



Local Alcohol Profiles for England, June 2015

Key Findings

- Alcohol-specific mortality rates remain flat whilst there is a small increase in the rate of alcohol-related death.
- Mortality rates from chronic liver disease continue to fall.
- There have been increases in the latest year in both the narrow and broad rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions.
- The rate of alcohol-specific hospital admissions amongst under 18s continues to fall.

Summary of the latest trends in alcohol-related harms

1. Alcohol-related mortality

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. Previously estimates were solely based on the underlying cause of death recorded on the death certificate. However this method excluded poisonings (Ethanol poisoning, Methanol poisoning, Toxic effect of alcohol unspecified) which are not permitted to be included as an underlying cause. The new methodology which includes poisonings has been applied to the full back series and results in a higher number of alcohol-related deaths.

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

The rate of alcohol-specific mortality remains flat in the latest period and has been largely unchanged since the beginning of the LAPE series (2006-08).

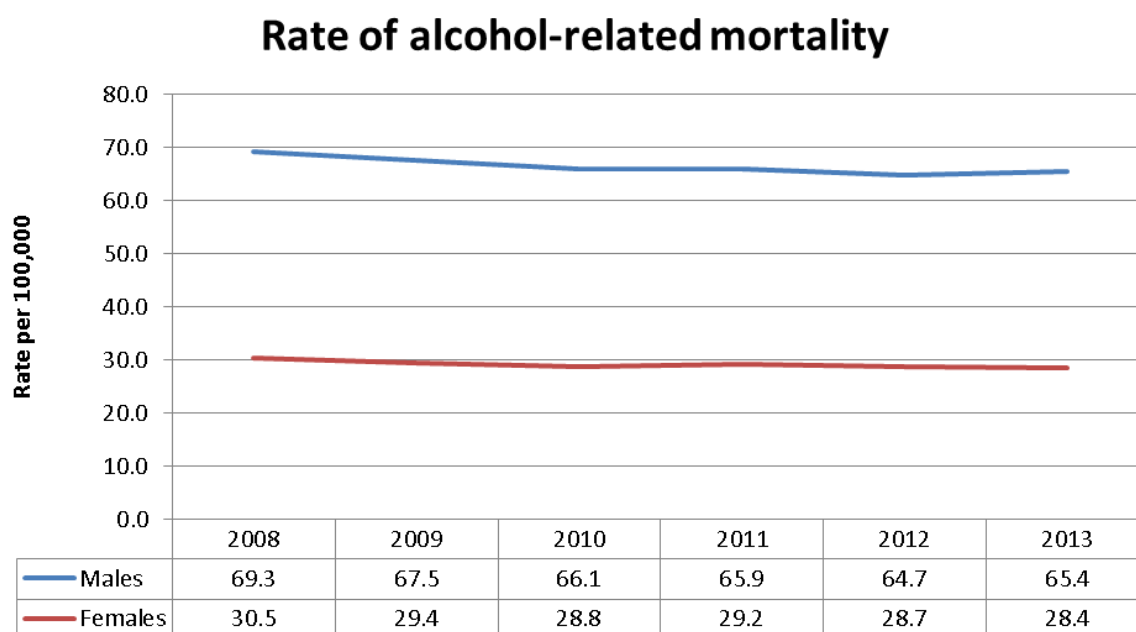
Mortality from chronic liver disease

The rate of mortality from chronic liver disease continued to fall in the latest period (down 1.7%) and has fallen by 7% since the beginning of the LAPE series (2006-08).

The largest reduction was in the most deprived decile (down 14% since 2006-08) and there were reductions in all deciles except the least deprived.

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

The rate of alcohol-related mortality increased slightly (+0.6%) in 2013 driven by an increase for men (+1.1%). The rate for women reduced for a second successive year.



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 alcohol-related conditions. Months of life lost for the most deprived (15 months) is almost double the figure for the least deprived (8 months). For women, on average 5.6 months of life is lost in England due to premature alcohol-related deaths.

2. Alcohol-related hospital admissions indicators

Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (**Narrow definition** – hospital admissions where the primary reason for admission relates to alcohol)

