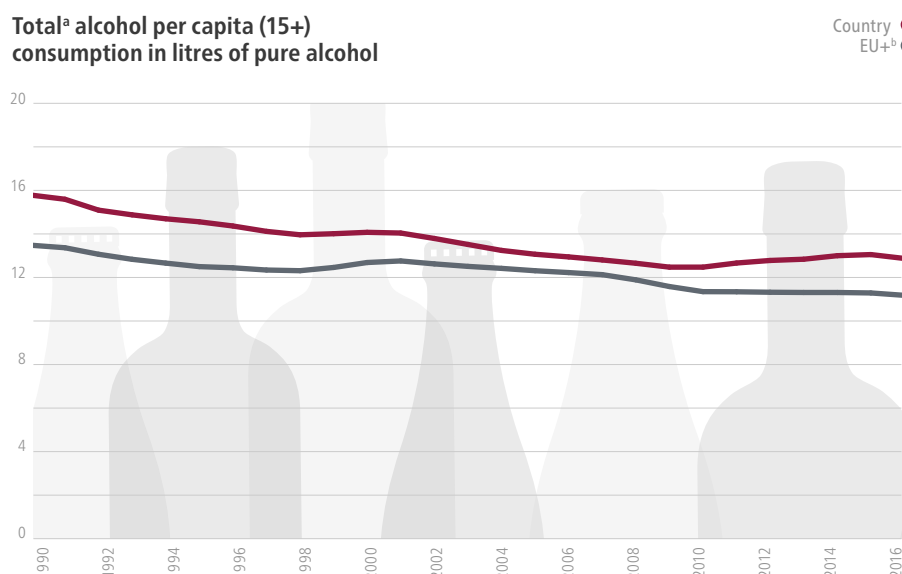




TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

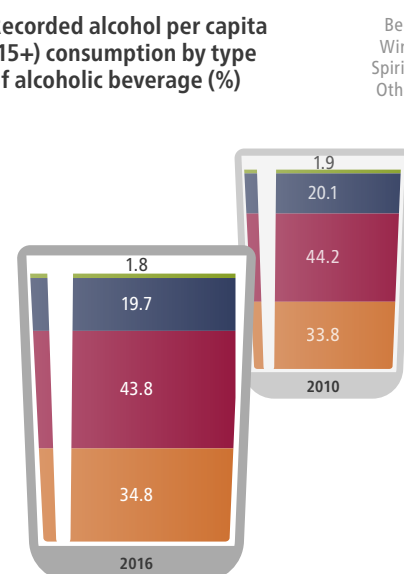
© World Health Organization 2019

**Total^a alcohol per capita (15+)
consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

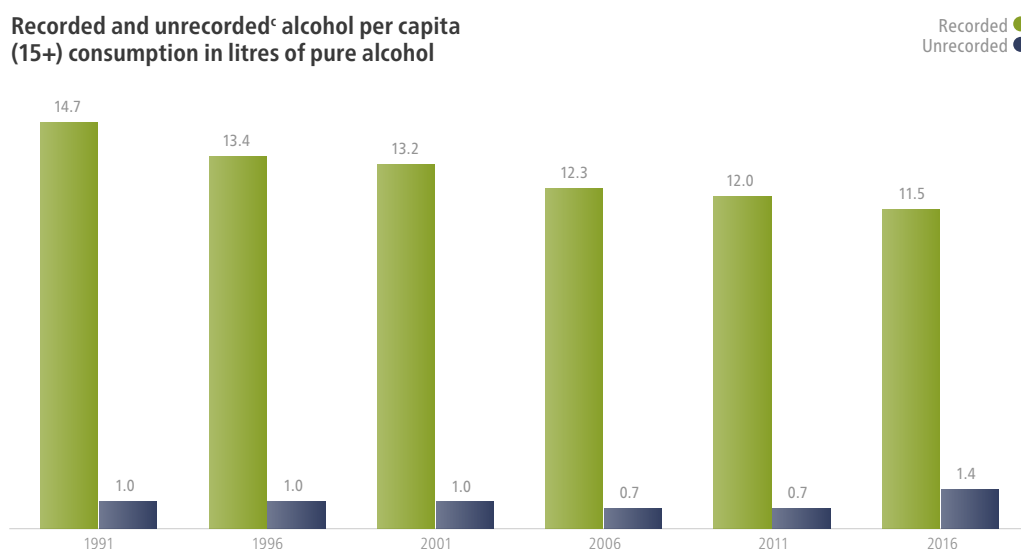


^a Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. ^b European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+)
consumption by type
of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded^c alcohol per capita (15+)
consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

