



Edinburgh Alcohol & Drug Partnership

Strategy and Delivery Plan 2015-18

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Foreword – Michelle Miller, interim Chair Edinburgh Alcohol and Drug Partnership

On behalf of Edinburgh Alcohol and Drug Partnership (EADP) I am pleased to introduce our Alcohol and Drug Strategy and Delivery Plan for 2015-18.

Alcohol and drugs have a significant impact on communities across Edinburgh. For some people, this is direct and personal, for others, the effects can be seen and felt at a community level.

This new Strategy and Delivery Plan sets out our intention to improve services for people who are seeking or are in recovery. Whilst there has been much progress in developing a recovery oriented system of care in Edinburgh, new national initiatives such as integration, personalisation and self directed support present real opportunities to establish new approaches, which place people and their families at the centre of our planning.

Alongside this, we are acutely aware of the increasing demand on public services and the need to focus on prevention. This will require us to work closely with communities, people in recovery and their families to make a shift towards intervening at the earliest possible opportunity.

I have spent time meeting and speaking to those who work in this field and have seen their commitment and compassion at first hand. It is clear that it will take similar levels of partnership commitment at every level to tackle these challenges.

The partnership includes a broad range of organisations and stakeholders (listed in Appendix 1) who bring a wealth of knowledge, experience and influence to this work. The role of the partnership, and my role as chair, will be to drive forward this work across Edinburgh.

We believe this strategy will make a real difference to many people's lives in Edinburgh, and I would like to thank all the agencies and stakeholders who contribute to the work of EADP.

Michelle Miller, Chief Social Work Officer – City of Edinburgh Council

1. Introduction

The purpose of this document

This strategy and delivery plan sets out the key changes that Edinburgh Alcohol and Drug Partnership (EADP) intends to make over the next three years. These changes are set out in broad terms, with the detail of how these changes will be achieved to be set out in our annual action plans. Any action to address alcohol and drug related harm requires concerted partnership working. This plan provides a road map for how EADP will work together and alongside other Strategic Partnerships to deliver Edinburgh's Community Plan. The delivery of this strategy and delivery plan will be overseen by the EADP Executive group.

The vision

EADP's vision for Edinburgh:

A city which has and promotes a healthy and responsible attitude to alcohol and where family recovery from problem alcohol and drug use is a reality.

This vision is supported by three high level outcomes, which will be used to plan and deliver this strategy.

1. Children and young people's health and wellbeing are not damaged by alcohol and drugs.
2. Individuals and communities affected by alcohol and drugs are stronger and safer.
3. Fewer people develop problem drug/alcohol use and more people (and their families) are in recovery.

Key national drivers

There are a number of key national drivers for change for Alcohol and Drug Partnerships across Scotland. This section summarises those that are key to EADP in developing this 3 year plan.

The national alcohol strategy [Changing Scotland's Relationship with Alcohol \(2009\)](#) sets out a whole population approach to reducing alcohol related harm. This requires a local focus on evidence-based interventions to achieve cultural change around alcohol, with initiatives such as the delivery of 'alcohol brief interventions' and reducing the availability of alcohol.

The national drugs strategy [Road to Recovery \(2008\)](#) outlines the shift required to develop a recovery oriented system of care in Scotland. This includes a shift in balance of care towards support for people after they have stabilised, as well as much greater involvement of people with lived experience in the design, development and delivery of services.

The Scottish Government has set out clear expectations for services working with families affected by parental drug/alcohol use in [Getting Our Priorities Right](#). This articulates a clear

role for adult treatment and recovery services within the GIRFEC model. Local [practice guidelines](#) have been developed for services across Edinburgh and the Lothians.

The [Christie Commission Report](#) underpins public sector reform in Scotland. It sets out the following as the essential elements of public sector reform.

- Increased involvement and empowerment of communities receiving public services
- Integrated services must lead to improved outcomes
- A focus on prevention
- Reduced duplication

Alcohol and Drug Partnerships play a key role in developing integrated recovery oriented services, which place the person and their family at the centre.

The Christie Commission report was followed by legislative changes ([Children and Young people's Act \(Scotland\) 2014](#) and [Public Bodies \(Joint Working\) Scotland Act 2014](#)), which require integrated planning and delivery of services for children and young people and adult health and social care.

The Scottish Government has established [8 high level outcomes](#) for Alcohol and Drug Partnerships. These cover the broad impact, which drugs and alcohol can have on individuals, families and communities. Accompanying these outcomes is a suite of indicators to be used by Partnerships to measure progress.

The local context

Edinburgh's Community Plan ([hyper-link to be added when available](#)) outlines a vision for Edinburgh as **a thriving, successful, sustainable capital city, where all forms of inequality and deprivation are reduced**. It sets out 12 priorities for the city over the next 3 years, including an intention to reduce alcohol and drug harm.

There are 10 strategic partnerships supporting the delivery of the strategy. Strong relationships are needed across these strategic partnerships to deliver on the cross cutting challenges. Effective arrangements for planning and delivery are needed between EADP and the following partnerships:

- Integrated Joint Board for Adult Health and Social Care
- Children's Partnership
- Reducing Re-Offending Partnership
- Community Safety Partnership

The diagram below sets out the partnership arrangements for developing and delivering the Edinburgh's Community Plan 2015-18.

The Edinburgh Partnership - Partnership Arrangements 2015/2018



Total Place approaches

There are three initiatives in Edinburgh, which are based on the principles of [Total Place](#). These approaches have tried and tested new ways of working to focus on outcomes for individuals and/or families. The findings are at an early stage, but there is a common view that the approaches have reduced the “cluttered landscape” of service provision. New approaches focus on considerable community involvement, staff engagement and service redesign, which break down traditional structures and barriers to delivering positive outcomes. These approaches are likely to be developed in other areas with similar challenges across the city.

Prevention

“The costs to Scotland and its public services of negative outcomes such as excessive alcohol consumption, drug addiction, violence and criminality are substantial. Addressing the ‘failure demand’ that results from focusing on consequences rather than causes, and approaches which alienate or disempower service users, has a high cost for society and high costs for public services. This will be increasingly difficult to sustain into the future.”

