

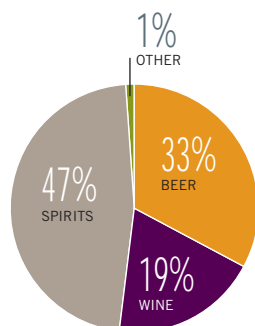
# Albania

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 3 172 000 > Population 15+ years: 74% > Population in urban areas: 46% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

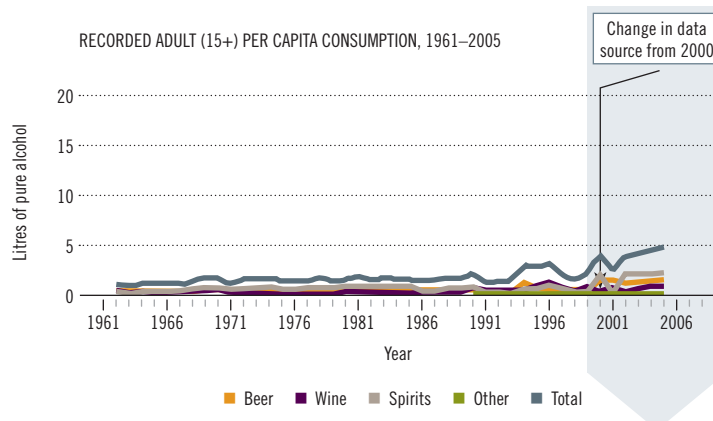
Recorded	4.6
Unrecorded	2.1
Total	6.7
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

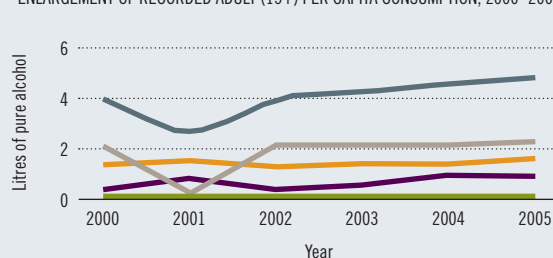
➤ INCREASE  
STABLE  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	2.72%	0.67%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / Yes

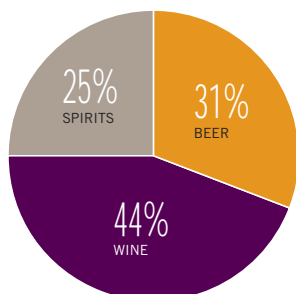
# Andorra

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 74 000 > Population 15+ years: 86% > Population in urban areas: 93% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

Recorded	14.1
Unrecorded	1.4
Total	15.5
WHO European Region	12.2

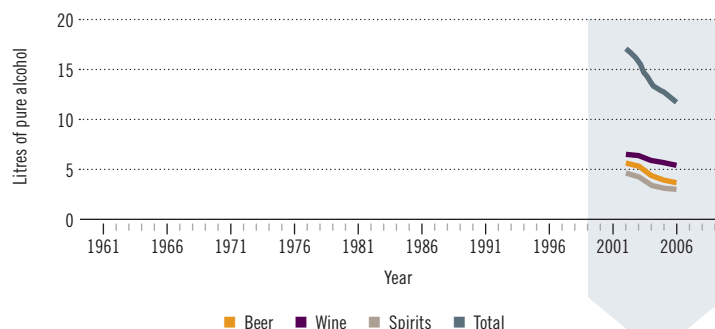
Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

No information available

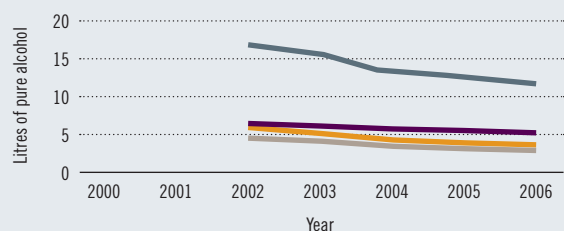
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).

RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1961–2006



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2002

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	17.2%	30.8%	23.5%
Former drinkers	14.8%	25.2%	20.0%
Abstainers*	32.0%	56.0%	43.5%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	24.99
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	27.71
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	20.40
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.25%	1.00%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No / No / No
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.02
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

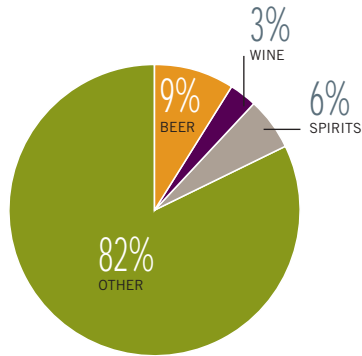
# Armenia

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 3 010 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 80% ➤ Population in urban areas: 64% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

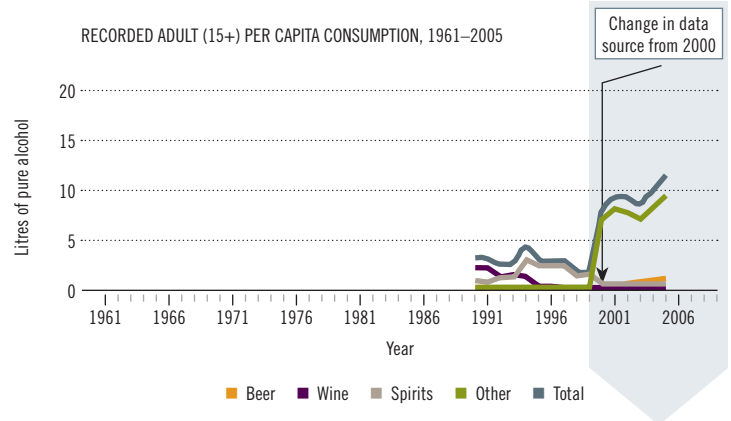
Recorded	10.1
Unrecorded	1.3
Total	11.4
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

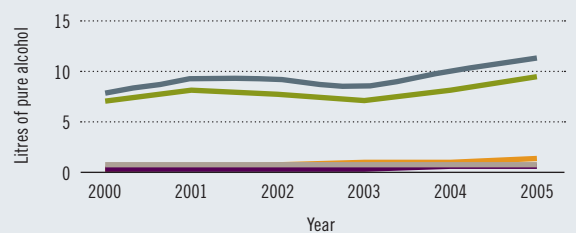
➤ **INCREASE**  
STABLE  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	6.7%	30.8%	20.6%
Former drinkers	9.3%	25.2%	18.1%
Abstainers*	16.0%	56.0%	38.7%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	18.34
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	24.42
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	12.05
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	1.94%	0.22%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / No
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / No
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.04 / 0.04 / 0.04
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

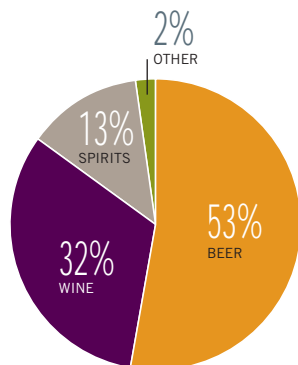
# Austria

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 8 327 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 84% ➤ Population in urban areas: 66% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

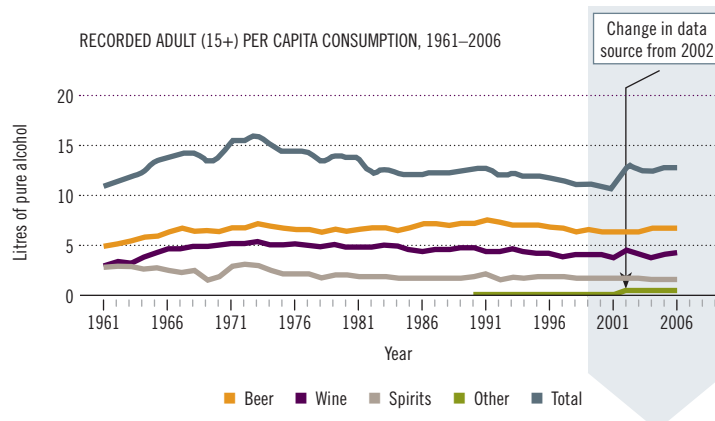
Recorded	12.6
Unrecorded	0.6
Total	13.2
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

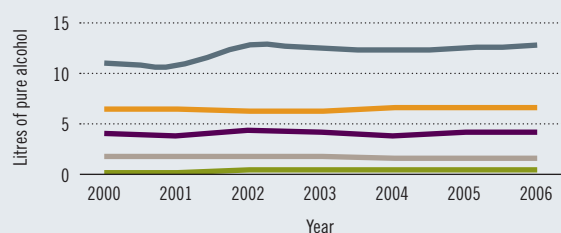
INCREASE  
➤ **STABLE**  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 1993

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	4.8%	8.5%	6.8%
Former drinkers	6.5%	10.0%	8.3%
Abstainers*	11.3%	18.5%	15.1%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	15.71
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	21.92
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	9.52
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.88%	0.90%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	32.5	11.3	31.0	11.1	29.1	9.6	31.8	8.4	28.5	9.6	28.2	8.2
Road traffic accidents (1)	21.9	5.9	20.7	6.0	20.1	6.5	19.4	6.4	18.7	5.0	16.2	4.9

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	Subnational
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	Subnational
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.01 / 0.01
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

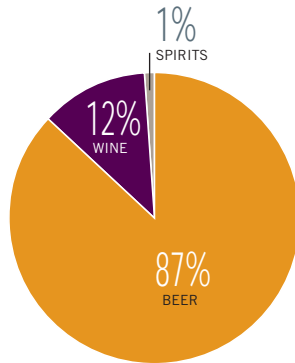
# Azerbaijan

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 8 406 000 > Population 15+ years: 76% > Population in urban areas: 52% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

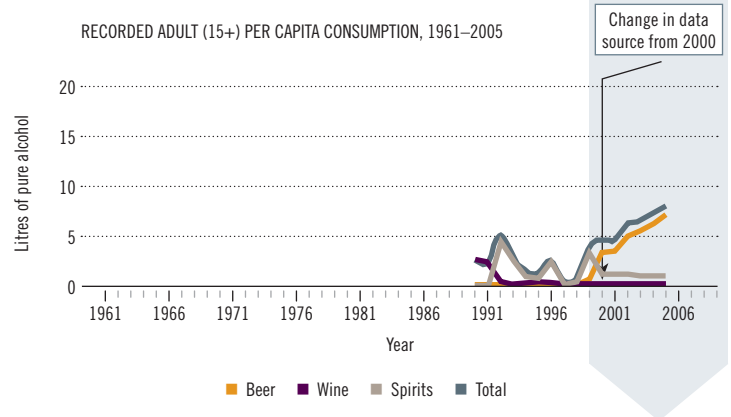
Recorded	7.3
Unrecorded	3.3
Total	10.6
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

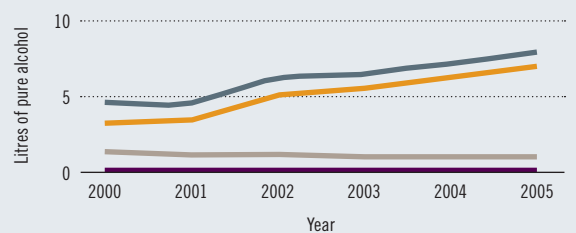
➤ INCREASE  
STABLE  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE							
Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
Patterns of drinking score*				3			

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.45%	0.38%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY												
Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)												
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / No
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / No
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	NA
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	NA
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	NA

NA = No information.  
ZT = Zero tolerance.

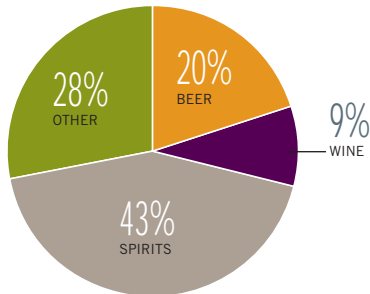
# Belarus

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 9 742 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 85% ➤ Population in urban areas: 73% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

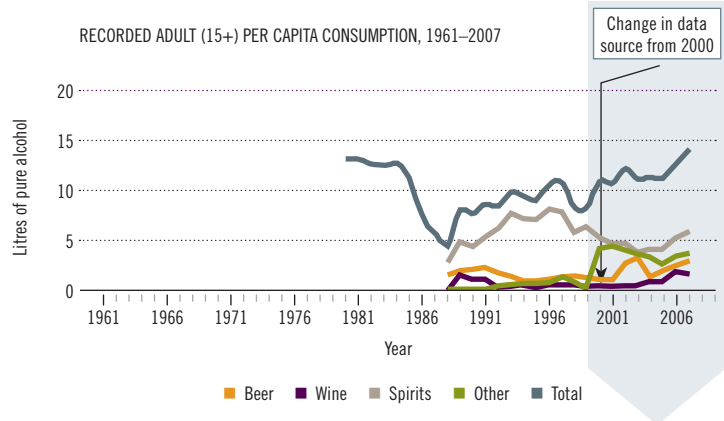
Recorded	11.2
Unrecorded	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.1</b>
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

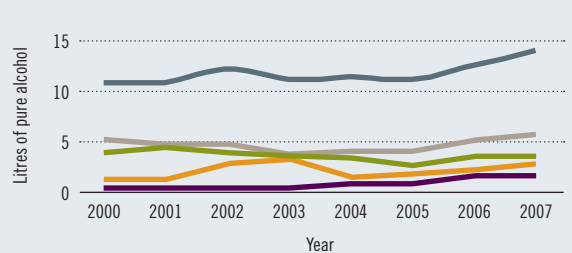
INCREASE  
➤ **STABLE**  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2007



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	4.7%	17.2%	11.6%
Former drinkers	6.3%	11.8%	9.4%
Abstainers*	11.0%	29.0%	21.0%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	19.15
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	27.95
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	11.30
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	11.43%	1.69%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	22.6	11.2	24.7	12.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	29.6	8.0	29.9	7.5	42.9	11.2	44.0	11.2	—	—	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

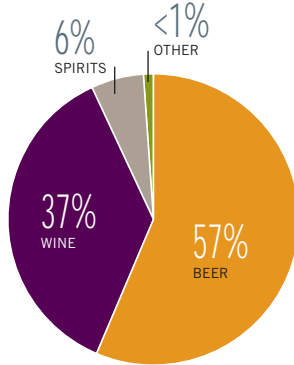
# Belgium

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 10 430 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 83% ➤ Population in urban areas: 97% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

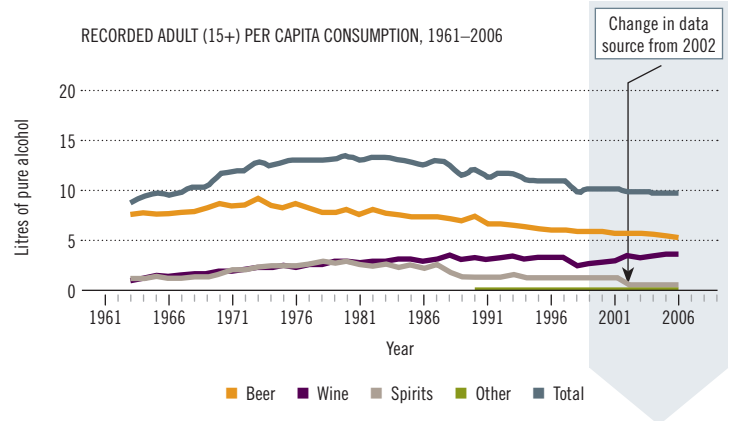
Recorded	9.8
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	10.8
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

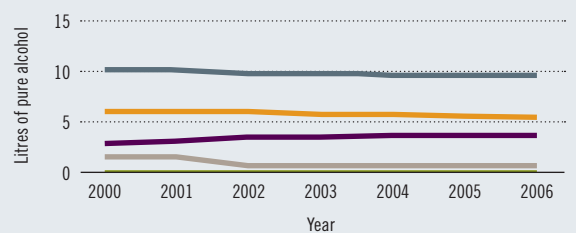
INCREASE  
➤ **STABLE**  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	3.4%	12.5%	8.2%
Former drinkers	7.7%	7.6%	7.6%
Abstainers*	11.1%	20.1%	15.8%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	12.79
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	17.54
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	7.83
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	2.03%	0.84%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY												
Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)												
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

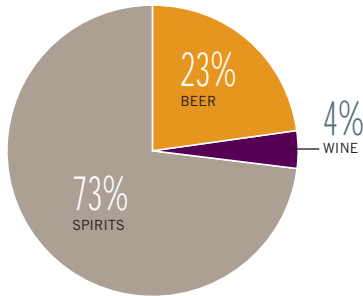
# Bosnia and Herzegovina

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 3 926 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 83% ➤ Population in urban areas: 46% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

Recorded	9.6
Unrecorded	0.0
Total	9.6
WHO European Region	12.2

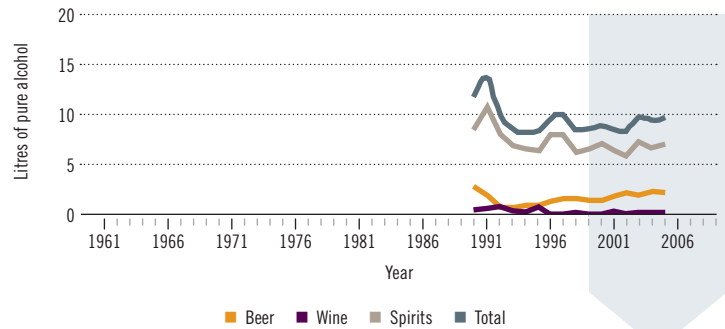
Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

INCREASE  
➤ **STABLE**  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

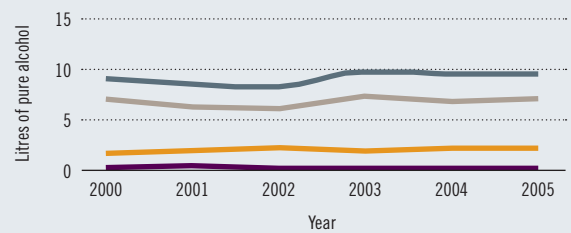
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).

RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1961–2005



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	54.2%	84.9%	70.2%
Former drinkers	15.9%	9.6%	12.6%
Abstainers*	70.1%	94.5%	82.8%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	55.99
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	60.25
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	32.98
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	7.1%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	0.0%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	5.19%	1.23%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	NA
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 16*
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 16*
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No* / NA / NA
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	NA
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.03 / 0.03 / 0.03*
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes* / NA
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	NA

\* Data refers to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina  
NA = No information.



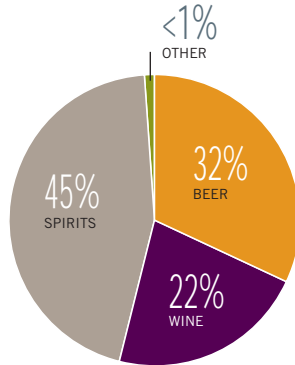
# Bulgaria

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 7 693 000 ► Population 15+ years: 86% ► Population in urban areas: 70% ► Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

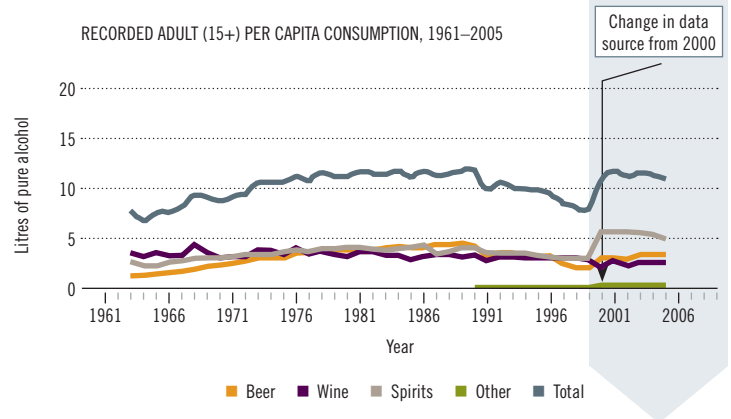
Recorded	11.2
Unrecorded	1.2
Total	12.4
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

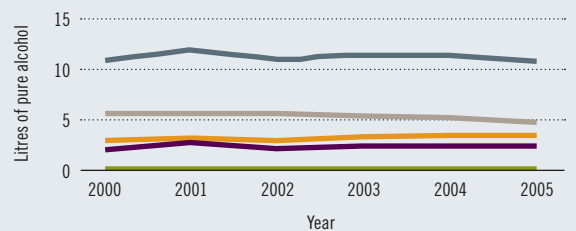
INCREASE  
 ► **STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2006			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	8.5%	31.5%	20.5%
Former drinkers	5.7%	6.7%	6.3%
Abstainers*	14.2%	38.2%	26.8%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	16.99
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	22.87
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	9.25
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.87%	0.91%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	29.1	6.8	29.4	6.7	26.5	6.7	25.7	5.8	27.2	6.4	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	19.9	5.9	22.6	5.8	20.8	5.9	20.0	5.2	20.6	4.7	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.02 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

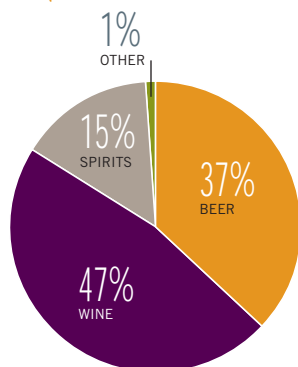
# Croatia

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 4 556 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 85% ➤ Population in urban areas: 57% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

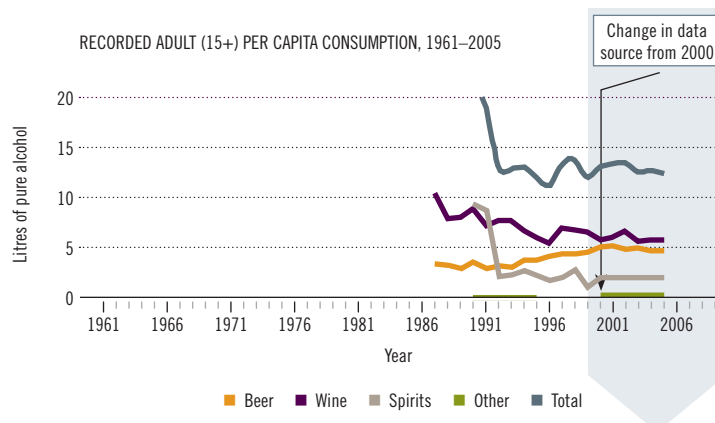
Recorded	12.6
Unrecorded	2.5
Total	15.1
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

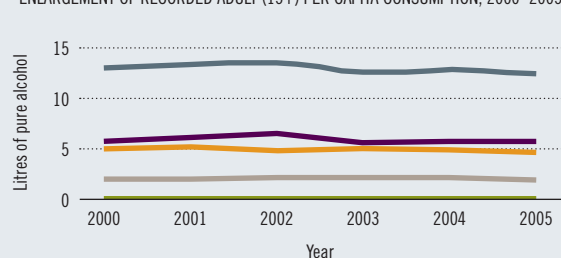
INCREASE  
➤ **STABLE**  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	11.7%	31.3%	22.1%
Former drinkers	18.3%	22.4%	20.5%
Abstainers*	30.0%	53.7%	42.6%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	26.32
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	31.98
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	18.77
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	14.5%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	0.8%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.88%	1.11%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	53.9	17.0	46.9	13.3	45.7	12.3	38.8	12.8	39.6	10.7	38.8	11.1
Road traffic accidents (1)	26.9	5.2	23.6	5.6	25.2	5.2	29.2	6.9	27.2	5.9	25.6	6.0

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / ZT / ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

ZT = Zero tolerance.

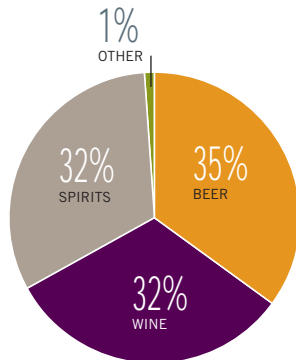
# Cyprus

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 846 000 > Population 15+ years: 81% > Population in urban areas: 69% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

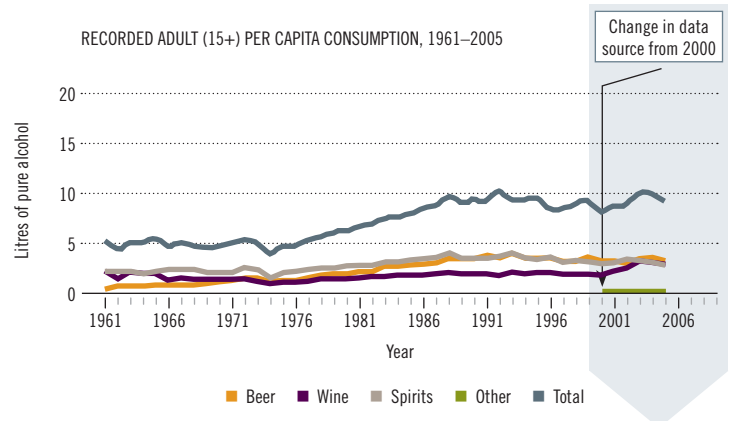
Recorded	8.3
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	9.3
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

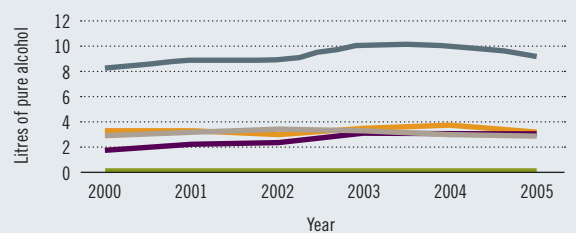
➤ INCREASE  
STABLE  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	2.90%	0.00%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.9	3.3	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	23.9	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.3	4.9	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

### ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	NA
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	NA / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	NA / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

NA = No information.

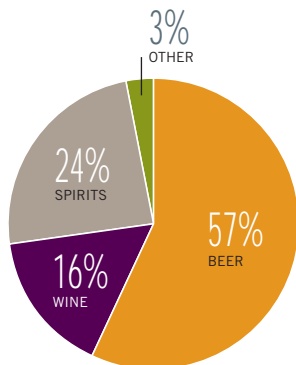
# Czech Republic (the)

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 10 189 000 > Population 15+ years: 86% > Population in urban areas: 73% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

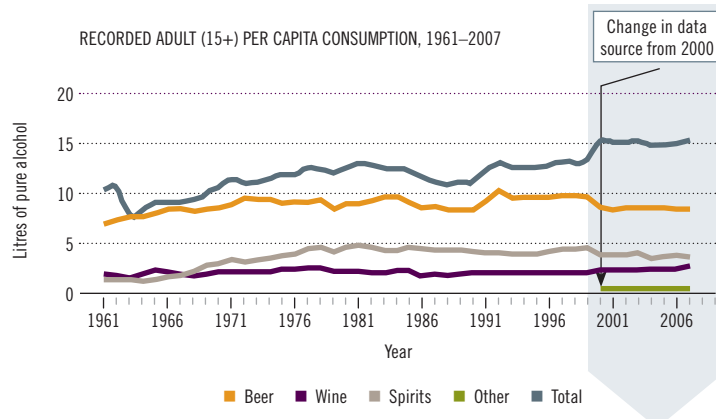
Recorded	15.0
Unrecorded	1.5
Total	16.5
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

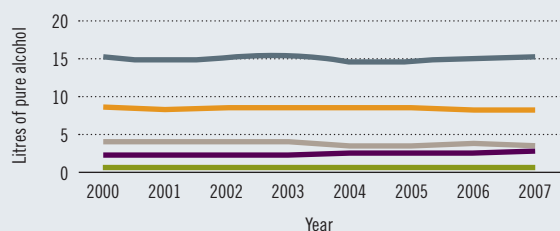
INCREASE  
**STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2007



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	2.8%	6.3%	4.6%
Former drinkers	7.9%	16.7%	12.4%
Abstainers*	10.7%	23.0%	17.0%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	19.54
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	26.59
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	12.36
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	34.4%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	6.0%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
 \*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.44%	0.58%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	25.6	9.1	25.5	8.7	25.8	9.0	26.7	9.4	25.3	8.8	26.6	9.3
Road traffic accidents (1)	18.8	5.6	16.9	5.4	17.9	5.7	17.1	5.2	16.1	5.0	15.0	4.4

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

ZT = Zero tolerance.

# Denmark

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 5 430 000 > Population 15+ years: 81% > Population in urban areas: 86% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

Recorded	11.4
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	13.4
WHO European Region	12.2

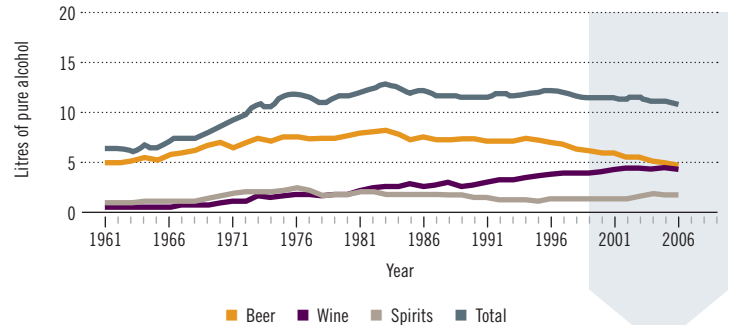
Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

INCREASE  
**STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

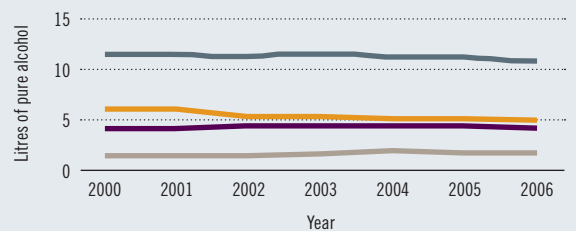
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).

RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1961–2006



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%
Former drinkers	2.5%	7.0%	4.8%
Abstainers*	3.1%	7.9%	5.6%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	14.38
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	19.47
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	8.42
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	13.5%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	4.0%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.12%	0.98%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY												
Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)												
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	22.1	8.2	20.9	9.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	14.7	5.9	13.9	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 16
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

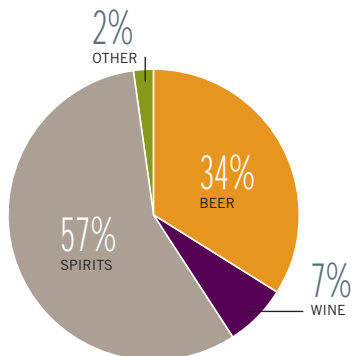
# Estonia

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 1 340 000 > Population 15+ years: 85% > Population in urban areas: 69% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

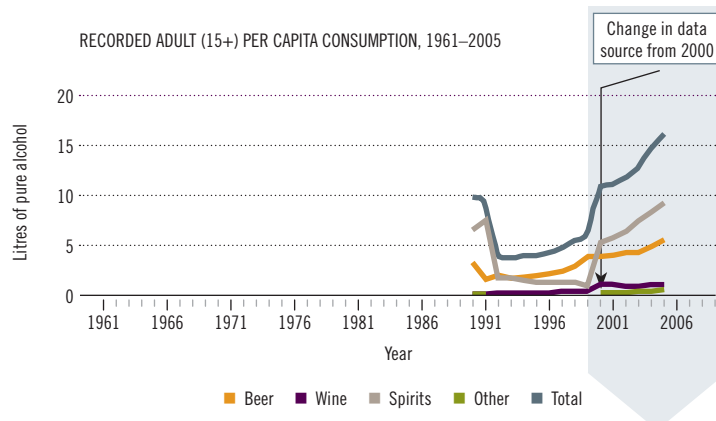
Recorded	13.8
Unrecorded	1.8
Total	15.6
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

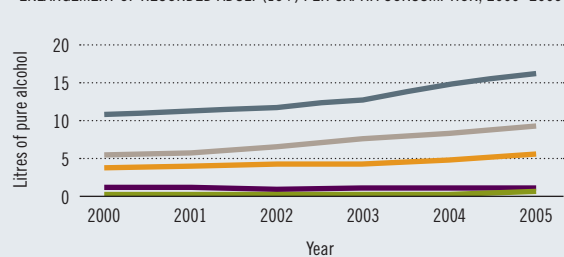
➤ **INCREASE**  
STABLE  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	7.4%	13.6%	10.9%
Former drinkers	18.6%	17.9%	18.2%
Abstainers*	26.0%	31.5%	29.1%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	21.96
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	36.06
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	12.15
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	21.2%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	3.1%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
-----------------------------	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	11.09%	1.62%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	30.1	12.0	30.9	18.2	34.5	15.3	29.5	15.8	32.3	14.6	35.3	15.0
Road traffic accidents (1)	31.9	9.1	29.1	8.1	32.9	7.7	26.0	6.0	24.1	6.4	25.0	5.6

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.02 / 0.02 / 0.02
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

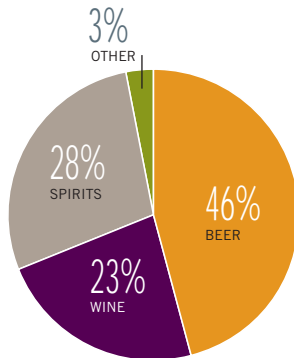
# Finland

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 5 261 000 > Population 15+ years: 83% > Population in urban areas: 61% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

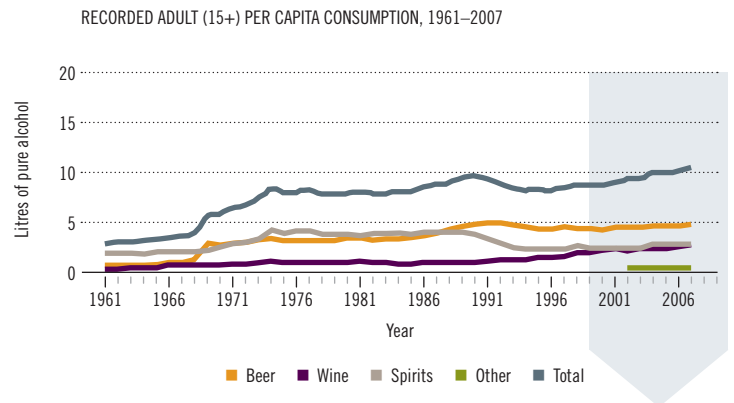
Recorded	9.7
Unrecorded	2.8
Total	12.5
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

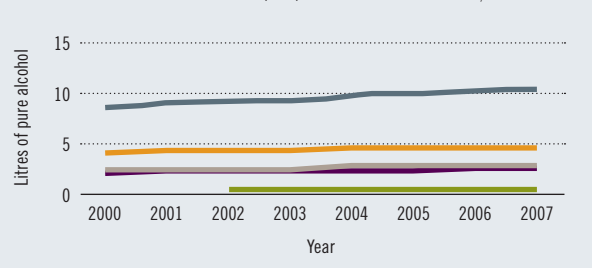
➤ INCREASE  
STABLE  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2007



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2000			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	3.3%	10.5%	7.1%
Former drinkers	5.8%	3.7%	4.7%
Abstainers*	9.1%	14.2%	11.8%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	14.20
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	20.55
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	8.70
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2000	16.5%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2000	3.7%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
-----------------------------	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.39%	1.17%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

	Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)											
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	18.1	6.7	19.5	7.0	21.0	7.6	20.4	6.6	26.2	8.5	27.8	10.2
Road traffic accidents (1)	12.2	5.1	14.7	5.2	14.2	4.5	12.0	4.7	12.1	4.8	12.1	3.6

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 20
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

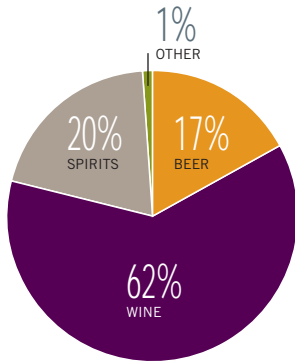
# France

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 61 330 000 > Population 15+ years: 82% > Population in urban areas: 77% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

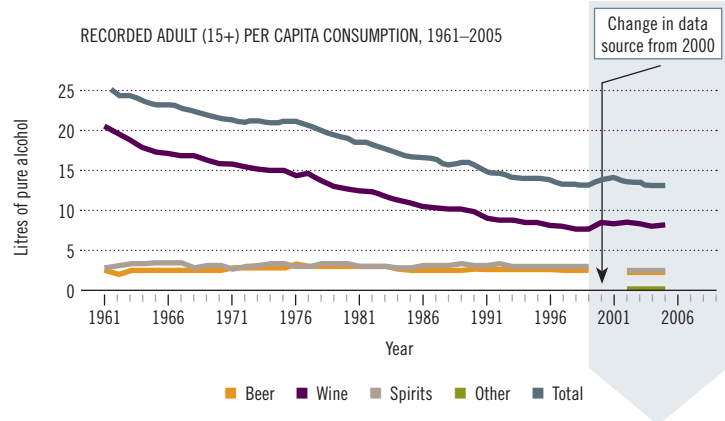
Recorded	13.3
Unrecorded	0.4
Total	13.7
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

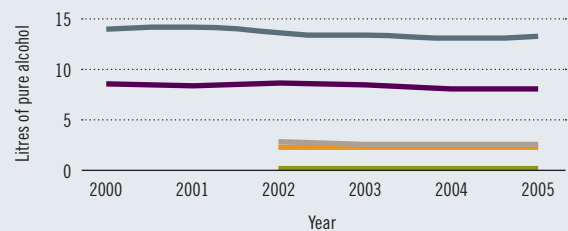
INCREASE  
 > **STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2000

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	1.8%	3.3%	2.6%
Former drinkers	3.5%	7.1%	5.4%
Abstainers*	5.3%	10.4%	8.0%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	14.85
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	21.05
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	8.79
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2000	8.5%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2000	2.1%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score\* LEAST RISKY 1 2 3 4 5 MOST RISKY

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.54%	1.07%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	21.3	8.0	21.3	7.9	20.5	7.7	20.3	7.2	18.2	6.5	17.7	6.5
Road traffic accidents (1)	23.9	7.2	24.1	7.5	23.2	6.6	18.9	5.0	17.0	4.7	16.7	4.7

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.02
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / No



# Georgia

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 4 433 000 ► Population 15+ years: 82% ► Population in urban areas: 52% ► Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

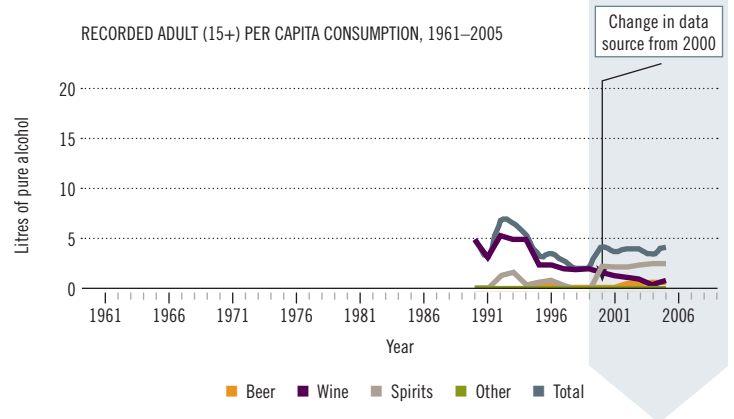
Recorded	3.9
Unrecorded	2.5
Total	6.4
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

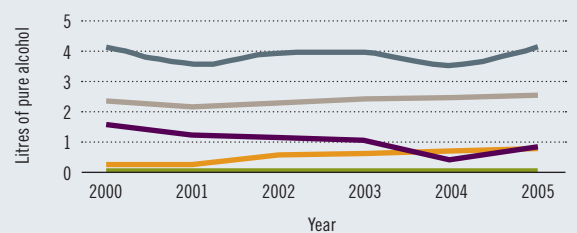
INCREASE  
 ► **STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	10.4%	49.6%	31.7%
Former drinkers	18.3%	20.3%	19.4%
Abstainers*	28.7%	69.9%	51.1%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	13.09
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	14.81
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	9.44
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	27.3%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	4.0%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	7.44%	0.25%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	38.8	13.8	37.2	11.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	10.4	2.5	15.7	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.02 / 0.02 / 0.02
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

# Germany

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 82 641 000 > Population 15+ years: 86% > Population in urban areas: 75% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

Recorded	11.8
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	12.8
WHO European Region	12.2

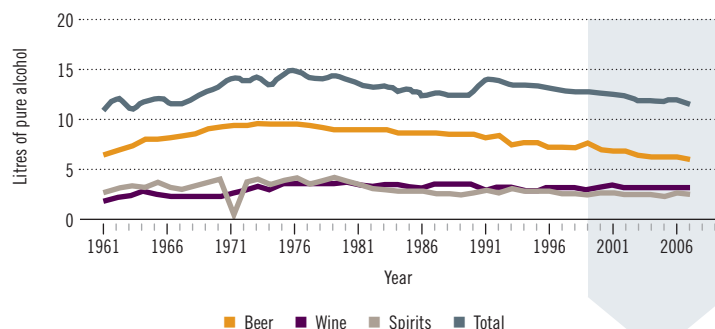
Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

INCREASE  
 > **STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

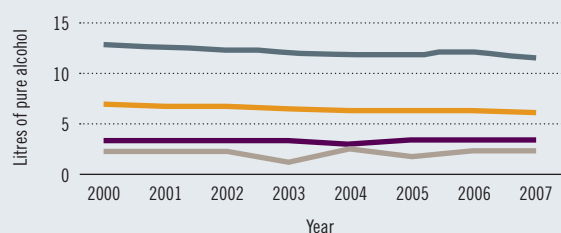
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).

RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1961–2007



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2007



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2000

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	1.3%	2.0%	1.7%
Former drinkers	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Abstainers*	3.9%	4.6%	4.3%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	13.39
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	19.54
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	7.78
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2000	13.6%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2000	2.2%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score\*    LEAST RISKY    1    2    3    4    5    MOST RISKY

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.51%	0.88%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	27.3	11.0	26.1	10.9	26.4	10.7	25.9	10.3	24.2	9.5	23.2	9.2
Road traffic accidents (1)	17.2	5.6	15.7	5.1	15.5	5.0	14.8	4.4	12.9	4.0	11.5	3.6

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / ZT / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

ZT = Zero tolerance.

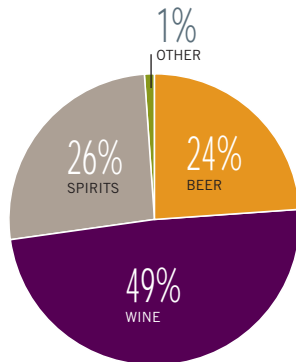
# Greece

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 11 123 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 86% ➤ Population in urban areas: 59% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

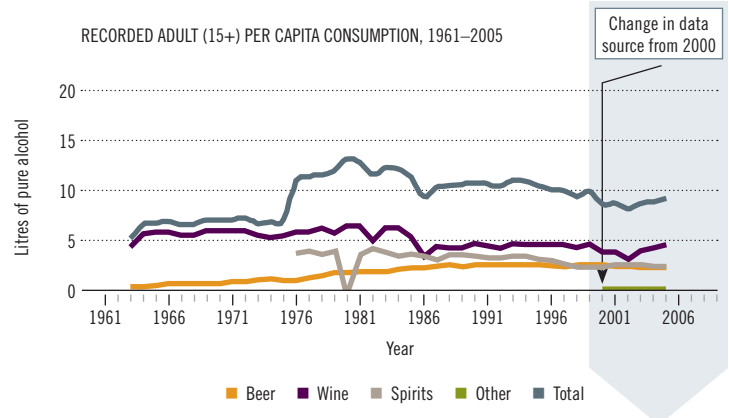
Recorded	9.0
Unrecorded	1.8
Total	10.8
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

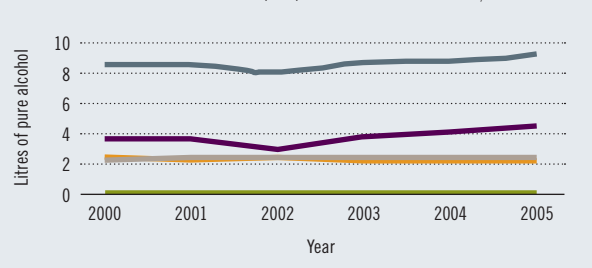
INCREASE  
➤ **STABLE**  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2000			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	6.7%	21.0%	14.0%
Former drinkers	9.3%	19.0%	14.3%
Abstainers*	16.0%	40.0%	28.3%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	14.99
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	18.35
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	10.82
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.56%	0.84%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	7.9	2.9	8.7	2.2	7.9	2.1	8.1	2.2	7.8	2.3	8.6	2.4
Road traffic accidents (1)	36.1	9.3	33.2	8.9	29.6	7.5	30.1	6.6	32.3	8.3	31.3	7.5

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	NA
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	NA
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	NA
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	NA
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	NA
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.02 / 0.02
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	NA
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	NA

NA = No information.

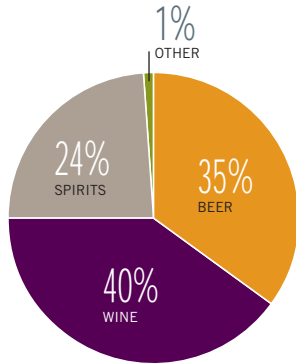
# Hungary

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 10 058 000 > Population 15+ years: 85% > Population in urban areas: 67% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

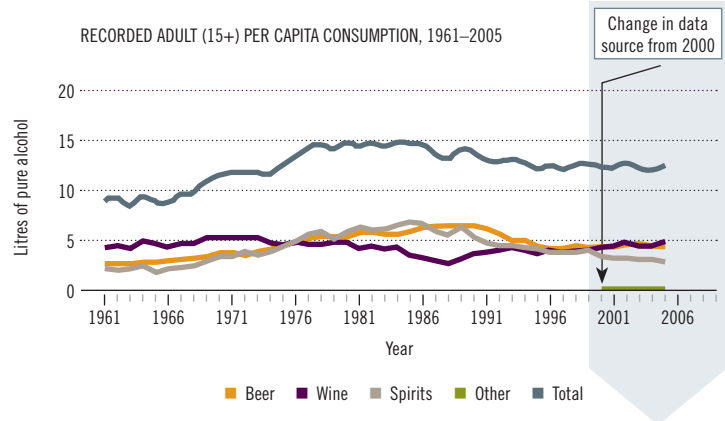
Recorded	12.3
Unrecorded	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.3</b>
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

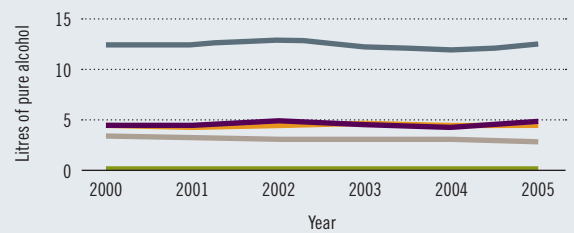
INCREASE  
**STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	3.6%	9.4%	6.7%
Former drinkers	11.0%	12.9%	12.0%
<b>Abstainers*</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	20.01
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	29.45
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	10.98
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	21.1%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	2.3%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	<b>3</b>	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	15.29%	2.27%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	109.4	32.8	95.7	30.8	92.9	27.0	91.5	29.6	87.5	27.4	75.8	24.0
Road traffic accidents (1)	22.8	6.4	23.7	6.5	28.3	8.0	27.3	6.9	27.2	6.9	26.4	7.3

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / No

ZT = Zero tolerance.

