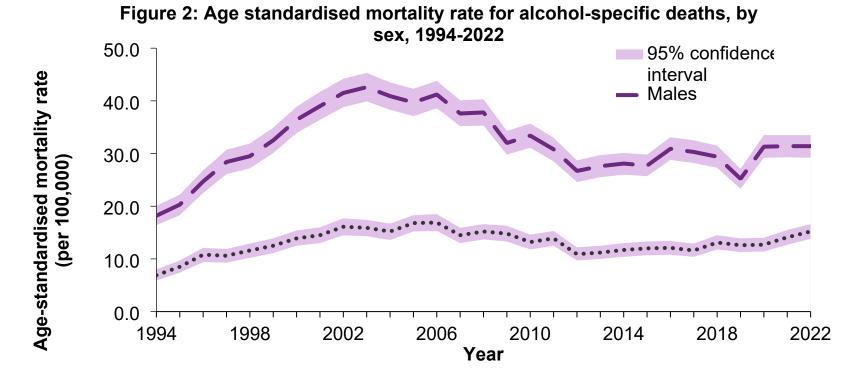


Figure 6: Age-standardised mortality rates in council areas, 2018-2022 average

The table above provides information on the Local Authority areas in relation to alcohol specific deaths by 100,000 population. This shows that Aberdeenshire have the lowest rates of all areas and indicate that this has minimal variance.

Scotland wide figures below suggest an increase in Female deaths. In Aberdeenshire gender responsive service delivery to women has developed in relation to drug harm will be extended to women affected by alcohol. Currently the notification of all alcohol specific deaths is not received so we are not aware of the gender breakdown



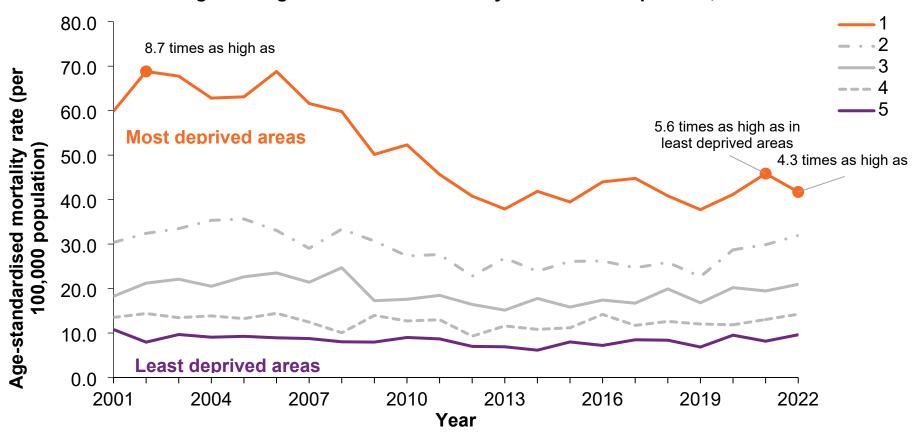
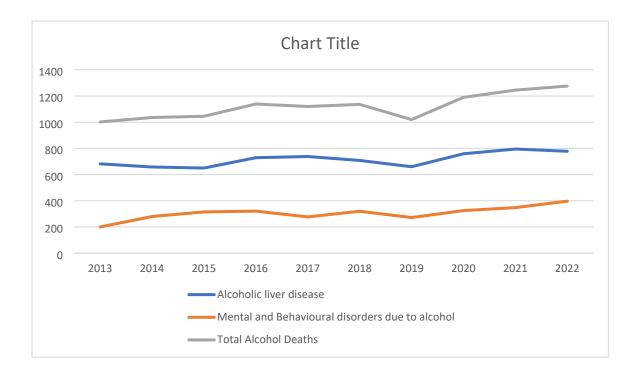


Figure 7: Age-standardised mortality rates in SIMD quintiles, 2001-2022

The most deprived areas record most deaths and these have reduced in the last year. This chart suggests other SIMD categories are increasing. In 2002 Alcohol specific deaths from people in the most deprived areas were 8.7 times as high as the least deprived areas. In 2022 this rate reduced to 4.3. For Aberdeenshire this tells us that our reach for engagement into service needs to be equitable inclusive of areas of least deprivation. Minimum Unit Pricing might have had an impact on reducing the numbers of deaths in the most deprived areas. Having details of all Alcohol related deaths would also help identify areas of deaths and understand the Aberdeenshire picture.



61% of all alcohol deaths in Scotland were recorded as Alcohol liver disease

31% of all alcohol deaths were recorded as mental and behavioural disorders and 62% of these were recorded as alcohol dependence syndrome, this has increased year on year from 2020.

We would expect Aberdeenshire would have similar percentages as Scotland. In Aberdeenshire it would reduce harm and death if people who are likely to be affected by Alcoholic liver disease or mental and behaviour disorders are identified at an earlier stage and referred into service.

