

# Business Intelligence Hub

## Drug and Alcohol Data: Current Position for York

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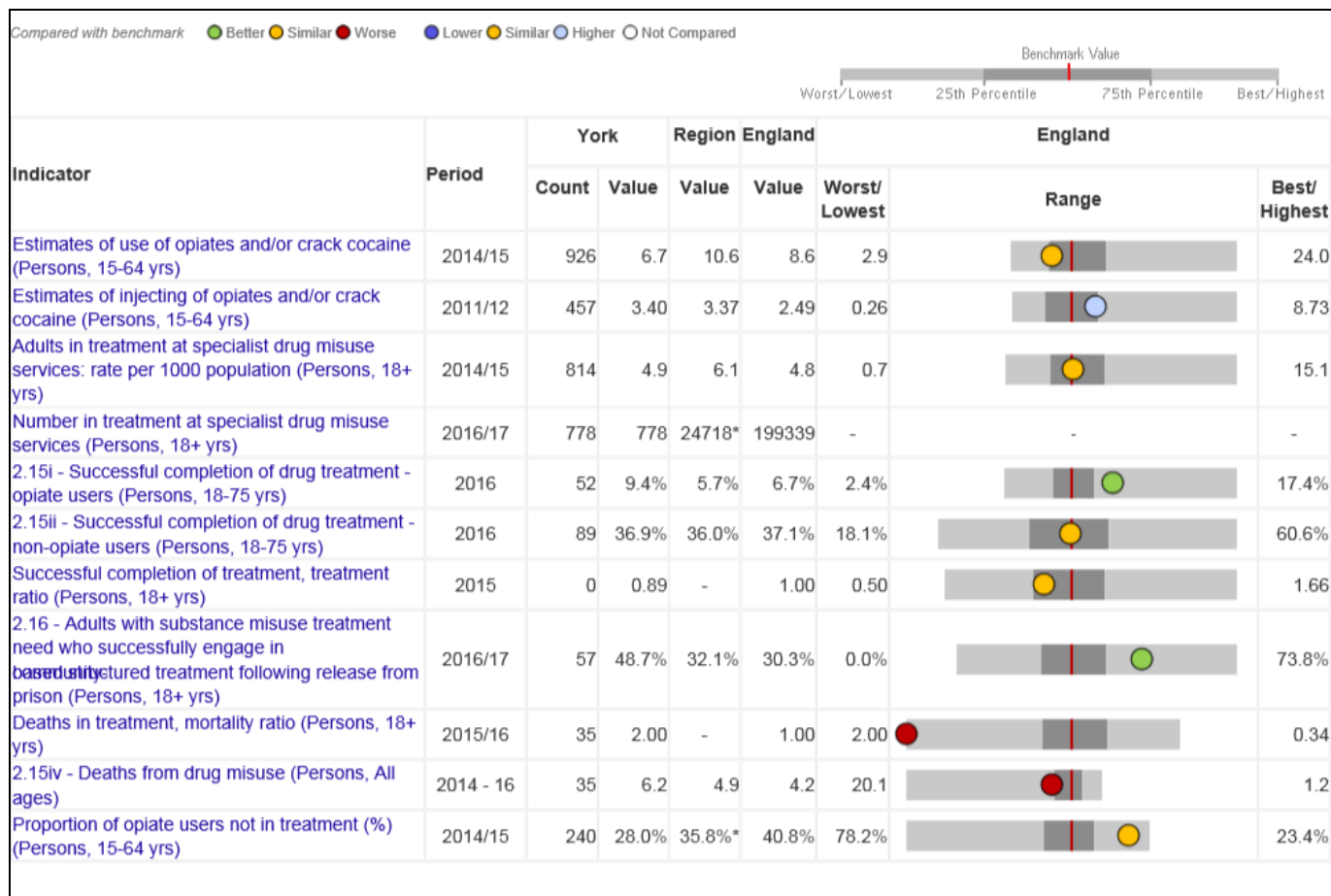
## Drugs

### Overall position for drug indicators

The current position for York on a number of indicators relating to drug use and drug treatment is summarised in the chart below.