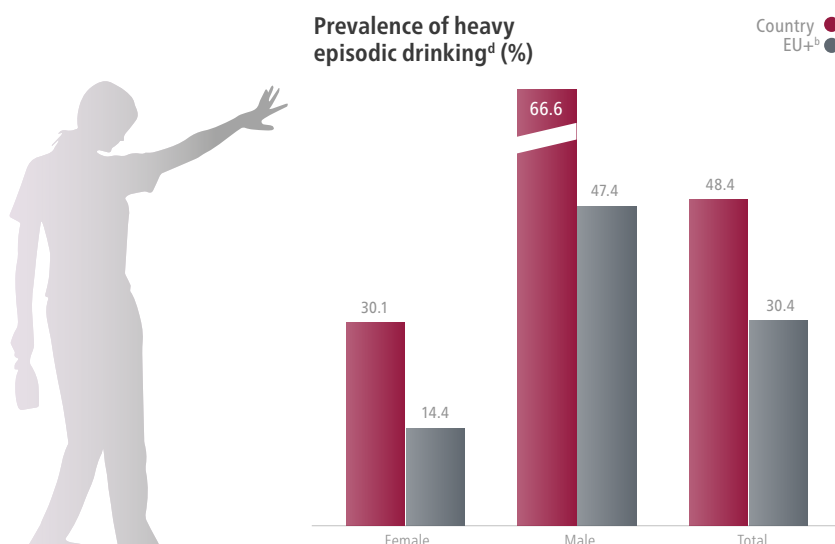


^c Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



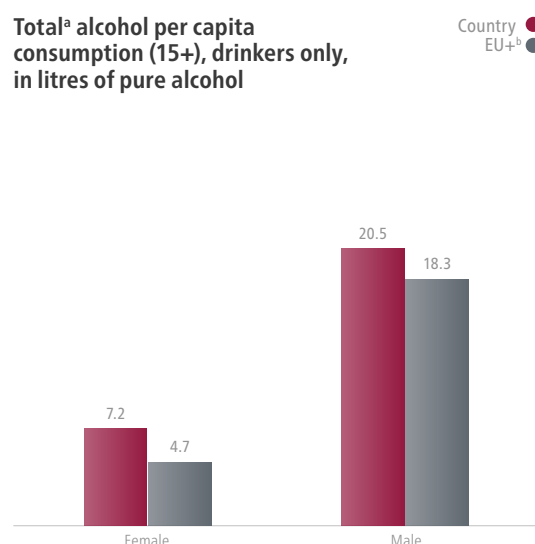
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking^d (%)



