

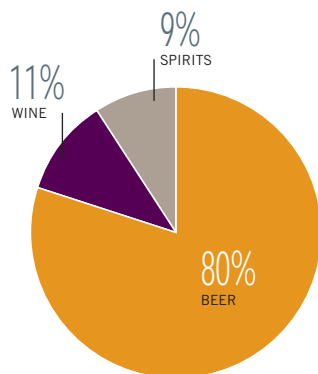
Algeria

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 33 351 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 71% ➤ 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):

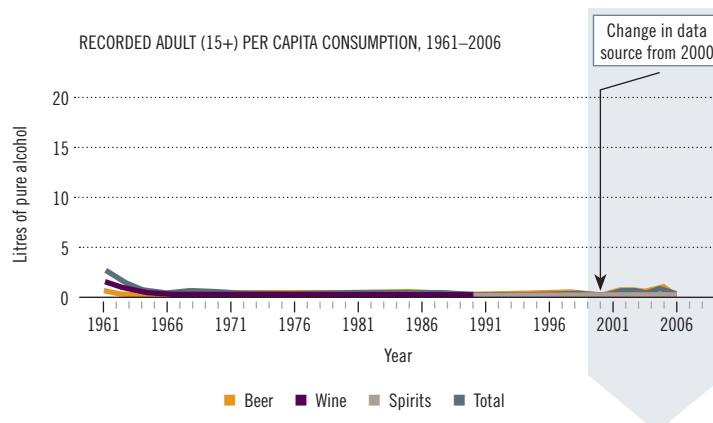
Recorded	0.7
Unrecorded	0.3
Total	1.0
WHO African Region	6.2

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

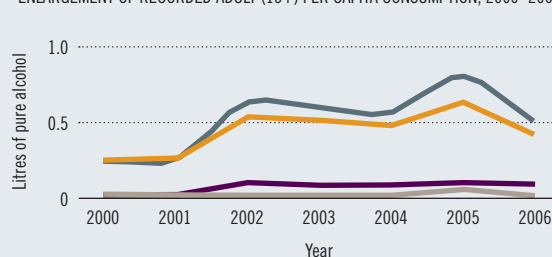
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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), 2004			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	83.8%	93.7%	88.7%
Former drinkers	11.4%	2.6%	7.1%
Abstainers*	95.2%	96.3%	95.8%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	22.62
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	26.53
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	15.63
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)	0.26%	0.03%

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)	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
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

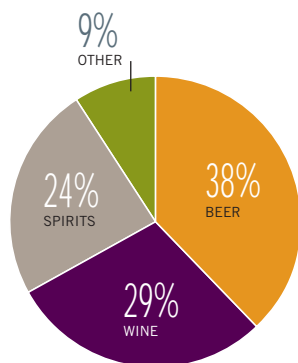
Angola

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 16 557 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 54% ➤ Population in urban areas: 54% ➤ 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):

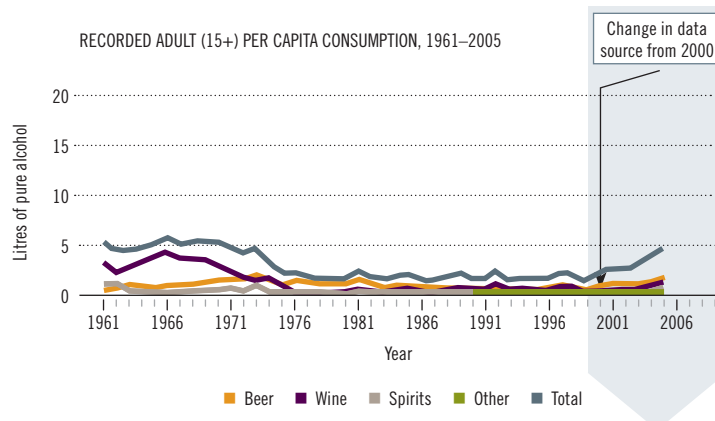
Recorded	3.8
Unrecorded	1.6
Total	5.4
WHO African Region	6.2

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

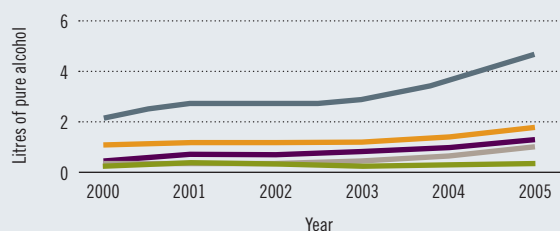
➤ **INCREASE**
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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)	1.42%	0.16%

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)	15 / 15 / 15
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	15 / 15 / 15
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 / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.10 / 0.10 / 0.10
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

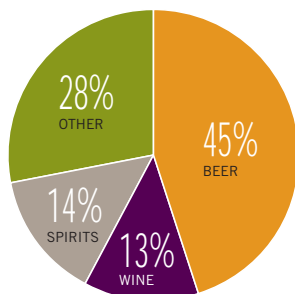
Benin

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 8 760 000 > Population 15+ years: 56% > Population in urban areas: 40% > 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):

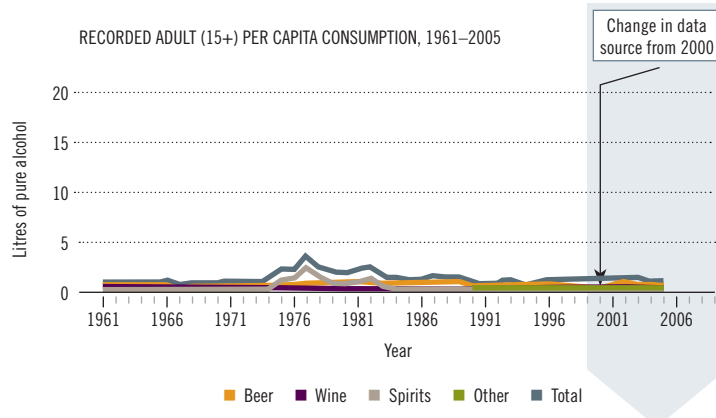
Recorded	1.2
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	2.2
WHO African Region	6.2

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

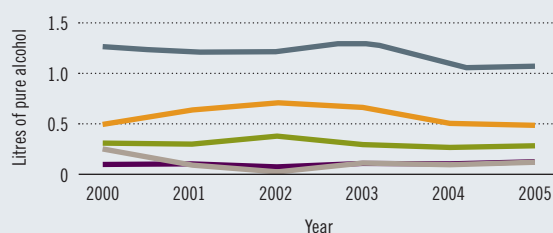
INCREASE
STABLE
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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), 2008			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	17.0%	30.6%	23.8%
Former drinkers	14.5%	20.8%	17.7%
Abstainers*	31.5%	51.4%	41.5%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	3.67
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	4.18
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	2.70
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2008	6.7%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2008	1.6%

* (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)	0.66%	0.07%

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	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 / No
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / No
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 / 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	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

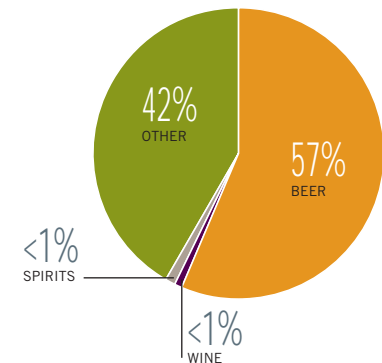
Botswana

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 1 858 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 65% ➤ 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):

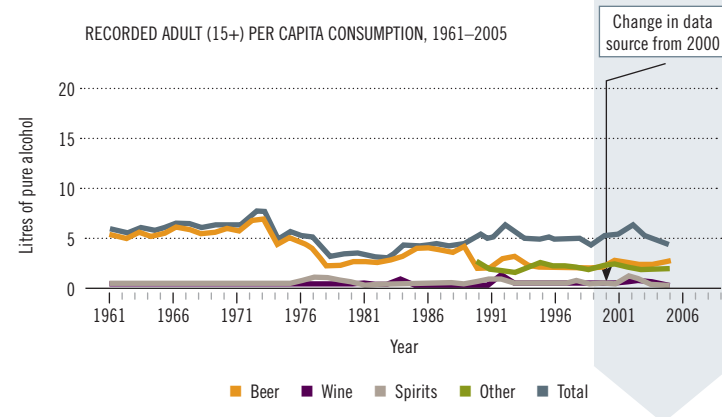
Recorded	5.0
Unrecorded	3.0
Total	8.0
WHO African Region	6.2