The most noticeable indicator is ‘deaths in treatment’, which has been picked up by the public health team and is under investigation. Likewise, the other red indicator is ‘deaths from drugs misuse’ which is also being examined as part of the drug-related deaths analysis.

Figure 1: Summary of current position for York (Drugs)



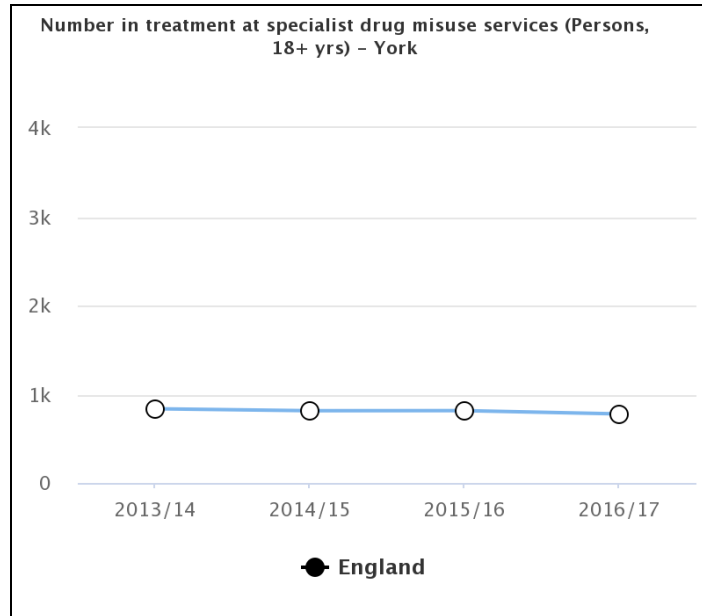
York performs well on 'Adults with substance misuse treatment need who successfully engage in community-based structured treatment following release from prison'. There are only releases for this indicator in 2015/16 and 2016/17 but both are statistically above the national averages.

The other indicator where York is performing significantly better than the national average is 'successful completion of drug treatment' in opiate users.

## Trends for Drug Indicators

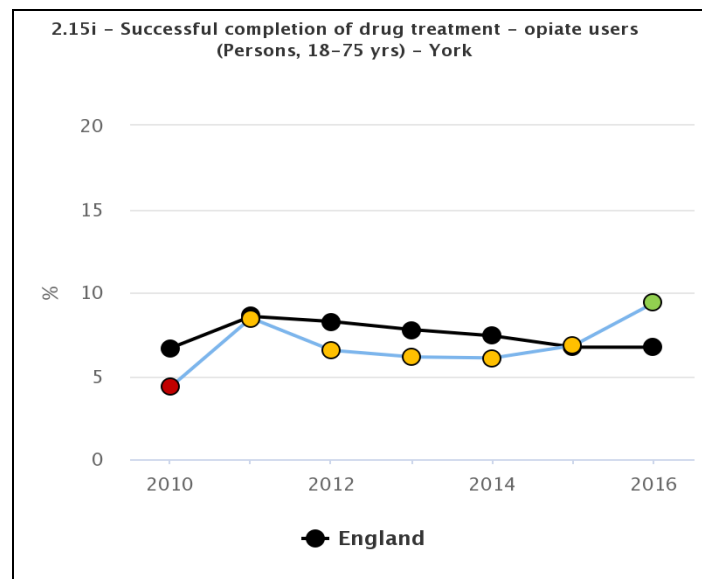
Only four of the indicators have enough historic data to provide trend analysis. The number in treatment at specialist drug misuse services has slightly decreased over the past four years.