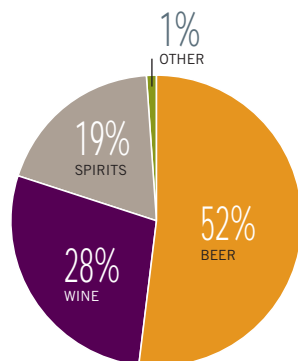
# Iceland

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 298 000 > Population 15+ years: 78% > Population in urban areas: 93% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

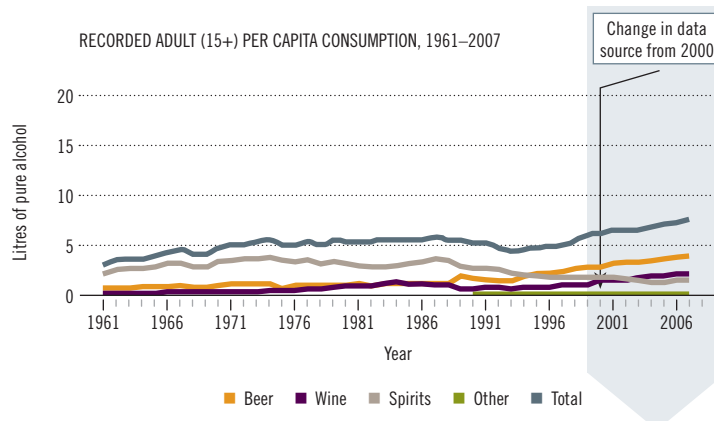
Recorded	5.9
Unrecorded	0.4
Total	6.3
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

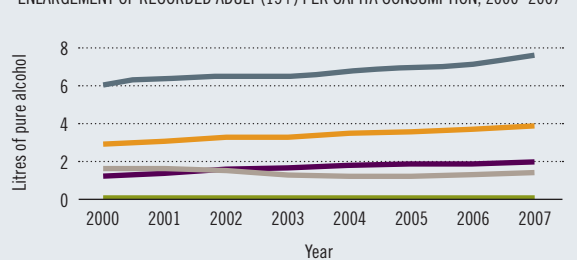
INCREASE  
**STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2007



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2001

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	5.1%	12.8%	9.0%
Former drinkers	9.6%	7.5%	8.6%
Abstainers*	14.7%	20.3%	17.6%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	7.66
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	10.75
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	4.96
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2001	13.2%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2001	4.0%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	2.97%	0.73%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	20 / 20 / 20
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	20 / 20 / 20
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

# Ireland

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 4 221 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 79% ➤ Population in urban areas: 61% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

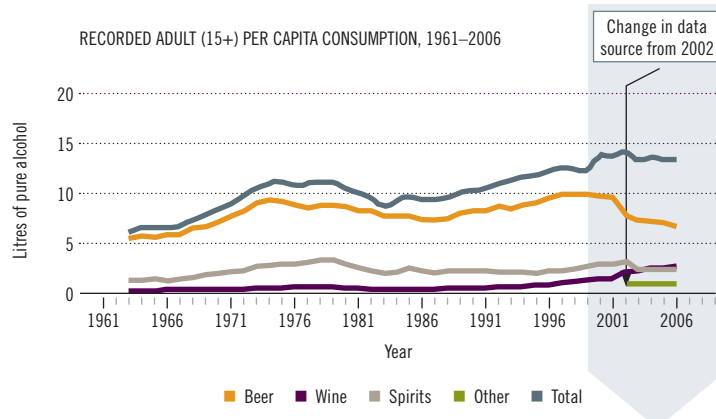
Recorded	13.4
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	14.4
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

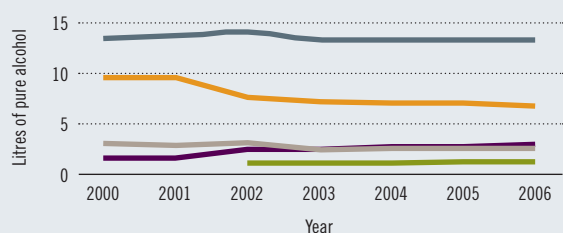
INCREASE  
➤ **STABLE**  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2002

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	16.7%	24.3%	20.6%
Former drinkers	5.2%	4.7%	4.9%
Abstainers*	21.9%	29.0%	25.5%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	19.34
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	26.19
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	12.15
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2002	55.6%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2002	20.2%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
-----------------------------	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.84%	1.19%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	6.2	3.2	8.5	4.2	6.3	4.2	6.4	4.3	7.5	3.6	7.3	4.2
Road traffic accidents (1)	20.2	5.7	18.7	5.1	17.2	5.1	14.4	3.6	12.2	3.3	11.5	4.5

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / Yes

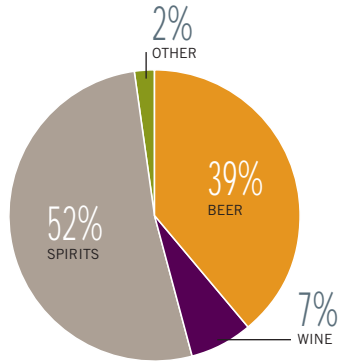
# Israel

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 6 810 000 > Population 15+ years: 72% > Population in urban areas: 92% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

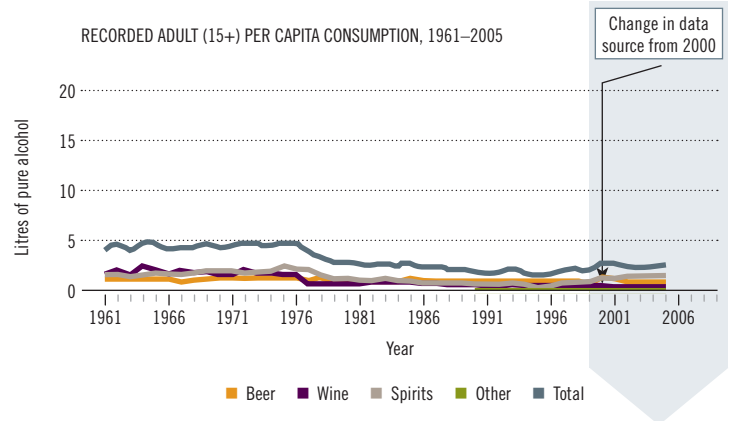
Recorded	2.4
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	2.9
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

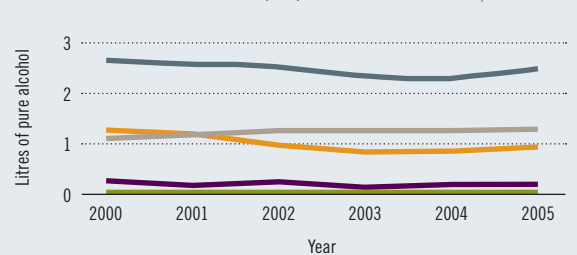
INCREASE  
**STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2001

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	26.3%	54.6%	40.9%
Former drinkers	7.0%	5.8%	6.4%
Abstainers*	33.3%	60.4%	47.3%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	5.48
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	6.27
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	4.36
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2001	2.7%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2001	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	1.35%	0.33%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	7.3	3.6	5.9	3.4	5.6	3.4	5.9	3.1	5.4	2.3	5.5	2.5
Road traffic accidents (1)	11.6	2.9	13.2	3.4	12.9	3.0	10.5	2.4	10.9	2.7	10.4	3.0

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	NA

ZT = Zero tolerance.  
 NA = No information.

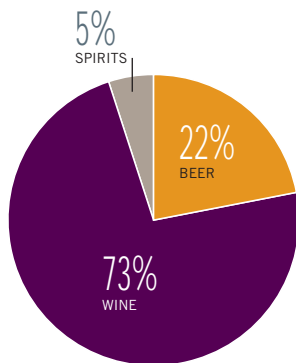
# Italy

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 58 779 000 > Population 15+ years: 86% > Population in urban areas: 68% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

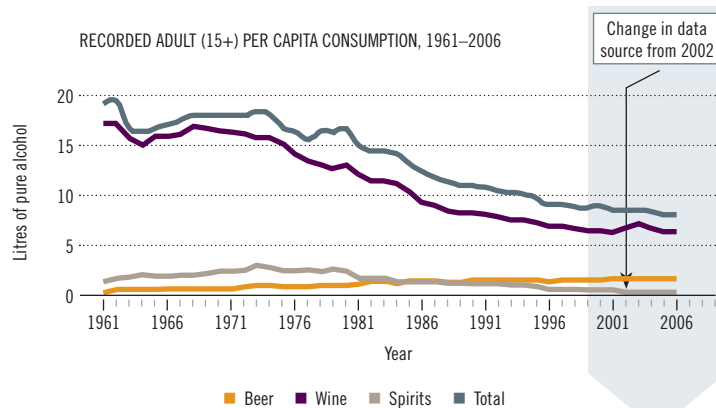
Recorded	8.3
Unrecorded	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.7</b>
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

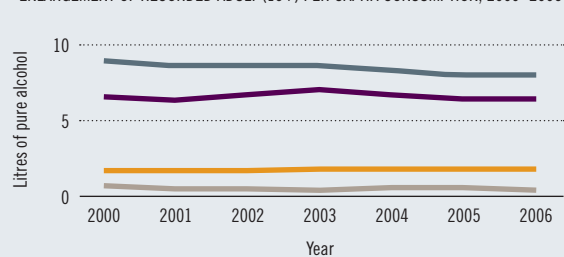
INCREASE  
**STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2000

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	5.8%	19.4%	13.0%
Former drinkers	3.9%	6.0%	5.0%
Abstainers*	9.7%	25.4%	18.0%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	13.02
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	17.06
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	8.15
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2000	12.3%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2000	10.1%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	0.50%	0.41%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	20.7	9.8	20.4	9.5	18.5	8.9	16.4	7.4	—	—	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	24.0	6.4	24.6	6.2	24.6	5.7	22.0	5.0	—	—	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / No
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 16
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes



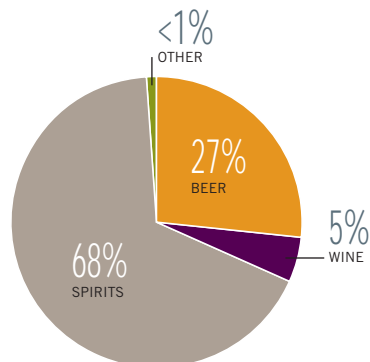
# Kazakhstan

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 15 314 000 > Population 15+ years: 76% > Population in urban areas: 58% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

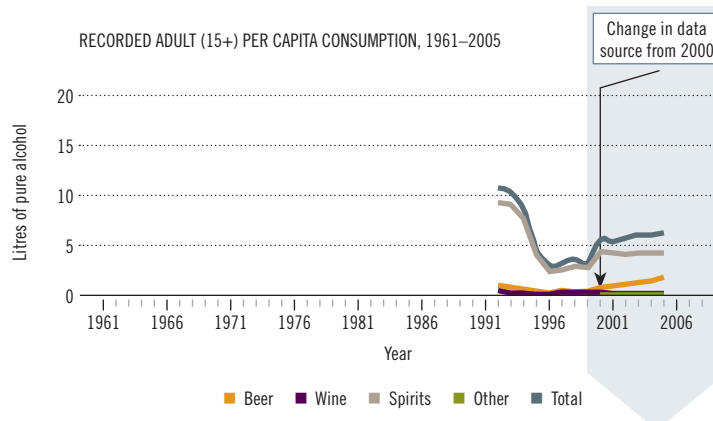
Recorded	6.1
Unrecorded	4.9
Total	11.0
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

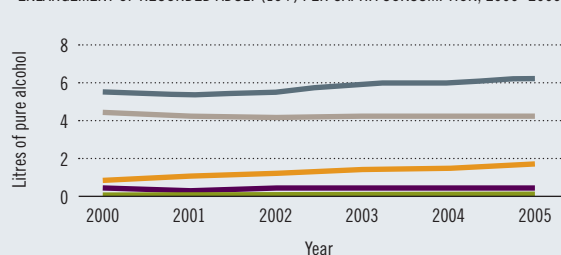
➤ INCREASE  
STABLE  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	32.4%	44.1%	38.6%
Former drinkers	10.4%	10.1%	10.3%
Abstainers*	42.8%	54.2%	48.9%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	21.45
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	29.77
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	12.66
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	16.8%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	5.0%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
-----------------------------	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	9.53%	1.48%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

	Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)											
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	44.7	23.7	49.5	24.1	50.7	25.6	60.1	28.3	—	—	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	22.8	5.7	25.1	7.9	24.8	7.4	27.2	7.0	39.8	10.7	47.7	15.1

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	NA
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / NA
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	NA

NA = No information.

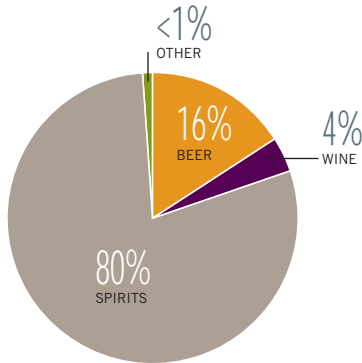
# Kyrgyzstan

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 5 259 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 70% ➤ Population in urban areas: 36% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Low income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

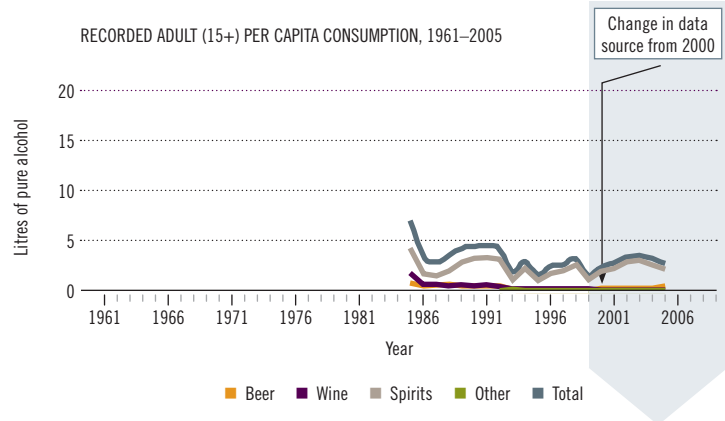
Recorded	3.2
Unrecorded	1.9
Total	5.1
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

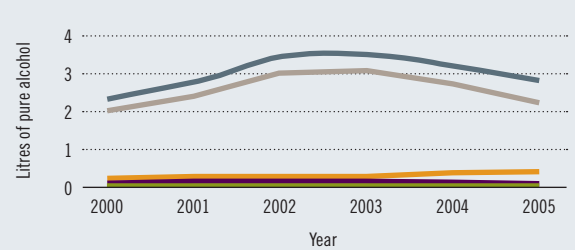
INCREASE  
➤ **STABLE**  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2004

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	20.4%	44.2%	32.7%
Former drinkers	19.1%	17.3%	18.2%
Abstainers*	39.5%	61.5%	50.9%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	10.37
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	12.76
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	5.99
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	2.71%	0.30%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	65.8	41.6	66.9	39.8	83.6	44.3	79.5	42.2	84.0	43.9	88.3	43.4
Road traffic accidents (1)	19.2	4.5	22.2	6.5	27.0	6.8	30.4	9.2	33.2	9.6	30.2	8.8

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	NA

ZT = Zero tolerance.  
NA = No information.

