



Local Alcohol Profiles for England: March 2016

Main findings

- **Alcohol-specific** and **alcohol-related** mortality rates fall although the number of alcohol-related deaths increases slightly.
- The mortality rate from **chronic liver disease** is flat.
- A new indicator on alcohol-related road traffic accidents shows a fall in the rate of accidents in the latest 3 year period.
- To access the Local Alcohol Profile for England dataset by local authority and CCG see our interactive data tool <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles>

Summary

This latest update to the Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) includes the addition of 2014 deaths to the mortality indicators, revisions to mortality values for earlier years and a new drink driving indicator. Alcohol-related hospital admissions data will be published in May 2016

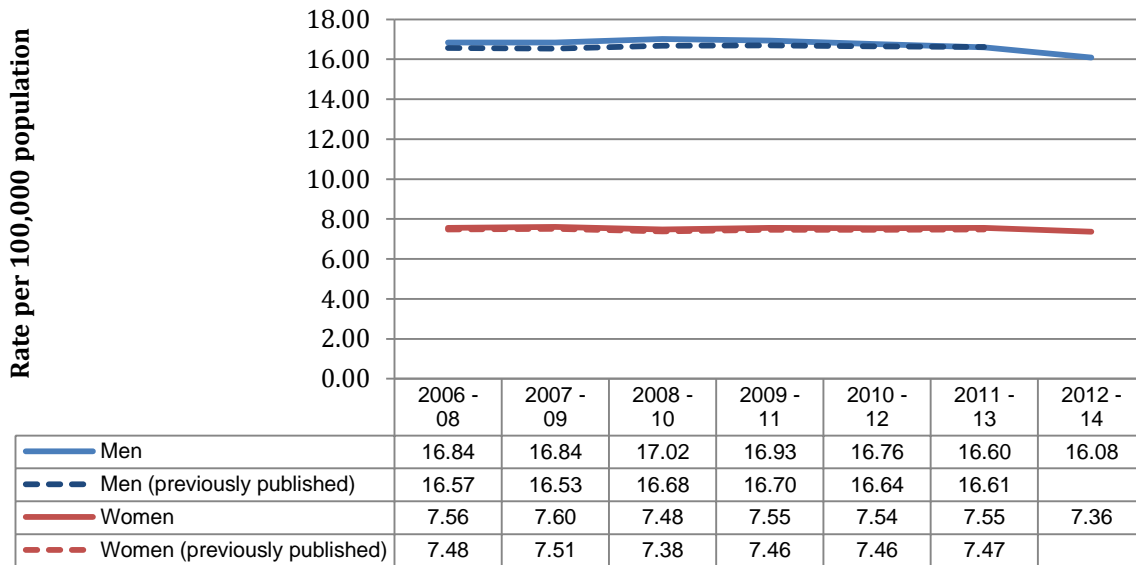
Important note about a change in methodology: The methodology used for generating alcohol-related and alcohol-specific mortality indicators for LAPE has been updated this year. An additional correction factor has been applied to adjust the data for changes in coding of death certificates. This ensures consistency when comparing trend data. As a result the back-series for alcohol-related and alcohol-specific mortality have been revised in addition to the inclusion of new data for 2014.

For more information about the coding changes see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/health-and-life-events/Changes-to-cause-of-death-coding-in-England-and-Wales/index.html>

1. Alcohol-specific mortality – deaths from conditions wholly caused by alcohol

The rate of alcohol-specific mortality is down 3% (to 11.6 deaths per 100,000 population) compared to the previous 3-year period. There were falls in the mortality rate for both males (down 3.1%) and females (down 2.5%). However, the rate of alcohol-specific mortality for men (16.1 per 100,000) is more than double the rate for women (7.4 per 100,000).

