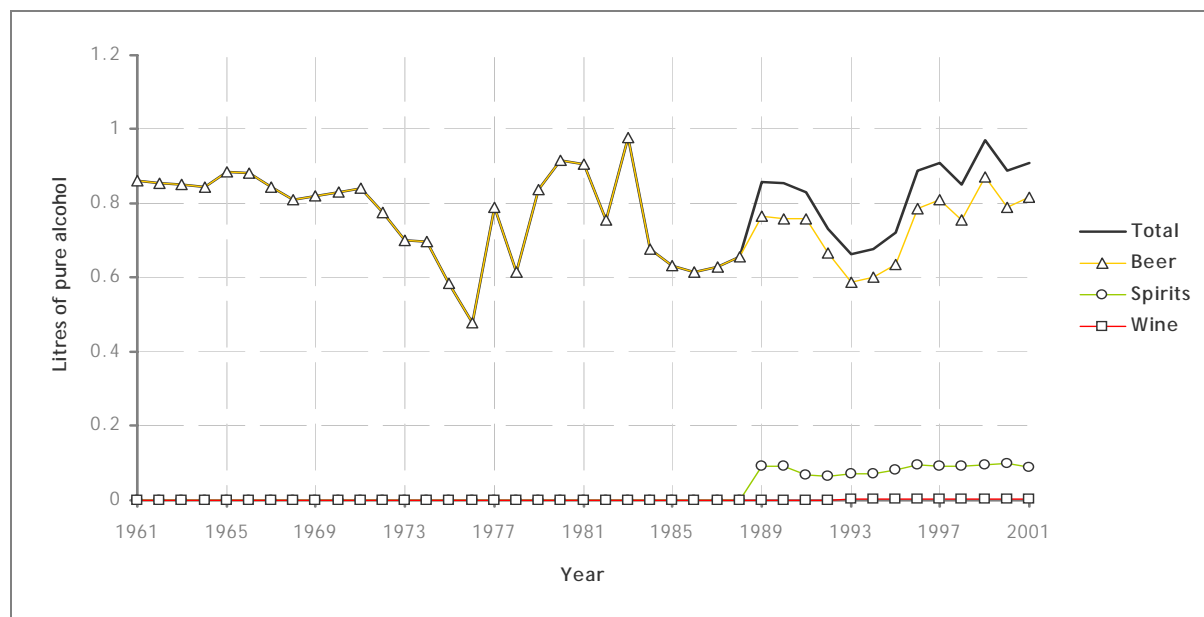


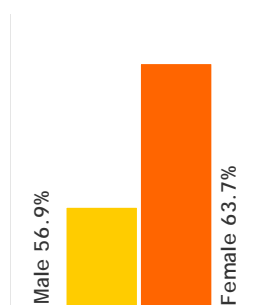
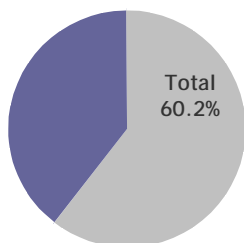
ETHIOPIA

Recorded adult per capita consumption (age 15+)



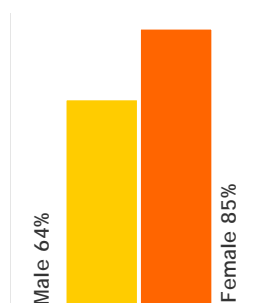
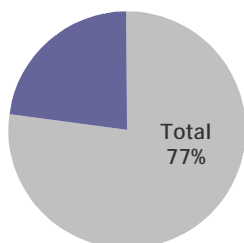
Sources: FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), World Drink Trends 2003

Lifetime abstainers



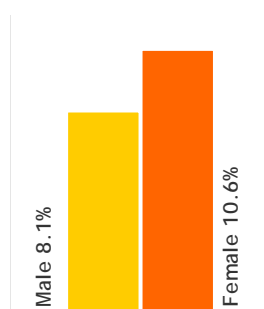
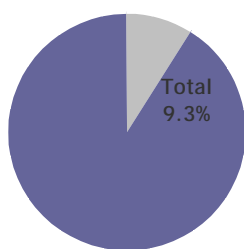
Data from the 2003 World Health Survey. Total sample size $n = 4920$; males $n = 2377$ and females $n = 2543$. Survey population aged 18 years and above.¹

Current abstainers in Butajira (non-drinkers)



A total of 10 468 persons aged 15 and above, most residing in a rural district, were interviewed using the CAGE questionnaire as an important element of a general mental health survey.²

