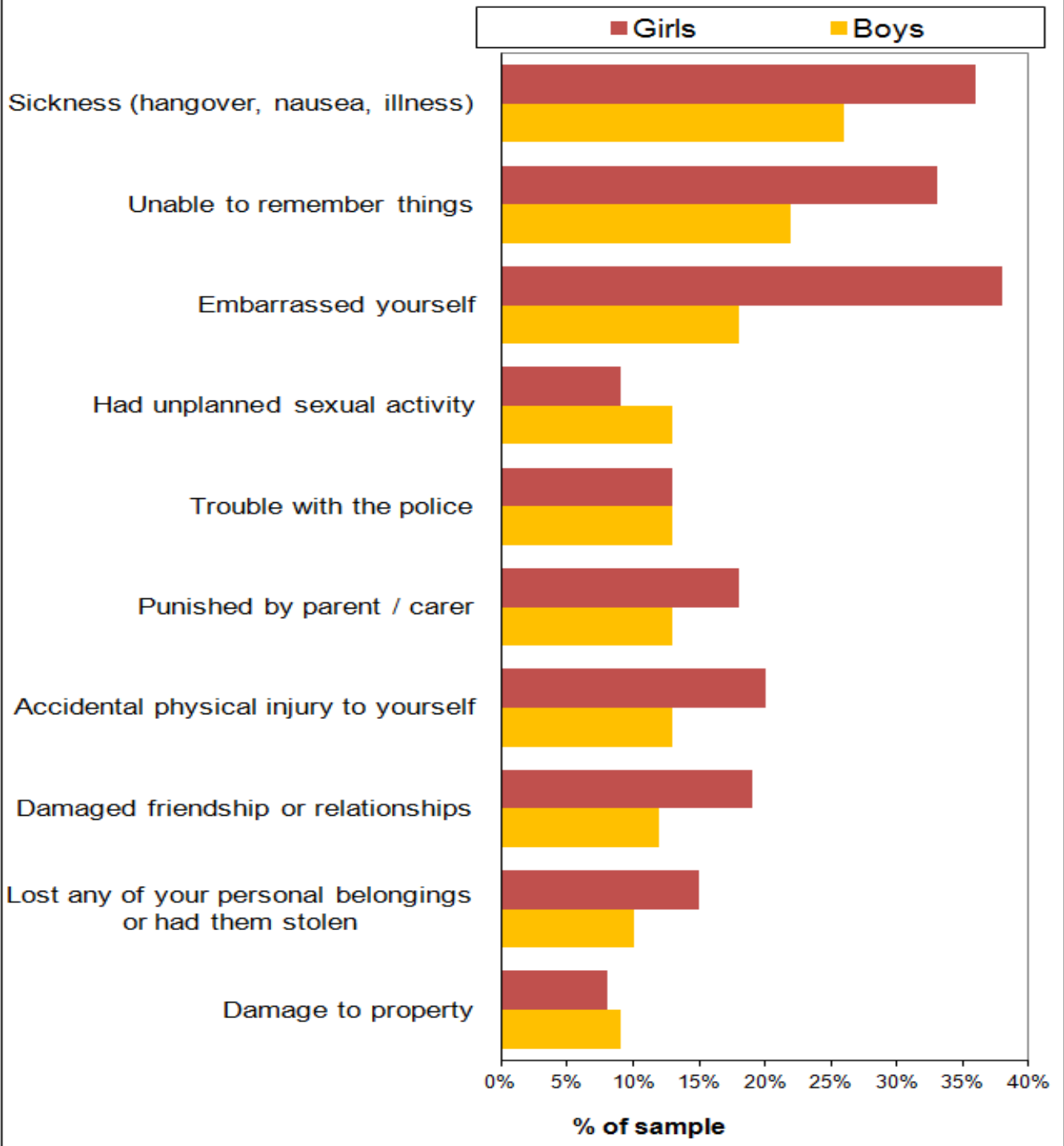
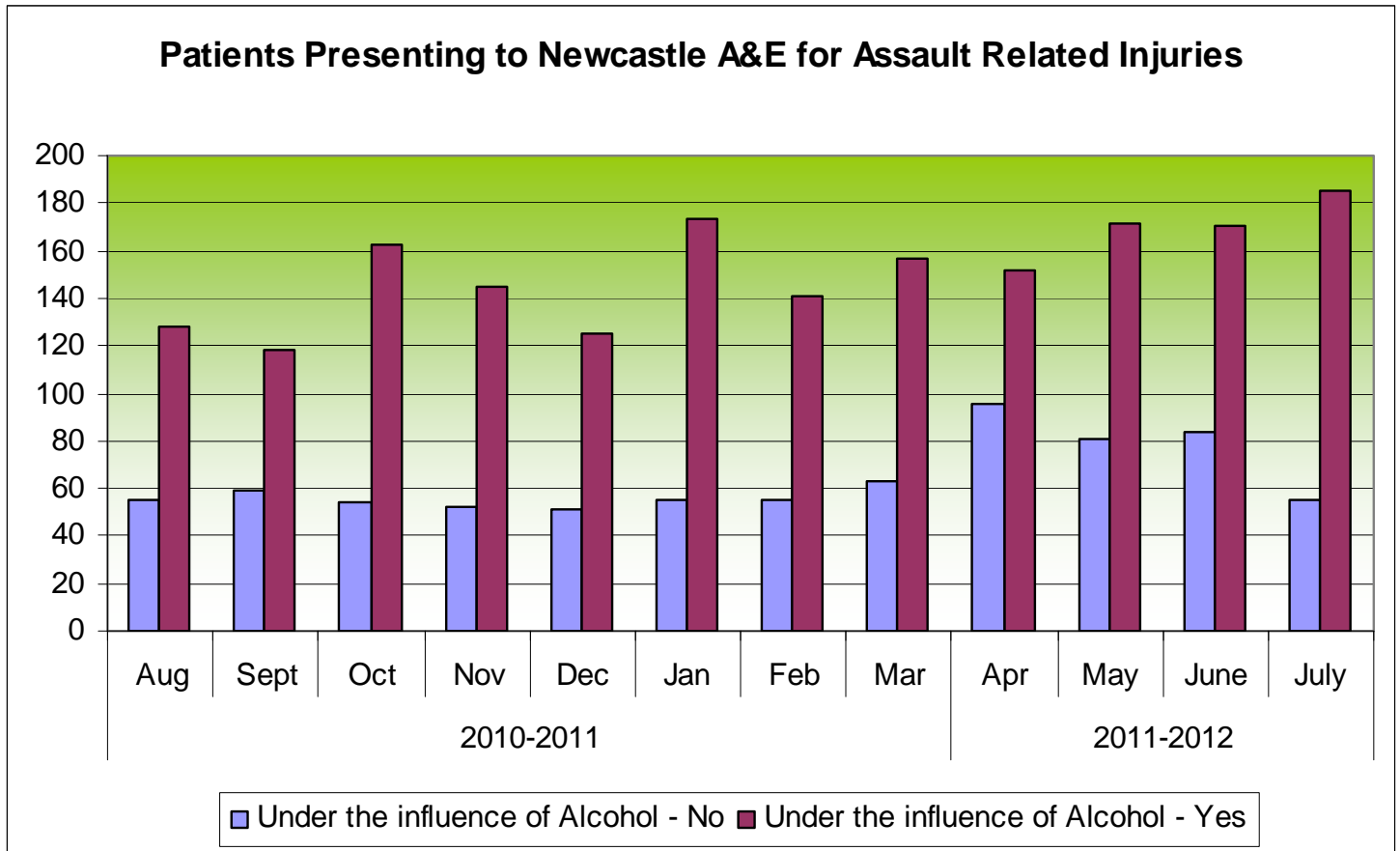


