

From: Richard Martin <Richard.Martin@derby.gov.uk>
 Sent: 31 January 2023 09:06
 To: Ann Walker <Ann.Walker@Derby.gov.uk>; Angela Rawson <Angela.Rawson@derby.gov.uk>
 Cc: Robyn Dewis <Robyn.Dewis@derby.gov.uk>; Kerry Hodges <Kerry.Hodges@derby.gov.uk>
 Subject: RE: Cumulative Impact Consultation 2023

Morning Ann, Angela

As a responsible authority, Derby City Public Health also supports the continued retention of our Cumulative Impact Policy (as incorporated in the City's licensing policy). Reducing alcohol-related harm is one of the 8 key outcomes adopted by: Derby and Derbyshire Integrated (NHS) Care System; Derby City's statutory Health and Wellbeing Strategy; and the Derby and Derbyshire Drug and Alcohol Strategic Partnership strategy for 2023 – 26 (currently in development).

Public health would consider the continued additional regulation of licenced premises in the City (as per the intentions of the CIP) as contributing to a suite of measures aimed at reducing harmful and problematic alcohol consumption – and thereby contributing to the objective of reducing alcohol related harm.

Some interesting and salutary statistics about alcohol-related harm in Derby City - to give context to our support of the CIP are:

- Derby City is 37% higher than England average rate for admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (Derby n = 1,763 by 956 individuals) i.e. intoxication, poisoning, acute pancreatitis, liver disease, etc
- We are 40% higher for rate for broad alcohol-related conditions – which include hypertension and gastrointestinal disease
- Derby is significantly worse than England for admissions relating to:
 - alcohol-related cardiovascular disease (men 38% worse)
 - alcoholic liver disease (men 111% worse)
 - mental and behavioural disturbances (men 80% worse)
- The rate per 100,000 for frequent (alcohol-specific) hospital admissions (3+ prior admissions) is 47% higher than England (n=250)
- Mortality: in 2018 the combined years of life lost in Derby due to alcohol related conditions was 1,979 (England average was 1,279)
- Alcohol-specific mortality in Derby (2019) was 74% higher than England – with death from chronic liver disease alone 32% higher
- Derby has seen a 63% increase in death from alcoholic liver disease since 2001 – with the average age of death being 58 years old (England 43%)

I think partners would agree that the population of Derby City is significantly disadvantaged by the affects of problematic alcohol consumption leading to adverse health harms – albeit the vast majority of problematic alcohol consumption takes place off traditional licenced premises i.e. in the home.

I'm more than happy to discuss further if you think it would be beneficial

BW

Richard

Dr Richard Martin | Assistant Director of Public Health - Head of Substance Misuse & visiting Professional Fellow in Public Health – University of Derby | Public Health | Peoples Directorate | 1st Floor, The Council House, Corporation Street, Derby, DE1 2FS | Telephone 01332 643080 | Minicom 01332 640666 |