

Adult Alcohol Misuse in Shropshire 2013/14

Prevalence of Drinking in Shropshire

Who abstains from drinking in Shropshire?

Table 1 shows the synthetic estimate of the percentage of the population of Shropshire who are aged 16 years and older who report abstaining from drinking. 13.89% of the population in Shropshire are estimated to abstain from drinking. Although not statistically significant, this figure is lower than both the West Midlands and England estimates.

Table 1. Synthetic Estimate for Abstaining from Drinking in Shropshire

	Abstaining from Drinking		
	Proportion	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Shropshire County	13.85	8.71	17.77
West Midlands	17.91	12.30	22.09
England	16.53	11.11	20.62

Source: *Local Alcohol Profiles, 2014, Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West), Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool*

There is a higher proportion of the population who drink in the Shropshire than there is in the West Midlands and in England.

The Behaviour among Drinkers in Shropshire

Synthetic estimates from mid-2009 showing the percentage of drinkers in the population who are aged 16 years and older and who report different drinking behaviours are shown in Table 2. These are the latest prevalence estimates available from the Local Alcohol Profiles for England. The different classes of drinking behaviour are defined below:

Lower Risk Drinking – an estimate of the percentage of drinkers in the population who report drinking fewer than 22 units of alcohol per week if male and 15 units of alcohol per week if female

Increasing Risk Drinking – an estimate of the percentage of drinkers in the population who report drinking between 22 and 50 units per week if males and between 15 and 35 units per week if female

Higher Risk Drinking – an estimate of the percentage of drinkers in the population who report drinking more than 50 units per week if male and more than 35 units per week if female

Table 2 show that the estimated prevalence of individuals in Shropshire who, are lower risk drinkers, increasing risk drinkers or are higher risk drinkers is statistically similar to the estimated prevalence both regionally, the West Midlands and Nationally across England.

The synthetic prevalence estimate for Increasing Risk Drinkers in Shropshire updated in April 2012 was 20.8% (95% C.I.: 11.5% - 39.9%) of the drinking population aged over 16 years. The synthetic prevalence estimate for Higher Risk Drinkers was 6.9% (95% C.I.: 2.4%-22.3%) of the drinking population over the age of 16.

Table 2. Synthetic Estimates for Drinking within Shropshire

	Lower Risk Drinking		
	Proportion	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Shropshire County	72.28	48.77	85.64
West Midlands	73.88	52.11	86.94
England	73.25	51.12	86.44
	Increasing Risk Drinking		
	Proportion	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Shropshire County	20.83	11.54	39.91
West Midlands	19.61	10.67	37.66
England	20.00	10.83	38.54
	Higher Risk Drinking		
	Proportion	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Shropshire County	6.89	2.43	22.32
West Midlands	6.51	2.34	21.26
England	6.75	2.38	21.77

Source: Local Alcohol Profiles, 2014, Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West), Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool

Binge Drinking in Shropshire

The synthetic estimates for Binge drinking in Shropshire produced in 2007-08 by the Association of Public Health Observatories are shown in Table 3.

Binge drinking is defined as adults (aged 16 year and above) who consume at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in one single drinking session. For males this would be defined as drinking eight or more units in one session and for females this would be defined as drinking six or more units in one drinking session.

The estimated proportion of binge drinkers in Shropshire is 20% or one in five individuals aged over 16 years.

Table 3. Synthetic Estimate for the proportion of Binge Drinkers in Shropshire

	Binge Drinking		
	Proportion	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Shropshire County	20.0%	18.2%	21.9%
West Midlands	18.8%	16.7%	21.1%
England	20.1%	19.4%	20.8%

Source: Local Alcohol Profiles, 2014, Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West), Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool

This proportion is largely in line with both the regional figure for the West Midlands (18.8%) and the figure for England (20.1%).