Consequences of drinking identified by children

10 most commonly reported consequences, by 14-15 year olds, of drinking alcohol

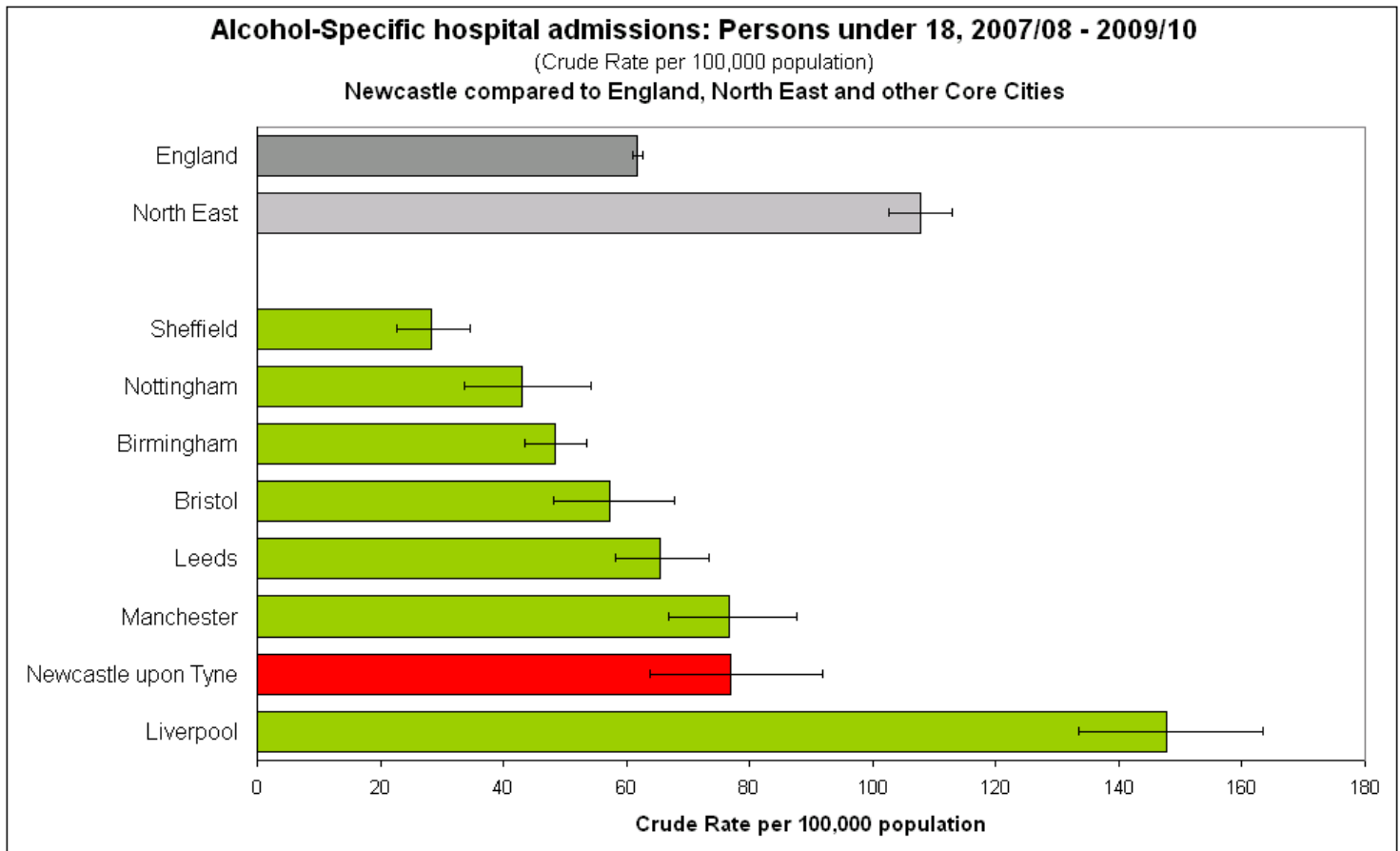


Presentations at accident and emergency (A&E)



- In between August 2010 – July 2011 there were over 2500 presentations to A&E for assault related injuries.
- 71% of the total presentations involved the patient being under the influence of alcohol. That averages out at over 150 alcohol related assaults per month resulting in treatment by A&E.
- Around a third of all people presenting to A&E under the influence of alcohol for an assault related injury do not report the incident to the police.

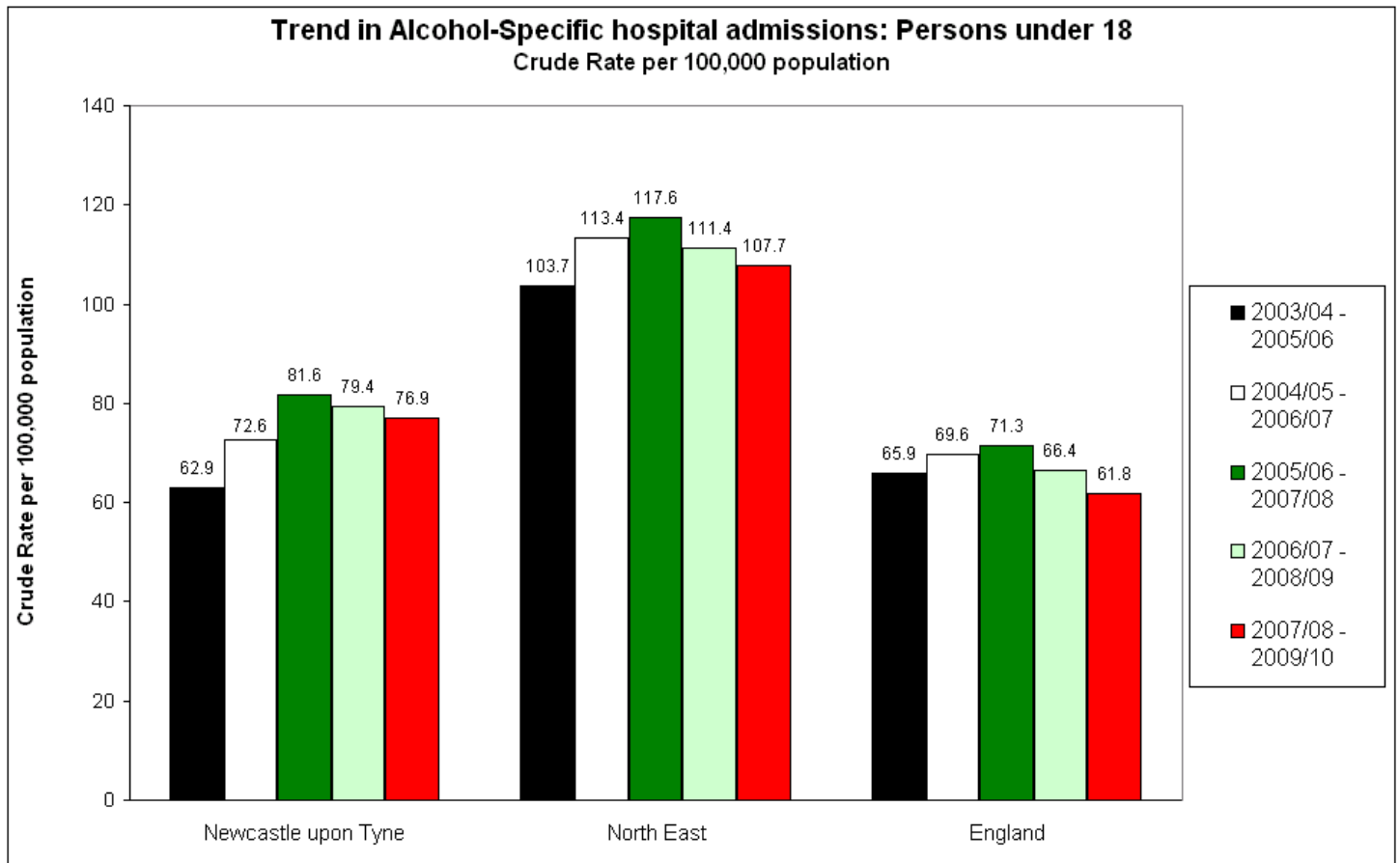
Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions - under 18s



Alcohol-specific conditions include those conditions where alcohol is causally implicated in *all* cases of the condition, for example, alcohol poisoning.

