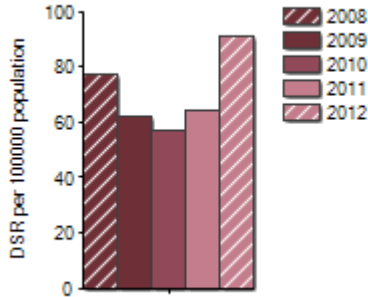
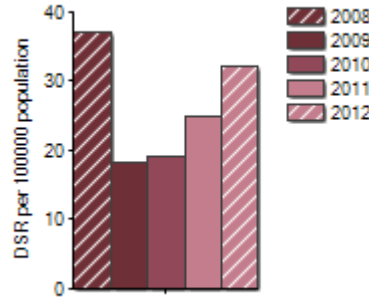




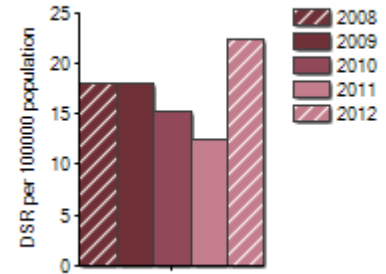
Alcohol-related mortality - males



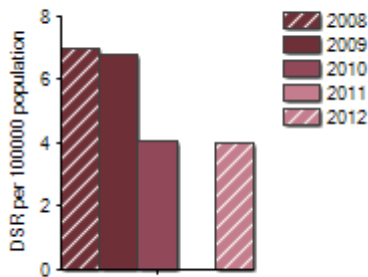
Alcohol-related mortality - females



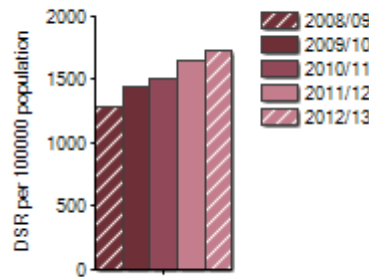
Mortality from chronic liver disease - males



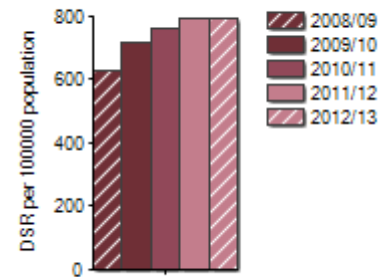
Mortality from chronic liver disease - females



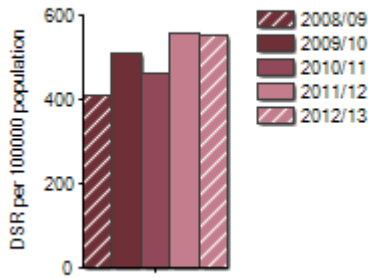
Alcohol-related hospital admission (Broad) - males



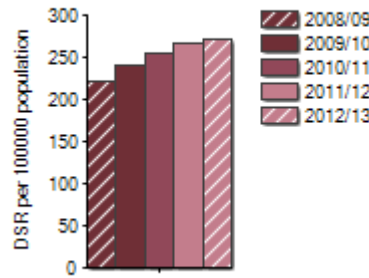
Alcohol-related hospital admission (Broad) - females



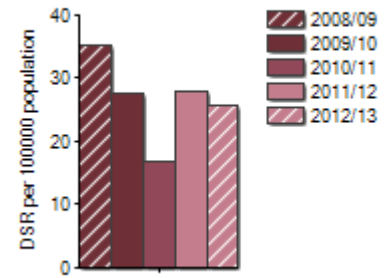
Alcohol-related hospital admission (Narrow) - males



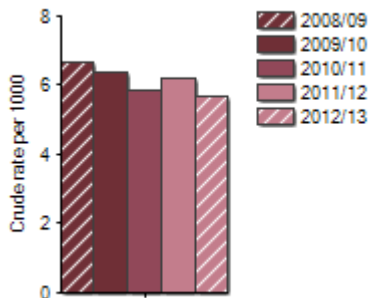
Alcohol-related hospital admission (Narrow) - females



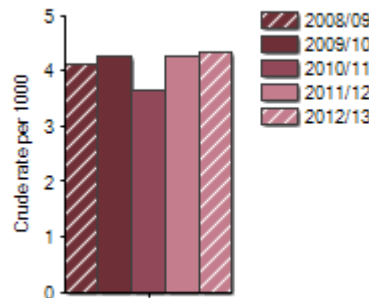
Alcohol-specific hospital admission - under 18s



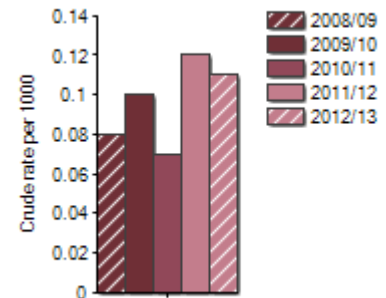
Alcohol-related recorded crimes



Alcohol-related violent crimes



Alcohol-related sexual offences



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ID	Indicator	Measure (a)	National Rank (b)	Regional Average
1	Months of life lost - males	9.7	117	10.0
2	Months of life lost - females	3.9	39	4.8
3	Alcohol-specific mortality - males	22.3	300	11.9
4	Alcohol-specific mortality - females	4.0	66	5.6
5	Mortality from chronic liver disease - males	23.5	297	13.5
6	Mortality from chronic liver disease - females	5.7	76	7.1
7	Alcohol-related mortality - males	91.4	321	60.5
8	Alcohol-related mortality - females	32.2	259	27.3
9	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - under 18s	25.6	66	24.8
10	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - males	490.2	204	336.5
11	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - females	190.7	141	161.9
12	Alcohol-related hospital admission (Broad) - males	1,728.0	224	1,484.6
13	Alcohol-related hospital admission (Broad) - females	792.8	176	746.6
14	Alcohol-related hospital admission (Narrow) - males	550.4	181	494.5
15	Alcohol-related hospital admission (Narrow) - females	270.0	124	262.4
16	Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Broad)	1,945.0	186	1,775.3
17	Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow)	540.4	100	542.6
18	Alcohol-related recorded crime	5.7	210	5.1
19	Alcohol-related violent crime	4.3	233	3.5
20	Alcohol-related sexual offences	0.1	188	0.1
21	Abstainers synthetic estimate	18.8	40	15.3
22	Lower Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate	72.3	252	73.0
23	Increasing Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate	20.2	154	20.2
24	Higher Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate	7.4	304	6.8
25	Binge drinking (synthetic estimate)	19.4	163	18.2
26	Employees in bars	1.1	34	1.7

Footnotes	Definition
Alcohol-specific	Alcohol-specific outcomes include those conditions where alcohol is causally implicated in all cases of the condition; for example, alcohol-induced behavioural disorders and alcohol-related liver cirrhosis. The alcohol-attributable fraction is 1.0 because all cases (100%) are caused by alcohol.
Alcohol-related	Alcohol-related conditions include all alcohol-specific conditions, plus those where alcohol is causally implicated in some but not all cases of the outcome, for example hypertensive diseases, various cancers and falls. The attributable fractions for alcohol-related outcomes used here range from between 0 and less than 1.0. For example, the alcohol-attributable fraction for mortality from pneumonia among men aged 75 and over is 0.10 because the latest epidemiological data suggest that 10% of pneumonia cases among this population are due to alcohol. Outcomes where alcohol has a protective effect (i.e. the fraction is less than 0) are not included when the alcohol-attributable fractions are applied to mortality and hospital episode statistics data.
Indicator value	The actual indicator value for the Local Authority as calculated in the definitions below.
Ranks	The rank of the local indicator value among all 326 Local Authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the lowest value Local Authority in England and a rank of 326 is the highest except for indicators 21 & 22 where the ranking is reversed (1 is the highest value and 326 the lowest).
Suppression	Where values in 'Trend Charts' and 'Data' are blank, data have been suppressed to prevent disclosure unless otherwise stated. For mortality data counts below 3 have been suppressed and for HES data, counts below 6 have been suppressed (HES counts of 0 do not require suppression). Further suppression has been applied to the datasets in LAPE to prevent disclosure through subtraction.

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ID	Definition
1,2	Months of life lost- males/females - An estimate of the increase in life expectancy at birth that would be expected if all alcohol-related deaths among males/females aged less than 75 years were prevented. Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) from 2010-2012 England and Wales life expectancy tables for males and females (from Office for National Statistics), alcohol-related deaths from the Public Health Mortality File 2010-2012 for males/females aged less than 75 years and the Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates for 2010-2012.
3,4	Alcohol-specific mortality- males/females - Deaths from alcohol-specific conditions, all ages, males/females, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population). Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) from the Public Health Mortality File for 2010-2012 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates for 2010-2012.
5,6	Mortality from chronic liver disease- males/females - Deaths from chronic liver disease including cirrhosis (International Classification of Diseases, version 10: K70, K73-K74), all ages, males/females, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population). Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) from the Public Health Mortality File for 2010-2012 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates for 2010-2012.
7,8	Alcohol-related mortality - males/females - Deaths from alcohol-related conditions, all ages, males/females, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population). Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) from the Office for National Statistics Public Health Mortality File for 2012 and mid-year population estimates for 2012.
9	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - under 18s - Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, under 18 year olds, crude rate per 100,000 population. Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) from hospital episode statistics 2010/11 to 2012/13. Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2010, 2011 and 2012. Does not include attendance at Accident and Emergency departments.
10, 11	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - males/females - Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, all ages, males/females, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population). Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) from hospital episode statistics 2012/13. Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2012. Does not include attendance at Accident and Emergency departments.
12, 13, 14, 15	Alcohol-related hospital admission - males/females - Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-related conditions (broad measure [primary diagnosis or any secondary diagnosis] and narrow measure [primary diagnosis or any secondary diagnosis with an external cause]), all ages, males/females, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population). Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) from hospital episode statistics 2012/13. Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2012. Does not include attendance at Accident and Emergency departments.
16, 17	Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (broad measure [primary diagnosis or any secondary diagnosis] and narrow measure [primary diagnosis or any secondary diagnosis with an external cause]), all ages, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population). Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) from hospital episode statistics 2012/13. Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2012. Does not include attendance at Accident and Emergency departments.
18, 19, 20	Alcohol-attributable recorded crimes - Alcohol-related recorded crimes (based on the Home Office's former 'key offence' categories), all ages, persons, crude rate per 1,000 population. Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) from Office for National Statistics recorded crime statistics 2012/13. Office for National Statistics 2011 mid-year populations. Attributable fractions for alcohol for each crime category were applied where available, based on survey data on arrestees who tested positive for alcohol by the UK Prime Minister's Strategy Unit.
21	Abstainers synthetic estimate - Abstainers: Mid 2009 synthetic estimate of the percentage of abstainers in the population aged 16 years and over who report abstaining from drinking. Estimates were derived from a statistical model developed to estimate the percentage of abstainers, lower risk (as a percentage of drinkers), increasing risk (as a percentage of drinkers) and higher risk drinkers (as a percentage of drinkers) in local authority populations. The Local Alcohol Profiles for England 2012 refresh of this indicator (and included in subsequent refreshes of data) was generated using an enhanced methodology (see metadata for details) and care should be taken when comparing these with previous estimates.
22	Lower Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate - Lower risk drinking (as a percentage of drinkers): Mid 2009 synthetic estimate of the percentage of drinkers in the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in lower risk drinking (consumption of fewer than 22 units of alcohol per week for males, and fewer than 15 units of alcohol per week for females). Estimates were derived from a statistical model developed to estimate the percentage of abstainers, lower risk (as a percentage of drinkers), increasing risk (as a percentage of drinkers) and higher risk (as a percentage of drinkers) drinkers in local authority populations. The Local Alcohol Profiles for England 2012 refresh for this indicator (and included in subsequent refreshes of data) was generated using an enhanced methodology (see metadata for details) and care should be taken when comparing these with previous estimates.

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ID	Definition
23	Increasing Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate - Increasing risk drinking (as a percentage of drinkers): Mid 2009 synthetic estimate of the percentage of drinkers in the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in increasing risk drinking (consumption of between 22 and 50 units of alcohol per week for males, and between 15 and 35 units of alcohol per week for females). Estimates were derived from a statistical model developed to estimate the percentage of abstainers, lower risk (as a percentage of drinkers), increasing risk (as a percentage of drinkers) and higher risk (as a percentage of drinkers) drinkers in local authority populations. The Local Alcohol Profiles for England 2012 refresh for this indicator (and included in subsequent refreshes of data) was generated using an enhanced methodology (see metadata for details) and care should be taken when comparing these with previous estimates.
24	Higher Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate - Higher risk drinking (as a percentage of drinkers): Mid 2009 synthetic estimate of the percentage of drinkers in the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in higher risk drinking (consuming more than 50 units of alcohol per week for males, and more than 35 units of alcohol per week for females). Estimates were derived from a statistical model developed to estimate the percentage of abstainers, lower risk (as a percentage of drinkers), increasing risk (as a percentage of drinkers) and higher risk drinkers (as a percentage of drinkers) in local authority populations. The Local Alcohol Profiles for England 2012 refresh for this indicator (and subsequent refreshes of data) was generated using an enhanced methodology (see metadata for details) and care should be taken when comparing these with previous estimates.
25	Binge drinking (synthetic estimate) - Synthetic estimate of the percentage of adults who consume at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in a single drinking session (that is, eight or more units for men and six or more units for women). Estimates produced for the Association of Public Health Observatories (2007-2008). Revised dataset published March 2011 and updated to Local Alcohol Profiles for England resources in April 2012. Please see Public Health Observatories Datasets for further information: www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=91736 .
26	Employees in bars - % of all employees - The number of those in employment in the beverage serving activities industry sector (Standard Industrial Classification 2007: 563), as a percentage of all in employment. Business Register and Employment Survey September 2012, Office for National Statistics from Nomis: www.nomisweb.co.uk .

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