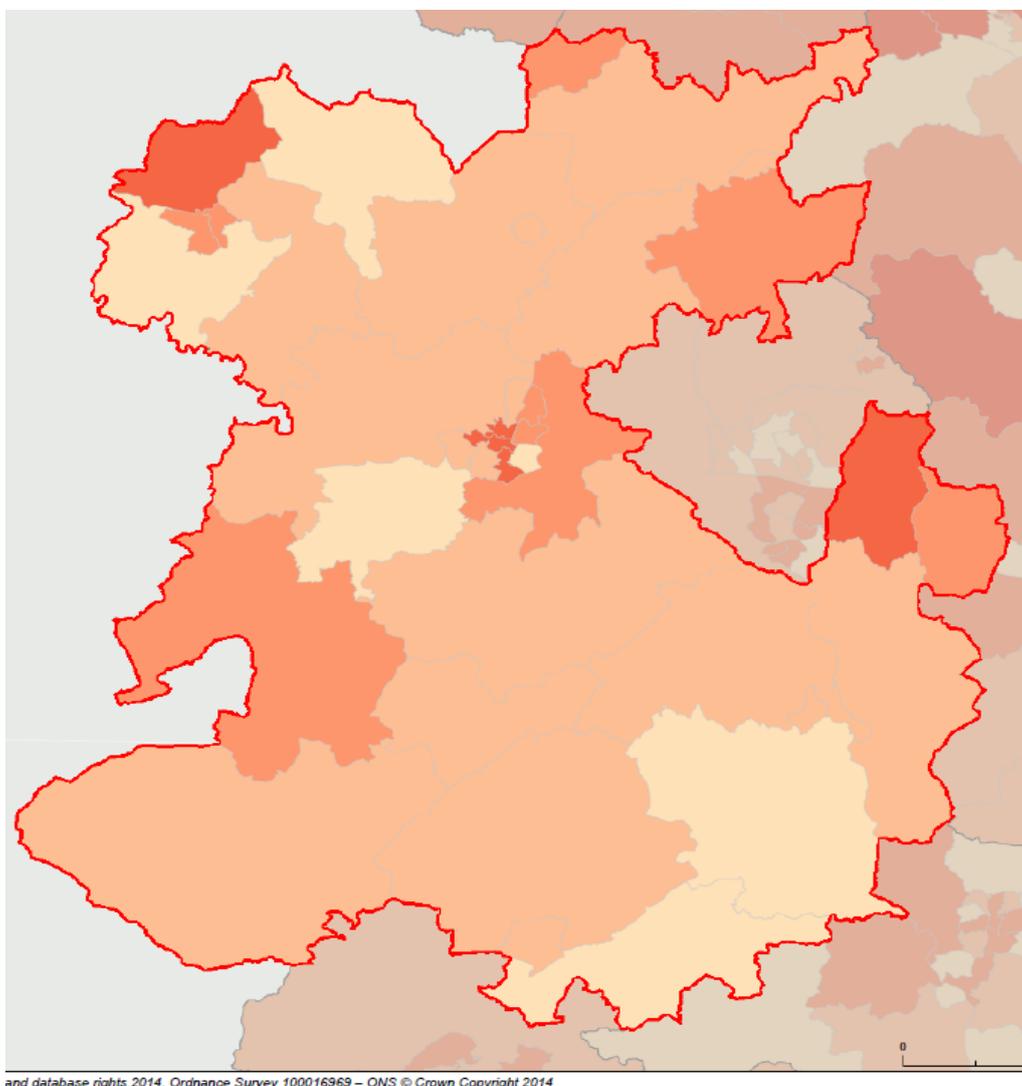
Figure 1 shows a the modelled estimated prevalence of binge drinking in Shropshire by Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) for 2006-2008 based on National Quintile for England andSource: Binge Drinking data estimates are taken from the Health Survey for England 2007-2008. The Map is created using Public Health England's Local Health Profile website:http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_LOCALHEALTH2012

Figure 2 shows the legend for Figure 1 indicating which shades of yellow and orange represent the different national quintiles for estimated binge drinking within England.

The top five areas (MSOAs) in Shropshire with the highest estimated prevalence of Binge Drinking and that fell within the highest national quintiles were coloured in dark orange in Figure 1, and included:

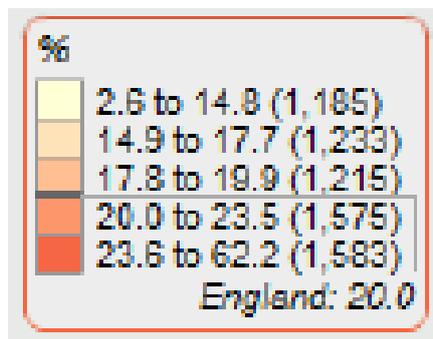
- The MSOA containing **Gobowen** and **Weston Rhyn** has the highest estimated prevalence of Binge Drinking 25.5% of the population (95% CI: 14.3%-41.8%).
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- Three MSOAs around the **north and east of Shrewsbury** contained the next highest estimated prevalence. These ranged from 23.7% to 25.4%.
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- An MSOA based around **Shifnal** was the next with 23.7% (95% CI: 13.1-39.3).