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

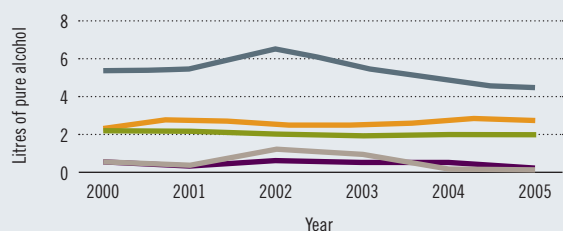
INCREASE
STABLE
➤ DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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), 2007

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	34.4%	65.5%	50.2%
Former drinkers	19.9%	19.5%	19.8%
Abstainers*	54.3%	85.0%	70.0%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	26.47
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	29.07
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)	1.87%	0.19%

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	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)	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 / No / 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

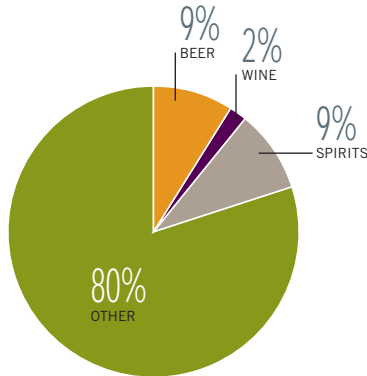
Burkina Faso

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 14 359 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 54% ➤ Population in urban areas: 19% ➤ 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):

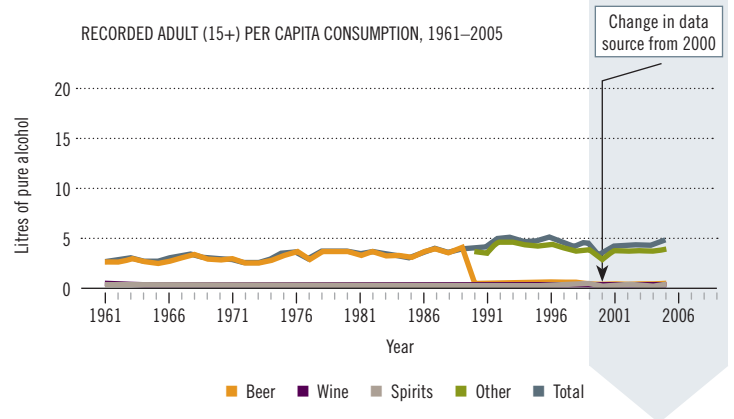
Recorded	4.5
Unrecorded	2.5
Total	7.0
WHO African Region	6.2

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

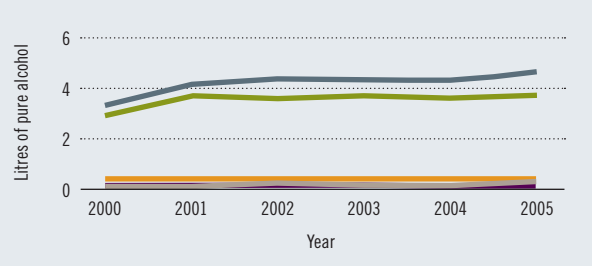
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	63.4%	64.8%	64.1%
Former drinkers	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%
Abstainers*	75.4%	76.8%	76.1%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	29.24
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	39.70
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	18.81
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	49.9%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	36.8%

* (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)	1.90%	0.21%

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)	Yes & No / 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 %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

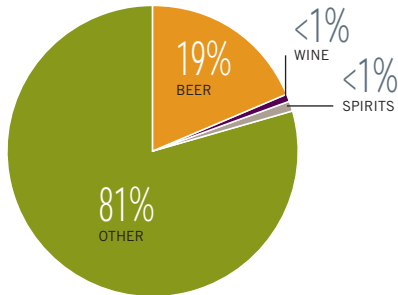
Burundi

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 8 173 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 55% ➤ Population in urban areas: 10% ➤ 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):

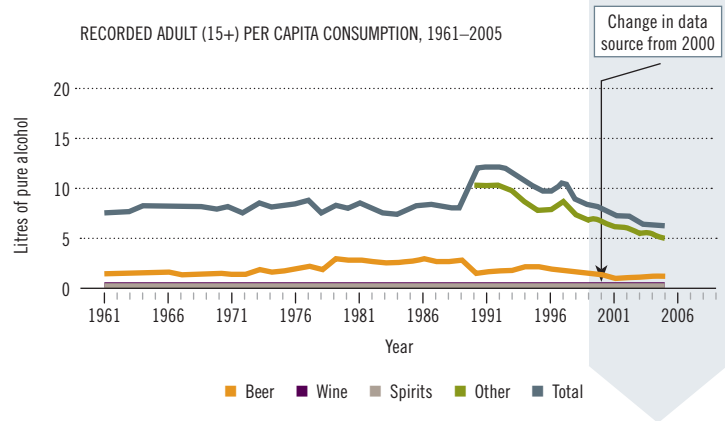
Recorded	6.5
Unrecorded	3.0
Total	9.5
WHO African Region	6.2

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

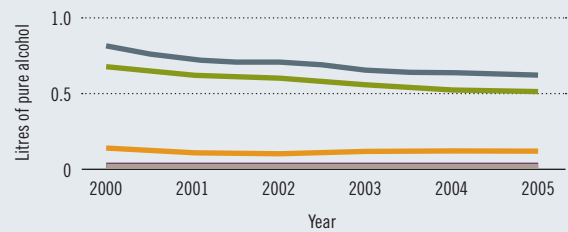
INCREASE
STABLE
➤ DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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)	2.76%	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 (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 / No
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / No
Restrictions for 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 / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.10 / 0.10 / 0.10
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

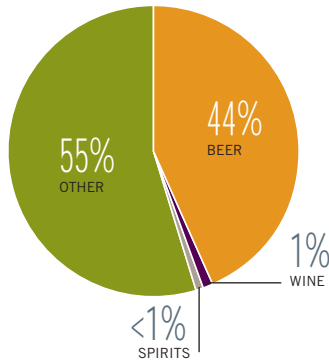
Cameroon

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 18 175 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 59% ➤ Population in urban areas: 56% ➤ 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):

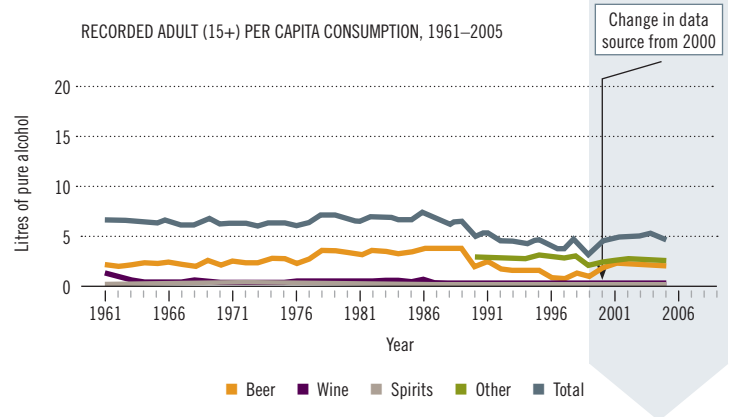
Recorded	5.0
Unrecorded	2.6
Total	7.6
WHO African Region	6.2

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

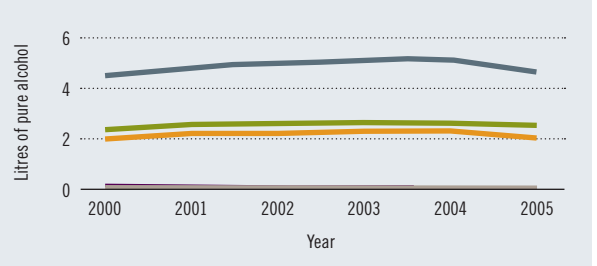
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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), 2007			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	31.9%	39.8%	35.9%
Former drinkers	7.8%	9.8%	8.8%
Abstainers*	39.7%	49.6%	44.7%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	13.74
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	17.20
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	9.34
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2007	8.4%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2007	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
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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)	1.64%	0.18%

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)	21 / 21 / 21
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	21 / 21 / 21
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 %	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 / No

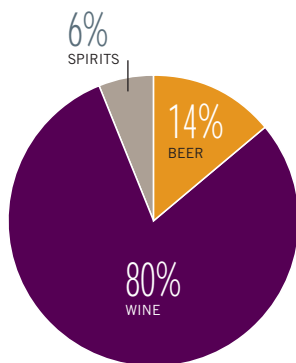
Cape Verde

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 519 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 61% ➤ Population in urban areas: 58% ➤ 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):

