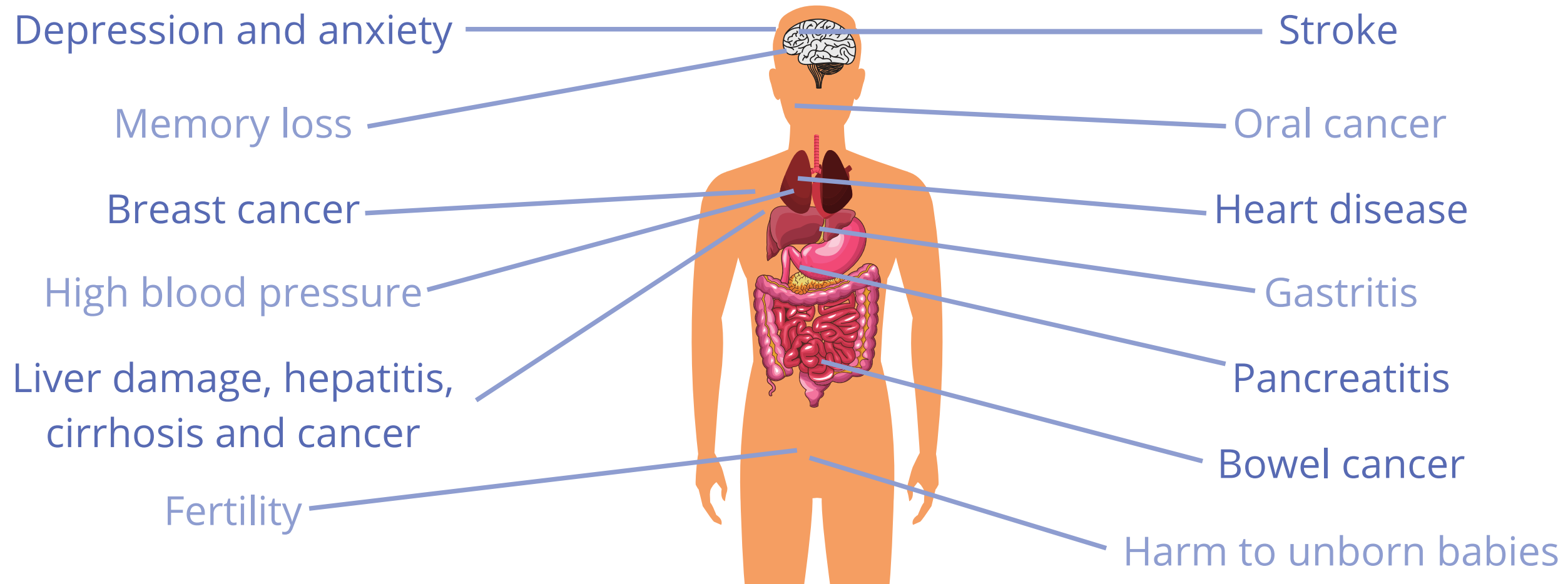


Health



What are the physical and mental effects of drinking alcohol?

Alcohol is a causal factor associated with over 200 medical conditions.



What is the Public Health England definition of alcohol mortality?

The Public Health England (PHE) indicator of alcohol-specific mortality differs from the ONS by the inclusion of any death that mentions ethanol poisoning, methanol poisoning, or the toxic effect of alcohol on the death certificate, in addition to conditions caused wholly by alcohol. Between 2016–18, there were 17,044 deaths from alcohol by this measure.

