

Map showing Opiate clients in treatment by Council Ward as of 30th September 2020

Standard deviation is how far something is from the average, so the following maps show how far away the rate of clients in treatment is for each ward compared to the Birmingham average. It's a method of showing the 'higher' and 'lower' areas without actually showing any rates/numbers.

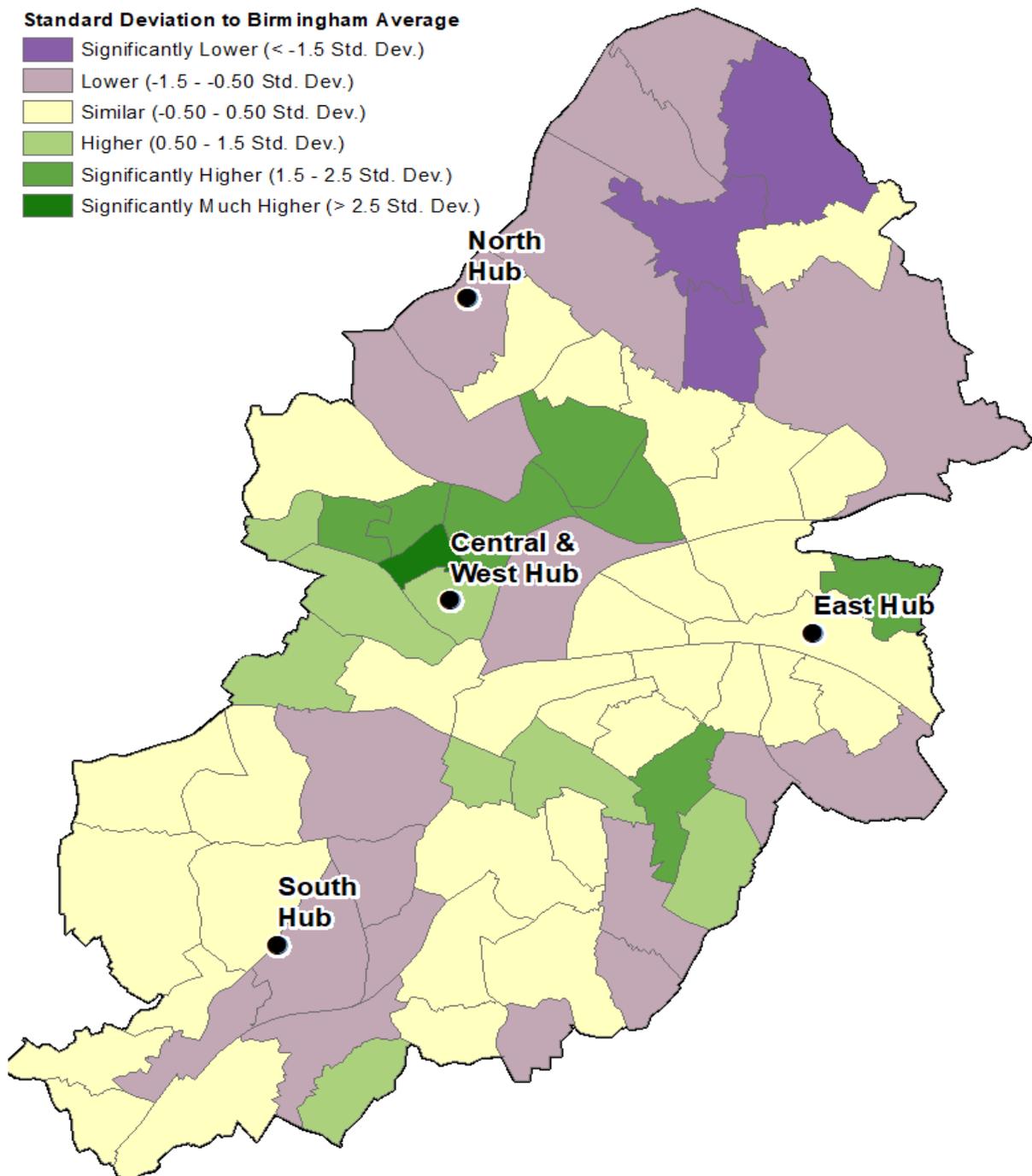
Legend

-  Birmingham Constituencies
-  CGL Treatment Hubs

Number of Opiate Clients in Treatment per 1,000 adult pop

Standard Deviation to Birmingham Average

-  Significantly Lower (< -1.5 Std. Dev.)
-  Lower (-1.5 - -0.50 Std. Dev.)
-  Similar (-0.50 - 0.50 Std. Dev.)
-  Higher (0.50 - 1.5 Std. Dev.)
-  Significantly Higher (1.5 - 2.5 Std. Dev.)
-  Significantly Much Higher (> 2.5 Std. Dev.)



Data provided by Change Grow Live, substance misuse treatment service provider in Birmingham (2020).
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Map showing non-Opiate clients in treatment by Council Ward as of 30th September 2020

Legend

 Birmingham Constituencies

 CGL Treatment Hubs

Number of Non-Opiate Clients in Treatment per 1,000 adult pop

Standard Deviation to Birmingham Average

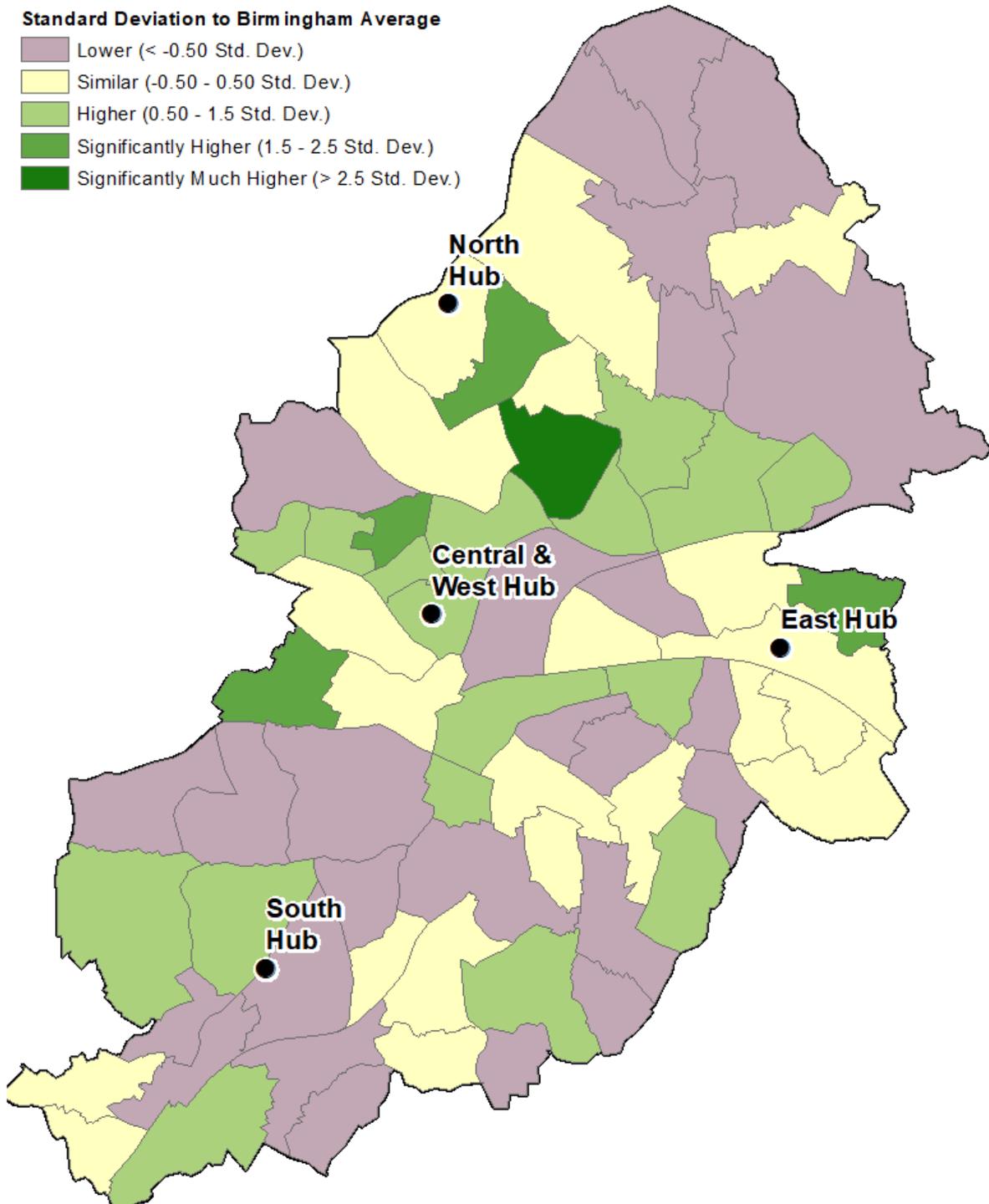
 Lower (< -0.50 Std. Dev.)

