

Alcohol Consumption and Harms Dashboard (ACHD) PHINS

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Contact: phs.alcohol@phs.scot

Scott Kilgariff | Principal Information Analyst

Vicki Ponce Hardy | Public Health Intelligence Adviser

Mike Smith | Senior Information Analyst

Lynne Morton | Information Analyst



Agenda

- Background and purpose of the ACHD
- What types of data are presented?



Background to the ACHD

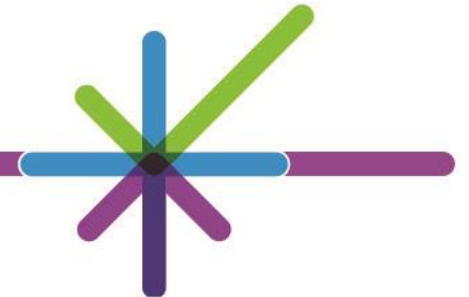
Aim of the ACHD:

- Produce a publicly accessible, online, interactive dashboard containing data and evidence around alcohol and its harms in Scotland
- First iteration of the dashboard published in March 2024 on the PHS website
- Brief publication summary

https://publichealthscotland.scot/media/26242/20240326-summary_final.pdf

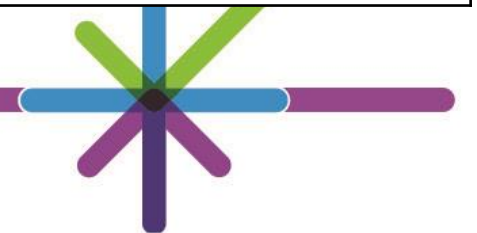
Why did we develop this dashboard?

- Core strategic output within the Alcohol Programme at Public Health Scotland
- Commitment within 'Rights, Respect and Recovery' (2018)
- To bring together data and evidence around alcohol and its harms
- To identify trends and changes in alcohol consumption and related harms



Purposes of the ACHD

Inform immediate public health action	For example, provide timeseries and benchmarking data and evidence for emerging trends in alcohol consumption and/or related harms.
Informing local & national policy directly and indirectly related to alcohol and its harm	For example, present estimates of the alcohol-related burden of disease, including trends over time.
Inform service planning, resource allocation and service improvement	For example, presentation of trends in distribution of specific diseases and other outcomes.
Support research to generate new knowledge	For example, provide access to demographic and risk factor data that could be used to generate hypotheses or inform methodologies.



ACHD Data

Wholly attributable alcohol hospital statistics

[Click here for a guided tour of the page](#)

Select metric type

European age-sex standardised rate

i

Include 95% confidence intervals

Yes

i

Select hospital activity

Stays

i

Select hospital type

General acute

i

Select condition

All alcohol conditions

i

Select group

Area deprivation decile (SIMD)

i

Select sub-group(s)

10=least deprived, 4, 1=most deprived

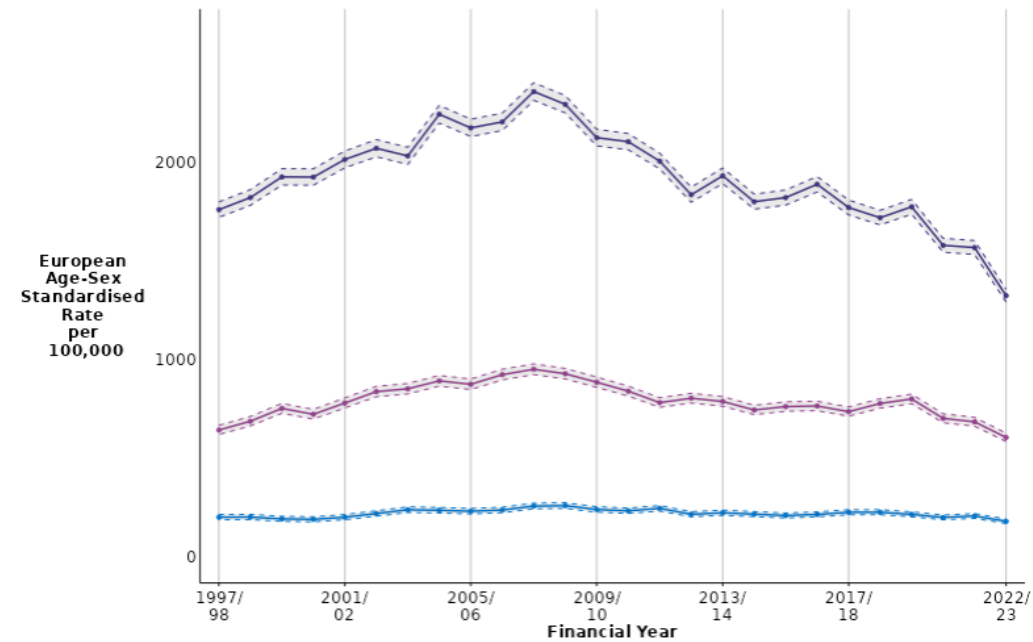
i

i Data Suppression

European Age-sex Standardised Rate per 100,000 population of stays admitted to general acute hospitals