- Newcastle's alcohol-specific hospital admission rate for under 18s in 2007/08 – 2009/10 was significantly higher than the national average and significantly higher than the rate in Sheffield, Nottingham and Birmingham.
- However, Newcastle's rate was significantly lower than the North East average, and was the second lowest in the region. Further analysis is required to understand this pattern which is not consistent with the relatively high alcohol-attributable hospital admission rate for people of all ages.

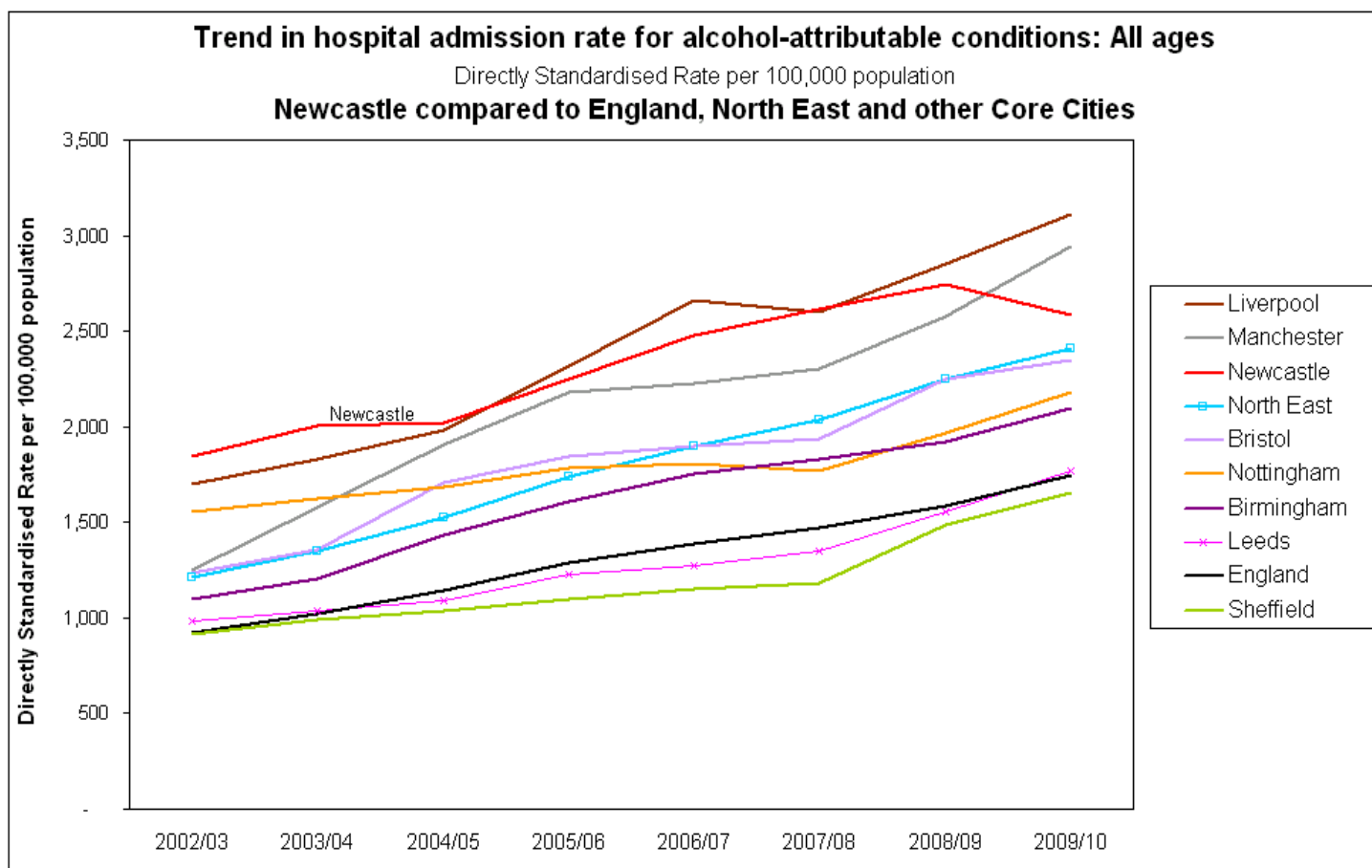
Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions - under 18s



Alcohol-specific conditions include those conditions where alcohol is causally implicated in *all* cases, for example, alcohol poisoning.

- Trend data for alcohol-specific hospital admissions in under 18s suggests that Newcastle's rate is declining, as is the case with the North East and England.

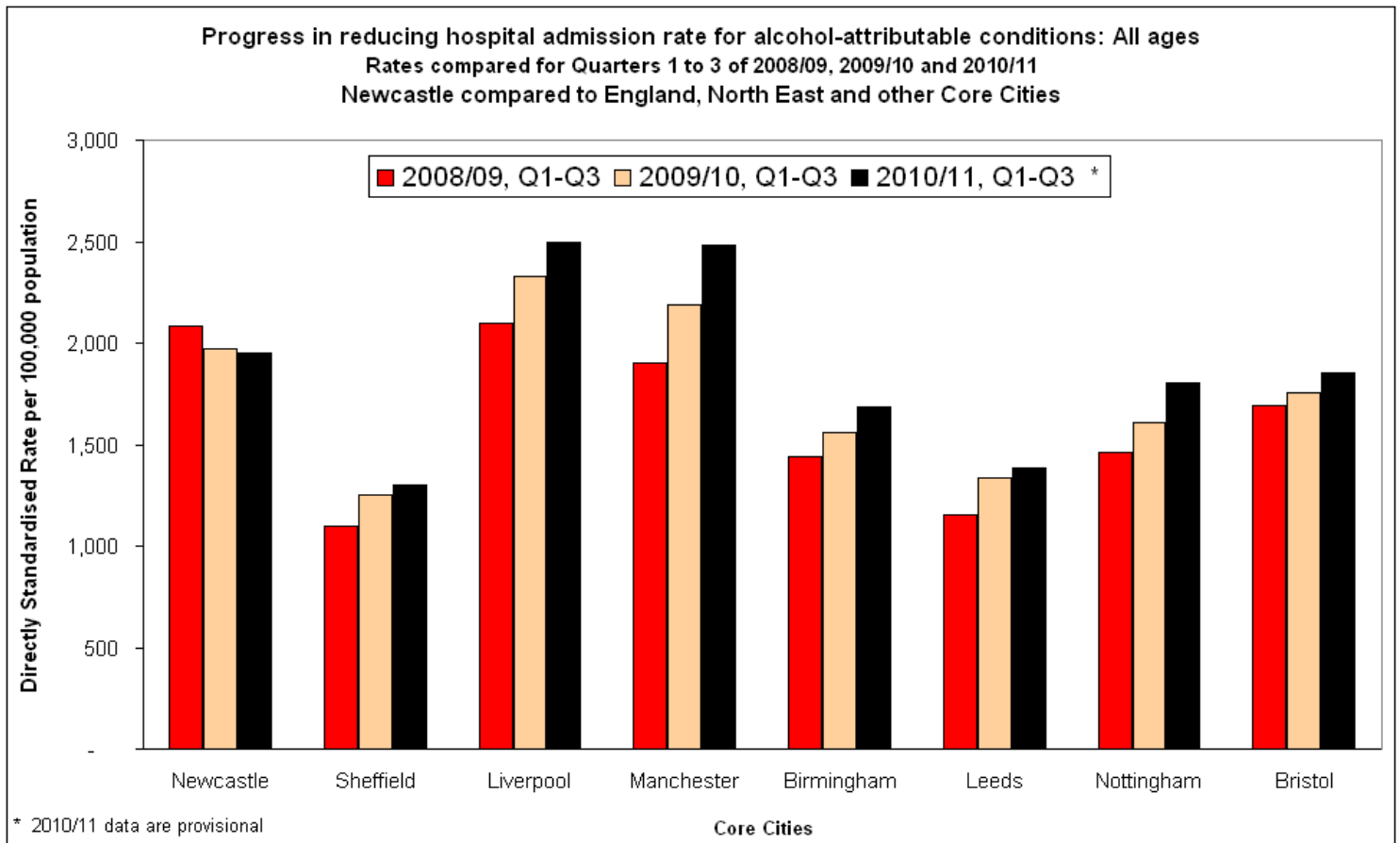
Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions - all ages