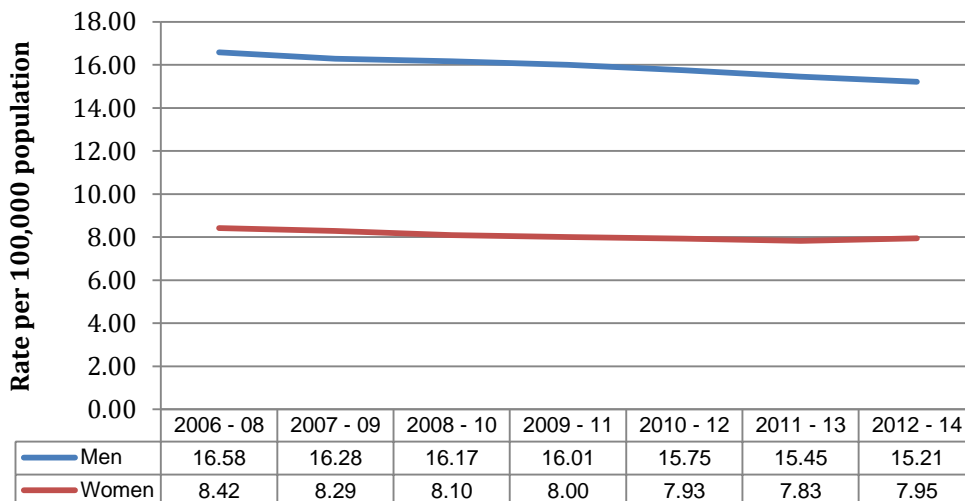
Figure 1 – Rate of alcohol-specific mortality by gender, England



2. Deaths from Chronic Liver Disease

The rate of mortality from chronic liver disease remained flat compared to the previous period (at 11.5 deaths per 100,000 population) but has dropped 7% overall since the start of the LAPE series (2006-08). The inequalities gap is substantial for both males and females with the rate in the most deprived areas double the rate in the least deprived.

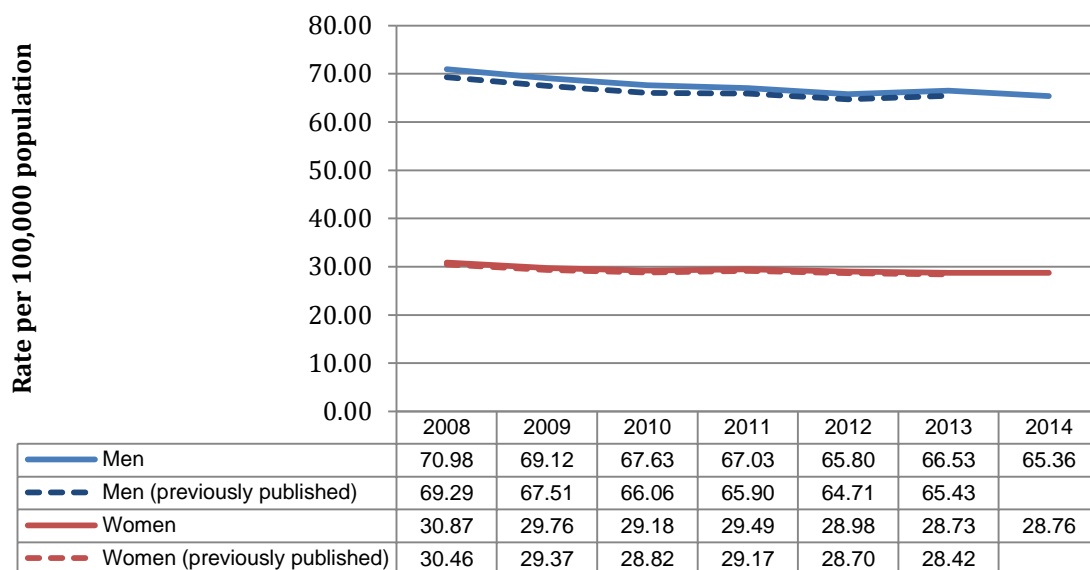
Figure 2 – Rate of mortality from Chronic Liver Disease by gender, England



3. Alcohol-related mortality – deaths from conditions wholly or partially caused by alcohol

In 2014 there were an estimated 23,000 deaths related to alcohol use. The rate of alcohol-related mortality decreased to 45.5 per 100,000 in the population in 2014 from 45.9 in 2013. As with alcohol-specific mortality, the rate for men (65.4 per 100,000) is more than double the rate for women (28.8 per 100,000)

Figure 3 – Rate of alcohol-related mortality by gender, England



4. Months of Life Lost

These indicators provide an estimate of the increase in life expectancy if all alcohol-related deaths among those under 75 years were prevented.