 Similar (-0.50 - 0.50 Std. Dev.)

 Higher (0.50 - 1.5 Std. Dev.)

 Significantly Higher (1.5 - 2.5 Std. Dev.)

 Significantly Much Higher (> 2.5 Std. Dev.)



Data provided by Change Grow Live, substance misuse treatment service provider in Birmingham (2020).
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Map showing Non-Opiate & Alcohol clients in treatment by Council Ward as of 30th September 2020

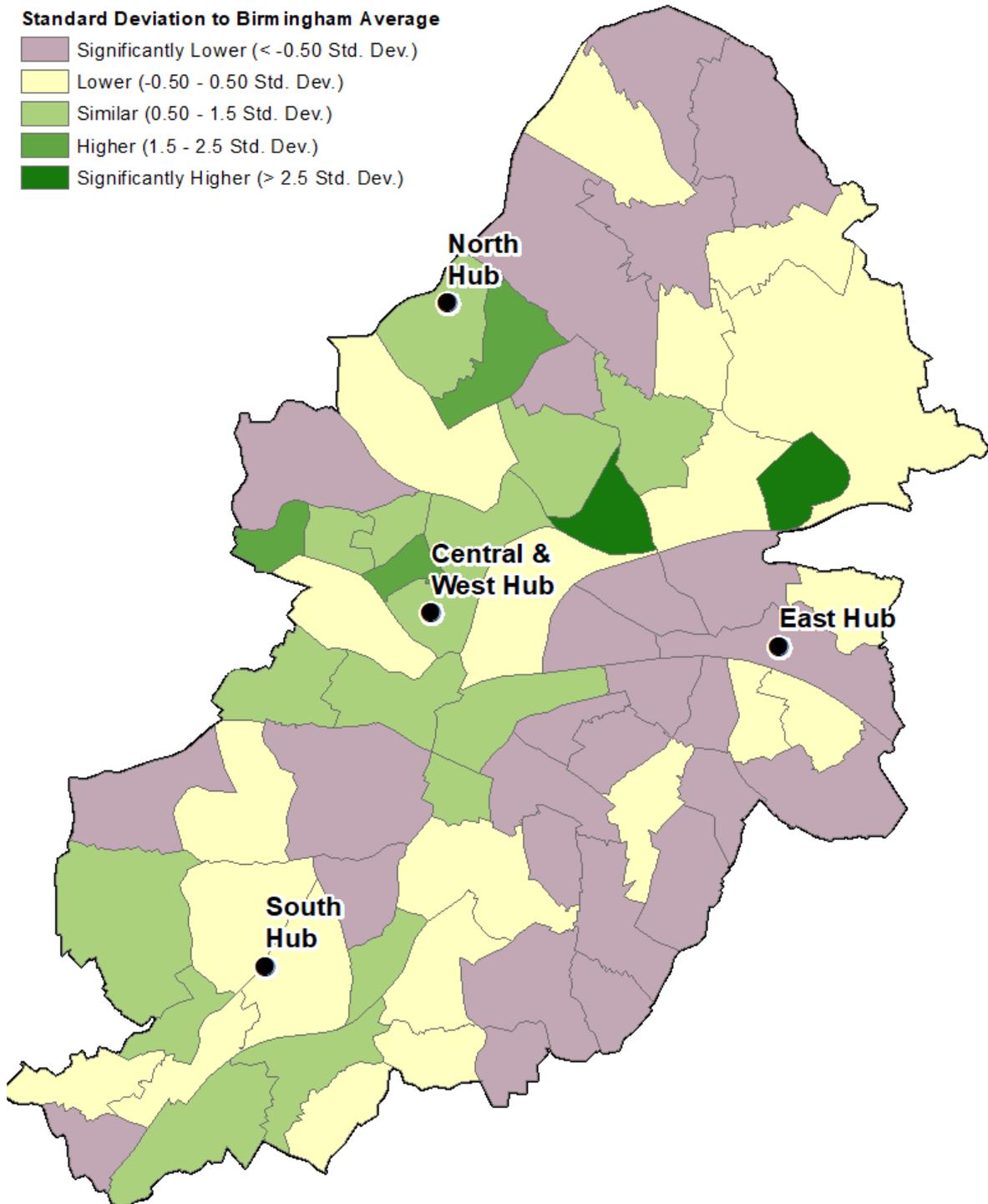
Legend

-  Birmingham Constituencies
-  CGL Treatment Hubs

Number of Non-Opiate & Alcohol Clients in Treatment per 1,000 adult pop

Standard Deviation to Birmingham Average

-  Significantly Lower (< -0.50 Std. Dev.)
-  Lower (-0.50 - 0.50 Std. Dev.)
-  Similar (0.50 - 1.5 Std. Dev.)
-  Higher (1.5 - 2.5 Std. Dev.)
-  Significantly Higher (> 2.5 Std. Dev.)



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Map showing Alcohol clients in treatment by Council Ward as of 30th September 2020

Legend

 Birmingham Constituencies

 CGL Treatment Hubs

Number of Alcohol Clients in Treatment per 1,000 adult pop

Standard Deviation to Birmingham Average

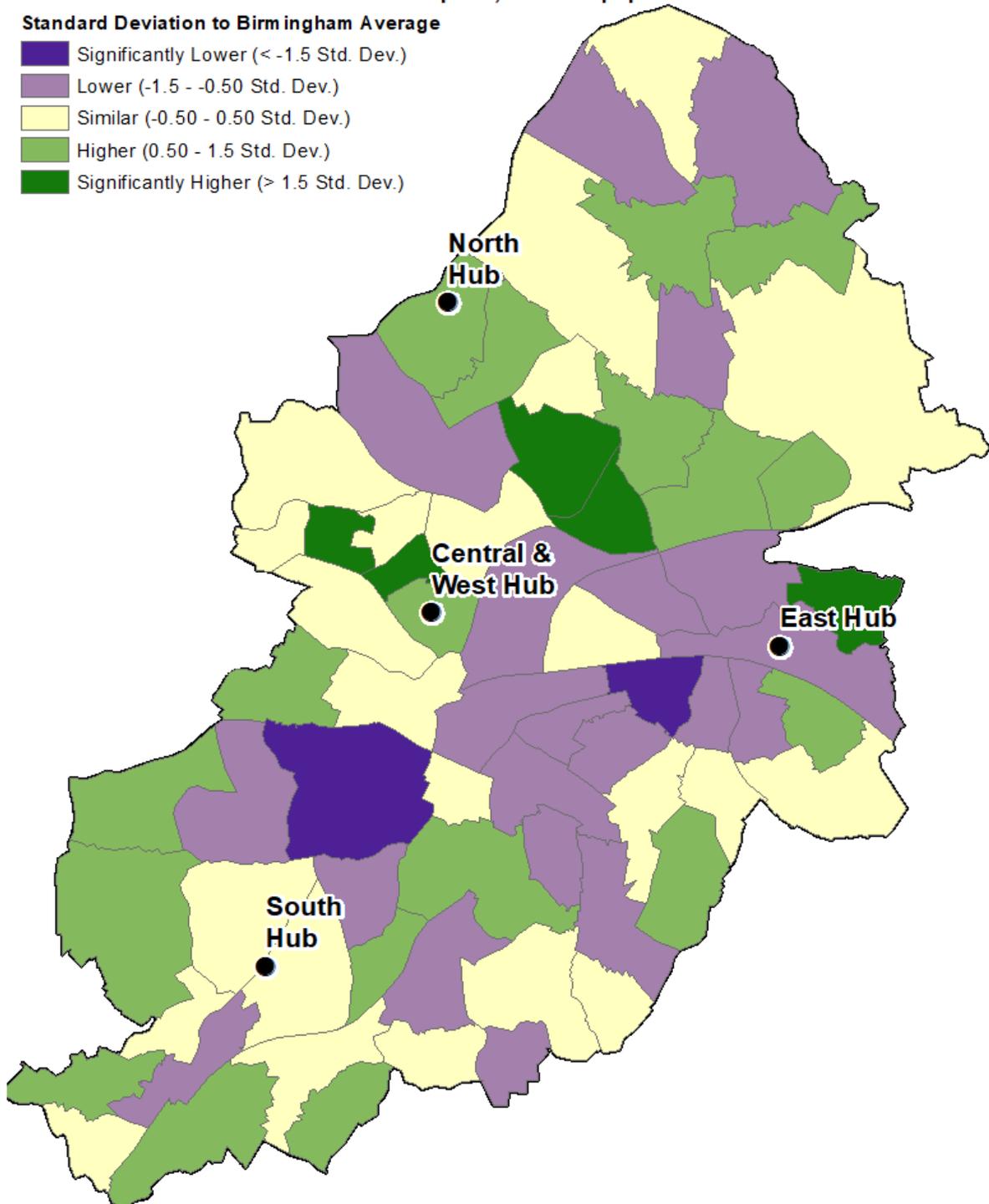
 Significantly Lower (< -1.5 Std. Dev.)

