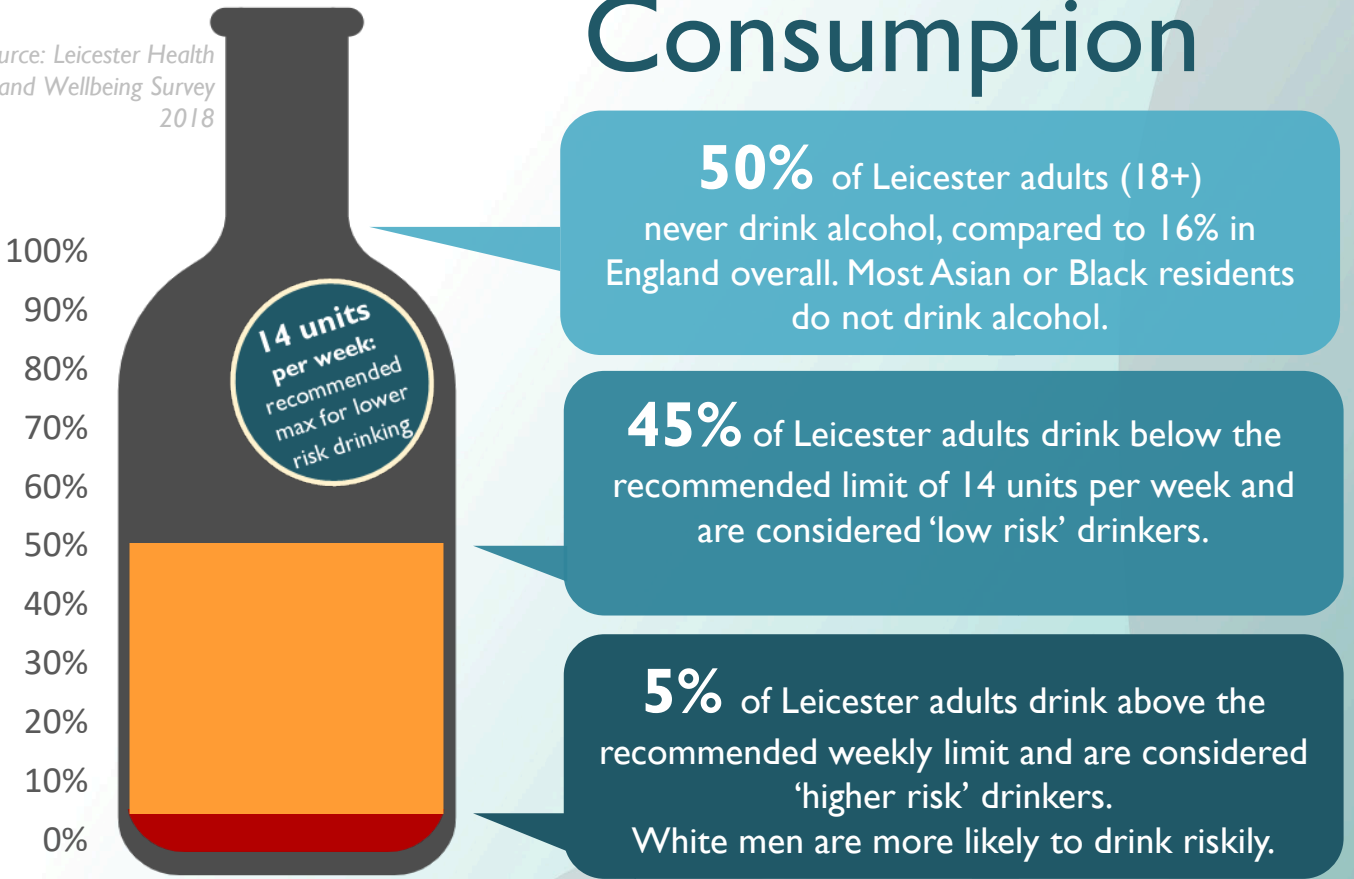


Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Alcohol summary

Alcohol can damage nearly every organ and system in the body. It is a major contributing factor to more than 60 diseases and conditions including cardiovascular disease, liver disease and cancer.