Christie (2011)

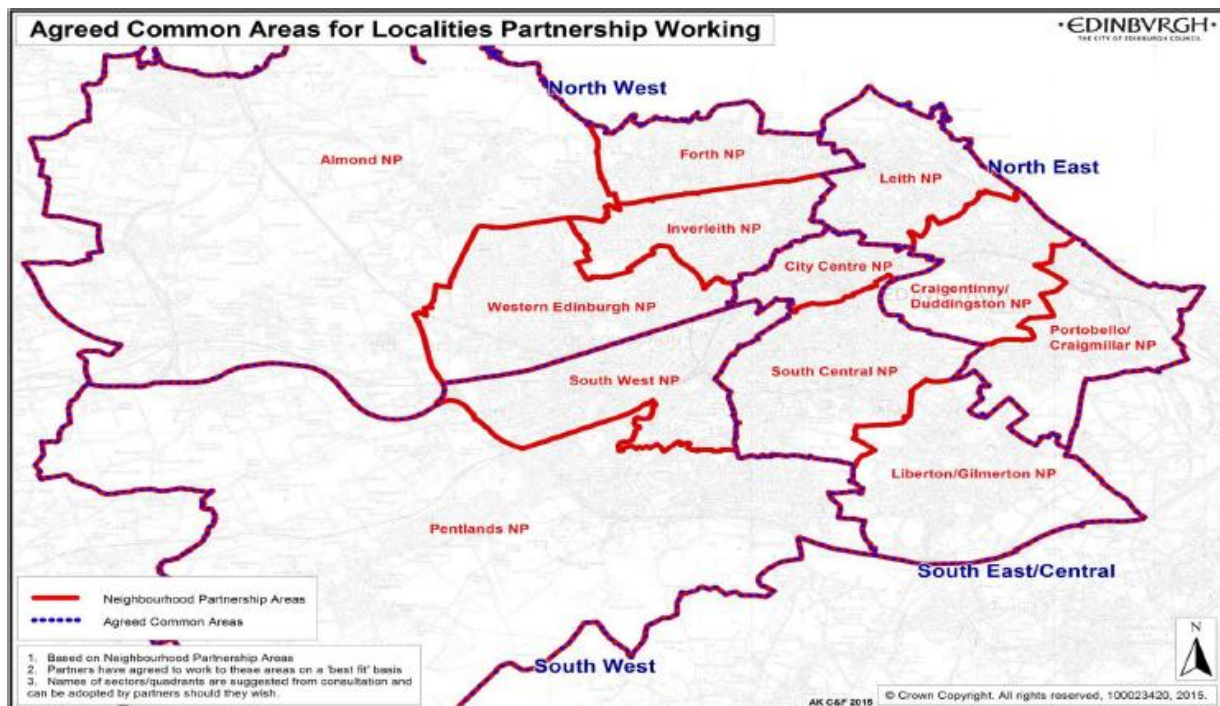
There is an unprecedented demand for public services at a time of economic austerity. This is a significant challenge; however, preventative approaches to intervene earlier, improve outcomes and create better value for money offer a means for the public sector to respond effectively.

The Edinburgh Partnership has developed a Prevention Strategy ([hyperlink to be added when available](#)). This document acts as a “toolkit” for the community planning family of strategic partnerships to develop preventative approaches.

EADP will use this strategy to embed prevention within its core work. For prevention to be effective, the Partnership will need to consider fundamental shifts to the focus of its investments, success measures and to its stakeholders.

Locality working

Key organisations who serve Edinburgh (Police Scotland, Fire and Rescue Service, City of Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian) have agreed to establish coterminous localities across the city. These new localities are set out in the map below.



The intention is to develop integrated approaches to service planning and delivery within these localities. Treatment and recovery services for adults, their families and children will need to align to the new geographies and develop integrated approaches to service delivery in line with the locality model from April 2016. However, a small proportion of services will need to continue to be delivered at a city-wide or pan Lothian level.

2. The Delivery Plan

This section sets out the key challenges for EADP, along with the main priorities for change. It uses the three high level outcomes in section EADP works together with other strategic partnerships in Edinburgh to deliver the vision of the Community Planning Partnership.

Key challenges

Drug and alcohol problems affect individuals, families and whole communities. Edinburgh faces a particular challenge around alcohol with the cost of alcohol related harm estimated at £221 million per year. This problem is not concentrated in a small minority of the population, and research suggests that 43% of the adult population drinks more than the Scottish Government's recommended limits. The national and local alcohol strategy places a strong focus on proactive policies that change the culture around alcohol, such as reducing availability, rather than just those interventions targeted at people who are dependent on alcohol.

Alongside this, Edinburgh also has a well document challenge around problem drug use. It is estimated that there 6,600 people dependent on heroin and/or benzodiazepines. In recent times, there have been increases in the number of drug related deaths. Edinburgh also faces an emerging challenge around the use of new psychoactive substances. Many of these drugs are legal and available in a range of retail outlets across the city. Their use has been linked to increased blood borne infections, anti-social and violent behaviour.

Further work is required to improve community planning partners' understanding of the scale of the problem and the impact these drugs are having on individuals, families and communities.

Key challenges for EADP include:

- reducing drinking levels amongst hazardous and binge drinkers
- reducing alcohol related violence and antisocial behaviour, particularly linked to the night time economy
- addressing the link between alcohol, domestic abuse and the impact on children
- reducing the impact that drug and alcohol use has on people's ability to parent effectively
- supporting people in recovery who remain on opiate replacement therapy; this includes people whose prescription is provided by their GP
- shifting the balance of care to support people to sustain their own recovery
- reducing injecting and other unsafe practices, particularly amongst those using new psychoactive substances
- improving our understanding of the impact of new psychoactive substances
- understanding the impact of overprovision on reducing alcohol related harm and the development of the economy
- ensuring resources are deployed in communities where they are most needed

Priorities for EADP

The priorities set out below are the key changes we would like to make over the next 3 years:

1. Reduce the availability of cheap alcohol sold in off-sales across the city

2. Meet the needs of children and other family members alongside the needs of the person in or seeking recovery
3. Address the developing problems around drug/alcohol use for children and young people who are at risk
4. Create a vibrant recovery community, which is accessible to people across the city
5. Reduce alcohol related violence
6. Embed an approach to prevention within our priorities and annual action plans

Summaries of the delivery plans

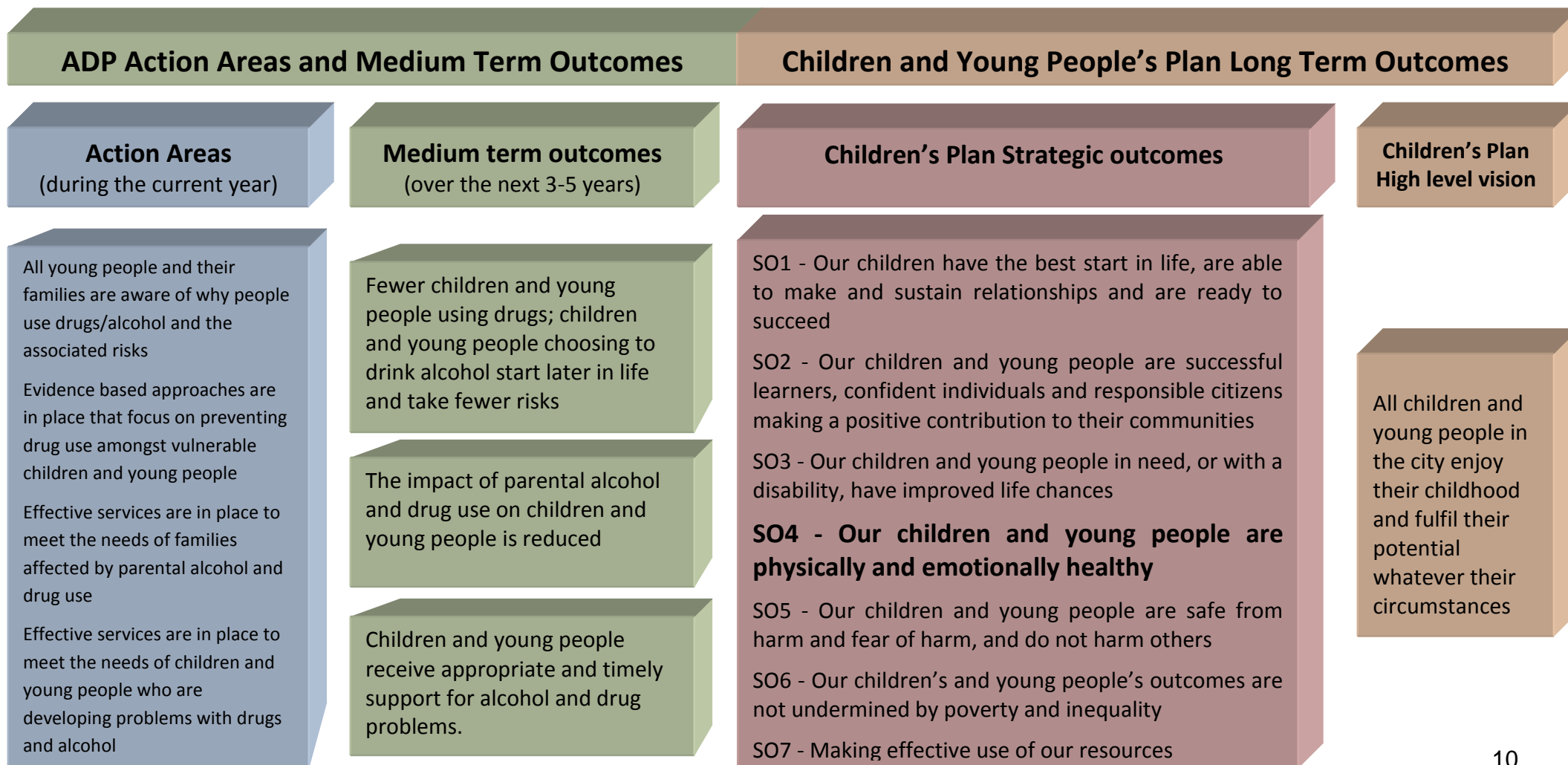
This section provides more detail on how the partnership will deliver these priorities, against the three high level outcomes, which support the vision:

1. Children and young people's health and wellbeing are not damaged by alcohol and drugs
2. Individuals and communities affected by alcohol and drugs are stronger and safer
3. Fewer people develop problem drug/alcohol use and more people (and their families) are in recovery

Where possible, the actions and intentions of the Edinburgh Alcohol and Drug Partnership have been linked to the work of other strategic partnerships.

Outcome 1: Children and young people's health and wellbeing are not damaged by alcohol and drugs

The [Integrated Plan for Children and Young People 2015-18](#) provides the framework for planning services for children, young people and their families. It is overseen by the Children's Partnership. The EADP develops an annual plan, which sets out its contribution to the Integrated Plan. This is summarised in the chart below.



Outcome 2: Individuals and communities affected by alcohol and drugs are stronger and safer

The lead for this work spans a number of strategic partnerships in Edinburgh. It covers workstreams to reduce anti-social behaviour and re-offending; as well as to promote community involvement and resilience.

This section sets out the key priorities of other strategic partnership and the contribution of EADP:

1. Reduce antisocial behaviour and its impact on communities.

There are well established and successful approaches to managing and reducing anti-social behaviour in Edinburgh. However, challenges remain in reducing the impact of smaller numbers of more complex cases, which often include the use of alcohol and drugs. The priorities include:

- develop joint working strategies between treatment and recovery services and those responsible for reducing anti-social behaviour
- build on existing community engagement structures within Community Safety at a neighbourhood level to develop community resilience and more preventative approaches.

2. Reduce violent crime

The links between alcohol and violence are well documented. Alcohol use is prevalent amongst both victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse (women who experience domestic abuse are 15 times more likely to have an alcohol problem - Stark and Flitcraft (1999)). In Edinburgh, domestic abuse is reported to be the most significant reason for children's names being placed on the Child Protection Register. The priorities here include:

- improve understanding and integrated responses specialist domestic abuse and treatment and recovery services
- increase awareness of the impact of substance misuse and domestic abuse on individuals and families.