 Lower (-1.5 - -0.50 Std. Dev.)

 Similar (-0.50 - 0.50 Std. Dev.)

 Higher (0.50 - 1.5 Std. Dev.)

 Significantly Higher (> 1.5 Std. Dev.)



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Birmingham Substance Misuse Profile October 2020

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/indicator-list/view/GaVYo5Oyk6>

* a note is attached to the value, hover over to see more details

Compared with benchmark: Better Similar Worse Not compared

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing / Getting worse ↑ Increasing / Getting better ↓ Decreasing / Getting worse ↓ Decreasing / Getting better ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

Display Values Trends Values & Trends

Indicator	Period	England	West Midlands region	Birmingham	Coventry	Dudley	Herefordshire	Sandwell	Shropshire	Solihull	Staffords hire	Stok e-on-Trent	Telford and Wrekin	Walsall	Warwickshire	Wolverhampt	Worce
Alcohol-specific mortality (Male, All ages)	2016 - 18	14.7	17.8	22.3	20.9	22.8	12.0	29.4	12.7	13.3	12.1	28.0	19.0	21.9	11.0	25.4	14.3
Alcohol-specific mortality (Female, All ages)	2016 - 18	7.0	8.8	8.1	6.3	9.4	5.6	12.3	5.8	6.4	10.2	18.1	9.9	10.7	5.8	12.9	7.7
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) (Male, All ages)	2018/19	851	937	954	1065	872	717	868	862	980	966	1414	982	898	837	1141	796
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) (Female, All ages)	2018/19	494	560	481	692	393	446	434	531	618	679	862	619	497	525	637	520
Successful completion of alcohol treatment (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2018	37.6	37.8	40.4	35.6	49.6	34.5	38.7	27.4	40.7	34.5	27.6	54.5	42.7	27.8	41.6	42.2
Percentage of dependent drinkers (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2014/15	1.39	1.46	1.66	1.81	1.56	1.12	1.95	1.15	1.09	1.22	1.98	1.49	1.61	1.12	1.84	1.17
Number in treatment at specialist alcohol misuse services (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2017/18	-	-	1413	394	459	255	639	520	575	892	607	412	446	729	559	764
Estimated prevalence of opiate and/or crack cocaine use (Persons, 15-64 yrs)	2016/17	8.9	9.6	14.2	7.5	10.5	6.3	11.7	7.1	7.8	7.1	14.7	8.9	11.0	5.3	13.6	6.4
Deaths from drug misuse (Persons, All ages)	2016 - 18	4.5	4.5	6.3	3.3	4.2	3.6	1.2	3.7	4.8	3.9	9.0	3.0	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.3
Number in treatment at specialist drug misuse services (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2017/18	192603	21487*	5767	1095	1249	564	1084	879	940	2118	1714	771	1288	1290	1196	1532
Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2018	5.8	5.4	5.4	4.6	5.3	4.6	5.1	4.9	7.5	5.3	3.8	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.7	7.8
Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2018	34.4	32.9	37.9	35.3	36.0	28.0	33.9	25.4	35.4	34.3	21.7	37.4	31.5	23.6	32.1	36.4

Information provided by Public Health to Birmingham Drug & Alcohol (DARD) Group in September 2020

Figure 1 below shows the key indicators around drug and alcohol deaths from the PHE Fingertips tool for Birmingham and the other Core Cities.

It can be seen that Birmingham has a significantly higher rate than the National average for;

- Mortality from alcoholic liver disease for under-75s
- Alcohol-specific mortality
- Alcohol-related mortality
- Years of life lost due to alcohol related conditions
- Deaths from drug misuse

Figure 1: Key Indicators for Drug and Alcohol Deaths in Birmingham and Core Cities

Compared with benchmark: Better Similar Worse Not compared

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing / Getting worse ↑ Increasing / Getting better ↓ Decreasing / Getting worse ↓ Decreasing / Getting better ↑ Increasing

Indicator	Period	England	Birmingham	Manchester	Liverpool	Bristol	Leeds	Newcastle upon Tyne	Nottingham	Sheffield
Deaths in alcohol treatment, mortality ratio (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2016/17 -18/19	1.00	1.17	0.75	0.33	0.42	1.15	1.20	0.65	0.64
Under 75 mortality rate from alcoholic liver disease (Persons, <75 yrs)	2016 - 18	8.9	12.9	14.0	17.5	10.1	11.4	16.1	15.6	12.1
Alcohol-specific mortality (Persons, All ages)	2016 - 18	10.8	15.0	14.9	19.5	13.6	14.5	18.3	18.6	15.5
Alcohol-related mortality (Persons, All ages)	2018	46.5	57.4	57.8	67.0	56.8	55.6	65.3	60.7	49.1
Years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions (Persons, <75 yrs)	2018	637	815	799	1033	797	853	1038	786	740
Deaths in drug treatment, mortality ratio (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2016/17 -18/19	1.00	0.80	1.04	1.12	0.89	0.97	1.43	0.71	0.87
Deaths from drug misuse (Persons, All ages)	2016 - 18	4.5	6.3	8.2	11.5	7.4	7.2	8.8	3.5	6.2

Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Compared to the Core Cities, Birmingham is ranked (1st = highest, 8 = lowest);

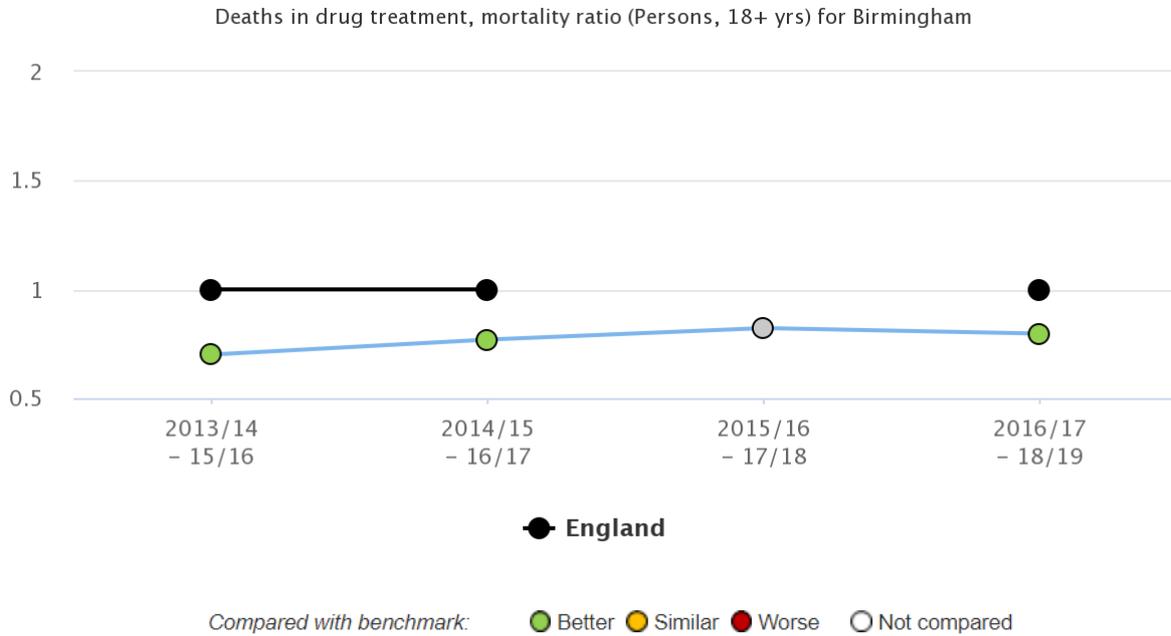
- 2nd for deaths in alcohol treatment
- 5th for under-75 mortality from alcoholic liver disease
- 5th for alcohol-specific mortality
- 5th for alcohol-related mortality
- 4th for years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions
- 7th for deaths in drug treatment

- 6th for deaths from drug misuse

Deaths in drug treatment

Figure 2 below shows the trend in deaths in drug treatment over time. It can be seen that this has been consistently below the National average.

