Public Health England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Local Alcohol Profiles for England: November 2017

Key Findings

- In 2016 there were almost 24,000 deaths attributed to alcohol use in England, an increase of 1.3% since 2015.
- The rate of alcohol-related mortality fell slightly (down 0.2%) in the latest year to 46 per 100,000 in the population.
- Deaths from alcohol-specific conditions increased by 2.1% to 16,196 in 2014 to 2016 compared to the previous 3 year period.
- There were 18,425 deaths from chronic liver disease between 2014 and 2016, a 3.7% increase compared to the previous 3 years.
- There were over 300,000 potential years of life lost due to alcohol consumption in 2016.
- Gender and inequality gaps persist across the updated measures showing that disproportionate levels of harm are impacting on men and the most deprived.

Key definitions used in this release

Alcohol-related mortality	Deaths from conditions which are wholly or partially caused by alcohol. For partially attributable conditions, a fraction of the deaths are included based on the latest academic evidence about the contribution alcohol makes to the condition.
Alcohol-specific mortality	Deaths from conditions wholly caused by alcohol. This definition is also used by the Office for National Statistics in their annual UK data release.
Chronic Liver Disease	Deaths from chronic liver disease, including cirrhosis, classified by an underlying cause of death with ICD10 code K70, K73 or K74
Potential Years of Life Lost due to alcohol	The number of years of life lost up to the age of 75 for individuals who died aged under 75 of an alcohol-related cause.

To access the Local Alcohol Profiles for England dataset by local authority see our interactive data tool fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles

What's new?

This latest update to the Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) includes the addition of 2016 deaths.

Updates to four existing indicators:

- 1.01 Years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions
- 2.01 Alcohol-specific mortality
- 3.01 Mortality from chronic liver disease
- 4.01 Alcohol-related mortality

Contact Us

Responsible statistician/ product lead: Mark Robinson

For queries relating to this document, please contact: Mark.Robinson@phe.gov.uk

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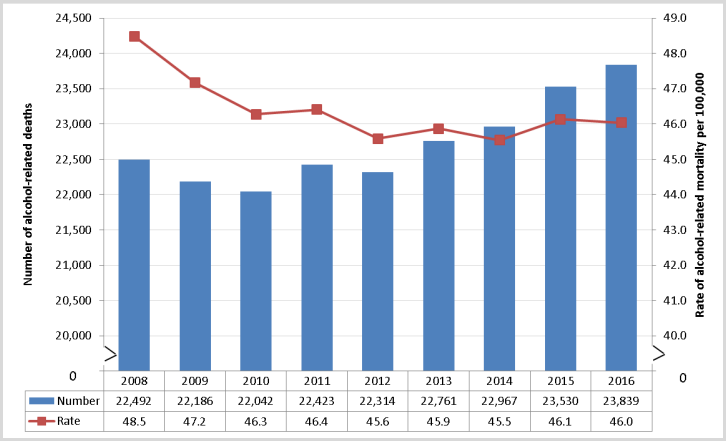

Figure 1. Number and rate of alcohol-related deaths, England

Age group	Males	Females
<16	1	0
16-24	298	56
25-34	771	182
35-44	1,348	515
45-54	2,469	1,179
55-64	2,987	1,402
65-74	3,333	1,431
75+	4,544	3,322

Table 1. Estimated number of alcohol-related deaths by age and gender, England, 2016