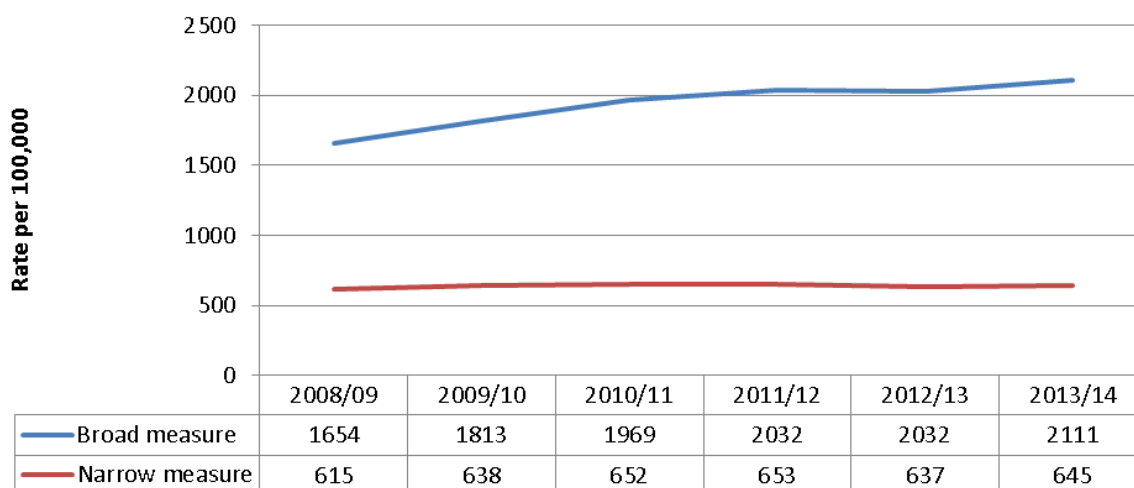
The rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions on the narrow definition rose by 1.3% in 2013/14 following a fall in 2012/13. Overall, rates have been largely flat since 2009/10. The annual increase was larger for women (+2.1%) than for men (+0.7%).

Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (**Broad definition** – admissions where the primary or any secondary reason for admission relates to alcohol)

Under the broad definition of alcohol-related admissions the national rate increased by 3.9%. This continues the upward trend which has been observed throughout the LAPE period and is, at least in part, related to changes in coding practices whereby more conditions are routinely included in admission records than in the past.

The annual increase was greater for women (+4.8%) than for men (+3.3%). There has been no measurable change in the inequality gap since the beginning of the LAPE series and it remains the case that the rate of admissions amongst the most deprived is 77% higher than the rate in the least deprived areas.

Rate of hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions



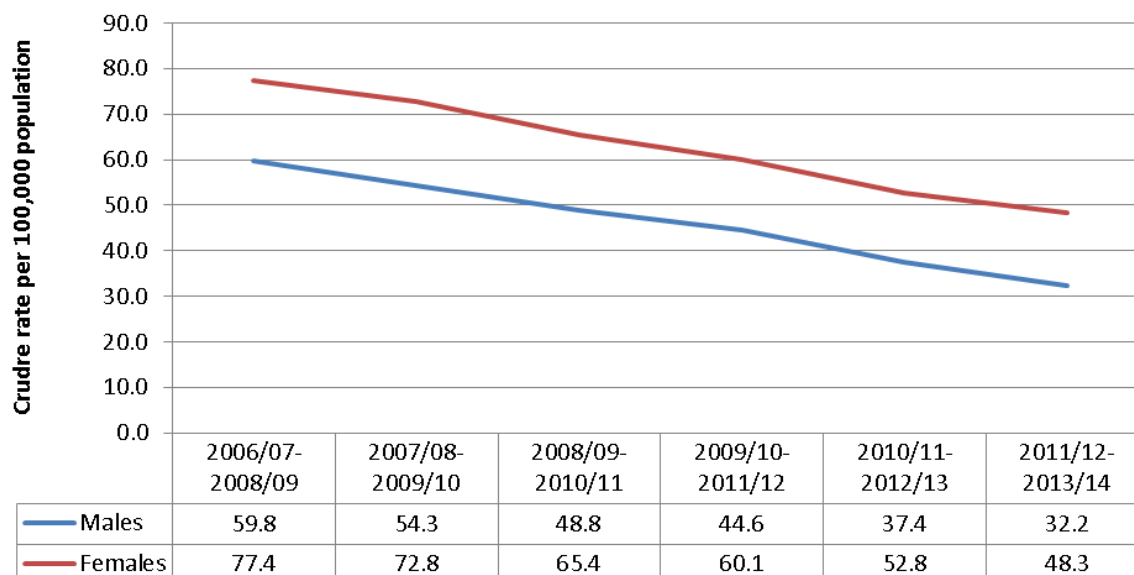
Alcohol-specific hospital admissions - under 18s

The latest data shows that the rate of alcohol-specific hospital admissions for under 18s has continued to reduce, down 11% in the latest period (11/12-13/14) with reductions in all regions and all deprivation deciles.

The rate of admissions in under18s is now 41% below the earliest available time period (06/07-08/09). The biggest reductions have been seen in northern regions and the most deprived deciles leading to a reduction in the inequality gap between the most and least deprived.

For under 18s, the rate of admissions for females is consistently higher than for males in contrast to most alcohol-related indicators. However, the strong downward trend is observed for both males and females. (See Chart below)

Alcohol-specific hospital admission - under 18s, England



Background

- The Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) have been published on an annual basis since 2006. This latest data release includes new and updated mortality and hospital admissions data, providing 19 alcohol-related indicators for local authorities and CCGs, most of which are further broken down by gender. The 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>
- Previous versions of LAPE have included indicators relating to alcohol-related crime and consumption. However, these indicators have not been updated this year as work is underway to improve the quality of local crime and consumption estimates. Users can still access the previously-published data on the LAPE website www.lape.org.uk
- Future updates to the LAPE tool, when new data are available, will be published on a quarterly basis.