Figure 2: Deaths in drug treatment mortality ratio over time



Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

According to the data on Fingertips, Birmingham experienced 132 deaths in drug treatment in the three-year period from 2016/17 to 2018/19. This compares to 102 for the period 2013/14 to 2015/16.

Table 1: Number of deaths in drug treatment in Birmingham over time

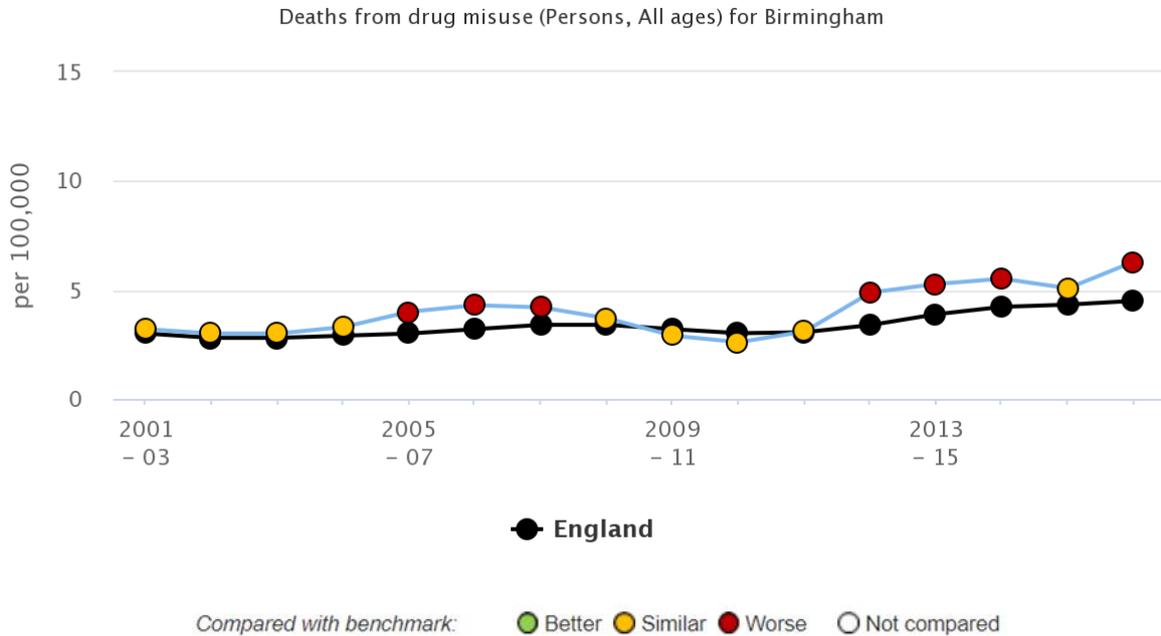
Time Period	2013/14 - 15/16	2014/15 - 16/17	2015/16 - 17/18	2016/17 - 18/19
Deaths	102	122	136	132

Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Deaths from drug misuse

Figure 3 below shows the trend in deaths from drug misuse over time. It can be seen that in recent years this has been above the National average. The rate of deaths from drug misuse rose from 163 per 100,000 population in 2015/17 to 206 in 2016/18.

Figure 3: Deaths from drug misuse over time (DSR per 100,000 population)



Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

There were 206 deaths from drug misuse in Birmingham for the period from 2016/17 to 2017/18. This compares to 101 for the period 2001/02 to 2002/03.

Table 2: Number of deaths from drug misuse in Birmingham over time

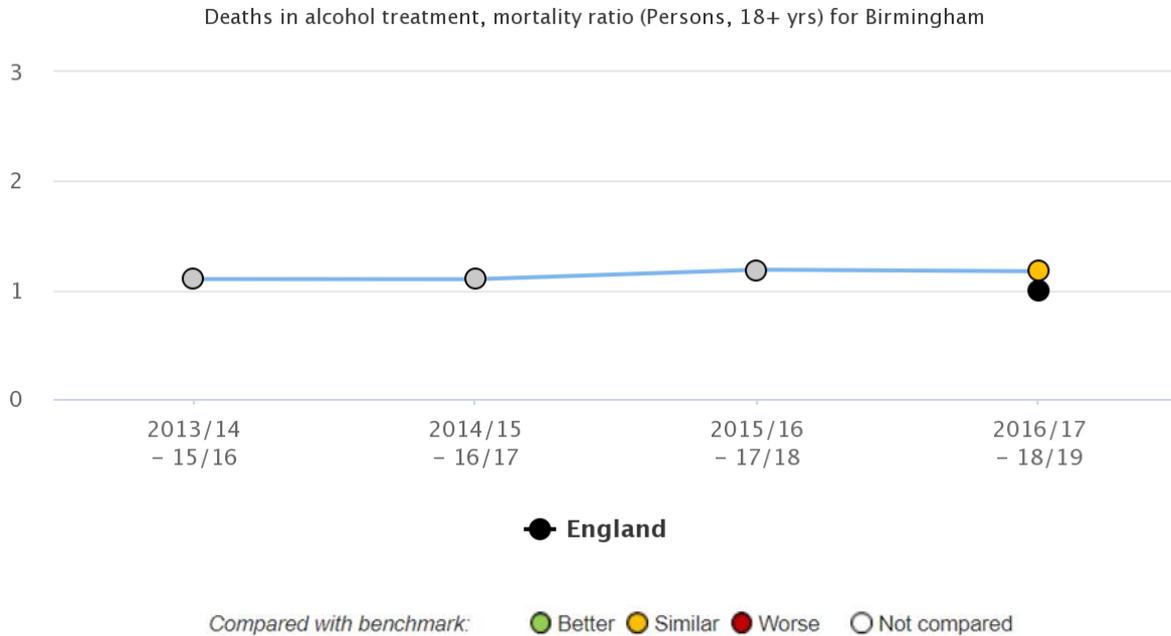
2001 - 03	2002 - 04	2003 - 05	2004 - 06	2005 - 07	2006 - 08	2007 - 09	2008 - 10	2009 - 11	2010 - 12	2011 - 13	2012 - 14	2013 - 15	2014 - 16	2015 - 17	2016 - 18
101	93	91	104	125	135	130	114	89	79	93	148	161	173	163	206

Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Deaths in alcohol treatment

Figure 4 below shows the trend in deaths in alcohol treatment over time. For the only year were a comparison can be made, Birmingham is similar to the National average. It can also be seen that the trend for Birmingham over time is fairly stable.

Figure 4: Deaths in alcohol treatment mortality ratio over time



Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Birmingham experienced 51 deaths in alcohol treatment in the three-year period from 2016/17 to 2018/19, compared to 61 for the period 2013/14 to 2015/16.

