**TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016**

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

Year | Beer (%) | Wine (%) | Spirits (%) | Other (%)
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
2010 | 22.9 | 34.3 | 38.4 | 4.9
2016 | 4.4 | 28.7 | 29.9 | 36.4

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

Year | Recorded | Unrecorded | Total
--- | --- | --- | ---
1991 | 0.5 | 7.2 | 7.7
1996 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 7.5
2001 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 6.5
2006 | 0.5 | 7.7 | 8.2
2011 | 0.6 | 7.5 | 8.1
2016 | 1.2 | 7.8 | 9.0

**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016**

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking (%)**

- Female: 8.2%
- Male: 14.4%
- Total: 21.9%

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

- Female: 6.1%
- Male: 12.3%

---

*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-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016**

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

- **Age 15–19**
  - Females: 3.9 2010, 1.7 2016
  - Males: 4.5 2010, 2.2 2016

- **Age 20–24**

**Total alcohol per capita consumption**

- **2010**
  - Females: 3.4
  - Males: 3.2

- **2016**
  - Females: 3.8
  - Males: 3.2

- **EU 2016**
  - Females: 5.7
  - Males: 6.1

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

- **Unintentional injuries**
  - Age 15–19: 21.0 2010, 22.7 2016, 22.3 2016 EU+
  - Age 20–24: 18.5 2010, 21.4 2016, 22.3 2016 EU+

**ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016**

**Abstainers past 12 months (%)**

- **Age 15–19**
  - Females: 63.4 2010, 64.0 2016
  - Males: 35.3 2010, 35.8 2016

- **Age 20–24**
  - Females: 45.1 2010, 45.6 2016
  - Males: 20.5 2010, 19.4 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking (%)**

- **Age 15–19**
  - Females: 7.1 2010, 6.7 2016, 7.2 2016 EU+
  - Males: 24.1 2010

- **Age 20–24**
  - Females: 3.2 2010, 3.8 2016, 3.6 2016 EU+
  - Males: 10.3 2010, 5.7 2016, 12.8 2016 EU+

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

- **Cancer**
  - Females: 22.3 2010, 22.0 2016, 21.4 2016 EU+

- **Cardiovascular diseases**
  - Females: 23.2 2010, 23.0 2016, 22.7 2016 EU+

- **Cirrhosis of the liver**
  - Females: 22.3 2010, 21.0 2016, 18.5 2016 EU+

- **Injuries**
  - Females: 22.0 2010, 21.4 2016, 20.9 2016 EU+

- **Unintentional injuries**
  - Females: 14.3 2010, 13.1 2016, 12.6 2016 EU+

- **Intentional injuries**

*The 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 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)

1. Leadership, awareness and commitments on drinking and alcohol intoxication
2. Health services’ response
3. Community and workplace action
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

WHO “Best Buys”

Availability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
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Marketing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ban on Internet/social media</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ban on below-cost promotion</th>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ban on sponsorship of sports events</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<th>Ban on sponsorship of youth events</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
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Pricing

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<tr>
<th>Excise tax adjusted for inflation</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum unit pricing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
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Note: N/A indicates data not available.

Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

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<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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Road-safety policies

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Health warnings

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Consumer information about calories and additives

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<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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Number of standard drinks displayed

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<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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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 retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)