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)



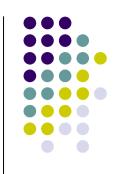
- Alcohol young people
 - The proportion of young people drinking is falling
 - Young people are becoming less tolerant of drinking and drunkenness among their peers
 - However, those who do drink are likely to get drunk some of the time
 - Pupils are more likely to drink if they believe their parents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

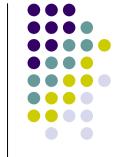


- In Derbyshire, it is estimated that
 - 76% drink within recommended guidelines
 - 19% are hazardous / increasing risk drinkers
 - 5% are harmful / higher risk drinkers
 - 17% are binge drinkers
 - Around 130,000 Derbyshire residents have an alcohol use disorder, including 112,000 who are hazardous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



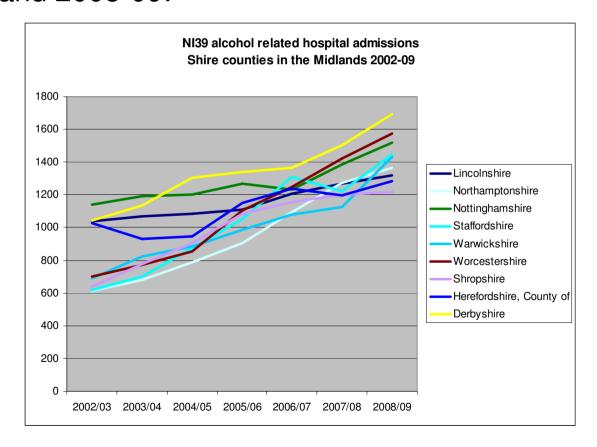
NI39: Alcohol related hospital admissions

- 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)



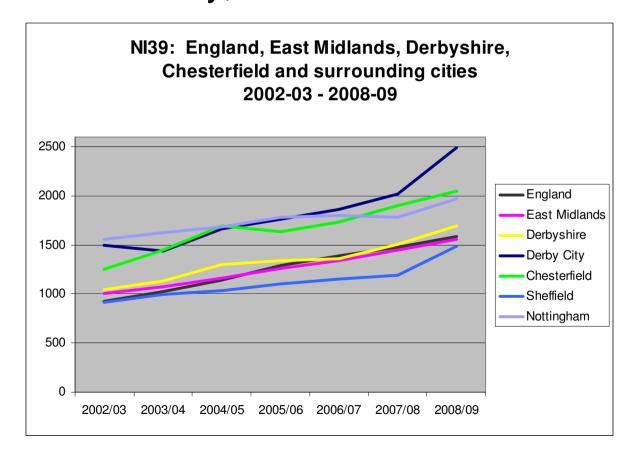




Derbyshire is above England and the East Midlands

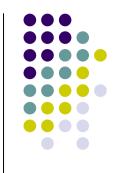
Chesterfield is below Derby, but above Sheffield and

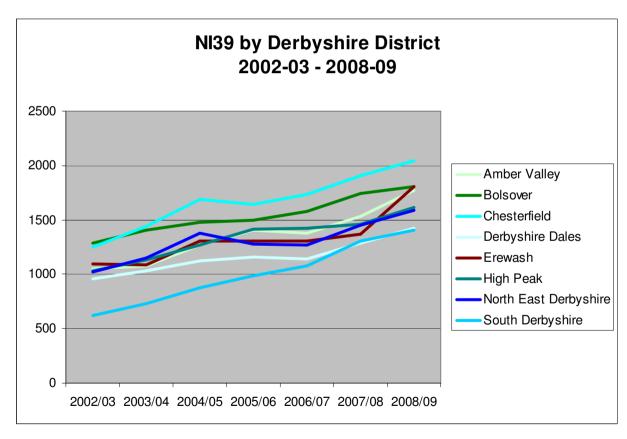
Nottingham



NI39 by district

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

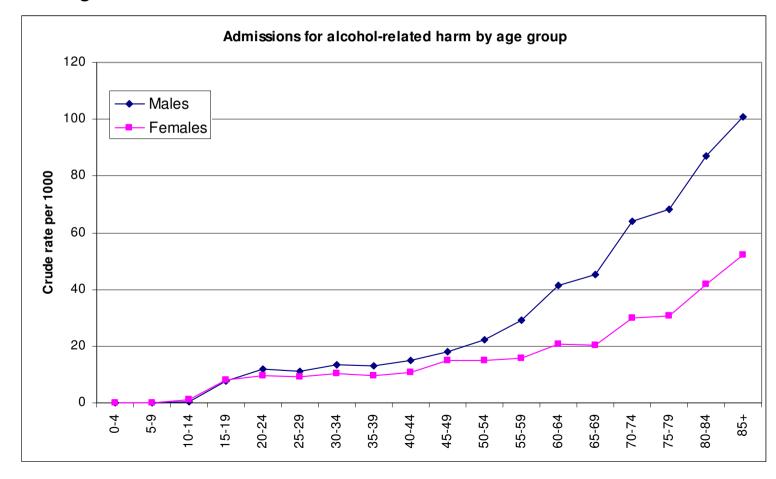






NI39 continued

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



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 (<u>www.daas.uk.com</u> 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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