Table 3: Number of deaths in alcohol treatment in Birmingham over time

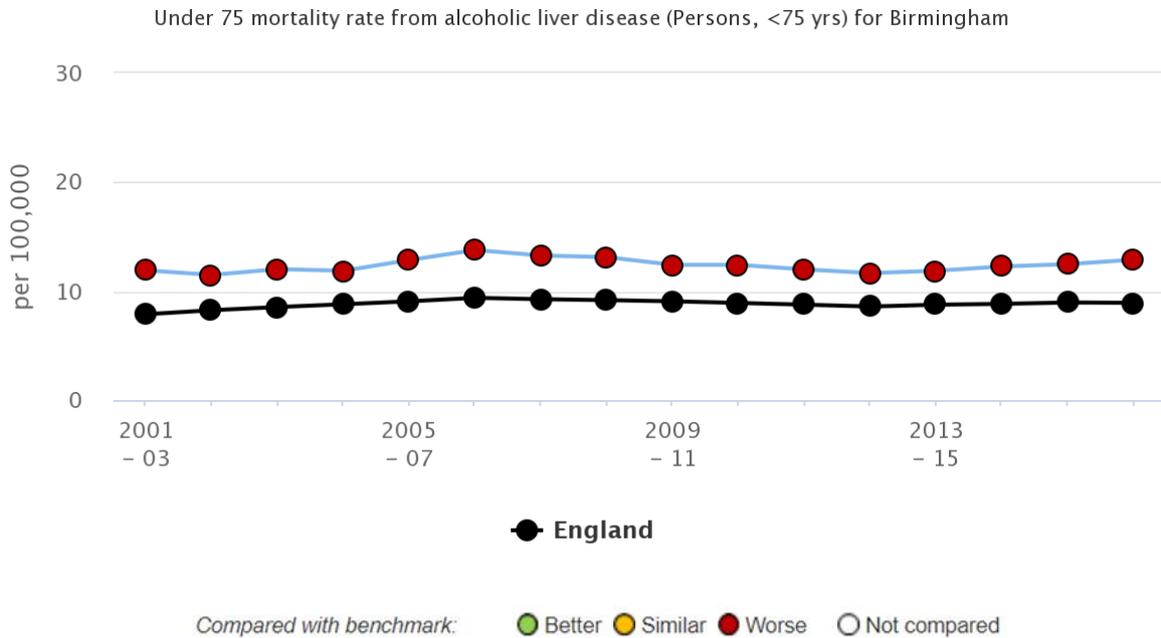
Time Period	2013/14 - 15/16	2014/15 - 16/17	2015/16 - 17/18	2016/17 - 18/19
Deaths	61	59	58	51

Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Under-75 mortality from alcoholic liver disease

Figure 5 below shows the under-75 mortality rate from alcoholic liver disease over time. Birmingham is consistently above the National average.

Figure 5: Under-75 mortality rate from alcoholic liver disease (DSR per 100,000 population)



Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

313 people aged under-75 died from alcoholic live disease in Birmingham in the-period from 2016/17 to 2017/18. 222 of these were male and 91 were female. The number of male deaths from alcoholic liver disease has risen from 202 in 2001-03, whilst deaths for females were 53 in the same period.

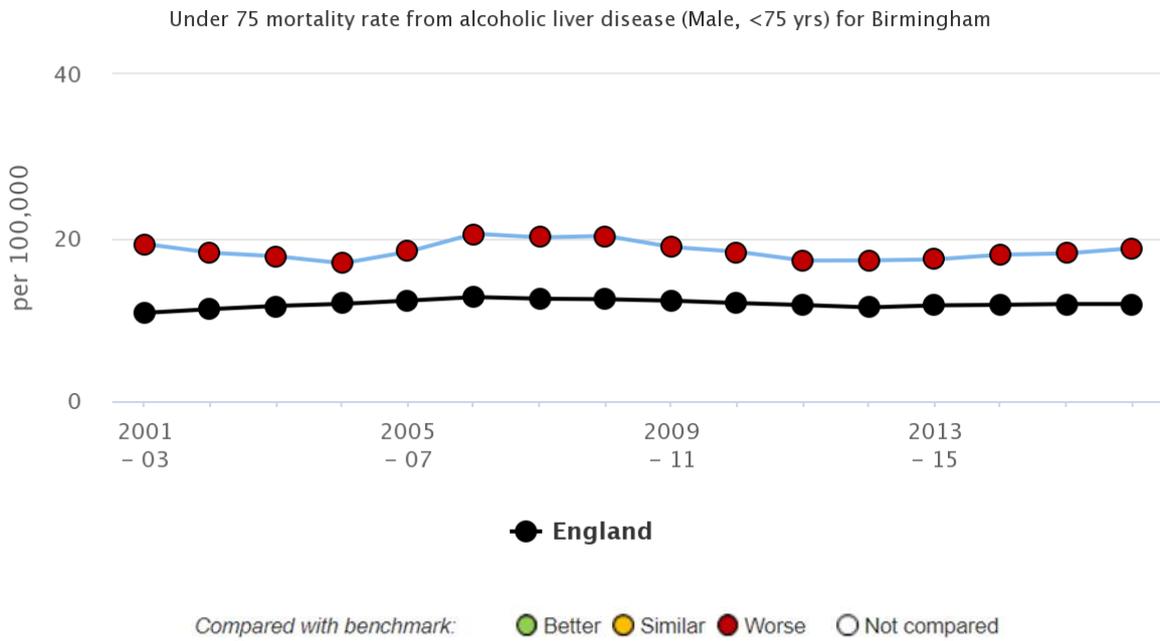
Table 4: Number of deaths from alcoholic liver disease aged under-75 in Birmingham over time

Period	All	Male	Female
2001 - 03	255	202	53
2002 - 04	244	189	55
2003 - 05	257	185	72
2004 - 06	256	178	78
2005 - 07	281	195	86
2006 - 08	305	222	83
2007 - 09	297	218	79
2008 - 10	297	223	74
2009 - 11	282	208	74
2010 - 12	283	204	79
2011 - 13	280	196	84
2012 - 14	277	200	77
2013 - 15	283	201	82
2014 - 16	293	208	85
2015 - 17	299	211	88
2016 - 18	313	222	91

Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Figure 6 below shows the under-75 mortality rate from alcoholic liver disease for males over time. Birmingham is consistently above the National average.

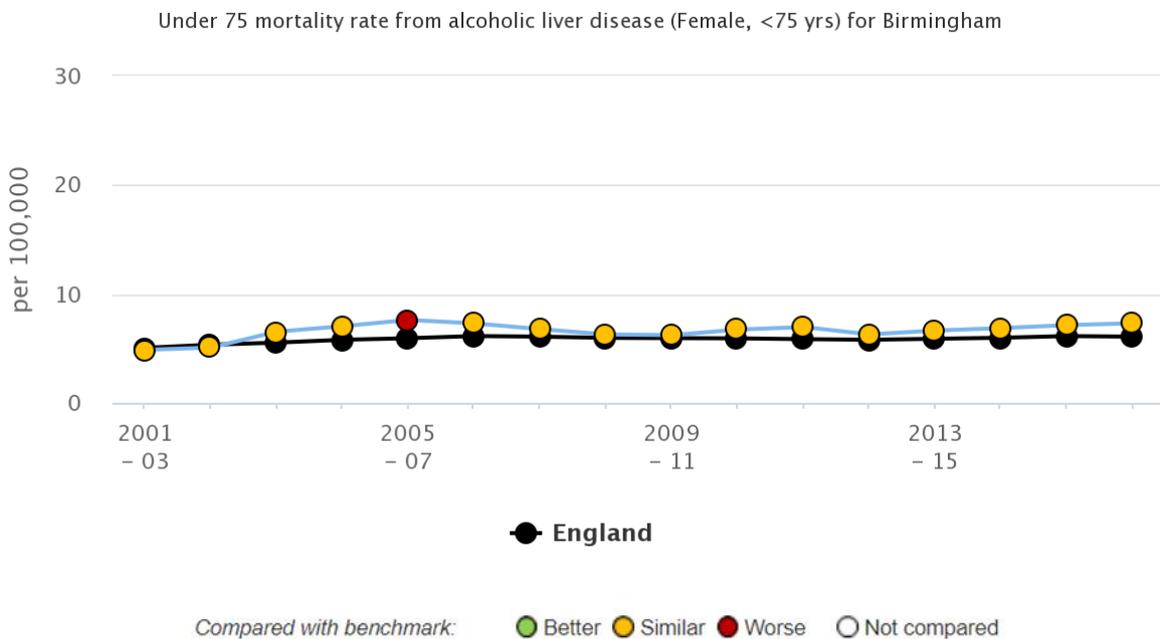
Figure 6: Under-75 mortality rate from alcoholic liver disease for males (DSR per 100,000 population)



Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Figure 7 below shows the under-75 mortality rate from alcoholic liver disease for females over time. Birmingham is mostly similar to the National average.

