**ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016**

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

- **Cancer**
  - Age 15–19: 65.3
  - Age 20–24: 60.4
  - All ages: 71.0

- **Cardiovascular diseases**
  - Age 15–19: 22.5
  - Age 20–24: 19.1
  - All ages: 23.2

- **Cirrhosis of the liver**
  - Age 15–19: 3.6
  - Age 20–24: 3.9
  - All ages: 3.0

- **Injuries**
  - Age 15–19: 6.1
  - Age 20–24: 6.2
  - All ages: 3.0

- **Unintentional injuries**
  - Age 15–19: 3.4
  - Age 20–24: 3.3
  - All ages: 3.4

- **Intentional injuries**
  - Age 15–19: 5.6
  - Age 20–24: 5.5
  - All ages: 5.5

*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 AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016**

### Abstainers past 12 months (%)

- **Age 15–19**
  - Females: 36.7
  - Males: 43.5

- **Age 20–24**
  - Females: 19.5
  - Males: 25.9

### Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking (%)

- **Age 15–19**
  - Females: 21.6
  - Males: 15.5

- **Age 20–24**
  - Females: 24.3
  - Males: 24.3

### Total alcohol per capita consumption

- **Age 15–19**
  - Females: 2010: 3.1, 2016: 3.4, EU 2016: 3.4

- **Age 20–24**

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

- **Age 15–19**
  - Females: 2016: 17.4
  - Males: 2016: 19.8

- **Age 20–24**
  - Females: 2016: 22.6
  - Males: 2016: 22.3

- **All ages**
  - Females: 2016: 21.4
  - Males: 2016: 25.2

**NORWAY**

**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, HARM AND POLICY RESPONSES**

**ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016**

**ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016**
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)