Edinburgh has a busy night time economy, which serves tourists, city residents and others from the local area. Police Scotland regularly report concerns regarding alcohol related violence as a part of the night-time economy. Key priorities include:

- ensure effective information sharing between NHS Lothian and Police Scotland to prevent alcohol related violence and other crime
- identify opportunities to deliver alcohol brief interventions to victims and perpetrators of alcohol related crime where this is effective.

3. Reduce reoffending

Effective reduction in reoffending depends on a complex, multi-agency and multi-sector approach to the delivery of a wide range of both universal and specialist services. The approach also needs to enable support to people to pay back constructively for their crimes and build better lives for themselves, their families and communities.

The Reducing Reoffending Strategic Partnership sets out four priority groups:

1. Prolific offenders
2. Female offenders
3. Families with complex needs
4. Young offenders

A range of approaches is being developed to respond more effectively to the needs of these groups and the impact on local communities. Priorities for the EADP include:

- improve access to treatment and recovery for female offenders
- contribute to the development of “Problem Solving Courts”
- improve access to treatment and recovery for people leaving prison
- improve access to treatment and support for young offenders.

4. Reduce the availability of cheap alcohol

There is significant evidence to suggest a clear relationship between the price and availability of alcohol and alcohol related harm. The Edinburgh Alcohol and Drug partnership will work together with the Licensing Board and Forum to inform licensing policy in Edinburgh. This will include:

- Production of an overprovision assessment reports to inform policy development
- improved understanding amongst partners and communities licensing policy and decision making

5. Build stronger communities

Neighbourhood Partnerships

In Edinburgh, there are 12 Neighbourhood Partnerships, which play a key role in the community planning process. Each partnership represents a specific area of the city and has membership from local community councils, elected officials and other professional groups.

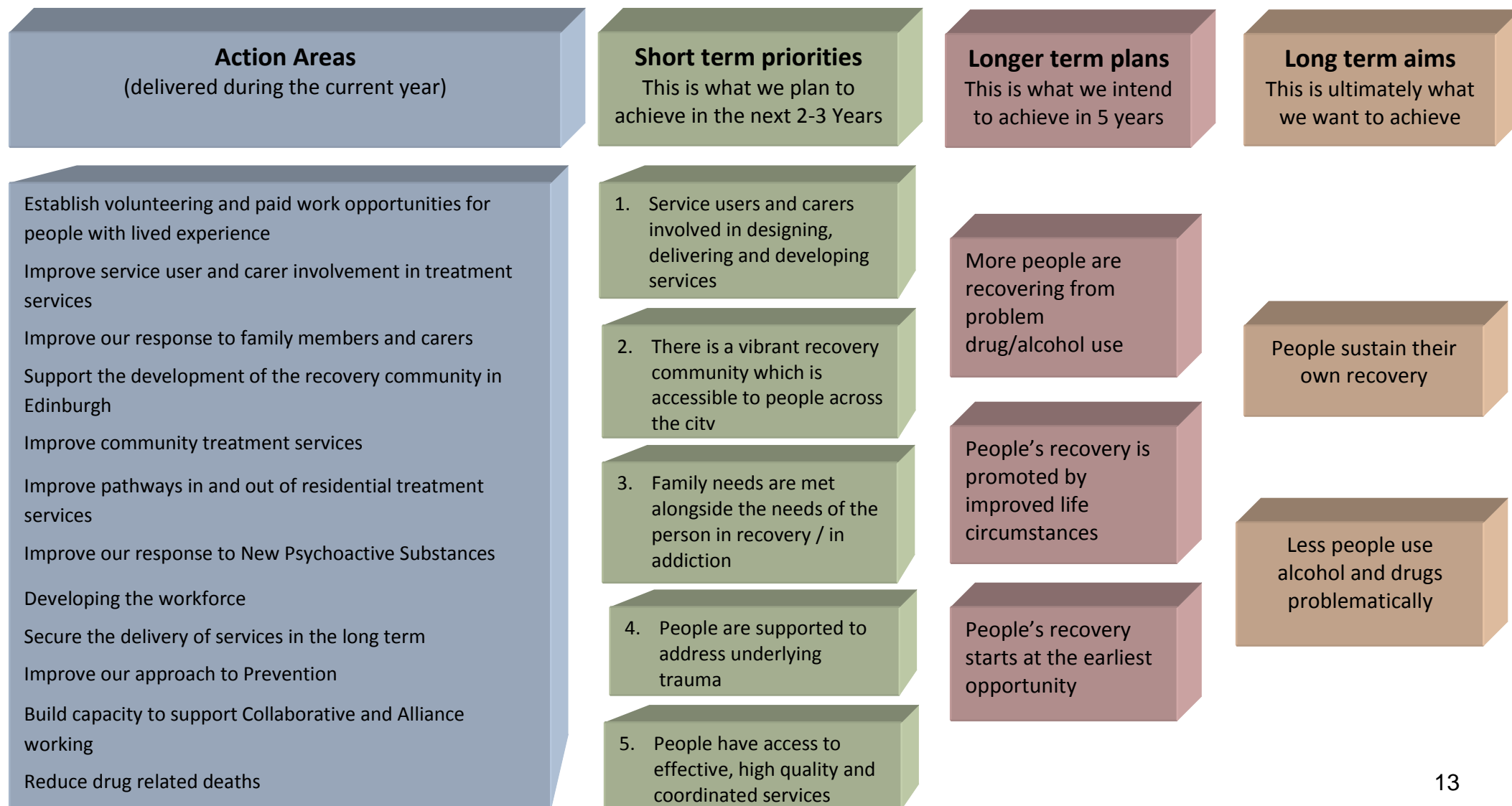
Neighbourhood partnerships provide essential opportunities to involve local communities in identifying and responding to their local issues.

Each Neighbourhood Partnership has developed a 3 year plan, which sets out the priorities for the local area. Only one Neighbourhood Partnership has identified a priority around alcohol and drug issues (Craigentinny and Duddingston). However, all partnerships have set out a priority around improving safety and reducing anti-social behaviour.