Figure 1. Local Health Profile for Modelled Estimated Prevalence of Binge Drinking in Shropshire by Middle Super Output Areas (2006-2008) based on National Quintiles for England



Source: Binge Drinking data estimates are taken from the Health Survey for England 2007-2008. The Map is created using Public Health England's Local Health Profile website: http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_LOCALHEALTH2012

Figure 2. Legend for National Quintiles for England



Source: Binge Drinking data estimates are taken from the Health Survey for England 2007-2008. The Map is created using Public Health England's Local Health Profile website: http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_LOCALHEALTH2012

Estimated Prevalence of Increasing and Higher Risk Drinking within the Population in Shropshire

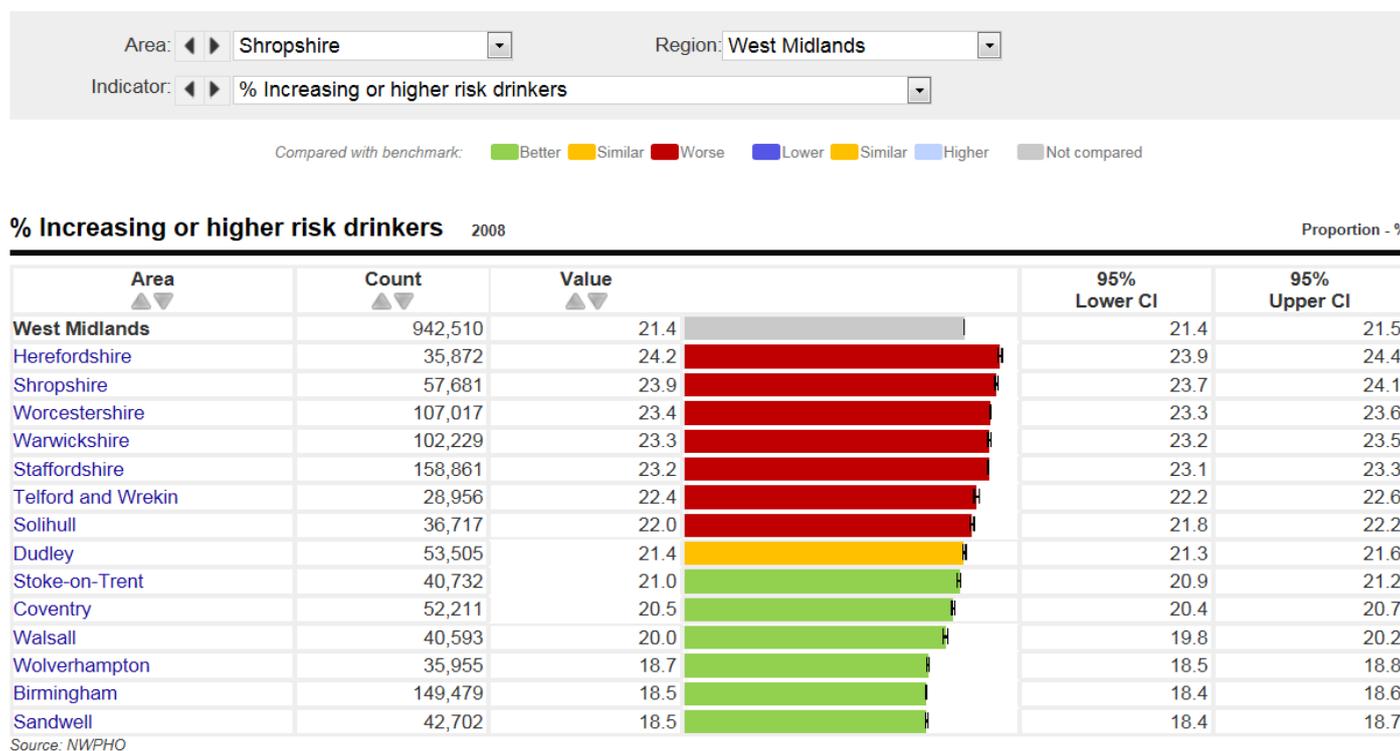
Figure 3 shows the estimated prevalence of drinkers in the population across the West Midlands who are aged 16 years and older and are likely to be engaged in increasing and higher risk drinking. The data are presented as an estimated count of individuals in the population and an estimated percentage of the population. These numbers are compared with other local authorities across the West Midlands region. These prevalence estimates are taken from 2008 data.

Increasing risk drinking is defined as the consumption of between 22 and 50 units of alcohol per week for males and between 15 and 35 units of alcohol per week for females. Higher risk drinking is defined as the consumption of more than 50 units per week for males and more than 35 units of alcohol per week for females.

It is estimated that there are 942,510 individuals who are engaging in increasing risk and higher-risk drinking behaviour across the West Midlands. This amounts to 21.4% (95% CI: 21.4%-21.5%) of the population.

Shropshire is estimated to have the second highest prevalence of individuals engaging in increasing and higher risk drinking out of all the local authorities in the West Midlands region. There are an estimated 57,681 increasing and higher risk drinkers in the County amounting to an estimated prevalence of 23.9% (95% CI: 23.7%-24.1%). This estimated prevalence is significantly higher than that of the prevalence for the whole West Midlands region.