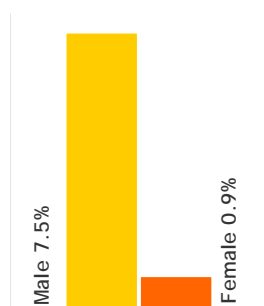
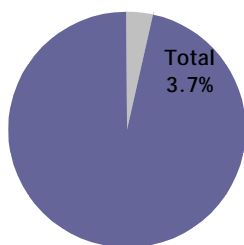
Heavy and hazardous drinkers



Data from the 2003 World Health Survey. Total sample size $n = 4920$; males $n = 2377$ and females $n = 2543$. Survey population aged 18 years and above. Definition used: average consumption of 40 g or more of pure alcohol a day for men and 20 g or more of pure alcohol a day for women.¹

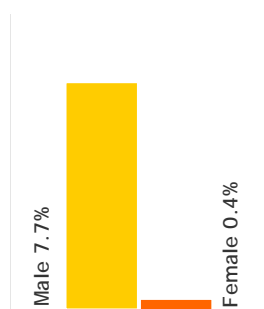
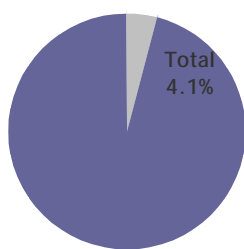
According to the 2003 World Health Survey (total sample size $n = 1222$; males $n = 723$ and females $n = 499$), the mean value (in grams) of pure alcohol consumed per day among drinkers was 23.6 (total), 27.8 (males) and 17.2 (females).¹

Problem drinkers in Butajira (overall prevalence)



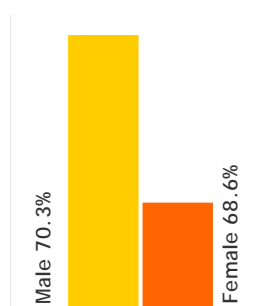
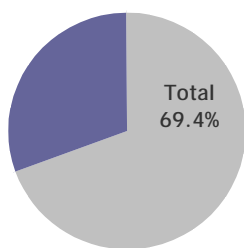
A total of 10 468 persons aged 15 and above, most residing in a rural district, were interviewed using the CAGE questionnaire as an important element of a general mental health survey. Problem drinking was defined by two or more positive responses to the CAGE questionnaire. Note: Among those who drank, 16% met the criterion for problem drinking.²

Heavy episodic drinkers



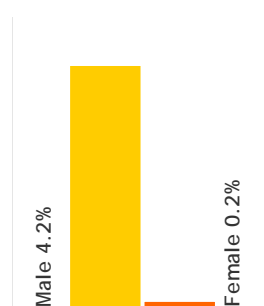
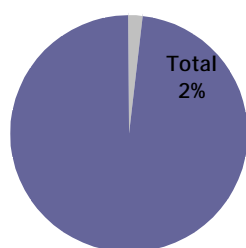
Data from the 2003 World Health Survey. Total sample size $n = 4920$; males $n = 2377$ and females $n = 2543$. Survey population aged 18 years and above. Definition used: at least once a week consumption of five or more standard drinks in one sitting.¹

Youth drinking (lifetime abstainers)



Data from the 2003 World Health Survey. Total sample size $n = 1158$; males $n = 542$ and females $n = 616$. Survey population aged 18 to 24 years old.¹

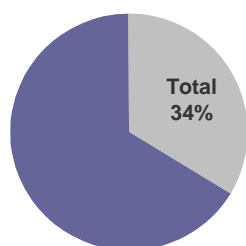
Youth drinking (heavy episodic drinkers)



Data from the 2003 World Health Survey. Total sample size $n = 1158$; males $n = 542$ and females $n = 616$. Survey population aged 18 to 24 years old. Definition used: at least once a week consumption of five or more standard drinks in one sitting.¹

Note: These are preliminary, early-release, unpublished data from the World Health Survey made available exclusively for this report. Some estimates may change in the final analyses of the World Health Survey.

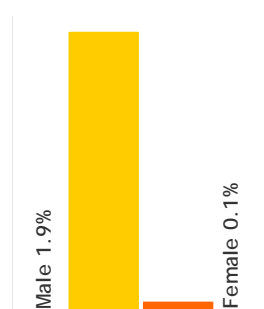
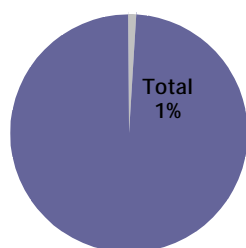
Youth drinking in Addis Ababa (regular drinkers)



1994–1995 regional survey of young people in Addis Ababa (total sample size $n = 1436$, males $n = 585$ and females $n = 851$; aged 15 to 24 years of age). Of the 34% who consume alcoholic beverages regularly, 7% of these consumed more than 100 grams of pure alcohol per week.³

