcomes
- 2.2 Performance management frameworks (PMFs) are being updated for all commissioned activities based on three domains:
 - Activity (number of people treated, successful completions etc.)
 - Quality (waiting times etc.)
 - Outcomes (cessation of drug/alcohol use, crime, health etc.)
- 2.3 Where possible these indicators are aggregated at District/ Borough, Clinical Commissioning Group and County levels, as summarised below and in the Appendix.
- 2.4 A performance dashboard is reported each quarter to ADEB – this currently includes eight Key Performance Indicators, although this will continue to be expanded as appropriate outcomes measures are created.

3 Current performance

- 3.1 The Appendix contains a summary of current performance – including the measures reported each quarter to ADEB, plus a number of other indicators that are available on a less systematic basis.

- 3.2 *Problematic alcohol/drug use* – measures are provided on an irregular basis by Public Health England – often some years in retrospect. While there is no official trend data for alcohol, problematic drug use in Staffordshire in 2011/12 was significantly down from 2008/09, while the local schools survey found alcohol use down from 73% of pupils in 2013 to 57% in 2015.
- 3.3 *Treatment services* – The number of people in drug treatment is increasing while there are more people treated for alcohol problems than ever before. However, successful completion rates dropped dramatically in the lead up to the 2014 tender but have improved each month since September 2014.
- 3.4 *Crime* – The Police provide data monitoring the number of alcohol-related violent crimes and domestic violence. Both indicators have consistently improved over the last two years; although caution is advised due to the inherent nature of crime reporting (e.g. operations can increase rates).
- 3.5 *Health* – after a decade of increases, the number of alcohol-related hospital admissions fell for the first time in Staffordshire in 2014/15, by 1.8% compared with 1.1% nationally. Admissions by young people have fallen for four years in a row, although most admission and mortality rates in the county are still above the national averages.
- 3.6 *Other* – systems are being developed to improve measures of drugs/alcohol as risk factors in Child Protection Plans – consistently around 40% of cases, which we believe has the potential for improvement. The number of alcohol-related fires is also steady, although there is consistent improvement in public perceptions (Feeling the Difference survey).

4 Conclusion

- 4.1 Systems for monitoring the ADEB strategy are getting better, with progress being made in measuring real outcomes rather than simply activity. Similarly, results in almost all areas are getting better, although there remains scope for improvement, particular for many of the alcohol indicators where Staffordshire is still above national averages.
- 4.2 However, the Health and Wellbeing Board can be cautiously optimistic that the drug and alcohol strategy is a success.

5 Recommendations

- 5.1 The Board is recommended to:
 - Comment on the performance measures and identify areas for improvement
 - Recognise the tentative success of the ADEB strategy.
 - Continue to prioritise the alcohol and drug agendas and continue to provide its support to the development of the strategy.

Appendix Alcohol and Drug Executive Board (ADEB) performance - statistical summary

No.	Measure	Performance	RAG*	Commentary
Drug and alcohol use (not available/monitored on a quarterly basis)				
1	Drug use incidence	3,240 opiate/crack users in 11/12, down from 3,845 in 08/09		Does not include 'legal highs' - probably increasing
2	Injecting incidence	1032 in 11/12 down from 1438 in 06/07		Good indicator of most chaotic drug use
3	Problematic alcohol use incidence	28,000 dependent and 166,000 harmful drinkers	-	No trend data at present
4	Children & YP alcohol use	57% 11–16 olds had drink in 2015 compared with 73% in 2013		Number of positive findings in local school survey
Drug and alcohol treatment (i.e. indicators of the performance of the major investments)				
5	Number in alcohol treatment	589 in Q4 14/15 – past data inaccurate but local report up		Gradually up but still scope to improve
6	Number in drug treatment	1483 in Q4 14/15 compared with 1412 in Q1 13/14		May have peaked and future reduction may be good
7	PH 2.15i opiate comp/represent	4.8% in Nov 14 compared with 4.7% in Oct 14		First month of improvement after 2 yrs of decline
8	Opiate completions (2.15 guide)	6.82% in May compared with 6.60% in Apr – 6 th month up		2.15i should follow the same trend
Outcomes – crime				
9	Alcohol-related violence	Q4 14/15 35% violent crime alcohol-related – 51% Q4 12/13	**	Consistent downward trend for two years
10	Alcohol-related domestic violence	Q4 14/15 37% dom. violence alcohol-related – 65% Q4 12/13	**	Downward trend but caution advised re reporting
Outcomes - health				
11	Hospital admissions	1.8% reduction in 14/15 – compared with 1.1% nationally		2 yrs good performance but still above Eng average
12	YP admissions	225 in 13/14 compared with 280 in 12/13		4 yr down trend but marginally above Eng average
13	Alcohol-related deaths	48/100,000 – broadly steady rate for last 5 years		Female rate improving although above Eng average
Outcomes - other				
14	Child protection	Around 40% of Child Protection Plan inc. drug/alcohol risks		Proportion steady, but has potential to improve
15	Public perceptions	Residents' alcohol concerns down from 20% to 9%		Wave 14 to 18 of the 'Feeling the difference' survey
16	Fires	6-10 alcohol-related fires each quarter – steady rate		Low number but serious fires often alcohol related

*RAG is based on the direction of performance – i.e. green is improving, amber steady and red deteriorating (** may reflect reporting not just performance)