



Oldham Drug & Alcohol Needs Assessment 2022

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Executive Summary

1. Oldham has total population of 237,628 (Mid-Year Estimate, 2020) of which 49.4% are male and 50.6% female. Those 18 years or older represent 75.0% of the population. It is currently estimated that White/White British ethnicities comprise the largest concentration (71.3%) followed by Asian/Asian British communities with 22.4%.
2. In terms of Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Oldham is 19th worst in England and has five LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas) which now sit in the most deprived 1% nationally.
3. As of March 2022 the number of adult drug users in treatment in Oldham was 1,197 compared to 1,046 in the previous year – an increase of 14.4%. The number of adult alcohol-only clients also increased significantly by 17.9% from 385 in March 2021 to 454 in March 2022. These increases are significantly greater than averages for Greater Manchester, the North West region and England.
4. The number of new presentations to adult drug treatment services in Oldham increased sharply by 28.9% from 450 to 580 which was accompanied by a rise of 18.3% amongst alcohol-only clients from 268 to 317. Again, increases in this context were far higher than sub-regional, regional and national averages.
5. Estimates of unmet need, based on the proportion of people who are dependent on opiates and/or crack cocaine or alcohol not in the treatment system, show that rates amongst Oldham's population, with the exception of 'crack (only)', are inferior to national averages.
6. Successful completions since 'historic lows' in 2018/19 are currently showing signs of recovery, approaching 6% amongst opiate users and a four-year high of 37.2% amongst non-opiate clients. The rates of successful completions are now beginning to compare well with national and 'local outcome comparator' group averages.
7. In the past 12 months the rates for re-presentations within six months of a successful completion are also, to a large extent, improving. Amongst non-opiate users, rates have dropped to zero and typically 0% to 4% amongst the combined user category of 'Alcohol & Non-opiates'. Rates amongst opiate users fell from 42% in March 2021 to 17% in March 2022. However, amongst alcohol only clients the rate increased to 17% during the same period following a consistent period of sub-five percent rates.
8. Within Oldham's adult in-treatment drug user population 72% are male. White/White British ethnicities represent 85% of this cohort, with Asian/Asian British communities being the next largest grouping at 8%. This means that while White ethnicities are over-represented in the treatment population, South Asian communities are significantly under-represented when compared to the general population. In terms of age, 30 to 49 year olds account for 63% of adult in treatment.
9. Almost 7% of drug users in treatment indicated 'urgent housing problems' and 13% cited other 'housing problems'.
10. Approximately two-thirds (65.7%) had a 'mental health treatment need identified' when they presented to drug treatment services in Oldham.
11. In March 2022 the largest referrers to drug treatment services in Oldham were 'Self, Family & Friends' (53.1%) with the next largest proportion of referrals coming from 'criminal justice' agencies (22.6%).

12. From 2018/19 to 2021/22 the key trends in substance involvement amongst adult drug user engaging with treatment are as follows:
 - i. Upward trend in combined opiate/crack cocaine use from 31.3% to 33.5%
 - ii. Cocaine (powder) almost doubling from 11.1% to 21.4%
 - iii. Cannabis up more than 1½ times from 19.0% to 30.3%
 - iv. Alcohol citations up by almost one-third from 22.9% to 29.7%
13. Deaths in drug treatment increased from 13 in 2019/20 to 19 in 2020/21.
14. The proportion of adults Oldham with opiate problems in treatment for 6 years or more is 33% compared to 27% nationally.
15. The proportion of missing data with regards to adult drug user clients declaring their parental status when presenting to treatment services in Oldham has decreased from 13.8% in 2020/21 to 5.7% in 2021/22. This compares to a national average of 1%. It is important all information in relation to parental status and clients declaring whether or not they live with children is accurately recorded for safeguarding purposes.
16. Amongst adult alcohol only clients in treatment in Oldham 62% are male and 38% are female. More than nine in ten (94%) are from White/White British backgrounds. Almost one in five (19.2%) are aged 30-39 years, 28.9% aged 40-49 years and almost 36% aged 50-64 years.
17. Approximately 1.3% of alcohol only clients in treatment indicated 'urgent housing problems' and 8.2% cited other 'housing problems'.
18. Approximately two-thirds (65.9%) had a 'mental health treatment need identified' when they presented to alcohol treatment services in Oldham.
19. In March 2022 the largest referrers to alcohol treatment services in Oldham were 'Self, Family & Friends' (51.7%) with the next largest proportion referral coming from 'hospital' (12.0% up from 6.7% in the previous year). The third highest proportion was via GPs with 7.3%.
20. The monthly consumption of alcohol units amongst alcohol only clients presenting to treatment indicated increases in higher values. For instance, the proportion of those stating that they consumed 1,000 or more units per month almost doubled from 10.6% in 2018/19 to 19.2% in 2021/22.
21. The rate per 100,000 of hospital admissions decreased from 835 in 2019/20 to 681 in 2020/21, however, although lower than the North West average (795), it remains higher than that of England (587).
22. Alcohol specific mortality per 100,000 population in Oldham in 2020 (latest figures) was 15.9 which was similar to GM (15.8) and the North West (14.6) averages but almost 1½ times the rate for England (10.9). Mortality due to chronic liver disease (per 100,000 population) in Oldham was 19.3 which was similar to GM (18.1) but higher than North West (16.8) and England (12.2) averages.
23. The proportion of missing data with regards to adult alcohol clients declaring their parental status when presenting to treatment services in Oldham has decreased from 16.3% in 2020/21 to 7.3% in 2021/22. This compares to a national average of 2%. It is important all information in relation to parental status and clients declaring whether or not they live with children is accurately recorded for safeguarding purposes.

24. The impact of COVID-19 on treatment activity monitoring when comparing two two-year periods: one prior to the implementation of pandemic related restrictions (February 2018 to January 2020), the other during lockdown and the gradual loosening of restrictions (February 2020 to March 2022) offers some dramatic reading. For instance, the number of new presentations in Oldham increased by 27.9% compared to an average of 0.9% for the North West region and 2.7% for England. The number of deaths in treatment in Oldham increased by 34.8% compared to 23.3% for the North West and 23.7% for England. In Oldham there was a decrease of 5.6% in the number of individuals (in treatment) in contact with children compared to larger decreases for the North West region (down 26.0%) and England (down 17.4%).

Introduction

In 2018 *Turning Point* were commissioned to deliver Tier 3 drug and alcohol treatment services for adults in Oldham (ROAR) as part of a joint commission with Rochdale (ROAR). In June 2022 the process of inviting relevant organisations to tender for a new joint commission commenced. This document – a Needs Assessment – has been compiled in order to provide detailed analysis and information with regards to both past and current performance of drug and/or alcohol treatment provision in Oldham. This document will also be used to form part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Oldham. At the same time a similar document has been authored by colleagues in Rochdale.

Backdrop and Context

Greater Manchester is made up of 10 Boroughs. Oldham is located north east of the city.



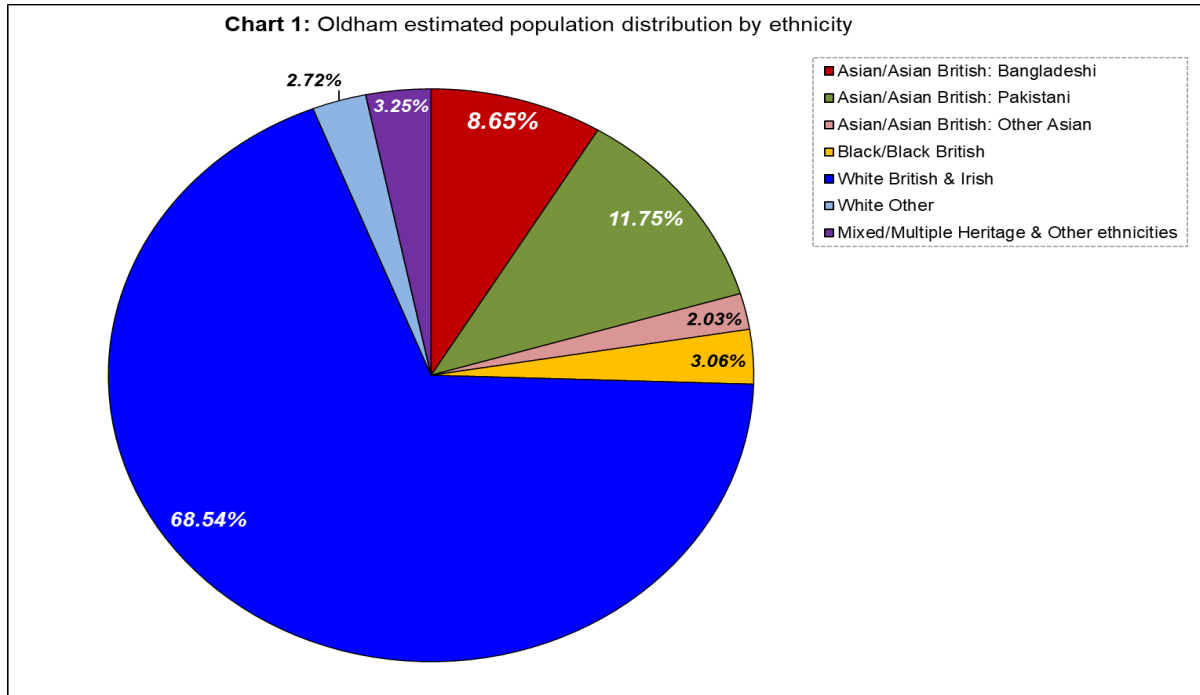
Oldham’s population

It has a population of 237,628 and spans 55 square miles (142 km²). The borough is named after its largest town, Oldham, but also includes the outlying towns of Chadderton, Failsworth, Royton, Shaw and Crompton, the village of Lees, and the parish of Saddleworth.

Although some parts, contiguous with the city of Manchester, are highly industrialised and densely populated, about two-thirds of the borough comprises rural open space; the eastern half stretches across the South Pennines. Oldham has 20 electoral wards.

| Table 1: Oldham Metropolitan Borough Population by Gender and Age | |
|--|-----------------------|
| ONS 2020 Mid-Year estimates | Oldham Borough |
| Total Population: | 237,628 |
| Total Population: All Males | 117,387 |
| Total Population: All Females | 120,241 |
| Adult Population (18 years and over) | 178,178 |
| Child Population (0 to 17 years) | 59,450 |
| Over 65 | 38,417 |

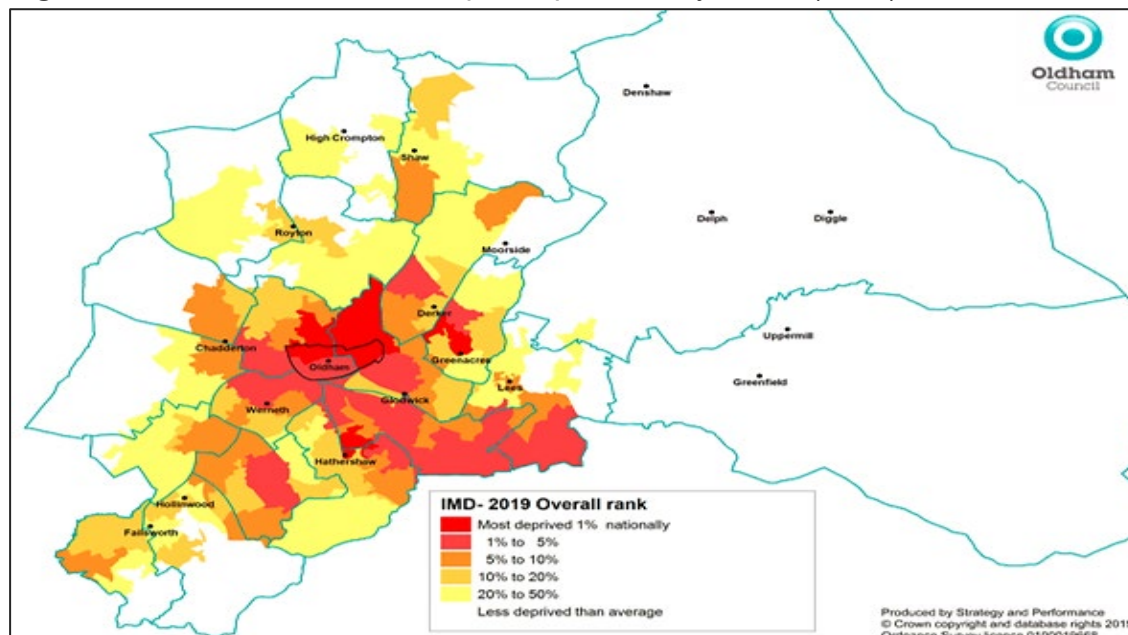
It is estimated the population of Oldham has grown by 3.0% since 2011 and is becoming more diverse with the estimated BME population growing from 24.4% in 2011 to 31.5% in 2019. Chart 1 below shows that after White ethnicities the next largest concentration is Pakistani (11.75%) followed by Bangladeshi (8.65%).



Oldham’s overall ranking has declined from 34th to 19th most deprived of 317 Local Authorities. This appears to be associated with a widening in the extent of deprivation relative to other areas, and with declines in health and crime domains in particular. However, more investigation will be needed.

This appears to be associated with a widening in the geographical extent of deprivation in the borough, with the gentrification of London boroughs taking them out of the lower positions, and with decline in the crime domain in particular. However, more in-depth investigation will be needed to fully understand the picture.

Figure 2: Oldham Indices of Multiple Deprivation by LSOA (2019)



There have been encouraging ranking improvements in Health Deprivation. Employment rank has also improved slightly, but this is offset by Income rank worsening – perhaps suggesting a shift in employment quality. The crime domain has worsened substantially in rank.

Few areas of Oldham have shown any improvement in deprivation. Five LSOAs now sit in the most deprived 1% nationally, an increase of one. These sit in Hathershaw, parts of St. Mary's and Coldhurst, and now Greenacres/Littlemoor. Much of the accommodation is social housing in each case.

Numbers in Drug and/or Alcohol Treatment and New Presentations

From March 2021 to March 2022 the number of adults in Oldham in treatment for drug and/or alcohol use increased across all substances use categories. As Table 2 below shows amongst 'all drug' users there was a 14.4% increase – significantly higher than average rates for GM, North West and England. Increases amongst non-opiate only users and those involved in combined use of non-opiates and alcohol were considerable – over 39% and by almost one-quarter respectively, and again, in all instances, higher sub-regional, regional and national averages.

Table 2: Number of adults *in Treatment* in Oldham for drug and/or alcohol misuse with proportional change (%) in numbers in Treatment in Oldham, GM, North West & England (March 2021 to March 2022)

| Census period >>> | Oldham | Oldham | Change (%) in Number in Treatment 2020 to 2022 | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | April 2020 to March 2021 | April 2021 to March 2022 | Oldham | GM | North West | England |
| | n | n | | | | |
| Opiates | 674 | 709 | 5.2% | 1.7% | 0.3% | 1.7% |
| Non-opiate only | 168 | 234 | 39.3% | 10.6% | 9.8% | 11.9% |
| Non-opiate & Alcohol | 204 | 254 | 24.5% | 16.0% | 14.9% | 19.1% |
| All drugs | 1046 | 1197 | 14.4% | 6.0% | 3.9% | 6.4% |
| Alcohol only | 385 | 454 | 17.9% | 6.8% | 7.1% | 7.3% |

Source: NDTMS/PHE Compiled by Roy Egginton (DMO, SPS, OMBC) May 2022

Please note: Numbers in Treatment in this table are only provided for Oldham

Table 2 above also shows numbers and change amongst Oldham's adult alcohol only clients. During the earlier census period there were 385 alcohol only users in treatment increasing to 454 in the most recent period – an increase of 17.9% and, again, significantly higher than averages for GM, North West and England.

Table 3 below shows that from March 2021 to March 2022 the number of Oldham adults entering treatment. Amongst 'all drug' users numbers increased from 450 to 580 (28.9%). The rate of change was particularly high amongst 'non-opiate only' users, increasing almost 1½ times (47.7%) and significantly higher than GM, North West and England rates. The 'Non-opiate & Alcohol' increased by one-third and the increase amongst 'Opiate' users was in sharp contrast to the decreases for GM, the North West region and England.

Table 3: Number of adults *newly presenting* to Treatment in Oldham for drug and/or alcohol misuse with proportional change (%) in numbers entering treatment in Oldham, GM, North West & England (April 2020 to March 2022)

| Census period >>> | Oldham | Oldham | Change (%) in Number Entering Treatment 2021 to 2022 | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | April 2020 to March 2021 | April 2021 to March 2022 | Oldham | GM | North West | England |
| | n | n | | | | |
| Opiate | 173 | 192 | 11.0% | -5.7% | -6.5% | -11.2% |
| Non-opiate only | 130 | 192 | 47.7% | 10.5% | 7.8% | 2.8% |
| Non-opiate & Alcohol | 147 | 196 | 33.3% | 14.5% | 9.9% | 11.8% |
| All drugs | 450 | 580 | 28.9% | 5.0% | 2.1% | -1.5% |
| Alcohol only | 268 | 317 | 18.3% | 5.2% | 6.5% | 9.4% |

Source: NDTMS/PHE Compiled by Roy Egginton (DMO, SPS, OMBC) May 2022

Please note: Numbers in Presenting to Treatment in this table are only provided for Oldham

Amongst 'alcohol only' clients new presentations increased by more than 18% - more than three times greater than the GM average and far higher than North West and England average rates.

Estimates of unmet need of drug and alcohol users in Oldham

Table 4 below shows the estimated proportion of people in Oldham and England who are dependent on opiates and/or crack cocaine or alcohol not in the treatment system.

Table 4: Estimates of unmet need of drug and alcohol users in Oldham and England

| | Oldham | England |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Opiates and/or crack cocaine | 46.3% | 53.7% |
| Opiates | 40.0% | 47.1% |
| Crack | 57.6% | 57.6% |
| Alcohol | 76.8% | 80.5% |

Source: NDTMS/PHE ~ ~ ~ Compiled by Roy Egginton (DMO, SPS, OMBC) - May 2022

Please note:

Prevalence period: 01/04/2018 to 31/03/2018.

Estimated unmet need rate period: 01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022

With the exception of 'Crack', Oldham's unmet need, in this context, is lower than the England average.

Successful completions of Treatment (Tier 3)

Table 5 below shows successful completions of treatment amongst adult drug and/or alcohol clients in Oldham, as well as its Local Outcome Comparator Group (LOC) and England in March 2022. For the 'Opiate' use category Oldham (5.8%) is ranked in the second lowest quartile and similar to the LOC average (5.8%) but higher than the England average (5.2%). Amongst 'Non-opiate only' users LOC ranking is in the second highest quartile with a slightly higher rate than both LOC and England averages. However, for the remaining two use categories Oldham's rates are inferior to both LOC and England averages. Oldham's LOC rankings for the 'Non-opiate & Alcohol' and 'Alcohol only' use categories fall into the lowest quartiles. With the exception of 'Alcohol only', performance in relation to successful completions amongst the remaining three use categories has improved within the last 5-6 months.

Table 5: Successful Completions of Treatment amongst adult drug and/or alcohol clients in Oldham, Local Outcome Comparator Groups (LOC) and England (March 2022)

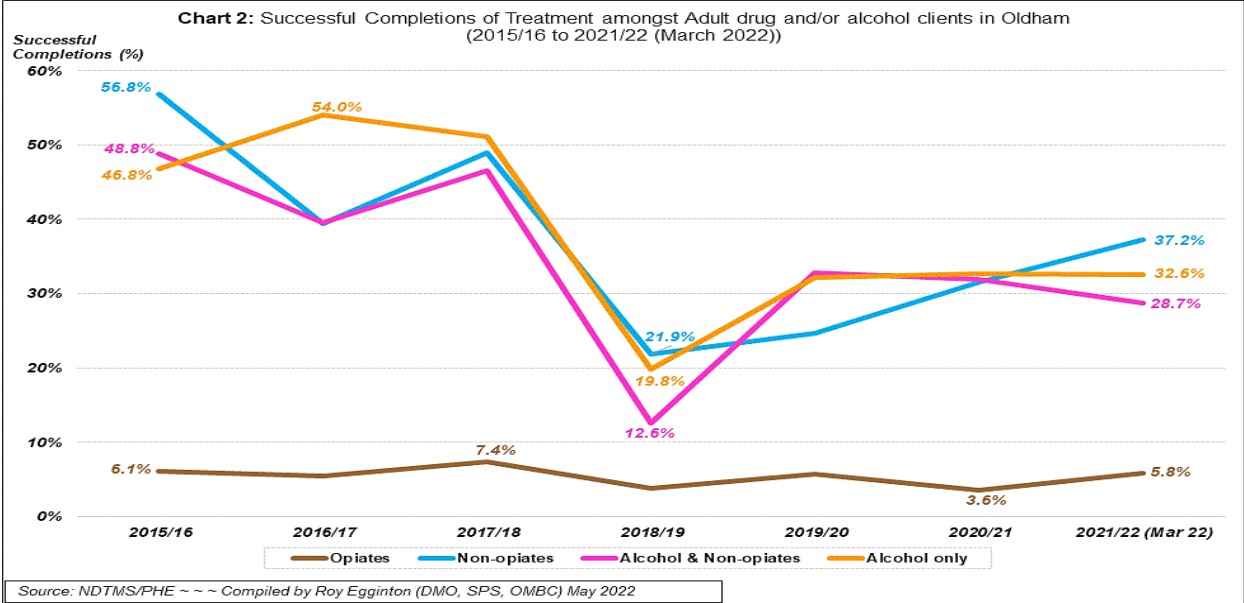
| | Number in treatment in last 12 months | Number of successful completions in last 12 months | Oldham | Local Outcome Comparator | England | Oldham's Rank in LOC |
|----------------------|--|---|--------|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| | n | n | % | % (average) | % (average) | 1st is best |
| Opiate | 709 | 41 | 5.8% | 5.8% | 5.2% | 18th out of 33 |
| Non-opiate only | 234 | 87 | 37.2% | 36.2% | 37.1% | 16th out of 33 |
| Non-opiate & Alcohol | 254 | 73 | 28.7% | 32.3% | 32.8% | 30th out of 33 |
| Alcohol only | 454 | 148 | 32.6% | 38.8% | 37.5% | 26th out of 33 |

Source: NDTMS/PHE Compiled by Roy Egginton (DMO, SPS, OMBC) May 2022

Please note: Numbers in Treatment and for successful completions in this table are only provided for Oldham

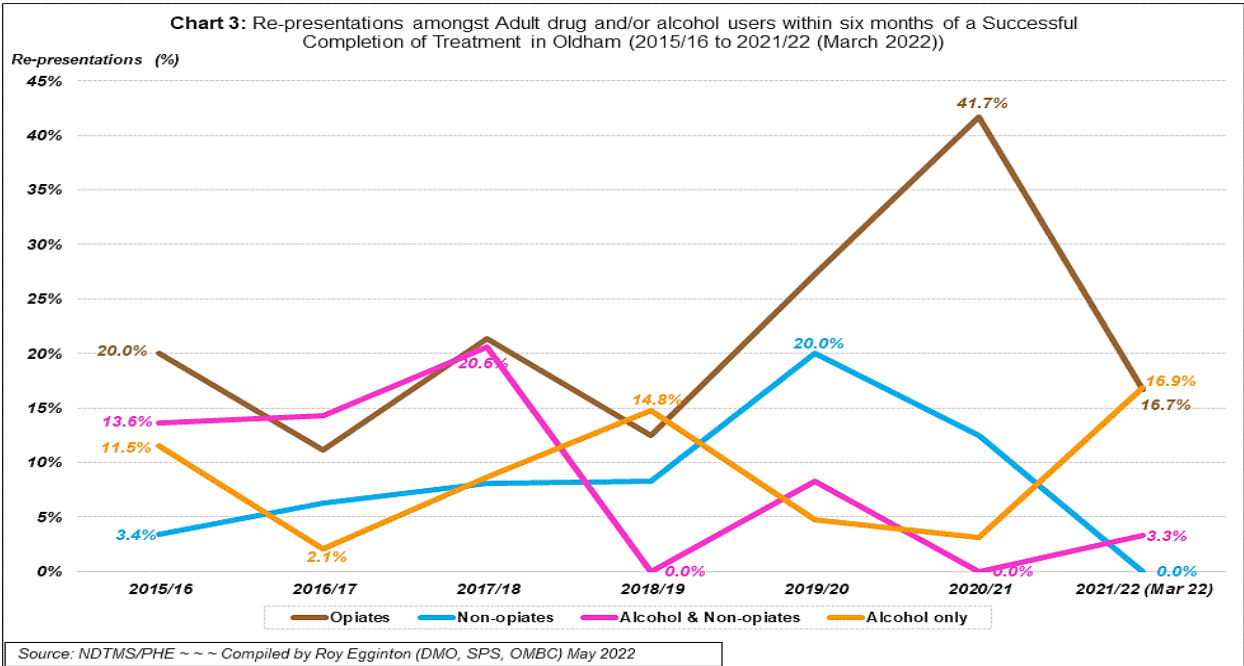
Chart 2 below shows successful completions of treatment amongst adults in Oldham by substance use category (2015/16 to 2021/22 (March 2022)). During the period from 2015/16 to 2017/18 successful completions amongst the respective user categories of Non-opiates (only), Alcohol & Non-opiate(s) (combined) and Alcohol only clients were typically above 40%. Following a sharp dip in performance in 2018/19, which coincided with the change in treatment providers in Oldham, successful completions for these three substance categories have partially recovered to around 28% to 35%.

Amongst clients involved in Opiate use prior to the change in providers ranged from 5.5% to 7.5%. In the most recent period from 2020/21 to 2021/22 (March 2022) a steady upward trend can be observed from 3.6% to 5.8%.



Re-representations within six months of a successful completion of treatment

Chart 3 below illustrates re-representations amongst adults within six months of a successful completion of treatment in Oldham by substance use category (2015/16 to 2021/22 (March 2022)).

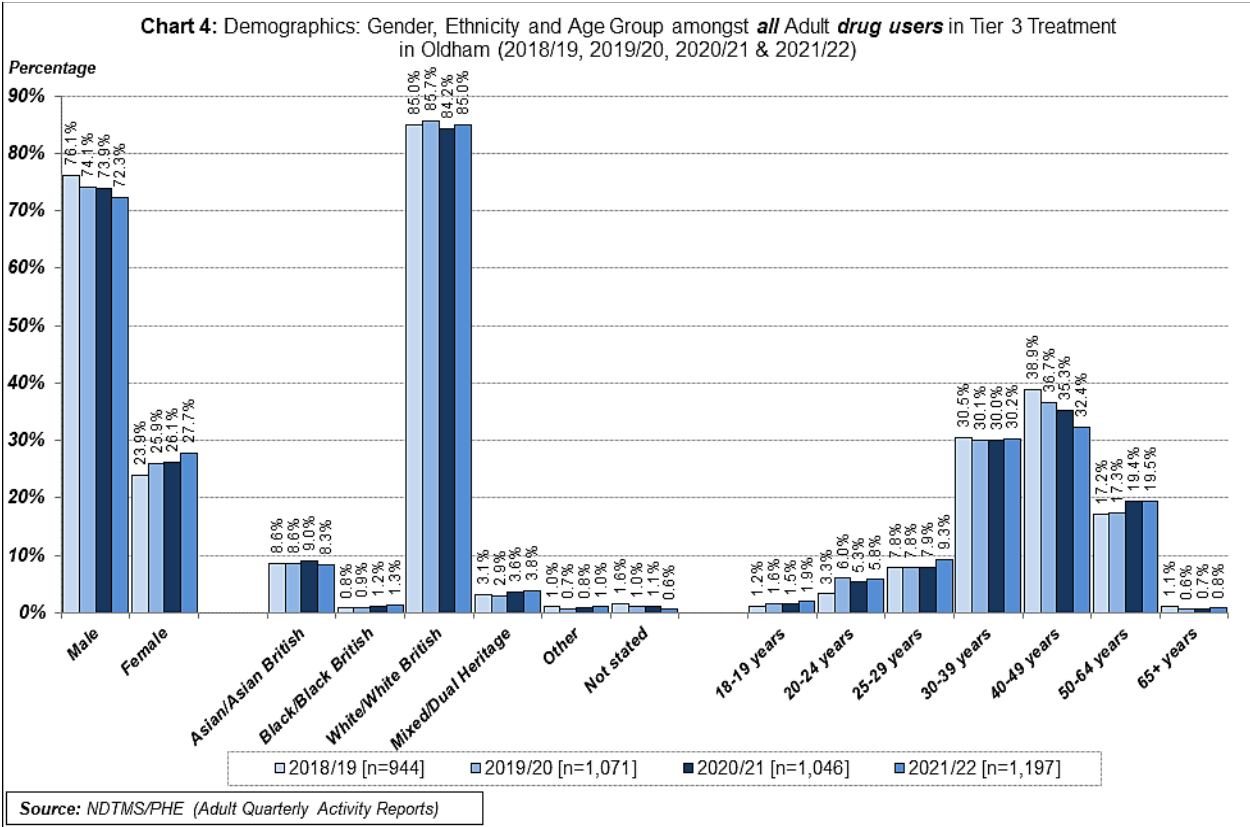


In the most recent period (2021/22 (March 2022)) Oldham’s re-presentation rates are, with the exception of the ‘Alcohol only’ cohort, the best for some time and currently compare well to England averages.

Summary profile of adults in drug treatment in Oldham

This subsection contains data in relation the **demographic** make-up of Oldham’s in-treatment population from Q4 2018/19 to Q4 2021/22 (March 2022).

Chart 4 below shows that historically around three-quarters of adult drug users in treatment are male. Typically around 85% are from White/White British ethnicities with approximately 8%-9% from Asian/Asian British backgrounds. The largest age cohorts are amongst the 30-39s and 40-49s.



Mapping areas of residence of adult drug users in Tier 3 treatment in Oldham

The two maps below (Figure 3a and 3b) show the electoral wards and MSOAs (Medium Super Output Areas) the areas in Oldham in which adults in Tier 3 treatment for drug misuse reside.

Figure 3a illustrates the areas of residence amongst Oldham’s adults in Tier 3 drug treatment for all drugs (excluding Alcohol only clients) per 100,000 population. It can be observed that the areas with the highest concentrations of drug users in treatment encompass central Oldham with rates of between 417 and 930 per 100,000 population. The central band of Waterhead ward, south-east St. James’, northern St. Mary’s and eastern Coldhurst have particularly high rates. Continuing further anti-clockwise north-east Werneth, west Alexandra, northern Medlock Vale, south-east Alexandra and southern Saddleworth West & Lees all contain high concentrations in this context. There are also similar densities in the wards of Chadderton Central, North and South as well as Hollinwood.

The areas of high concentration in Figure 3a broadly correspond to the areas of high multiple deprivation shown in Figure 2 (See page 5) above.

Figure 3a: Oldham adults in Tier 3 Drug Treatment for All Drugs (excl. Alcohol only) by MSOA 2018-19 rate per 100,000 population

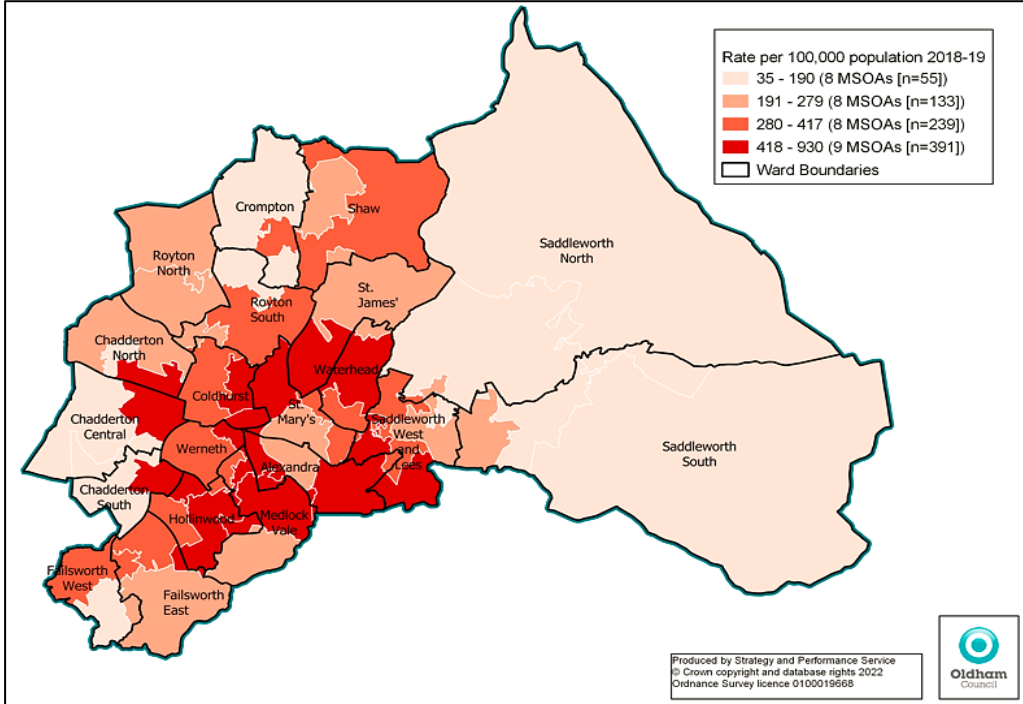


Figure 3b below shows the areas of residence amongst Oldham’s adult new presentations to Tier 3 drug treatment for all drugs (excluding Alcohol only clients) per 100,000 population. Whilst there are broad similarities in the pattern of distribution to Figure 3a above, particularly with regards to higher densities in areas to the north and west of Oldham town centre, some differences are apparent. It can be observed that MSOAs with higher densities continue from Werneth through parts of Chadderton South, Hollinwood and Failsworth East and West.

Figure 3b: Oldham adult new presentations to Tier 3 Drug Treatment for All Drugs (excl. Alcohol only) by MSOA 2019-21 rate per 100,000 population

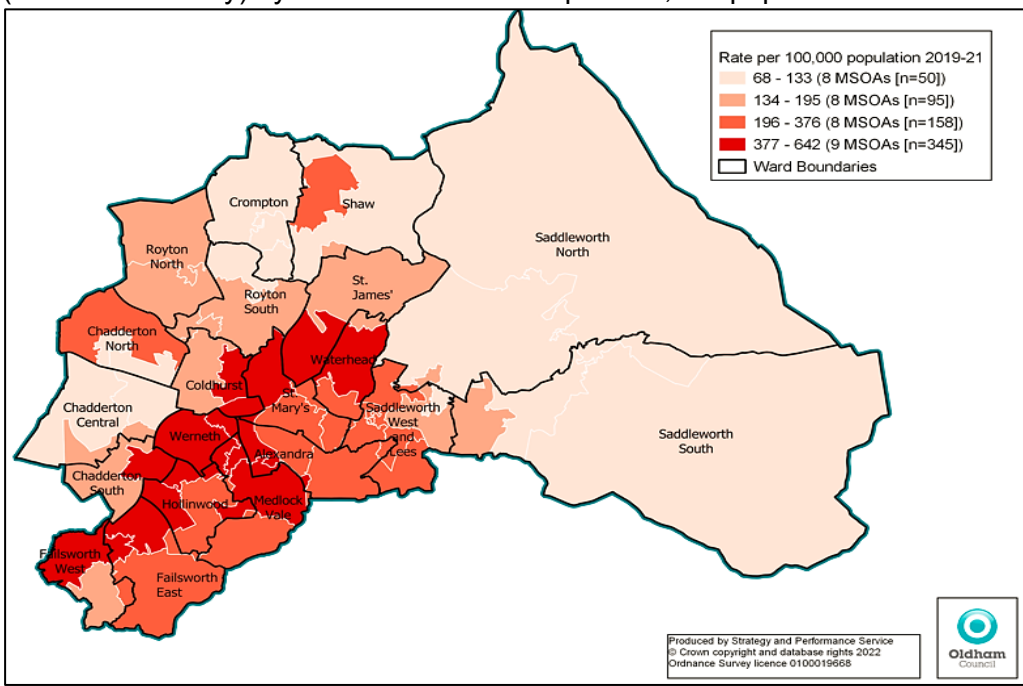


Figure 3b above also shows that lower densities were recorded in Alexandra, Saddleworth West & Lees and Shaw when compared to those illustrated in Figure 3a.

Waiting times to access treatment for drug users

Figure 4 below shows that waiting times for drug treatment in Oldham is broadly similar to the national average.

Figure 4: Waiting times for first interventions for Oldham and England (2020-21)

| Waiting time to first intervention | Local | | England | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| | Total interventions started | Proportion of all interventions started | Total interventions started | Proportion of all interventions started |
| Under 3 Weeks | 432 | >95% | 98,661 | 99% |
| 3 - 6 Weeks | 0 | 0% | 754 | 1% |
| Over 6 Weeks | <5 | <5% | 470 | 0% |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Recent performance for waiting times in Oldham (up to Mar 22): | Unchanged |
|--|------------------|

Accommodation need status at the point of entering treatment is shown in Chart 5 below. 'NFA – urgent housing problem' has decreased in the two most recent census periods from 12.2% to 6.6%.

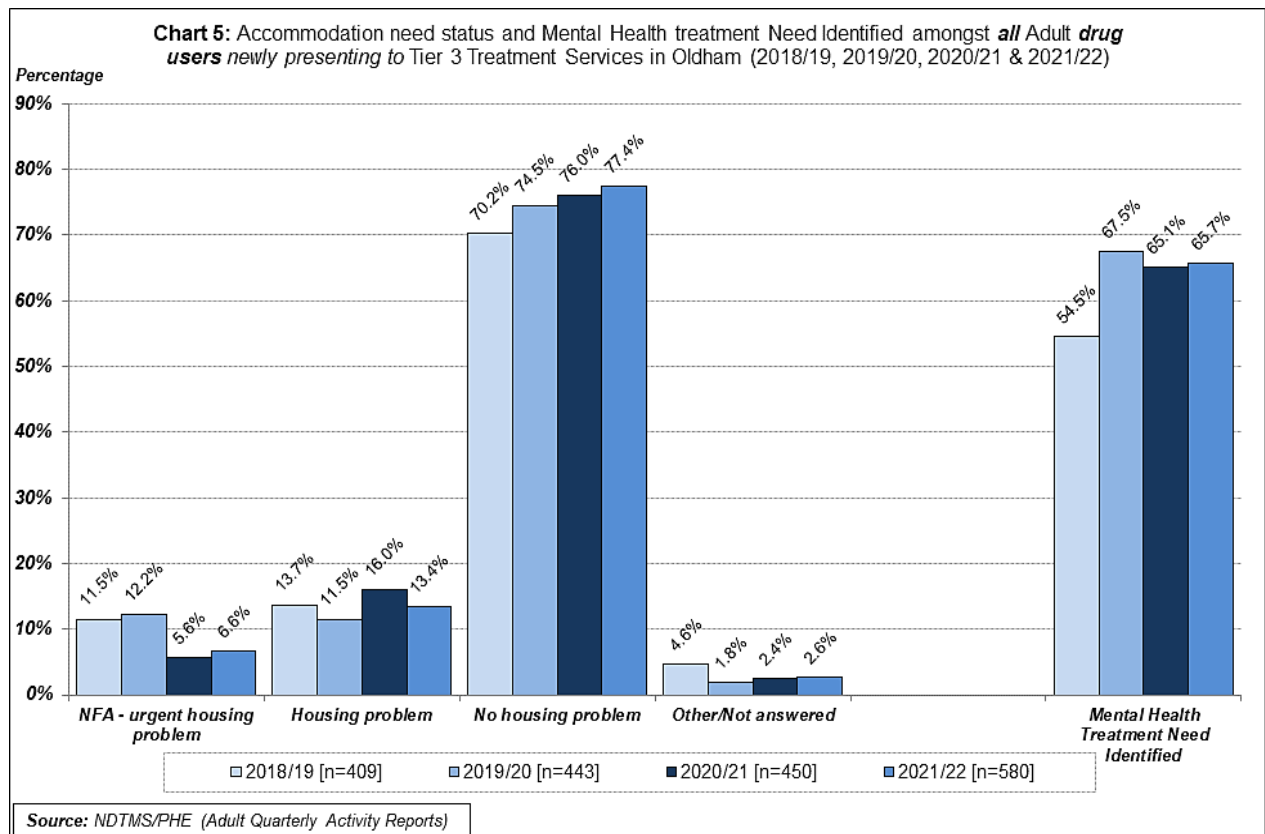
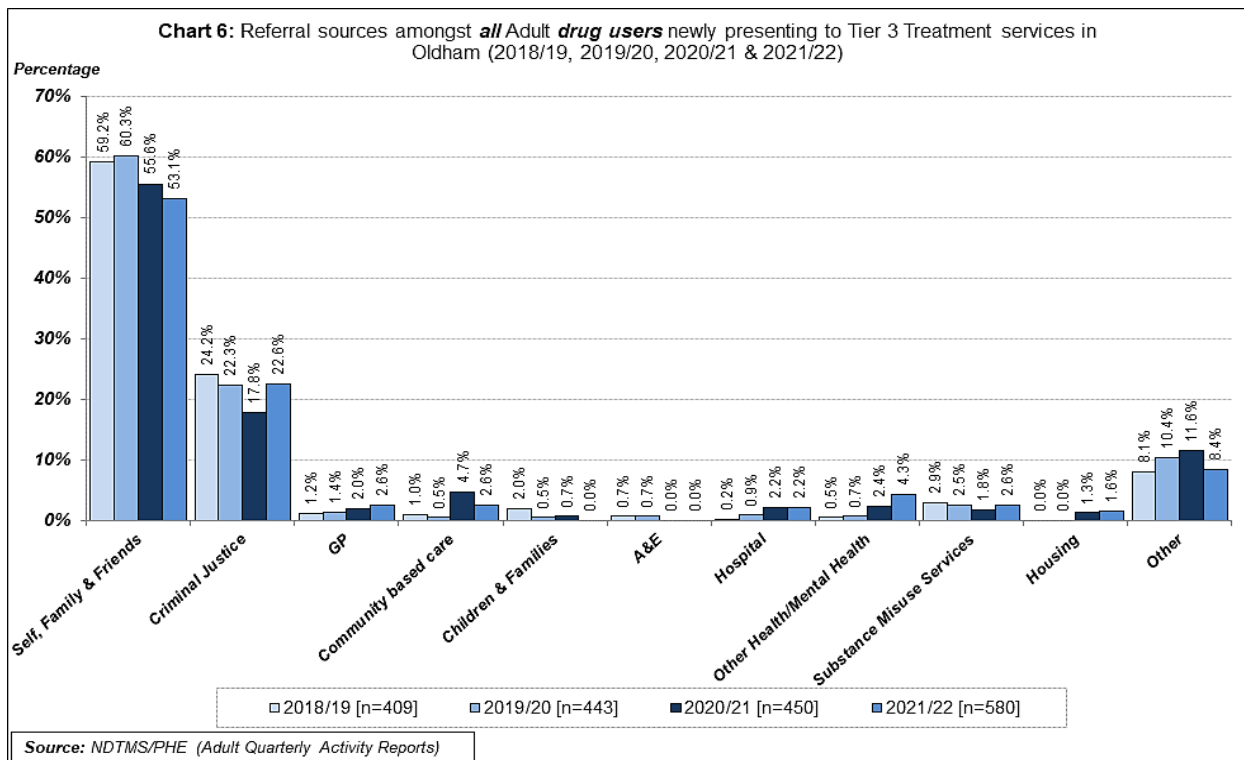


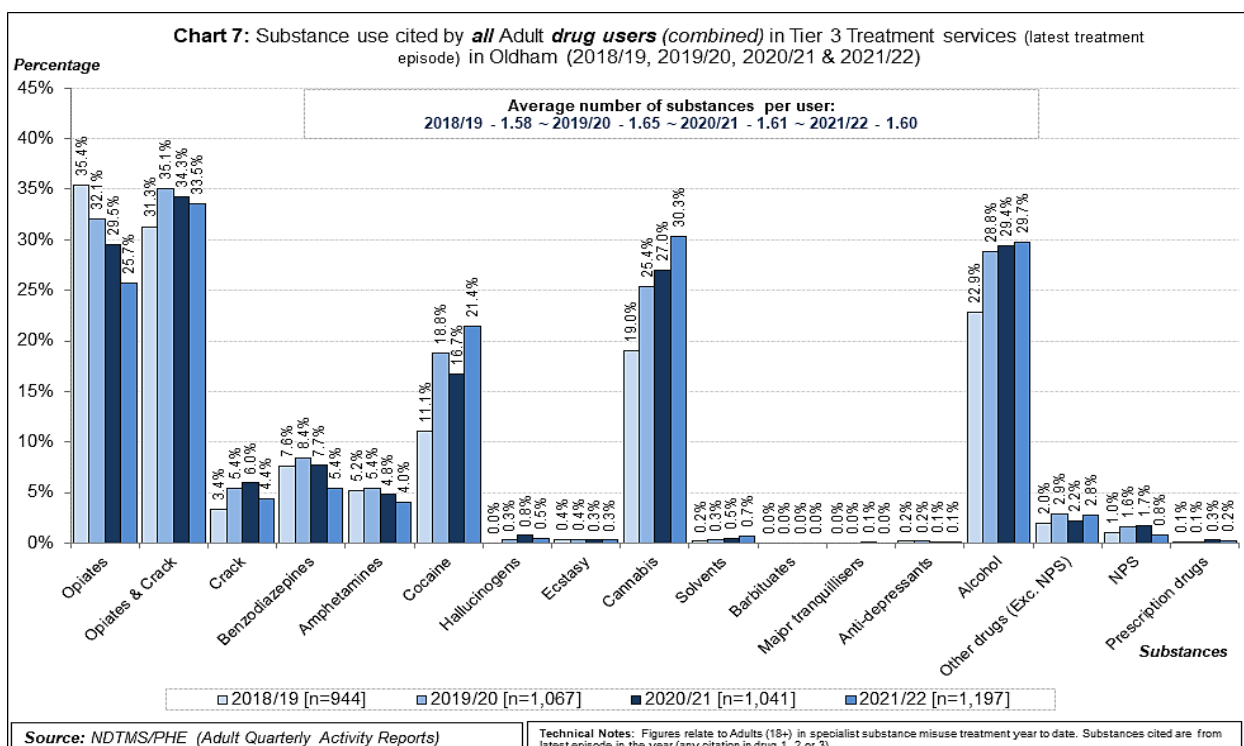
Chart 5 above also shows that since 2018/19 to 2021/22 (March 2022) the proportion of those entering treatment amongst Oldham’s adult drug using clients with a **‘mental health treatment need identified’** has increased from 54.5% to 65.7%.

Chart 6 below shows the distribution of **referral sources** amongst adult drug users entering treatment in Oldham (2018/19 to 2021/22 (March 2022)). The proportion of referrals from ‘Self, Family & Friends’ has ranged from 60.3% in 2019/20 to 53.1% in the most recent period. The second largest proportion of referrals comes from ‘criminal justice’ agencies – typically around 22%.



Overall substance use amongst new presentations in Oldham

Chart 7 below shows all substance use citations amongst adult drug users in Oldham entering treatment Q4 2018/19 to Q4 2021/22 (March 2022).



Key points regarding overall substance use citations:

- Upward trend in opiate and crack cocaine from 31.3% to 33.5%
- Cocaine (powder) almost doubling from 11.1% to 21.4%
- Cannabis up by more than 1½ times from 19.0% to 30.3%
- Alcohol citations up by almost one-third from 22.9% to 29.7%

Chart 8 below shows **units of alcohol consumed (monthly)** amongst Oldham’s adult drug using in-treatment population. While those recording ‘0 units’ decreased by more than two-thirds, the reporting of ‘1-199 units’ per month increased significantly in the two most recent census periods.

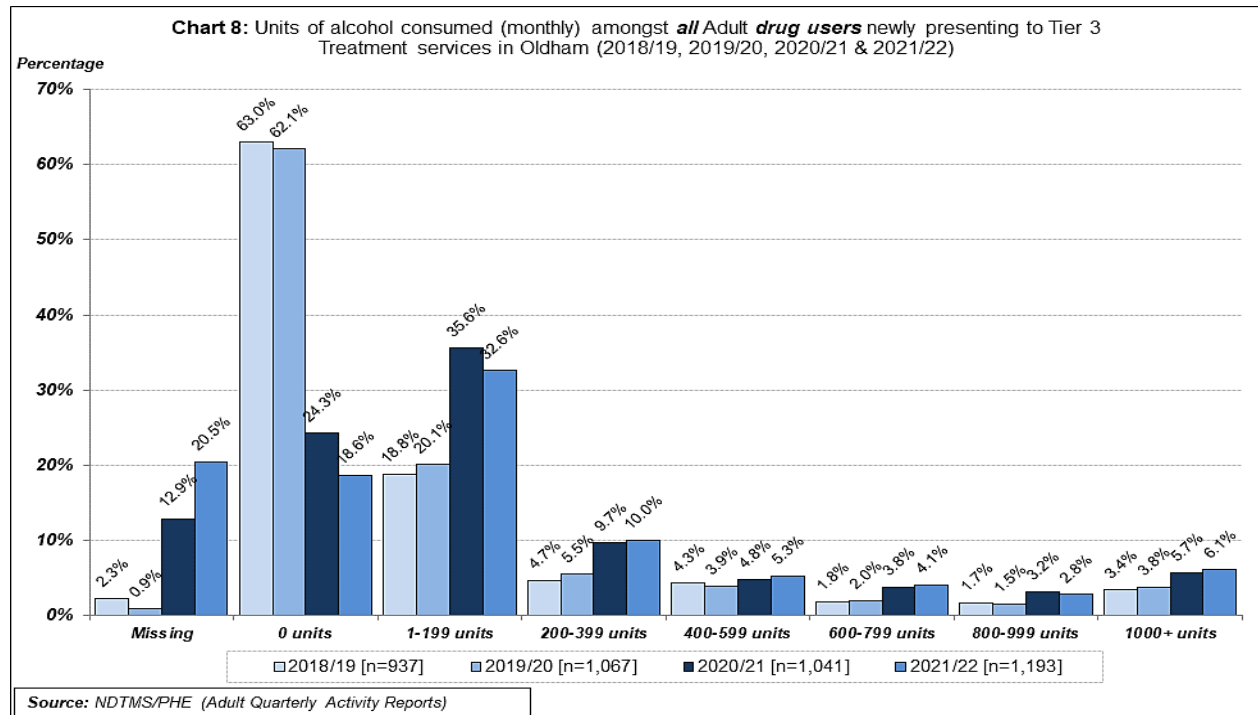


Chart 8 above also shows that drug users reporting ‘200-399 units’ has roughly doubled over the same period. Smaller increases can also be observed for higher unit values.

Chart 9 below shows **treatment exits** amongst all adult drug users leaving Tier 3 treatment services in Oldham. The most recent rate for ‘Planned exits’ is 1½ times that for 2018/19 – 41.4% compared to 27.0%. During the same period ‘Unplanned exits’ have fallen by one-quarter from 60.7% to 45.7%.

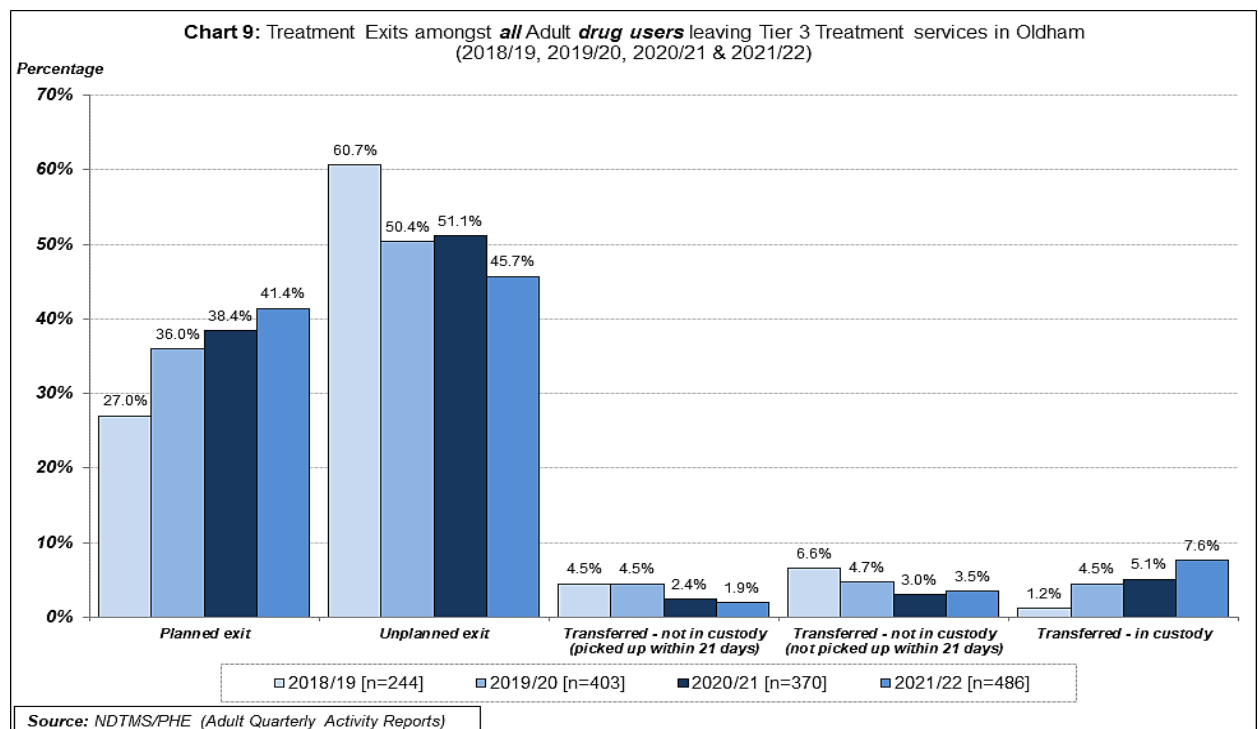


Chart 9 above also shows that ‘Transferred – in custody’ has increased from 1.2% in 2018/19 to 7.6% in 2021/22. The rates for each of the five exit categories are broadly in line with England averages.

Tier 4 Drug Treatment

Table 6 below shows the number of adults from Oldham in Tier 4 drug treatment by provider in 2021/22. In total there were 13 adult Oldham residents in Tier 4 drug treatment at the end of this period.

Table 6: Oldham Adults in Tier 4 Treatment for Drug misuse (2021/22)

| Treatment provider | Number in Treatment |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ACORN | 1 |
| Blackpool Horizon/Delphi Medical | 1 |
| CAIS AT SALUS | 1 |
| GMMH Chapman Barker Unit | 1 |
| OASIS Recovery Communities - Bradford | 1 |
| OASIS Recovery Communities - Runcorn | 1 |
| Sefton Park | 1 |
| Shardale St Anne's Ltd | 1 |
| Turning Point Leigh Bank | 2 |
| Turning Point Smithfield Detox | 3 |
| Total | 13 |

Source: PHE/NDTMS

Hospital admissions for drug poisoning in Oldham and England

Drug poisoning admissions can be an indicator of future deaths. People who experience non-fatal overdoses are more likely to suffer a future fatal overdose. Drug treatment services are in a position to assess and manage overdose (including suicide) risks.

Figure 5 below shows that a rate of hospital admissions of 67.75 per 100,000 population in Oldham is higher than the England rate of 50.22. From 2017/18 to 2020/21, however, the differentiation between the local and national rates has remained broadly similar.

Figure 5: Drug specific hospital admissions for drug poisoning 2020-21

| Hospital admissions* | Number of admissions | Local rate | LCL | UCL | Number of admissions | National rate | LCL | UCL |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| Hospital admissions for drug poisoning** | 161 | 67.75 | 57.69 | 79.06 | 28,398 | 50.22 | 49.63 | 50.8 |

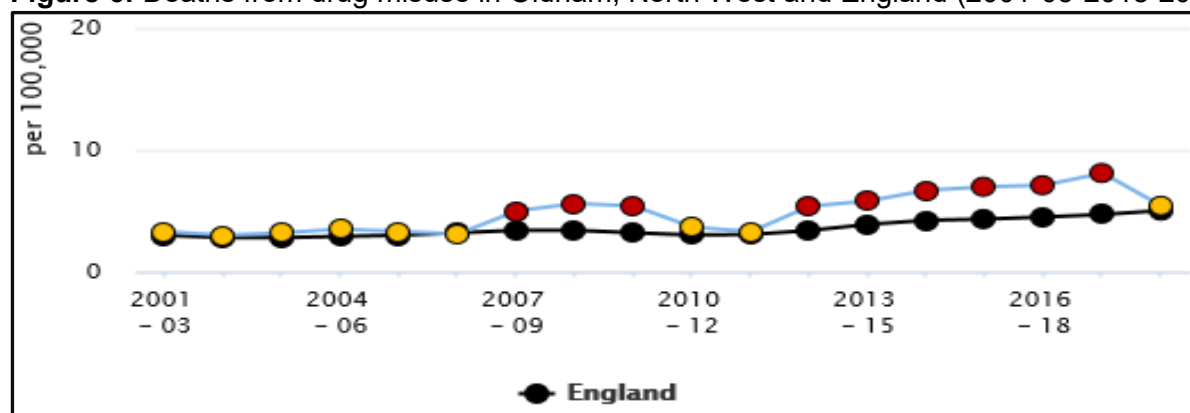
Note:
 *Hospital admissions for drug poisoning(primary or secondary diagnosis): All persons, crude rate per 100,000
 **Hospital Episode Statistics data (Source: NHS Digital) and ONS population data, analysed by PHE

Drug-related deaths in Oldham, North West and England

Understanding and preventing drug-related deaths (DRDs) is an important function of a recovery-orientated drug treatment system. This is even more pressing in the light of continued very high numbers of such deaths.

Figure 6 below shows in the period from 2018-2020 the rate of drug-related deaths per 100,000 population in Oldham was 5.4 which similar to the England rate of 5.0. This is the first census period since 2011-13 that Oldham's rate has broadly matched the national rate and is now considerably lower than the region average (7.1).

Figure 6: Deaths from drug misuse in Oldham, North West and England (2001-03-2018-20)



| Period | Oldham | | | | | North West | England |
|-----------|--------|-------|--------------|--------------|-----|------------|---------|
| | Count | Value | 95% Lower CI | 95% Upper CI | | | |
| 2013 - 15 | 37 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 3.9 | |
| 2014 - 16 | 43 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 9.0 | 6.1 | 4.2 | |
| 2015 - 17 | 45 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 4.3 | |
| 2016 - 18 | 45 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 9.5 | 6.5 | 4.5 | |
| 2017 - 19 | 52 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 10.6 | 6.8 | 4.7 | |
| 2018 - 20 | 35 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 5.0 | |

Deaths in Treatment

Figure 7 below shows the number of people in drug treatment who were recorded as having died while in treatment within the year (based on NDTMS discharge reason field).

In 2020-21, there was an 18% increase at a national level in the number of people recorded as having died while in treatment for drug misuse, with wide local variation. It is likely that changes to drug treatment, reduced access to broader healthcare services, changes to lifestyle and social circumstances during lockdowns, as well as COVID-19 itself, will have contributed to this increase. Commissioners and providers are encouraged to consider any actions they can take towards reducing deaths in treatment.

Figure 7: Number and proportion of deaths in drug treatment by drug group for Oldham and England (2020-21)

| Drug group | Local (n) | Proportion of treatment population | | | England (n) | Proportion of treatment population | | |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| | | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male (%) | | Female (%) | | |
| Alcohol and non-opiate | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 169 | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.4% | |
| Non-opiate | 1 | 0.6% | 0.0% | 75 | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.2% | |
| Opiate | 18 | 2.7% | 1.2% | 2,418 | 1.7% | 1.8% | 1.6% | |
| Total | 19 | 1.8% | 0.7% | 2,662 | 1.3% | 1.4% | 1.2% | |

Overall deaths amongst drug users in treatment has increased since 2019/20

Up from 1.2% (n=13) to 1.8% (n=19)

Overall the proportion of adult deaths in drug treatment in Oldham was 1.8% [n=19] compared to 1.3% in England. The proportion of deaths amongst males in Oldham (2.2%) was 1½ times greater than the national rate (1.4%), while deaths amongst females (0.7%) in Oldham was almost half the England average (1.2%).

Tables 7a and 7b below provide a profile of deaths that occurred amongst adult clients from Oldham who were in Tier 3 drugs and/or alcohol treatment. Overall 95 deaths occurred amongst Oldham clients from 2018/19 up to 2021/22 (up to December 2021) of which 24 (25.3%) were female and 71 (74.7%) were male. The average age at time of death was 47.6 years with females being on average 3 years younger than males – 45.2 years and 48.3 years respectively. One in eight females (12.5%) were age under 30 years on date of death compared to none amongst males. More than four in ten males (40.8%) were aged 40-49 years when they died. Almost three-quarters (73.7%) occurred were White/White British with 4.2% from Asian/Asian British ethnicities. One-fifth (20.0%) of those had no ethnicity recorded.

Table 7a: Profile of deaths amongst adult clients from Oldham in Tier 3 treatment for drugs and/or alcohol misuse by gender, age, ethnicity and circumstances of death status (2018/19 to 2021/22 (up to December 2021))

| Census period | 2018/19 to 2021/22 (Dec 21) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|--------------|
| | Female [n=24] | | Male [n=71] | | Total [N=95] | |
| Gender | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year death occurred: | | | | | | |
| 2018/19 | 8 | 33.3% | 16 | 22.5% | 24 | 25.3% |
| 2019/20 | 6 | 25.0% | 16 | 22.5% | 22 | 23.2% |
| 2020/21 | 8 | 33.3% | 26 | 36.6% | 34 | 35.8% |
| 2021/22 (up to Dec 2021) | 2 | 8.3% | 13 | 18.3% | 15 | 15.8% |
| Age on date of death: | | | | | | |
| Under 30 years | 3 | 12.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 3.2% |
| 30 to 39 years | 4 | 16.7% | 14 | 19.7% | 18 | 18.9% |
| 40 to 49 years | 8 | 33.3% | 29 | 40.8% | 37 | 38.9% |
| 50 to 64 years | 7 | 29.2% | 25 | 35.2% | 32 | 33.7% |
| 65 to 79 years | 2 | 8.3% | 3 | 4.2% | 5 | 5.3% |
| Average age on date of death | 45.2 | | 48.3 | | 47.6 | |
| Ethnicity: | | | | | | |
| Asian/Asian British | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | 5.6% | 4 | 4.2% |
| Black/Black British | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| White/White British | 20 | 83.3% | 50 | 70.4% | 70 | 73.7% |
| Mixed/Multiple Heritage | 1 | 4.2% | 1 | 1.4% | 2 | 2.1% |
| Not recorded | 3 | 12.5% | 16 | 22.5% | 19 | 20.0% |
| Circumstances of death status: | | | | | | |
| Medically expected | 1 | 4.2% | 7 | 9.9% | 8 | 8.4% |
| Not medically expected - illness | 4 | 16.7% | 32 | 45.1% | 36 | 37.9% |
| Not medically expected - SUI* | 15 | 62.5% | 31 | 43.7% | 46 | 48.4% |
| Inconclusive | 1 | 4.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 1.1% |
| Not recorded/No status | 3 | 12.5% | 1 | 1.4% | 4 | 4.2% |

Source: Turning Point Oldham and Oldham Coroners ~ ~ ~ Compiled by Roy Egginton (OMBC) April 2022

Note: The 95 deaths recorded occurred between 7th April 2018 and 20th December 2021

* denotes SUI (Serious Untoward Incident)

Table 7a above also shows ‘circumstances of death status’ amongst this sub-population of adults in treatment. Almost half (48.4%) were recorded as ‘not medically expected – SUI

(Serious Untoward Incidents)' – females (62.5%) were more likely than males (43.7%) to be recorded as such. The status of 'not medically expected – illness' was recorded in relation to 37.9% of deaths with deaths amongst males (45.1%) being almost three times more likely than females (16.7%) to be recorded in this way.

Table 7b below shows coroners' inquest outcome and cause of death by gender. In almost one-fifth (18.9%) outcomes were recorded as being due to 'Overdose/Combined Toxicity/Drug Related Deaths (DRD)'. This outcome was almost twice as likely to be attributed to females (29.2%) than males (15.5%).

In 29.5% of cases details of outcomes were 'not recorded/not available' at time of writing.

Table 7b: Profile of deaths amongst adult clients from Oldham in Tier 3 treatment for drugs and/or alcohol misuse by gender, Coroner's inquest outcome and cause of death (2018/19 to 2021/22 (up to December 2021))

| Census period | 2018/19 to 2021/22 (Dec 21) | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | Female [n=24] | | Male [n=71] | | Total [N=95] | |
| Gender | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Coroner's inquest outcome: | | | | | | |
| Overdose/Combined Toxicity/DRD (inc. Alc) | 7 | 29.2% | 11 | 15.5% | 18 | 18.9% |
| Health Related | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 4.2% | 3 | 3.2% |
| Murder | 1 | 4.2% | 1 | 1.4% | 2 | 2.1% |
| Suicide | 1 | 4.2% | 1 | 1.4% | 2 | 2.1% |
| Misadventure | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 1.4% | 1 | 1.1% |
| Not updated by Coroner | 1 | 4.2% | 1 | 1.4% | 2 | 2.1% |
| Not recorded - closed at time of death | 3 | 12.5% | 1 | 1.4% | 4 | 4.2% |
| Not recorded | 7 | 29.2% | 21 | 29.6% | 28 | 29.5% |
| Not applicable | 4 | 16.7% | 31 | 43.7% | 35 | 36.8% |
| Cause of death: | | | | | | |
| Substance related (inc Alc) | 9 | 37.5% | 13 | 18.3% | 22 | 23.2% |
| Possibly substance related (inc. Alc) | 2 | 8.3% | 4 | 5.6% | 6 | 6.3% |
| COVID-19 | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | 5.6% | 4 | 4.2% |
| Health related | 3 | 12.5% | 22 | 31.0% | 25 | 26.3% |
| Assault | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 1.4% | 1 | 1.1% |
| Murder | 1 | 4.2% | 1 | 1.4% | 2 | 2.1% |
| Suicide | 1 | 4.2% | 1 | 1.4% | 2 | 2.1% |
| Misadventure | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 2.8% | 2 | 2.1% |
| Not recorded | 8 | 33.3% | 18 | 25.4% | 26 | 27.4% |
| Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 5 | 7.0% | 5 | 5.3% |

Source: Turning Point Oldham and Oldham Coroners ~ ~ ~ Compiled by Roy Egginton (OMBC) April 2022

Note: The 95 deaths recorded occurred between 7th April 2018 and 20th December 2021

Table 5b above provides details of cause of death. Almost three in ten (29.5%) were either 'Substance related (including Alcohol)' or 'Possibly substance related (including Alcohol)' with deaths of this nature being more likely amongst females. 'Health related' deaths represented more than one in four (26.3%) of causes with deaths amongst males being 2½ times more likely to be attributed as such.

Deaths recorded as 'suicide' or 'misadventure' accounted for 4.2% of causes while those attributed to 'murder' or 'assault' were 3.3%. In 27.4% of cases the cause of death was 'not recorded'.

Four deaths (4.2%) were attributed to COVID-19 of which all were male.

Blood borne viruses and overdose death prevention in Oldham and England

Sharing injecting equipment can spread blood-borne viruses. Providing opioid substitution treatment (OST), sterile injecting equipment and antiviral treatments protects people who use drugs and communities as well as providing long-term health savings. Eliminating hepatitis C as a major public health threat requires the identification and treatment of many more infected people who use drugs. Hepatitis C testing and referral data will vary from area to area depending on local systems and pathways, the availability of test results to providers and where/how hep C treatment is provided, so it needs to be assessed and understood locally more than compared to national figures.

Figure 8a: Injecting status of adults presenting to drug treatment by drug use category across the treatment journey for Oldham (2020-21)

| Injecting status | Opiate (n) | Opiate(%) | Alcohol and non-opiate (n) | Alcohol and non-opiate (%) | Non-opiate (n) | Non-opiate (%) | Total (n) | Total(%) |
|---|------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------|
| Never injected | 93 | 53% | 140 | 95% | 121 | 95% | 354 | 79% |
| Previously injected* | 53 | 30% | 7 | 5% | 5 | <5% | 65 | 14% |
| Currently injecting* | 28 | 16% | <5 | <5% | <5 | <5% | 31 | 7% |
| Missing / Inconsistent | 0 | 0% | <5 | <5% | <5 | <5% | <5 | <5% |
| Not currently injecting, previous behaviour unknown | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Declined to answer | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Total** | 174 | | 150 | | 130 | | 454 | |

Figures 8a above (Oldham) & 8b (England) below show overall and amongst opiate only users rates for 'previously injected' and 'currently injecting' were lower in Oldham than the England average.

Figure 8b: Injecting status of adults presenting to drug treatment by drug use category across the treatment journey for England (2020-21)

| Injecting status | Opiate (n) | Opiate(%) | Alcohol and non-opiate (n) | Alcohol and non-opiate (%) | Non-opiate (n) | Non-opiate (%) | Total (n) | Total(%) |
|---|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------|
| Never injected | 16,831 | 45% | 18,594 | 93% | 17,408 | 92% | 52,833 | 69% |
| Previously injected* | 12,064 | 32% | 1,149 | 6% | 988 | 5% | 14,201 | 19% |
| Currently injecting* | 8,153 | 22% | 226 | <5% | 414 | <5% | 8,793 | 12% |
| Missing / Inconsistent | 148 | 0% | 788 | <5% | 1,059 | 6% | 1,995 | <5% |
| Not currently injecting, previous behaviour unknown | 216 | <5% | 73 | 0% | 85 | 0% | 374 | 0% |
| Declined to answer | 28 | 0% | 19 | 0% | 27 | 0% | 74 | 0% |
| Total** | 37,440 | | 20,849 | | 19,981 | | 78,270 | |

Note:

*Current or previously injecting' can mean that a person has injected other substances than the ones they are being treated for.

**This is the total number of adults with any injecting risk across the treatment journey. It includes adults with missing/inconsistent injecting status

Proportion was calculated using the total number of adults without the missing/inconsistent category

Figure 8c: Latest status of adults in drug treatment in 2020-21 eligible for Hepatitis B vaccination who accepted one for Oldham and England (2020-21)

| Hepatitis B | Local (n) | Proportion of | | | England (n) | Proportion of | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|------------|
| | | eligible adults | Male (%) | Female (%) | | eligible adults | Male (%) | Female (%) |
| Adults eligible for a HBV vaccination who accepted one | 86 | 28% | 27% | 30% | 15,264 | 29% | 29% | 30% |

Figure 8c above shows the rates for Oldham (28%) and England (29%) amongst adults eligible for a Hepatitis B vaccination who accepted one were similar. However, rates for completing and starting a course of vaccination amongst Oldham adults were lower than national rates.

Figure 8d: Latest status of adults in drug treatment in 2020-21 eligible for Hepatitis C testing who accepted one for Oldham and England (2020-21)

| Hepatitis C | Local (n) | Proportion of | | | England (n) | Proportion of | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|------------|
| | | eligible adults | Male (%) | Female (%) | | eligible adults | Male (%) | Female (%) |
| Adults eligible for a HCV test who accepted one | 131 | 36% | 35% | 36% | 26,399 | 41% | 41% | 39% |

Figure 8d above shows the rate for Oldham adults eligible for a Hepatitis C test who accepted was lower than the England average – 36% compared to 41%.

Figure 8e below shows that amongst Oldham adults in drug treatment that the proportion who provided a positive antibody test for Hepatitis C was 15% which is lower than the England average of 21%.

Figure 8e: Latest status of adults in drug treatment in 2020-21 who have a positive Hepatitis C antibody test for Oldham and England (2020-21)

| Hepatitis C Antibody Test | Local (n) | Proportion of eligible adults | Male (%) | Female (%) | England (n) | % of eligible adults | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | | | Male (%) | Female (%) | Female (%) |
| Adults who have a positive hep C antibody test* | 17 | 15% | 18% | 6% | 4,790 | 21% | 21% | 22% |

Note:
*The stated proportions are of those tested for whom either a positive or negative result is recorded on NDTMS (i.e. 'unknown' and 'not recorded' have been removed from the denominator).

Figure 8e also shows that for England the differentiation between males and females who gave a positive antibody test for Hepatitis C was marginal (21% and 22% respectively), in Oldham males (18%) were three times more likely than females (6%) to be positive.

Figure 8f below shows that amongst Oldham's opiate adults in treatment in 2020/21 only <5% were issued with naloxone compared to 28% nationally.

Figure 8f: All opiate adults in treatment in 2020/21 issued with naloxone (including CIR information) for Oldham and England (2020-21)

| Naloxone issued | Local (n) | Proportion of | | | England (n) | Proportion of | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|------------|
| | | eligible adults | Male (%) | Female (%) | | eligible adults | Male (%) | Female (%) |
| Yes - Naloxone issued | 16 | <5% | <5% | <5% | 39,727 | 28% | 28% | 29% |

Length of time in treatment

Figure 9 below shows the proportion of drug users, split by adults in treatment with opiate problems under two years and six years or over and adults in treatment with non-opiate problems for over two years. Adults that have been in treatment for long periods of time (six years or over and under two years) will usually find it harder to successfully complete treatment. Current data shows that adults with opiate problems who successfully complete within two years of first starting treatment have a higher likelihood of achieving sustained recovery.

Figure 9: Length of time in treatment for adults with opiate problems (under 2 years and 6 years or more) for Oldham and England (2020-21)

| Length of time in treatment | Local (n) | Proportion of all in treatment | | | England (n) | Proportion of all in treatment |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|------------|-----|-------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Male (%) | Female (%) | | | |
| Proportion of adults with opiate problems in treatment for under two years | 279 | 41% | 47% | 40% | 65496 | 46% |
| Proportion of adults with opiate problems in treatment for six years or more | 225 | 33% | 29% | 35% | 37800 | 27% |

In Oldham the proportion of adults with opiate problems in treatment for under two years account for 41% of all in treatment compared to 46% for England. One-third (33%) of all in treatment in Oldham are opiate users who have been treatment for 6 years or more compared to a 27% average for England.

Adult drug users in treatment who are parents/carers and their children

Figure 10a below shows the number of drug users who entered treatment in 2020-21 who live with children and the stated number of children who live with them. Users who are parents but do not live with children and users for whom there is incomplete data are also included. In addition, the number of pregnant female adults entering treatment in 2020-21 is presented, as is the number of parents or carers engaging with Early Help or children’s social care. The data can help identify the level of need to engage local antenatal and family support services to ensure appropriate support for families at risk.

Figure 10a: Number and proportion of adults presenting to drug treatment by parental status for Oldham and England (2020-21)

| Parental Status | Local (n) | Proportion of new presentations | | | England (n) | Proportion of new presentations | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------|----------|-------------|---------------------------------|-----|-----|
| | | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male (%) | | Female (%) | | |
| Parents living with children | 58 | 13% | 11% | 18% | 10,071 | 13% | 9% | 21% |
| Parents not with children | 97 | 21% | 21% | 23% | 17,016 | 22% | 22% | 22% |
| Other contact, living with children | 16 | <5% | <5% | 5% | 3,434 | 4% | 5% | 4% |
| Not parent - no contact with children | 220 | 48% | 51% | 42% | 46,652 | 60% | 63% | 52% |
| Missing / incomplete | 63 | 14% | 14% | 13% | 1,097 | 1% | 1% | 1% |

Missing data (i.e. Client declining to answer questions) 2021/22 [N=580]

Down from 13.8% (n=63) to 5.7% (n=33)

The only notable aspect of difference in the table above concerns data recording in that Oldham's rate of 'missing/incomplete' is 14% compared to an England average of 1%.

In Figure 10b below the proportion of male children in Oldham (64%) living with adults entering drug treatment is higher than the England rate (59%) while the proportion of female children is lower – 36% compared to 41%.

Figure 10b: Children living with adults entering drug treatment for Oldham and England 2020-21

| Living with children | Local | Proportion of children by client sex | | England | Proportion of children by client sex | |
|---|-------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| | | N | Male (%) | | Female (%) | N |
| Type | | | | | | |
| Number of children living with drug users | 160 | 64% | 36% | 25,007 | 59% | 41% |

Figure 10c below shows numbers and proportions of adults entering drug treatment whose children are receiving early help or in contact with early help and children's social care.

The most notable difference can be observed in comparative proportions for 'Child Protection Plan in place' with 15% for Oldham and 12% for the England average.

Figure 10c: Adults in drug treatment with children in receipt of early help or in contact with early help and children's social care for Oldham and England 2020-21

| EHCSC Group | Local (n) | Proportion of adults with child contact | | | England (n) | Proportion of adults with child contact | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---|------------|----------|-------------|---|-----|-----|
| | | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male (%) | | Female (%) | | |
| Early help | <5 | <5% | <5% | <5% | 1,303 | 4% | 3% | 6% |
| Child in need | 12 | 7% | 10% | 2% | 1,619 | 5% | 4% | 8% |
| Child protection plan in place | 26 | 15% | 7% | 31% | 3,548 | 12% | 8% | 19% |
| Looked after child | 13 | 8% | <5% | 17% | 2,167 | 7% | 4% | 13% |
| No early help | 113 | 66% | 76% | 47% | 19,967 | 65% | 74% | 49% |
| Missing | <5 | <5% | <5% | <5% | 1,917 | 6% | 7% | 5% |

Co-occurring mental health and drug use

Figure 11a below shows the numbers of drug using adults starting treatment in 2020-21 who were identified as having a mental health treatment need and, of these the number who were receiving treatment from health services. Comparing prevalence with treatment received can help to assess whether need is being appropriately met.

In Oldham a total of 298 adults who entered drug treatment were identified as having a mental health treatment need which equates to 66% of all new presentations amongst drug users. This compares similarly to 63% nationally. Amongst Oldham females in this sub-population 78% were identified as having a mental health need compared to 61% for males. The differentiation between males and females in Oldham in this context was slightly greater than that nationally (73% compared to 58% respectively).

Figure 11a: Adults who entered drug treatment in 2020-21 and were identified as having a mental health treatment need for Oldham and England

| Drug group | Local (n) | Proportion of new presentations | | | England (n) | Proportion of new presentations | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male (%) | | Female (%) | | |
| Alcohol and non-opiates | 104 | 69% | 65% | 80% | 14,836 | 71% | 67% | 81% |
| Non-opiates | 90 | 69% | 61% | 89% | 12,852 | 64% | 59% | 75% |
| Opiates | 104 | 60% | 57% | 67% | 21,307 | 57% | 53% | 67% |
| Total | 298 | 66% | 61% | 78% | 48,995 | 63% | 58% | 73% |

Recent performance for those identified as having a mental health treatment need in Oldham (Q4 2021/22 (up to Mar 2022)):

Similar: Currently 65.7%

Figure 11b below shows in what setting adult drug users who had been identified as having a mental health treatment need received treatment for their mental health. In Oldham 51% received such treatment via their GP compared to 50% nationally. A further 14% amongst Oldham's adult drug users engaging in treatment were already receiving treatment for their mental health compared to an England average of 19%.

Figure 11b: Adults who entered drug treatment identified as having a mental health treatment need and receiving treatment for their mental health for Oldham and England 2020-21

| | Proportion of adults identified | | | | Proportion of adults identified | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------------|------------|--|--|
| | Local (n) | Male (%) | Female (%) | England (n) | Male (%) | Female (%) | | |
| Health-based place | <5 | <5% | 0% | 266 | 1% | 1% | | |
| NICE | 6 | <5% | 0% | 510 | 1% | 1% | | |
| Engaged with IAPT | <5 | <5% | 0% | 583 | 1% | 1% | | |
| Already engaged | 42 | 14% | 18% | 9,320 | 17% | 22% | | |
| GP | 151 | 51% | 60% | 24,360 | 48% | 52% | | |
| Total individuals receiving mental health treatment | 203 | 68% | 77% | 34,780 | 68% | 77% | | |

Note:

Already engaged - Already engaged with the Community Mental Health Team/Other mental health services

Engaged with IAPT (Improving Access to Psychological Therapies)

GP - Receiving mental health treatment from GP

NICE - Receiving any NICE-recommended psychosocial or pharmacological intervention provided for the treatment of a mental health problem

Health-based place - Has an identified space in a health-based place of safety for mental health crises

Recent performance relating to adults who entered drug treatment identified as having a mental health treatment need and receiving treatment for their mental health in Oldham (Q4 2021/22 (up to March 2022):

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Already engaged | Increased: from 14.1% to 22.3% |
| GP | Decreased: from 50.1% to 46.7% |
| Health-based place | Similar: from <5.0% to <5.0% |
| NICE | Decreased: from <5.0% to 0.0% |
| Engaged with IAPT | Decreased: from <5.0% to 0.0% |

Criminal Justice Pathways

Criminal Justice Integrated Teams (CJIT) were established in 2003 as part of the Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) as a dedicated resource refer, assess and case manage substance misusing offenders into treatment. When DIP was discontinued as a centrally funded national programme in 2012, some local authorities continued to maintain dedicated teams while others integrated CJIT posts into mainstream community-based treatment services. However, many areas have continued to report activity in relation to this group and this section shows the number of adults who were in contact with both a CJIT and community-based treatment. Also included are the proportion of these adults against the total treatment population and a breakdown by the offence (see Figure 12b) which brought them into the criminal justice referral pathway and how they entered the pathway. A mandatory referral pathway implies referral from probation services for an assessment by the CJIT.

Figure 12a below shows that with the proportion of CJIT adults in contact with the treatment in Oldham is lower than the England average. Overall the proportion of CJIT adults in contact with the [drug] treatment system in Oldham is 8% compared to 11% nationally.

Figure 12a: CJIT adults in contact with the treatment system for Oldham and England (2020/21)

| Drug group | Local(n) | Proportion | England (n) | Proportion |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Alcohol and non-opiates | 6 | <5% | 1,723 | 6% |
| Non-opiates | 5 | <5% | 1,296 | 5% |
| Opiates | 72 | 11% | 19,207 | 14% |
| Total* | 83 | 8% | 22,226 | 11% |

Note:
*Please note the total is comprised of all drug groups: Opiate, Non-opiate only, Non-opiate and alcohol

Figure 12b below shows the proportion of Oldham CJIT adults involved in 'Acquisitive' type offences is considerably lower in Oldham (39%) than the England average of 53%. Offences determined as 'Inconsistent' are proportionally 10 times greater in Oldham (21%) than the England rate (2%).

Figure 12b: CJIT adults by offence type for Oldham and England (2020/21)

| Offence type | Local (%) | England (%) |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Acquisitive | 39% | 53% |
| Behavioural | 8% | 8% |
| Drug related | 10% | 5% |
| Inconsistent | 21% | 2% |
| Other | 22% | 31% |

Note:
Please note offence type is for all drug groups: Opiate, Non-opiate only, Non-opiate and alcohol

Figure 12c below shows that 'Voluntary' referral pathways in Oldham accounted 78% of all pathways compared to 46% for England. 'Mandatory' referral routes were recorded at 0% for Oldham with England averaging 22% in the same period. There were 18% of CJIT adults in with a 'Referred assessment' which is lower than the England rate of 24%.

Figure 12c: CJIT adults by referral pathway for Oldham and England (2020/21)

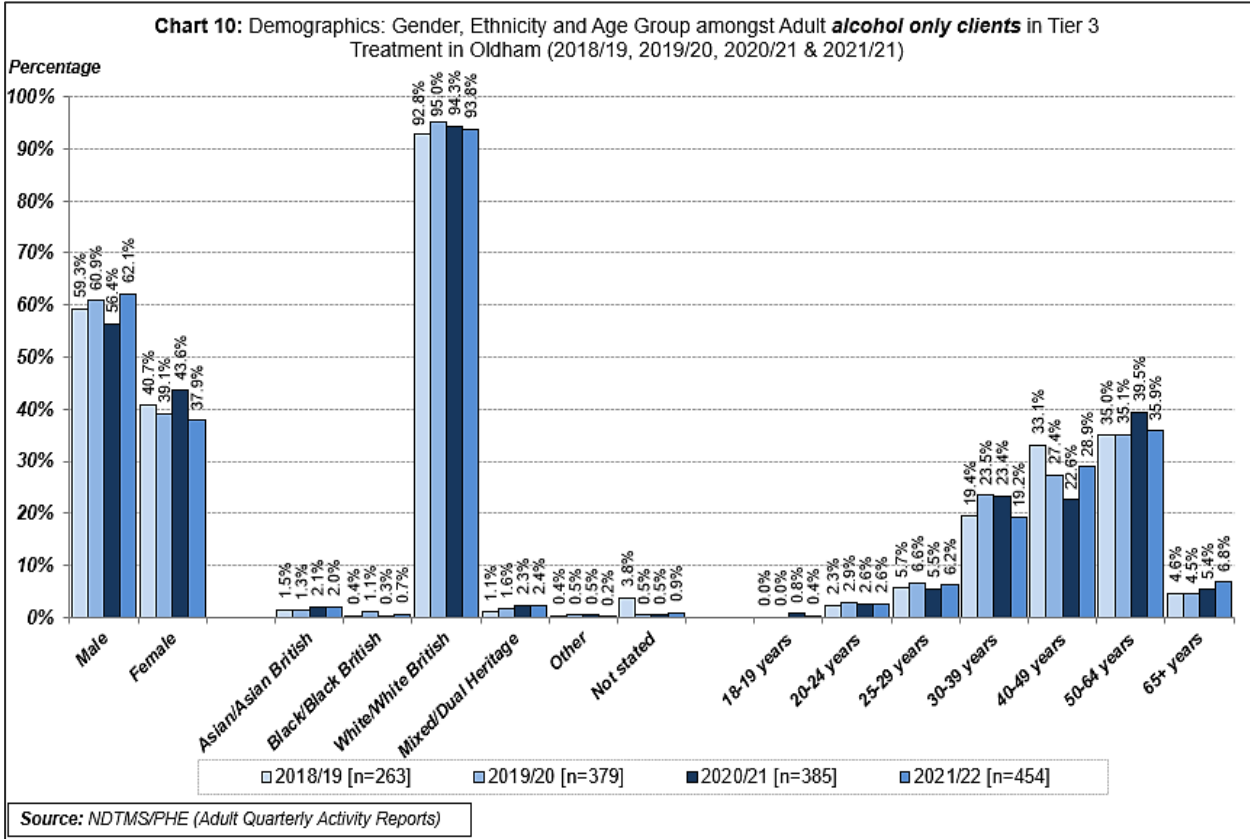
| Referral pathway | Local (%) | England (%) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Not recorded/incorrectly recorded | 0% | 3% |
| Mandatory | 0% | 22% |
| Other | <5% | 4% |
| Referred by treatment provider | 0% | 1% |
| Referred assessment | 18% | 24% |
| Voluntary | 78% | 46% |

Note:
Please note referral pathway is for all drug groups: Opiate, Non-opiate only, Non-opiate and alcohol

Summary profile of adults in alcohol (only) treatment in Oldham

This subsection contains data in relation the **demographic** make-up of Oldham’s alcohol only in-treatment population from 2018/19 to 2021/22 (March 2022).

Chart 10 below shows that historically 55%-62% of adult alcohol only users in treatment were male. Typically around 95% are from White/White British ethnicities with approximately 2.4% from Mixed/Dual Heritage backgrounds. The largest age cohorts are amongst the 40-49s and 50-64s.



Mapping areas of residence of adult alcohol only clients in Tier 3 treatment in Oldham

The two maps below (Figure 13a and 13b) show the electoral wards and MSOAs (Medium Super Output Areas) the areas in Oldham in which adults in Tier 3 treatment for alcohol misuse reside.

Figure 13a illustrates the areas of residence amongst Oldham’s adult alcohol only clients in Tier 3 treatment per 100,000 population. It can be observed that the areas with the highest concentrations of alcohol only clients in treatment are in Royton North and South as well as western Shaw with rates of between 124 and 225 per 100,000 population. Similar rates can be seen in parts of Coldhurst, St. Mary’s, Waterhead and Saddleworth West & Lees. There are also high concentrations in eastern Hollinwood, south Medlock Vale and most of Failsworth East. Areas with lower densities are situated in Saddleworth South, northern parts of St. James’, eastern St. Mary’s, central Alexandra and most of Werneth. The areas of high concentration in Figure 13a broadly correspond to the areas of high multiple deprivation shown in Figure 2 (See page 5).

Figure 13a: Oldham adult alcohol only clients in Tier 3 Treatment by MSOA 2018-19 rate per 100,000 population

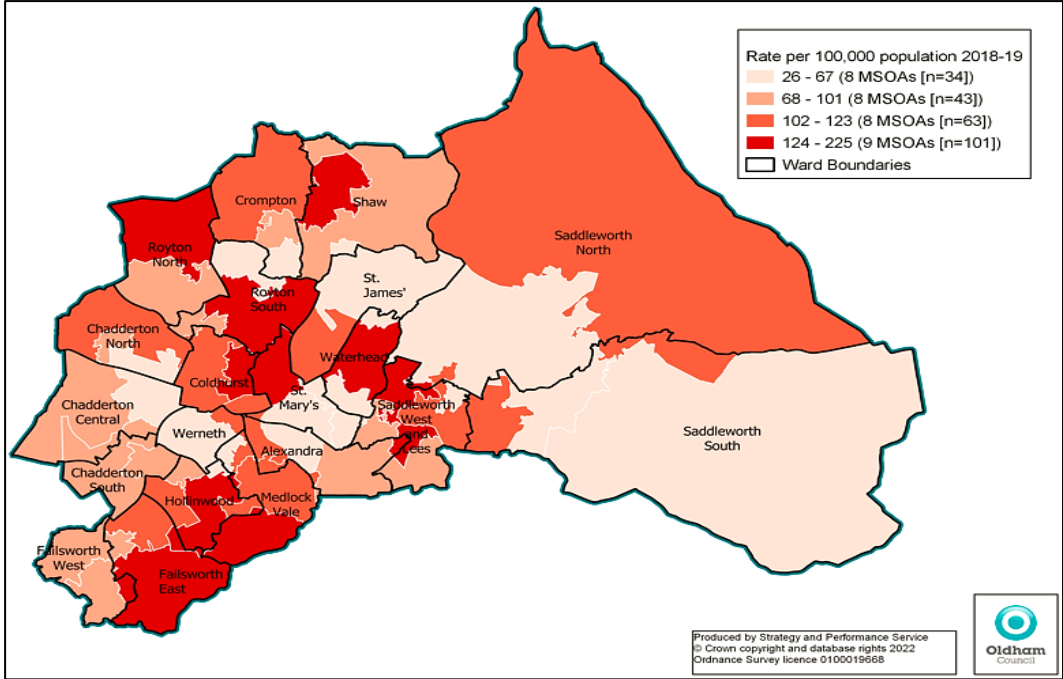
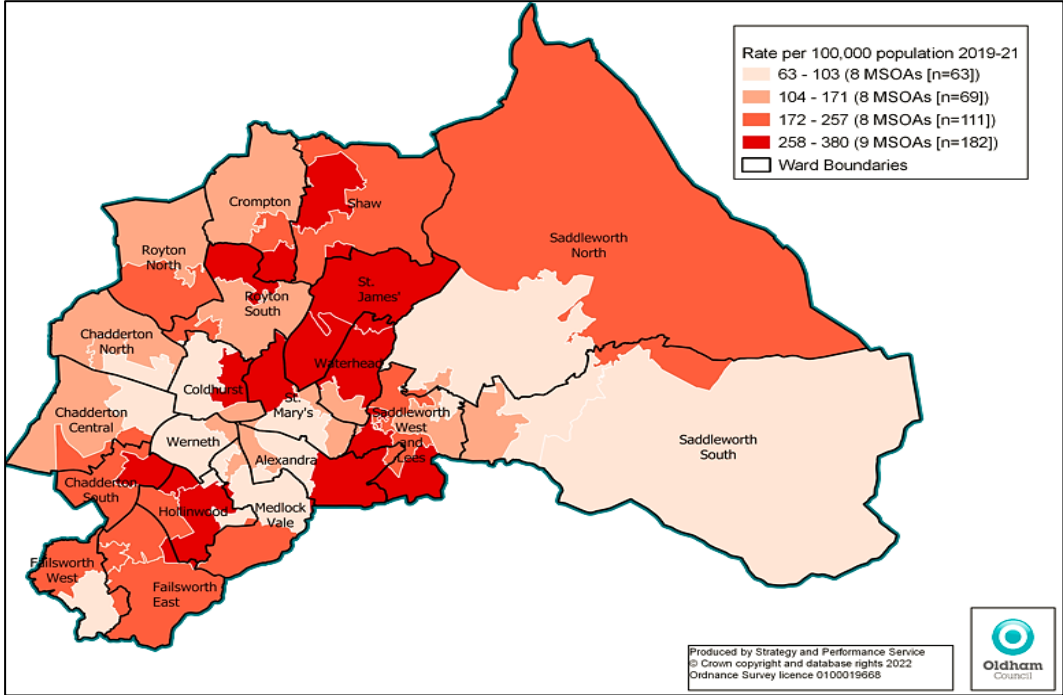


Figure 13b below shows the areas of residence amongst Oldham’s new presentations to Tier 3 treatment amongst adult Alcohol only clients per 100,000 population. Whilst there are some broad similarities in the pattern of distribution to Figure 13a above, particularly with regards to higher densities in areas to the north of Oldham town centre, Shaw and Hollinwood, some differences are apparent.

The MSOAs with higher densities can now be seen in the whole of St. James’, parts of Chadderton South and eastern Alexandra continuing into Saddleworth West & Lees.

Figure 13b: Oldham adult new presentations to Tier 3 Treatment for Alcohol only by MSOA 2019-21 rate per 100,000 population



The MSOAs and electoral wards with lower rates (i.e. 63 to 103 per 100,000 population) can be found in Saddleworth South, northern Medlock (Coppice) through to Werneth, western Coldhurst and Chadderton Central.

Waiting times to access treatment for Alcohol

Figure 14 below shows that waiting times for alcohol only treatment in Oldham is broadly similar to the national average.

Figure 14: Waiting times for first interventions for Oldham and England (2020-21)

| Waiting time to first intervention | Local | | England | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| | Total interventions started | Proportion of all interventions started | Total interventions started | Proportion of all interventions started |
| Under 3 Weeks | 244 | >95% | 53,365 | 98% |
| 3 - 6 Weeks | <5 | <5% | 706 | 1% |
| Over 6 Weeks | 0 | 0% | 404 | 1% |

Recent performance for waiting times in Oldham (up to Dec 21): **Unchanged**

Accommodation need status at the point of entering treatment amongst alcohol only users is shown in Chart 11 below. ‘NFA – urgent housing problem’ has remained similar across the observed census periods between 1.3% and 1.5%.

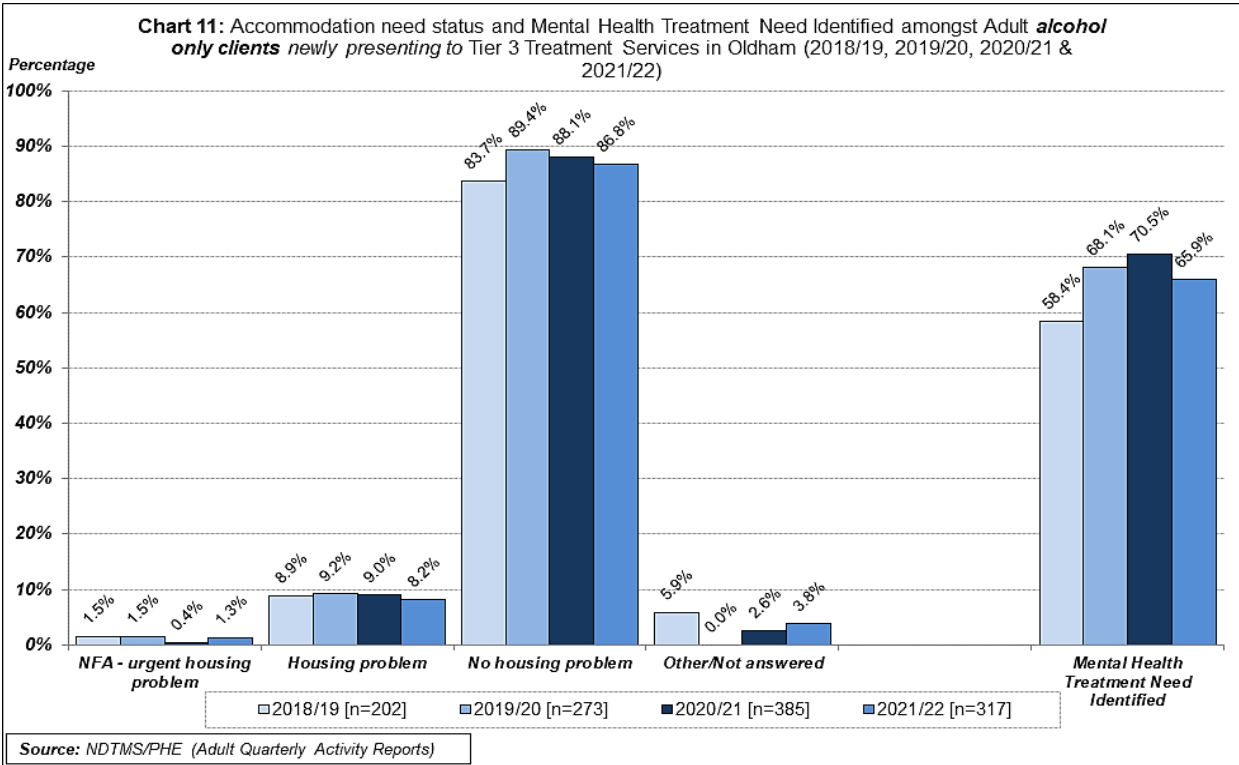


Chart 11 above also shows that since 2018/19 to 2021/22 (March 2022) the proportion of those entering treatment amongst Oldham’s adult alcohol only users with a **‘mental health treatment need identified’** has increased from 58.4% to 65.9%.

Chart 12 below shows the distribution of **referral sources** amongst adult alcohol only users entering treatment in Oldham (2018/19 to 2021/22 (March 2022)). The proportion of referrals from ‘Self, Family & Friends’ has fallen from 62.4% in 2018/19 to 51.7% in the most recent

period. The second largest proportion of referrals comes from ‘other’ agencies – typically around 14%.

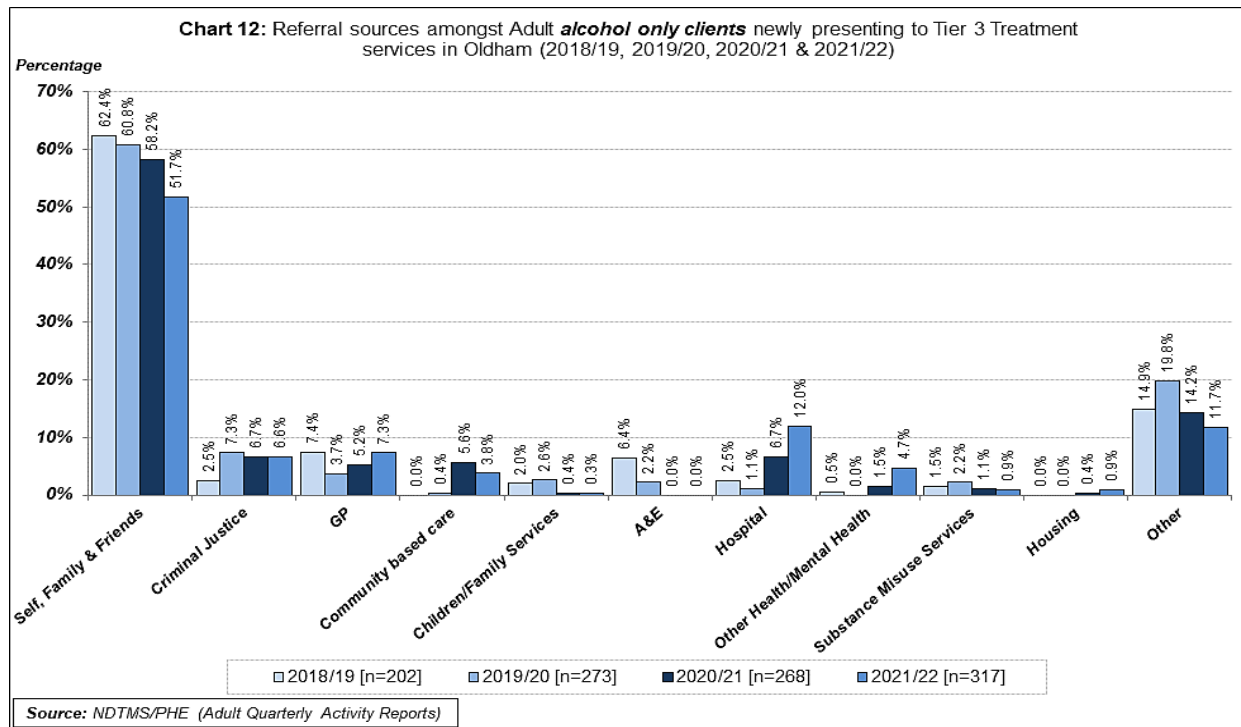


Chart 12 above also shows that referrals from ‘Hospital’ increased almost than five-fold from 2.5% in 2018/19 to 12.0% in Q4 2021/22. Lower level increases can be observed for referrals from ‘Other Health/Mental Health’ services from 0.5% to 4.7% over the same period.

Chart 13 below shows **units of alcohol consumed (monthly)** amongst Oldham’s adult alcohol only using in-treatment population. While those recording ‘0 units’ has decreased from 7.4% in 2019/20 to 1.3% in the most recent census period, those reporting ‘1-199 units’ are down by one-third. The largest increases can be observed above 400 units per month with recording of ‘1000+ units’ almost doubling from 10.6% in 2018/19 to 19.2% in Q4 2021/22 (March 2022).

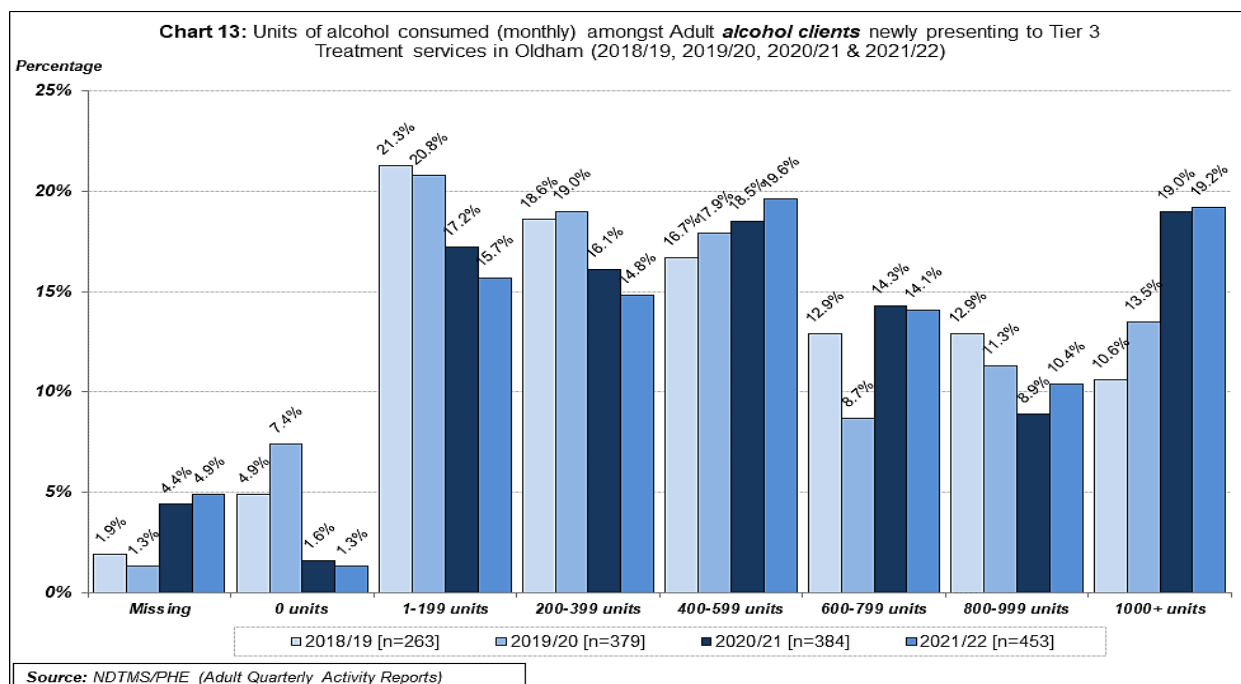


Chart 14 below shows treatment exits amongst adult alcohol only clients leaving Tier 3 treatment services in Oldham. The most recent rate for 'Planned exits' is 1½ times that for 2018/19 – 59.0% compared to 40.6%. During the same period 'Unplanned exits' have fallen by one-quarter from 48.4% to 36.3%.

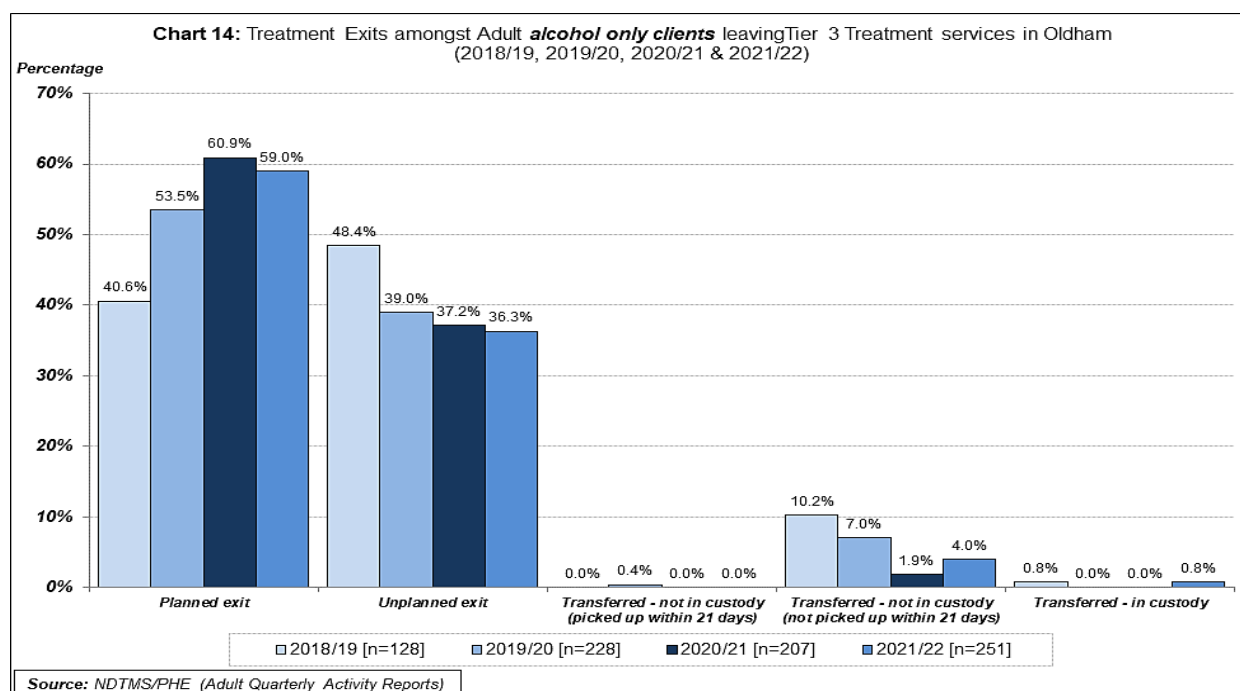


Chart 14 above also shows that 'Transferred – not in custody (not picked up within 21 days)' has decreased from 10.2% in 2018/19 to 4.0% in 2021/22. The rates for each of the five exit categories are broadly in line with England averages.

Tier 4 Alcohol Treatment

Table 8 below shows the number of adults from Oldham in Tier 4 alcohol treatment by provider in 2021/22. In total there were 48 adult Oldham residents in Tier 4 alcohol treatment at the end of this period. Almost two-thirds [n=31] of adult alcohol only clients in Tier 4 treatment were in either Chapman-Barker – RADAR Ward [n=13], Turning Point Leigh Bank [n=10] or Turning Point Smithfield Detox [n=8].

Table 8: Oldham Adults in Tier 4 Treatment for Alcohol dependency (2021/22)

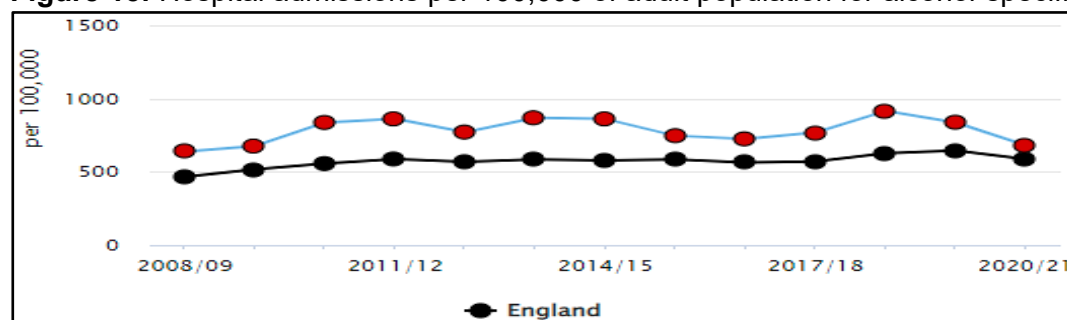
| Treatment provider | Number in Treatment |
|--|---------------------|
| ACORN | 1 |
| CAIS AT SALUS | 1 |
| GMMH Chapman Barker - RADAR Ward | 13 |
| GMMH Chapman Barker Unit | 5 |
| Holgate House | 6 |
| Phoenix Futures Sheffield Adult Services | 1 |
| Salus Withnell Hall | 2 |
| Turning Point Leigh Bank | 10 |
| Turning Point Smithfield Detox | 8 |
| Turning Point Stanfield House | 1 |
| Total | 48 |

Source: PHE/NDTMS

Hospital admissions for alcohol-related and specified conditions in Oldham

Figure 15 below shows the rate of hospital admission per 100,000 of adult population for alcohol-specified conditions for Oldham, North West and England. Oldham historically has been higher than England, however, while this remains the case, the gap has narrowed – its rate (681) is currently 16% higher than the England average (587). Oldham’s rate overall has been – and continues to be – lower than the regional average.

Figure 15: Hospital admissions per 100,000 of adult population for alcohol-specific conditions



| Period | Oldham | | | | | North West | England |
|---------|--------|-------|--------------|--------------|-----|------------|---------|
| | Count | Value | 95% Lower CI | 95% Upper CI | | | |
| 2015/16 | 1,554 | 745 | 709 | 784 | 891 | 583 | |
| 2016/17 | 1,527 | 724 | 688 | 761 | 842 | 563 | |
| 2017/18 | 1,625 | 767 | 730 | 805 | 818 | 570 | |
| 2018/19 | 1,950 | 913 | 873 | 955 | 883 | 626 | |
| 2019/20 | 1,790 | 835 | 797 | 875 | 891 | 644 | |
| 2020/21 | 1,475 | 681 | 646 | 716 | 795 | 587 | |

Table 9 below shows Oldham’s rates per 100,000 population for admission episodes by alcohol-related conditions compared to GMCA, North West and England.

| | | Oldham | GM | NW | England |
|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| Admission episodes for alcohol related cardiovascular conditions | Male | 1,244 | 1,231 | 1,184 | 1,123 |
| | Female | 208 | 205 | 199 | 180 |
| Admission episodes for alcohol liver disease condition | Male | 238.8 | 216.3 | 217.0 | 176.0 |
| | Female | 105.4 | 113.6 | 113.7 | 83.4 |
| Admission episodes for mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol | Male | 89.6 | 119.2 | 136.3 | 99.1 |
| | Female | 30.9 | 48.9 | 62.5 | 41.1 |
| Admissions for unintentional injuries | Male | 91.8 | 92.3 | 93.2 | 78.1 |
| | Female | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 10.9 |
| Admissions for intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol | Male | 37.7 | 46.3 | 48.2 | 35.4 |
| | Female | 49.7 | 55.0 | 64.4 | 51.8 |

Key points:

- For cardiovascular conditions both males and females in Oldham have similar rates to GMCA but are higher than the North West and England
- For alcohol liver disease rates amongst males in Oldham are higher than GMCA, North West and England while amongst females in Oldham rates are only greater than the national average.

- Episodes for mental and behavioural disorders amongst males and females in Oldham are lower than GMCA, North West and England averages.
- For unintentional injuries both males and females in Oldham have rates that are broadly similar to GMCA and North West averages but are higher than the England average
- Episodes for intentional self-poisoning and exposure to alcohol amongst males and females in Oldham are lower than GMCA and North West averages but similar to the England average.

Alcohol related mortality

Alcohol-related deaths made up around 4% of all deaths in 2019 (ONS, 2021). Of these, about a quarter are alcohol-specific deaths (e.g. from alcohol poisoning, alcoholic liver disease, alcoholic pancreatitis). The remaining alcohol-related deaths are from conditions partially related to alcohol, roughly two-thirds of which are from chronic conditions (e.g. cardiovascular diseases and cancers, with the remainder caused by acute consequences such as road traffic accidents or intentional self-harm). The rate of chronic liver disease mortality in the most deprived quintile (17.6 per 100,000 of the population) is double the rate in the least deprived (9.1) (Source: LAPE, PHE).

Table 10 below shows alcohol-related mortality in Oldham, GMCA, North West and England (2020). Whilst Oldham’s rate for alcohol-specific mortality (15.9 per 100,000 (DSR) population) is similar to GMCA and North West averages it is almost 1½ higher than the England rate (10.9). A similar pattern can be observed for alcohol-related mortality and mortality due to liver disease.

| | Oldham | GM | NW | England |
|---|--------|------|------|---------|
| Alcohol Specific Mortality (rate per 100,000) | 15.9 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 10.9 |
| Mortality due to chronic Liver disease (rate per 100,000) | 19.3 | 18.1 | 16.8 | 12.2 |
| Alcohol Related Mortality (rate per 100,000) | 51.0 | 47.1 | 45.7 | 37.8 |

Patterns of alcohol consumption

The proportion of adults abstaining from drinking alcohol in Oldham is one-third greater than the national average (see Figure 16 below). This difference will undoubtedly be associated with the composition of Oldham’s population amongst whom reside a large minority of people from South Asian backgrounds within which exists a significant proportion who observe Islamic codes and cultural practice in relation to abstaining from alcohol consumption.

Figure 16: Patterns of alcohol consumption for Oldham and England (2019-20)

| Indicator | Local (%) | LCL | UCL | England (%) | LCL | UCL |
|---|-----------|------|------|-------------|------|------|
| Proportion of adults who abstain from drinking alcohol | 21.6 | 16.2 | 28.2 | 16.2 | 15.8 | 16.6 |
| Proportion of adults drinking over 14 units of alcohol a week | 28.7 | 22.4 | 36.0 | 22.8 | 22.4 | 23.3 |

Figure 16 also shows that the proportion of adults drinking over 14 units of alcohol per week in Oldham is approximately 25% higher than the England average.

Prevalence estimates and rates of unmet need for alcohol treatment

Figure 17 below contains the estimated numbers of people with alcohol dependence in your local authority area and rate of unmet need. The prevalence estimate gives an indication of the number of adults in your local area that are in need of specialist alcohol treatment and the rate of unmet need gives the proportion of those not currently in treatment. This data can be used to inform commissioning and any subsequent plans to address unmet treatment need.

Specific rates for addressing unmet need will be determined locally. Effective structured treatment for alcohol dependent adults will be an essential element of a local integrated alcohol harm reduction strategy. Ambition for addressing unmet need for treatment will be based on local need in the context of that strategy

Figure 17: Prevalence estimates and rates of unmet need for alcohol treatment in Oldham and England

| Area | Local estimate | Local rate per 1,000 of population | No. in treatment* | Unmet need (%) | LCL | UCL |
|---------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----|-----|
| Local | 3,052 | 17.3 | 592 | 81% | 74% | 86% |
| England | 602,391 | 13.7 | 107,428 | 82% | 78% | 86% |

Note:
 Current rates are based on the population of alcohol dependent adults potentially in need of specialist treatment, while previous models used the (much larger) population of harmful drinkers.
 Prevalence estimates 2018-19, rate per 1,000 of the population.
 'Adults' refers to people 18 and over.
 *Alcohol only and alcohol/non-opiate treatment numbers for 2020-21 has been used to calculate unmet need. All subsequent treatment data focuses solely on adults in alcohol only treatment, unless otherwise stated

Oldham's prevalence rate of 17.3 per 1,000 of population is higher than the England rate of 13.7 whilst unmet need for alcohol treatment in Oldham (81%) is similar to England (82%).

Adults in alcohol only treatment who are parents/carers and their children

Figure 18a below contains the number of alcohol adults who entered treatment in 2020-21 who live with children and the stated number of children who live with them. Alcohol adults who are parents but do not live with children and users for whom there is incomplete data are also included. In addition, the number of parents/carers engaging with Early Help or children's social care (EHCS) (see Figure 18c). The data can help you identify the need to engage local antenatal and family support services to ensure appropriate support for families at risk.

In Figure 18a it can be observed that the proportion of new presentations to alcohol only treatment in Oldham where 'parents [are] living with children' is the same as the England rate – 22%. The proportion of parents not living with their children is lower in Oldham (14%) than the national average (18%).

Figure 18a also shows that Oldham has a significantly higher rate of 'missing/incomplete' data in relation to recording parental status amongst alcohol only service users – 16% which is eight times the England average of 2%.

Figure 18a: Numbers and proportion of new presentations to alcohol (only) treatment by parental status for Oldham and England 2020-21

| Parental Status | Local (n) | Proportion of new presentations | Male (%) | Female (%) | England (n) | Proportion of new presentations | Male (%) | Female (%) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Parents Living With Children | 60 | 22% | 15% | 32% | 11,626 | 22% | 17% | 29% |
| Parents Not With Children | 37 | 14% | 14% | 13% | 9,389 | 18% | 20% | 15% |
| Other Contact Living With Children | <5 | <5% | <5% | <5% | 1,222 | 2% | 3% | 2% |
| Not Parent No Contact With Children | 125 | 46% | 52% | 39% | 28,974 | 55% | 58% | 51% |
| Missing / Incomplete | 44 | 16% | 18% | 14% | 1,009 | 2% | 2% | 2% |

Missing data (i.e. Client declining to answer questions) 2021/22 [N=317]

Down from 16.3% (n=44) to 7.3% (n=23)

Figure 18b below shows that the proportion of male children living with alcohol only adults in treatment in Oldham is 36% which is lower than the England rate of 47% but the proportion of female children in Oldham (64%) is higher than that for England (53%).

Figure 18b: Children living with adults entering alcohol only treatment for Oldham and England 2020-21

| Living with children | Proportion of children by adult sex | | | England | Proportion of children by adult sex | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Local | Male (%) | Female (%) | | Total adults | Male (%) | Female (%) |
| Type | Total adults | Male (%) | Female (%) | Total adults | Male (%) | Female (%) | |
| Number of children living with alcohol adults | 110 | 36% | 64% | 22,681 | 47% | 53% | |

Figure 18c below contains data in relation to the children of alcohol only service users whose children received Early Help or in contact with Early Help and Children's Social Care. In Oldham 16% were in receipt of 'Early Help' which is more than 2½ times the England average of 6%. The rate amongst female children (22%) in Oldham was more than double the rate for males (10%) – a differentiation that mirrors the national picture in this regard (8% and 4% respectively).

Figure 18c: Adults in alcohol (only) treatment with children in receipt of early help or in contact with early help and children's social care for Oldham and England 2020-21

| EHSC Type | Proportion of adults with child contact | | | | England (n) | Proportion of adults with child contact | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|---|------------|-----|--|
| | Local (n) | Male (%) | Female (%) | England (n) | | Male (%) | Female (%) | | |
| Early Help | 16 | 16% | 10% | 22% | 1,238 | 6% | 4% | 8% | |
| Child In Need | 9 | 9% | <5% | 14% | 1,243 | 6% | 4% | 8% | |
| Child Protection Plan In Place | 14 | 14% | 15% | 14% | 1,843 | 9% | 6% | 12% | |
| Looked After Child | <5 | <5% | <5% | <5% | 581 | 3% | 2% | 4% | |
| No Early Help | 55 | 56% | 65% | 47% | 14,997 | 70% | 77% | 62% | |
| Missing | <5 | <5% | <5% | <5% | 1,459 | 7% | 8% | 6% | |

Figure 18c also shows that children of adults in alcohol only treatment in Oldham are 1½ more likely than the England average to be a ‘Child in Need’ – 9% compared to 6%. They are also more than 1½ times more likely to be subject to a Child Protection Plan (14% compared to 9%), with the proportion amongst male children in Oldham (15%) being 2½ times greater than the national average (6%).

Alcohol dependent adults and drug use

Whilst the NDTMS data in focuses specifically on those adults who are in treatment for alcohol only, it is important to take into account the wider cohort of alcohol users who also have drug problems. The needs of these adults are particularly complex and extra consideration needs to be given to what additional support they may require.

Figure 19 below shows the number and proportion of adults in Oldham’s treatment system who have a problem with alcohol only. This is followed by the number and proportion of adults who have a problem with both alcohol and drugs and then the most commonly cited drugs by these adults, crack, cocaine and cannabis

Figure 19: Proportion of alcohol adults in treatment system for Oldham and England 2020/21

| Alcohol and drug users in treatment | Local | | England | |
|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| | Total adults | Proportion of all adults receiving alcohol treatment | Total adults | Proportion of all adults receiving alcohol treatment |
| All alcohol adults | 695 | 100% | 131,391 | 100% |
| Alcohol only adults | 385 | 55% | 76,740 | 58% |
| Alcohol and opiate adults | 30 | <5% | 6,590 | 5% |
| Alcohol and non-opiate adults | 207 | 30% | 30,688 | 23% |
| Alcohol, opiates and non-opiate adults | 73 | 11% | 17,373 | 13% |
| Cited crack* | 81 | 12% | 15,565 | 12% |
| Cited cocaine* | 113 | 16% | 17,207 | 13% |
| Cited cannabis* | 123 | 18% | 18,805 | 14% |

Note:
*Please note adults may cite more than one additional substance and are counted once under each relevant category

Interventions

The types of intervention delivered to service users will have an impact on their achievement of recovery outcomes. Figures 20a and 20b below show what interventions are delivered locally and nationally in what setting.

In Oldham (see Figure 20a) 52 alcohol only service users had pharmacological intervention of which 52% were in a community setting and 50% in an inpatient unit this compares to 80% and 21% respectively for England averages (see Figure 20b). Of the 349 Oldham alcohol only service users who had psycho-social interventions 99% were in a community setting, 7% in an inpatient unit and <5% in ‘residential’ compared to 98%, 3% and 1% respectively for national averages.

Of the 345 Oldham alcohol only service users who received ‘recovery support’ 99% were in a community setting, 7% in an inpatient unit and <5% in ‘residential’ again compared to 98%, 3% and 1% respectively for England.

Figure 20a: Number and proportion of adults in treatment in high level interventions and settings across the treatment journey for **Oldham 2020-21**

| Setting Type | Pharmacological | | Psychosocial | | Recovery Support | | Total Adults** | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Total adults | Proportion | Total adults | Proportion | Total adults | Proportion | Total adults | Proportion |
| Community | 27 | 52% | 345 | 98% | 342 | 99% | 345 | 99% |
| Inpatient Unit | 26 | 50% | 28 | 7% | 24 | 7% | 26 | 7% |
| Primary Care | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Residential | 0 | 0% | 8 | <5% | 7 | <5% | 8 | <5% |
| Recovery House | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | <5 | <5% | <5 | <5% |
| Young Persons Setting | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Missing / Incomplete | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Total* | 52 | 100% | 349 | 100% | 345 | 100% | 349 | 100% |

Note:
 *This is the total number of individuals receiving each intervention type and not a summation of the setting the intervention was delivered in.
 **This is the total number of individuals receiving any intervention type in each setting and not a summation of the pharmacological, psychosocial and recovery support columns

Figure 20b: Number and proportion of adults in treatment in high level interventions and settings across the treatment journey for **England 2020-21**

| Type | Total adults | Proportion | Total adults | Proportion | Total adults | Proportion | Total adults | Proportion |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Community | 9,978 | 80% | 74,231 | 98% | 59,516 | 98% | 74,669 | 99% |
| Inpatient Unit | 2,631 | 21% | 2,607 | 3% | 2,108 | 3% | 2,690 | 4% |
| Primary Care | 221 | 2% | 439 | 1% | 251 | 0% | 660 | 1% |
| Residential | 514 | 4% | 1,107 | 1% | 776 | 1% | 1,311 | 2% |
| Recovery House | 5 | 0% | 22 | 0% | 55 | 0% | 64 | 0% |
| Young Persons Setting | 0 | 0% | 5 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 5 | 0% |
| Missing / Incomplete | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Total* | 12,547 | 100% | 75,458 | 100% | 60,564 | 100% | 75,778 | 100% |

Note:
 *This is the total number of individuals receiving each intervention type and not a summation of the setting the intervention was delivered in.
 **This is the total number of individuals receiving any intervention type in each setting and not a summation of the pharmacological, psychosocial and recovery support columns

Figure 20c below focuses on those who received a pharmacological intervention and whether it was for withdrawal or relapse prevention. This has been separated in this way so as to distinguish between prescription for initial medically assisted withdrawal (detox) and that to reduce craving and maintain sustained abstinence.

Figure 20c: Adults (alcohol only) with a pharmacological intervention by intention for Oldham and England 2020-21

| Pharmacological intervention type | Local | | England | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Total adults | Proportion | Total adults | Proportion |
| Withdrawal | 23 | 44% | 3,156 | 25% |
| Relapse prevention | 28 | 54% | 5,455 | 43% |

Amongst Oldham’s alcohol only service users who had a pharmacological intervention 44% were for ‘withdrawal’ compared 25% for the England average. Approximately 54% of Oldham

alcohol only adults had a pharmacological intervention in relation to ‘relapse prevention’ compared to 43% nationally.

With regards to adult alcohol only service users who had a residential rehabilitation intervention the proportion in Oldham mirrors the national average of 2%.

Co-occurring mental health and alcohol conditions

Figure 21a below shows the number of alcohol adults who started treatment in 2020-21 who were identified as having a mental health treatment need and, of these the number who were receiving treatment from health services. Comparing prevalence with treatment received can help to assess whether need is being appropriately met.

In Oldham a total of 191 adult alcohol only users who entered treatment were identified as having a mental health treatment need which equates to 71% of all new ‘alcohol only’ presentations. This compares to 64% nationally. Amongst Oldham females in this sub-population 81% were identified as having a mental health need compared to 64% for males. The differentiation between males and females in Oldham in this context was greater than that nationally (71% compared to 59% respectively).

Figure 21a: Adults who entered alcohol only treatment in 2020-21 and were identified as having a mental health treatment need for Oldham and England

| Local | | | | England | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Total adults | Proportion of new presentations | Male (%) | Female (%) | Total adults | Proportion of new presentations | Male (%) | Female (%) |
| 191 | 71% | 64% | 81% | 33,618 | 64% | 59% | 71% |

Recent performance for those identified as having a mental health treatment need in Oldham (up to March 2022): **Decreased: Currently 65.9%**

Figure 21b below shows in what setting adult alcohol only service users identified as having a mental health treatment are receiving treatment for their mental health. In Oldham 68% received such treatment via their GP compared to 62% nationally – this is the only notable difference as most proportionalities for other settings are broadly similar to the England averages.

Figure 21b: Adults who entered alcohol only treatment identified as having a mental health treatment need and receiving treatment for their mental health for Oldham and England 2020-21

| Treatment type | Local (n) | Proportion of new presentation | Male (%) | Female (%) | England (n) | Proportion of new presentation | Male (%) | Female (%) |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Already engaged* | 25 | 13% | 12% | 14% | 5,516 | 16% | 15% | 18% |
| GP* | 129 | 68% | 70% | 65% | 20,681 | 62% | 59% | 64% |
| Health-based place* | <5 | <5% | <5% | <5% | 142 | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| NICE* | <5 | <5% | <5% | <5% | 338 | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Engaged with IAPT | <5 | <5% | <5% | <5% | 535 | 2% | 1% | 2% |
| Total | 165 | 86% | 88% | 85% | 27,027 | 80% | 77% | 84% |

Note:
 The total number is the number of individuals receiving mental health treatment and not a summation of treatment type.
 *Already engaged - Already engaged with the Community Mental Health Team/Other mental health services.
 GP - Receiving mental health treatment from GP.
 NICE - Receiving any NICE-recommended psychosocial or pharmacological intervention provided for the treatment of a mental health problem.
 Health-based place - Has an identified space in a health-based place of safety for mental health crises.

Recent performance relating to adults who entered alcohol only treatment identified as having a mental health treatment need and receiving treatment for their mental health in Oldham (Q4 2021/22 (up to March 2022):

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Already engaged | Increased: from 13.1% to 23.4% |
| GP | Decreased: from 67.5% to 52.6% |
| Health-based place | Decreased: from <5.0% to <5.0% |
| NICE | Decreased: from <5.0% to <5.0% |
| Engaged with IAPT | Decreased: from <5.0% to 0.0% |

Deaths in treatment amongst alcohol only clients

Figure 22 shows data on deaths in treatment. In 2020-21 there was an 44% increase at a national level in the number of adults recorded as having died while in treatment for alcohol alone, with wide local variation. It is likely that changes to alcohol and drug treatment, reduced access to broader healthcare services, changes to lifestyle and social circumstances during lockdowns, as well as COVID-19 itself, will have contributed to this increase. Commissioners and providers are encouraged to consider any actions they can take towards reducing deaths in treatment.

This shows the number of adults in treatment for alcohol who were recorded as having died while in treatment within the year.

Figure 22: Deaths in alcohol treatment for Oldham and England 2020-21

| Area | Total number | Proportion of treatment population | Male (%) | Female (%) |
|---------|--------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Local | 6 | 1.56% | 1.38% | 1.79% |
| England | 1,064 | 1.39% | 1.54% | 1.18% |

The proportion of adult in alcohol only treatment in Oldham who died while in treatment was 1.56% which is higher than the England rate of 1.39%. Deaths amongst Oldham females in this context were more than 1½ times greater than the corresponding average for England (1.79% compared to 1.18% respectively). Deaths amongst males in Oldham (1.38%) were lower than the national average (1.54%).

Young People in Treatment for Substance Misuse in Oldham

In this section an overview of Young People accessing treatment for substance misuse in Oldham is provided. Whilst it is understood that Young Peoples' Substance Misuse Treatment provision is not directly associated with the commission of adult treatment services. The profile that follows is intended to offer some insight into the composition and nature of this young cohort as it potentially transitions into adult services.

Chart 15 below shows the **demographic make-up** of young people in substance misuse treatment for 2018/19 to 2021/22 (March 2022). In terms of gender it can be seen that since 2018/19 the proportion of males in treatment has decreased from 75.0% in 2018/19 to 55.7% in the most recent period with females currently representing approaching half of the young in-treatment population compared to a quarter in 2018/19.

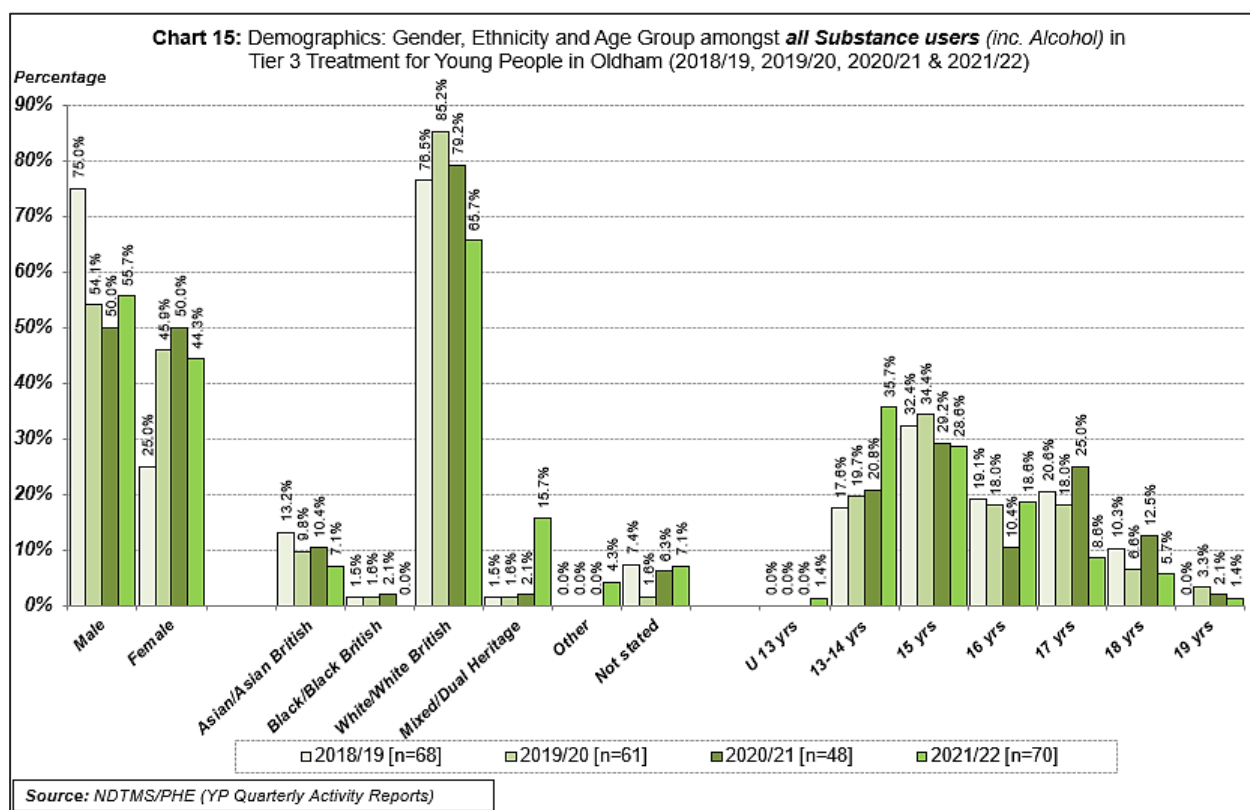


Chart 15 above also shows that since 2019/20 White/White British ethnicities have decreased from 85.2% to 65.7% (in 2021/22) amongst young people in treatment in Oldham. During the same period the proportion of those from Asian/Asian British background have almost halved from 13.2% in 2018/19 to 7.1%. In the most recent period the proportion of young people from Mixed/Dual Heritage background has increased markedly from typically around 2% to 15.7%.

Some changes can be observed for age distribution amongst young people in treatment for substance misuse in Oldham. The proportion of 13-14 year olds has doubled from 17.6% in 2018/19 to 35.7% in the most recent period. The proportion of 15 year olds has been typically around 30% to 35%, while the proportion of 16 year olds has remained constant around 18% to 19% with exception of 2020/21 (10.4%). Proportionality amongst 17 year olds has decreased by two-thirds since 2020/21 from 25.0% to 8.6%. Eighteen and nineteen year olds currently account for around 7% of the in-treatment population.

Chart 16 below shows **referral sources** amongst young people newly presenting to Tier 3 substance misuse treatment services in Oldham. The most recent census period does not

truly represent usual pathways into treatment for young people in Oldham due to a change in provider. The previous three years provides a more reliable picture of the nature of referrals amongst this young cohort. In 2020/21 the greatest number of referrals were from children and family services (41.4%) compared to 31.0% from 'Self, Family & Friends' which was double the proportion of the previous two years.

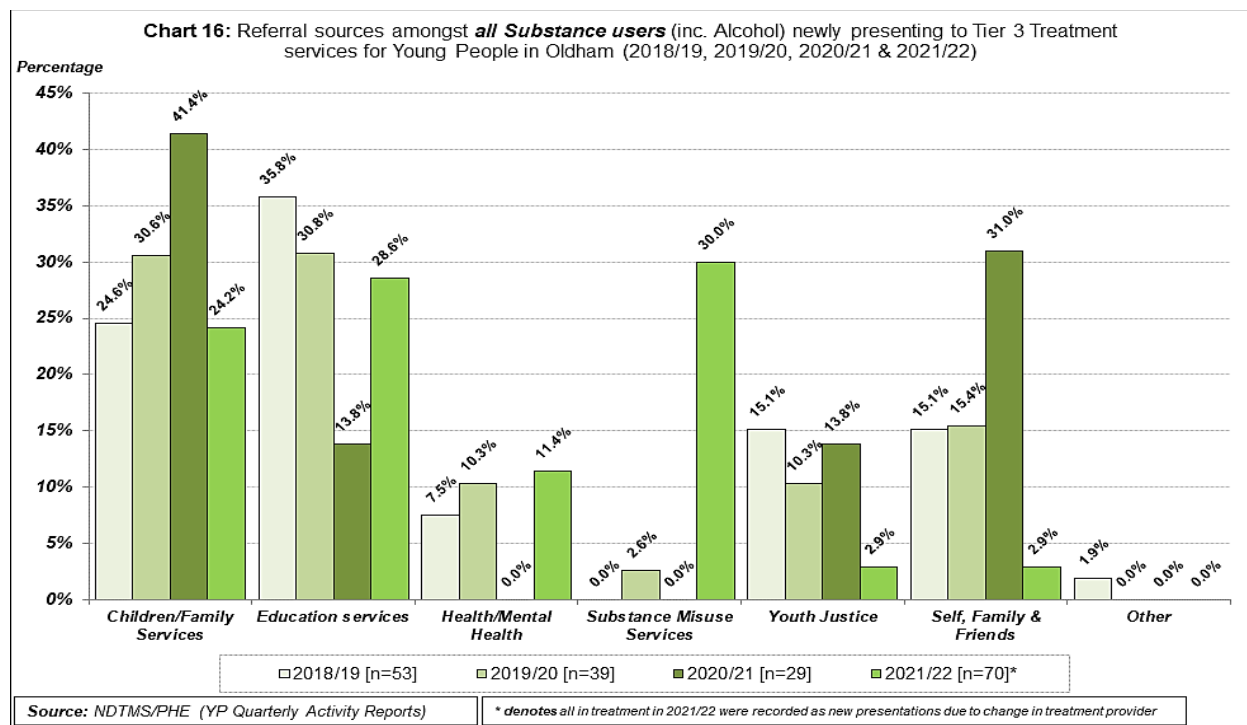


Chart 16 above also shows that referral from 'Education services' more than halved from 2019/20 to 2020/21. Youth Justice referrals during the same period fell from 13.8% to 2.9%.

Chart 17 below shows **substance citations** amongst young people engaged in substance misuse treatment in Oldham. The proportions of those citing cannabis and alcohol remained broadly similar over the periods shown.

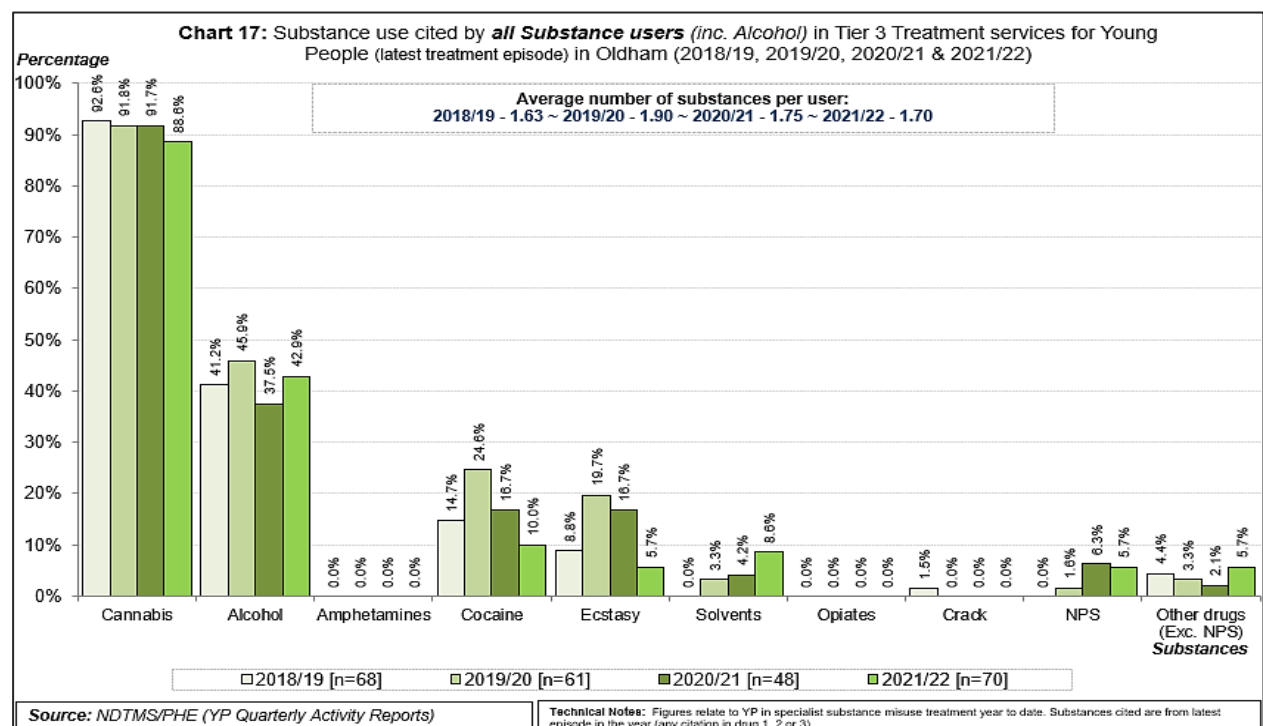


Chart 17 above also shows that the proportion of young people reporting use of Ecstasy has fallen from almost one in five (19.7%) in 2019/20 to 5.7% in the most recent period. A similar spike in reporting can be observed in Cocaine citations with one in four (24.6%) in 2019/20 falling to 10.0% in 2021/22 (March 2022). At a lower level, citations for ‘NPS’ and ‘Other drugs (excluding NPS)’ have increased three-fold and four-fold respectively over the most recent census periods. A more worrying development has been the upward trend of young people citing solvents from zero in 2018/19 to one in twelve (8.6%) in 2021/22.

Chart 18 below shows **treatment exit status** amongst young people from Oldham discharged from treatment for substance misuse 2018/19 to 2021/22.

With the exception of 2020/21, when almost half of exits were recorded as ‘transferred – not in custody’ due to change to a new treatment provider, planned exits ranged between 71% and 94%.

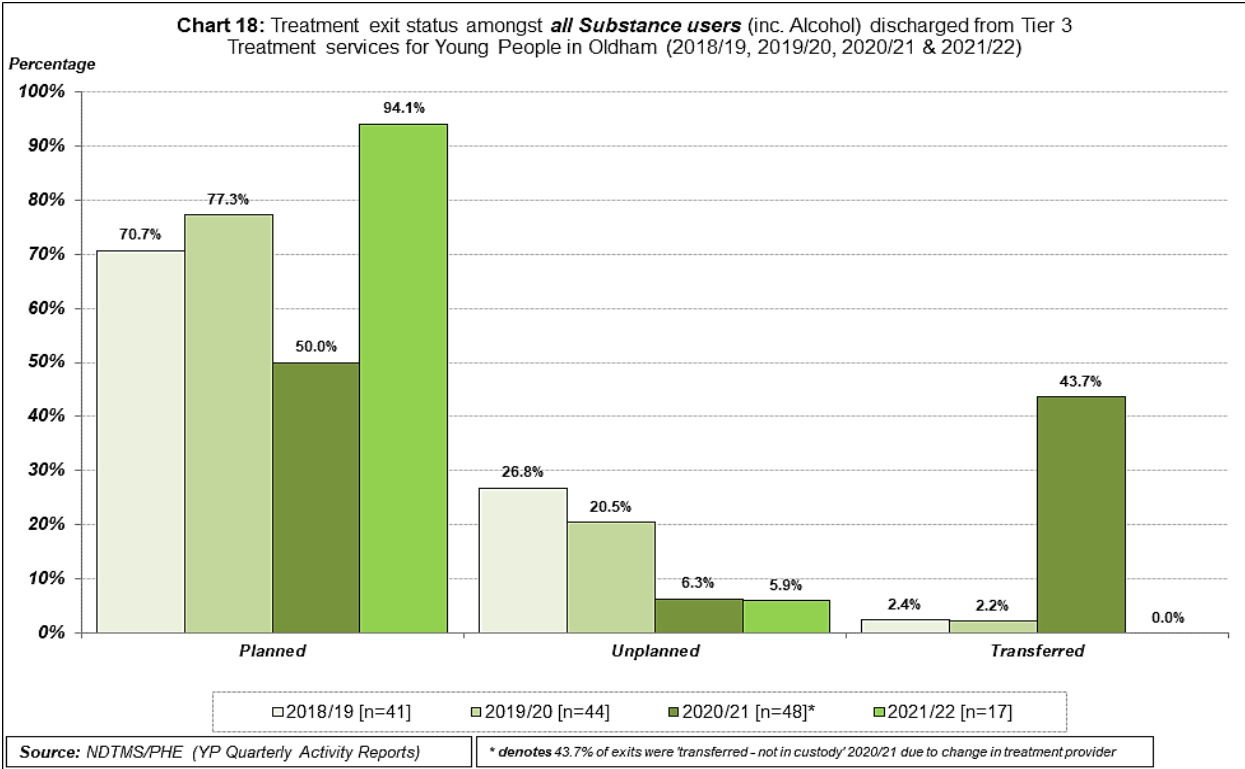


Chart 18 above also shows that during the same period unplanned exits decreased from 27% to around 6%.

It is important to note that in the last four census periods not a single young person exiting treatment has been recorded as ‘transferred – transition to adult [treatment] services’.

Vulnerabilities amongst cited by young people in treatment for substance misuse

Charts 19a & 19b focus on the respective **substance misuse specific vulnerabilities** and wider vulnerabilities identified amongst young people presenting to substance misuse treatment in Oldham.

Chart 19a below shows substance misuse specific vulnerabilities amongst this cohort with ‘Early Onset’ being typically around 82% to 89% which tends to be 8-10 percentage points higher than the England average. The proportion of high risk alcohol users is historically half the national rate. For polydrug use, with the exception of 2019/20 when Oldham’s rate was 72% compared to 58% for England, the Oldham rate has been the similar to the national rate.

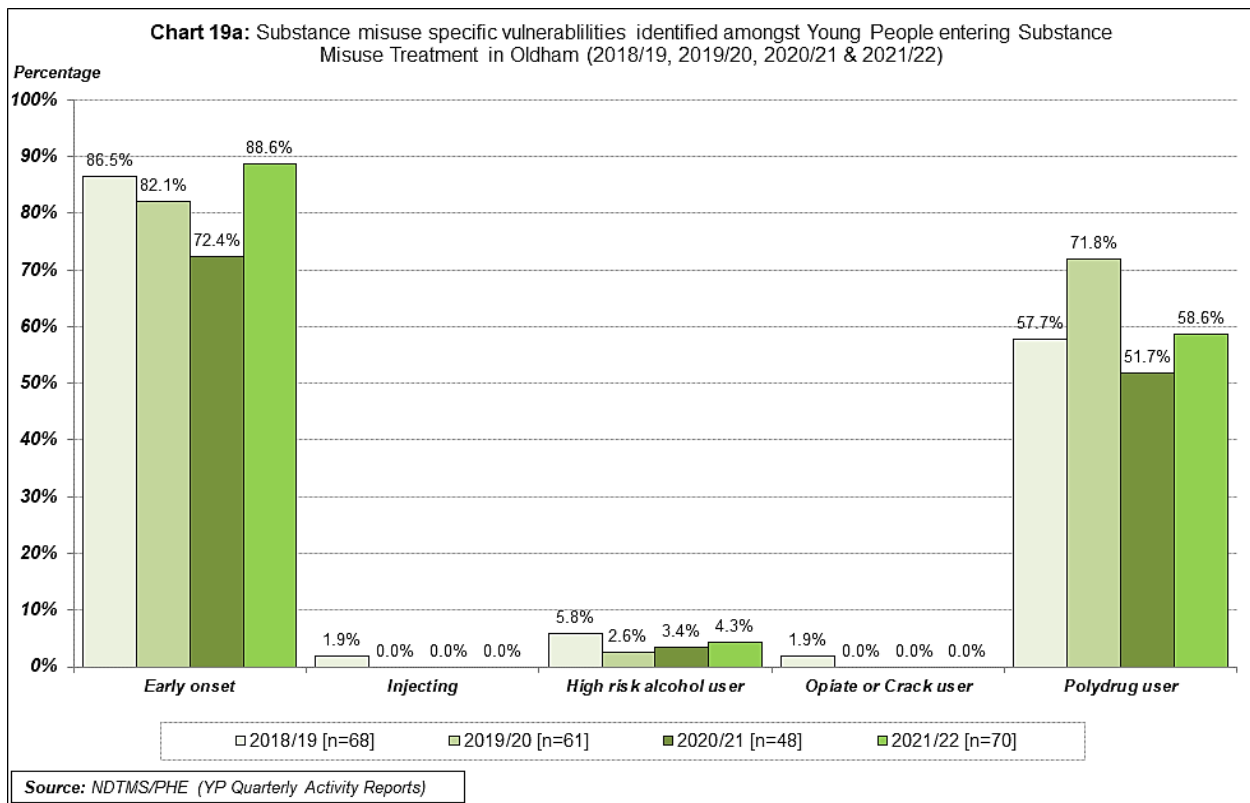


Chart 19b below shows **wider vulnerabilities identified** amongst young people presenting to substance misuse treatment in Oldham. The proportions of young people identified as ‘Looked after child’ or ‘Child in Need’ have more or less halved between 2020/21 and the most recent period. A significant decrease can also be observed for those who are subject to a ‘Child Protection Plan’.

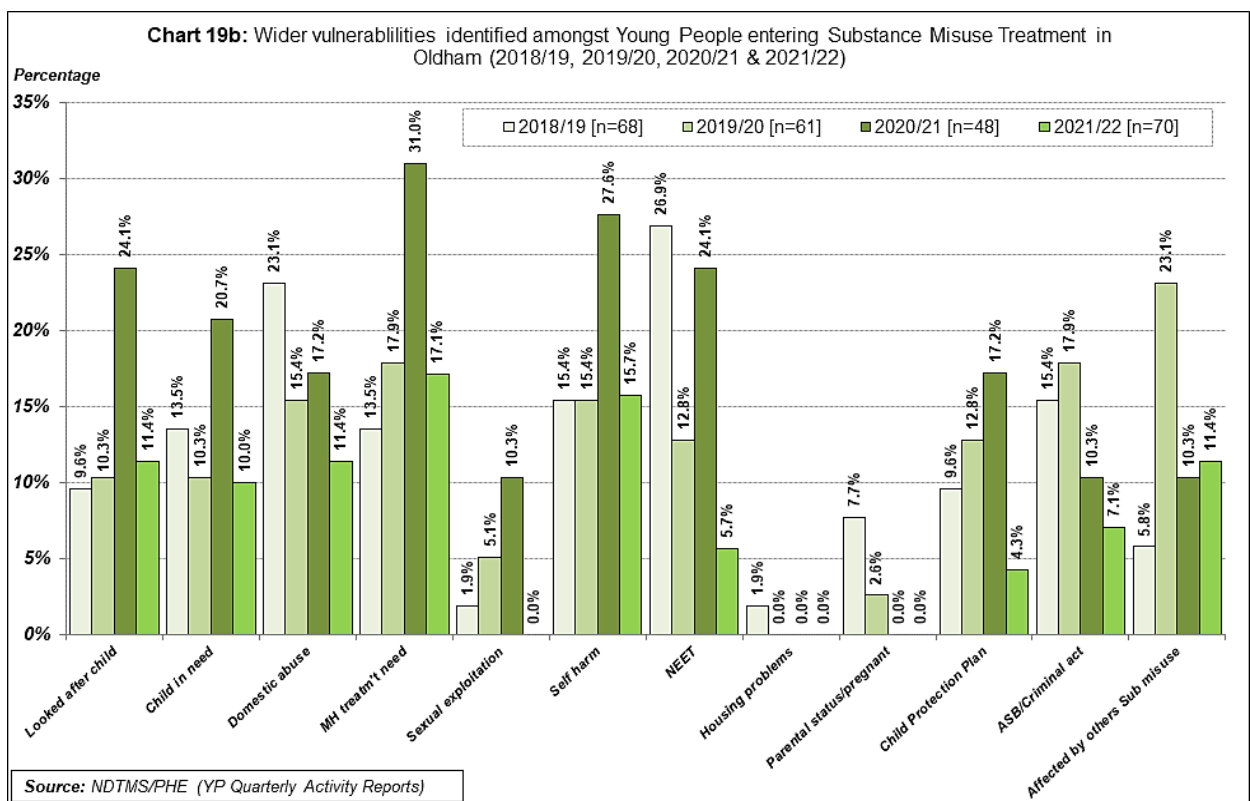


Chart 17b above also illustrates that, although proportionalities may be falling, approximately one in nine (11.4%) of young people entering substance misuse treatment have experienced 'Domestic Abuse' in their home environment while approximately one in six (15.7%) have self-harmed. A similar proportion (17.1%) were identified as having a 'Mental Health Treatment Need'.

In 2020/21 approximately one in ten young people (10.3%) were identified as being subject to/involved in sexual exploitation but in the most recent census period (2021/22 (March 2022)) the rate had dropped to zero percent.

Chart 19b also shows that 5.7% of young people were 'not in education, employment or training (NEET)' compared to 24.1% in 2020/21 and 26.9% in 2018/19. The proportion involved in 'anti-social behaviour/criminal activity' has more than halved since 2019/20 (17.9%) to 7.1% in 2021/22 (March 2022).

Impact of COVID-19 on treatment activity monitoring (adult services only)

In Table 11 below a summary of six areas of treatment activity are examined in order to demonstrate the impact of COVID-19 by comparing two two-year periods: one prior to the imposition of pandemic related restrictions (February 2018-January 2020), the other during lockdown and the gradual loosening of aforementioned restrictions (February 2020-March 2022). According to the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) Oldham had an 8.9% increase in numbers in treatment – double the North West regional average and more than 1½ times the national average. In relation to change in the number of new presentations Oldham’s rate increase by 27.9% - ten times the England (2.7%) and over 30 times greater than that for the North West (0.9%) as a whole.

Table 11: Impact of COVID-19 on treatment activity monitoring:

Change in the number of individuals from February 2020 to March 2022 compared to the average of the same periods between February 2018 to January 2020 for Oldham, North West region and England

| March 2022 All substances | Change in number in treatment | Change in number of new presentations | Change in number of deaths in treatment | Change in number of successful completions | Change in number of individuals with any housing need | Change in number of individuals in contact with children |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Oldham | 8.9% | 27.9% | 34.8% | 34.3% | 20.5% | -5.6% |
| North West | 3.9% | 0.9% | 23.3% | 1.8% | -3.1% | -26.0% |
| England | 5.6% | 2.7% | 23.7% | 2.1% | -5.6% | -17.4% |

Source: PHE/NDTMS ~ ~ ~ Compiled by Roy Egginton (DMO, SPS, OMBC) June 2022

Table 11 above also shows that change in the number of deaths in treatment in Oldham was almost 1½ times higher than both the North West and England averages. Furthermore, the number of successful completions for Oldham increased by 34.3%, significantly greater than the marginal increases for the North West and England.

Oldham recorded a 20.5% increase in the number of individuals with any housing need which was in sharp contrast to the decreases in the North West region (-3.1%) and England (-5.6%). The only measure for which Oldham recorded a decrease was in relation to the number of individuals in contact with children with a rate of -5.6%. However, the decrease was far less than those recorded for the North West (-26.0%) as a whole and the England average of minus 17.4%.

Concluding comments

There is no doubt that adults engaging with drug and alcohol treatment services in Oldham are, on the whole, receiving adequate support and care, particularly when considering a challenging two year period with the backdrop of a global pandemic. Over the past 12 months, as COVID-19 restrictions eased and a form of 'normality' has begun to emerge, other challenges are becoming apparent. Already documented in this report are the increased numbers in treatment and new presentations. The rise in demand amongst the communities of Oldham for support and care in relation to problematic drug and/or alcohol use will be affected by the capacity of treatment providers to meet, what currently appears, an increase in need.

It has been observed that approximately 45% to 50% of adults dependent on opiate and/or crack users are estimated not to be in the treatment system. The rate is much higher (77%) amongst adult alcohol only users. The recent upsurge in new presentations and numbers in treatment may be an indication that some of those previously 'not-in-treatment' are beginning to come forward to seek help and support. However, the larger increases in demand appear to be amongst non-opiate users (47.7% increase in new presentations) and the combined use category of 'alcohol & non-opiate' users (33.3% increase in new presentations). Both of these categories do consist of individuals with complex needs particularly amongst 'alcohol & non-opiate' users. In the past 12-18 months they have increased their substance repertoires with greater use of cocaine (cited by 21.4%) and strong variants of herbal cannabis (reported by 30.3%) as well as increasing reliance on alcohol (29.7%). The challenge for the individuals involved as well as for treatment providers is to ensure increasingly problematic recreational use does not go beyond the crises that prompted their engagement with services.

An encouraging finding from this report are that rates for successful completions and re-presentations are improving, although there is still some way to go to achieve pre-2018 levels of performance in this context.

Finally, missing data is always a lost opportunity with regards to leaving gaps in our understanding of the nature of the in-treatment population as well as the individuals involved. It has been acknowledged that in the area of recording parental status and whether or not a newly presenting client lives with/has children has improved over the past 12 months. Nonetheless, missing data is still apparent: currently 5.7% (down from 13.8%) amongst drug user clients and 7.3% (down from 16.8%) amongst alcohol only clients. The national averages for both of these cohorts are 1% and 2% respectively. The key point here relates to the current recording option (as designed by PHE/NDTMS) which allows for the client to be recorded as 'declined to answer either question'. This inherently presents the treatment service with a challenging scenario, as a client by declining to indicate whether or not they are a parent and whether or not they live with children (aged under 18 years) raises concerns in relation to safeguarding issues.