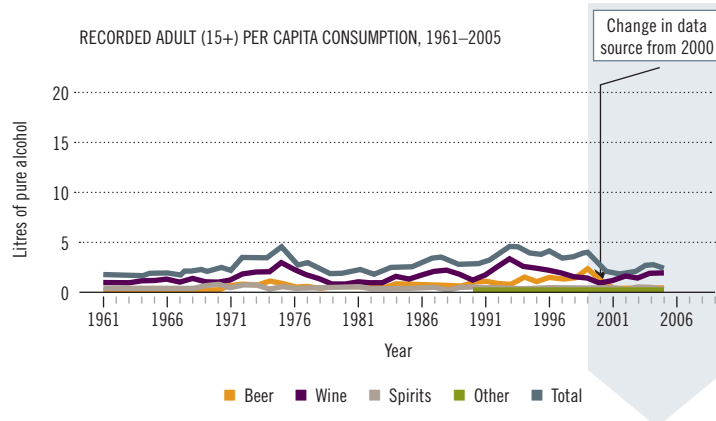
Recorded	2.1
Unrecorded	2.9
Total	5.0
WHO African Region	6.2

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

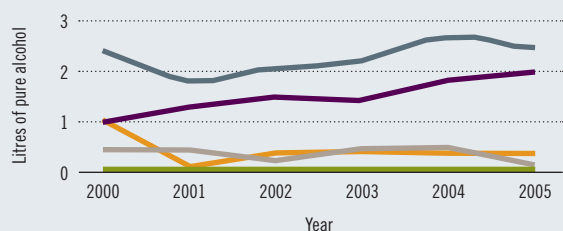
➤ **INCREASE**
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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), 2007

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	11.4%	58.8%	36.8%
Former drinkers	13.6%	16.4%	15.0%
Abstainers*	25.0%	75.2%	51.8%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	10.30
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	11.63
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	7.62
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)	1.60%	0.18%

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)	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	No / No / 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 / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

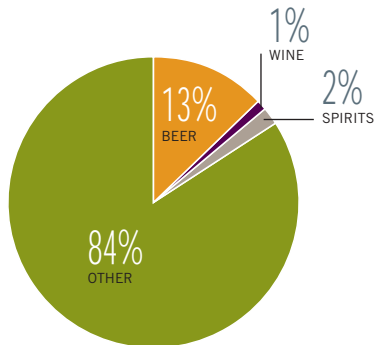
Central African Republic (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 4 265 000 > Population 15+ years: 58% > Population in urban areas: 38% > 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):

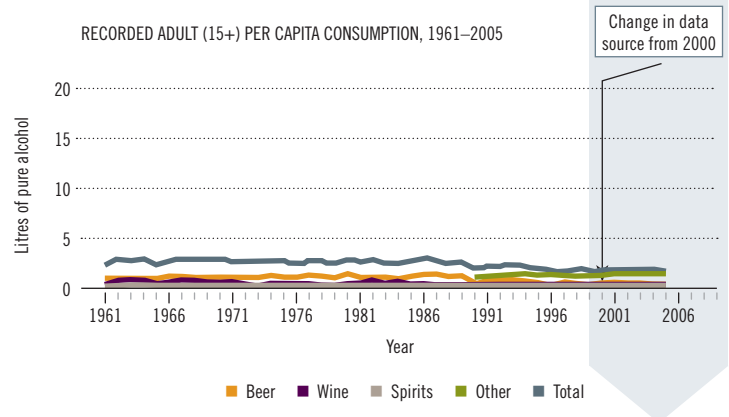
Recorded	1.7
Unrecorded	1.7
Total	3.4
WHO African Region	6.2

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

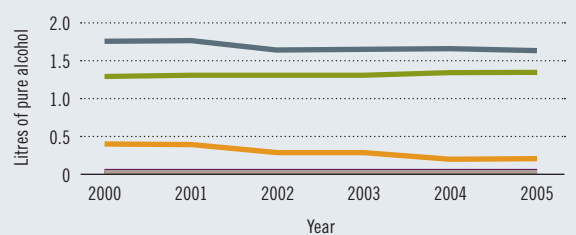
INCREASE
STABLE
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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)	0.99%	0.10%	

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 / No
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / No
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 / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

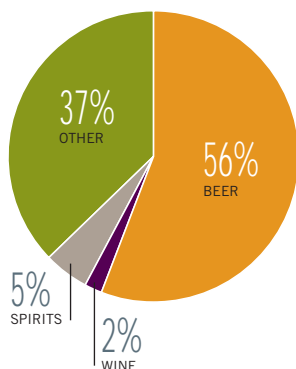
Chad

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 10 468 000 > Population 15+ years: 54% > Population in urban areas: 26% > 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):

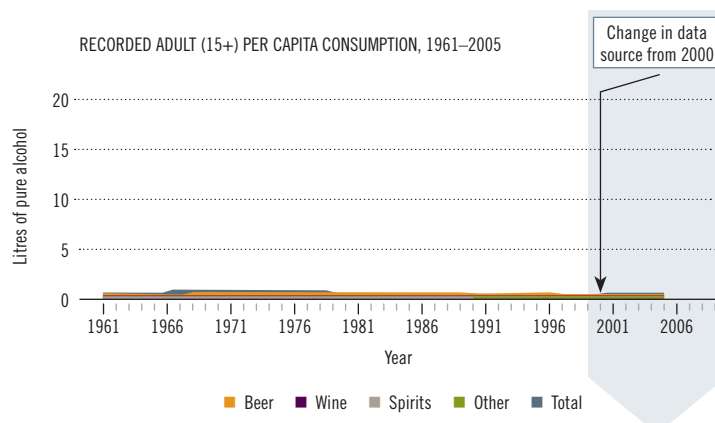
Recorded	0.4
Unrecorded	4.0
Total	4.4
WHO African Region	6.2

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

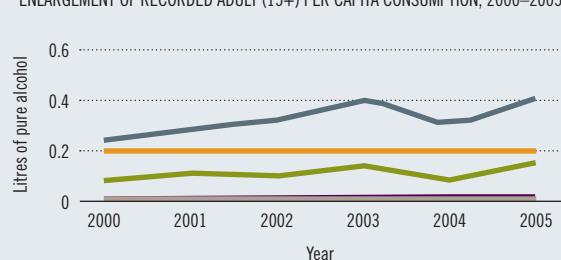
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	68.4%	78.8%	73.7%
Former drinkers	8.4%	2.2%	5.2%
Abstainers*	76.8%	81.0%	78.9%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	20.68
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	26.16
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	14.23
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	39.7
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	17.4

* (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)	1.68%	0.19%

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	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)	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	No / No / 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	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

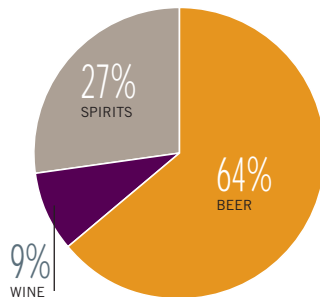
Comoros

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 818 000 > Population 15+ years: 58% > Population in urban areas: 38% > 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):

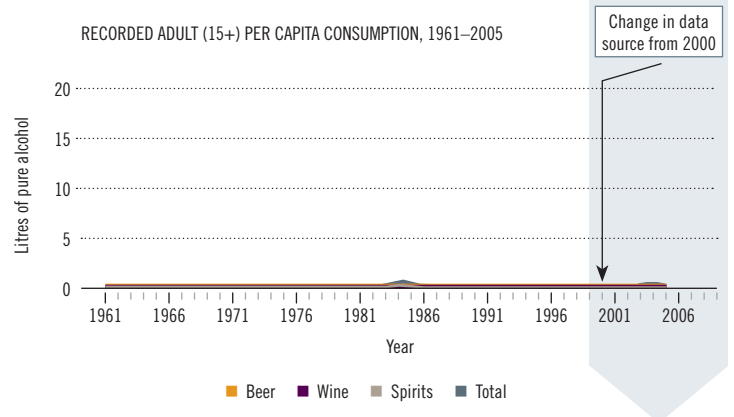
Recorded	0.3
Unrecorded	0.1
Total	0.4
WHO African Region	6.2

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

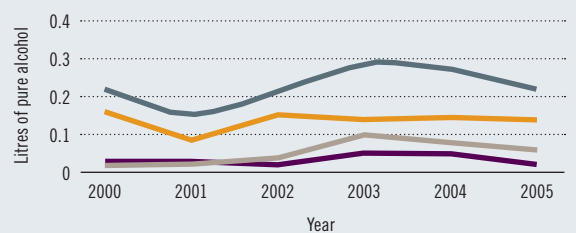
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	96.5%	99.0%	97.8%
Former drinkers	2.5%	0.1%	1.2%
Abstainers*	99.0%	99.1%	99.0%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	37.02
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	45.72
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	24.25
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	19.1%
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	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)	0.13%	0.01%

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)	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	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

ZT = Zero tolerance.