**Figure 2: Numbers in treatment in specialist drug misuse services**



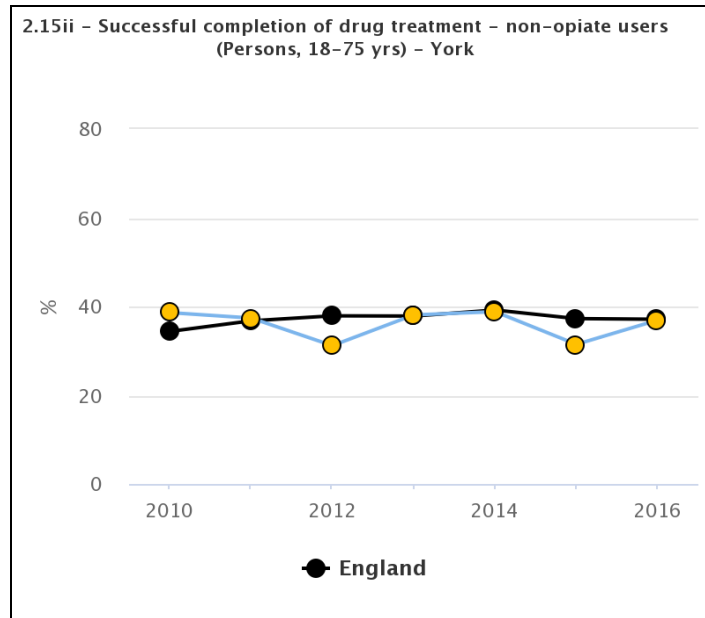
Successful completion of drug treatment for opiate users has remained in line with the national average in recent years. The most recent year shows a jump in positive outcomes, but local quarterly data for 2017 suggests that this will not be the case for the next annual release.

**Figure 3: Successful completion of treatment for opiate users**



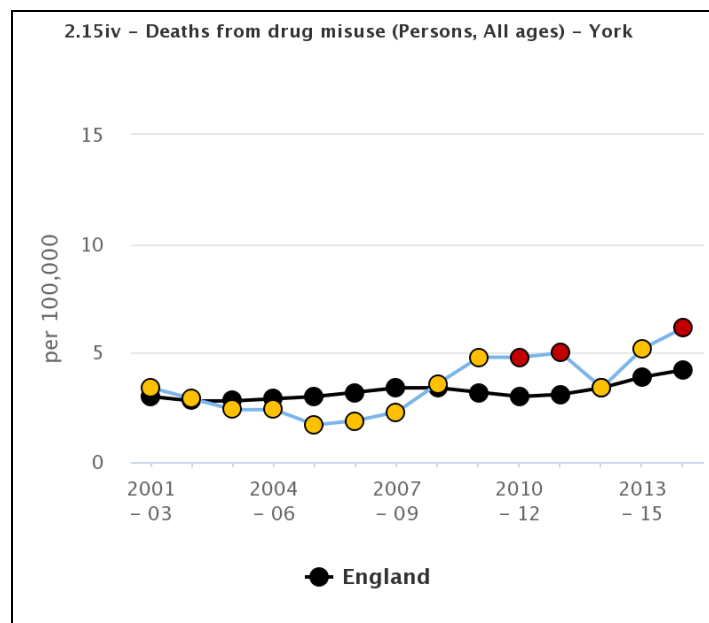
Successful treatment for non-opiate users has been in line with the national average over the past seven years.

**Figure 4: Successful completion of treatment for non-opiate users**



Deaths from drugs misuse have risen since 2005-2007. The rate of increase was initially quite rapid, followed by a slow growth over 2009-2011 to 2011-2013. There was a brief dip in 2012-14 but the trend shows a progression of the slow rate of growth which began in 2009-2011.

