

	#	Measure	Chart Trend
		NB: New data indicated by highlighted refs number	Key Lines: <u>shades of green</u> - Oxfordshire <u>England</u> , <u>Baseline</u> TVP Otherwise stated in chart
Strategic Outcomes & Metrics	Reduce drug use	1.1	England & Wales: Proportion of individuals reporting use of drugs in the last year (age 16-59)
		1.2	Oxfordshire: Estimated prevalence of opiate and/or crack cocaine use Rate per 1000 population
		1.3	Oxfordshire: Number of children where drugs were identified at the end of assessment by social services
		1.4	Oxfordshire: Number of suspensions and the proportion that are drug and alcohol related
<p>Oxfordshire has a lower estimated rate of opiate and/or crack use than England and the local rate has decreased over the last period;</p> <p>The number of children identified by social care assessment as using drugs has decreased since 2021/2022;</p> <p>The number of children identified by social care assessment as being affected by others (parent or sibling) substance use has also decreased;</p> <p>The proportion of suspensions related to drugs and alcohol has decreased by 3% since 2022/2023.</p>			
Strategic Outcomes & Metrics	Reduce drug related crime	2	TVP: Hospital admissions for assault by a sharp object
Strategic Outcomes & Metrics	Reduce drug related deaths & harm	3.1	Oxfordshire: Deaths related to drug misuse. Rate per 100,000 population
		3.2	Oxfordshire: NHS hospital finished admission episodes where there was a primary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders Rate per 100K population <p>Latest data (2019/20) is a rate of 6 per 100,000 population for Oxfordshire compared to 13 /100,000 for England.</p>
		3.3	Oxfordshire: Percentage of people in treatment that have died during their time in contact with the treatment system. (Rolling 12 months)
		3.4	Oxfordshire: Rate per 100,000 of people who left the emergency dept. with a drug related discharge reason
		<p>Oxfordshire (green line) as a whole has a lower rate of drug related death than the England average (navy line). However, the rate in Oxford City is similar to the England average.</p> <p>The Oxfordshire rate of NHS admission episodes where there was a primary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders is under half the England average. However the rate of people leaving the emergency department with a drug related issue has increased in the last year;</p> <p>The Oxfordshire percentage of deaths while in alcohol or drug treatment continues to fall, despite an increase in the complexity of people in treatment services over the last 3 years, and is lower than the baseline.</p> <p>Naloxone administered by SCAS has increased, and may be a result of the increase in nitazenes now in circulation across Oxfordshire.</p>	
Intermediate Outcomes & Metrics	Reduce drug supply	4	Oxfordshire: Number and proportion of National Referral Mechanism (NRM) referrals with a County Lines flag <p>Oxfordshire 24 (2023) Average BOB 23 (2023)</p>

Intermediate Outcomes & Metrics	Increase engagement in treatment	#	Measure NB: New data indicated by highlighted refs number	Chart Trend Key Lines: shades of green - Oxfordshire England, Baseline TVP Otherwise stated in chart
		5.1	Oxfordshire: Continuity of Care: Proportion of prison leavers with a continued treatment need who engage in community-based structured treatment within three weeks of leaving prison (adults) (Rolling 12 months)	
		5.2	Oxfordshire: The numbers in drug treatment for adults (excluding Alcohol only) (Rolling 12 months)	
		5.3	Oxfordshire: The numbers in treatment for young people (Under 18) (Rolling 12 months)	
		5.4	Oxfordshire: Proportion and Number of adults starting treatment in the establishment within 3 weeks of arrival (from community or other custodial setting)	
		5.5	Oxfordshire: Unmet need for OCU treatment (Rolling 12 months)	
<p>The number of people with a drug treatment need leaving prison and accessing community drug services in Oxfordshire remains significantly above the England average, although dipped slightly in the period January to March 2024. The numbers of adults accessing drug treatment has continued to increase over the year as a results of the local ambition to increase the reach of treatment services. The level of unmet need for opiate and crack users continues to fall and is well below the England average. Number of young people in treatment for drug and/or alcohol use reduced slightly over the year but has risen back to 2023 levels. The children and young peoples task and finish group are overseeing an evolving action plan to increase the young people accessing treatment.</p>				
Intermediate Outcomes & Metrics	Improve recovery outcomes	6.1	Oxfordshire: Proportion of Treatment Progress for drug treatment. (Rolling 12 months) Showing substantial progress by completing the treatment programme (free of dependent drug use and without an acute housing need) or still in treatment and either not using or having substantially reduced use of their problem substances measured over the preceding 12 month	
		6.2	Oxfordshire: Proportion of people in treatment that have reported no housing problems in the last 28 days (Rolling 12 months)	
		6.3	Oxfordshire: Proportion of people in treatment that have reported at least one day of paid work in the last 28 days (Rolling 12 months)	
		6.4	Oxfordshire: Proportion of people in treatment reporting a mental health need who are not receiving treatment or interventions (Rolling 12 months)	
		<p>Oxfordshire continues to have a higher rate of treatment progress than both the England and South East regional averages; The number of people reporting a housing needs continues to fall, partly due to the Housing Support Service provided by Turning Point, currently funded by the Housing Support Grant. Although the proportion of Oxfordshire people in treatment reporting a housing problems is lower than England, Oxford City as higher levels of homelessness and is the focus of the Housing Support Grant funding. Paid employment rates are above England average and this should continue to improve as the new Employment service commenced in May 2024. The proprtion of people with a need but not recieving mental health support remains below the England average.</p>		