Consumption

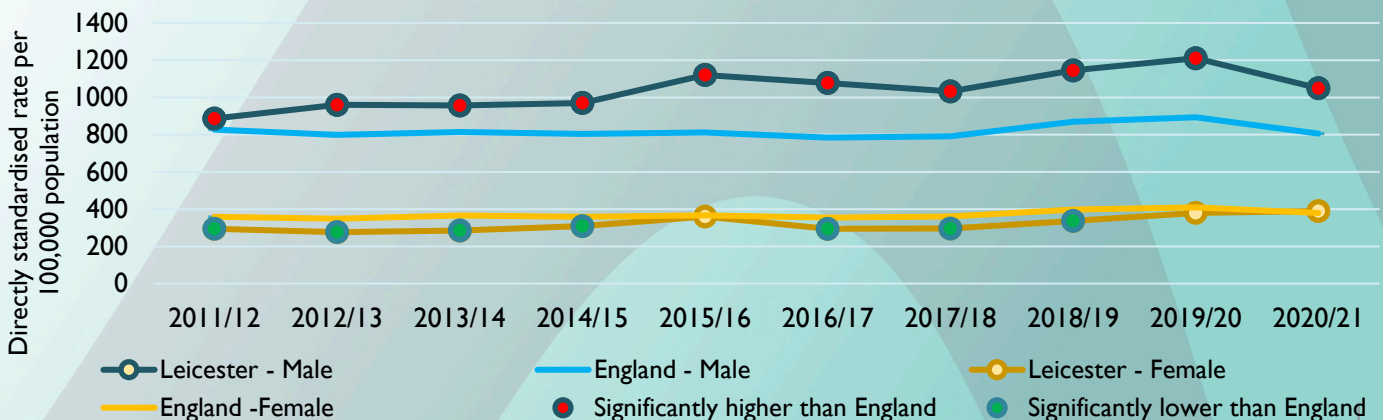
Source: Leicester Health and Wellbeing Survey 2018



Impact

Despite widespread abstention from alcohol, Leicester's population experience rates of alcohol-related harms equivalent to or greater than England. Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions (below) are significantly higher than England for men and lower or similar to England for women.

Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions



Alcohol misuse has broad social consequences



Alcohol related crimes and violent crimes are likely to be linked to increased drinking and the night-time economy. Alcohol is a common feature in sexual assaults.



Street drinkers often have multiple vulnerabilities including homelessness and mental and physical health conditions. Leicester has a multiagency approach to street drinking involving treatment services, police, and homelessness services.

Current services in Leicester



In 2021/22 there were more than 600 people in alcohol treatment in Leicester. This is thought to represent less than a fifth of those who are dependent on alcohol.

Tier 1 – Information, advice, screening

A range of local partners participate in awareness campaigns and refer to treatment.

Tier 2 – Referral to structured treatment

Brief interventions are built into local health services, including primary and care.

Tier 3 – Structured treatment

Community-based treatment programmes with dependent and non-dependent pathways.

Tier 4 – Specialist and inpatient services

Leicester commissions inpatient detox and residential rehabilitation services.

Leicester has a developing recovery community which supports people during and after treatment

Alcohol Chapter: Key Statistics

Table 1. Gender differences in adult (18+) drinking behaviour	Men	Women
Exceed the weekly recommended limit	7%	2%
Drink on three or more days per week	9%	4%
Binge drink at least once per week (8 units for men, 6 units for women in one day)	7%	5%

Statistically significant difference

Source: Leicester City Council, Leicester Health and Wellbeing Survey 2018, <https://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-strategies/health-and-social-care/data-reports-information/leicester-health-and-wellbeing-surveys/>

Table 2. National comparisons	Leicester	England
Alcohol-specific mortality per 100,000 age-standardised pop. (Male), 2017-19	22	15
Alcohol-specific mortality per 100,000 age-standardised pop. (Female), 2017-19	7	7
Alcohol-related mortality per 100,000 age-standardised pop. (Male), 2021	73	58
Alcohol-related mortality per 100,000 age-standardised pop. (Female), 2021	21	21
Under 75 mortality rate from alcoholic liver disease, age-standardised pop. 2017-19	12	9
Potential years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions per 100,000 years of life, (Male), 2020	1572	1116
Potential years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions per 100,000 years of life, (Female), 2020	627	500
Hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions per 100,000 age-standardised pop. (Narrow) (Persons), 2021/22	478	494
Admission episodes for mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use per 100,000 age-standardised pop. (Narrow), 2021/22	91	67
Admission episodes for alcoholic liver disease per 100,000 age-standardised pop. 2020/21	36	45

Significantly better than England

Significantly worse than England

Sources:

Public Health England, Local Alcohol Profiles for England, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles>
 Department for Education, Characteristics of children in need: 2020