**Figure 5: Deaths from Drug Misuse**

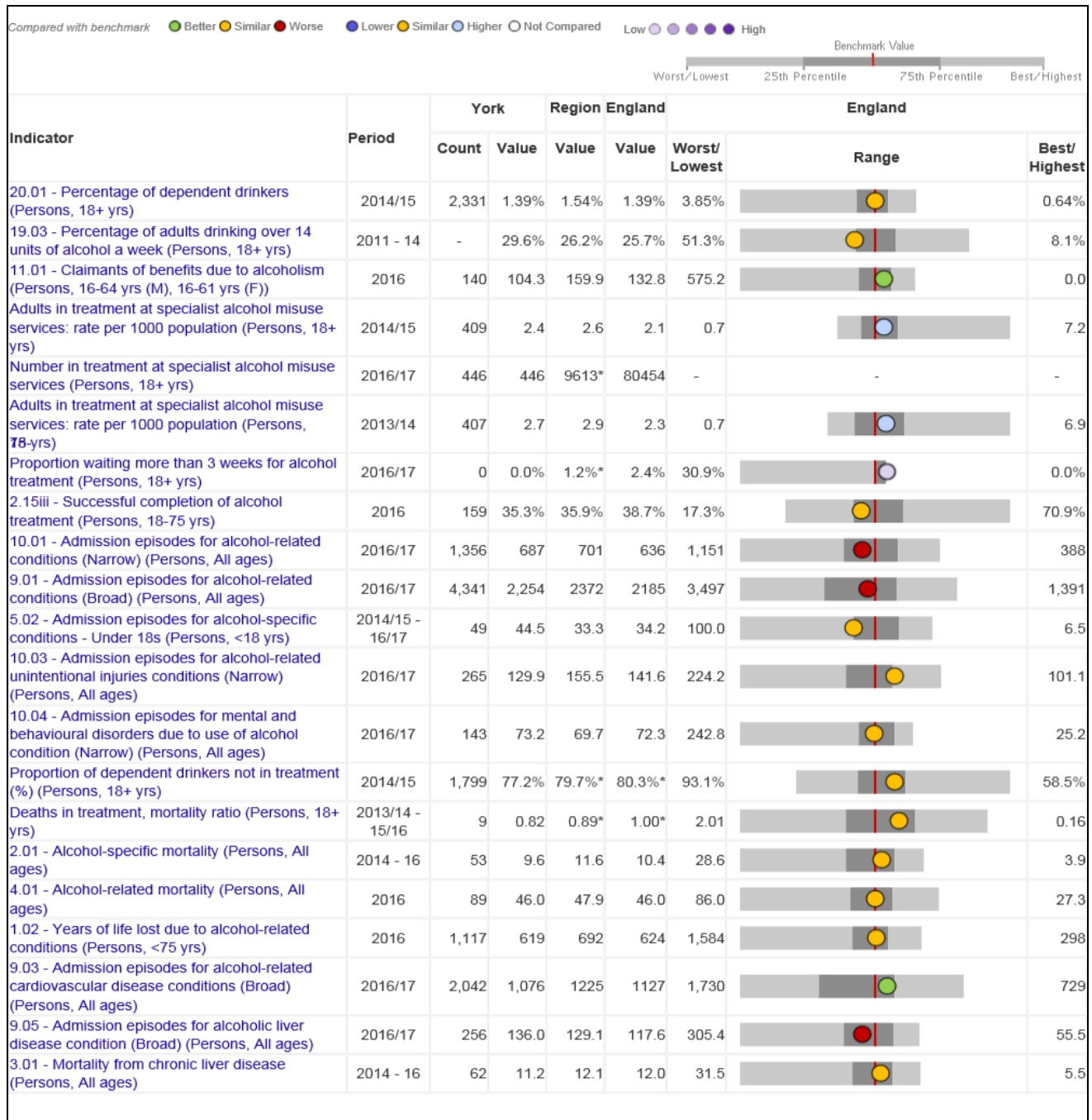


## Alcohol

### Overall position for alcohol indicators

The current position for York on a number of indicators relating to alcohol use and alcohol treatment is summarised in the chart below.

Figure 6: Summary of current position for York (Alcohol)