Figure 7: Under-75 mortality rate from alcoholic liver disease for females (DSR per 100,000 population)

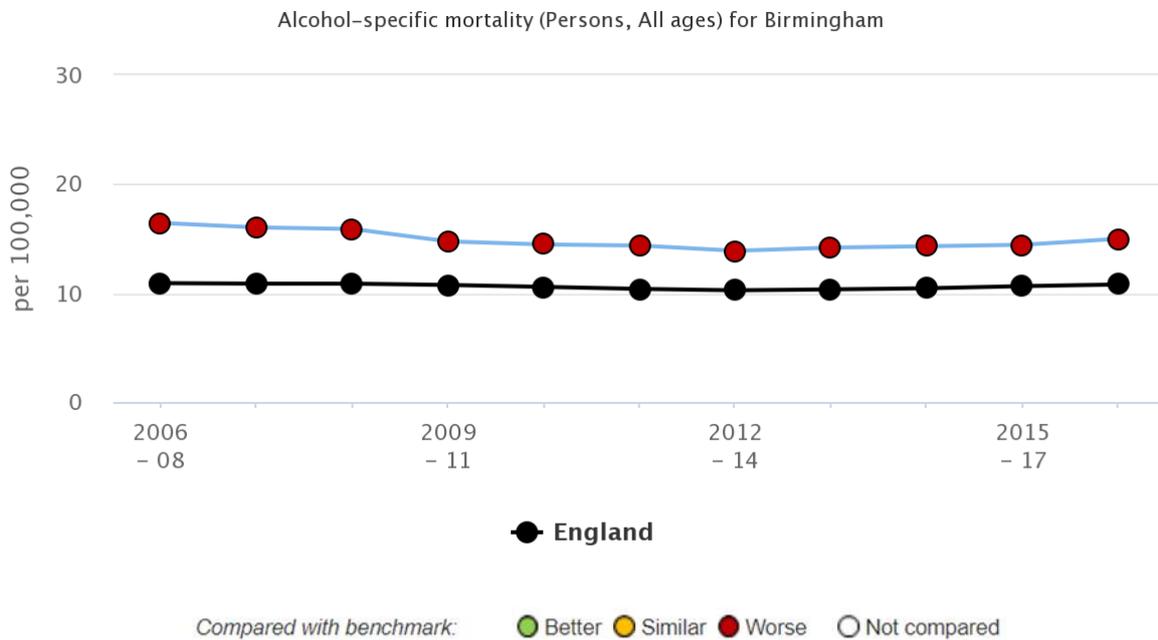


Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Alcohol-specific mortality

Figure 8 below shows the alcohol-specific mortality rate over time. Birmingham is consistently above the National average, with the rate fairly stable over the time period shown.

Figure 8: Alcohol-specific mortality (DSR per 100,000 population)



Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

399 people died from alcohol-specific conditions in Birmingham in the-period from 2016/17 to 2017/18. 289 of these were male and 110 were female. The number of deaths from alcohol-specific conditions for both males and females in 2016/17 to 2017/18 is very similar to that in 2006/07 to 2007/08. However, both have increased since 2010/11 to 2011/12.

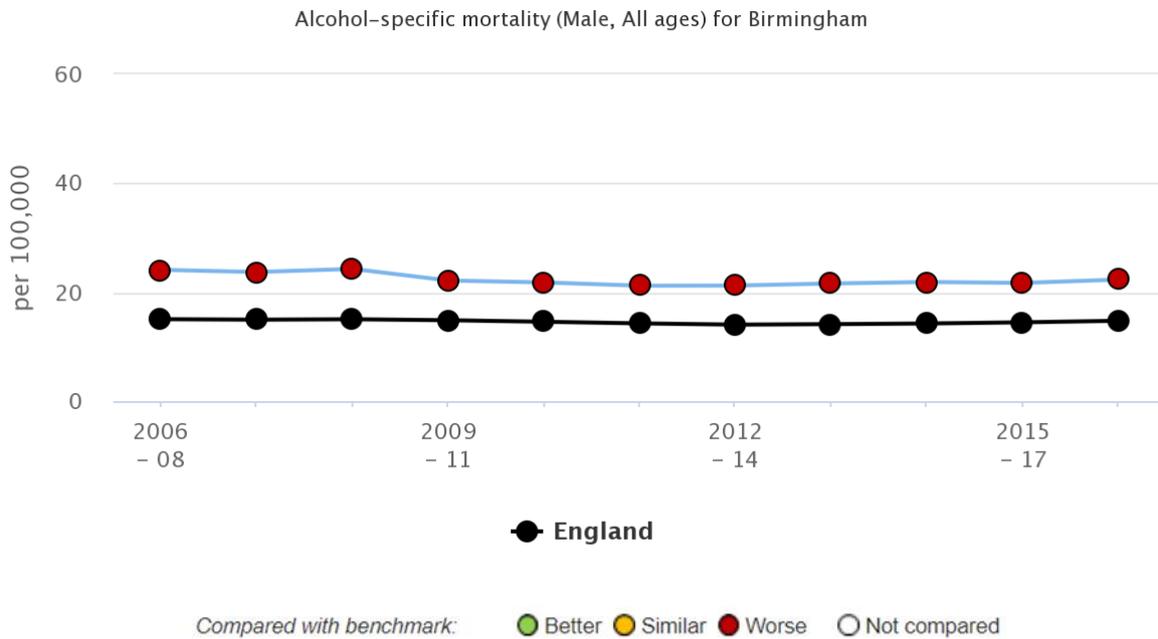
Table 5: Number of deaths from alcohol-specific conditions in Birmingham over time

Period	All	Male	Female
2006 - 08	401	287	114
2007 - 09	394	283	111
2008 - 10	395	292	103
2009 - 11	371	271	101
2010 - 12	366	268	98
2011 - 13	371	267	104
2012 - 14	361	268	93
2013 - 15	369	271	98
2014 - 16	373	274	99
2015 - 17	379	275	104
2016 - 18	399	289	110

Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Figure 9 below shows the alcohol-specific mortality rate for males over time. Birmingham is consistently above the National average, with the rate fairly stable during the time period.

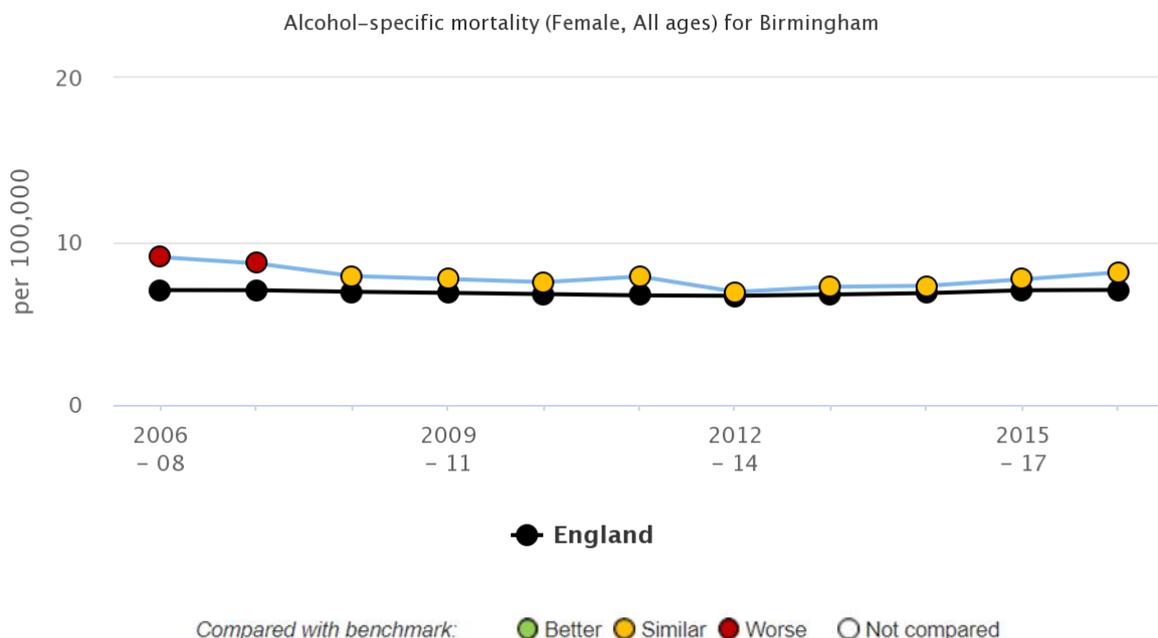
Figure 9: Alcohol-specific mortality for males (DSR per 100,000 population)



Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Figure 10 below shows the alcohol-specific mortality rate for females over time. Birmingham is largely similar to the National average.

