



Technical definitions for Alcohol and Drugs – Healthier Lives site

The table below details the indicators used on the site. All have been produced at upper tier local authority level.

Section	Indicator name used on the website	Definition of indicator	Source(s) of data	How areas are compared
Prevalence and risks	Estimates of use of opiates and/or crack cocaine	The estimated number of users of opiates and/or crack cocaine (OCUs) aged 15-64, as a rate per 1,000 of the general population aged 15-64	Estimates commissioned by PHE, see https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/alcohol-and-drug-misuse-and-treatment-statistics#prevalence-data-and-analysis	<p>Areas shaded light blue have a significantly higher rate of OCUs in their population compared to the national rate, denoted by the entire 95% confidence interval (CI) range for the local area being above the entire CI nationally.</p> <p>Areas shaded dark blue have a significantly lower rate of OCUs in their population compared to the national rate, denoted by the entire CI range for the local area being below the entire CI nationally.</p> <p>All other areas (i.e. not significant either way compared to the national rate) are shaded orange.</p>



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Prevalence and risks	Estimate of injecting of opiates and/or crack cocaine	The estimated number of injectors of opiates and/or crack cocaine (OCUs) aged 15-64, expressed as a rate per 1,000 of the general population aged 15-64	Estimates commissioned by PHE, see https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/alcohol-and-drug-misuse-and-treatment-statistics#prevalence-data-and-analysis	<p>Areas shaded light blue have a significantly higher rate of OCUs who inject in their population compared to the national rate, denoted by the entire 95% confidence interval (CI) for the local area being above the entire CI nationally.</p> <p>Areas shaded dark blue have a significantly lower rate of OCUs who inject in their population compared to the national rate, denoted by the entire 95% confidence interval (CI) for the local area being below the entire CI nationally.</p> <p>All other areas (i.e. not significant either way compared to the national rate) are shaded orange.</p>



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Prevalence and risks	Alcohol related hospital admissions	The number of hospital admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, as a directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 of the general population	Local Alcohol Profiles for England - https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/local-alcohol-profiles-for-england-lape Also published as part of Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 2.18 (www.phoutcomes.info)	Areas shaded red have a significantly higher rate of alcohol related hospital admissions compared to the national rate, denoted by the entire 95% confidence interval (CI) for the local area being below the entire CI nationally. Areas shaded green have a significantly lower rate of alcohol related hospital admissions compared to the national rate, denoted by the entire 95% confidence interval (CI) for the local area being above the entire CI nationally. All other areas (i.e. not significant either way compared to the national rate) are shaded amber .



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Prevalence and risks	Estimates of alcohol dependent adults	The estimated number of adults estimated to be dependent drinkers potentially in need of specialist assessment and treatment, expressed as a percentage of the general population aged 18+	Estimates commissioned by PHE, see https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/alcohol-and-drug-misuse-and-treatment-statistics#prevalence-data-and-analysis	<p>Areas shaded light blue have a significantly higher rate of dependent drinkers in their population compared to the national rate, denoted by the entire 95% confidence interval (CI) range for the local area being above the entire CI nationally.</p> <p>Areas shaded dark blue have a significantly lower rate of dependent drinkers in their population compared to the national rate, denoted by the entire CI range for the local area being below the entire CI nationally.</p> <p>All other areas (i.e. not significant either way compared to the national rate) are shaded orange.</p>



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Treatment and recovery	Proportion waiting more than 3 weeks for drug treatment	The number of first drug treatment interventions for adults in the period where the person waited more than 3 weeks to start treatment, as a proportion of all first drug treatment interventions for adults starting in the period	National Drug Treatment Monitoring System	<p>Each area is assigned to a quintile based on the ranking of local areas – i.e. darkest shade of purple denotes the 20% of areas with the highest proportions waiting over three weeks, while the lightest shade denotes 20% of area with the lowest proportions.</p> <p>This measure does not consider statistical significance, instead reflecting where areas are ranked compared to one another.</p>



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Treatment and recovery	Successful completion of treatment for opiate use	The number of adults successfully completing treatment for opiate use in the period and not re-presenting to drug or alcohol treatment in the six months after leaving treatment, as a proportion of all adults in treatment for opiate use in the period	National Drug Treatment Monitoring System Also published as part of Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 2.15i at www.phoutcomes.info	Areas shaded red have a significantly lower successful completion rate for opiate users in treatment compared to the national rate, denoted by the entire 95% confidence interval (CI) for the local area being below the entire CI nationally. Areas shaded green have a significantly higher successful completion rate for opiate users in treatment compared to the national rate, denoted by the entire 95% confidence interval (CI) for the local area being above the entire CI nationally. All other areas (i.e. not significant either way compared to the national rate) are shaded amber .



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Treatment and recovery	Successful completion of treatment for use of other drugs	The number of adults successfully completing treatment for use of other drugs (excluding those using opiates) in the period and not re-presenting to drug or alcohol treatment in the six months after discharge, as a proportion of all adults in treatment for use of other drugs (excluding those using opiates) in the period	National Drug Treatment Monitoring System Also published as part of Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 2.15ii at www.phoutcomes.info	Areas shaded red have a significantly lower successful completion rate for users of other drugs in treatment compared to the national average, denoted by the entire 95% confidence interval (CI) for the local area being below the entire CI nationally. Areas shaded green have a significantly higher successful completion rate for users of other drugs in treatment compared to the national rate, denoted by the entire 95% confidence interval (CI) for the local area being above the entire CI nationally. All other areas (i.e. not significant either way compared to the national rate) are shaded amber .



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Treatment and recovery	Successful completion of treatment for alcohol	The number of adults successfully completing alcohol treatment (excluding those with problematic drug use) in the period and not re-presenting to drug or alcohol treatment in the six months after discharge, as a proportion of all adults in treatment for alcohol dependence (excluding those with problematic drug use) in the period	National Drug Treatment Monitoring System Also published as part of Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 2.15iii at www.phoutcomes.info	Areas shaded red have a significantly lower successful completion rate for alcohol users in treatment compared to the national average, denoted by the entire 95% confidence interval (CI) for the local area being below the entire CI nationally. Areas shaded green have a significantly higher successful completion rate for alcohol users in treatment compared to the national rate, denoted by the entire 95% confidence interval (CI) for the local area being above the entire CI nationally. All other areas (i.e. not significant either way compared to the national rate) are shaded amber .