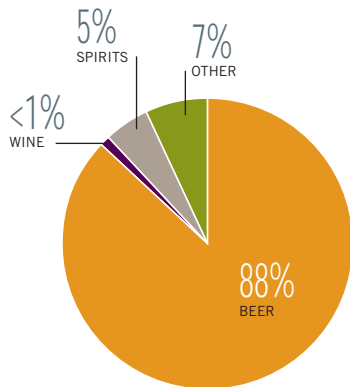
Congo (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 3 689 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 58% ➤ Population in urban areas: 61% ➤ 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):

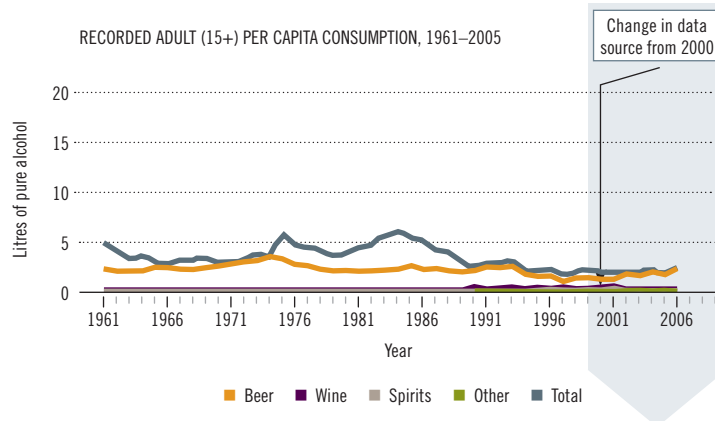
Recorded	2.0
Unrecorded	2.2
Total	4.2
WHO African Region	6.2

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

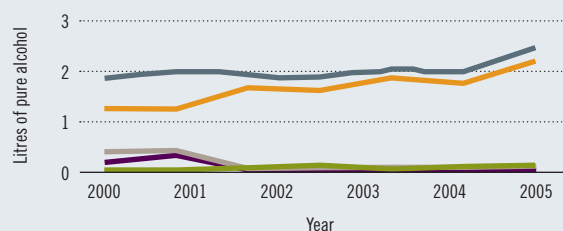
INCREASE
 ➤ **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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	48.3%	60.9%	54.7%
Former drinkers	5.8%	6.8%	6.3%
Abstainers*	54.1%	67.7%	61.0%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	11.25
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	14.32
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	7.05
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	15.0%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	9.0%

* (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)	1.29%	0.14%

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)	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	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	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

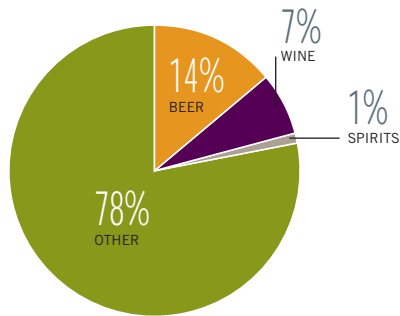
Côte d'Ivoire

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 18 914 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 59% ➤ Population in urban areas: 45% ➤ 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):

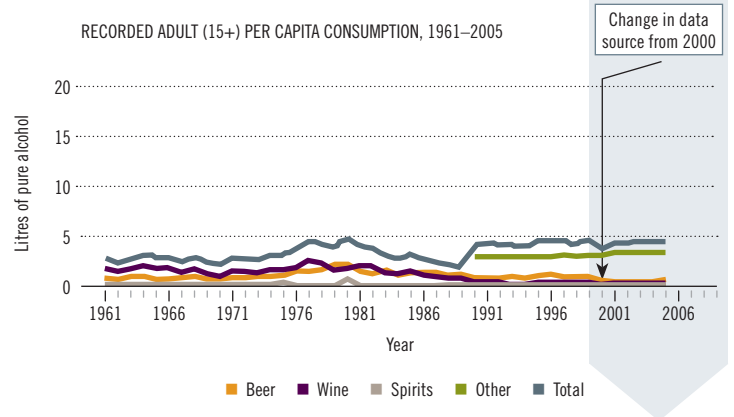
Recorded	4.5
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	6.5
WHO African Region	6.2

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

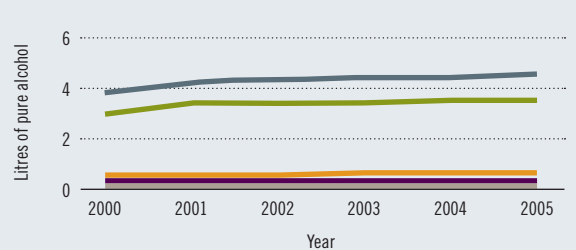
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	52.0%	73.0%	62.2%
Former drinkers	13.3%	14.8%	14.1%
Abstainers*	65.3%	87.8%	76.3%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	27.29
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	31.00
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	16.49
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	24.9%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	6.9%

* (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)	0.80%	0.08%

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 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 %	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

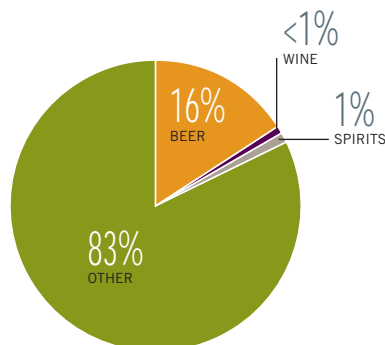
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 60 644 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 53% ➤ Population in urban areas: 33% ➤ 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):

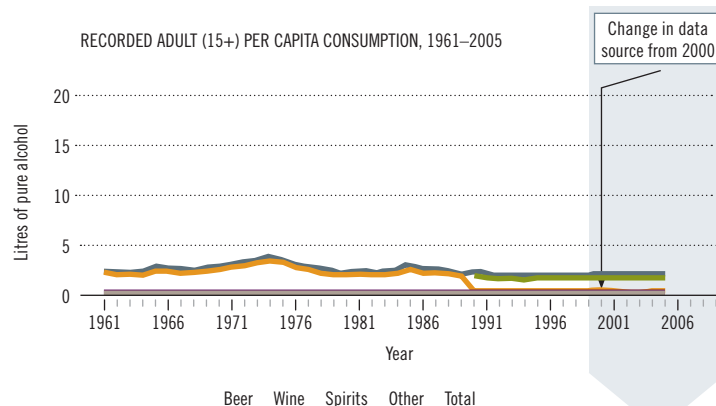
Recorded	2.0
Unrecorded	1.3
Total	3.3
WHO African Region	6.2

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

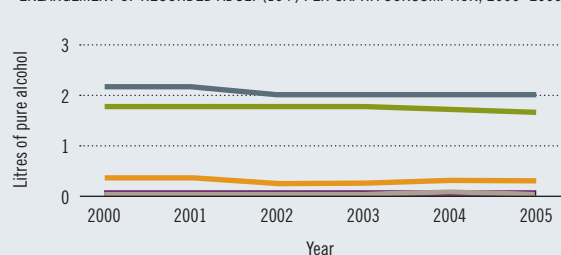
INCREASE
 ➤ **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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	22.6%	39.0%	31.0%
Former drinkers	22.2%	28.2%	25.3%
Abstainers*	44.8%	67.2%	56.3%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	7.55
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	9.00
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	5.19
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2005	32.2%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2005	17.5%

* (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)	0.99%	0.10%

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)	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	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 / No

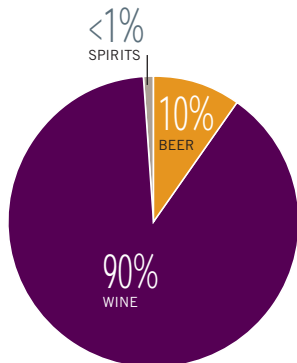
Equatorial Guinea

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 496 000 > Population 15+ years: 58% > Population in urban areas: 39% > 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):

