**Trends in Alcohol Consumption 2016**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>18.3</td>
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<td>8.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Country**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU+</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Slovakia**

- **Population**: 5,429,418
- **Population aged 15+**: 85%
- **Income group (World Bank)**: High

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*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.*

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*Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking: Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.*

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*Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.*
**ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016**

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

- **Cancer:**
  - Age 15–19: 74.4\% (2010), 73.3\% (2016), 71.0\% (EU 2016)
  - Age 20–24: 34.3\% (2010), 28.6\% (2016)

- **Cardiovascular diseases:**
  - Age 15–19: 8.3\% (2010), 22.3\% (2016), 25.2\% (EU 2016)
  - Age 20–24: 23.3\% (2016)

- **Unintentional injuries:**
  - Age 15–19: 5.5\% (2010), 8.3\% (2016), 8.8\% (EU 2016)

- **Cirrhosis of the liver:**

*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: 53.4\% (2010), 52.0\% (2016), 51.7\% (EU 2016)
  - Males: 26.7\% (2010), 30.3\% (2016), 29.2\% (EU 2016)

- **Age 20–24**:
  - Females: 39.2\% (2010), 34.3\% (2016), 33.9\% (EU 2016)
  - Males: 14.8\% (2010), 14.3\% (2016), 13.8\% (EU 2016)

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

- **Age 15–19**:
  - Females: 20.7\% (2010), 17.3\% (2016), 15.5\% (EU 2016)
  - Males: 58.0\% (2010), 55.4\% (2016), 50.7\% (EU 2016)

- **Age 20–24**:
  - Females: 31.9\% (2010), 27.7\% (2016), 24.1\% (EU 2016)
  - Males: 69.9\% (2010), 66.2\% (2016), 62.0\% (EU 2016)

**Total\* alcohol per capita consumption**

- **Age 15–19**:
  - Females: 3.5\% (2010), 3.1\% (2016), 3.4\% (EU 2016)
  - Males: 10.7\% (2010), 10.2\% (2016), 10.3\% (EU 2016)

- **Age 20–24**:
  - Females: 5.9\% (2010), 5.5\% (2016), 5.7\% (EU 2016)
  - Males: 18.3\% (2010), 17.7\% (2016), 17.5\% (EU 2016)

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

- **Age 15–19**:
  - Females: 21.5\% (2010), 19.0\% (2016), 19.0\% (EU 2016)
  - Males: 25.7\% (2010), 23.3\% (2016), 22.3\% (EU 2016)

- **Age 20–24**:
  - Females: 8.3\% (2010), 5.3\% (2016), 5.3\% (EU 2016)
  - Males: 8.8\% (2010), 8.8\% (2016), 8.8\% (EU 2016)

\*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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Area</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Leadership, awareness and commitments on drinking and alcohol intoxication</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Health services’ response</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Community and workplace action</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Drink–driving policies and countermeasures</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Availability of alcohol</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Marketing of alcoholic beverages</td>
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<td>7. Pricing policies</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Reducing the negative consequences of drinking and alcohol intoxication</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Reducing the public health impact of illicit alcohol and informally produced alcohol</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Monitoring and surveillance</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**WHO “Best Buys”**

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

**Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container**

- Yes
- No

**Road-safety policies**

- Yes
- No

- Random breath testing
- Sobriety checkpoints
- Legal blood alcohol concentration limit (0.0% for wine)
- Sales ban at petrol stations

**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)

**SLOVAKIA**

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, HARM AND POLICY RESPONSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum selling age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail monopoly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Licensing for retail sales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions OFF premise hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Restrictions OFF premise density</td>
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<td>Restrictions ON premise hours</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions ON premise density</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AVAILABILITY**

- Minimum selling age
- 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
- Minimum unit pricing (£6.04 for wine)
- Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)

Note: N/A indicates data not available.