Figure 3. Data showing the estimated prevalence of increasing and higher risk drinking in Shropshire as a percentage of total population compared with other local authorities in the West Midlands



Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England -2008, North West Public Health Observatory:
<http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/substancemisuse#gid/1000032/pat/6/ati/102/page/6/par/E12000005/are/E06000051/iid/925/age/164/sex/4>

Hospital Admissions due to Alcohol Misuse 2012-2013

Figure 4 shows the age standardised rate of admission episodes to hospital for people (all genders) in Shropshire with alcohol related conditions. Alcohol related conditions include any alcohol-related primary diagnosis or a secondary diagnosis with an alcohol-related external cause. The data presented are directly age-standardised to the European standard population.

In 2012/13 in Shropshire there were 568.5 admission episodes to hospital for alcohol related conditions per 100,000 of the population. When compared with admission rates in 15 other local authority areas with similar demographic, socio-economic and geographic variables to Shropshire (i.e. Nearest Neighbour Groups), the rate in Shropshire was within the third worst quartile indicating “higher harm levels”. This can be interpreted as meaning that there are increasing levels of harm in Shropshire with regards to hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions compared with the other 15 similar local authorities.

Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions are lower in Shropshire than the national level, 568.5 per 100,000 compared with 636.9 per 100,000 and Shropshire falls within the second quartile nationally with is measured at “lower levels of harm”.

Figure 4. Data showing hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions 2012/13



Source: Local Area Profiles Data from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for 2013/14 released from Public Health England Sept 2014

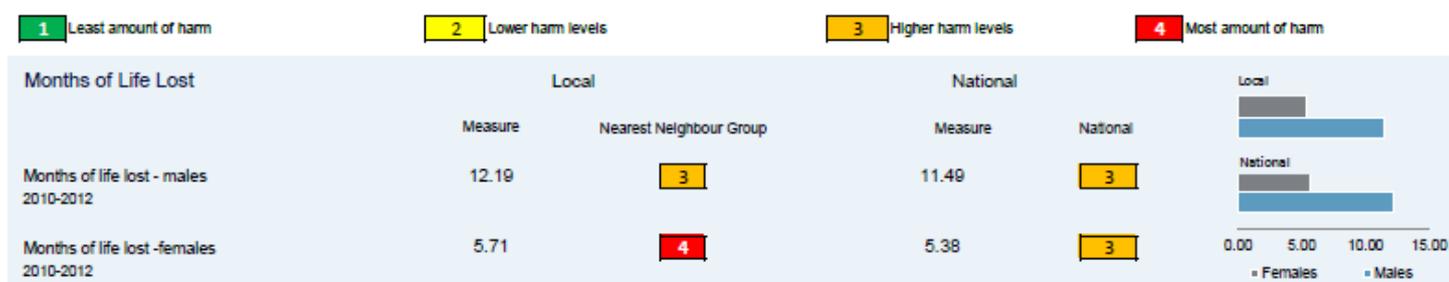
Months of Life Lost due to Alcohol 2010-2012

Figure 5 shows the months of life lost due to alcohol for males and females from 2010 to 2012. The months of life lost due to alcohol is an estimate of the increase in life expectancy at birth that would be expected if all alcohol-related deaths in either males or females aged less than 75 years were prevented.

In Shropshire, from 2010-2012 alcohol-related deaths were responsible for reducing a male's life expectancy at birth by 12.19 months. This applies to males under the age of 75 years. This is higher than the national measure. In England, over the same period, male alcohol-related deaths resulted in 11.49 months of life lost. Shropshire's number falls in the third quartile both within its nearest neighbour group and nationally and is labelled among the higher levels of harm for this indicator.

The picture is slightly different for females, in Shropshire, from 2010-2012 alcohol-related deaths were responsible for reducing a female's life expectancy at birth by 5.71 months. This applies to all females under the age of 75 years. This is also higher than the national measure of 5.38 months of life lost. Shropshire's number is within the worst quartile of its nearest neighbour group and is labelled as among the most amount of harm, and falls within the third worst quartile nationally and is indicated as higher level of harm for this indicator.

Figure 5. Data showing months of life lost due to alcohol for males and females in Shropshire from 2010-2012



Source: Local Area Profiles Data from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for 2013/14 released from Public Health England Sept 2014

Adult Alcohol Treatment Services in Shropshire 2013/14

Numbers in Treatment

Table 4 shows that in 2013/14 there were 841 adult clients (aged 18 – 99 years of age) in alcohol treatment in Shropshire. This has increased from 602 in 2012/13. The number of adult clients in alcohol treatment in England also increased from 2012/13 to 2013/14.

Table 4. The number of adults in alcohol treatment services in Shropshire and England in 2012-13 and 2013-14

Year	Shropshire	England
2012-2013	602	109,441
2013-2014	841	114,877

Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Support Pack for Alcohol and Drugs in Shropshire 2012/13 and 2013/14, Public Health England

Number Starting Alcohol Treatment

Table 5 shows the total number of adults who cited alcohol as their primary problem substance and who started a new treatment journey during the year 2013/14. The percentage shown in table to is the proportion of individuals who started a new treatment journey for alcohol that year out of the total number of clients in treatment for alcohol.