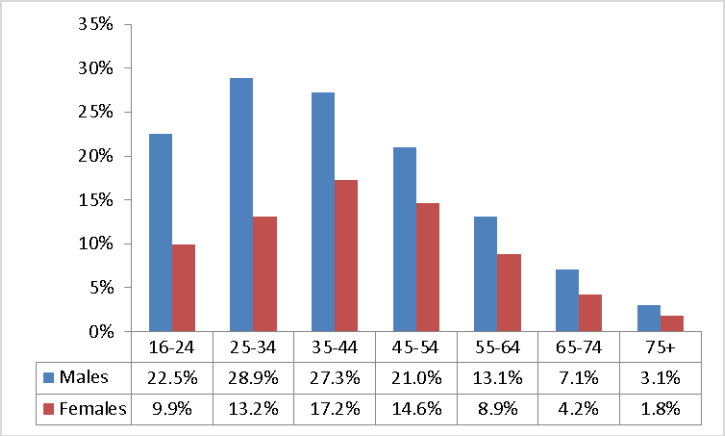

Figure 2. Alcohol-related deaths as a percentage of all deaths by age and gender, England, 2016

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

Up 1.3%
Alcohol-related Mortality (2016)

In 2016 there were an estimated 23,839 deaths attributed to alcohol use in England. This is an increase of 1.3% since 2015 and the fourth consecutive annual rise (Figure 1).

The rate of alcohol-related mortality shows a flatter trend and fell by 0.2% in the latest year (Figure 1). The rate for men (66.3 per 100,000 population) is more than double the rate for women (28.8 per 100,000 population).

The contribution that alcohol makes to mortality varies considerably by age. Whilst there are a greater number of alcohol-related deaths at older ages, as a proportion of all deaths alcohol is most significant for younger adults.

Table 1 shows alcohol-related deaths by age and Figure 2 displays these deaths as a proportion of all deaths in the age group. For men, the 25-34 age group has the highest proportion of deaths attributable to alcohol (28.9%). For women the highest percentage is in the 35-44 age group (17.2%).

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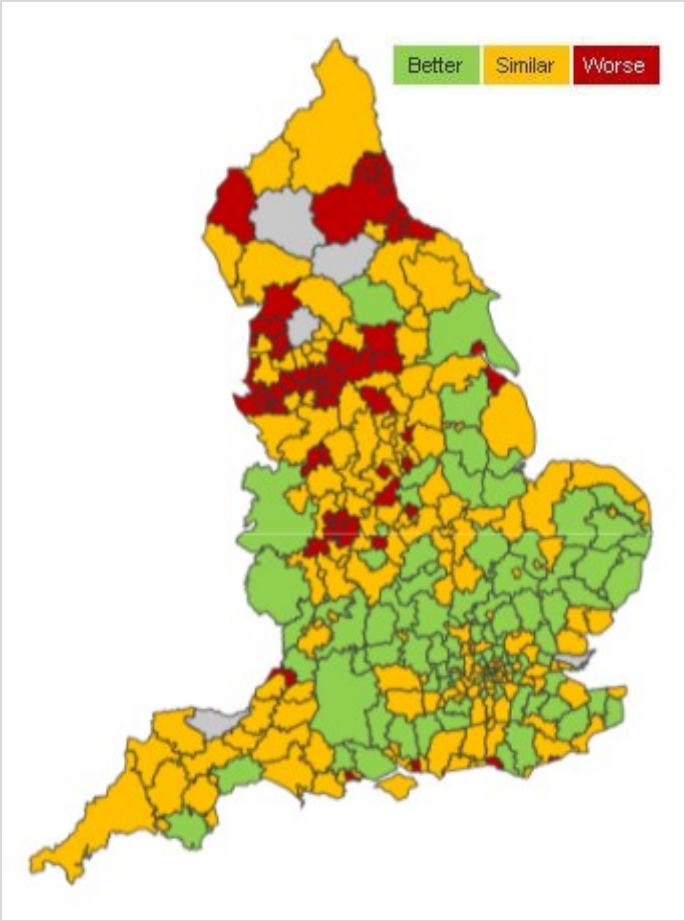
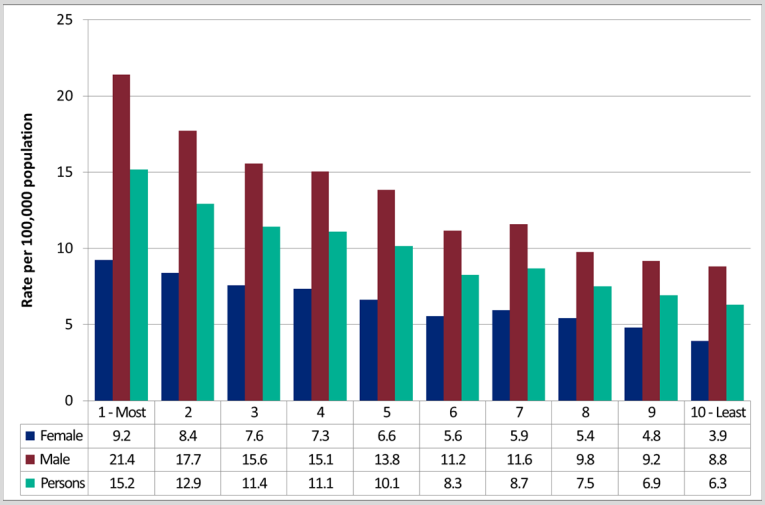


