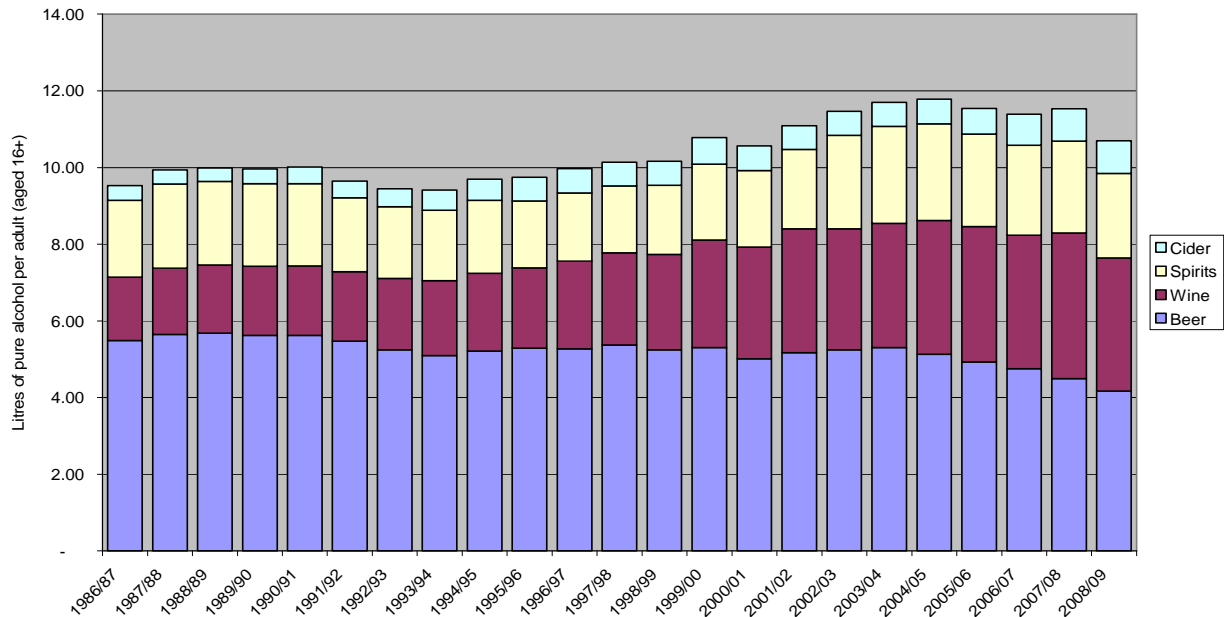


SUMMARY OF UK ALCOHOL TRENDS

Per capita consumption¹

Fig 1 - Alcohol clearances per adult (aged 16+)



- The long-term rise in consumption since the 1950s seems to have peaked in 2004/5 and consumption has since fallen back by 9%. Consumption per adult head of population currently stands at 10.7 litres.

Excessive consumption²

[A change in methodology in 2006 means that direct comparisons cannot be made between data pre- and post-2006]

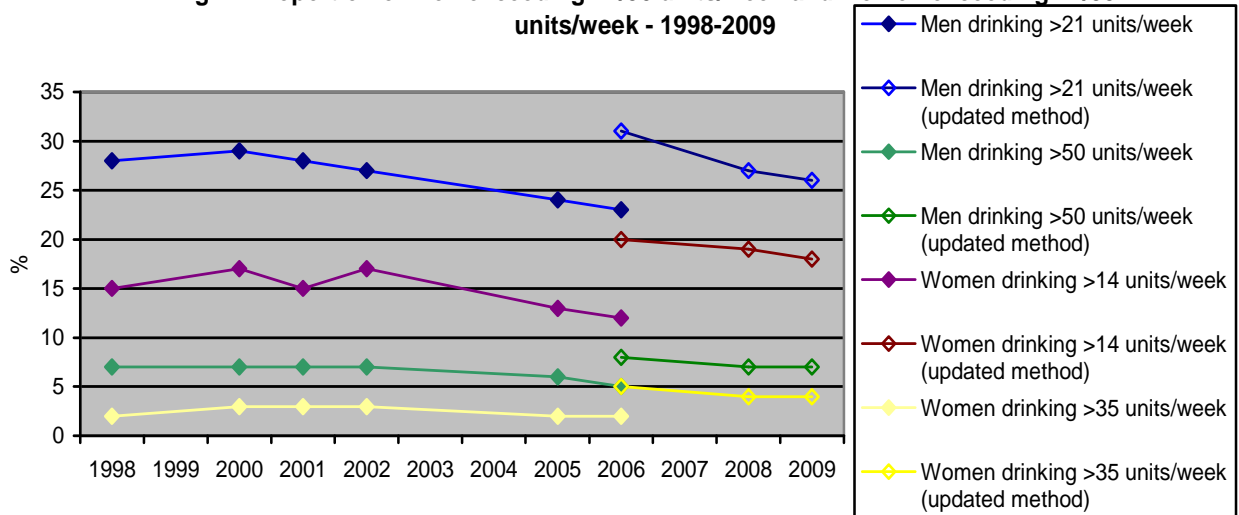
- Following an increase between 1998 and 2000, there has been a decline since 2002 in the proportion of both men drinking on average more than 21 units a week and women drinking more than 14 units.
- The proportion of men drinking more than 21 units a week on average fell from 29% in 2000 to 23% in 2006. This trend seems to be continuing under the revised methodology with a fall from 31% in 2006 to 26% in 2009.
- The proportion of women drinking more than 14 units a week fell from 17% in 2000 to 12% in 2006. Under the revised methodology there has been a fall from 20% in 2006 to 18% in 2009.