Alcohol-attributable conditions are those that are wholly related to alcohol (e.g. alcoholic liver disease or alcohol overdose) plus conditions that are caused by alcohol in some but not all cases (e.g. various cancers and fall injuries). For these latter conditions, different attributable fractions are used to determine the proportion related to alcohol for males and females.

- Newcastle’s hospital admission rate for alcohol-attributable conditions is one of the highest amongst the Core Cities.
- After several years of increasing rates, Newcastle’s rate fell in 2009/10.

Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions - all ages



Alcohol-attributable conditions are those that are wholly related to alcohol (e.g. alcoholic liver disease or alcohol overdose) plus conditions that are caused by alcohol in some but not all cases (e.g. various cancers and fall injuries). For these latter conditions, different attributable fractions are used to determine the proportion related to alcohol for males and females.

- Newcastle is the only city amongst the Core Cities to have reduced hospital admission rates, for alcohol-attributable conditions, in 2009/10 and 2010/11 (based on data for the period between April and December 2010).
- All the other Core Cities have rates which are continuing to increase.

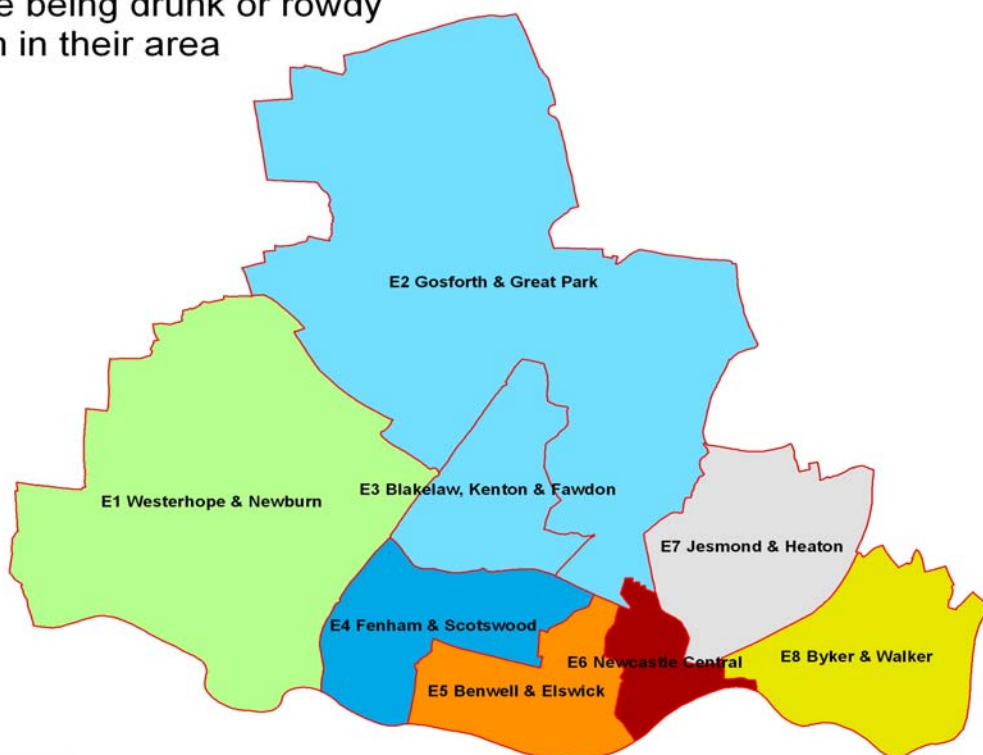
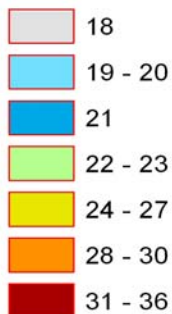
Perception of drunk or rowdy behaviour

The % of respondents who state adults or young people being drunk or rowdy is a problem in their area