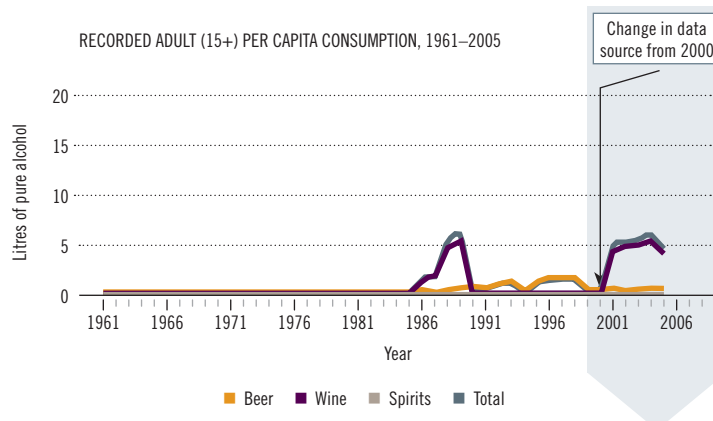
Recorded	5.3
Unrecorded	0.8
Total	6.1
WHO African Region	6.2

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

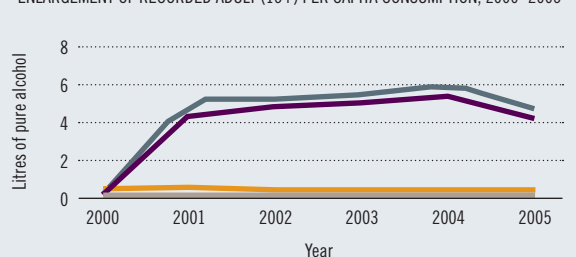
INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
➤ **INCONCLUSIVE**

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
-----------------------------	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

* 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)	0.85%	0.10%

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 / No / No
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 / 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 %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

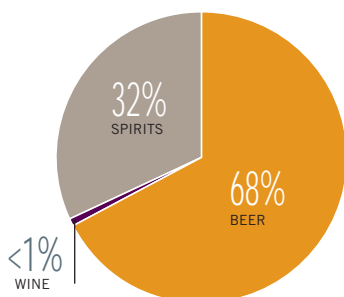
Eritrea

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 4 692 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 57% ➤ Population in urban areas: 20% ➤ 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):

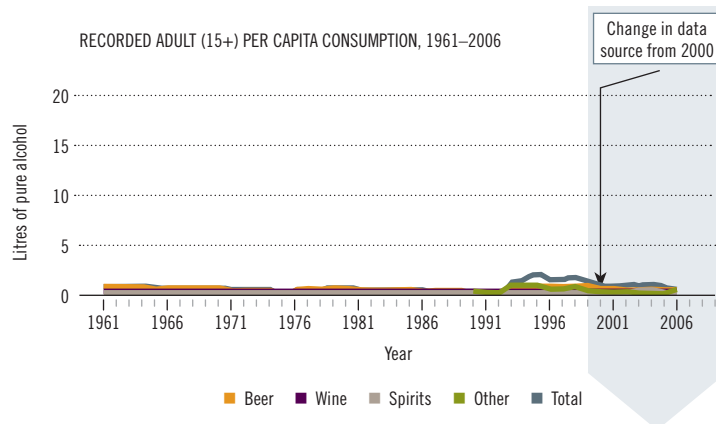
Recorded	0.9
Unrecorded	0.6
Total	1.5
WHO African Region	6.2

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

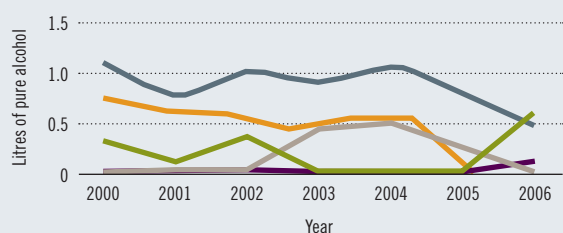
INCREASE
 ➤ **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	54.9%	64.8%	60.0%
Former drinkers	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%
Abstainers*	55.3%	64.9%	60.3%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	3.88
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	4.93
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	2.07
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2005	11.1%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2005	2.9%

* (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*	1	2	3	4	5
LEAST RISKY					
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):

Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)

Males

Females

0.56%

0.06%

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 (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)	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)	Yes / 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 %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.03
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

NA = No information.

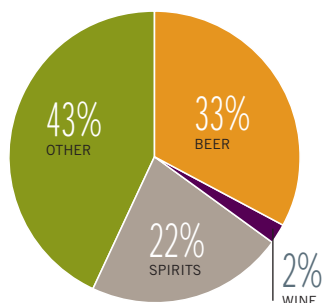
Ethiopia

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 81 021 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 56% ➤ Population in urban areas: 16% ➤ 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):

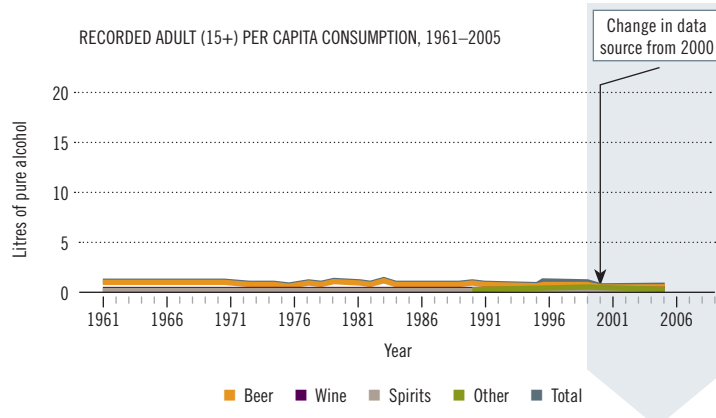
Recorded	0.5
Unrecorded	3.5
Total	4.0
WHO African Region	6.2

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

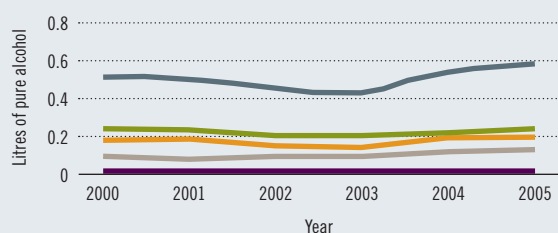
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	59.0%	64.2%	61.6%
Former drinkers	12.9%	8.4%	10.7%
Abstainers*	71.9%	72.6%	72.3%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	14.51
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	21.65
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	7.22
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	27.5%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	1.2%

* (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)	1.88%	0.10%

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)	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 %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

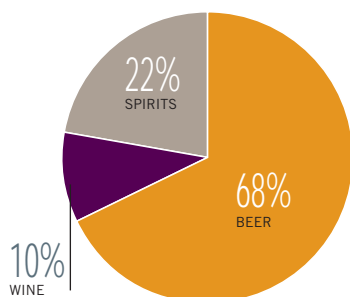
Gabon

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 1 311 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 65% ➤ Population in urban areas: 84% ➤ 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):

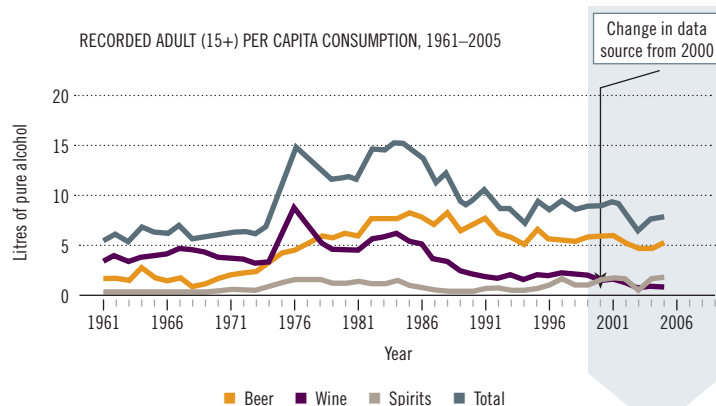
Recorded	7.3
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	9.3
WHO African Region	6.2

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

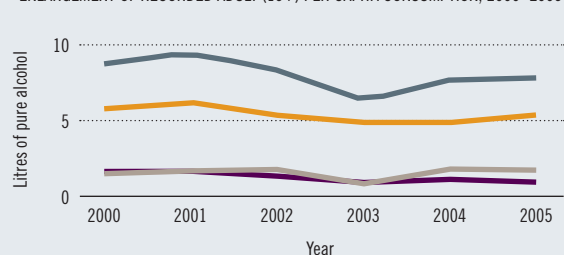
INCREASE
STABLE
➤ DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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
-----------------------------	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

* 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 (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)	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 %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	NA
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

NA = No information.