In 2013/14, 662 individuals started treatment for alcohol in Shropshire, up from 413 the previous year. Nearly four fifths (79%) of those in treatment in 2013/14 also started their treatment that year. This is up from 69% in 2012/13. This proportion is higher than the national measure, with 70% of those in alcohol treatment in England starting their treatment in 2013/14.

Table 5. The number and proportion of adults starting alcohol treatment during 2013/14

Year	Shropshire	England
	N (%)	N (%)
2012-2013	413 (69%)	75,606 (69%)
2013-2014	662 (79%)	80,888 (70%)

Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Support Pack for Alcohol and Drugs in Shropshire 2012/13 and 2013/14, Public Health England

Referrals into Treatment of Adult Alcohol Services 2013/14

Table 6 shows the proportion of treatment episodes in 2013/14 from each of their referral sources. In Shropshire, self-referral was the most common source by which clients entered alcohol treatment. This accounted for 31% of all referrals in 2013/14. Referrals from hospital or A&E departments were the second most common source of referral for alcohol treatment accounting for nearly a quarter of referrals (24%). The third most common referral source in Shropshire in 2013/14 was from GPs and this accounted for 18% of referrals.

Nationally, self-referral was also the most common way into treatment with 42% of referrals being made by self in 2013/14. Apart from “all other referral sources”, GPs were the second most common source of referral accounting for 17% and the Criminal Justice System was the third most common source accounting for 10% of referrals.

Table 6. Referral source into adult alcohol treatment as a proportion of all treatment episodes in Shropshire and England in 2013/14

Referral Source	Shropshire	England
	% of all treatment episodes	% of all treatment episodes
Self-referral	31%	42%
Criminal Justice System (CJS)	9%	10%
GP	18%	17%
Hospital/A&E	24%	7%
All Other Referral Sources	17%	22%

Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Support Pack for Alcohol and Drugs in Shropshire 2013/14, Public Health England

Profile of Clients in Treatment for Alcohol by Age and Gender

Table 7 and Figure 6 show the profile of clients in alcohol treatment in Shropshire in 2013/14. The proportion of clients is shown by age group and gender.

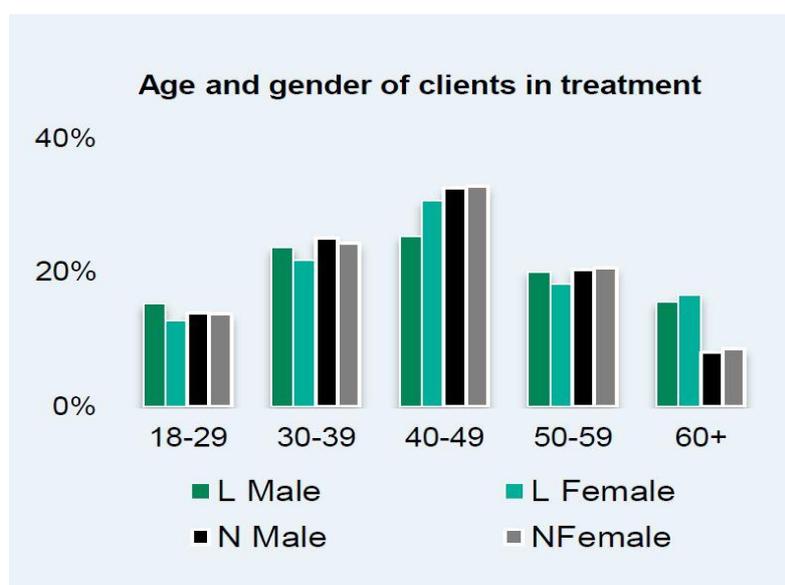
When comparing the age distribution for both genders they are very similar for Shropshire and for England. However there are a larger proportion of clients, both male and female in treatment in Shropshire who are aged 60 year and older when compared with the national picture. Nearly a fifth 17% of females and 16% of males in treatment in Shropshire are 60+ years old this is compared with 9% of females and 8% of males in treatment in England.

Table 7. The proportion of adults in alcohol treatment in 2013/14 by age group and gender in Shropshire and England.