^d Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

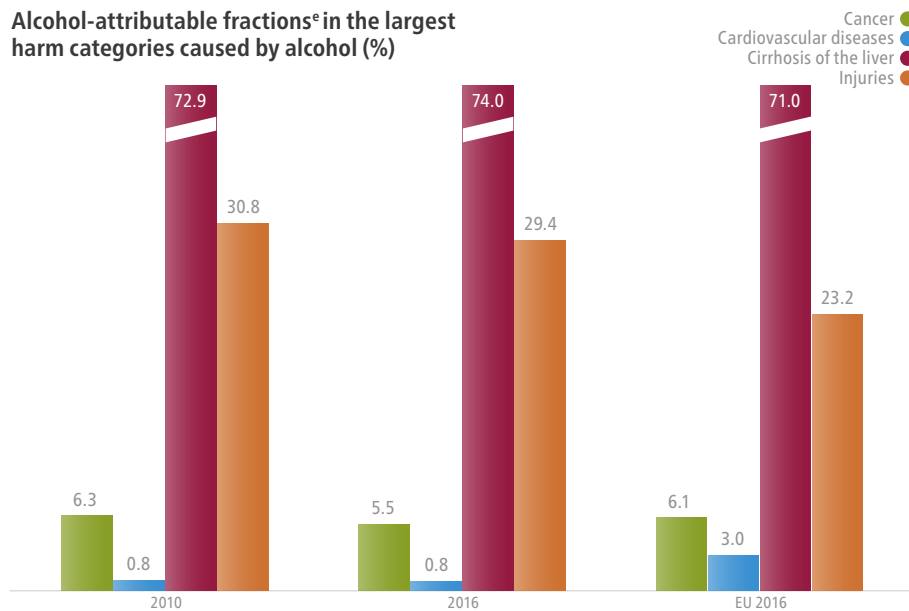
**Total^a alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only,
in litres of pure alcohol**





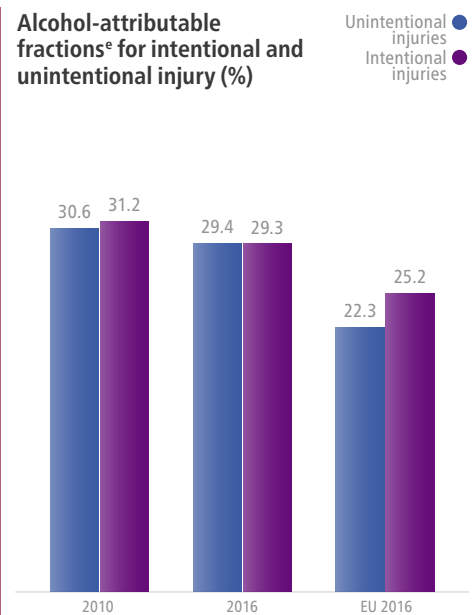
ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions^e in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



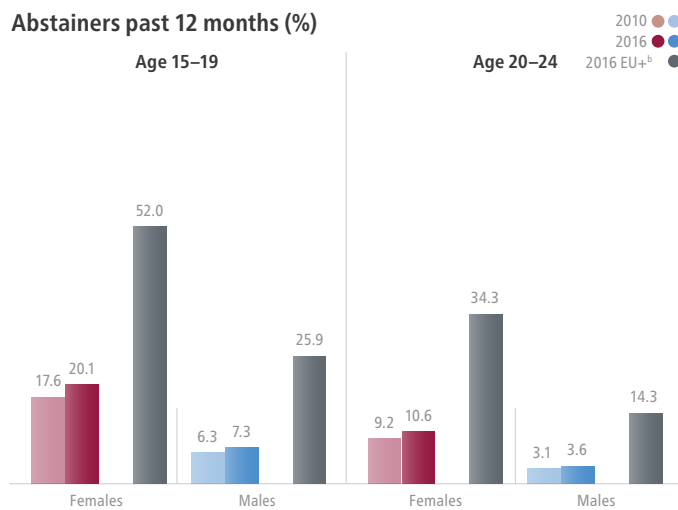
^eThe alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions^e for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