¹ HM Customs and Excise

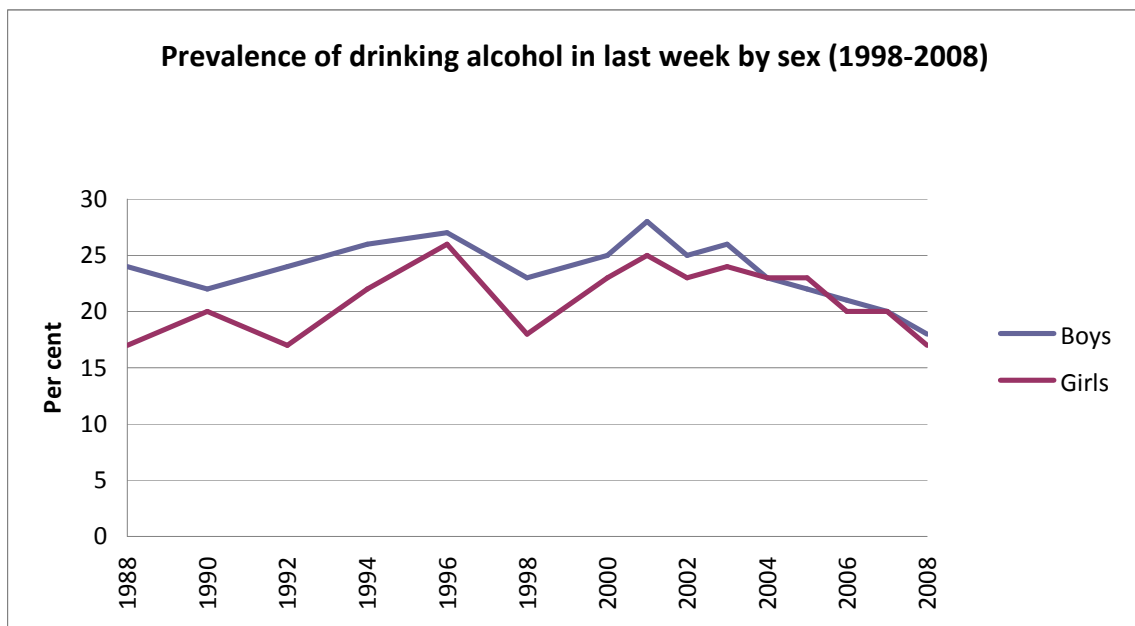
² Office for National Statistics' General Lifestyle Survey

- Since 2000, there have also been falls in the proportion of men drinking more than 50 units a week and women drinking more than 35 units a week.
- The falls in the proportion of men and women drinking above these weekly thresholds have been most significant among the 16-24 age group.

Fig 2 - Proportion of men exceeding 21/50 units/week and women exceeding 14/35 units/week - 1998-2009



Drinking by 11-15 year olds³



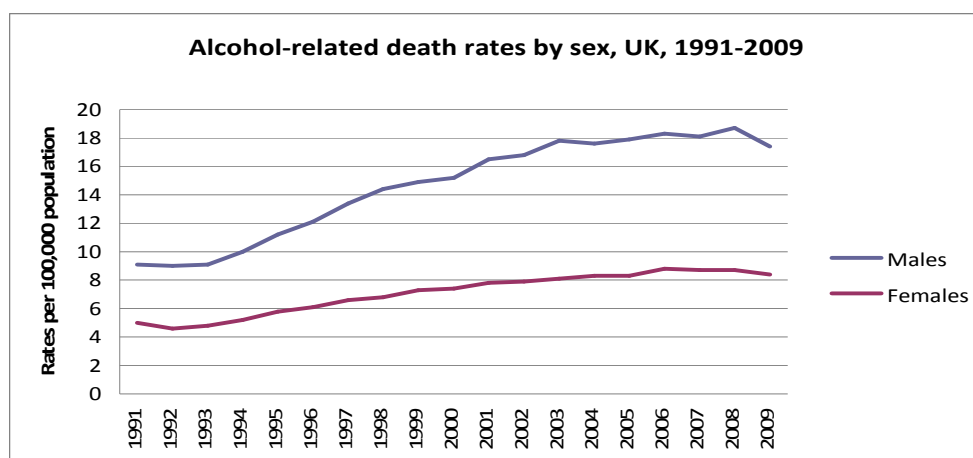
³ Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use amongst Young People in England in 2008, NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care