Age Group	Shropshire		England	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
18-29	13%	15%	14%	14%
30-39	22%	24%	24%	25%
40-49	31%	25%	33%	33%
50-59	18%	20%	21%	20%
60+	17%	16%	9%	8%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Support Pack for Alcohol and Drugs in Shropshire 2013/14, Public Health England

Figure 6. The proportion of adults in alcohol treatment in 2013/14 by age group and gender in Shropshire and England



Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Support Pack for Alcohol and Drugs in Shropshire 2013/14, Public Health England

Profile of Clients in Treatment for Alcohol by Safeguarding, Housing and Employment Status

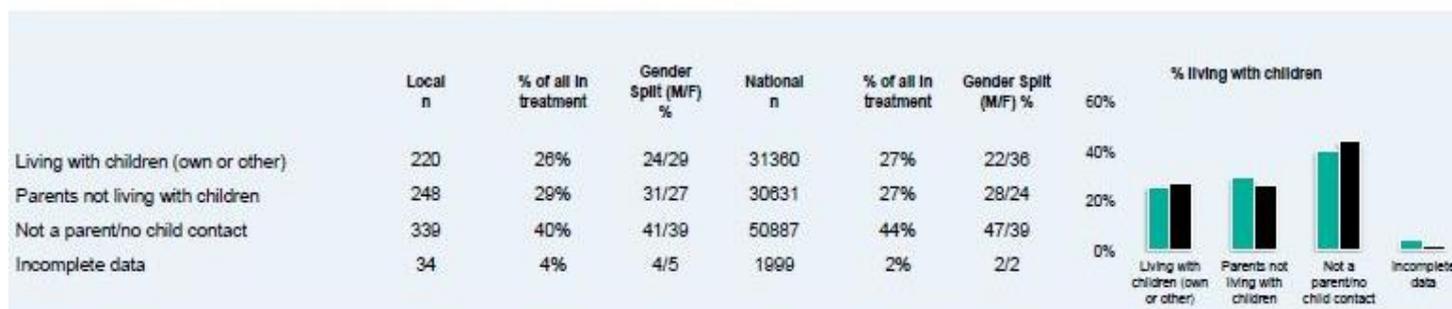
Safeguarding

Figure 7 shows the number of adults in alcohol treatment who either live with children (their own or others), who are parents but do not live with their children, who do not have children or contact with children or for whom there is incomplete data.

The majority, 40%, of adults who are in treatment for alcohol in Shropshire in 2013/14 are not a parent and have no child contact this is compared with 44% of the treatment population in England.

However, over a quarter of adults (26%) in alcohol treatment in Shropshire have a child living with them at least some of the time. Nationally, 27% of the treatment population have a child living with them at least some of the time.

Figure 7. Data showing the number and proportion of adults in alcohol treatment who either live with children or who are parents not living with children in Shropshire and England in 2013/14



Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Support Pack for Alcohol and Drugs in Shropshire 2013/14, Public Health England

Housing and Homelessness

Table 8 shows the proportion of adults in alcohol treatment who began a new treatment journey in 2013/14 by their accommodation status at the start of their treatment journey.

In Shropshire, 84% of new clients in 2013/14 had no housing problem at start of treatment.

However, 2% of new clients had an urgent housing problem with not fixed abode. In real terms this amounted to 15 clients. This proportion is slightly less than nationally, where 4% of new clients reported having an urgent housing problem with no fixed abode.

Table 8. Proportion of clients who began a new treatment journey in 2013/14 by accommodation status at the start of treatment in Shropshire and England

Accommodation status at start of treatment	Shropshire	England
Urgent housing problem (NFA)	2%	4%
Housing Problem (not urgent)	6%	9%
No Housing Problem	84%	82%
Other or Missing Data	7%	5%

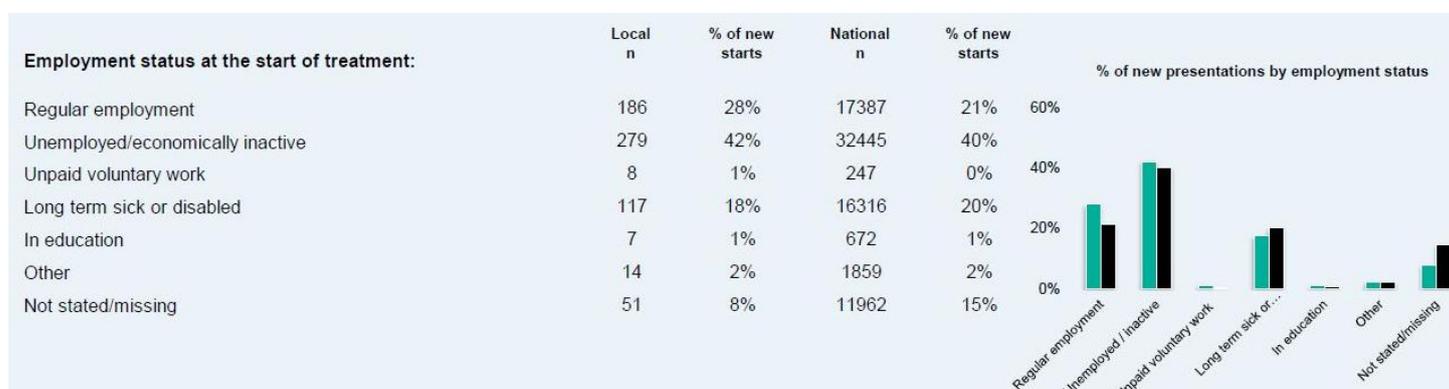
Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Support Pack for Alcohol and Drugs in Shropshire 2013/14, Public Health England

Employment Status

Figure 8 shows the number and proportion of adults who began a new treatment journey for alcohol treatment in Shropshire in 2013/14 by their employment status at the start of treatment.