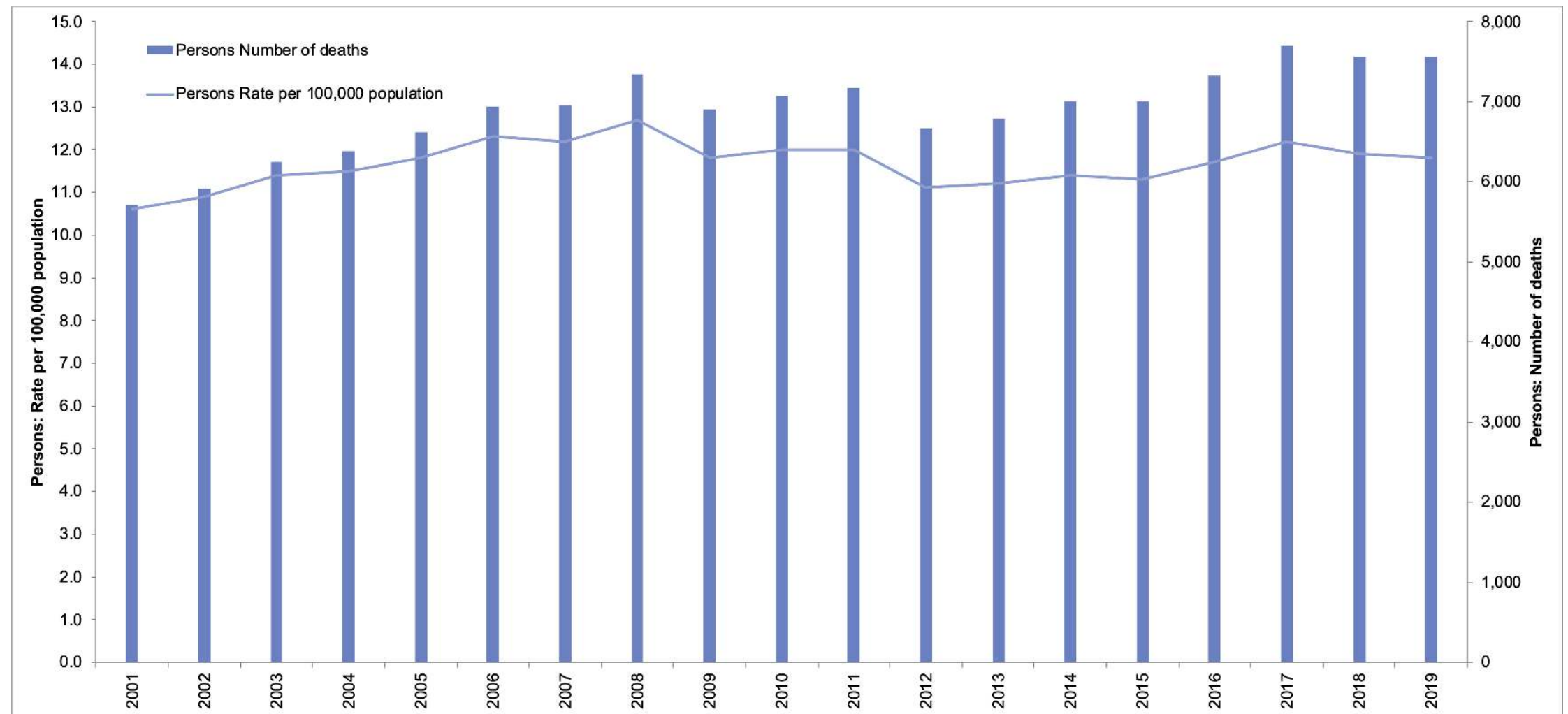
Using the PHE's most comprehensive definition of alcohol deaths – alcohol-related mortality – which refers to wholly and partially attributable conditions, there were 24,720 deaths in 2018.

Indicator	Time Period	Rate	Number	Sex
Alcohol-specific mortality	2016 - 18	10.79	17,044	Persons
		14.75	11,367	Male
		7.03	5,677	Female
Alcohol-related mortality	2018	46.54	24,720	Persons
		67.24	16,465	Male
		28.71	8,255	Female