New ways of working need to be developed to ensure that strategies to reduce drug/alcohol related harm respond to the priorities set by local communities in Neighbourhood Partnership Plans.

Outcome 3: Fewer people develop problem drug/alcohol use and more people (and their families) are in recovery

The EADP has established a collaborative of providers and commissioners to take forward this key strand of work. The chart below sets out the long term aims and annual action areas.



A note on national priorities

The Scottish Government has a series of national priorities. The responses to these priorities are set out in detail in annual action plans. This section summarises progress and future plans against these priorities.

Developing the workforce

It has been well recognised that many staff across the treatment system already have a sound understanding of a recovery oriented approaches to treatment and care. A number of events have been held to support this, including in the last financial year:

- Recovery Matters training for all staff in the treatment and recovery system of care (in partnership with the Scottish Recovery Consortium)
- 5 Conversation cafes with people in recovery covering “Contributing to Recovery”
- A range of training sessions on NPS

EADP has agreed an approach to developing the workforce with STRADA. The initial focus will be on the developing the treatment and recovery workforce. Initially, we will develop a vision and priorities for workforce development based on the stages of recovery. This work is due for completion in September 2015.

Opioid Replacement Therapies (ORT)

The ORT Report (2014) sets out the role of methadone and other opiate replacement therapies within a recovery oriented system of care. The report includes a number of recommendations for ADPs and their role in leading the development of a recovery oriented system of care.

Over the coming 3 years we intend to:

- set expectations for services around engagement with mutual aid and the recovery community for people leaving treatment
- develop a recovery oriented approach to delivering drug treatment through primary care
- provide briefings on detoxification and maintaining abstinence for key practitioners
- hold events and discussions with peers and professionals to change culture around expectations for detox and abstinence

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

NPS present a particular challenge in Edinburgh. Injecting provision data identified an existing population of injectors who are also injecting these substances. Challenges include the links to poor mental health, increase in injecting related infections and links to anti-social behaviour and violence. There are also concerns about use of synthetic cannabinoids and use of other NPS drugs within the night-time economy. Further work is needed to identify the prevalence and longer term impact of their use.

A partnership response has developed to issues presented to treatment and recovery services at a pan Lothian level. This has the following workstreams:

- 1) establish partnership key health promotion and media messages

- 2) data gathering and needs assessment work
- 3) clinical guidance and clinical service response
- 4) service user involvement
- 5) responding to the challenges in the Royal Edinburgh Hospital

Service User Involvement

Edinburgh has a [Service User Involvement Framework](#) setting out standards for providers and commissioners. This framework articulates three levels of involvement:

Individual	Where services involve their (potential) service users and carers in service design, delivery and development
Grassroots	Involvement at a community level, characterised the by the self organising of the recovery community
Wider horizons	Where people with lived experience are involved in the development of policy and service planning at an ADP or national level

In line with this framework, the intention is to develop the following in 2015/16:

- consistent communication to service users and carers of opportunities to share views
- agreed cross-sector protocol on seeking views of carers
- all service users and carers regularly informed of opportunities for collective service user and carer involvement
- a calendar of local and regional activities for service user and carer voice
- progression opportunities within and between services for peer supporters/ mentors/ researchers
- a calendar of events enabling decision makers to meet constituents who are service users and carers
- a calendar of activities bringing service users and commissioners/planners together

This framework will be refreshed in 2017/18.

Request for national support

The Scottish Government's Drugs Delivery Unit provides support to ADPs to deliver local strategies. This includes the commissioning of a set of national organisations with particular specialisms to support local service development. This section sets out the EADP's requirements for National Support.

Support to develop an Integrated Resource Framework (IRF)

An IRF should allow organisations to take a strategic view of their investments to identify where they can invest to save. EADP is testing the concept of the IRF based on the use of hospital beds by people pre and post use of treatment services. An effective IRF provides the business case to shift investment towards more preventative approaches. EADP is seeking national support to enhance the development of an IRF around alcohol and drug related harm.

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

Edinburgh is facing a significant challenge around NPS. There is clear evidence of a significant and growing population of injectors regularly using these substances. The impact includes increase mental health problems, increase in infections and wounds, increase in antisocial and bizarre behaviour and discarded needles. EADP is seeking national support to pilot new approaches to working with this group as many are not engaging with existing treatment services. Support is needed to be both design and fund these approaches.

Implementing effective prevention

EADP intends to shift its focus and investment towards prevention. However, this presents particular challenges when the demand for acute services remains high. EADP is seeking national support to design and implement models of prevention at a strategic and service delivery level.

3. Edinburgh Alcohol and Drug Partnership

Scottish Government identifies the key task of Alcohol and Drug Partnerships as:

“the development and implementation of a comprehensive and evidence-based local alcohol and drugs strategy based on the identification, pursuit and achievement of agreed local outcomes”¹

EADP provides the forums for local decision making to develop and implement the local strategy. EADP is responsible to the Community Planning Framework for delivering this strategy.

Leadership for the Partnership comes from the EADP Executive. This Group is made up of chief officers from:

- Police Scotland
- City of Edinburgh Council
- NHS Lothian
- HMP Edinburgh
- The Third Sector