A 1998 study comprising 241 students randomly selected from two government schools and one private secondary school in Addis Ababa and 187 students from a government secondary school in Butajira found that the percentages of ever use of alcohol were 17.9%, 57.8% and 18.2% in the urban governmental high schools, private high school and Butajira rural governmental high school, respectively.⁴

Alcohol dependence in Addis Ababa (lifetime prevalence)



A 1994 prevalence study of alcohol dependence and problem drinking in a representative sample of 10 203 adults in Addis Ababa. CAGE (at least two positive CAGE items) and the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) were used to identify cases of alcohol dependence.⁵

A cross-sectional study among a sample of 501 adults in a rural community conducted between October 1995 and January 1996 using the CIDI found the lifetime prevalence rate of alcohol dependence to be 1.1% (total), 2.5% (males) and 0.3% (females).⁶

Traditional alcoholic beverages

Talla is an Ethiopian home-brewed beer which differs from the others in some respects. First it is brewed with barley or wheat, hops, or spices. Secondly, it has a smoky flavour due to the addition of bread darkened by baking and use of a fermentation vessel which has been smoked by inversion over smoldering wood. *Talla* is not processed under government regulations hence the alcohol content varies but is usually around 2% to 4%. Filtered *tella* has a higher alcohol content ranging from 5% to 6%.⁷

Korefe is the name of the local beer made in Begemder Province among the Koumant ethnic group. Dehusked barley is left in water overnight, and after that toasted and milled. It is mixed with water and dried gesho leaves, and fermented in a clay container for two to three months. When the beverage is needed, a small quantity of the mixture is taken, more water is added and after a day's fermentation the beverage is ready for consumption.⁷

Shamit is the local beer made among the Gurage ethnic group. *Tef, kita* and germinated barley (*bekel*) are milled and mixed with water, and the mixture is sieved after three to four days of fermentation. Dehusked barley is toasted on the *mitad*, milled and added to the mixture, and the beverage is ready to serve the next day, when Ethiopian cardamom, *mitmitta*, black cummin and bishop's weed are added.⁷

Tej (indigenous honey wine) is a home-processed, but also commercially available honey wine. It is prepared from honey, water and leaves of Gesho. Sometimes, widely for commercial purposes, mixture of honey and sugar could be used for its preparation. In cases where sugar is used as part of the substrate, natural food colouring is added so that the beverage attains a yellow colour similar to that made from honey. Good quality *tej* is yellow, sweet, effervescent and cloudy due to the content of yeasts. A study found that the mean alcohol content of *tej* was between 6.98% and 10.9%.⁸ Another study found that the average alcohol content of *tej* was 6.07%.⁹

Araki is a distilled beverage. Ground gesho leaves and water are kept for three to four days and after that a *kita* made of *tef* or other cereals and germinated barley or wheat are added. The mixture is allowed to ferment for five to six days and then distilled. In the villages distillation is carried out with primitive equipment made of gourds and wood. The local beer *tella* can also be distilled to produce *arage*. The *araki* can be redistilled and will then have a higher alcohol content. The average alcohol content of *dagim araki* is around 45%. The term *dagim* in Amharic refers to 'second time' and indicates that it is distilled a second time. *Araki* is brewed in rural and semi-urban areas and is used more commonly by farmers and semi-urban dwellers than by people who live in the cities. In cities, those who drink *araki* are predominantly lower class people or those who have become dependent upon alcohol and cannot afford to buy industrially produced alcohol. Since the government has no control over production of locally brewed alcoholic drinks, it is difficult to estimate the amount of alcohol production and consumption in Ethiopia.⁷

Other alcoholic beverages to be found are *borde* (local beer) and *katikala* (a homemade distilled drink from maize or millet).¹⁰

Unrecorded alcohol consumption

The unrecorded alcohol consumption in Ethiopia is estimated to be 1.0 litre pure alcohol per capita for population older than 15 for the years after 1995 (estimated by a group of key alcohol experts).¹¹

Morbidity, health and social problems from alcohol use

A survey of 561 youths (15 to 24 years old) in Addis Ababa found that alcohol use was a predictor of the likelihood of engagement in sexual activity.¹²

In a study of 10 468 adults of a rural and semi-urban community, it was found that people who were currently problem drinkers reported lifetime suicide attempts more often than others.¹³

Country background information

Total population 2003	70 678 000	Life expectancy at birth (2002)	Male	46.8
Adult (15+)	38 166 120		Female	49.4
% under 15	46	Probability of dying under age 5 per 1000 (2002)	Male	185
Population distribution 2001 (%)			Female	168
Urban	16	Gross National Income per capita 2002	US\$	100
Rural	84	In Ethiopia, approximately 45–50% of the population are Muslim.		

Sources: Population and Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat, World Bank World Development Indicators database, The World Factbook 2003

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