Legend

Police Sectors

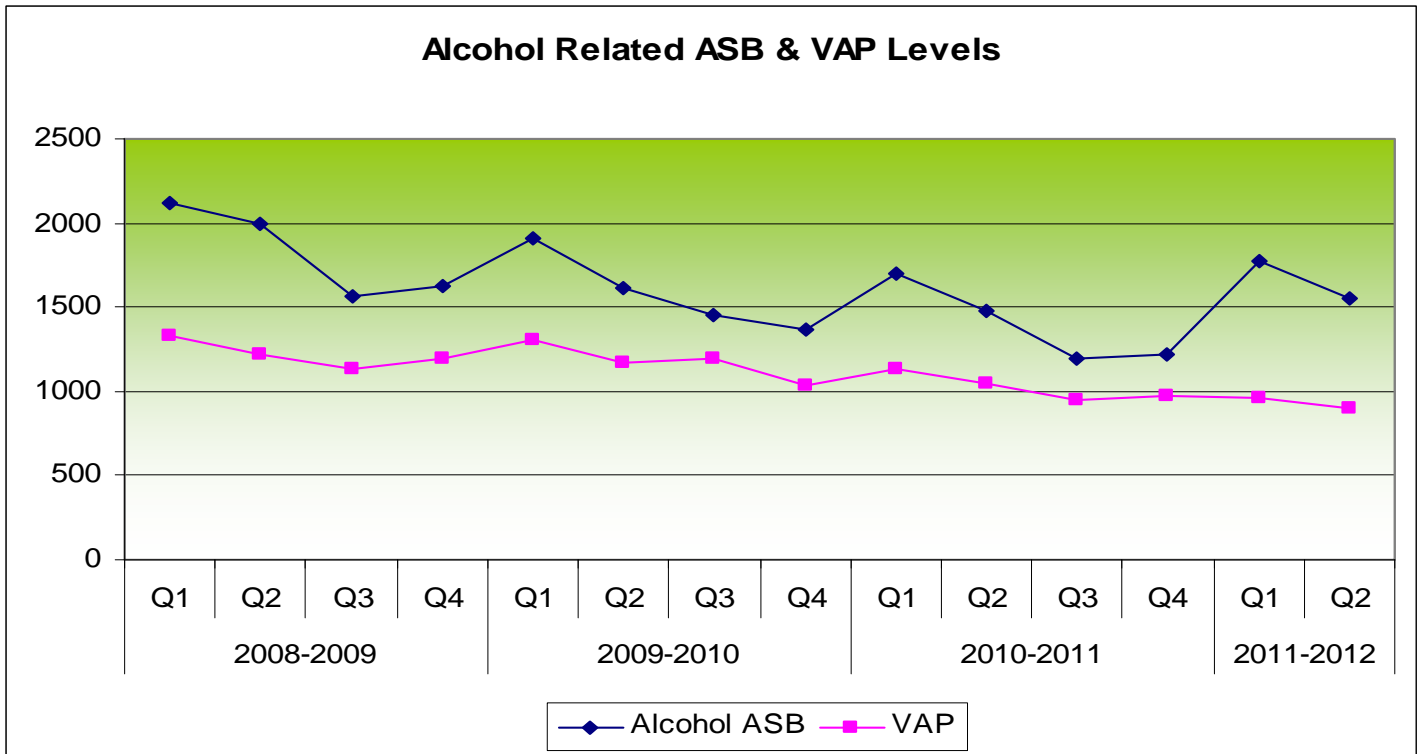
%



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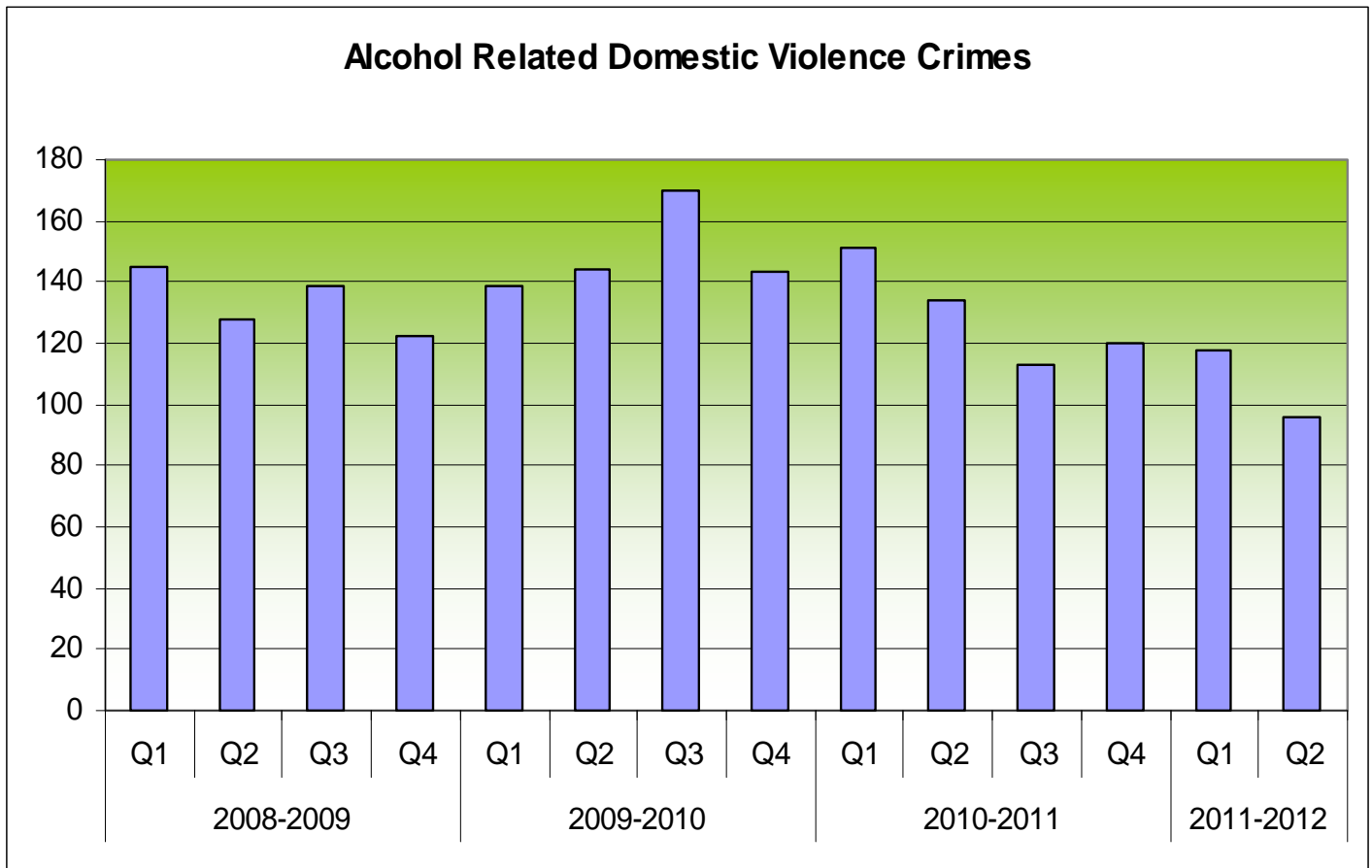
- The city centre has the highest proportion of residents who believe people being drunk or rowdy is a problem.
- The Jesmond and Heaton area sees the lowest proportion of residents who think people being drunk or rowdy is a problem.

Violence against the person and alcohol related anti-social behaviour



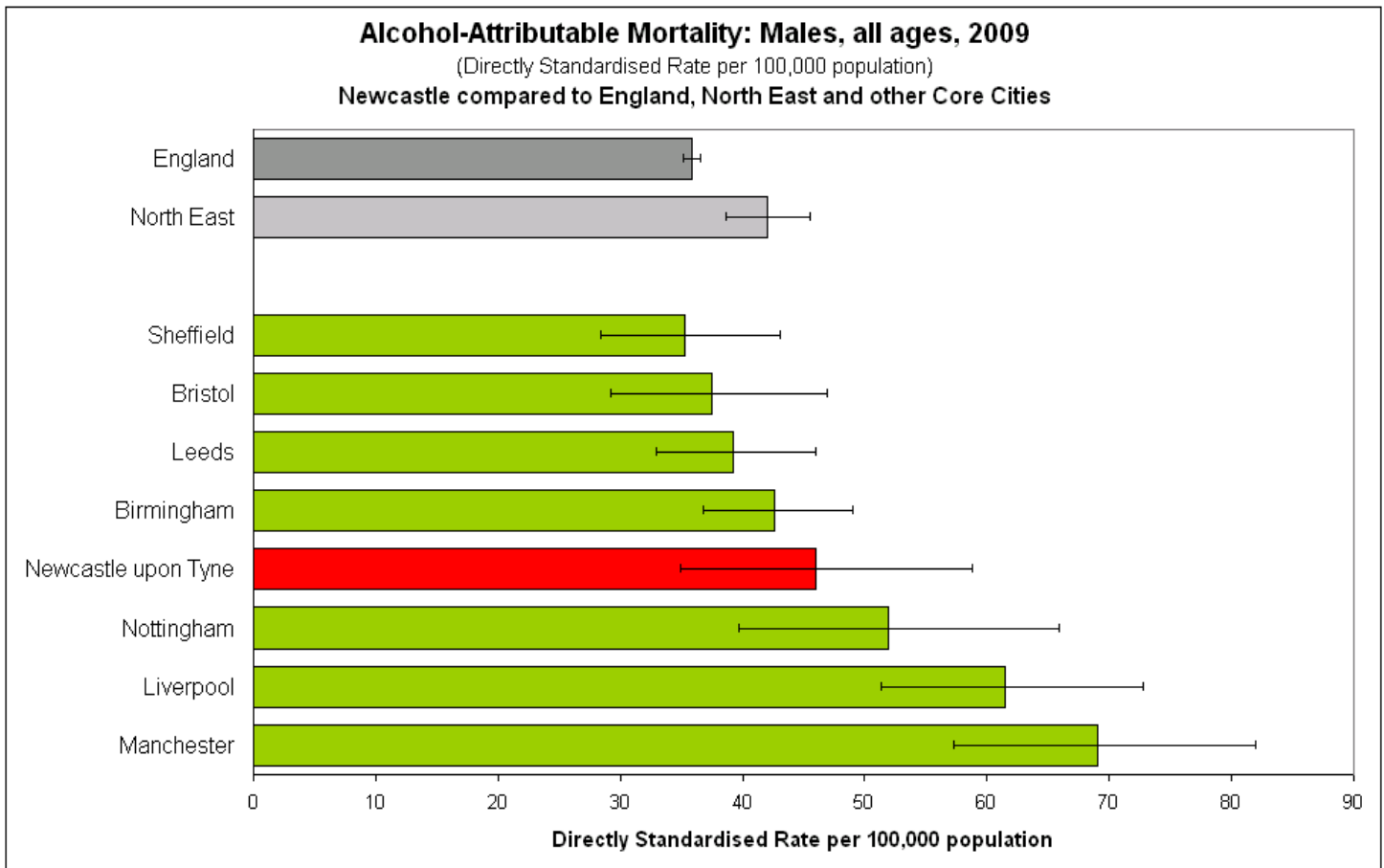
- Recorded Violence Against the Person (VAP) crimes have steadily reduced over the last three years in Newcastle.
- Alcohol related anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents reduced by almost a quarter in 2010-11 compared to 2008-09.
- April - June typically sees the highest levels of both VAP and alcohol related ASB.

