



Report sponsor: Robyn Dewis, Director of Public Health
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Drugs Strategy Update

Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this paper is to provide the Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) with:
 - an overview of the current national context and local drivers in relation to substance misuse
 - an overview of local plans to reduce harmful alcohol and drug consumption.
- 1.2 The overview of the national context includes a summary of the recently published national drug strategy, 'From harm to hope: A 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives'.

Recommendation(s)

- 2.1 To note the drivers of local planning to reduce harmful alcohol and drug consumption.
- 2.2 To note the plans to reduce harmful alcohol and drug consumption in Derby.

Reason(s)

- 3.1 Harmful drug and alcohol consumption is a significant contributor to poor health outcomes and health inequalities. It also relates to demand for health and care provision and is therefore of concern to the HWB members.
- 3.2 There is a requirement to respond locally to the national drug strategy and it is important that the HWB is fully aware of local plans.

Supporting information

- 4.1 We want children, adults and families who live in our communities to experience a good life expectancy with many of those years in good health. Life expectancy (LE) and healthy life expectancy (HLE) are determined by the interaction between multiple factors.

- 4.2 Harmful alcohol consumption is a key contributor to premature death, illness and to health inequalities and the HWB has prioritised a focus on its reduction.
- 4.3 The impact of harmful alcohol consumption is significant in the city:
- 37% higher than England average rate for admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (Derby n = 1,763 by 956 individuals, provisional)
 - 40% higher for rate for broad alcohol-related conditions
 - 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)
 - 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)
 - In 2020/21 there were similarly 22 alcohol-specific deaths (9 of those whilst in treatment) – again contributing 1% to the national total (2,074)
 - Alcohol-specific mortality (2019) was 74% higher than England
 - A 63% increase in death from alcoholic liver disease since 2001 – with the average age of death being 58 years old (England 43%)
 - There are an estimated 3,177 alcohol dependents requiring treatment and an average of 77% unmet need (number in structured treatment 618).
- 4.4 A plan to improve community alcohol treatment in Derby City was developed in November 2021. From 1st April 2022 the alcohol transformation plan was subsumed into the Supplemental Substance Misuse Treatment and Recovery Plan.
- 4.5 ‘Harm to Hope’ - the Government’s recently published ten-year drugs plan specifically identifies that investment includes improvement of community alcohol treatment.
- 4.6 The objectives of the three-year plan are:
- Improve the treatment pathway between Royal Derby hospital and community alcohol treatment
 - Earlier identification of liver health problems in target populations
 - Earlier engagement of people into alcohol treatment to prevent hospitalisation, reduce crime & disorder and prevent alcohol-related death
 - Smarter, more responsive and insight-driven service delivery in locations across the city
 - Increase the capacity of the alcohol treatment system with the aim of treating 1386 by 2025 – current number of dependent drinkers in structured treatment being 693.
- 4.7 July 2021, Dame Carol Black’s independent review of drugs identified significant disinvestment in substance misuse treatment over last eight years.

- 4.8 During the same period, there has been an increase in drug-related harm, alcohol-related harm and drug-related death as well as a decrease in efficacy and quality of treatment.
- 4.9 In December 2021, 'From Harm to Hope' a ten-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives was published with three key components:
- Break drug supply chains (crime)
 - Deliver a world class treatment and recovery system (death and harm)
 - Achieve a generational shift in demand for drugs (attitudes and drug use).
- 4.10 In Derby in 2021/22 there were:
- 2,094 adult individuals in structured treatment – which included:
 - Opiate (and crack) users – 1,042
 - Non opiate drug users – 359
 - There were 12 young people in structured treatment.
 - 22 drug-specific deaths - contributing 1% to the national total (2,830).
- 4.11 Estimates from the Office of Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) suggest that Derby City has 2,162 opiate and crack users and a 50% unmet need rate.
- 4.12 There are a wide-range strategic objectives for the city 2022-2025 which include:
- Transform alcohol substance misuse treatment services for adults and children into a 'World-class' system over the next three years by investing 20% more funding each year.
 - Contribute to the government's capacity ambition of increasing treatment places by 20% over this period:
 - Alcohol – 100% increase over 3 years
 - Young People (specialist) - 150% increase over 3 years
 - Opiates (and crack users) - 10% over 3 years
 - Non-opiate - 10% over 3 years.

Public/stakeholder engagement

- 5.1 The community alcohol treatment transformation plan was co-produced with key stakeholders

Other options

- 6.1 There is clear direction and governance from Government directing local response and use of grant monies, no other options were therefore considered.

Financial and value for money issues

- 7.1 The Council has been allocated for 2022/23 a S31 grant of value £846,952 for drug and alcohol treatment and further S31 grant of value £69,044 specifically for inpatient detoxification. There are specific conditions and expectations in relation to the use of the grant and outcomes expected to be achieved.

Legal implications

8.1 None arising from this report.

Climate implications

9.1 None arising from this report.

Other significant implications

10.1 None arising from this report.

This report has been approved by the following people:

Role	Name	Date of sign-off
Legal		
Finance	Janice Hadfield, Head of Finance – Service Support	14/072022
Service Director(s)		
Report sponsor	Robyn Dewis, Director of Public Health	19/07/2022
Other(s)		

Background papers:	From harm to hope: A 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/from-harm-to-hope-a-10-year-drugs-plan-to-cut-crime-and-save-lives)
List of appendices:	None