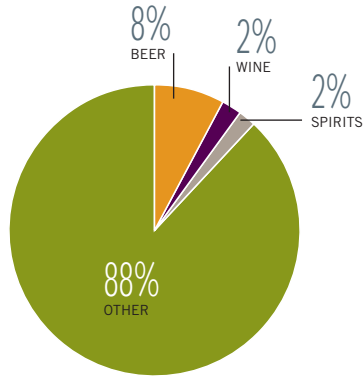
Gambia (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 1 663 000 > Population 15+ years: 59% > Population in urban areas: 55% > 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):

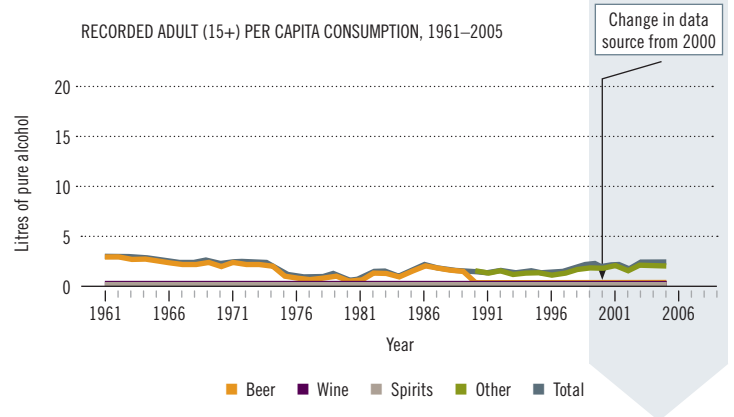
Recorded	2.4
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	3.4
WHO African Region	6.2

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

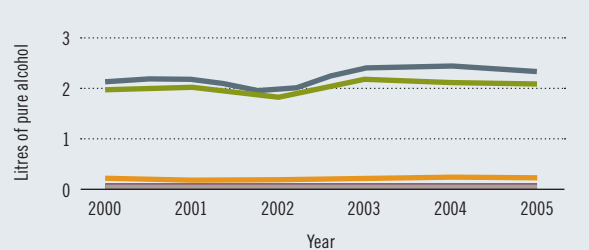
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	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)	1.03%	0.12%

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 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 %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

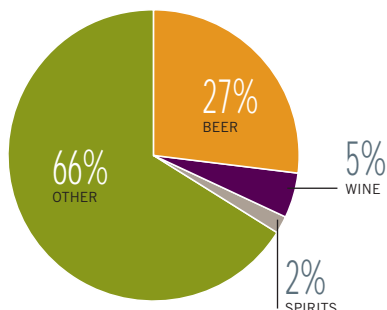
Ghana

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 23 008 000 > Population 15+ years: 61% > Population in urban areas: 49% > 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):

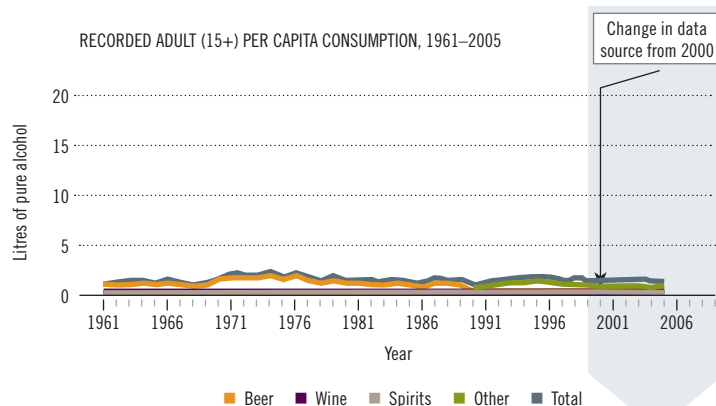
Recorded	1.5
Unrecorded	1.5
Total	3.0
WHO African Region	6.2

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

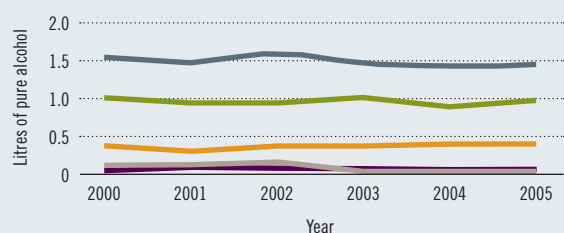
INCREASE
STABLE
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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	52.1%	64.4%	58.2%
Former drinkers	15.9%	8.4%	12.2%
Abstainers*	68.0%	72.8%	70.4%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	10.03
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	12.54
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	6.91
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	8.0%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	1.5%

* (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*	1	2	3	4	5
LEAST RISKY					
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)	1.43%	0.16%

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)	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 %	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

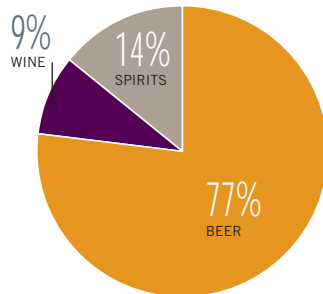
Guinea

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 9 181 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 57% ➤ Population in urban areas: 33% ➤ 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):

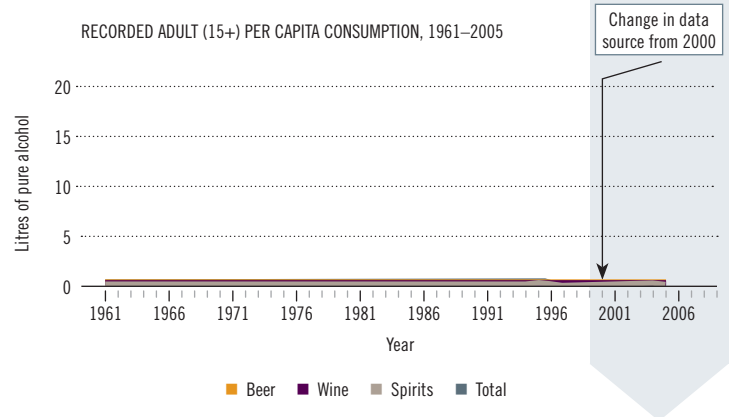
Recorded	0.3
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	0.8
WHO African Region	6.2

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

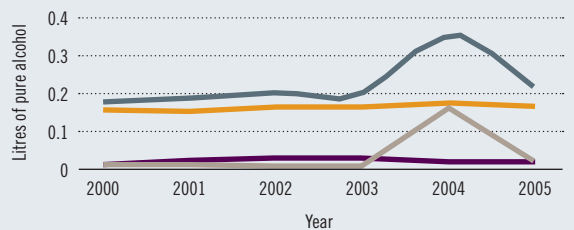
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	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)	0.16%	0.02%

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 / 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 / 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 %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

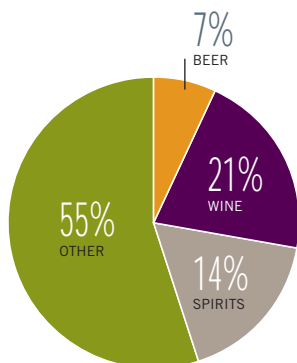
Guinea-Bissau

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 1 646 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 52% ➤ Population in urban areas: 30% ➤ 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):

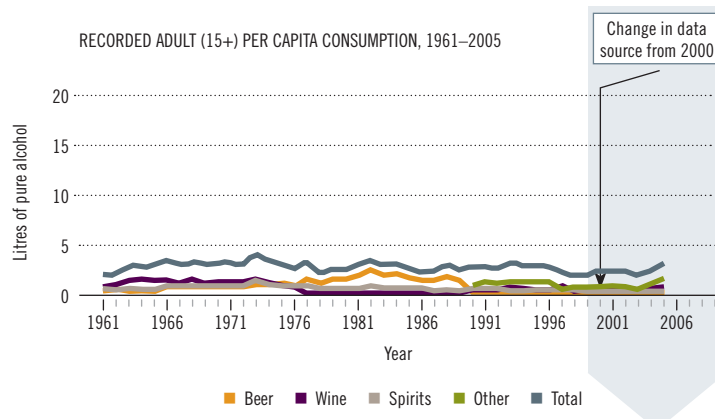
Recorded	2.6
Unrecorded	1.1
Total	3.7
WHO African Region	6.2

