In 2009

How much the nation is drinking
Alcohol consumption in the UK has increased rapidly in recent years so that the UK is among the heaviest alcohol consuming countries in Europe. In England, over a third of men report drinking over 21 units in an average week and among women a fifth report an average weekly consumption of over 14 units. In Wales, nearly 40% of adults admit to consuming more than the recommended limits. In Scotland, 1 in 3 men and 1 in 4 women exceed recommended daily limits. Across Britain, 1.1 million adults are alcohol dependent.

It is estimated that the annual cost of alcohol misuse to the NHS is £2.7 billion in 2006-07 prices. In 2008 the government estimated that the total cost of harm from alcohol was between £17.7 and £25.1 billion per year.

In 10 years, if current trends continue....
The research presents a clear correlation between increase in alcohol consumption per capita and the number of additional deaths that would occur as a consequence. Findings suggest that an increase of one litre in per capita consumption would be associated with approximately 928 extra alcohol-related deaths in the UK per year. Given the average increase in per capita consumption of 0.0875 litres over the past 15 years, an extra 810 deaths would occur across the UK over the next 10 years if the country continues to drink at the rate of the past 15 years. In Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, these levels of association between consumption and mortality were the strongest, the effect of consumption levels being evident immediately in mortality rates. In England, there was a one-year time lag between consumption changes and mortality.
With alcohol-related deaths currently at almost 9000 per year as calculated by Professor Plant’s team, this means that 90,800 people will die over the next ten years as a result of alcohol-related causes.

Alcohol mortality and age

Professor Plant’s research showed trends in alcohol-related deaths for different age groups. While alcohol-related deaths have risen among all ages, the 55-74 year-old category showed the highest death rates and steepest rise since 1990. The death rate was the lowest, with the shallowest rise, among 15-24 year-olds. These figures have significant implications for the government’s strategy and how best to allocate resources to tackle alcohol-related deaths and morbidity – as there is a current strong focus encouraging sensible drinking among young people.

How to stem the tide of alcohol harms

The government’s strategy should be to lower overall alcohol consumption levels, for the whole population, targeting a reduction in heavy drinking amongst all age groups.

Price is the most effective, efficient and evidence-based lever to achieve this. Therefore policies should include the introduction of a minimum price per unit of alcohol to stamp out loss-leading and the sale of high volumes of alcohol at very low prices, especially in off-licences and supermarkets. Government should consider a revision of alcohol duty; linking it to product strength in order to encourage both the production and consumption of lower alcohol beverages. With the growing health problems associated with drinking, all alcohol products should show mandatory unit and health information, including the sensible drinking guidelines.

Brief intervention and advice should routinely take place in all primary health and social care settings to help identify those that are drinking at unsafe levels. International evidence and practice shows there is a reduction in the health care needs and associated costs if front line services are able to identify at an early stage those who are drinking too much and help them reduce their consumption, directly or through referral to specialist services.

References


Future Proof: Can We Afford the Cost of Drinking Too Much? Alcohol Consumption, Mortality, Morbidity and Drink-Driving was funded by the Alcohol Education and Research Council and Comic Relief.