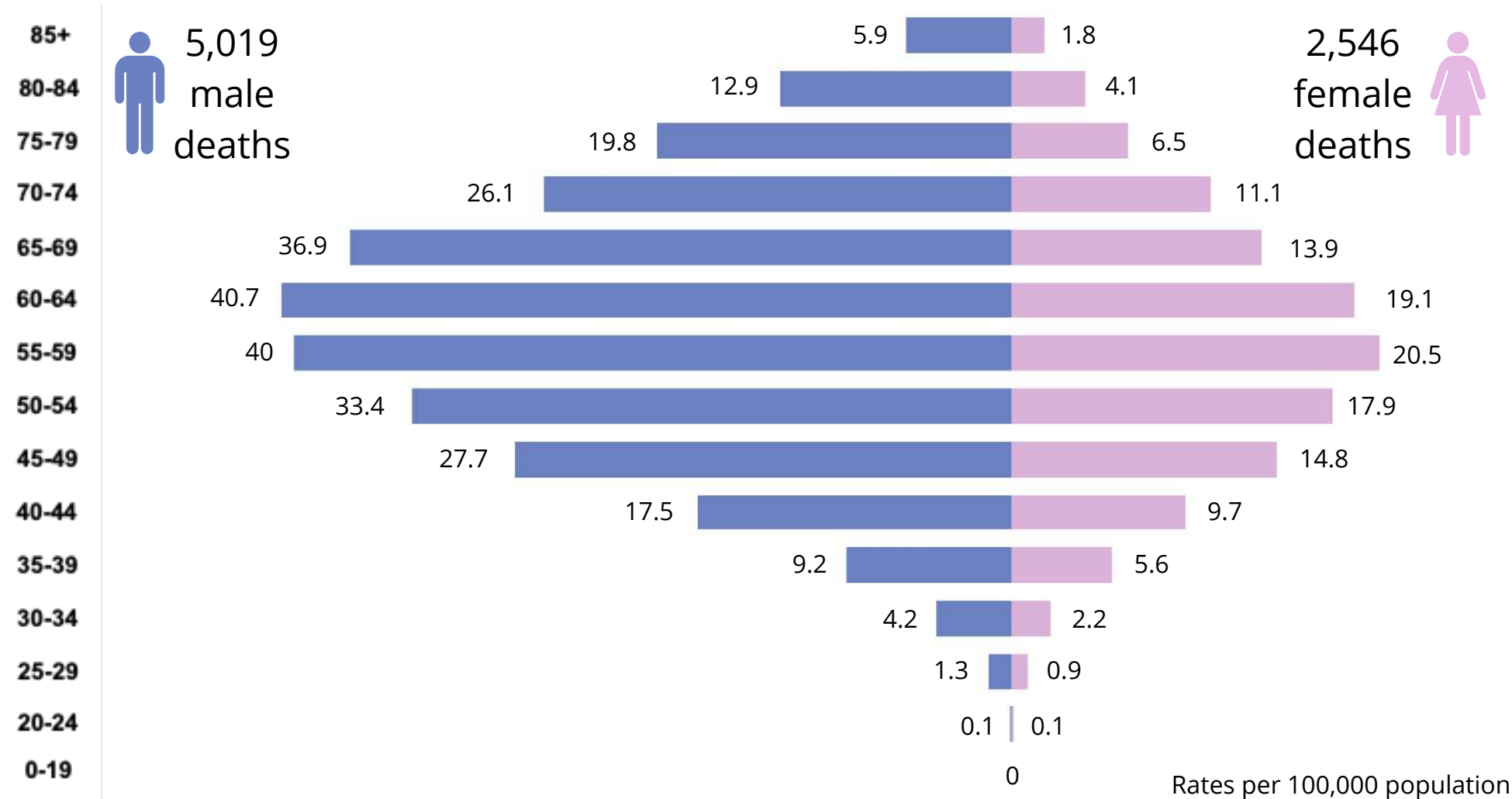
How many people die from alcohol in the UK, by ONS records?

According to the Office for National Statistics, in 2019, there were 7,565 deaths from alcohol registered in the UK, an age-standardised rate of 11.8 deaths per 100,000 people.

Annual deaths from alcohol reached their highest level in 2017 and highest rate in 2008.