- The proportion of pupils who have never had an alcoholic drink has increased from 39% in 2003 to 48% in 2008.
- Taking into account the impact of a survey methodology change in 2007 which causes the data to show an apparent steep increase in mean consumption, it is likely that there has been little change in the average drinking levels among those pupils who drink since 2001.

Alcohol-related deaths⁴

[The ONS definition of alcohol-related deaths only includes those causes regarded as being most directly due to alcohol consumption, e.g. deaths from chronic liver disease]

- The number of alcohol-related deaths has doubled since the early 1990s, rising from 4,023 (6.7 per 100,000 population) in 1992 to a point of 9,031 (13.6 per 100,000) in 2008. Figures for 2009 were lower than the previous year at 8,664 (12.8 per 100,000).
- The rate of male deaths more than doubled over the period from 9.1 per 100,000 in 1991 to 18.7 per 100,000 in 2008 but fell to 17.4 per 100,000 in 2009.
- The rate of increase in female deaths has been slower, rising from 5.0 per 100,000 in 1991 to 8.4 in 2009, less than half the male death rate.



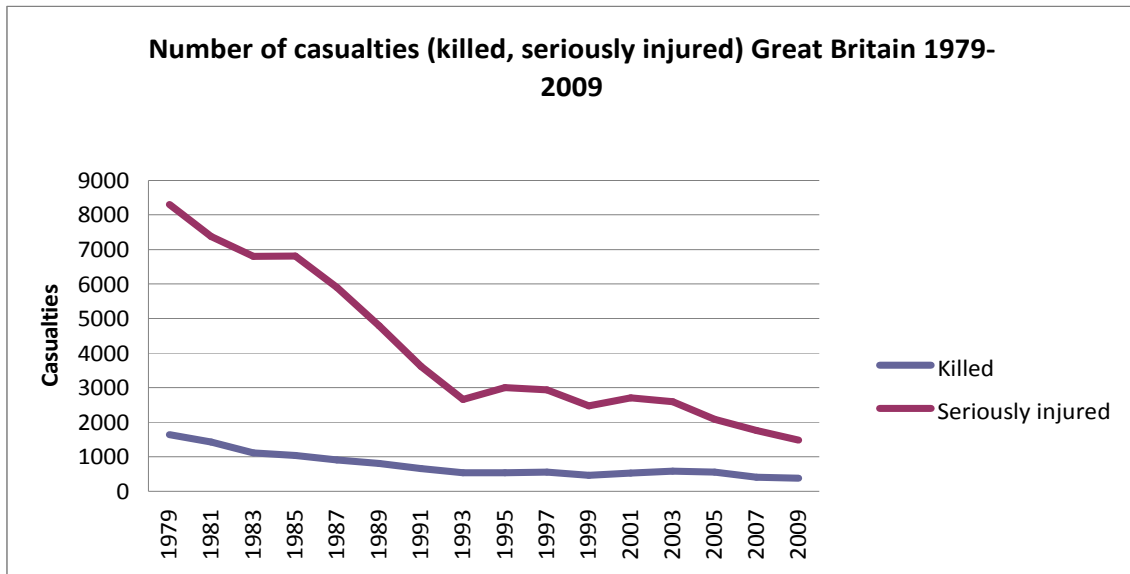
Drink- Driving⁵

- In 2009, it was estimated that 11,990 reported casualties (5 per cent of all road casualties) occurred when someone was driving whilst over the legal alcohol limit.
- The number of drink drive fatalities has declined from an all time high of 1,640 in 1979, when records began, to an all time low of 380 in 2009.

⁴ Office for National Statistics

⁵ *Reported Road Casualties in Great Britain: 2009*, Department for Transport

- The number of seriously injured drink drive casualties has declined from an all time high of 8,300 in 1979 to an all time low of 1,480 in 2009.



Alcohol-related violence

- Based on the 2008/09 British Crime Survey, there were 973,000 violent incidents where the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol, representing 47% of all violent incidents.
- There has been a significant decrease since 1995 in the number of violent incidents believed by victims to involve offender(s) under the influence of alcohol; this is in the context of an overall fall in the number of violent crimes.
- The proportion of alcohol-related incidents has increased over the period 1995 – 2008/09.