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

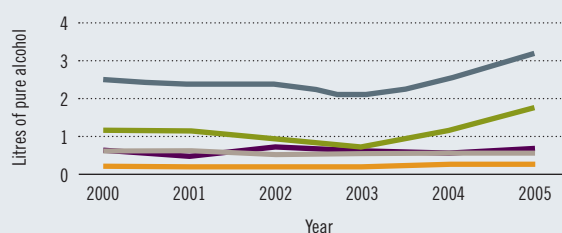
➤ **INCREASE**
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	No information available	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)	1.10%	0.12%

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 / No
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / No
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 / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

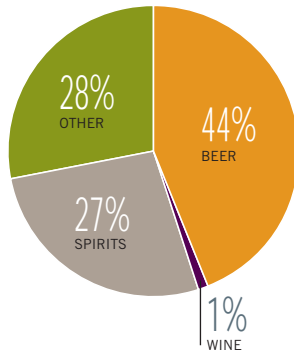
Kenya

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 36 553 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 57% ➤ Population in urban areas: 21% ➤ 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):

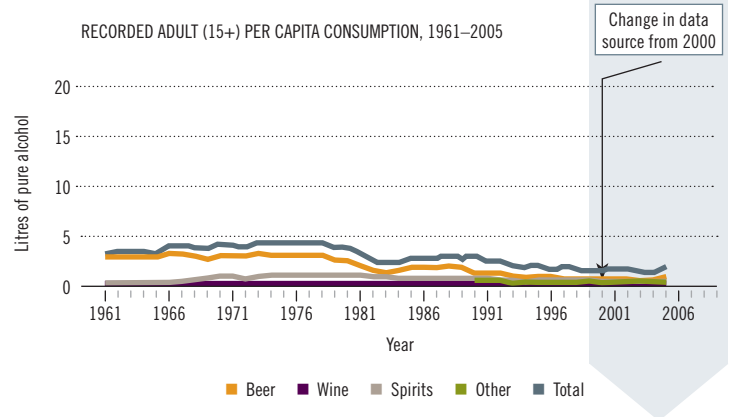
Recorded	1.6
Unrecorded	2.5
Total	4.1
WHO African Region	6.2

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

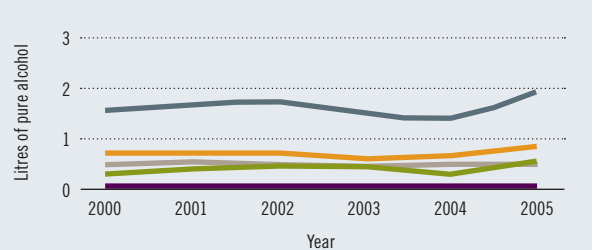
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	60.1%	88.3%	74.4%
Former drinkers	17.1%	5.2%	11.0%
Abstainers*	77.2%	93.5%	85.4%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	28.36
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	31.56
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	19.00
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	29.7%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	12.1%

* (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)	1.47%	0.16%

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)	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 %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

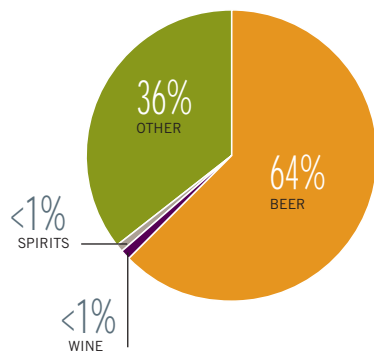
Lesotho

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 1 995 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 60% ➤ Population in urban areas: 19% ➤ 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):

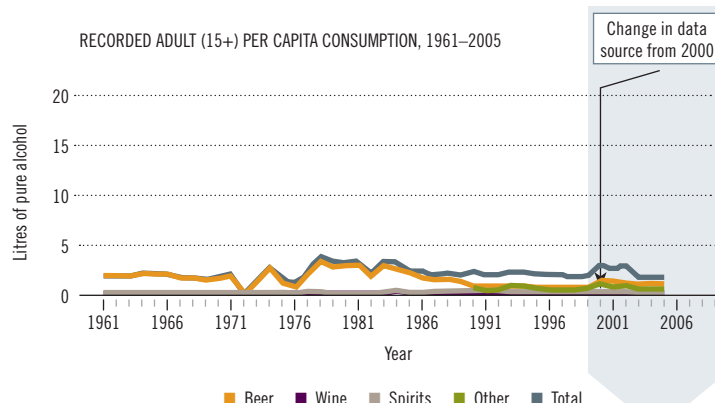
Recorded	1.9
Unrecorded	3.7
Total	5.6
WHO African Region	6.2

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

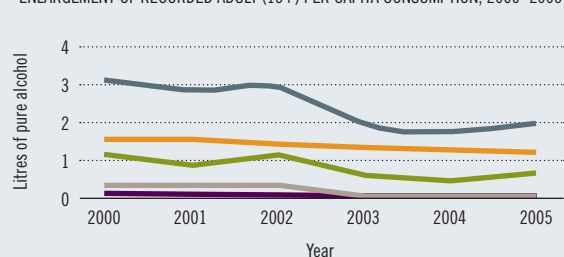
INCREASE
STABLE
➤ DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	28.2%	68.0%	50.3%
Former drinkers	18.8%	12.9%	15.5%
Abstainers*	47.0%	80.9%	65.8%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	16.23
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	18.66
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	10.47
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*	1	2	3	4	5
LEAST RISKY					
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)	1.35%	0.15%

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	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 / 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)	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 %	0.10 / 0.10 / 0.10
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

Liberia

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 3 579 000 > Population 15+ years: 53% > Population in urban areas: 59% > 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):

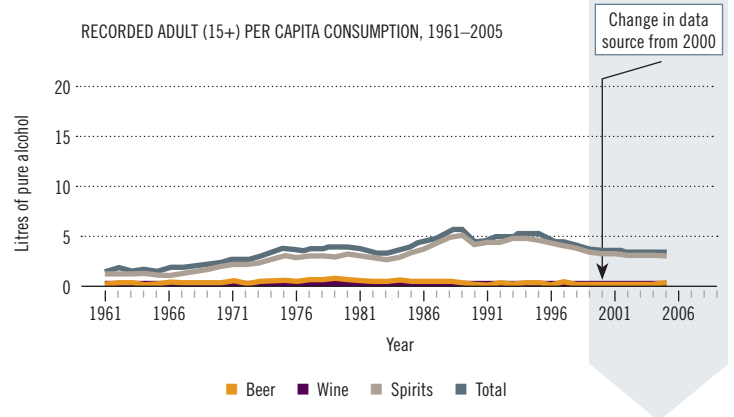
Recorded	3.5
Unrecorded	1.6
Total	5.1
WHO African Region	6.2

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

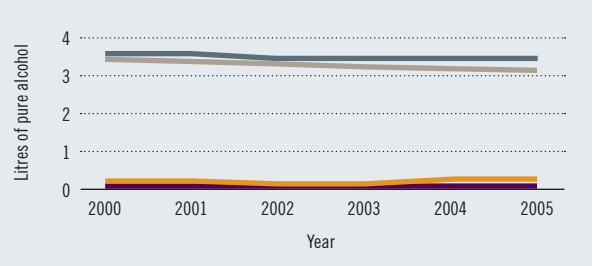
INCREASE
STABLE
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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)	1.43%	0.16%

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 / No
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 %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

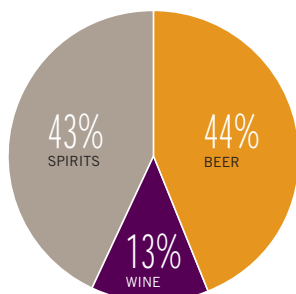
Madagascar

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 19 159 000 > Population 15+ years: 56% > Population in urban areas: 27% > 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):

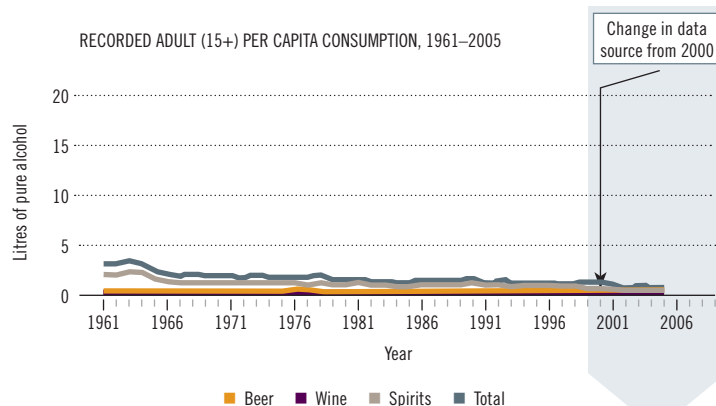
Recorded	0.8
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	1.3
WHO African Region	6.2