Alcohol Related Domestic Violence



- At least 50% of all recorded domestic violence crimes in 2010-11 were alcohol related.
- Alcohol Related Domestic Violence crimes recorded by the police have gradually reduced over the last 18 months.
- Previous national research suggests that only around 23% of women and 8% of men reported domestic violence they had experienced in the last year to the police

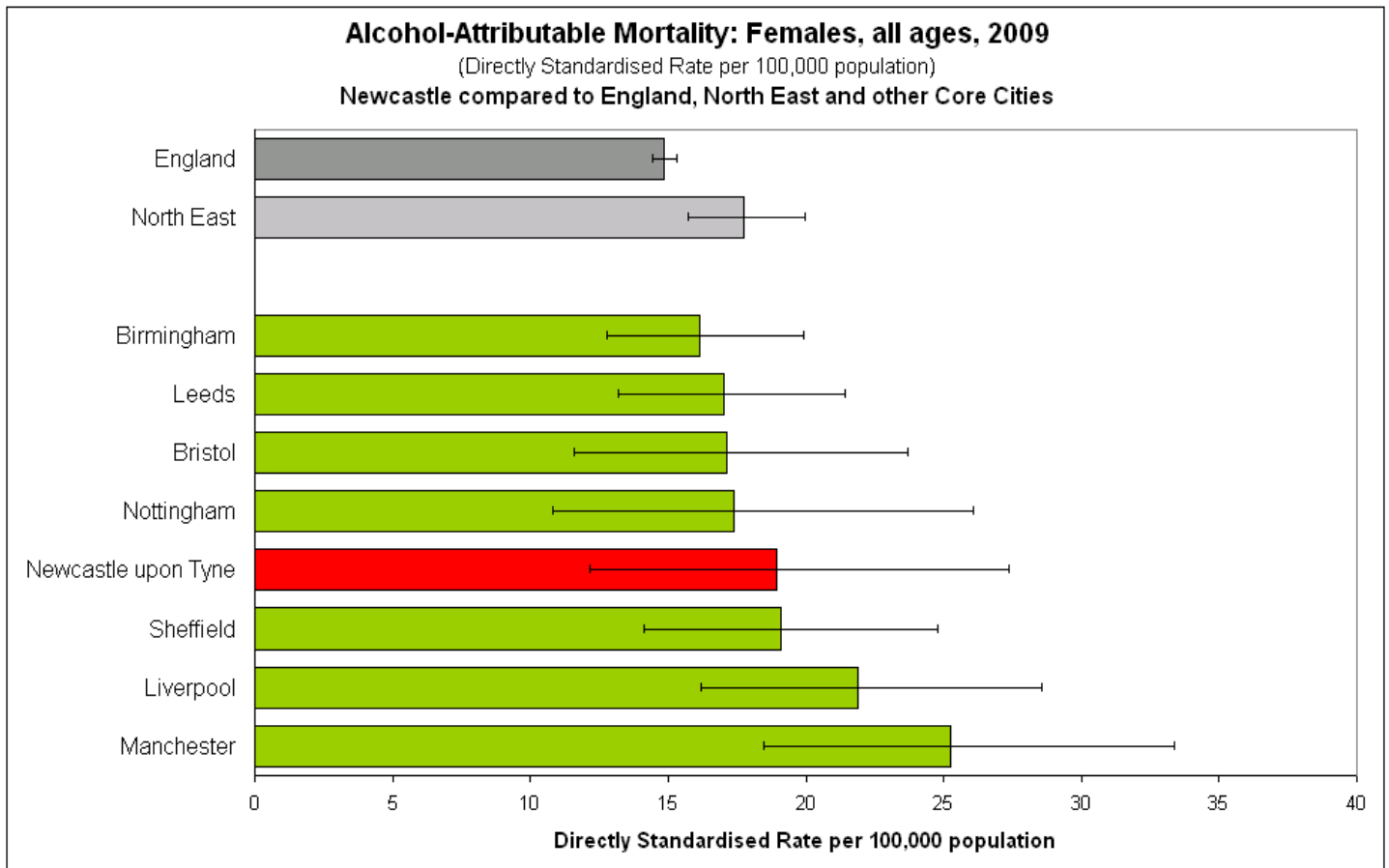
Male alcohol-attributable mortality



Alcohol-attributable mortality includes deaths that are wholly related to alcohol (e.g. alcoholic liver disease or alcohol overdose) plus deaths that are caused by alcohol in some but not all cases (e.g. various cancers and chronic hepatitis). For these latter conditions, different attributable fractions are used to determine the proportion of deaths related to alcohol.

- There were 63 male deaths attributable to alcohol in 2009 in Newcastle.
- Newcastle's alcohol-attributable mortality rate in 2009 (latest data available) was not significantly different from the national or regional average or from any of the other Core Cities. Although not shown here, trend data suggests that the rate may be decreasing.