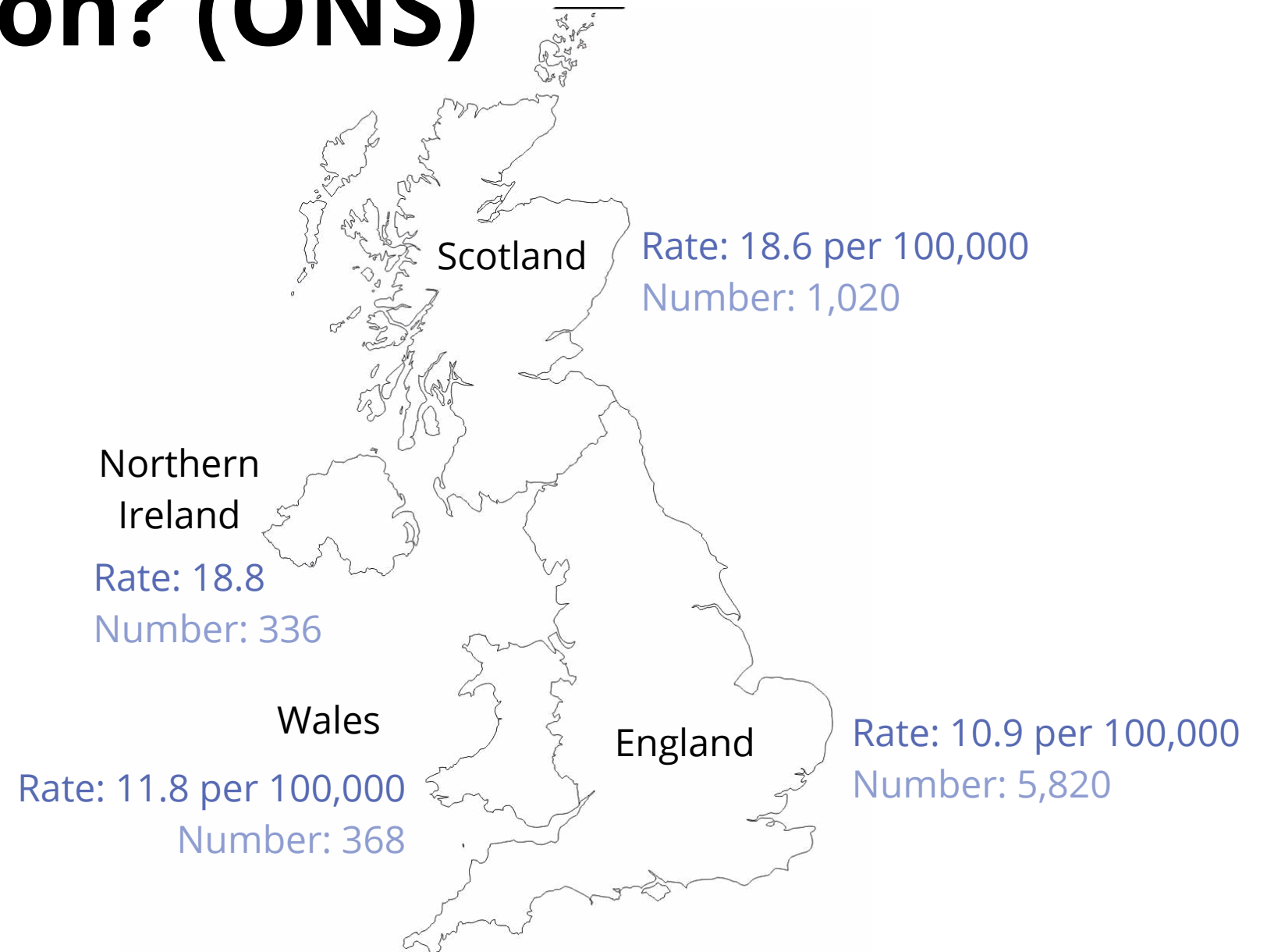
What is the UK alcohol mortality rate, by sex and by age? (ONS)



The highest alcohol death rates in the UK are among men and women aged 50 to 64 years of age

What is the UK alcohol mortality rate, by nation? (ONS)