Figure 10: Alcohol-specific mortality for females (DSR per 100,000 population)

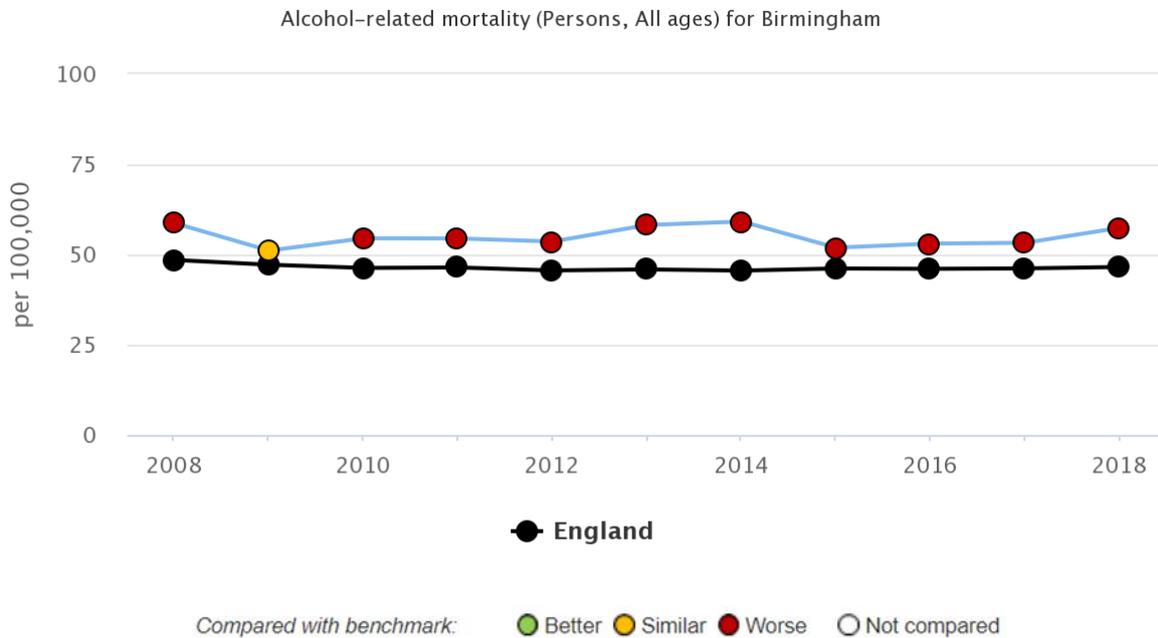


Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Alcohol-related mortality

Figure 11 below shows the alcohol-related mortality rate over time. Birmingham has been consistently above the National average over the time period, with the exception of 2009. 2018 has experienced an increase in the alcohol-related mortality rate to 57.4 compared to 53.2 in 2017.

Figure 11: Alcohol-related mortality rate (DSR per 100,000 population)



Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

497 people died from alcohol-related conditions in Birmingham in 2018. 336 of these were male and 162 were female. The number of male deaths from alcohol-related conditions has risen from 315 in 2008, whilst deaths for females were 147 in the same year. It should be noted that alcohol-related deaths are calculated using alcohol attributable fractions, and therefore the sum of male and female deaths may not equal the total number of deaths due to rounding (see Glossary for further information).

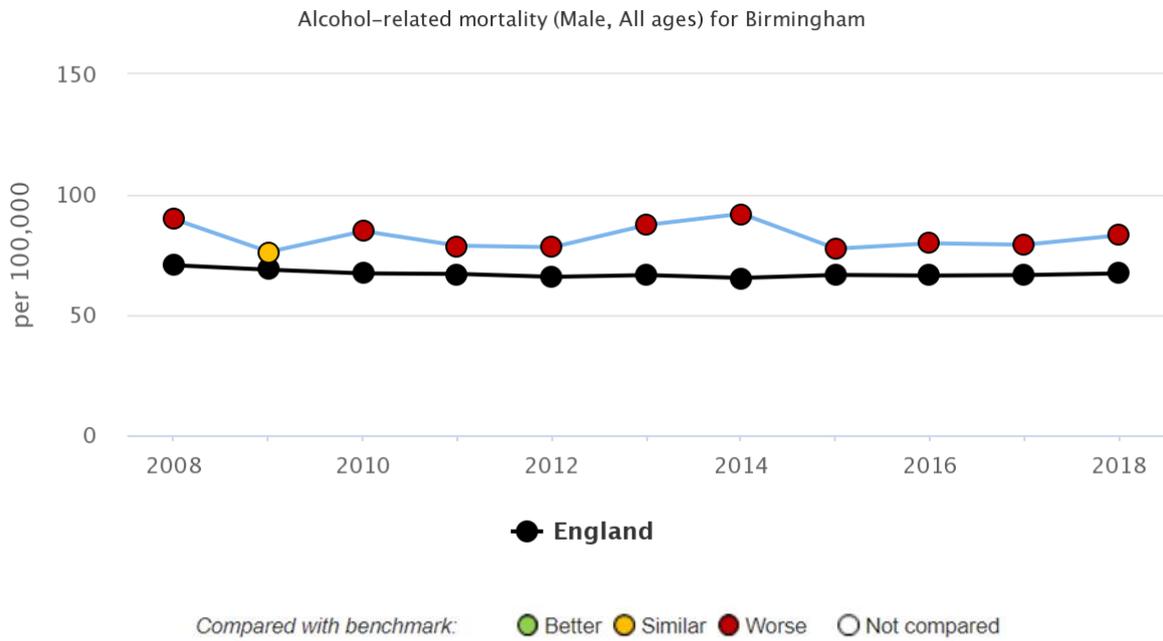
Table 6: Number of deaths from alcohol-related conditions in Birmingham over time

Period	All	Male	Female
2008	462	315	147
2009	410	278	132
2010	437	309	128
2011	440	286	153
2012	434	288	146
2013	484	337	146
2014	498	357	140
2015	433	295	138
2016	455	315	140
2017	459	315	144
2018	497	336	162

Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Figure 12 below shows the alcohol-related mortality rate for males over time. Birmingham is consistently above the National average over the time period, with the exception of 2009.

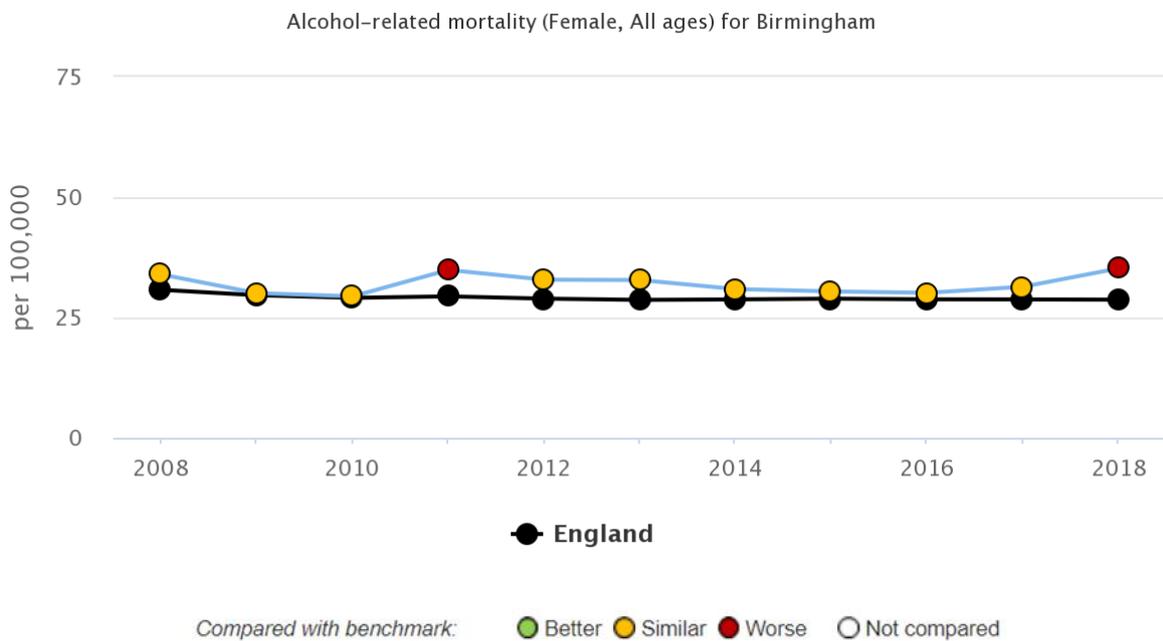
Figure 12: Alcohol-related mortality rate for males (DSR per 100,000 population)



Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Figure 13 below shows the alcohol-related mortality rate for females over time. Birmingham is largely similar to the National average over the time period, with the exception of 2011 and 2018. In 2018 the alcohol-related mortality rate for females has increased to 35.2 compared to 31.4 in 2017.

