



# DrugScope Reading List

## Drug treatment in the CJS

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This reading list contains a selection of key documents on drug treatment in the criminal justice system with web links to the full document where available. For a more comprehensive list please search our library database, DrugData, [here](#)

Please email us on [info@drugscope.org.uk](mailto:info@drugscope.org.uk) if you need any more information.

### Evaluation and research

#### **A controlled trial of the effectiveness of drug treatment & testing orders (DTTO) with standard care**

Naeem F., Bhatti F., Pickering R., Kingdon D.

Journal of Substance Use: 12(4), 2007, p.253-266

The aim of this study was to assess the effectiveness of Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs) in reducing rates of crime and drug use.

#### **The Drug Interventions Programme (DIP): addressing drug use and offending through 'Tough Choices'.**

Home Office, 2007.

This paper examines the way that the Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) engages and directs Class A drug users from the point of arrest or charge to the point of treatment.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/horr02c.pdf> (PDF)

#### **Drug treatment in the criminal justice system: Lessons learned from offenders on DTTOs**

Powell C., Bamber D., Christie M.

Drugs – Education Prevention and Policy: 14(4), 2007, p.333-345.

Overall, offenders reported their primary aim on a DTTO was to become drug free through use of their time, gainful employment and stable housing. They appreciated the sentencing courts' view of the order as treatment for drug use rather than a punishment for offending, resulting in multiple chances for offenders on the order. Generally, interviewees found the staff support and the activities helpful and viewed drug testing and court reviews as positive incentives to reduce their substance use. The breach process was reported as positive although overly strict. Other criticisms reflected the difficulties with group interventions for such a varied group of offenders, some of whom were more motivated to change their drug use than others. In light of the findings in the current paper, the implications for the Drug Rehabilitation Requirements (DRRs), introduced under the UK's Criminal Justice Act (2003), are discussed.

#### **Evaluation of Drug Interventions Programme pilots for children and young**

### **people: arrest referral, drug testing and Drug Treatment and Testing Requirements**

Matrix Research and Consultancy, Institute for Criminal Policy Research, Kings College, Home Office, 2007.

This report evaluates the Drugs Interventions Programme (part of the Drugs Strategy aimed at reducing drug related crime). DIP seeks to identify young people at risk of problematic drug use and refer them to appropriate programmes for help.

[www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr0707.pdf](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr0707.pdf) (PDF)

### **Evaluation of the Restriction of Bail Pilot: final report**

Home Office, 2007.

The report focuses on the implementation of the provision in the pilot sites during the first eighteen months of the intervention; it shows that RoB has been a success in terms of its implementation. During the period covered by this report 1,315 defendants had RoB imposed, of this 93 per cent who were assessed were recommended for treatment and of these 70 per cent were not in treatment at the time of assessment. Three-quarters of defendants bailed with Rob were retained in treatment for 12 weeks or more. The report also tells us of defendant and stakeholders views on the intervention.

[www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr0607.pdf](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr0607.pdf)

### **An impact assessment of the Prolific and other Priority Offender programme**

Home Office, 2007.

Previous research indicates that a small number of offenders are responsible for a disproportionate amount of all crime. The Prolific and other Priority Offender (PPO) programme, implemented from 6 September 2004, directs resources to this group of individuals. This report has a specific focus on the impact of the PPO programme on levels of offending.

[www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr0807.pdf](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr0807.pdf)

### **The National PPO evaluation –research to inform and guide practice**

Home Office, 2007.

This report has a focus on the implementation of the PPO programme, and also provides a number of practical recommendations aimed at improving practice

[www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr0907.pdf](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr0907.pdf)

### **Characteristics of and short term outcomes for Liverpool resident drug users released from prison.**

Liverpool John Moores University. Centre for Public Health, 2006.

The Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) introduced co-ordinated case management and aftercare for drug users released from prison in England and Wales. This paper examines the circumstances of Liverpool resident drug users released from prison to two aftercare teams and their short-term outcomes (12 weeks) post release. The study has demonstrated positive outcomes for clients engaging in aftercare and has emphasised the need for services to assist clients re-integrate into mainstream society.