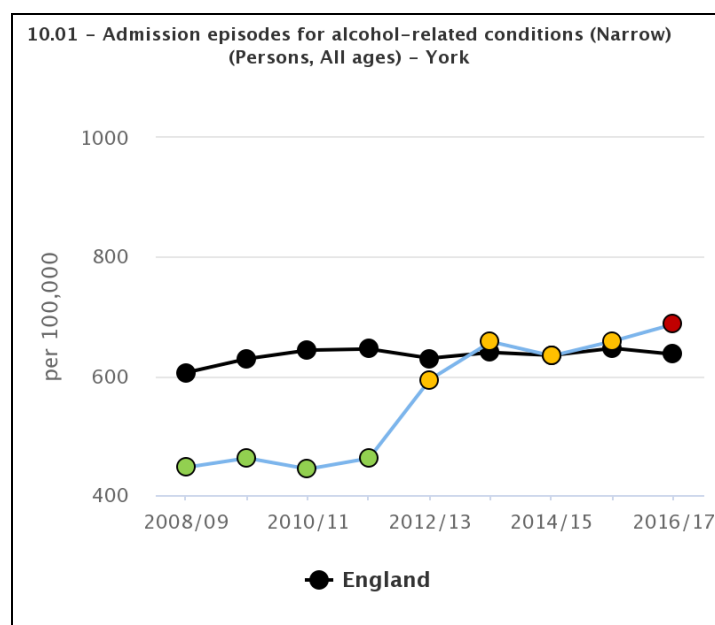


For ‘admission episodes for liver disease’ and ‘admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions’ (both broad and narrow definitions) York has significantly higher rates compared with the national average.

The ‘Narrow’ indicator represents admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable code or a secondary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable *external cause code*. The ‘Broad’ category represents Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-attributable code.

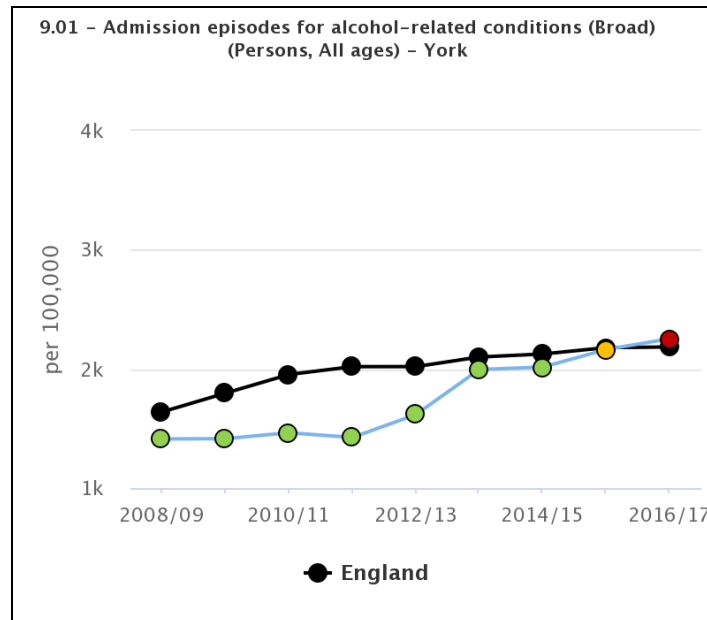
For the ‘Narrow’ indicator there is a historical period much lower than the national average, until 2012/13 where they suddenly increase. From 2012/13 onward the trend follows along the national rates until 2016/17 where it increases beyond the national rate at a level of significance.

**Figure 7: Admission episodes for alcohol related conditions (narrow definition).**



Similarly, for the 'Broad' indicator, rates were initially lower than the national average. They began to increase a year earlier than 'Narrow' and remained statistically lower than national rates in 13/14 and 14/15. This then changes in 15/16 to fall within national levels then in 2016/17 they exceed national levels.