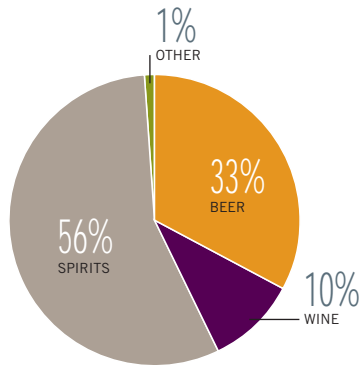
# Latvia

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 2 289 000 ► Population 15+ years: 86% ► Population in urban areas: 68% ► Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

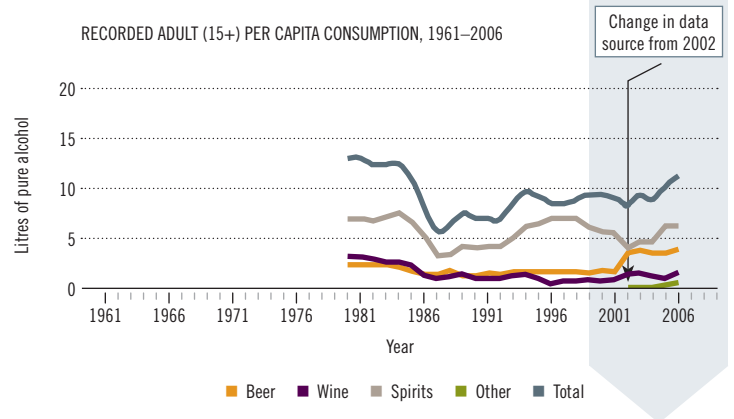
Recorded	9.5
Unrecorded	3.0
Total	12.5
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

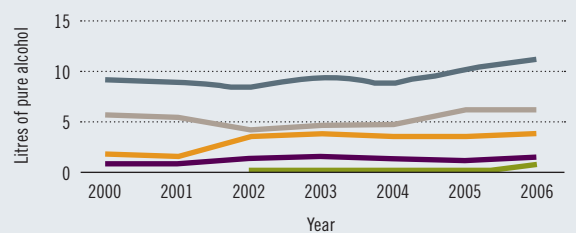
INCREASE  
 ► **STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	5.7%	13.8%	10.2%
Former drinkers	9.2%	17.9%	14.0%
Abstainers*	14.9%	31.7%	24.2%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	16.49
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	24.92
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	9.72
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	23.5%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	4.2%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	11.54%	1.67%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	20.8	8.3	21.5	12.0	22.8	9.6	22.4	9.7	22.6	10.3	21.3	13.4
Road traffic accidents (1)	53.7	13.6	47.2	12.7	45.4	10.6	41.2	11.5	38.4	12.4	34.8	11.1

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.02 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

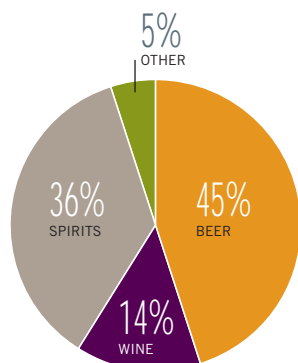
# Lithuania

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 3 408 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 84% ➤ Population in urban areas: 66% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

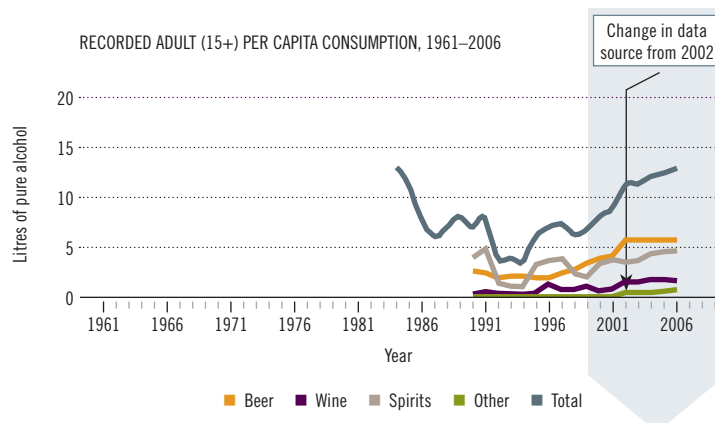
Recorded	12.0
Unrecorded	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.0</b>
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

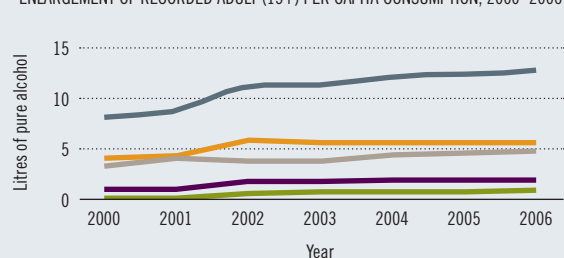
➤ **INCREASE**  
STABLE  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2007

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	4.3%	16.6%	11.0%
Former drinkers	5.8%	11.4%	8.9%
Abstainers*	10.1%	28.0%	19.9%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	18.76
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	27.54
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	11.07
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	13.35%	1.98%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	24.8	10.8	30.3	12.6	30.7	11.6	35.8	12.8	35.7	13.2	43.8	16.5
Road traffic accidents (1)	42.9	8.8	41.0	9.5	40.6	10.9	42.6	10.0	43.4	9.2	43.0	11.4

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.04 / 0.02 / 0.02
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

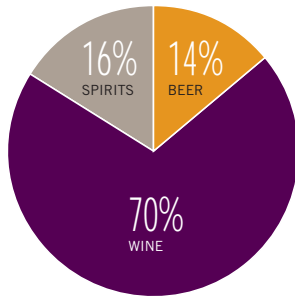
# Luxembourg

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 461 000 > Population 15+ years: 82% > Population in urban areas: 83% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

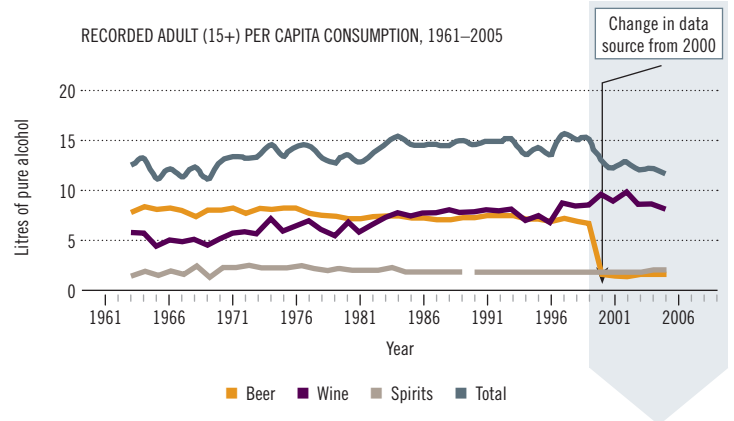
Recorded	12.0
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	13.0
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

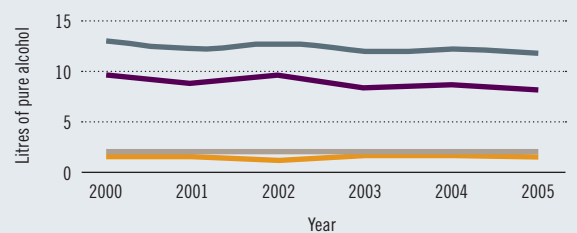
INCREASE  
**STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
		1	2	3	4	5	

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.45%	1.06%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)												
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No information available
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	

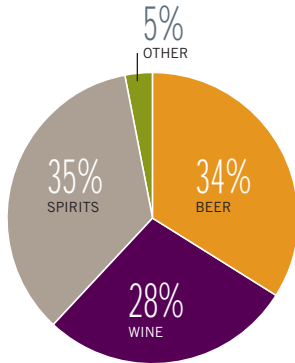
# Malta

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 405 000 > Population 15+ years: 83% > Population in urban areas: 96% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

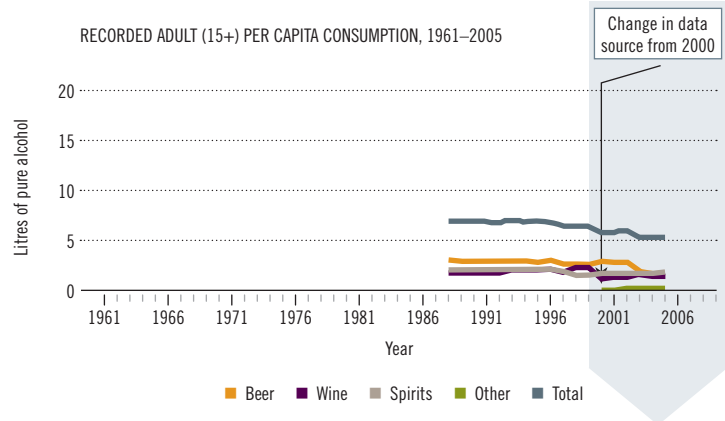
Recorded	3.9
Unrecorded	0.4
Total	4.3
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

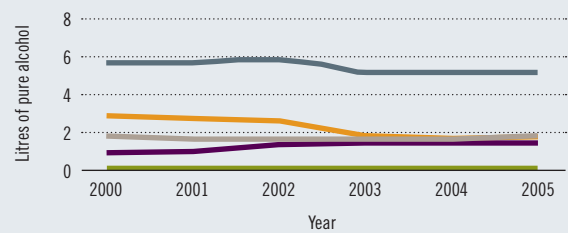
INCREASE  
STABLE  
▶ DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
		1	2	3	4	5	

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	2.55%	0.60%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	17 / 17 / 17
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	17 / 17 / 17
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / NA
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / No

NA = No information.

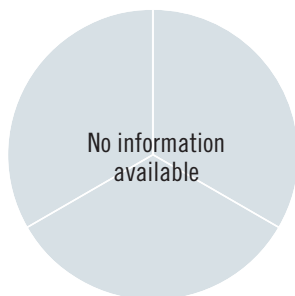
# Monaco

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 33 000 > Population 15+ years: 82% > Population in urban areas: 100% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

Recorded	No information available
Unrecorded	
Total	
WHO European Region	

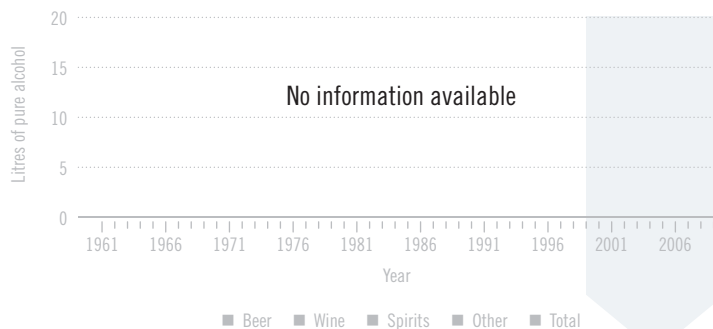
Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

INCREASE	No information available
DECREASE	
INCONCLUSIVE	

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).

RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1961–2007



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2007



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	No information available
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 1997	
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 1997	

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	No information available	MOST RISKY
-----------------------------	-------------	--------------------------	------------

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.11%	0.96%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY												
Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)												
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)												

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No information available
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	

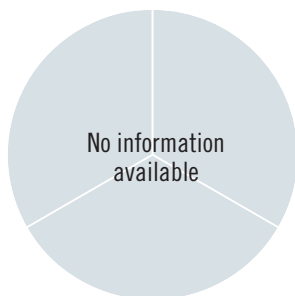
# Montenegro

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 601 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 81% ➤ Population in urban areas: 61% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005

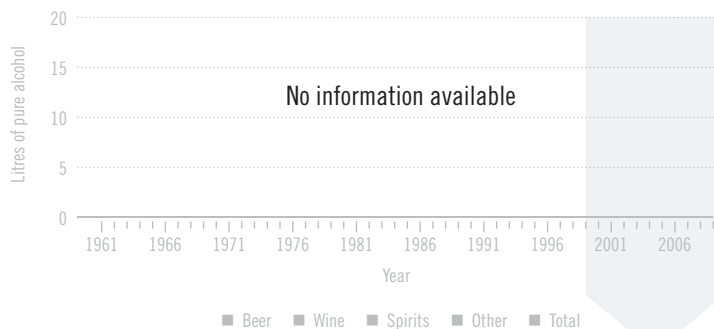


Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

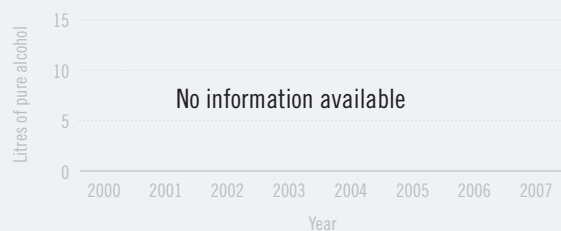
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).

### RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1961–2007



### ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2007



Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

Recorded	
Unrecorded	
Total	No information available
WHO European Region	

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

INCREASE  
No information available  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	No information available
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 1997	
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 1997	

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	No information available	MOST RISKY
-----------------------------	-------------	--------------------------	------------

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	No information available	

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)												

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No information available
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	



# Netherlands (the)

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 16 379 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 82% ➤ Population in urban areas: 81% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

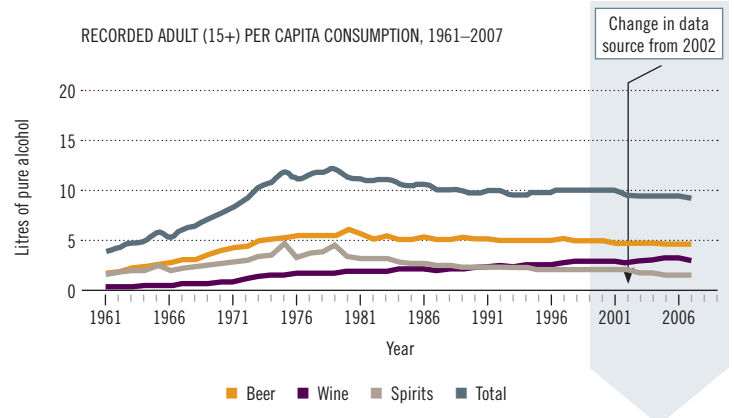
Recorded	9.6
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	10.1
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

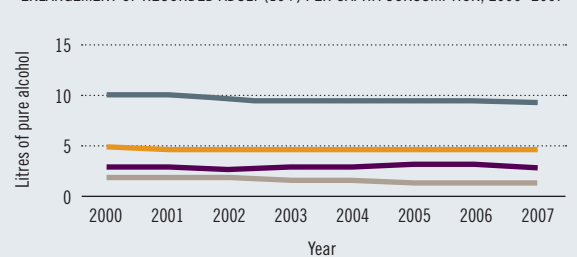
INCREASE  
➤ **STABLE**  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2007



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 1999			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	6.1%	16.7%	11.6%
Former drinkers	12.0%	19.1%	15.7%
Abstainers*	18.1%	35.8%	27.3%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	13.82
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	15.57
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	12.19
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 1999	19.6%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 1999	5.4%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	5.29%	0.81%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY												
Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)												
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	6.7	3.4	6.2	3.4	6.4	3.2	6.2	3.3	6.3	3.0	6.1	3.2
Road traffic accidents (1)	13.0	3.9	11.7	3.3	12.1	3.6	11.9	3.6	9.5	3.1	8.6	2.6

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.02 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

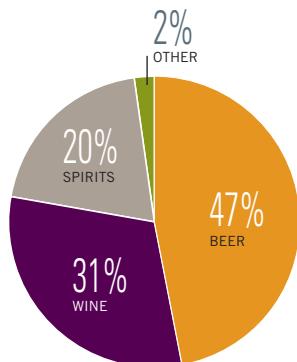
# Norway

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 4 669 000 > Population 15+ years: 81% > Population in urban areas: 77% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

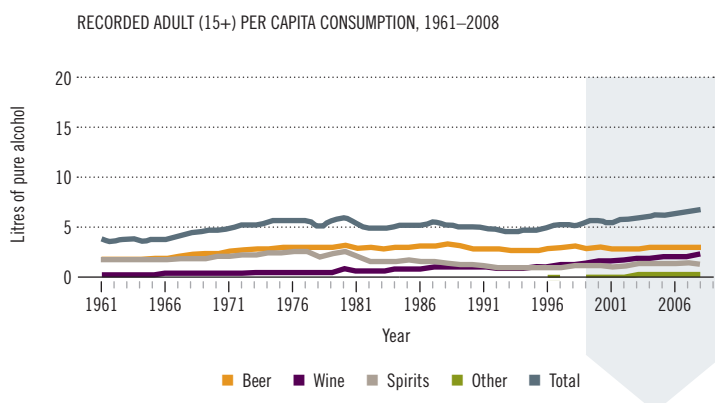
Recorded	6.2
Unrecorded	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.8</b>
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

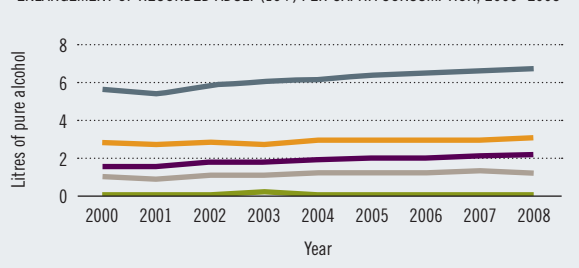
➤ **INCREASE**  
STABLE  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2008



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 1999			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	2.3%	4.1%	3.2%
Former drinkers	6.2%	7.3%	6.8%
Abstainers*	8.5%	11.4%	10.0%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	8.68
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	12.47
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	5.31
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 1999	3.0%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 1999	0.9%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	9.05%	2.55%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

	Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)											
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	6.7	3.6	6.0	2.5	6.8	3.3	6.1	3.6	7.9	2.8	4.5	2.4
Road traffic accidents (1)	15.0	4.5	11.8	4.0	14.4	3.5	12.2	3.3	11.5	3.8	9.3	3.8

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 20
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 20
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.02 / 0.02 / ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

ZT = Zero tolerance.

