

<b>Data for: Southend-on-Sea and neighbours</b>					
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People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, by gender, projected to 2035					
	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
Southend-on-Sea: Males aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	4,689	4,724	4,776	4,828	4,863
Southend-on-Sea: Females aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	1,812	1,815	1,851	1,881	1,888
Southend-on-Sea: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	6,501	6,539	6,628	6,709	6,751
Southend-on-Sea: Males aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	2,426	2,444	2,471	2,498	2,516
Southend-on-Sea: Females aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	1,263	1,265	1,290	1,311	1,316
Southend-on-Sea: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	3,688	3,708	3,761	3,808	3,831
Essex: Males aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	37,201	37,349	37,941	38,437	38,932
Essex: Females aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	14,503	14,556	14,767	14,896	14,985
Essex: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	51,705	51,905	52,708	53,333	53,918
Essex: Males aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	19,242	19,319	19,625	19,881	20,138
Essex: Females aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	10,108	10,145	10,292	10,382	10,444
Essex: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	29,350	29,464	29,917	30,263	30,582
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The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence.					
Harmful drinking denotes the most hazardous use of alcohol, at which damage to health is likely.& One possible outcome of harmful drinking is alcohol dependence, a cluster of behavioural, cognitive, and physiological phenomena that typically include a strong desire to consume alcohol, and difficulties in controlling drinking. It should be noted that a survey of the household population such as this is likely to under-represent dependent adults, who are more likely to be homeless or in an institutional setting.& Moreover, problem drinkers who do live in private households may, like problem drug users, be less available, able or willing to participate in surveys.					

<p>The prevalence of alcohol dependence was 5.9% (8.7% of men, 3.3% of women). For men, the highest levels of dependence were identified in those between the ages of 25 and 34 (16.8%), for women in those between the ages of 16 and 24 (9.8%).&amp; Most recorded dependence was categorised as mild (5.4%), with relatively few adults reporting symptoms of moderate or severe dependence (0.4% and 0.1% respectively).</p>					
<p>Alcohol dependence was more common in white men and women than in those from minority ethnic groups.&amp; There were no significant variations in the prevalence of dependence by region or income.&amp;</p>					
<p>Drug misuse has been defined as the use of a substance for purposes not consistent with legal or medical guidelines.&amp; In a small proportion of users, this may lead to dependence, a cluster of behavioural, cognitive, and physiological phenomena, such as a sense of need or dependence, impaired capacity to control substance-taking behaviour and persistent use despite evidence of harm.&amp; The United Kingdom has one of the highest rates of illicit drug use in the developed world.&amp;</p>					
<p>The prevalence of drug dependence was 3.4% (4.5% of men, 2.3% of women). Most dependence was on cannabis only (2.5%), rather than other drugs (0.9%). Symptoms of dependence were most commonly reported by adults aged between 16 and 24 (13.3% of men, 7.0% of women in this age group).</p>					
<p>The prevalence of drug dependence varied with ethnicity and income.&amp; In men, black men were most likely and South Asian men least likely to report symptoms of dependence; the same pattern was seen for women.&amp; The prevalence of drug dependence was greater in men and women from lower income groups.&amp; There were no significant differences between regions.&amp;</p>					
<p>Summary:</p>					

	% males	% females			
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3			
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3			
The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2035.					