The employment status profile for adults in alcohol treatment in Shropshire is mostly in line with the profile nationally. Unemployed and economically inactive clients form the largest proportion, 42%, of clients who started treatment. Twenty-eight percent of new clients in Shropshire were in regular employment compared with 21% in England.

Figure 8. Data showing the number and proportion of adults starting alcohol treatment in 2013/14 by their employment status at the start of treatment in Shropshire and England



Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Support Pack for Alcohol and Drugs in Shropshire 2013/14, Public Health England

Additional Substances Used

Table 9 shows the proportion of all adults in treatment for alcohol who cite use of any other substance in addition to alcohol at any point during the client's latest treatment journey. Clients may cite use of more than one additional substance and so they can be counted in more than one group.

In Shropshire in 2013/14, the most common additional substance to be used by adults in treatment was cannabis with 7% citing its use in addition to alcohol. This figure is slightly less than the 10% of clients additionally using cannabis nationally.

Four percent of clients in treatment in Shropshire cited using opiates and crack in addition to alcohol, this is the same proportion as in England.

Table 9. The proportion of all adults in alcohol treatment who cite using additional substances to alcohol in 2013/14 in Shropshire and England

Additional Substance	Shropshire	England
Additionally Using opiates and crack	4%	4%
Additionally using cannabis	7%	10%
Additionally using other drugs (not opiates, crack or cannabis)	6%	10%

Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Support Pack for Alcohol and Drugs in Shropshire 2013/14, Public Health England

Length of Time in Treatment

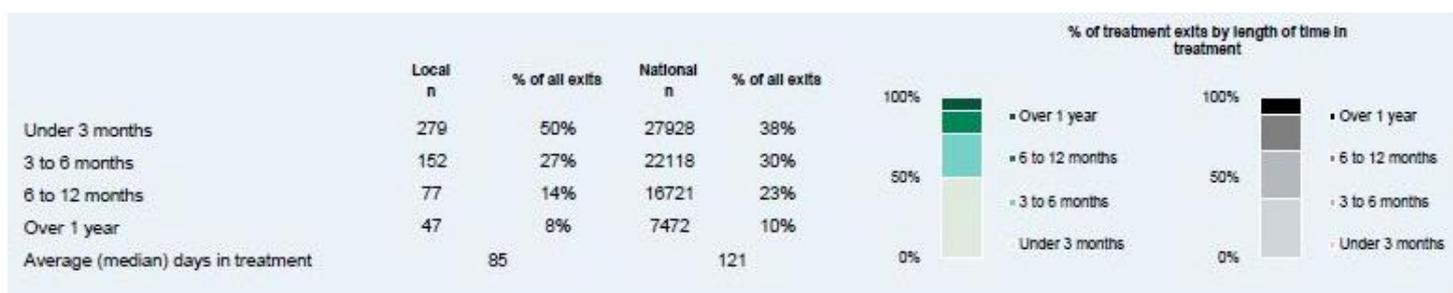
Figure 9 shows the number and proportion of clients leaving treatment in 2013/14 by the length of time the spent in treatment. The length of time in treatment has been broken down into less than 3 months, between 3 and 6 months, between 6 and 12 months and greater than one year. The proportion of clients for each category is shown.

The average (median) number of days in treatment for Shropshire clients was 85. This figure is less than the national average of 121 days.

Half (50%) of all the clients leaving alcohol treatment in Shropshire in 2013/14 were in treatment for less than 3 months and a just over a further quarter (27%) were in treatment for between three and six months.

Nationally 38% of those leaving treatment in 2013/14 were in treatment for less than three months and 30% were in treatment for between three and six months.

Figure 9. Data showing the number and propotion of clients leaving treatment in 2013/14 by the length of time they spent in treatment in Shropshire and England



Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Support Pack for Alcohol and Drugs in Shropshire 2013/14, Public Health England

Discharges and Planned Exits from Treatment

Total number of clients leaving alcohol treatment

Table 10 shows the number of adult clients leaving alcohol treatment in the years 2012/13 and 2013/14. The number of clients leaving treatment rose from 394 in 2012/13 to 555 in 2013/14. There was also a rise in the number of clients leaving treatment nationally during the same time period.