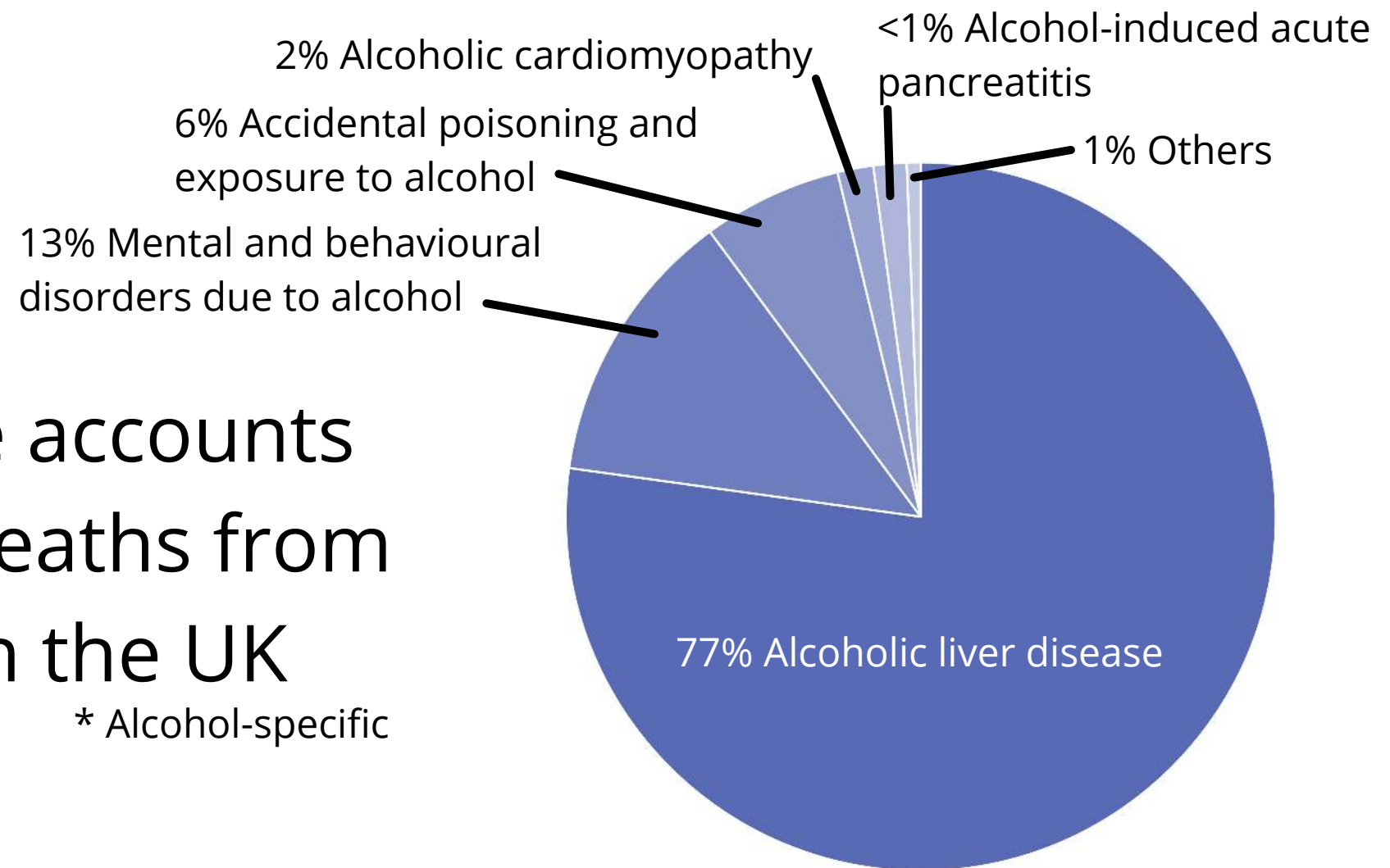
Northern Ireland has the highest rate of deaths caused by alcohol in the UK



What is the main cause of deaths from alcohol in the UK?*

Alcoholic liver disease accounts for three quarters of deaths from alcohol registered in the UK