**Figure 8: Admission episodes for alcohol related conditions (broad definition).**

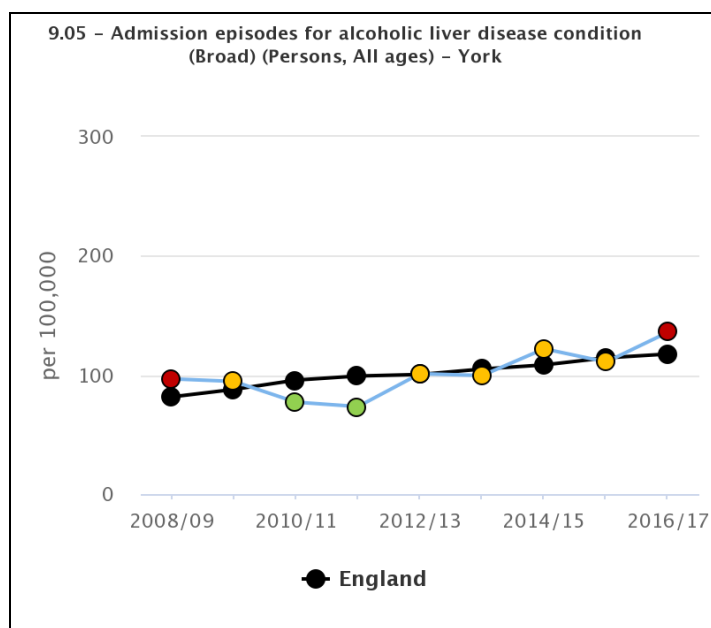




### *Trends for Alcohol Indicators*

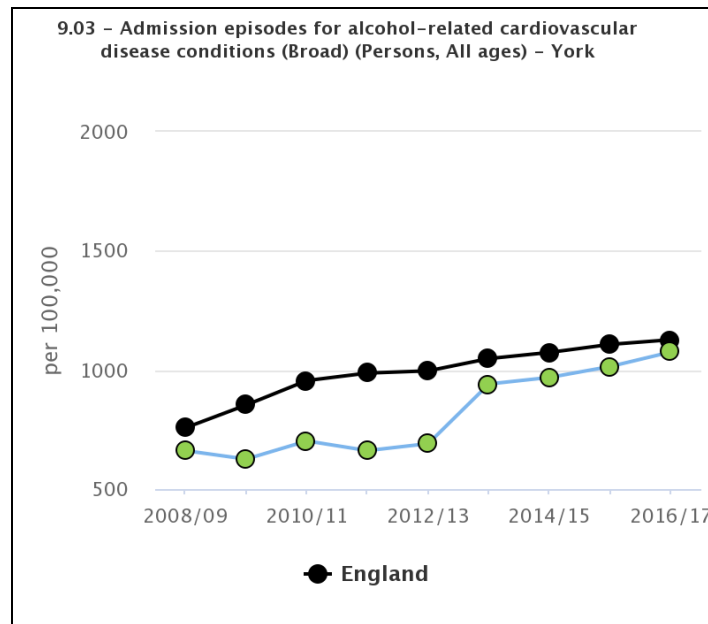
There has been a gradual increase in 'Admission episodes for alcoholic liver disease condition' since 2008/09, both in the York and national trends. York has closely followed the national levels with the exception of two years in 2010/11 and 11/12. York has only recently increased beyond the national rate.

**Figure 9: Admission episodes for alcoholic related conditions (broad definition).**



York appear to be performing well for 'admissions for alcohol related cardiovascular disease' and 'claimants of benefits due to alcoholism'. There isn't much trend data for 'claimants of benefits due to alcoholism' but for the two years worth of data York has been significantly below the national rate on both occasions.

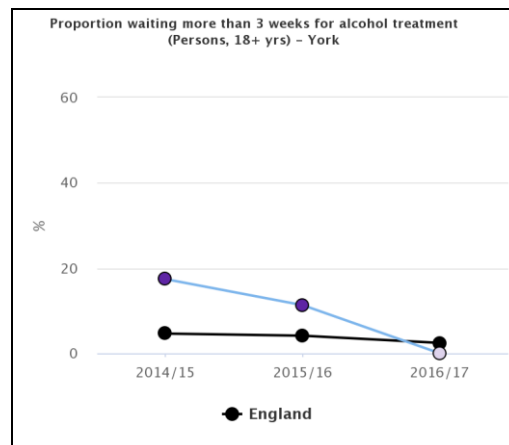
**Figure 10: Admissions for alcohol related cardiovascular disease**



Some other trend data worth noting includes:

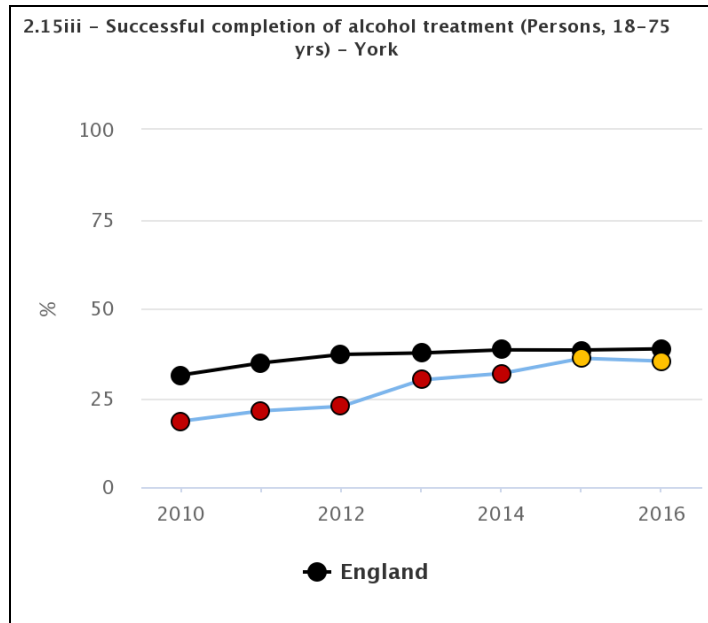
The 'Proportion waiting more than 3 weeks for alcohol treatment' has decreased to '0%'.

**Figure 11: Proportion waiting more than 3 weeks for alcohol treatment**



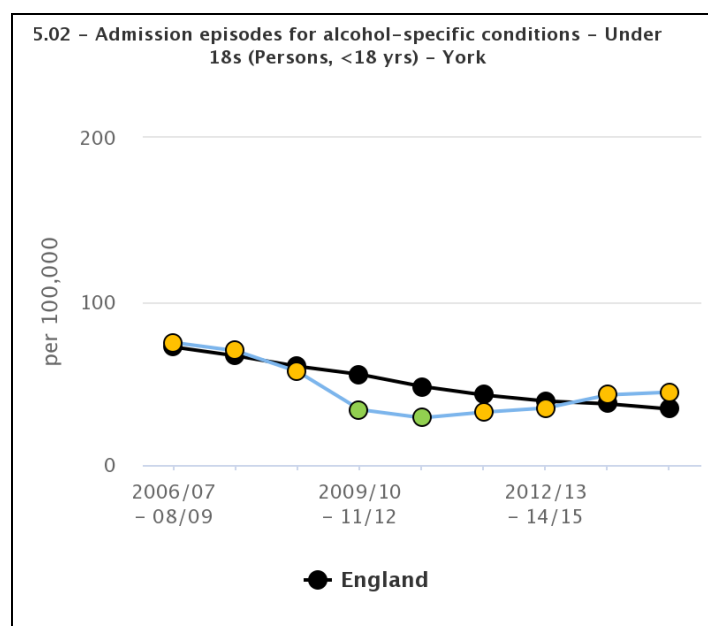
Those successfully completing alcohol treatment has gradually increased over the past eight years to fall within national rates. Though the trend does not appear to be increasing beyond the national rate.

**Figure 12: Successful completion of alcohol treatment**



The 'Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions' for those under the age of 18 has risen slightly since its lowest point in 2010/11 – 2012/13. The national rates have continued to fall over the past nine years whereas the York rate fell quickly before levelling out and increasing slightly.

**Figure 13: Under 18 admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions**



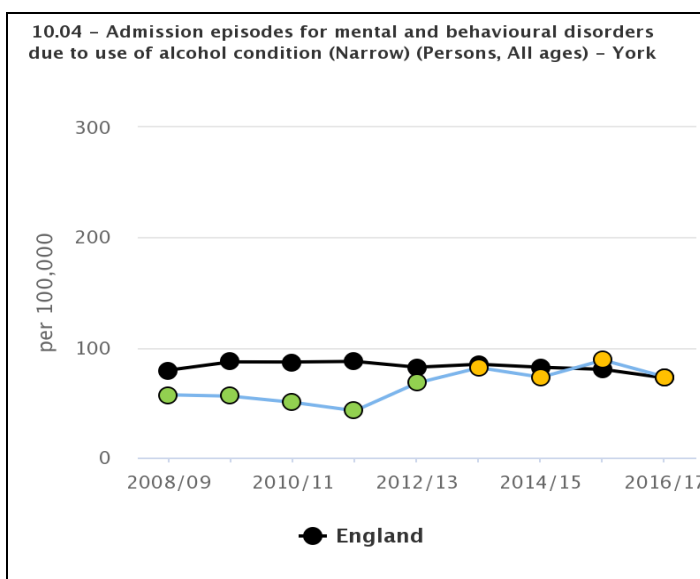
Admission episodes for alcohol-related unintentional injuries conditions (Narrow) have usually remained below national rates. However the most recent years data has fallen within national standards.