Table 10. The number of adult clients leaving alcohol treatment in 2012/13 and 2013/14 in Shropshire and England

Year	Shropshire	National
2012-13	394	69,989
2013-14	555	74,239

Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Support Pack for Alcohol and Drugs in Shropshire 2012/13 and 2013/14, Public Health England

Individuals leaving alcohol treatment successfully as a proportion of all exits

Table 11 shows the proportion of adult clients who left treatment successfully out of the total number of treatment exits in 2012/13 and 2013/14. In order for a client to leave treatment successfully, their recorded discharge reason will be a planned discharge where they are either alcohol free or discharged as an occasional user.

In Shropshire the proportion of successful exits increased from 49% in 2012/13 to 73% in 2013/14, this is in contrast to the national picture where the proportion of successful exits dropped from 63% in 2012/13 to 59% in 2013/14.

Table 11. The proportion of adult clients who left alcohol treatment successfully out of the total number of treatment exits in 2012/13 and 2013/14 in Shropshire and England

Year	Shropshire	National
2012-13	49%	63%
2013-14	73%	59%

Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Support Pack for Alcohol and Drugs in Shropshire 2012/13 and 2013/14, Public Health England

Individuals leaving alcohol treatment successfully (between 1st Jan and 31st Dec) and not returning within 6 months

Table 12 shows the proportion of adult clients who left treatment successfully over the period of one calendar year (either 2012 or 2013) and did not return within six months of leaving treatment. This data is offset by six months in comparison to previous treatment data which covered the financial year 2013/14. This is done to allow for the six month window for clients to represent.

In Shropshire the proportion of clients who left treatment successfully and did not return within six months increased from 30% in 2012 to 45% in 2013, this is compared to the national figure which has remained static at 36% for both years.

Table 12. The proportion of adult clients who left treatment successfully and did not return within six months (between 1st Jan and 31st Feb) in 2012 and 2013 in Shropshire and England

Year	Shropshire	National
2012	30%	36%
2013	45%	36%

Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Support Pack for Alcohol and Drugs in Shropshire 2012/13 and 2013/14, Public Health England

Summary Points

- 13.89% of the population in Shropshire are estimated to abstain from drinking
- Shropshire is estimated to have the second highest prevalence of individuals engaging in increasing and higher risk drinking out of all the local authorities in the West Midlands region
- There are an estimated 57,681 increasing and higher risk drinkers in the County which amounts to an estimated prevalence of 23.9% (95% CI: 23.7%-24.1%).
- This estimated prevalence is significantly higher than that of the prevalence for the whole West Midlands region.
- The estimated proportion of binge drinkers in Shropshire is 20% or one in five individuals aged over 16 years.
- In 2012/13, in Shropshire, there were 568.5 admission episodes to hospital for alcohol related conditions per 100,000 of the population
- Alcohol is responsible for shortening a male's life expectancy at birth in Shropshire by 12.19 months
- Alcohol is responsible for shortening a female's life expectancy at birth in Shropshire by 5.17 months
- In 2013/14 there were 841 adult clients (aged 18 – 99 years of age) in alcohol treatment in Shropshire
- In 2013/14, 662 individuals started treatment for alcohol in Shropshire, up from 413 the previous year. Nearly four fifths (79%) of those in treatment in 2013/14 started their treatment that year.

- In Shropshire, self-referral was the most common source by which clients entered alcohol treatment. This accounted for 31% of all referrals in 2013/14
- Nearly a fifth or 17% of females and 16% of males in treatment in Shropshire are 60+ years old this is compared with 9% of females and 8% of males in treatment in England
- Over a quarter of adults (26%) in alcohol treatment in Shropshire have a child living with them at least some of the time
- The majority, 40%, of adults who are in treatment for alcohol in Shropshire in 2013/14 are not a parent and have no child contact
- In Shropshire, 84% of new clients in 2013/14 had no housing problem at start of treatment; however, 2% of new clients had an urgent housing problem with not fixed abode. In real terms this amounts to 15 clients
- Unemployed and economically inactive clients form the largest proportion, 42%, of clients who started treatment in Shropshire in 2013/14
- In Shropshire in 2013/14, the most common additional substance to be used by adults in treatment was cannabis with 7% citing its use in addition to alcohol.
- Half (50%) of all the clients leaving alcohol treatment in Shropshire in 2013/14 were in treatment for less than 3 months and a just over a further quarter (27%) were in treatment for between three and six months.
- The number of clients leaving treatment in Shropshire rose from 394 in 2012/13 to 555 in 2013/14.
- In Shropshire the proportion of exits that were successful increased from 49% in 2012/13 to 73% in 2013/14
- In Shropshire, the proportion of clients who left treatment successfully and did not return within six months increased from 30% in 2012 to 45% in 2013