

Alcohol and Drug services Bradford District needs assessment

Key Findings

Prevalence

- The rate of crack users in Bradford district (10.4 per 1,000 population) is twice the national average (5.1 per 1,000)
- The district's rate for opiate users (11.8 per 1,000 population), significantly higher than England's rate (7.4 per 1,000)
- Estimated prevalence rates of adults in Bradford dependent on alcohol (15.2 per 1,000 population) is also higher than national average of 13.4 people per 1,000 population
- A high 83% (4,945) of dependent drinkers in Bradford are not in treatment.; 50% (2,355) of OCU users; 52% (1,814) of crack users and 43%(1,700) of opiate users are not in treatment
- Opiates and/or crack prevalence is highest in the most deprived decile and lowest in the least deprived decile.
- Bradford district falls within the most deprived decile in the country
- There is a higher proportion of dependent drinkers in the most deprived decile (2.1%) in England than the least deprived decile (0.9%). The least deprived decile in England has a significantly lower percentage than Bradford District's (1.6%) which falls within 4th more deprived decile.

Treatment Data - Treatment Population

- Majority of treatment starts (1313 in 2020-21) continue to be self-referred, 891 (68%) self-referred or referred by family/friends; criminal justice accounted for 13% (175) compared to 12% nationally; Health Services and Social Care 10% - 126 (down from 16% 2019.20)
- The district has seen a 1.8% decrease in the number in structured treatment during 2020-21 (3641) compared to 2019-20 (3755) nationally this is a 2.3% increase.
- Majority of individuals in treatment are opiate users - 2291 (63%) with 702 (19%) alcohol; Nationally this is 51.4% and 27.7%.
- Majority are male 2533 - (69.6%) with 1108, female (30.4)
- 77.7% - 2830, SUs are White British, 2nd highest proportion are of Pakistani ethnic group 291 (8%)
- The largest proportion of service users accessing treatment are between 30 and 49 years old (2264 – 67.7%)
- As at 2020-21, 624 (33%) of opiate SUs in Bradford have been in treatment over 6 years or more compared to 31.2% nationally; average number of years in treatment for opiate users is 5.6 compared to 5.3 nationally.
- 14% (17/114) of non-opiate SUs have been in treatment over 2 years during 2020-21 against a national 5.4%; average years in treatment being 1.0 compared to 0.7 nationally

Treatment Data - Effective treatment

- Opiate clients are more likely to be treatment for 12 weeks or more or have completed treatment with 2020-21 reporting 95.7% (2205 / 2304) consistent with national average.
- Non-opiate clients and alcohol and non-opiate clients are below national average, with 76% (288 / 379) non-opiate clients in effective treatment compared to 86.7% nationally and 81.6% (222/272) of alcohol and non-opiate clients compared to 88.3% nationally.

Treatment Data - Successful completions

- In 2020-21, Bradford reported 168 alcohol clients successfully completed treatment and did not represent within 6 months - 23.9% of the 703 (168/703) alcohol clients in treatment (England 35.86%) and (71/2313) 3.07% for opiates (England 4.68%) and (199/651) 30.57% for non-opiate (England 33.59%)

Treatment Data – Outcomes Profile

- Whilst the district has seen improvements compared to 2019-20 for non-opiate (25.04%) and alcohol (22.15%) there has been no improvement for opiate users (3.86%).
- Bradford has a higher rate (81%) of individuals still using opiates at their 6 month treatment review when compared to national (67%).

Treatment Data – Harm Reduction

- Hepatitis C vaccination test and offer is below national at 34.2% against /44.9% national.
- Hepatitis B vaccination test and offer is also below national at 25.7% against 32.5% national
- HIV infections remain very low nationally and Bradford is below the average 0.5% (8 individuals) against 0.8% national
- Needle Exchange data in 2019 identifies from service user surveys that 52.7% of respondents were also in treatment

Treatment Data – Health & Wellbeing

- In 2020.21, between 65% and 72% of those entering treatment for substance misuse identified having a mental health need, in the previous year this was 58% - 70%
- Highest need is in those presenting for alcohol and non-opiate use, reflecting national position
- Of those identifying as having a mental health need in 2020-21, a significant proportion (70.2% against 58.8% nationally) reported receiving mental health treatment from their GP whilst already engaged with community mental health services reduced from 19.6% to 13.5%.

Treatment Data – Housing and Employment

- In 2019.20, 21.7% (335/1554) reported housing problems at the time of presentation, including urgent need and being NFA
- Treatment data for those starting a new treatment episode identified that 24.3% were in regular employment, 15.8% unemployed and seeking work and 319 (20.7%) unemployed not seeking work.
- In the same year, those working at least 10 days in the preceding 28 days before successful discharge is at 14.8% compared to 20% nationally.
- Those in volunteering and unpaid structured work compare favourably to national averages (7.1% against 2.6%), however very small numbers are involved.

Hospital Related Admissions

- The rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions has increased over the years and has remained higher than England's average.
- Hospital admissions for mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol has continually since 2016/17 and is higher than England's average
- 72% of admissions for alcohol related conditions in adults were male, 28% female
- Hospital admission rates for drug related conditions has increased over the years and has remained higher than England's average,
- Admissions with a primary diagnosis of poisoning by illicit drugs has increased in the district to 235 (a rate of 45 admissions per 100,000 population) , higher than England's rate of 31 admissions per 100,000.

Criminal Justice

- Adults who successfully engage in community based treatment following release from prison is below the National average, 34.5% against 37.4%
- Criminal Justice referrals have declined since 2017, from 27% down to 16%. Nationally 22%% of referrals come from a Criminal justice pathway
- Successful completions as a proportion of criminal Justice clients of all in treatment demonstrates that Bradford is below national average performance for all client cohorts; non-opiate at 19.4% national 33.4%
- Liaison & Diversion service received 440 referrals in the period April to Aug 2021, of these 98 were for SM (22%), 4 referrals were made to treatment

Drug and Alcohol Related Deaths

- Deaths related to drug misuse has decreased gradually from 35 deaths in 2018 to 29 deaths in 2020 but the death rate remains higher than England's average
- Deaths from drug misuse has been higher in males (82.1%) than females (17.9%).
- In the period 2018-20, Bradford's rate for male deaths higher than England's rate but the female death rate from drug misuse for was lower than England's average
- Alcohol related deaths in Bradford district increased (224 deaths) and the district's rate (50 deaths per 100,000) is higher than England's average (46.5 deaths per 100,000)

- The death rates from alcohol-related conditions recorded in Bradford District has always been higher in males than females

Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

- Crime Survey data for England and Wales year ending March 2019, estimates 5.7% of adults (2.4 million) experienced domestic abuse in 2019.
- Police incident data (Bradford) Oct 2019 - Sept 20 shows a steady increase in instances of domestic abuse, in total 17,152 cases
- MARAC referrals made in Bradford from 2019 through to 2021 total 751
- 80% of cases presenting to MARAC were adjudged to have an alcohol dependency and were not in treatment at point of referral
- Domestic Violence Act 2021 coming in to force and new guidance to drug and alcohol services will require national reporting systems collect data re DV