**Figure 14: Admission episodes for alcohol-related unintentional injuries conditions**



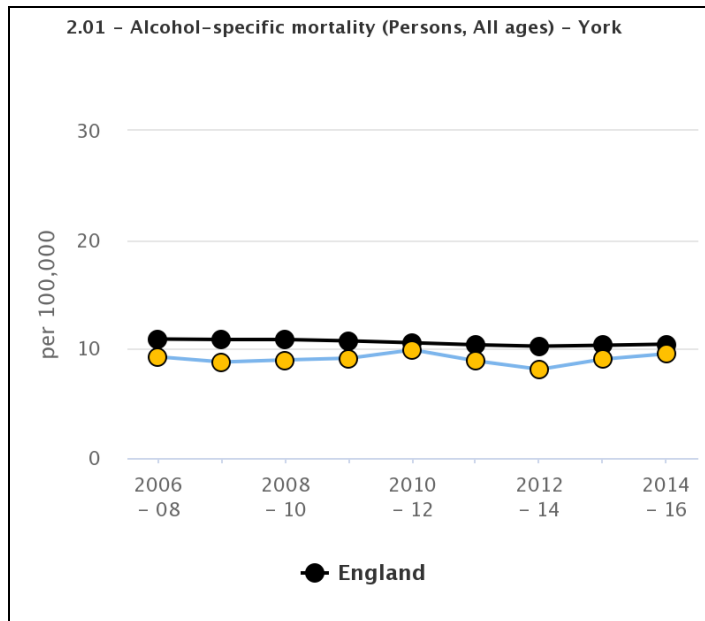
Admission episodes for mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol condition (Narrow) has remained in line with the national rates.

**Figure 15: Admission episodes for mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol condition**



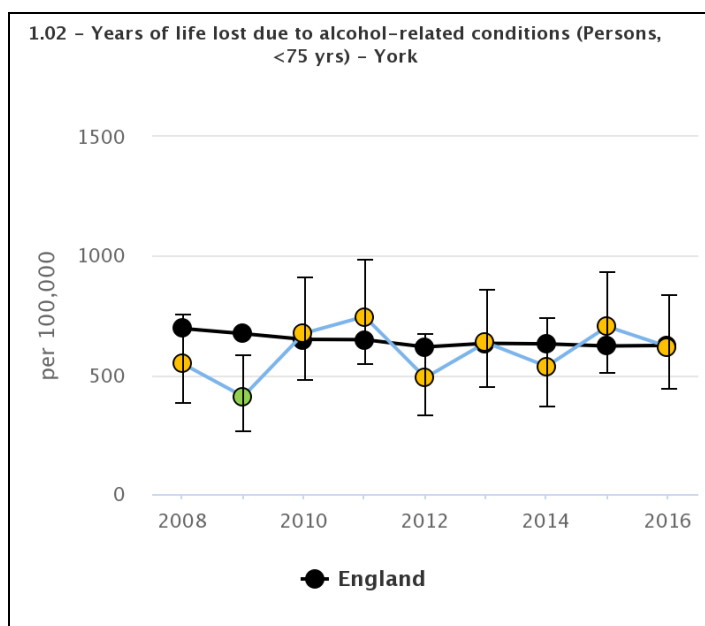
Alcohol-specific mortality has remained consistent and falls slightly below the national rates, though not significantly.

**Figure 16: Alcohol-specific mortality**



Years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions has remained around the national rate. It has not surpassed levels of significance for being over or under the national rate, but does alternate irregularly.

**Figure 17: Years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions**



The rates of 'Mortality from chronic liver disease' have recently increased to fall within the national rates. Historically York has had consistently lower than national rates.

**Figure 18: Mortality from chronic liver disease**