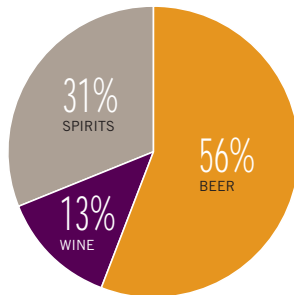
# Poland

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 38 140 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 84% ➤ Population in urban areas: 62% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

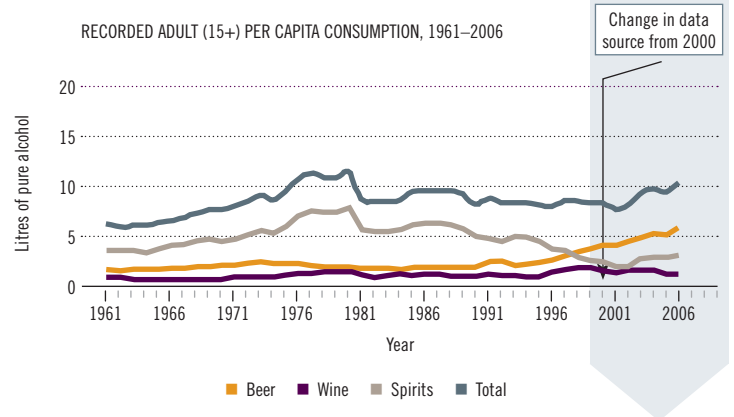
Recorded	9.6
Unrecorded	3.7
Total	13.3
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

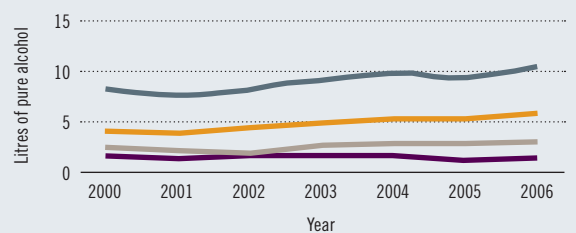
➤ **INCREASE**  
STABLE  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2007			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	6.8%	20.9%	14.3%
Former drinkers	9.6%	13.4%	11.5%
Abstainers*	16.4%	34.3%	25.8%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	17.86
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	26.13
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	9.51
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.50%	1.05%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	24.3	7.8	22.7	7.5	22.6	6.6	22.1	6.6	24.4	7.3	25.9	7.9
Road traffic accidents (1)	32.3	7.6	27.6	7.0	29.2	7.2	27.5	7.0	28.3	6.7	26.6	6.4

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.02 / 0.02 / 0.02
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

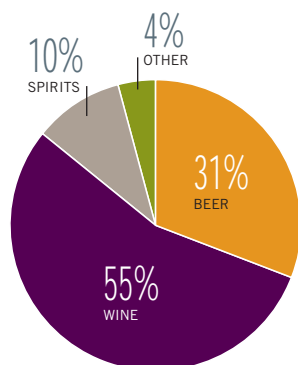
# Portugal

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 10 579 000 > Population 15+ years: 84% > Population in urban areas: 58% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

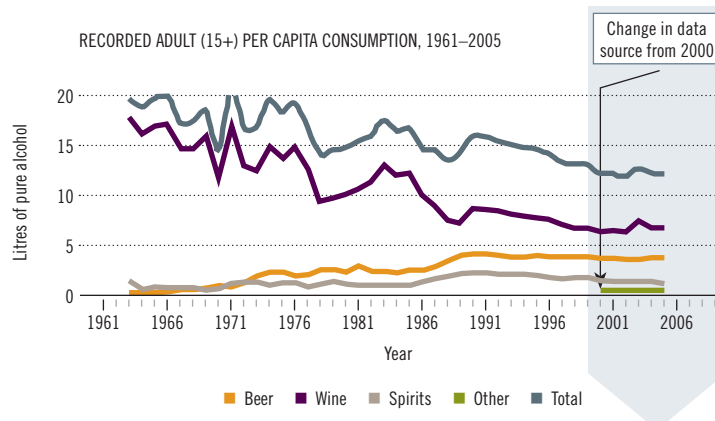
Recorded	12.5
Unrecorded	2.1
Total	14.6
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

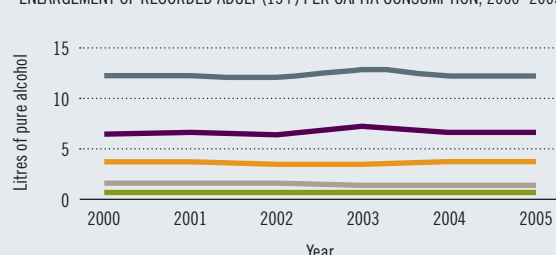
INCREASE  
**STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2006

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	18.6%	32.0%	26.0%
Former drinkers	16.0%	26.2%	21.0%
Abstainers*	34.6%	58.2%	47.0%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	27.45
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	32.26
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	19.86
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
-----------------------------	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.07%	0.95%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	27.1	8.2	28.9	8.5	24.1	7.5	22.7	7.3	—	—	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	26.1	5.2	33.4	8.3	38.0	8.5	34.0	7.7	—	—	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 16
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 16
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

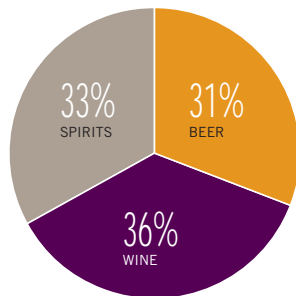
# Republic of Moldova (the)

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 3 833 000 > Population 15+ years: 81% > Population in urban areas: 47% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

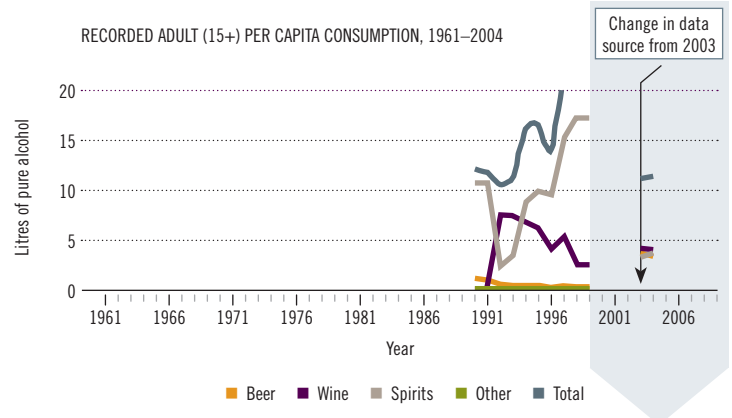
Recorded	9.2
Unrecorded	10.0
Total	19.2
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

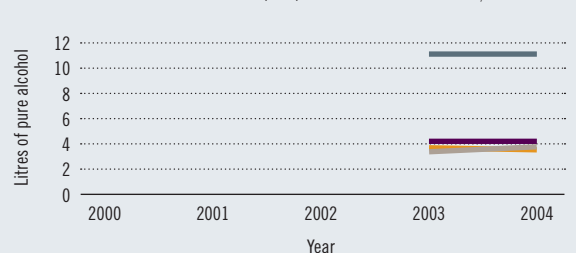
No information available

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2004



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	5.5%	17.8%	12.1%
Former drinkers	7.5%	12.2%	10.0%
Abstainers*	13.0%	30.0%	22.1%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	23.39
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	32.04
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	13.57
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	14.08%	2.15%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

	Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)											
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	112.1	91.7	119.3	100.5	117.2	94.4	119.4	99.3	119.6	100.0	132.2	108.9
Road traffic accidents (1)	24.9	6.1	28.1	6.8	27.2	6.4	27.5	7.3	29.3	6.5	25.9	6.7

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 16
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 16
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

# Romania

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 21 532 000 > Population 15+ years: 85% > Population in urban areas: 54% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

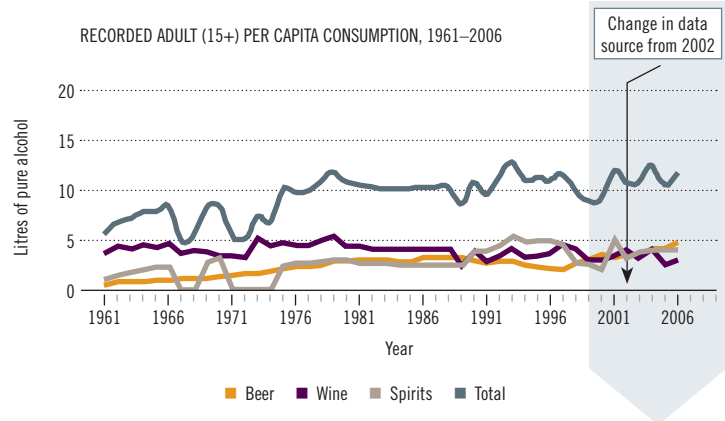
Recorded	11.3
Unrecorded	4.0
Total	15.3
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

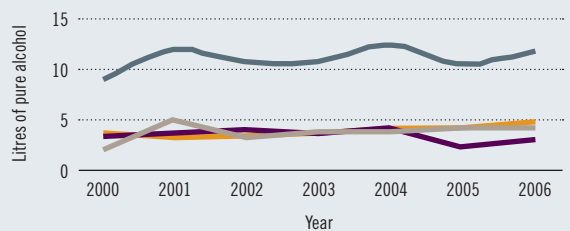
INCREASE  
**STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2007

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	6.5%	19.1%	13.1%
Former drinkers	15.6%	32.5%	24.4%
Abstainers*	22.1%	51.6%	37.5%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	24.48
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	31.75
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	15.02
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
-----------------------------	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	5.45%	1.29%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	62.0	29.8	69.4	33.1	71.6	33.0	66.2	31.0	64.1	29.4	60.2	28.1
Road traffic accidents (1)	20.1	6.3	21.7	5.7	19.4	5.4	20.1	5.5	20.1	5.6	21.5	6.8

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

ZT = Zero tolerance.

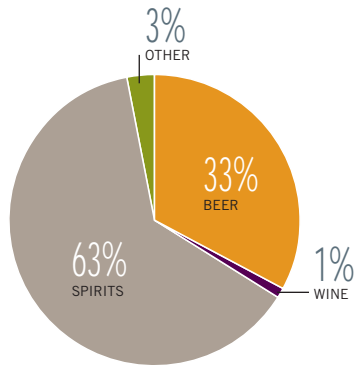
# Russian Federation (the)

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 143 221 000 > Population 15+ years: 85% > Population in urban areas: 73% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

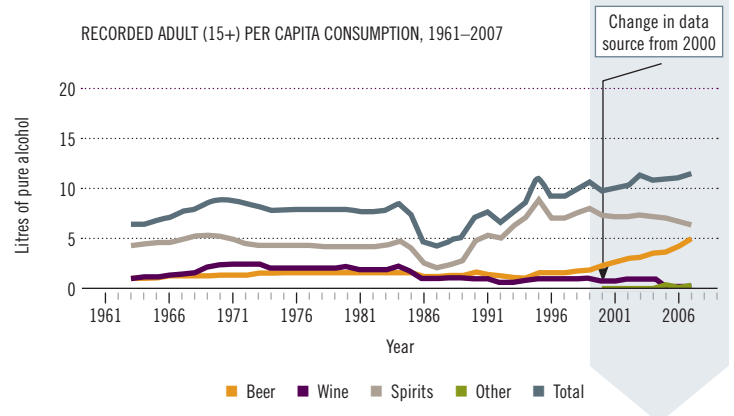
Recorded	11.0
Unrecorded	4.7
Total	15.7
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

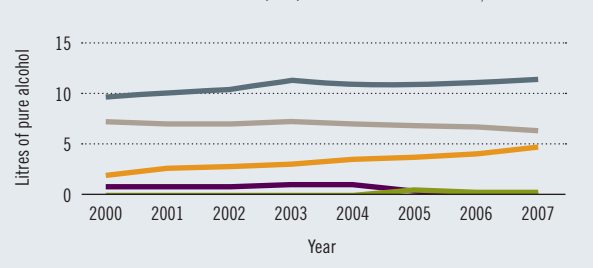
INCREASE  
**STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2007



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	10.7%	28.6%	21.0%
Former drinkers	18.3%	22.0%	20.0%
Abstainers*	29.0%	50.6%	41.0%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	26.71
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	35.38
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	16.32
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	22.1%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	5.8%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	16.29%	2.58%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	50.9	14.6	51.9	15.0	53.3	15.7	54.9	16.2	52.5	15.6	50.7	14.8

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.03 / 0.03 / 0.03
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	NA
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	NA

NA = No information.

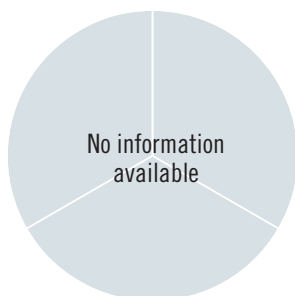
# San Marino

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 31 000 > Population 15+ years: 86% > Population in urban areas: 93% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005

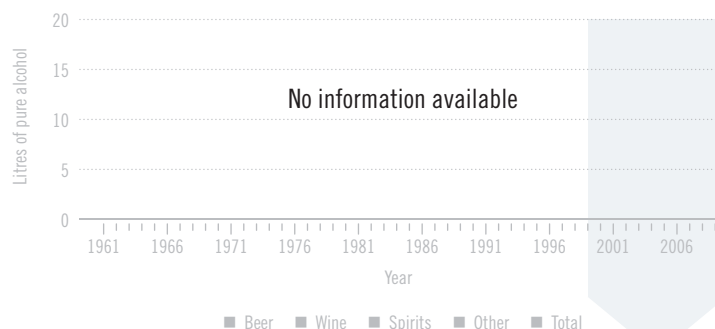


Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).

### RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1961–2007



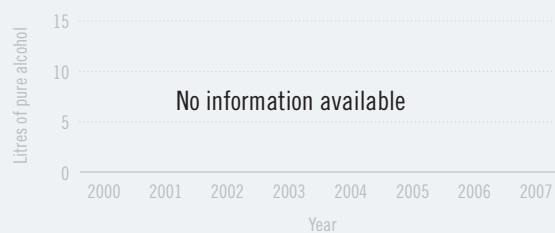
Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

Recorded	No information available
Unrecorded	
Total	
WHO European Region	

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

INCREASE	No information available
STABLE	
DECREASE	
INCONCLUSIVE	

### ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2007



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	No information available
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 1997	
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 1997	

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	No information available	MOST RISKY
-----------------------------	-------------	--------------------------	------------

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.22%	0.74%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)												

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No information available
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	



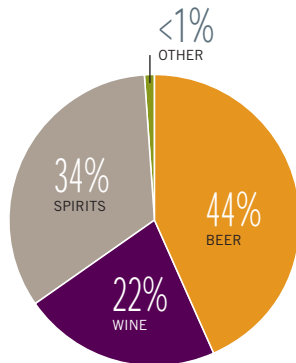
# Serbia

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 9 851 000 ► Population 15+ years: 82% ► Population in urban areas: 52% ► Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

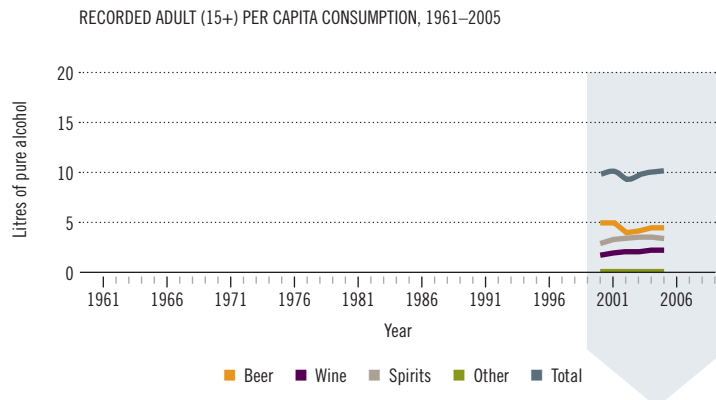
Recorded	10.0
Unrecorded	1.1
Total	11.1
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

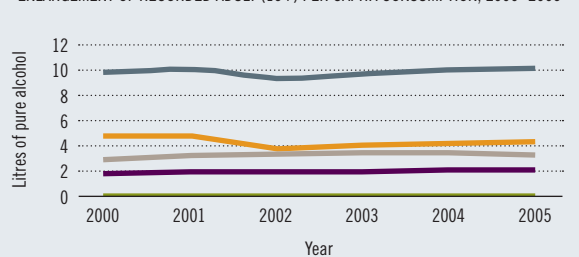
INCREASE  
 ► **STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	—	—

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

	Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)											
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.6	4.1	18.1	4.4
Road traffic accidents (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	3.3	15.9	4.0

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No & Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

ZT = Zero tolerance.

# Slovakia

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 5 388 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 84% ➤ Population in urban areas: 56% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

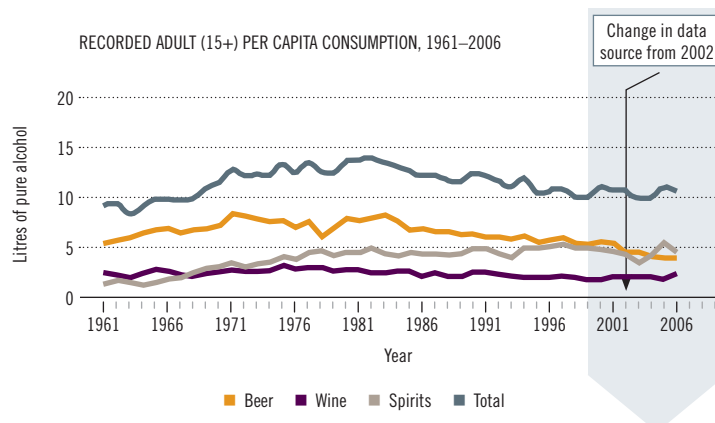
Recorded	10.3
Unrecorded	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.3</b>
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

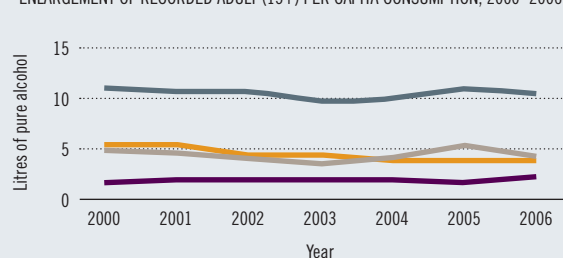
INCREASE  
➤ **STABLE**  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	7.4%	7.1%	7.2%
Former drinkers	15.8%	15.8%	15.8%
Abstainers*	23.2%	22.9%	23.0%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	17.31
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	28.18
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	8.13
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	19.6%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	2.8%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
-----------------------------	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	9.47%	0.93%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	45.8	11.5	41.5	13.9	42.9	15.3	41.1	13.0	35.5	13.8	40.4	14.4
Road traffic accidents (1)	27.6	6.3	26.1	6.3	24.3	6.3	26.2	6.8	24.9	5.3	23.9	5.9

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

ZT = Zero tolerance.

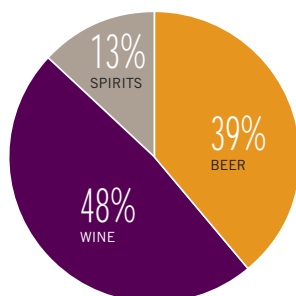
# Slovenia

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 2 001 000 > Population 15+ years: 86% > Population in urban areas: 51% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

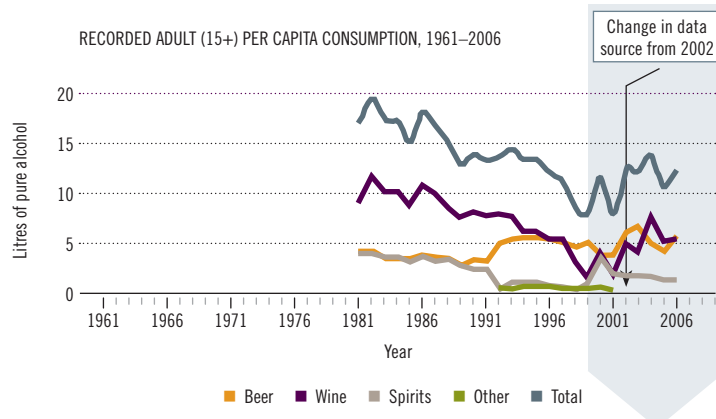
Recorded	12.2
Unrecorded	3.0
Total	15.2
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

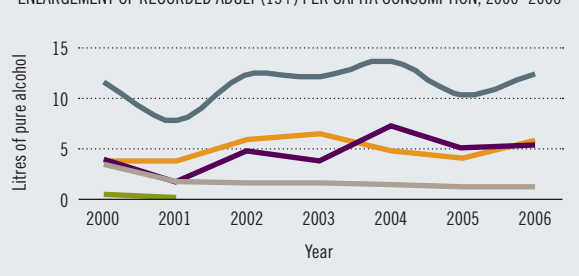
➤ INCREASE  
STABLE  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	3.7%	8.9%	6.4%
Former drinkers	4.2%	13.0%	8.9%
Abstainers*	7.9%	21.9%	15.3%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	17.93
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	24.22
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	11.38
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY			
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):			
	Males	Females	
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.45%	0.79%	

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

	Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)											
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	51.4	20.4	54.8	19.6	45.9	17.3	52.2	17.2	43.1	16.4	35.9	12.2
Road traffic accidents (1)	26.9	7.5	29.6	5.5	24.1	7.1	22.8	5.3	25.1	5.4	21.7	6.9

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / ZT/ ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

ZT = Zero tolerance.

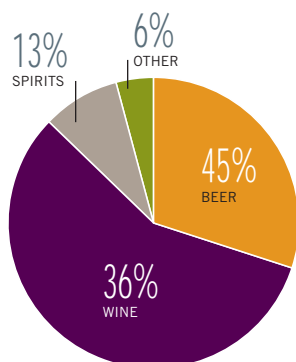
# Spain

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 43 887 000 > Population 15+ years: 86% > Population in urban areas: 77% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

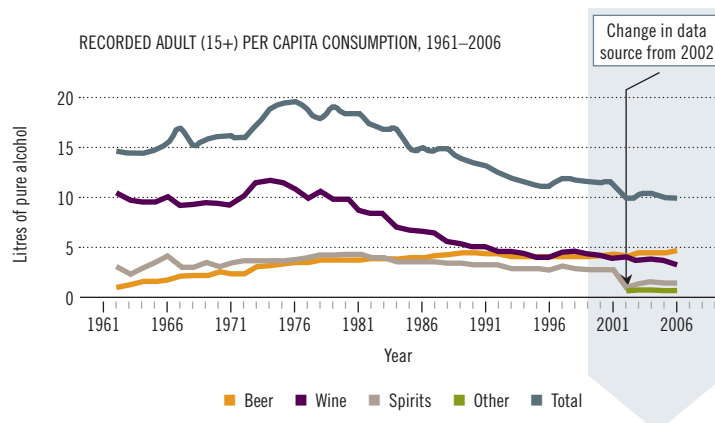
Recorded	10.2
Unrecorded	1.4
Total	11.6
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

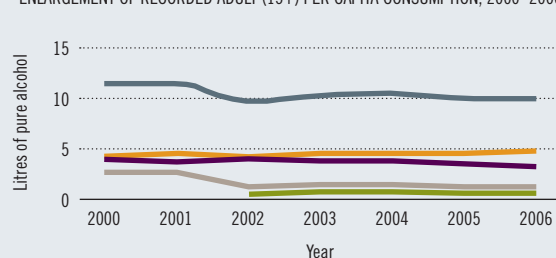
INCREASE  
**STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	9.5%	24.7%	17.4%
Former drinkers	23.4%	31.6%	27.6%
Abstainers*	32.9%	56.3%	45.0%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	21.13
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	24.79
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	15.58
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	1.07%	0.17%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	17.5	5.9	17.6	5.2	17.0	5.2	16.7	4.9	15.7	4.9	15.6	4.7
Road traffic accidents (1)	27.6	7.4	26.0	6.9	24.3	6.4	24.3	6.4	21.1	5.6	19.8	4.7

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 16
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 16
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.03 / 0.03
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / Yes

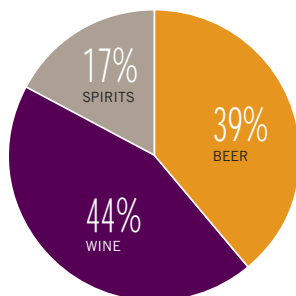
# Sweden

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 9 078 000 > Population 15+ years: 83% > Population in urban areas: 84% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

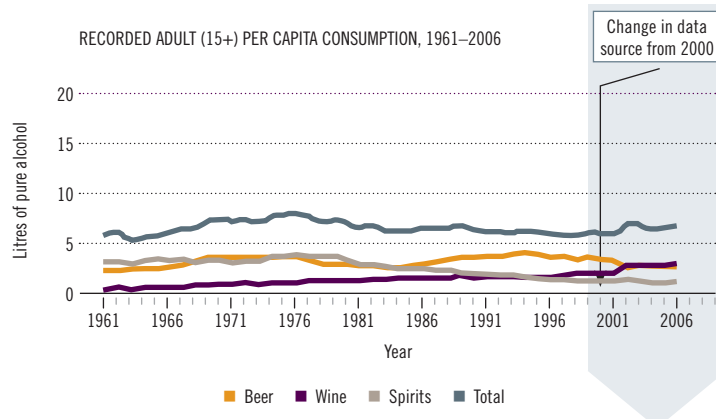
Recorded	6.7
Unrecorded	3.6
Total	10.3
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

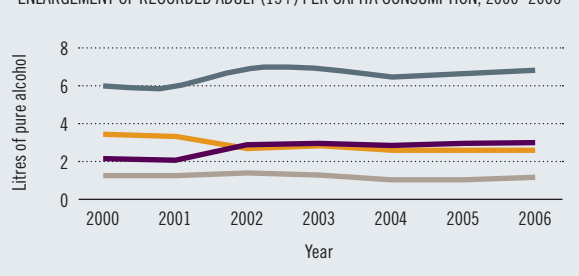
INCREASE  
 > **STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2002			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	5.3%	10.8%	8.1%
Former drinkers	6.7%	11.9%	9.4%
Abstainers*	12.0%	22.7%	17.5%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	12.48
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	16.68
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	7.84
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2002	2.6%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2002	0.4%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
-----------------------------	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.32%	2.27%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

	Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)											
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	6.6	3.4	7.6	3.5	7.6	3.4	8.6	3.5	7.6	3.6	8.4	3.5
Road traffic accidents (1)	11.6	3.1	11.5	3.5	10.3	3.2	10.1	3.1	9.2	2.7	8.6	2.9

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	20* / 20 / 20
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.02 / 0.02 / 0.02
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

\* For beers of less than 3.5% alcohol by volume, the minimum age for off-premise sales is 18 years.

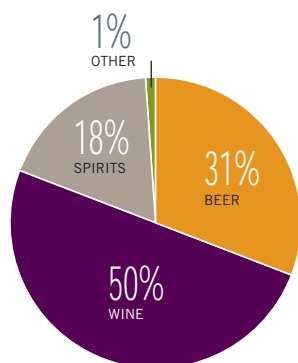
# Switzerland

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 7 455 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 84% ➤ Population in urban areas: 76% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

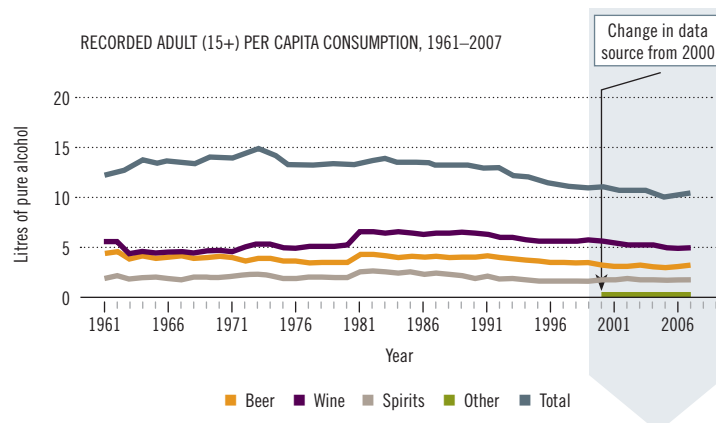
Recorded	10.4
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	10.9
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

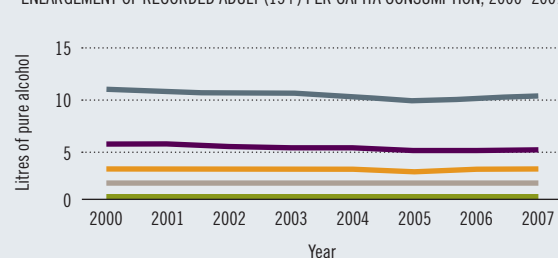
INCREASE  
➤ **STABLE**  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2007



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 1997

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	7.3%	20.6%	14.2%
Former drinkers	3.9%	5.0%	4.6%
Abstainers*	11.2%	25.6%	18.8%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	13.42
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	17.71
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	8.43
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 1997	5.0%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 1997	1.3%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
		1	2	3	4	5	

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.71%	0.87%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	11.9	4.5	12.4	4.4	12.9	5.0	12.4	4.7	10.9	4.2	10.8	4.4
Road traffic accidents (1)	13.2	3.9	11.8	2.7	11.2	3.4	12.2	3.4	12.1	2.5	8.5	2.2

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

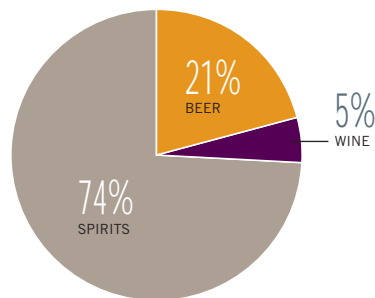
# Tajikistan

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 6 640 000 > Population 15+ years: 61% > Population in urban areas: 25% > Income group (World Bank): Low income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

Recorded	0.4
Unrecorded	3.0
Total	3.4
WHO European Region	12.2

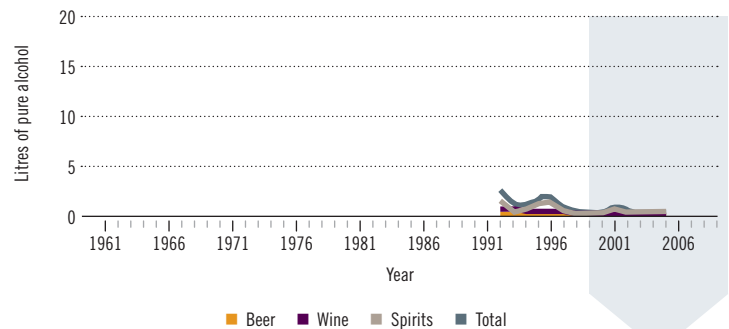
Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

INCREASE  
STABLE  
➤ DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

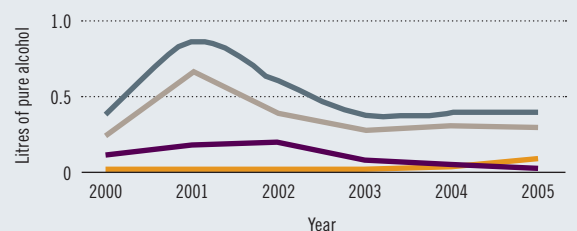
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).

RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1961–2005



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY		
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—	
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—	
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—	

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
-----------------------------	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	2.57%	0.29%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY												
Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)												
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No information available
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	

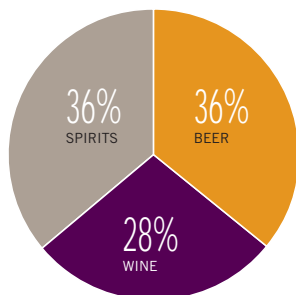
# The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 2 036 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 81% ➤ Population in urban areas: 70% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

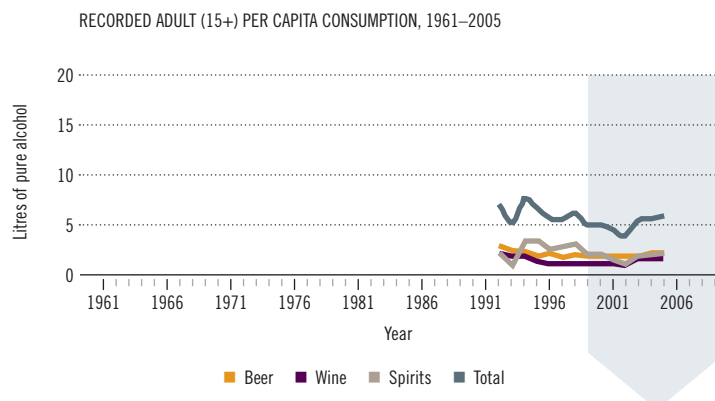
Recorded	5.6
Unrecorded	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.5</b>
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

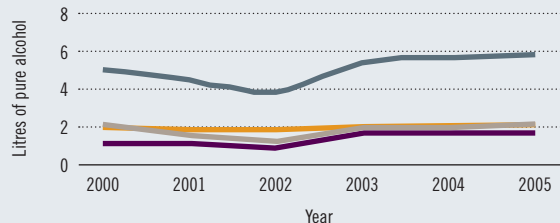
➤ **INCREASE**  
STABLE  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	<b>3</b>	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.35%	0.80%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	12.3	3.3	15.7	3.3	14.4	4.3	12.2	3.1	—	—	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	9.9	2.7	10.2	1.6	13.1	3.4	12.7	2.2	—	—	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / ZT / ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

ZT = Zero tolerance.



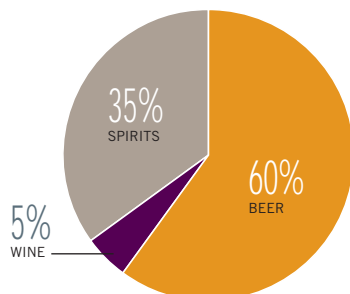
# Turkey

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 73 922 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 72% ➤ Population in urban areas: 68% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

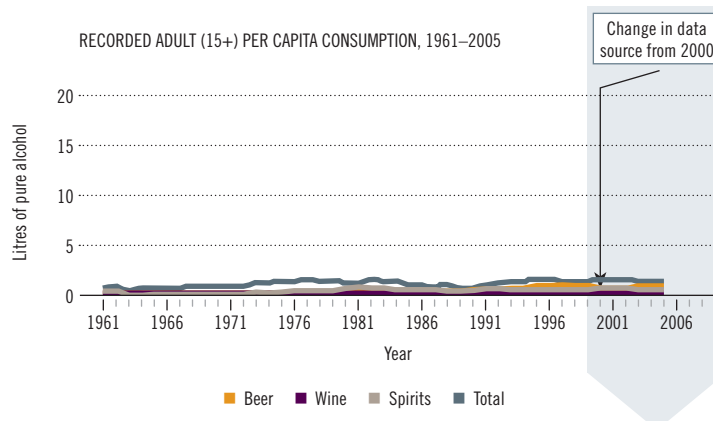
Recorded	1.4
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	3.4
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

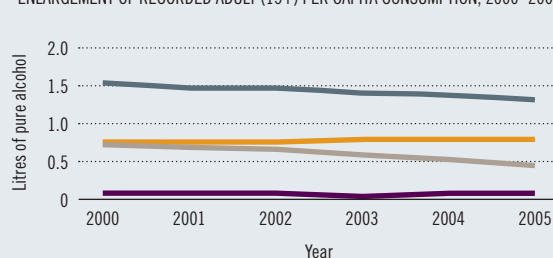
INCREASE  
➤ **STABLE**  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	65.0%	91.9%	78.4%
Former drinkers	18.6%	5.2%	11.9%
Abstainers*	83.6%	97.1%	90.3%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	29.42
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	31.22
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	19.39
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	14.9%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	12.8%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	1.77%	0.65%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / Yes

ZT = Zero tolerance.

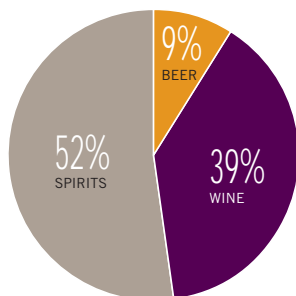
# Turkmenistan

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 4 899 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 69% ➤ Population in urban areas: 47% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

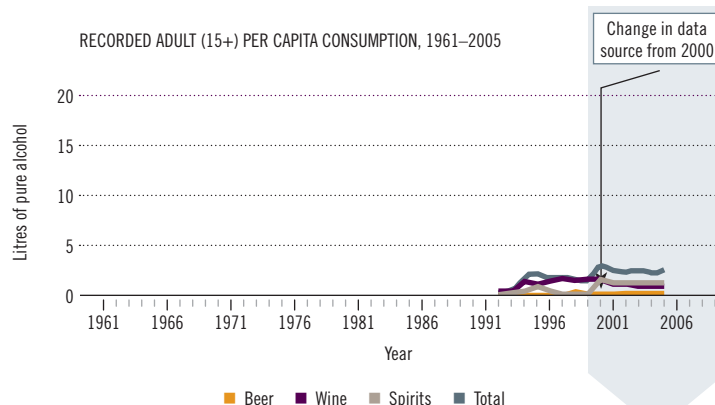
Recorded	2.3
Unrecorded	2.3
Total	4.6
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

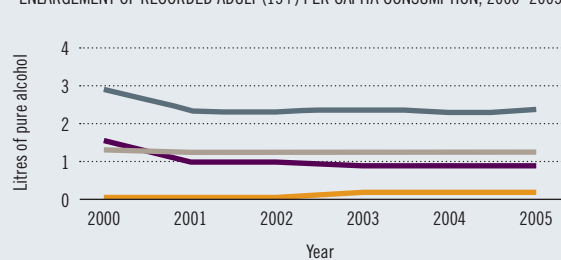
INCREASE  
 ➤ **STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

### ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

### DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

### PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	1.51%	0.17%

### ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	NA
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	NA
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	NA
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	NA
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	NA
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	NA
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	NA

NA = No information.

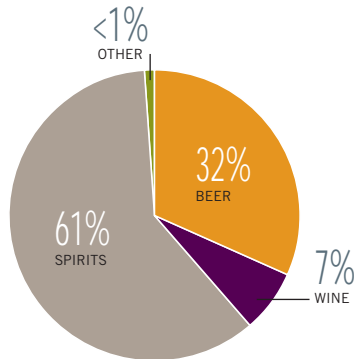
# Ukraine

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 46 557 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 86% ➤ Population in urban areas: 68% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

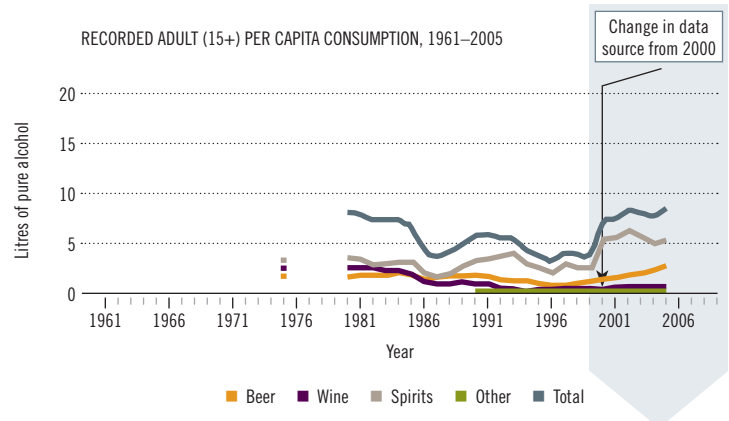
Recorded	8.1
Unrecorded	7.5
Total	15.6
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

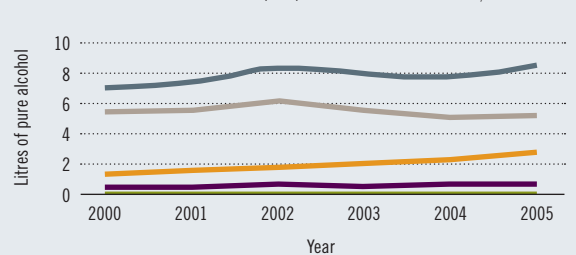
INCREASE  
**➤ STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	14.4%	31.0%	23.6%
Former drinkers	18.3%	22.4%	20.5%
Abstainers*	32.7%	53.4%	44.1%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	27.91
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	37.38
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	17.07
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	31.5%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	6.0%

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
 \*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	<b>5</b>	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	8.63%	0.79%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

	Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)											
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	44.8	15.7	47.0	16.9	51.8	19.6	56.2	22.4	67.1	26.4	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	22.0	5.2	28.2	7.6	31.9	7.9	31.3	8.4	32.2	8.4	40.5	9.8

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	NA
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / No

NA = No information.  
 ZT = Zero tolerance.

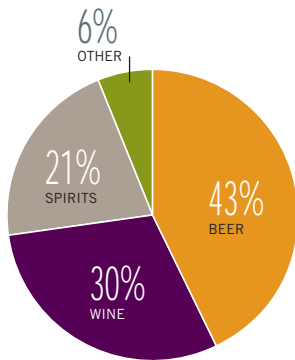
# United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 60 512 000 > Population 15+ years: 82% > Population in urban areas: 90% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

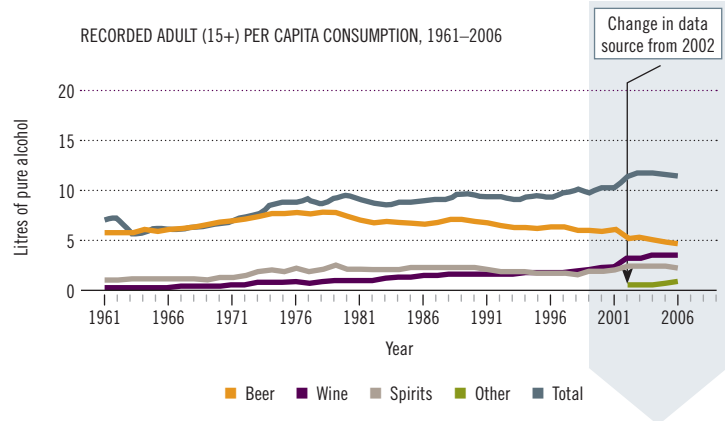
Recorded	11.7
Unrecorded	1.7
Total	13.4
WHO European Region	12.2

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

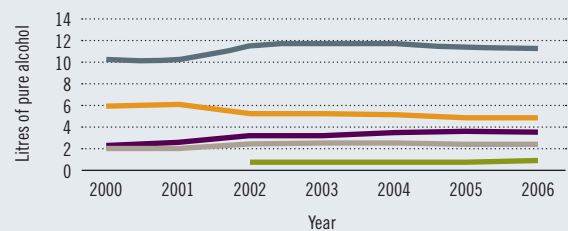
INCREASE  
 > **STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2000			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	8.9%	15.2%	12.2%
Former drinkers	1.5%	2.9%	2.2%
Abstainers*	10.4%	18.1%	14.4%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	15.62
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	21.58
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	9.46
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
 \*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.42%	1.52%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	13.2	7.2	14.7	7.6	15.2	7.7	16.4	8.0	15.8	8.0	15.9	8.1
Road traffic accidents (1)	10.8	3.0	10.9	3.0	11.6	2.9	11.6	3.2	11.0	3.0	10.7	2.8

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

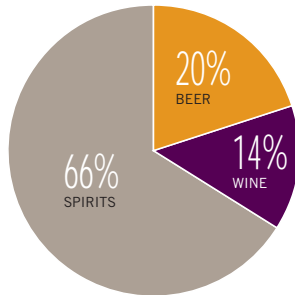
# Uzbekistan

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 26 981 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 68% ➤ Population in urban areas: 37% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Low income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

Recorded	1.6
Unrecorded	1.9
Total	3.5
WHO European Region	12.2

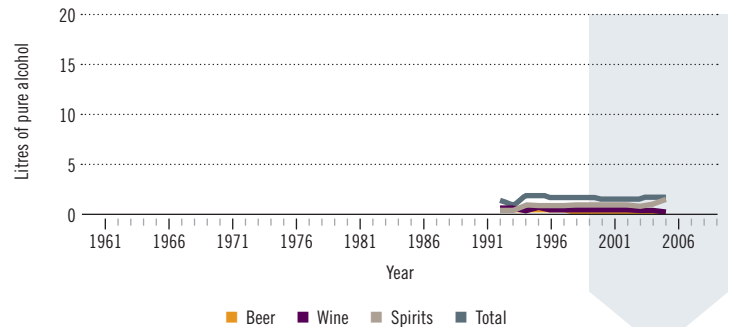
Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

➤ INCREASE  
STABLE  
DECREASE  
INCONCLUSIVE

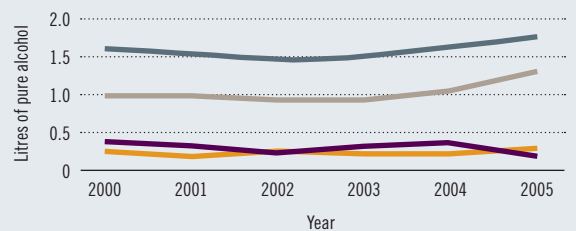
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).

RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1961–2005



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY		
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—	
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—	
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—	

\* (Recorded + unrecorded) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.

\*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
-----------------------------	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	2.10%	0.23%

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	61.1	47.2	60.0	48.0	64.7	50.6	62.8	47.1	51.3	38.6	53.7	40.6
Road traffic accidents (1)	17.6	4.3	17.2	4.2	10.9	2.9	16.8	3.7	21.8	4.8	21.3	4.5

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	NA
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

NA = No information.  
ZT = Zero tolerance.