

Annex 3

Notes on health impacts of alcohol for late night levy

Binge Drinking

It is estimated that 23% of adults in Cheshire East binge drink. This is significantly higher than the national average of 20%. The highest rates of binge drinking are in the Macclesfield LAP, where 25% of adults binge drink.

Children and Alcohol

Cheshire East is in the worst quarter of council areas nationally for emergency admissions due to medical conditions caused directly by alcohol in under-18s. 48 children and young people were admitted in the most recent annual figures. Locally, the admission rates in Macclesfield and Crewe are 3.1 times and 2.6 times higher respectively than the national rate.

According to the Health Survey for England 2011, around 682 16-19 year olds a year in Cheshire East have alcohol-seeking behaviour and are 'higher-risk' drinkers, consuming over 50 units per week.

The Young Persons Alcohol and Tobacco Survey 2013 reported that more young people aged 14-17 in Cheshire East binge drink compared to the North West. According to the same survey, fewer young people aged 14-17 in Cheshire East have never tried alcohol compared to the North West.

Research conducted by Cheshire East Trading Standards shows that 15% of test purchases of alcohol by under-18s were successful.

The report 'Silent Voices' highlighted the issue of parental alcohol misuse. Applying the national estimates given in the report to the estimated under 16 population of Cheshire East indicates that 19,700 children are likely to be living with at least one binge drinker, whilst over 5,200 could be living with 2 binge drinkers. Nearly 4,000 children live with a dependant drinker. These figures are likely to underestimate the scale of the problem locally due to Cheshire East's higher binge drinking rates.

Domestic abuse

The main contributing factors for both the victims and the perpetrators of domestic abuse are related to mental health, alcohol and drugs. The Cheshire Constabulary's 2011/12 domestic abuse data for Cheshire East identified that in 32% of cases considered by Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) the perpetrator had been drinking alcohol. In 17% of the cases the victim had been drinking alcohol.

Admissions

In 2012/13 there were 163 emergency admissions to hospital for liver disease in the under 75s; 65% related to alcohol. Internally Macclesfield LAP has the highest rate.

The emergency admission rate for alcohol-related liver disease in 2012/13 for NHS Eastern Cheshire CCG falls within the worst quartile nationally. The rate

within NHS South Cheshire CCG is slightly better than the national average. Both CCGs have identified alcohol related admissions as a priority.

Deaths

The rate of premature death from liver disease in Cheshire East in 2010-2012 was not significantly different from the national average. However, this equates to approximately 55 deaths per year, 90% of which are considered preventable. Approximately half are due to alcoholic liver disease. Internal variation is not significant but death rates are higher in Crewe and Macclesfield Local Area Partnerships.

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