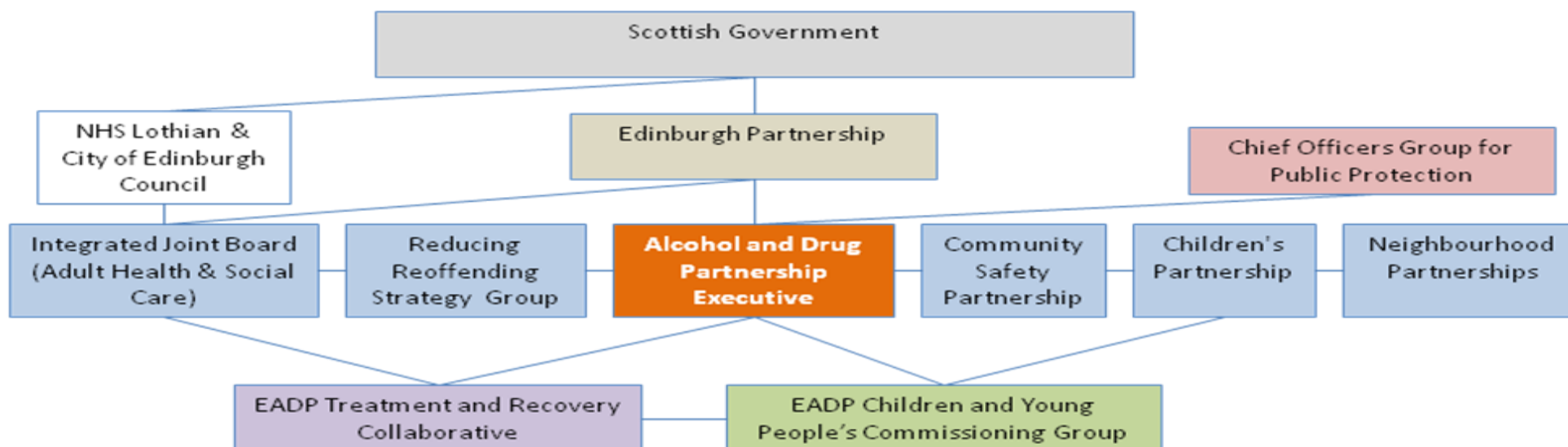
The EADP Executive group oversees the following groups:

- 1) EADP Treatment and Recovery Collaborative
- 2) EADP Young People’s Commissioning Group

These groups are responsible for delivering on annual action plans (Hyperlink to be added when available), aligned to this Strategy and Delivery Plan. The delivery structures under these two groups are set out in Appendix 1.

The chart overleaf sets out the key groups involved in delivering the EADP strategy and the relationships between them.

¹ A new framework for local partnerships on alcohol and drugs <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/Doc/270101/0080412.pdf>



EADP Executive Reporting arrangements

The EADP Executive reports progress on its overall Strategy and Delivery Plan to the Edinburgh Partnership in line with community planning timeframes. This includes progress against key actions and success measures.

The EADP Executive reports its performance and quality measures to the Chief Officers Group for Public Protection every 4 months.

The Executive has a number of lateral co-working arrangements with other key strategic partnerships. This includes shared action plans and integrated success measures. All of these partnerships report progress to the Edinburgh Partnership.

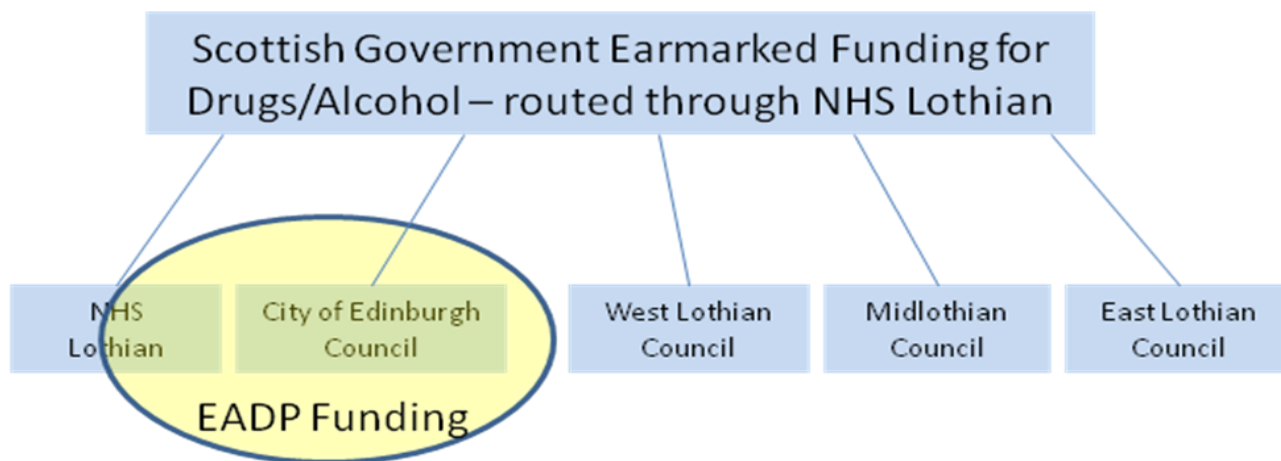
Reporting arrangements to the EADP Executive

EADP Treatment and Recovery Collaborative reports to the Executive on its investments and progress to develop a recovery oriented system of care.

EADP Young People's Commissioning Group reports to the EADP Executive on its investments and progress to reduce the damage caused by drugs/alcohol to children, young people and their families. Progress is also reported through the Children's Strategic Partnership. This may change with the development of the Children's Integrated Joint Board.

Financial decision making

EADP receives an “earmarked” budget for alcohol and drug services from the Scottish Government. For administrative purposes this money is routed through NHS Lothian and is allocated by the Scottish Government at a Lothian level. There is consensus across the 3 ADPs in Lothian that 60% of this funding is allocated to Edinburgh ADP, 20% to Mid and East Lothian ADP and 20% to West Lothian ADP. The route for this funding is set out in the chart below. EADP funding is administered across NHS Lothian and the City of Edinburgh Council, with decisions regarding investments made by EADP.



Key decisions about EADP investments are made as follows:

EADP Executive identifies the split of investment to deliver on the three High Level Outcomes (See Section 1: The vision)

The following groups work in partnership to make and oversee these investments:

1. The Treatment and Recovery Collaborative – Core Group
2. Young People’s Commissioning Group

The relationship with Integrated Joint Board for Adult Health and Social Care

The Integrated Joint Board for Adult Health and Social Care will be established in July 2015. Alcohol and drug services for adults have been identified as functions that will be delegated to the Integrated Joint Board. As a result, the budgets, strategic planning and delivery of these services will become the responsibility of the Integrated Joint Board.