Figure 3. Rate of alcohol-specific mortality by local authority per 100,000 England, 2014-2016 (compared to the England average)



	1 - Most	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - Least
Female	9.2	8.4	7.6	7.3	6.6	5.6	5.9	5.4	4.8	3.9
Male	21.4	17.7	15.6	15.1	13.8	11.2	11.6	9.8	9.2	8.8
Persons	15.2	12.9	11.4	11.1	10.1	8.3	8.7	7.5	6.9	6.3

Figure 4. Rate of alcohol-specific mortality by gender and deprivation decile, England, 2014-2016 (District and Unitary Authority deprivation deciles IMD2015)

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

Up 2.1 %

Alcohol-specific mortality (2014-16)

There were 16,196 alcohol-specific deaths in England between 2014 and 2016, a rise of 2.1% compared to the previous 3-year period. This is the largest increase since the start of the time period (2006-2008) and also the second successive increase.

By gender there was an increase of 2.4% in deaths for females and 1.9% for males. However, the number of alcohol-specific deaths for men (10,777) is almost double the figure for women (5,419).

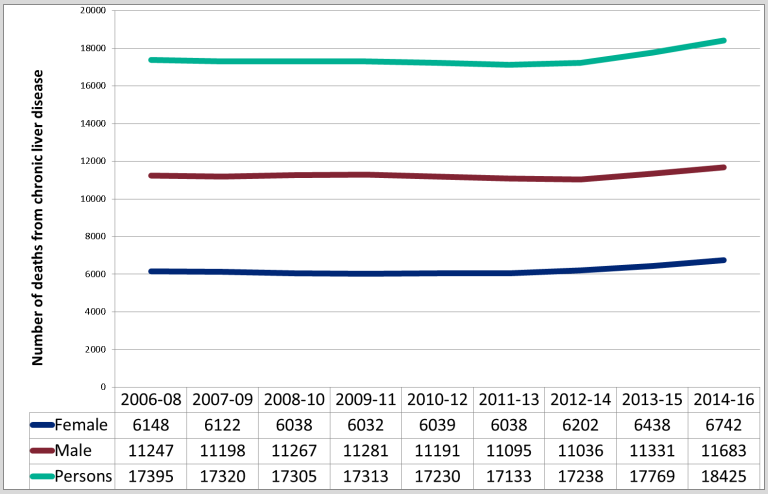
Figure 3 shows the variation in alcohol-specific mortality rates across local authorities in England, ranging from 3.3 per 100,000 population in South Northamptonshire to 28.6 per 100,000 population in Blackpool.

Alcohol-specific harms have a disproportionate impact on the most deprived areas of the country. Figure 4 shows that the alcohol-specific mortality rate for the most deprived 10% of the population was 15.2 per 100,000 population, which is more than double that of the least deprived 10% of the population (6.3 per 100,000 population).