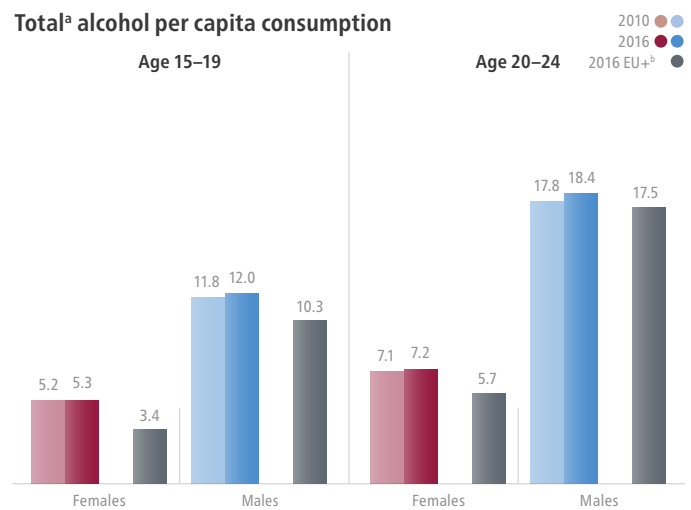


ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

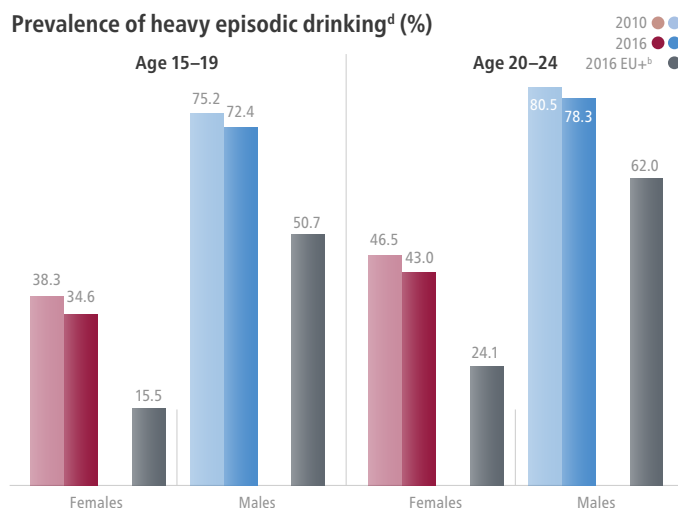
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



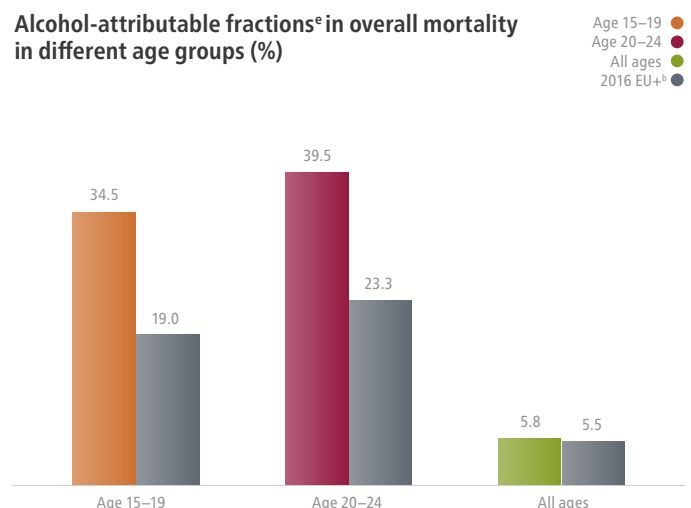
Total^a alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking^d (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions^e in overall mortality in different age groups (%)





ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+^b

1. Leadership, awareness and commitments on drinking and alcohol intoxication

N/A



2. Health services' response

N/A



3. Community and workplace action

N/A



4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures



5. Availability of alcohol



6. Marketing of alcoholic beverages



7. Pricing policies



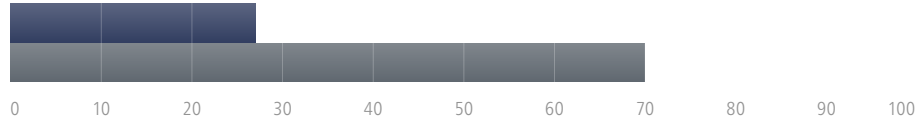
8. Reducing the negative consequences of drinking and alcohol intoxication



9. Reducing the public health impact of illicit alcohol and informally produced alcohol



10. Monitoring and surveillance



Note: N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



Road-safety policies

● Yes
● No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



0.05%

Sales ban at petrol stations



WHO "Best Buys"



● Yes
● No
■ At the subnational level

AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	16	16	16
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation		N/A	
Minimum unit pricing			
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)			

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)