For men in England one year of life is lost on average due to premature alcohol-related deaths (12.0 months). Months of life lost for the most deprived (15.9 months) is almost double the figure for the least deprived (8.5 months). For women, on average 5.6 months of life are lost in England due to premature alcohol-related deaths.

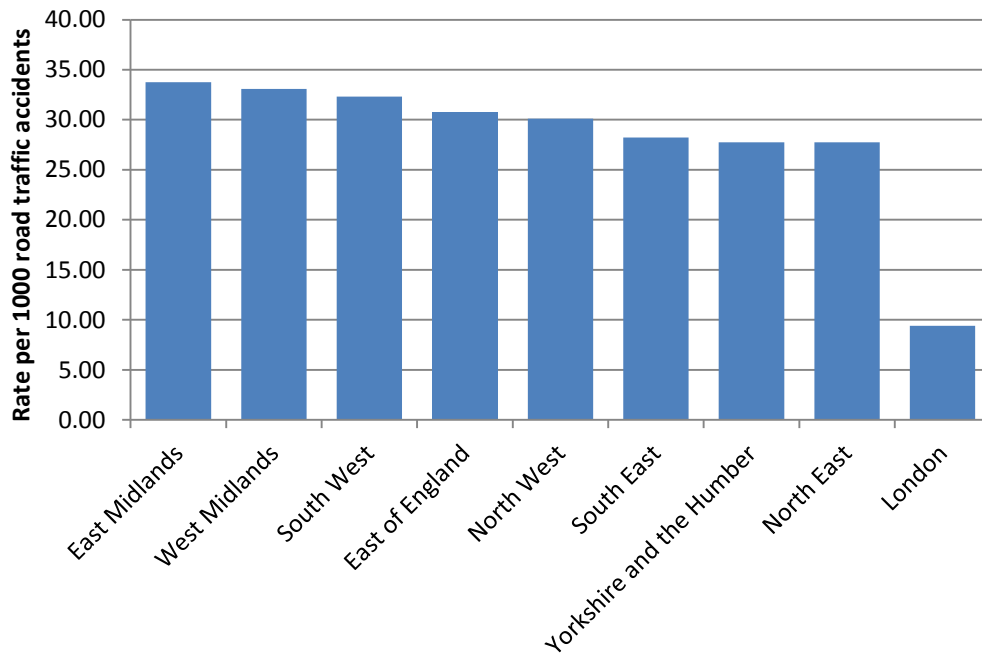
5. Alcohol-related Road Traffic Accidents

This indicator, which is included in the Local Alcohol Profiles for England for the first time, provides the rate of road traffic accidents where at least one driver failed a breath test.

The rate of alcohol-related road traffic accidents in England fell by 5% (to 26.4 per 1000 road traffic accidents) for the latest time period (2012-14) compared to the previous period (2011-2013). By local authority the rates ranged from 2.9 per 1000 accidents in Merton to 57.7 per

1000 accidents in Stroud. In general rates are higher in rural areas and rates are significantly lower in London although the number of accidents in London is high compared with other regions.

Figure 4 – Rate of alcohol-related road traffic accidents by region, 2012-2014



Background

- The Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) have been published on an annual basis since 2006. These profiles have been designed to help local government and health services assess the effect of alcohol use on their local populations. They will inform commissioning and planning decisions to tackle alcohol use and improve the health of local communities.
- The LAPE data tool helps local areas assess alcohol-related harm and monitor the progress of efforts to reduce this. <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles>
- Definitions and methodology for all LAPE indicators is described in our user guide http://www.lape.org.uk/downloads/LAPE%20User%20Guide_Final.pdf
- Alcohol-related deaths for all constituent countries of the UK are published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/subnational-health4/alcohol-related-deaths-in-the-united-kingdom/index.html>. PHE's alcohol-mortality data differs from the data released by the ONS. PHE's data uses a definition that captures the wider burden of alcohol consumption by including both deaths that are specifically caused by alcohol and deaths that are related to alcohol (such as strokes and certain cancers). The ONS alcohol-mortality data only reports on deaths that are directly caused by alcohol.

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