* Alcohol-specific



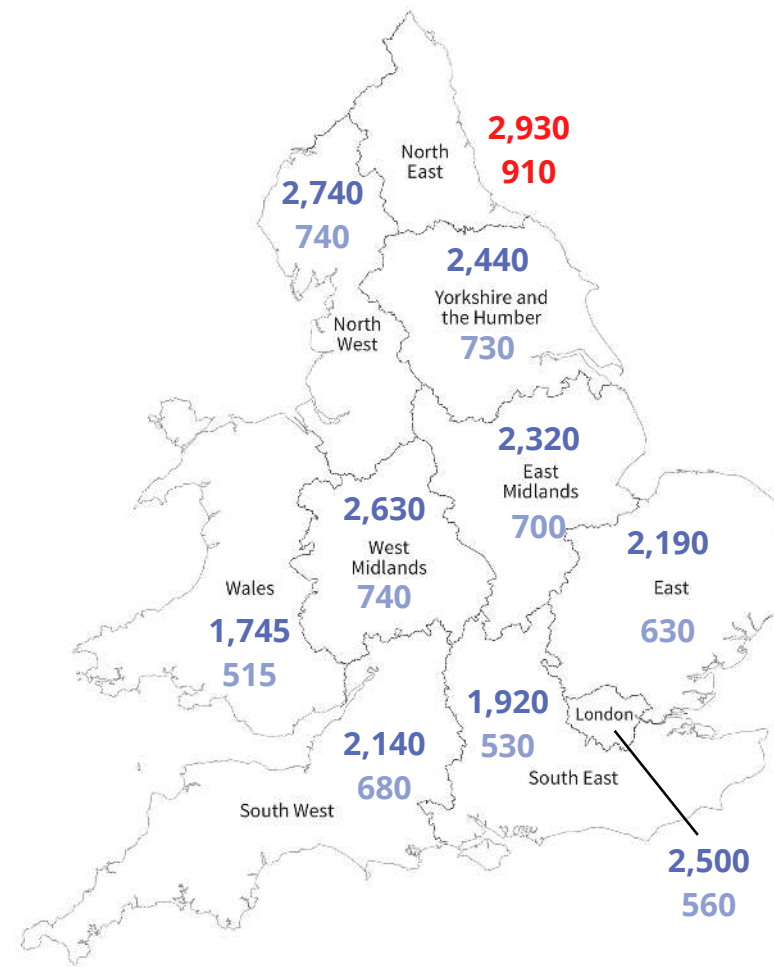
How many alcohol-related hospital admissions are there in England and Wales?

By the broad measure:

In 2018/19, there were a total 1,261,910 alcohol-related hospital admissions in England, at a rate of 2,370 per 100,000 persons.

There were 54,942 admissions of 35,907 patients to Welsh hospitals in 2017/18, at a rate of 515 per 100,000 persons.

The highest regional rate of admissions occurred in the North East.



By the narrow measure:

In 2018/19, there were a total 357,660 alcohol-related hospital admissions in England, at a rate of 660 per 100,000 persons.

There were 15,916 admissions of 12,726 patients to Welsh hospitals in 2017/18, at a rate of 1,745 per 100,000 persons.

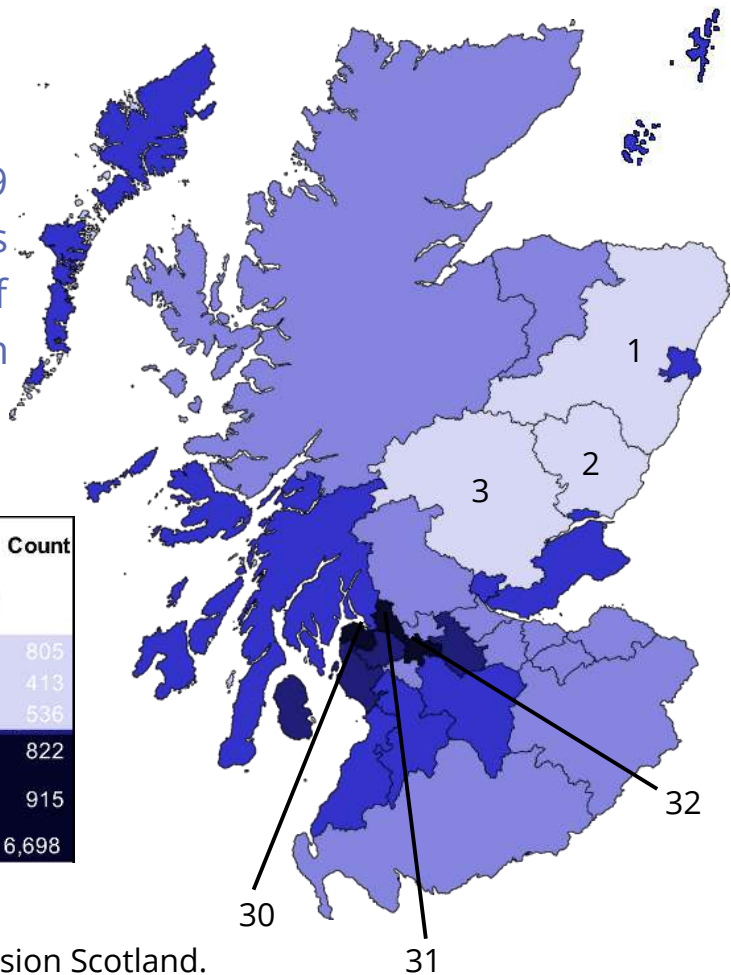
The highest regional rate of admissions occurred in the North East.