[www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=299](http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=299)

## Good practice

### **Supervising crack-using offenders on Drug Treatment and Testing Orders.**

NTA, 2007.

The aim of the report is to identify best practice in court-mandated community supervision of crack-using offenders.

[www.nta.nhs.uk/publications/documets/nta\\_rb22\\_crack\\_users\\_dttos.pdf](http://www.nta.nhs.uk/publications/documets/nta_rb22_crack_users_dttos.pdf) (PDF)

### **Drug Intervention Programme and Prolific and Other Priority Offenders Programme: emerging practice and lessons.**

Home Office, 2006.

This paper provides examples of emerging practice and lessons learned in relation to the working partnerships between CJITs and PPO teams in effectively case managing drug misusing PPOs.

[www.drugscope.org.uk/Documents/PDF/Good Practice/intervention.pdf](http://www.drugscope.org.uk/Documents/PDF/Good Practice/intervention.pdf) (PDF)

### **Promoting practice between DAT partnerships and education, training and employment provision for Drug Interventions Programme clients.**

Home Office, 2006.

This paper seeks to identify and highlight practical key elements that can progress integration and implementation of Education Training and Employment (ETE) provision for clients of the Drug Interventions Programme.

[http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/publication-search/dip/AC\\_ETE-practice-paper?view=Binary](http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/publication-search/dip/AC_ETE-practice-paper?view=Binary)

### **Throughcare and aftercare: approaches and promising practice in service delivery for clients released from prison or leaving residential rehabilitation.**

Home Office, 2005.

The report was commissioned in order to assist with the development of the Criminal Justice Interventions Programme (CJIP, now known as the Drug Interventions Programme). It describes the main approaches to aftercare evident in the case studies, identifies the key challenges to effective delivery and highlights some of the more promising practices in service delivery.

[www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/rdsolr0105.pdf](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/rdsolr0105.pdf) (PDF)

## Guidance, policy & strategy

### **Managing drug misusers under probation supervision: guidance for probation, criminal justice integrated teams (CJITs) and counselling assessment referral advice and throughcare services (CARATs).**

Home Office, 2007.

The guidance describes the respective responsibilities of agencies regarding the sharing of information; clarifies how drug-misusing offenders subject to 'statutory supervision' should be managed and provides a checklist to assist in the preparation of local

protocols.

[http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/publication-search/dip/AC\\_MANAGINGDRUG\\_MISUSE\\_GUIDANCE?view=Binary](http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/publication-search/dip/AC_MANAGINGDRUG_MISUSE_GUIDANCE?view=Binary)

**Operational process guidance for implementation of testing on arrest, required assessment and restriction on bail.**

Home Office, 2007.

Guidance for the implementation of the DIP provisions of the Drugs Act 2005.

<http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/publication-search/dip/guidance-drugsact-2005>

**Rebalancing the criminal justice system in favour of the law-abiding majority. Cutting crime, reducing offending and protecting the public.**

Home Office, 2006.

This document sets out the government's plans for tougher conditions, tougher enforcement and new follow-up assessments to deal with high-harm drug users.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/CJS-review.pdf/CJS-review-english.pdf?view=Binary>

**Personal stories**

**A DTTO changed my life.**

DrugScope.

Druglink: Jan.-Feb., 19(1), 2004, p.14

This presents statements from two drug-using offenders, one of whom turned down the opportunity for a DTTO and the other of whom saw their life transformed as a result of the treatment she received as a result of her treatment order.

**Statistical sources**

**Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2006**

Ministry of Justice, 2007

For details of DTTOs issued in England & Wales

[www.justice.gov.uk/docs/omcs2006.pdf](http://www.justice.gov.uk/docs/omcs2006.pdf)

**Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2007**

Information Services Directorate, 2007

[www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/07dmss/07dmssb.htm](http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/07dmss/07dmssb.htm)

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