There are two key pieces of work, which will directly influence the development of adult health and social care services in Edinburgh, including alcohol and drug services. These will be overseen by the Integrated Joint Board once established. Key members of EADP are playing an active role in the development of these documents to ensure they reflect the needs and priorities for adults and their families in or seeking recovery.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

The JSNA will provide a systematic review the health and social care needs in Edinburgh, leading to agreed commissioning priorities that will improve the health and wellbeing outcomes and reduce inequalities. The intention is to complete this work by July 2015.

Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan will cover the period 2015-18 and will set out the priorities for change. This plan will be produced in December 2015.

4. Financial Investment

This section sets out investment plans for 2015-2018, based on best available information. This projection is likely to change over the course of the three year period.

Income

EADP receives £6.9 million revenue funding through the Scottish Government's earmarked resources.

Expenditure

Outcome: *Children and young people's health and wellbeing are not damaged by alcohol and drugs*

Area of investment	2015/16
<i>Children and Families affected by parental alcohol / drug misuse</i>	<i>£378,000</i>
<i>Young People's substance use</i>	<i>£197,000</i>

Outcome: *Fewer people develop problem drug/alcohol use and more people (and their families) are in recovery*

Area of investment	2015/16
<i>Hubs Alliance</i>	<i>£4,302,000</i>
<i>Psychological Therapies Alliance</i>	<i>£531,000</i>
<i>Aftercare Alliance</i>	<i>£250,000</i>
<i>Residential Alliance</i>	<i>£765,750</i>
<i>Prevention and other spend</i>	<i>£446,000</i>

NHS Lothian and the City of Edinburgh Council also invest in both in-house and third sector services to support the delivery of this strategy. The third sector has also secured a range of funding through trusts and grants outside the public sector.

5. Measuring Success

This section sets out the measures that will inform us of our progress to deliver the strategy. Each measure links to a medium or long-term outcome for the Partnership.

Measures	Performance baseline		Anticipated progress			Frequency & Source
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Fewer children and young people using drugs; children and young people choosing to drink alcohol start later in life and take fewer risks						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Percentage of 15 year olds drinking once a week or more	(2010) 18%	14%			10%	Every 4 years (SALSUS) 2014. Data are only available at the local level every 4 years. Performance improved from 2010 when it was 18% and exceeded the target of 15%. National performance improved from 20% to 17%.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Percentage of 15 year olds who have used or taken drugs in the previous month	(2010) 11%	9%			7%	Latest data taken from Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2014. Data is only available at the local level every 4 years. Performance improved from 2010 when it was 11% and exceeded the target of 10%. National performance improved from 11% to 9%.
The impact of parental alcohol and drug use on children and young people is reduced						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of ABIs delivered in maternity settings		536	550	565	590	Annually. ABI performance data - through Eleanor McWhirter

Measures	Performance baseline		Anticipated progress			Frequency & Source
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure of family recovery developed following procurement exercise 				Baseline developed		TBC
Children and young people receive appropriate and timely support for alcohol and drug problems.						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children and young people in receipt of specialist support 		136	146	156	166	Annually. At this time the intention is to make these services more available across the city and increase their capacity. It is estimated at this time that numbers will increase
More people are recovering from problem drug/alcohol use						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people leaving treatment linked to the recovery community 	215	244	275	295	230	Quarterly; Agency performance data
People's recovery is promoted by improved life chances²						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% wait less than 3 weeks 	91%	86%	90%	90%	90%	Quarterly; DATWT Database
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of injecting drug users in receipt of Naloxone³ 	N/a	17%	25%	35%	45%	Annually; ISD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of people receiving a planned discharge from services 	56%	55%	56%	57%	58%	Quarterly; DATWT Database

² This service output data will be replaced by outcome data, once we can measure outcomes for individuals within the treatment system.

³ Anticipated progress will be in line with national targets.

Measures	Performance baseline		Anticipated progress			Frequency & Source
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
People’s recovery starts at the earliest opportunity						
• Age profile of treatment population matches Edinburgh’s prevalence profile			Baseline developed			Annually: ISD – Prevalence report & SDMD database
Less people use alcohol and drugs problematically						
• Prevalence of problem drug use in Edinburgh	6,600			6,400		Every 3 years; ISD
• Number of drug related deaths	64 ⁵	Available Aug 2015	Expectations not set at this stage			Annually; National Records Scotland
• Rate of alcohol-related hospital discharges per 10,000 population	656		636		616	Annually ISD
People sustain their own recovery						
• Number of mutual aid groups running in the city	103		108		113	Annual snapshot (March); Data will be held on ACR-E App database
Reduce alcohol related violent crime						
• Number of recorded alcohol related violent crimes ⁶	106.5					Annual; Source: Police Scotland. Group 1 crimes, per 10,000 pop

⁴ Data for Edinburgh's profile is not currently available

⁵ This is counted by calendar year so data represents the period 1st Jan – 31st December 2013.

⁶ This measure is under review due to the subjective nature of identifying whether a crime is alcohol related.

Measures	Performance baseline		Anticipated progress			Frequency & Source
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Reduce antisocial behaviour						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Resolution rate of alcohol/drug related ASB Cases⁷	Measure and baseline to be developed					Annual; City of Edinburgh Council
Number of premises selling cheap alcohol						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of off-sales premises in force per 10,000 population⁸	10.3		10.3	10.3	10.3	Annual; http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubLiquor Scotland average is 9.4

⁷ Measure to be improved. In 2014/15 a total of 45 cases were reviewed due to the complex nature of the case. In 28 of these cases drug/alcohol use was identified as a support need. The measure will identify the improvement in the impact the anti-social behaviour and treatment and recovery services working together to reduce these problems.

⁸ This measure is used by the Edinburgh Community Plan as an indicator for a reduction in alcohol/drug related harm.