Note: Following a consultation on the National Statistics definition of alcohol-related death[1], alcohol poisoning deaths (ICD10 codes T51.0, T51.1 and T51.9) have been removed from the PHE definition of alcohol-specific mortality. The definition now aligns with what is used by the Office for National Statistics in their annual *Alcohol-specific deaths in the UK* publication.

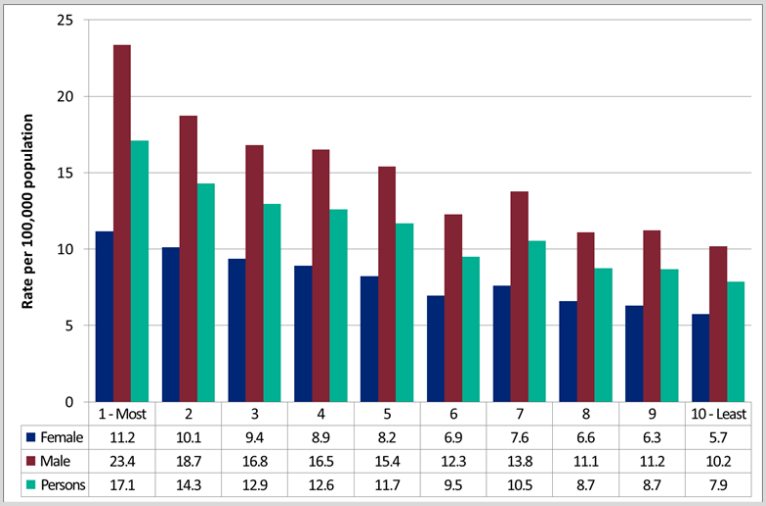
Whilst ONS and PHE include the same disease codes there are minor differences in the way that estimates are produced. As a result there are small differences in the counts at an England level.

1. https://consultations.ons.gov.uk/health-and-life-events/alcohol-mortality-definition-review/



	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16
Female	6148	6122	6038	6032	6039	6038	6202	6438	6742
Male	11247	11198	11267	11281	11191	11095	11036	11331	11683
Persons	17395	17320	17305	17313	17230	17133	17238	17769	18425

Figure 5. Numbers of deaths from Chronic Liver Disease by gender, England



	1 - Most	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - Least
Female	11.2	10.1	9.4	8.9	8.2	6.9	7.6	6.6	6.3	5.7
Male	23.4	18.7	16.8	16.5	15.4	12.3	13.8	11.1	11.2	10.2
Persons	17.1	14.3	12.9	12.6	11.7	9.5	10.5	8.7	8.7	7.9

Figure 6. Rate of chronic liver disease mortality by gender and deprivation decile, England, 2014-16
(District and Unitary Authority deprivation deciles IMD2015)

Deaths from Chronic Liver Disease

Up 3.7%
Deaths from Chronic Liver Disease (2014-16)

There were 18,425 deaths from chronic liver disease between 2014 and 2016, a 3.7% increase compared to the previous 3-year time period (17,769). This is the largest increase since the start of the LAPE series (2006-08) and has been driven by a rise of 4.7% for females and a rise of 3.1% for males. The number of deaths from chronic liver disease for men (11,683) was almost double the number for women (6,742).

As with other alcohol-related mortality measures, the inequalities gap is substantial for both males and females. The rate of chronic liver disease mortality in the most deprived areas (17.1 per 100,000) is more than double the rate in the least deprived (7.9 per 100,000).