Figure 13: Alcohol-related mortality rate for females (DSR per 100,000 population)



Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions

Figure 14 below shows the rate of years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions for the under-75s over time. Birmingham is largely above the National average apart from in 2009 and 2015.

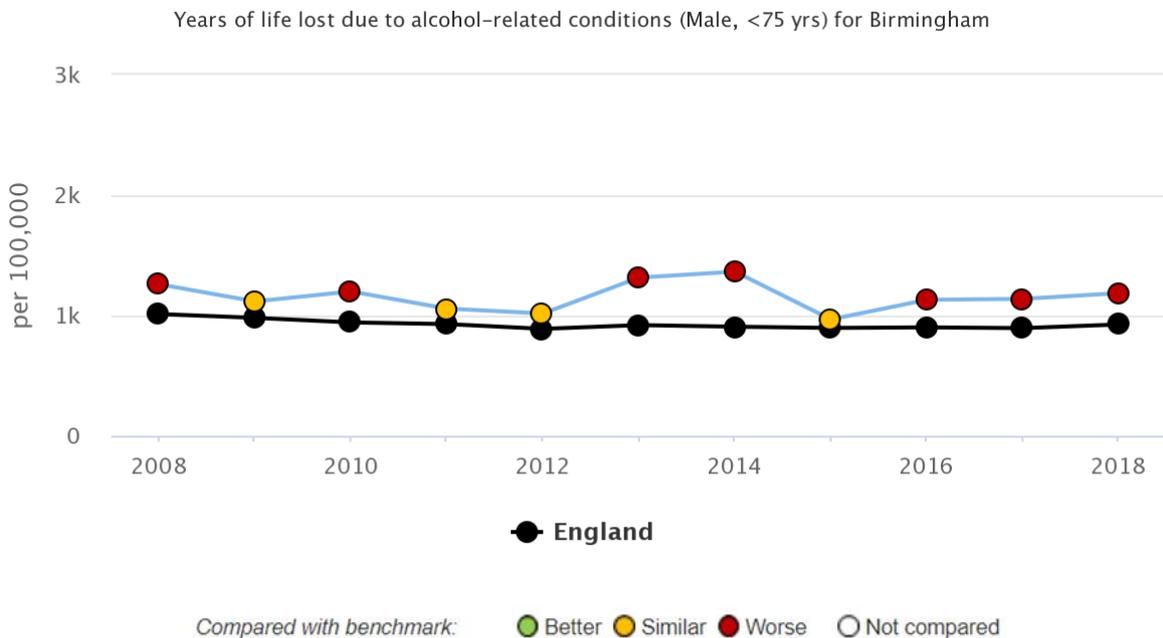
Figure 14: Years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions (DSR per 100,000 population)



Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Figure 15 below shows the rate of years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions for males aged under-75 over time. Birmingham is mostly above the National average over the time period.

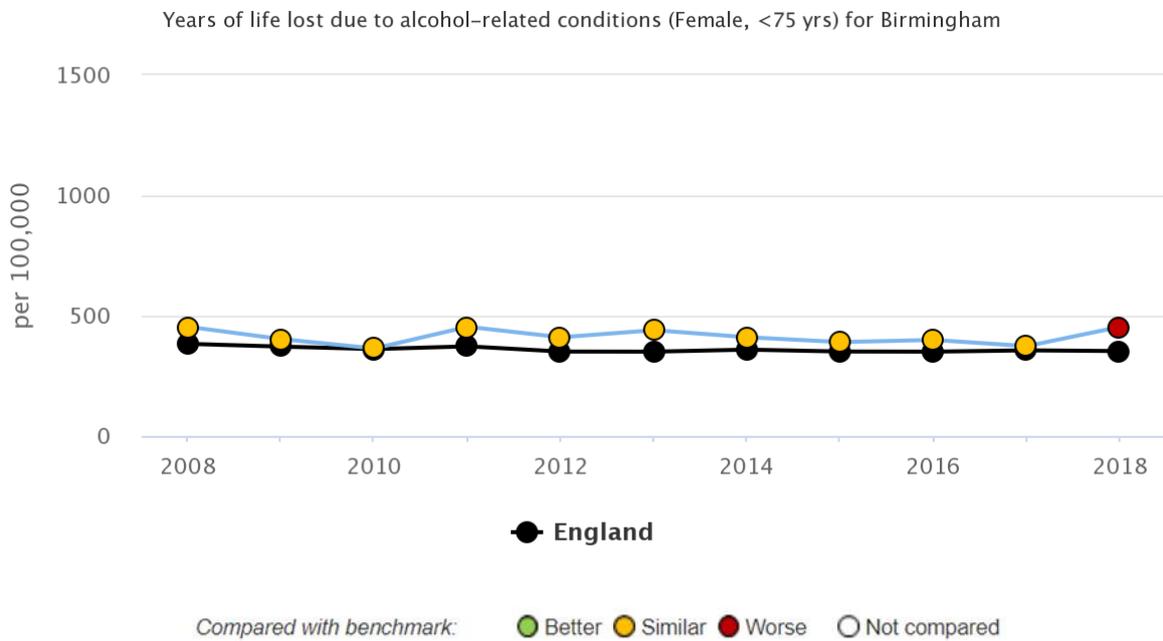
Figure 15: Years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions for males (DSR per 100,000 population)



Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Figure 16 below shows the rate of years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions for females aged under-75 over time. Birmingham is mostly similar the National average over the time period, with the exception of 2018. The rate of years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions for females increased to 454 in 2018 compared to 373 in 2017.

Figure 16: Years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions for females (DSR per 100,000 population)



Source: PHE Fingertips tool, 30/07/20.

Glossary

Alcohol-related mortality

Deaths from alcohol-related conditions, all ages, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population). Each alcohol related death is assigned an alcohol attributable fraction based on underlying cause of death (and all cause of deaths fields for the conditions: ethanol poisoning, methanol poisoning, toxic effect of alcohol).

Alcohol-specific mortality

Deaths from alcohol-specific conditions, all ages, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population). Deaths which have been wholly caused by alcohol consumption, registered in the calendar year for all ages.

Deaths in alcohol treatment

The indicator is calculated as an indirectly age-standardised ratio, and compares the observed number of deaths among adults in alcohol treatment over a three-year period to the expected number if the local authority experienced the same age-specific mortality rates as in the whole alcohol treatment population in England.

Deaths in drug treatment

The indicator is calculated as an indirectly age-standardised ratio, and compares the observed number of deaths among adults in drug treatment over a three-year period to the expected number if the local authority experienced the same age-specific mortality rates as in the whole drug treatment population in England.

Deaths from drug misuse

Deaths where the underlying cause of death has been coded to the following categories of mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (excluding alcohol, tobacco and volatile solvents):

- (i) opioids (F11)
- (ii) cannabinoids (F12)
- (iii) sedatives or hypnotics (F13)
- (iv) cocaine (F14)
- (v) other stimulants, including caffeine (F15)
- (vi) hallucinogens (F16) and
- (vii) multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances (F19)

AND

Deaths coded to the following categories and where a drug controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 was mentioned on the death record:

- (i) Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (X40–X44)
- (ii) Intentional self-poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (X60–X64)
- (iii) Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances, undetermined intent (Y10–Y14)
- (iv) Assault by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (X85) and
- (v) Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of volatile solvents (F18)

Under-75 mortality from alcoholic liver disease

Number of deaths from alcoholic liver disease (classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD code K70) registered in the respective calendar years, in people aged under 75, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population).

Years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions

Directly age-standardised rate of potential years of life lost in adults aged <75 due to alcohol-related causes. The number of alcohol-related deaths in those aged 0-74 multiplied by the number of years of life lost up to the age of 75 summed to give total years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions.