



North
Tyneside
Council

North Tyneside Alcohol Health Needs Assessment

March 2023

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Background

- Alcohol is a key public health issue
- Causal factor in over 60 medical conditions
- Leading risk factor for ill health in 15–49 year olds
- Harmful effects of alcohol misuse are felt by the individual, their loved ones and wider communities
- Health needs assessment (HNA) undertaken in 2022–23 to understand the need and impact of alcohol misuse within North Tyneside

Local context

- Most individuals drink alcohol in moderation without significant harm to their health
- Alcohol is involved in social and cultural activities – contributes to the economy and a vibrant North Tyneside
- 618 licensed alcohol premises within North Tyneside

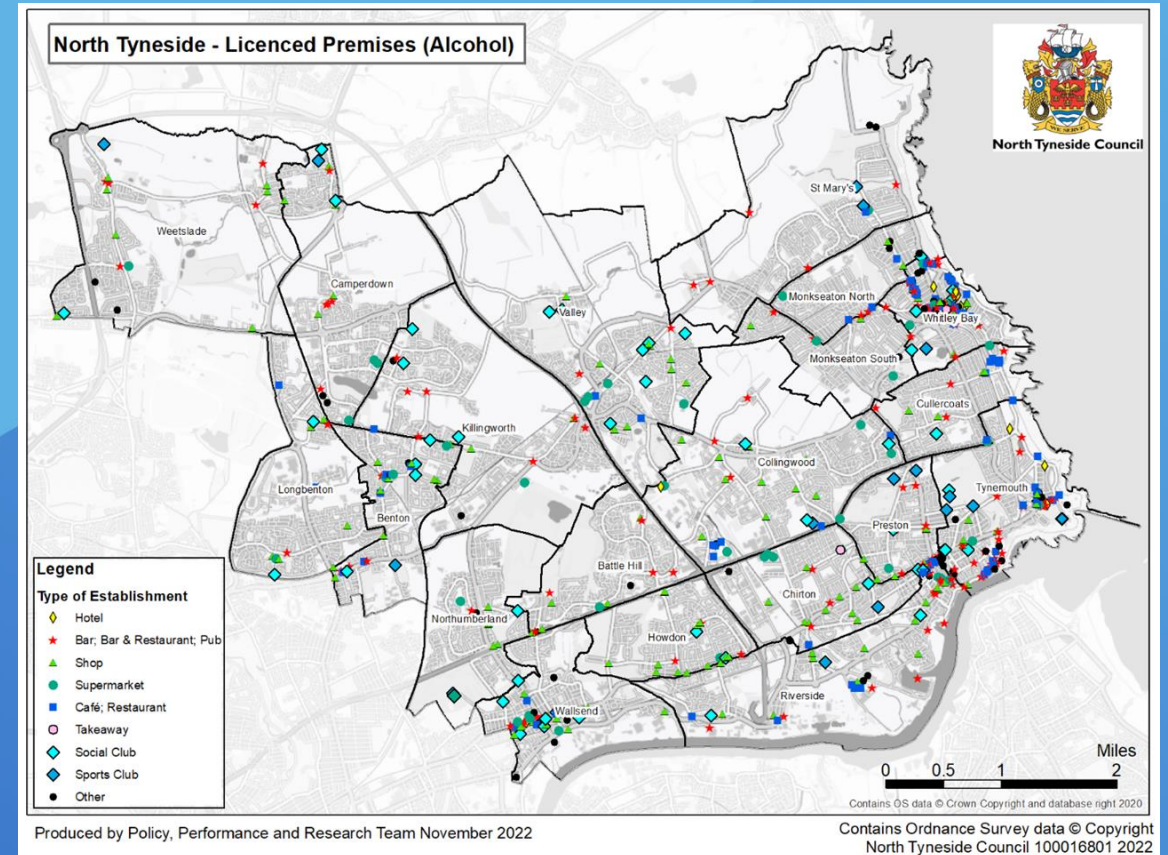


Figure 1: Map of position and type of establishment with an alcohol licence within North Tyneside

Local context

- Cost of alcohol within North Tyneside was estimated to be £74.2 million in 2015-16
- Between 2017-22, alcohol was reported to be involved in 12.3% of crimes locally
- General increasing trend of number of crimes reported to involve alcohol
- Six times more common in crimes reported in the 10% most deprived areas of the borough

Proportion of all crimes involving alcohol: 2017-22

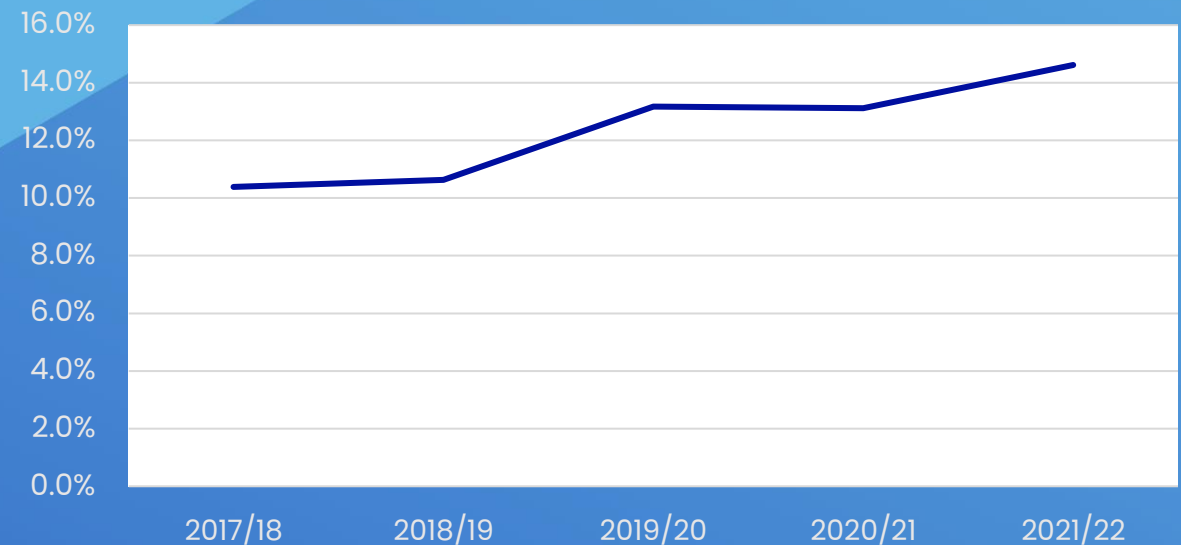


Figure 2: Proportion of all crimes involving alcohol in North Tyneside for 2017-22

Alcohol health needs in North Tyneside

- Of the 2,685 individuals dependent on alcohol:
 - 24.4% are in structured alcohol treatment
 - 75.6% are not in treatment – high levels of unmet need
 - Main barriers appear to be individual factors
- 78% of those in structured treatment were 'new presentations'
- 99% wait under three weeks for the first intervention
- Positive experiences reported by recent service users
- 60% leave treatment successfully

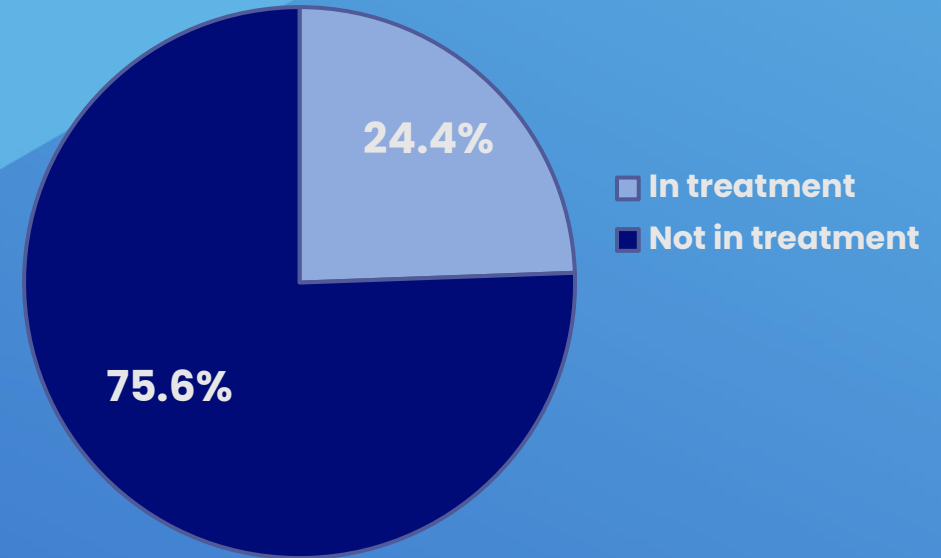


Figure 3: Proportion of individuals classified as dependent on alcohol within North Tyneside who are in or not in treatment services

Alcohol health needs in North Tyneside

- 2.6% of the population registered with a North Tyneside GP practice have a coding of alcohol misuse – likely an underestimate
- Alcohol-specific A&E attendances are reducing
- Alcohol-specific hospital admissions are increasing in both young people and adults
- Young people and adults in the 10% most deprived areas have at least three times higher admission rates than those in the 10% least deprived areas
- Higher rates in:
 - Males
 - 50–59 year olds

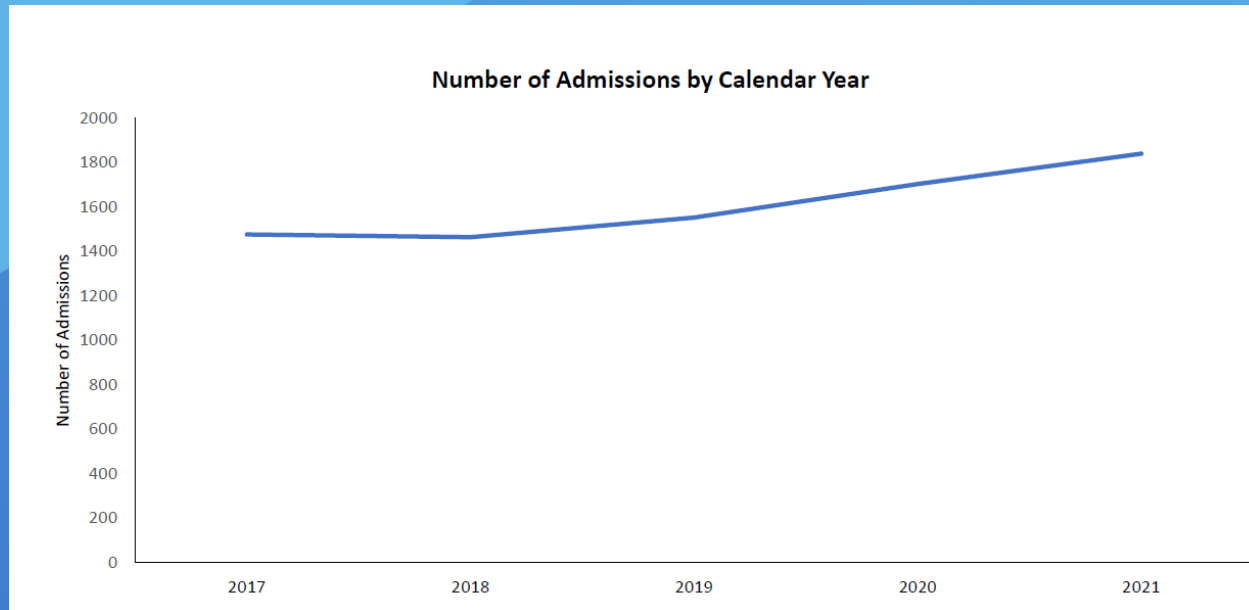


Figure 4: Alcohol-Specific Hospital Admissions in Patients Aged Over 18 for Period 2017–21

Alcohol health needs in North Tyneside

- Alcohol-specific mortality rate is one of the lowest in the North East
- Still significantly higher than the England rate
- Rate has been increasing – largest increase in 2019–20
- Majority due to alcoholic liver disease
- Mortality rates are higher in:
 - Males
 - 50–59 year olds
 - 10% most deprived areas
- Deaths in treatment are higher in North Tyneside than England and two times higher in males than females

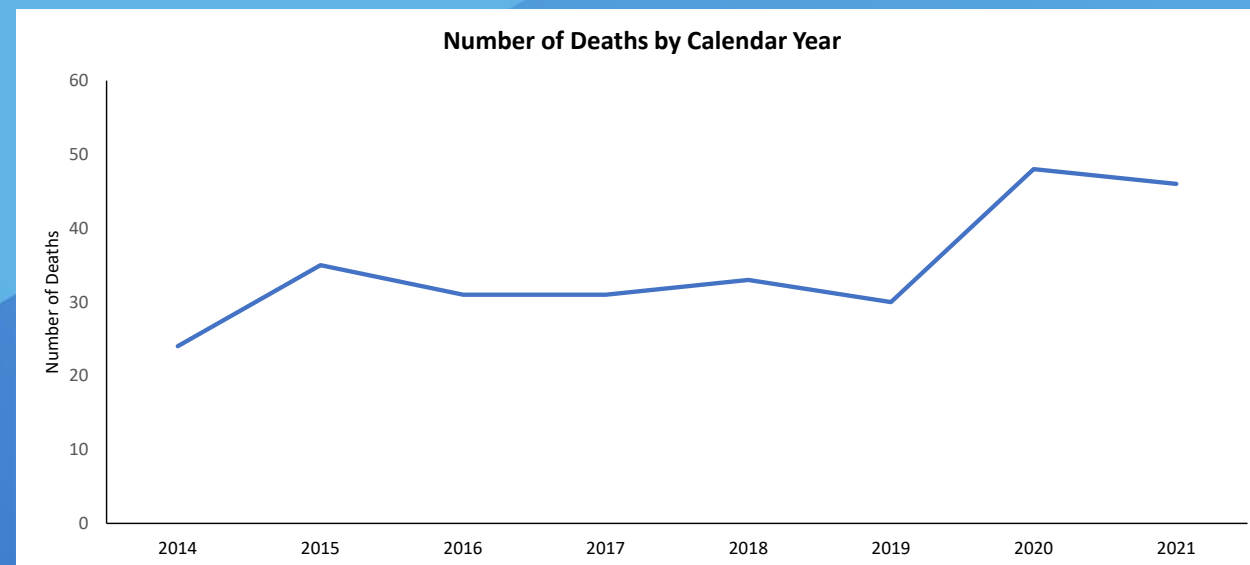


Figure 5: Number of Alcohol-Specific Deaths in Patients Aged Over 18 for Period 2014–2021

Impact on vulnerable groups

Pregnancy:

- Limited available data regarding alcohol misuse or dependency in pregnant individuals within the borough
- Pathway in place at Northumbria Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust (NHCT)

Carers:

- Carers and housebound patients were more likely to be coded as having alcohol misuse compared to the general population
- Surveyed Year 8 and 10 pupils who were young carers were more likely to have consumed alcohol in the preceding month compared to those who weren't young carers
- Carers of those affected by substance misuse may consume alcohol to cope better or reduce/stop consuming alcohol to help support their loved one

Impact on vulnerable groups

Young People:

- Most common way for surveyed secondary school pupils to obtain alcohol was from their parents or carers
- 19% of surveyed Year 8 & 10 pupils reported observing a parent/carer drinking too much alcohol at some point
- In 2020-21, 118 children were living with a parent who was in structured alcohol treatment
- Services exist to support young people regarding their own consumption or their parents/carers

People with mental health conditions:

- Those with a mental health diagnosis were more likely to be coded as having alcohol misuse compared to the general population
- The local hospital admission rate where the main or contributory diagnosis is mental and behavioural disorders attributable to alcohol is higher than the North East average and over 1.5 times higher than the England rate
- 67% of new presentations to alcohol treatment services in 2020-21 were identified as having a mental health treatment need – 32% were not receiving any treatment for this

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this health needs assessment, recommendations are made and focus on 5 key themes:



Acknowledgements

Professionals from the following services and organisations contributed to this HNA or were consulted on the findings:

- Alcohol Care Team (NHCT)
- Balance North East
- Bottled-Up
- Meadow Well Connected (P.A.U.S.E.)
- National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) Northern and Yorkshire
- North East and North Cumbria (NENC) Integrated Care Board (ICB): North Tyneside Business Intelligence
- NENC Integrated Care System (ICS) – North East and North Cumbria
- NHCT Public Health Team
- NHS North of England Commissioning Support Unit (NECS) Information Services
- North East Street Pastors
- North Tyneside Council – Children Protection Services
- North Tyneside Council – Policy, Performance & Research Team
- North Tyneside Council – Public Health Commissioning Team
- North Tyneside Council – Public Health Team
- North Tyneside Council – Trading Standards & Licensing Team
- North Tyneside Recovery Partnership (NTRP)
- North Tyneside & Northumberland Probation Delivery Unit (PDU)
- PROPS Family Recovery Service North East

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