Note that the current selected condition is: all alcohol conditions

1=most deprived 4 10=least deprived



Source: Public Health Scotland



ACHD Data

Partially attributable alcohol hospital statistics

[Click here for a guided tour of the page](#)

Select metric type

European age-sex standardised rate

i

Select sex

All

i

Select partially attributable condition(s)

Breast cancer, Colorectal cancer, Laryngeal cancer, L

i

Select fully attributable condition

None selected

i

Select group

Age-group (10-yr)

i

Select sub-group(s)

15-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years, +

i

Apply

i

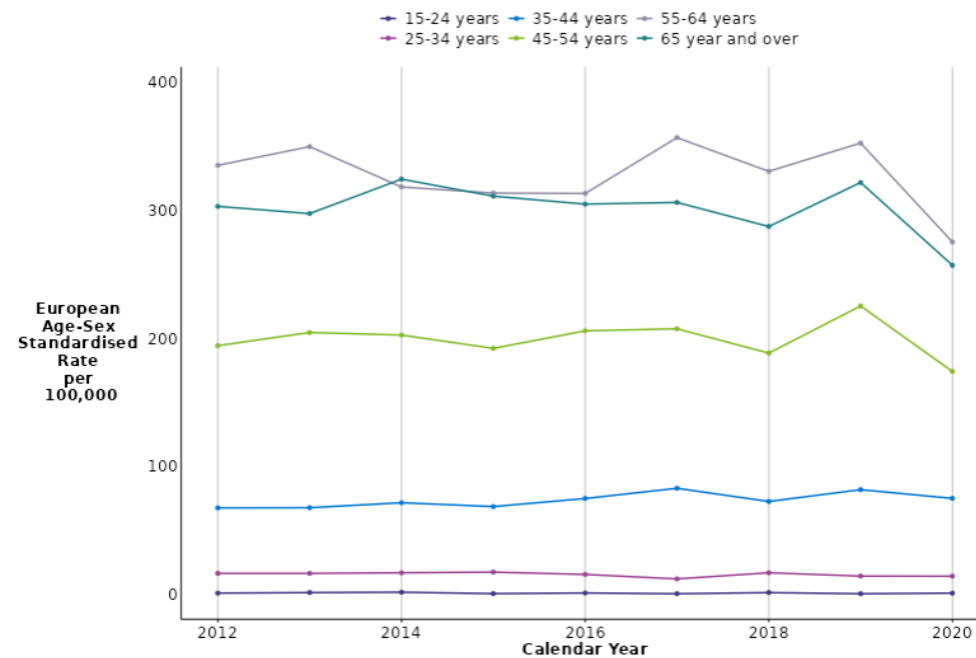
i Data Suppression

i More Information

European Age-sex Standardised Rate per 100,000 population of alcohol-attributable fractions of selected conditions for all Scottish persons by age-group (10-yr)

The current selected partially attributable conditions are: breast cancer, colorectal cancer, laryngeal cancer, liver cancer, oesophageal cancer, oral cavity and pharynx cancer, pancreatic cancer

The current selected wholly attributable condition is: none selected



Source: Public Health Scotland



ACHD Data

Other data types

- Mortality
 - Wholly attributable
 - Partially attributable
- Indices of inequality for alcohol mortality
- Self-reported alcohol consumption
- Crime and Justice
- Neighbourhoods
- Retail Sales Data (coming soon)

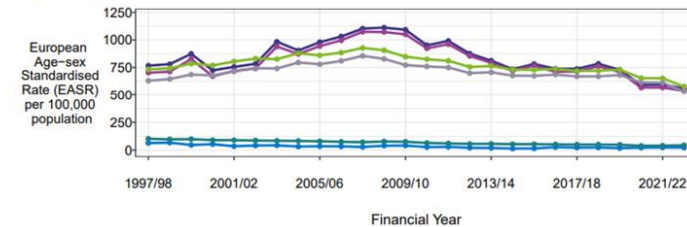
• Local Reports

Wholly attributable alcohol hospital admissions (SMR01¹ and SMR04²)³

Key points

- In 2022/23, the rate of wholly attributable alcohol hospital admissions was 561.1 per 100,000 population in Aberdeen City.
- This is lower than the rate of wholly attributable alcohol hospital admissions in Scotland, which is 576.9 per 100,000 population.
- In 2022/23, the rate of wholly attributable alcohol hospital admissions in Aberdeen City was fifteenth highest out of the 32 local authorities in Scotland.
- In 2022/23 in Scotland, the rate of wholly attributable alcohol hospital admissions for men was 808.6 per 100,000 population and for women, 345.1 per 100,000 population.
- In 2022/23 in Aberdeen City the rate of psychiatric wholly attributable alcohol hospital admissions was 23.4 per 100,000 population.
- In 2022/23 in Scotland, the rate of psychiatric wholly attributable alcohol hospital admissions for men was 59.2 per 100,000 population and for women 30.4 per 100,000 population.

Wholly attributable alcohol hospital admissions in Aberdeen City - 1997/98 - 2022/23 (EASR/100,000)



Thank you!

Alcohol Consumption and Harms Dashboard - <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/phs-health-achd/>

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