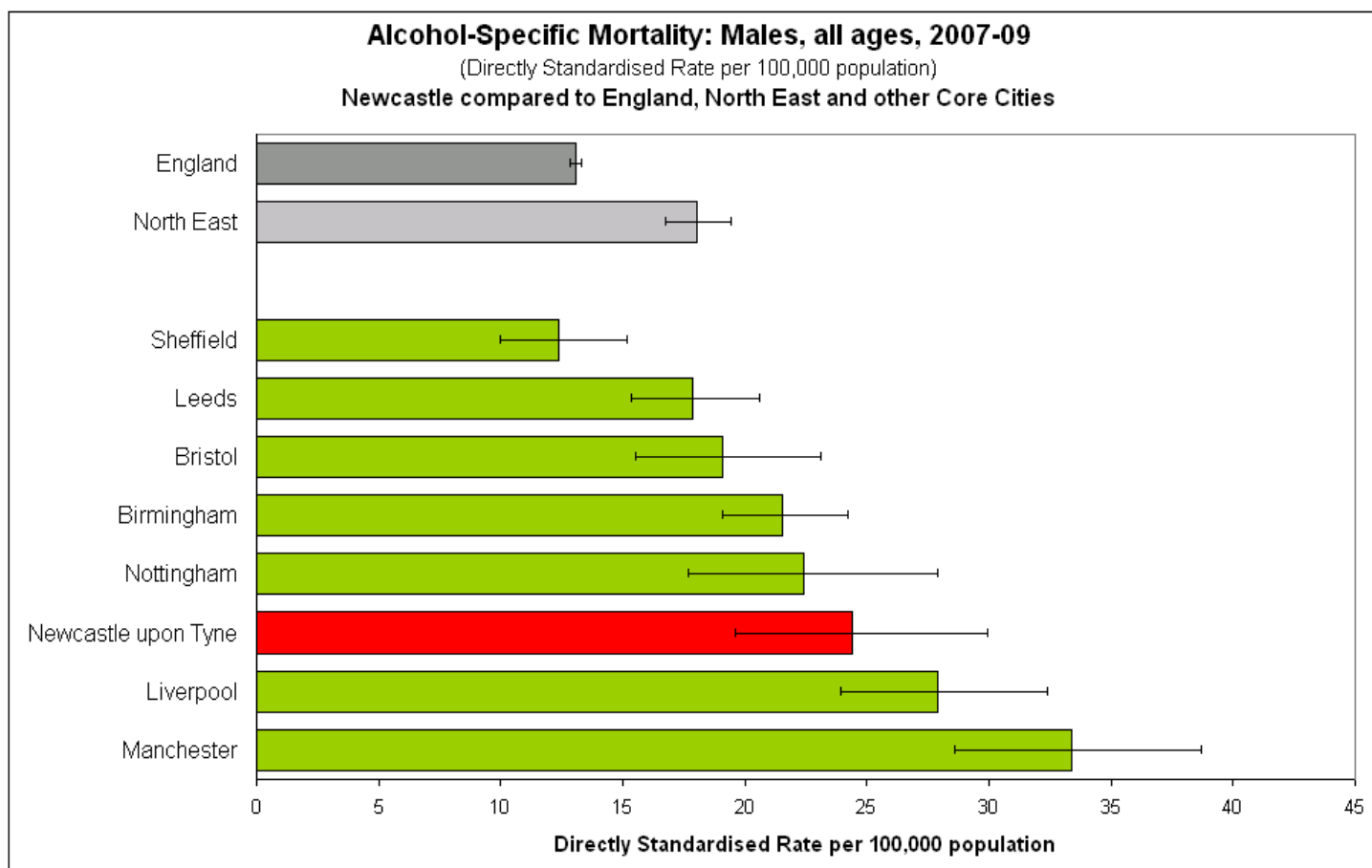
Female alcohol-attributable mortality



Alcohol-attributable mortality includes deaths that are wholly related to alcohol (e.g. alcoholic liver disease or alcohol overdose) plus deaths that are caused by alcohol in some but not all cases (e.g. various cancers and chronic hepatitis). For these latter conditions, different attributable fractions are used to determine the proportion of deaths related to alcohol.

- There were 31 female deaths attributable to alcohol in 2009 in Newcastle.
- Newcastle's alcohol-attributable mortality rate in 2009 (latest data available) was not significantly different from the national or regional average or from any of the other Core Cities.

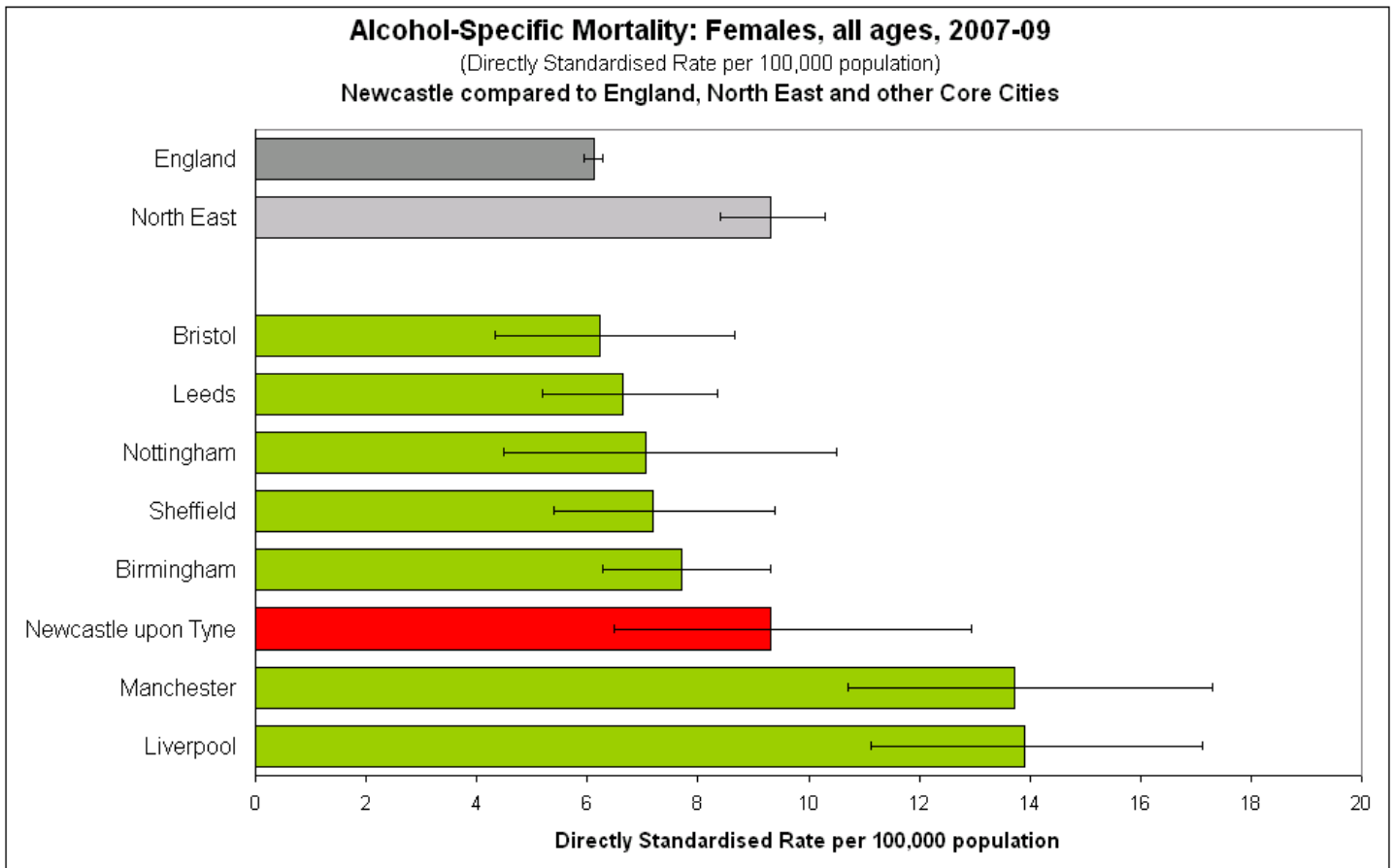
Male alcohol-specific mortality



Alcohol-specific mortality includes deaths where alcohol is causally implicated in *all* cases; for example, alcoholic liver cirrhosis.

- There were 91 male deaths specifically due to alcohol in Newcastle in the 3-year period from 2007 to 2009.
- Newcastle's alcohol-specific mortality rate in 2007-09 (latest data available) was significantly higher than the national and regional average, but although not shown here, trend data suggests that it may be decreasing.

