Alcohol harm in Derbyshire

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Alcohol: the national context – some figures

- Crime
  - Alcohol is present in around 50% of all crime
  - 90%+ of ASB / public order offences can be linked to alcohol
  - Alcohol is a factor in:
    - domestic violence
    - assaults
    - fires
    - vandalism
    - 60-70% of homicides
    - 75% of stabbings
    - 70% of beatings
    - 50% of fights and domestic assaults
  - Over 1/3 of offenders have a current problem with alcohol
The national context (cont)

- Alcohol – young people
  - The proportion of young people drinking is falling
  - Young people are becoming less tolerant of drinking and drunkenness among their peers
  - However, those who do drink are likely to get drunk some of the time
  - Pupils are more likely to drink if they believe their parents are tolerant of their drinking

- Harms health, eg cancer, heart disease, hypertension, liver disease
- Total annual cost of alcohol misuse to UK economy estimated to be around £25 billion
- Twice as many deaths from alcohol related causes in the UK in 2006 as 15 years before – from 4100 to 8800
- Over a third of adults exceed recommended daily limits, despite growing awareness of safe drinking levels
Current context in Derbyshire

- In Derbyshire, it is estimated that
  - 76% drink within recommended guidelines
  - 19% are hazardous / increasing risk drinkers
  - 5% are harmful / higher risk drinkers
  - 17% are binge drinkers
  - Around 130,000 Derbyshire residents have an alcohol use disorder, including 112,000 who are hazardous or harmful drinkers

- Changing substance use trends, especially amongst young people and young adults – alcohol, amphetamines, cocaine, cannabis, ecstasy (AACCE), mephedrone, other illicit drugs and legal highs, eg salvia divinorum
Current context in Derbyshire (cont)

- Derbyshire has particular issues with young people and heavy drinking
  - In 2009, 8% of young people had been drunk 3+ times in past four weeks – compared to 5% nationally
  - NI 115 substance misuse among young people:
    - 20th highest out of 150 areas, due in part to alcohol consumption
    - But Derbyshire improved last year from 14.4% to 12.5%
    - (England and East Midlands increased)
NI39: Alcohol related hospital admissions

- Key LAA and PCT indicator
- Hospital admissions are the tip of the alcohol harm iceberg – doesn’t include:
  - A&E attendance
  - Those helped on site by ambulance or GP / specialist
  - Self / family care or no care
  - ‘Hidden’ problems (eg developing liver damage, increased dependence, community fear)
- Importantly, health, community safety and other interventions all help to tackle admissions – they’re interlinked, eg:
  - diversionary activities for young people and tackling underage sales may reduce ASB in short term, but also harmful drinking patterns leading to heart disease or cancer in future – or domestic violence and setting poor example when become a parent
  - interventions in hospital on safer drinking may lead to fewer violent crimes
  - housing and support for those alcohol dependent or in recovery can stop cycle of drinking and offending and improve health
NI39: Alcohol related hospital admissions

- Derbyshire rates are increasing and are higher than the other shire counties in the Midlands, with a 12% increase between 2007-08 and 2008-09:

- (Hints of lower increase in 2009-10 – TBC)
NI39 area comparisons

- Derbyshire is above England and the East Midlands
- Chesterfield is below Derby, but above Sheffield and Nottingham
NI39 by district

- Within Derbyshire, rates vary by district, but all increasing since 2002-03:
NI39 continued

- Adult males higher - gap between males and females widens after 45 years of age

![Graph showing admissions for alcohol-related harm by age group.](image-url)
Local Alcohol Profiles

- Look at 22 indicators of alcohol harm (but data mostly only up to 2007-08)
- Derbyshire significantly worse than England for female alcohol specific hospital admissions, and Chesterfield top in East Midlands
- Of 40 LAs in East Midlands four Derbyshire districts in top 10 for admissions for under 18s
- Improvements on crime indicators
- Bolsover, Chesterfield and High Peak particular concerns
What’s being done in Derbyshire?

- *Reducing Alcohol Harm* – June 2010
What’s being done in Derbyshire?

- Prevention and education
  - Working with parents, schools, FE, young people
  - Reducing underage and proxy sales
  - Safer drinking campaigns
  - Brief intervention training (DAAS)
- Treatment and support
  - Countywide treatment services for adults and young people
  - Support for those affected by someone else's alcohol misuse
  - Screening – in primary care, CVD programme, in CJS
- Community safety
  - Alcohol Diversion Scheme
  - B-Safe
  - Court orders: Low Intensity Alcohol Programme, Youth Rehabilitation Orders, Alcohol Treatment Requirements etc
  - Operation Relentless
  - VALs – Violence, Alcohol harm and Licensing groups
Blockages / opportunities - recommendations

That the Derbyshire Partnership Forum:

- confirm that reducing alcohol harm remains a top priority for the DPF
- support the commissioning of a Hospital Alcohol Liaison Team to work with Chesterfield Royal Hospital
- support collection of enhanced data from hospital A&E departments to inform community safety work and needs assessment
- ensure frontline staff take up DAAS training on brief alcohol interventions (www.daas.uk.com 0845 308 4010)
- promote alcohol awareness with partnership staff both as individuals and as parents
- support multi-agency work, recognising the links between health, community safety and social (eg housing, employment) support and ensuring relevant staff engage with local groups (eg VALs, CSPs, LSPs) tackling alcohol harm.
● Any questions?

Thank you

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