Appendix 1: Delivery Structures

EADP Treatment and Recovery Collaborative

Collaborative

Membership is from treatment and recovery service providers and commissioners.
The Collaborative identifies need, sets overall strategy and outcomes and implements action plans
Chair: Teresa Medhurst, HMP Edinburgh

Core Group

Membership from key commissioners / budget holders
The Group sets budgets, secures the delivery of services and oversees performance
Chair: Teresa Medhurst, HMP Edinburgh

Alliances

Alliances are made up of key service providers and are responsible for designing services

Hubs Alliance

Designs services for initial stages of recovery through to stability / early abstinence

Aftercare Alliance

Design services / opportunities for people in recovery to network and support others

Psychological Therapies Alliance

Designs interventions to address underlying issues such as counselling

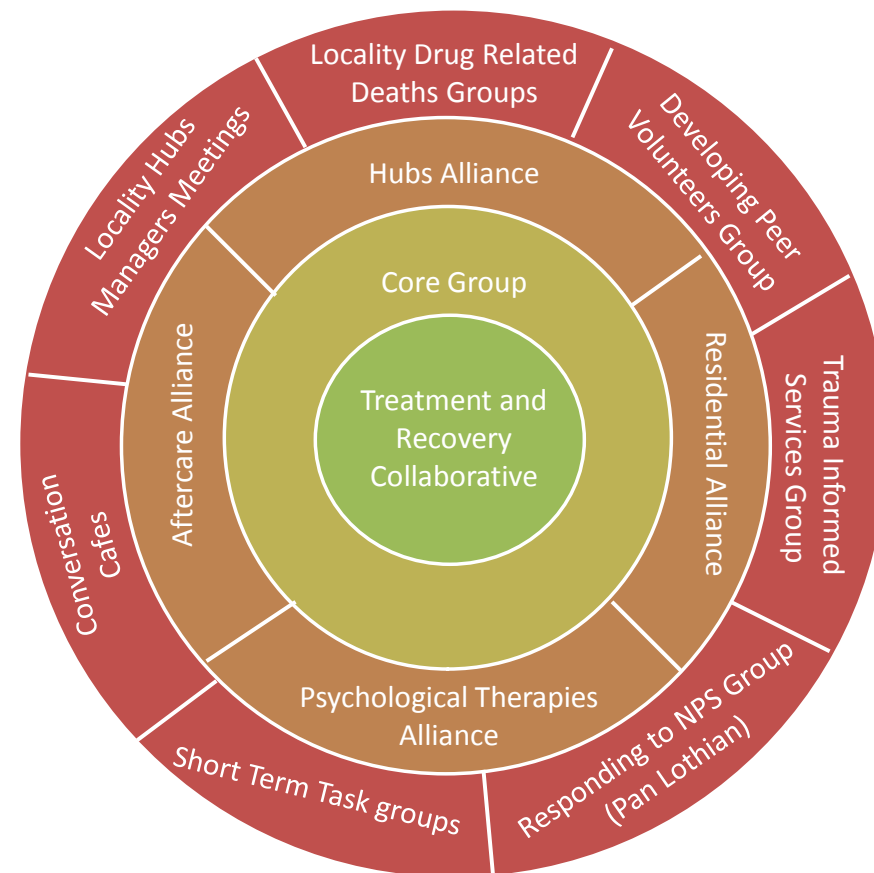
Residential Alliance

Designs residential rehab and detox services

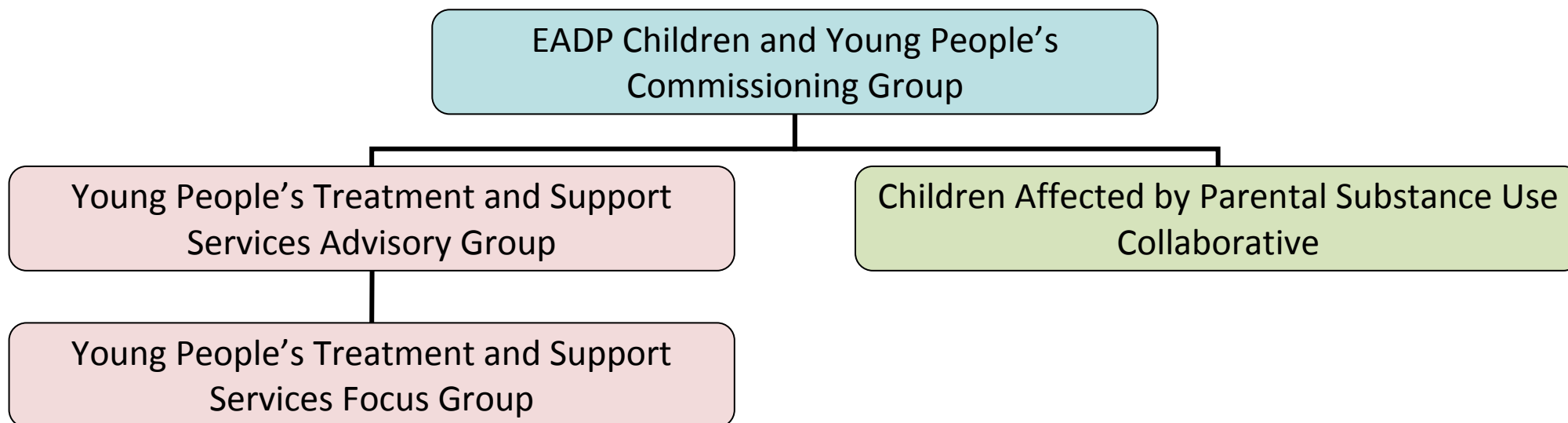
Task groups

Task groups are established to address particular challenges as identified by the Collaborative.

Membership is taken from those who have influence, resource and ability to find solutions.



EADP Young People's Commissioning Group



EADP Children and Young People's Commissioning Group

Membership is from City of Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian, EADP and 3rd Sector (through EVOC). The group identifies need, sets budgets, secures the delivery of services and oversees performance. The group works with key partners to set the overall strategy.

Young People's Treatment and Support Services Advisory Group

This group is made up of key managers of services that support young people who are developing problems around substance misuse. The group is responsible for the redesign and development of these services to ensure citywide access to high quality services for young people and their families.

Young People's Treatment and Support Services Focus Group

This group is made up of front line service providers and offers advice and a frontline perspective on changes developed through the Young People's Treatment and Support Advisory Group.

Children Affected by Parental Substance Use Collaborative

Membership is from key providers of services to families affected by parental substance misuse. The group is responsible for the redesign and development of these services to ensure citywide access to high quality services for all families.