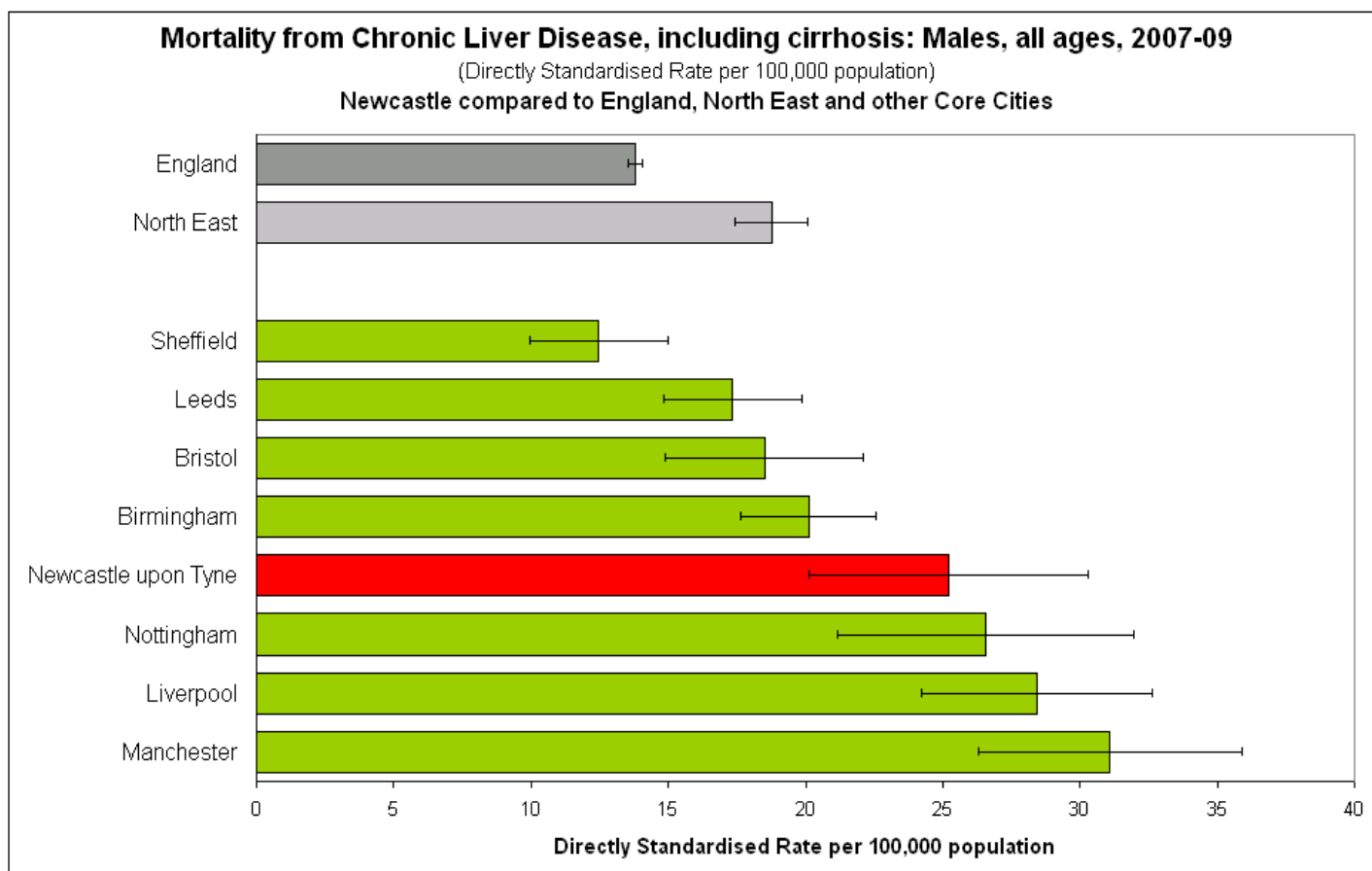
Female alcohol-specific mortality



Alcohol-specific mortality includes deaths where alcohol is causally implicated in *all* cases; for example, alcoholic liver cirrhosis.

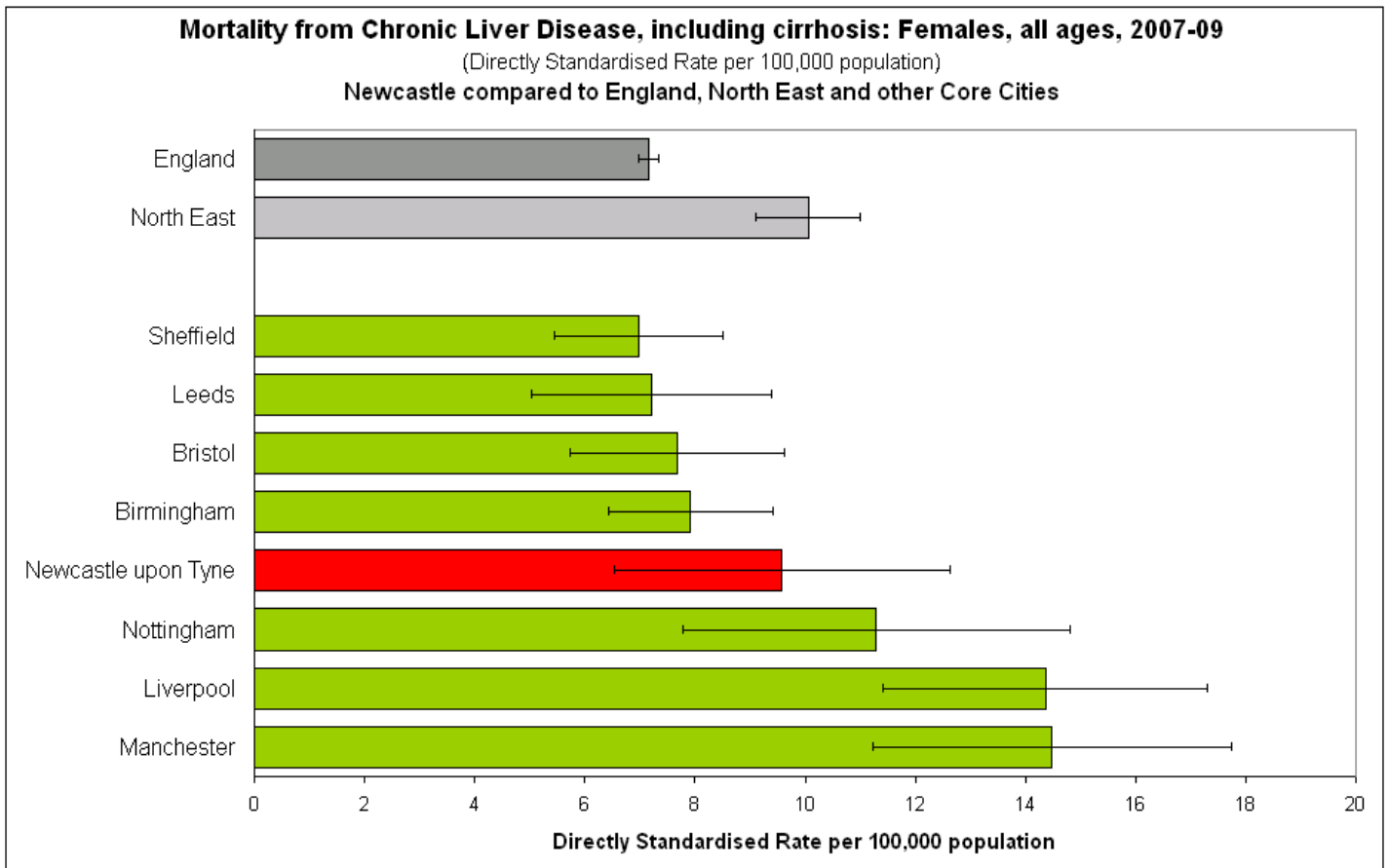
- There were 36 female deaths specifically due to alcohol in Newcastle in the 3-year period from 2007 to 2009.
- Newcastle's alcohol-specific mortality rate in 2007-09 (latest data available) was significantly higher than the national average, and trend data suggests it is increasing.

Male mortality from chronic liver disease



- There were 96 male deaths due to chronic liver disease in Newcastle in the 3-year period from 2007 to 2009.
- Newcastle's death rate from chronic liver disease in 2007-09 (latest data available) was significantly higher than the national and regional average.
- Although not shown here Newcastle's rate has been rising dramatically over the last decade. However, it has dropped slightly over the past couple of years, although additional data is required before it will be clear whether this is the beginning of a downward trend.
- Eliminating excess deaths from chronic liver disease would narrow the gap in life expectancy between Newcastle and England for men by 10.7% (based on data for 2006-08).

Female mortality from chronic liver disease



- There were 40 female deaths due to chronic liver disease in Newcastle in the 3-year period from 2007 to 2009.
- Newcastle's death rate more than doubled between 1994-96 and 2003-05, but since then seems to have stabilised at a rate which is approximately 34% above the national average. Despite this the latest data available (2007-09) shows that Newcastle's death rate was not statistically significantly higher than the national or regional average.