Minimum Unit Pricing at Local Authority level

NHS National Institute for Health Research



MUP sets a minimum price for a unit of alcohol. Level discussed is 50p (as Scotland).

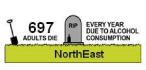
4 cans lager ABV 4% would be at least £3.52. 75cl vodka ABV 37.5% at least £14.00

75cl bottle red wine ABV 13% at least £4.88. 3L strong cider ABV 7.5% at least £11.25

EVIDENCE BRIEFING:

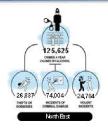
NorthEast

Current harms caused by alcohol in our area







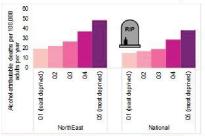


There is a substantial burden of mortality, hospital admission, NHS cost and crime caused by alcohol. The University of Sheffield study estimates the reduction in these burdens if a MUP were implemented. Other burdens including the effects of alcohol on children in the community and the need for and costs of social care are also substantial but the impact on these has not been examined in this study

More deprived areas experience higher rates of alcohol attributable deaths than less deprived areas. The gap between rich and poor is bigger in many LAs in our Region than it is nationally

Research Method in Brief

Building on methods used in Scotland & England^{1,2}. Evidence on 45 diseases and their relationship with alcohol consumption³. Evidence on consumer price responsiveness⁴. Assume prices of products currently sold below 50p per unit will rise to exactly 50p per unit and other products will be unaffected.



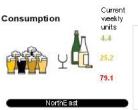
Current alcohol consumption and spending

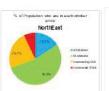
More people drink at high risk levels and increasing risk levels in our LA than nationally.

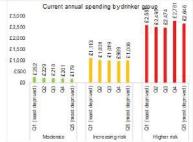
High risk men 50+ units (more than 25 pints a week)

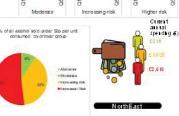
High risk women 35+ units (more than 3½ bottles wine)

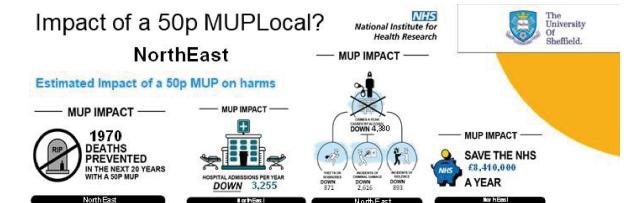
They typically spend £2,500 a year on alcohol. And they drink around half of all the cheap alcohol currently sold under 50p per unit.







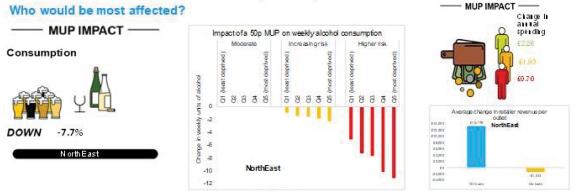




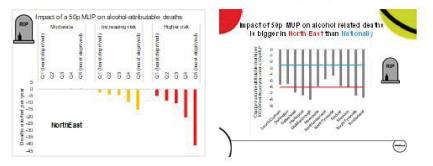
The local impact of a 50p MUP would be substantial.

There would be reductions in deaths, hospital admissions, crimes and NHS costs.

Other burdens including the effects of alcohol on children in the community and the need for and costs of social care are also expected to change but they have not been examined in this study.



Consumption changes are largest for higher risk drinkers, and especially in the more deprived areas. Moderate drinkers are not very much affected in terms of consumption. Inequalities would reduce. People would pay higher prices for cheap alcohol currently sold below 50p per unit, and would drink slightly less. These two effects counterbalance somewhat so that consumer spending and revenue to shops & supermarkets would increase a little, whilst pubs, bars & clubs would be very little affected.



Deaths due to alcohol are reduced mostly in higher risk drinkers and in more deprived areas. The impact of a 50p MUP is estimated to be considerably bigger in our Region than nationally. This is because we have a higher current baseline level of harm and because there are more people drinking a large amount of the cheap alcohol currently sold under 50p per unit in our Region.

Conclusions: A 50p MUP affects high risk and increasing risk drinkers who drink the most cheap alcohol. The University of Sheffield study estimates substantial impact on deaths, hospital admissions, crime and NHS costs, whilst also reducing inequalities between the least and most deprived areas.

1 Holmes et al... (2014) 'Effects of minimum unit pricing for alcohol on different income and socioeconomic groups: a modelling study', The Lancet, 383 (9929), 1655-64. 2. Angus C., Holmes J., Pryce R., Meier P., Brennan A. (2016) 'Model-based appraisal of the comparative impact of Minimum Unit Pricing and taxation policies in Scalland: An adaptation of the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model version 3', SchlARR: University of Sheffield. 3 GBD 2016 Alcohol Collaborators, incl. Angus C (2018) 'Alcohol use and burden for 195 countries and territories, 1990-2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016', The Lancet, DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31310-2. 4 Meng et al. (2014) 'Estimation of own and cross price élasticities of alcohol demand in the UK: A pseudo-panel approach using the Living Casts and Food Survey 2001-2009', Journal of Health Economics, 34, pp.98-103.

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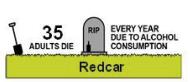


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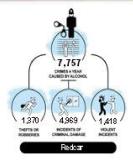
Redcar

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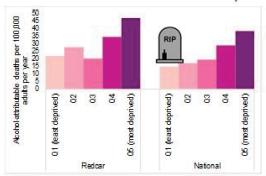


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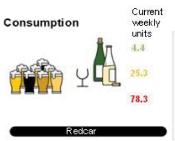
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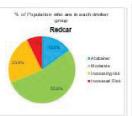
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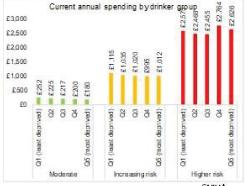
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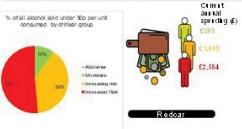
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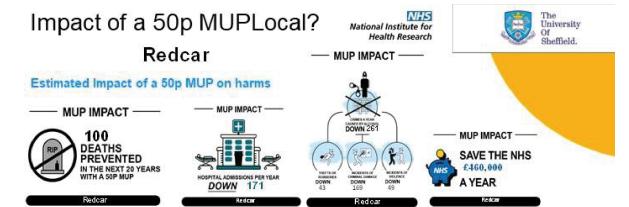
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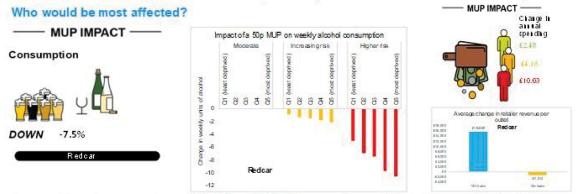




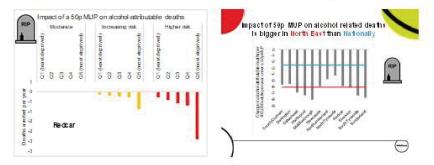
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