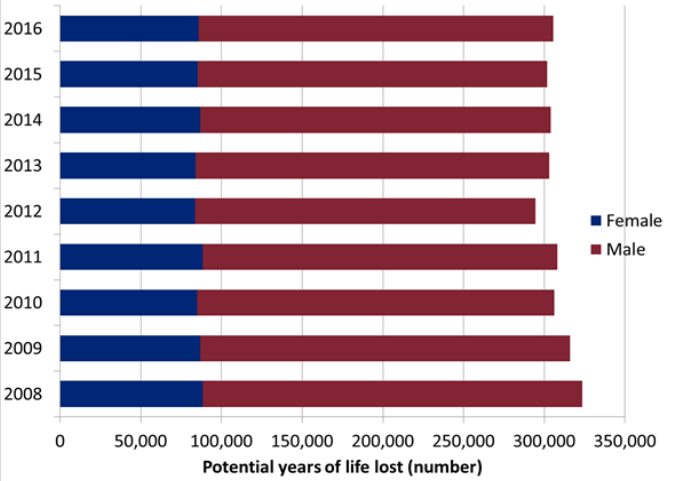


Figure 7. Potential years of life lost from alcohol-related conditions by gender

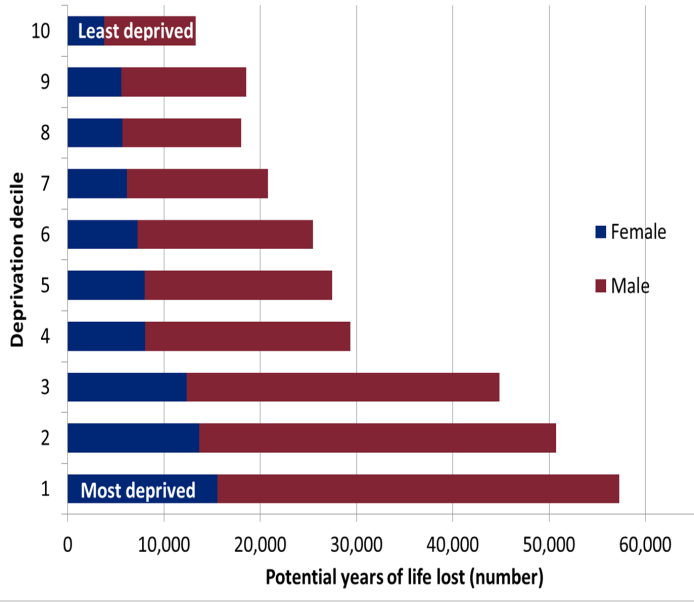


Figure 8. Potential years of life lost due to alcohol by deprivation decile and gender, 2016 (District and Unitary Authority deprivation deciles IMD2015)

Years of Life Lost due to alcohol

Up 1.3 %

Number of potential years of life lost (2016)

In 2016 there were an estimated 306,000 years of life lost in England up to the age of 75 (a rate of 624 years lost per 100,000 in the population).

The number of years of life lost increased by 1.3% in the latest year. However, the 2016 figure is 5.5% lower than the beginning of the time series (2008). Potential years of life lost for men (220,000) are more than double the number for women (86,000). (Figure 7)

The inequality gradient is particularly steep for years of life lost due to both a higher rate of alcohol-related deaths in more deprived areas and a younger average age at death. Half of the years of life lost in 2016 were from the most deprived 30% (Figure 8).

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Data revisions

Since the previous release there have been revisions to two indicators. In both cases a full revised back-series has been published.

i) Alcohol-specific mortality - deaths involving alcohol poisonings (ICD10 codes T51.0, T51.1 and T51.9) have been removed from the alcohol-specific measure after new analysis revealed that in the majority of cases where these alcohol poisonings are mentioned on the death certificate drug poisoning is also mentioned. Hence these deaths can not be defined as wholly attributable to alcohol. At an England level there are approximately 600 such deaths each year and these deaths are still included in the alcohol-related mortality measure.

Ii) Years of life lost - the methodology for calculating the rate of years of life lost has been changed so that age standardisation is based on the European Standard Population up to age 75 only. Previously published figures had been based on the whole population.

Background and further information

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. fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles
- Definitions and methodology for all LAPE indicators is described in our user guide. fingertips.phe.org.uk/documents/LAPE_2017_User_Guide_231017.pdf
- Alcohol-specific deaths for all constituent countries of the UK are published by ONS

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath/bulletins/alcoholrelateddeathsintheunitedkingdom/registeredin2016

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