How many alcohol-related hospital admissions are there in Scotland?

General acute stays

There were 35,499 alcohol-related discharges involving admissions of 23,494 patients to Scottish hospitals in 2017/18*

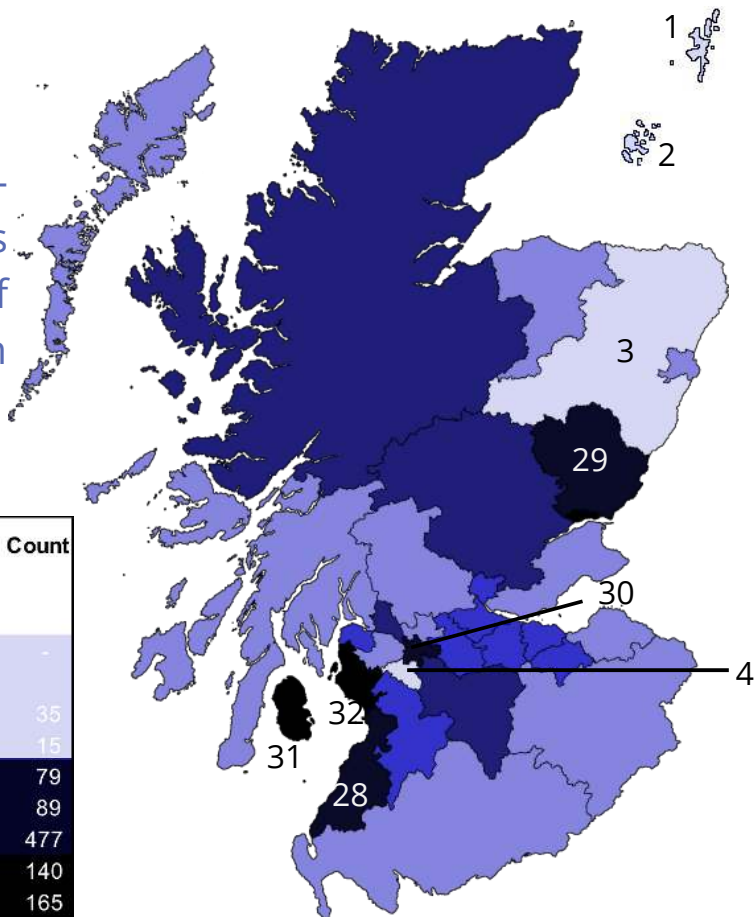
Alcohol-related discharges – General acute stays		
Rank (rate)	Region	2017/18
1	Aberdeenshire	307.4 805
2	Angus	350.0 413
3	Perth & Kinross	355.0 536
30	Inverclyde	1,035.7 822
31	Dunbartonshire West	1,054.6 915
32	Glasgow	1,217.5 6,698



Psychiatric stays

There were 2,654 alcohol-related discharges involving admissions of 2,328 patients to Scottish hospitals in 2017/18*

Alcohol-related discharges – Psychiatric stays		
Rank (rate)	Region	2017/18
1	Shetland Islands	- -
2	Orkney	6.0 *
3	Aberdeenshire	13.3 35
4	East Renfrewshire	17.0 15
28	Ayrshire South	80.7 79
29	Angus	80.8 89
30	Glasgow	81.4 477
31	Dundee	103.2 140
32	Ayrshire North	134.5 165



Source: Information Services Division Scotland.

* Scottish morbidity figures are based on hospital records of discharges rather than admissions.

This discrepancy prevents a straightforward comparison between Scotland data and England and Wales data.

* Indicates values that have been suppressed due to the potential risk of disclosure and to help maintain patient confidentiality.

How many alcohol-related hospital admissions are there in Northern Ireland?



There were over 27,000 alcohol-related admissions to hospitals in 2017/18, the majority of which were for mental and behavioural disorders