**TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- **Recorded**
- **Unrecorded**

**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016**

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

- **Female**
  - 17.5
  - 14.4

- **Male**
  - 54.3
  - 47.4

- **Total**
  - 35.1
  - 30.4

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

- **Female**
  - 8.3
  - 4.7

- **Male**
  - 23.8
  - 18.3

- *Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.*
**ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016**

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

- **Cancer**: 73.4 (2010), 71.9 (2016), 33.9 (EU 2016)
- **Cardiovascular diseases**: 33.0 (2010), 30.6 (2016), 31.2 (EU 2016)
- **Injuries**: 2.5 (2010), 2.5 (2016), 2.5 (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 and Young People 2016**

**Abstainers past 12 months (%)**

- **Age 15–19**: Females 57.5 (2010), 52.0 (2016), 54.2 (EU 2016)
- **Age 20–24**: Males 58.7 (2010), 52.0 (2016), 52.8 (EU 2016)

**Total alcohol per capita consumption**

- **Age 20–24**: Males 17.9 (2010), 18.2 (2016), 18.2 (EU 2016)

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

- **Age 15–19**: Females 17.9 (2010), 16.9 (2016), 15.6 (EU 2016)

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

- **Cirrhosis of the liver**: Females 23.3 (2010), 30.2 (2016), 30.2 (EU 2016)
- **Injuries**: Males 6.9 (2010), 5.3 (2016), 5.3 (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).
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)