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

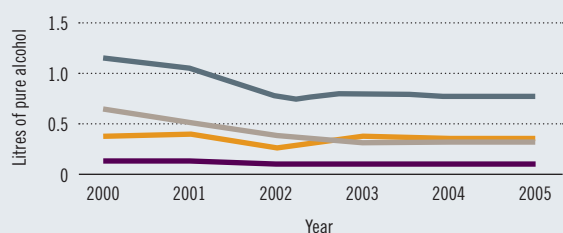
INCREASE
STABLE
▶ DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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), 2007

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	48.3%	77.0%	62.8%
Former drinkers	8.1%	6.9%	7.5%
Abstainers*	56.4%	83.9%	70.3%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	4.48
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	4.90
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	3.22
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2007	14.8%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2007	8.5%

* (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 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)	0.73%	0.08%

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)	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 / 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 / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

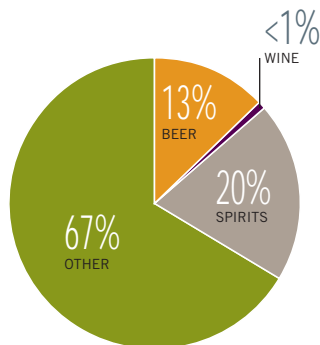
Malawi

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 13 571 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 53% ➤ Population in urban areas: 18% ➤ 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):

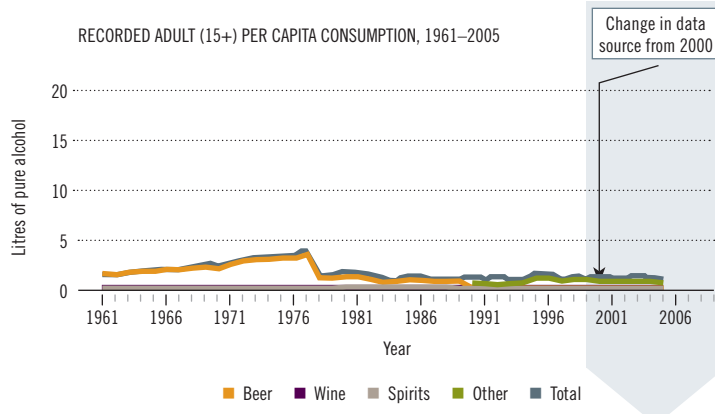
Recorded	1.2
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	1.7
WHO African Region	6.2

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

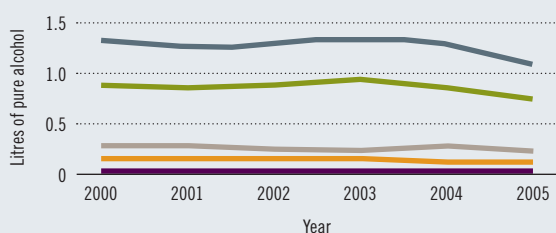
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	62.6%	92.3%	77.8%
Former drinkers	17.1%	5.2%	11.0%
Abstainers*	79.7%	97.5%	88.8%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	15.54
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	15.35
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	12.95
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	30.6%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	14.0%

* (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)	0.66%	0.07%

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	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 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 / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

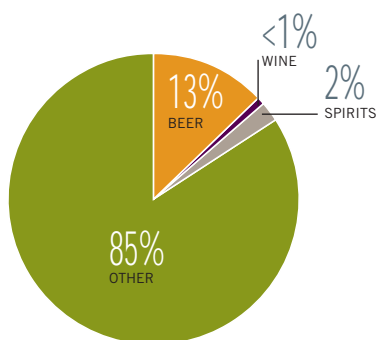
Mali

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 11 968 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 52% ➤ Population in urban areas: 31% ➤ 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):

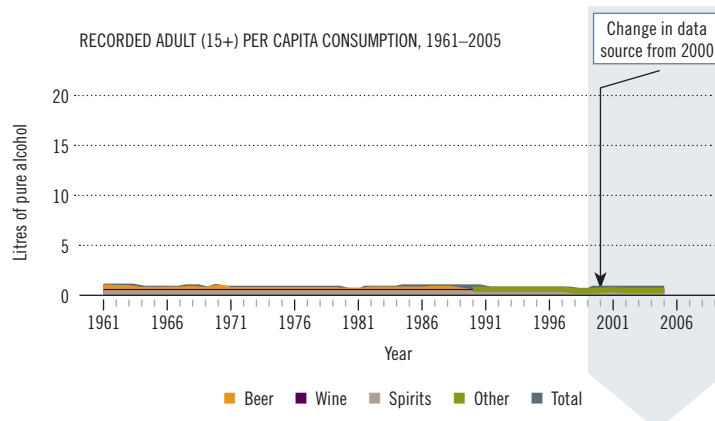
Recorded	0.5
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	1.0
WHO African Region	6.2

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

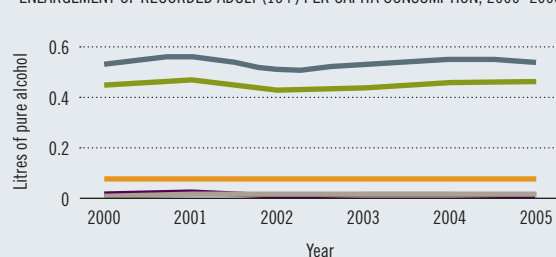
INCREASE
 ➤ **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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	94.8%	96.8%	95.9%
Former drinkers	1.7%	1.0%	1.3%
Abstainers*	96.5%	97.8%	97.2%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	36.87
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	62.14
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	1.76
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	10.4%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	8.9%

* (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)	0.28%	0.03%

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 / No
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / No
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 / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

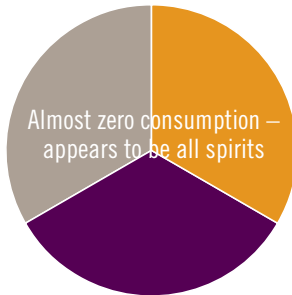
Mauritania

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 3 044 000 > Population 15+ years: 60% > Population in urban areas: 41% > 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):

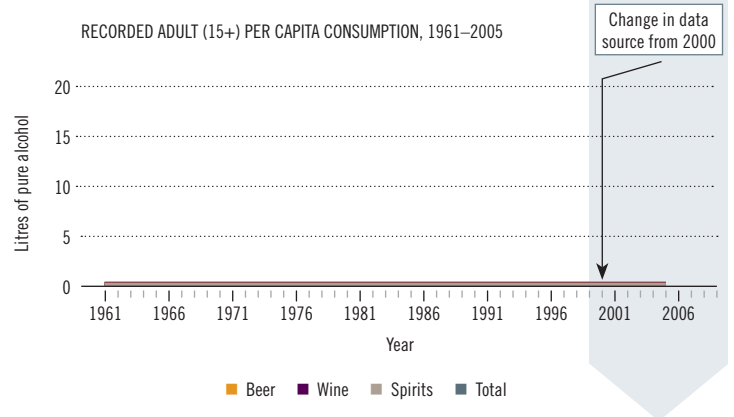
Recorded	0.0
Unrecorded	0.1
Total	0.1
WHO African Region	6.2

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

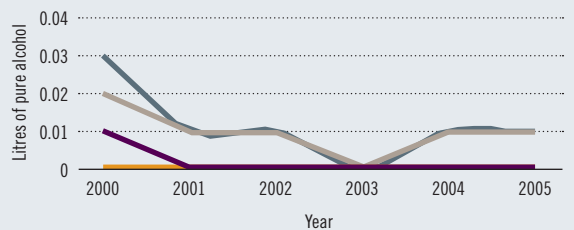
INCREASE
STABLE
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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	97.1%	97.8%	97.5%
Former drinkers	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Abstainers*	98.5%	99.2%	98.8%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	9.17
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	12.88
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	2.61
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	0.0%
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)	0.02%	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	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	Total ban
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	Total ban
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	Total ban
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Total ban
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Total ban
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	Total ban
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Total ban
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Total ban

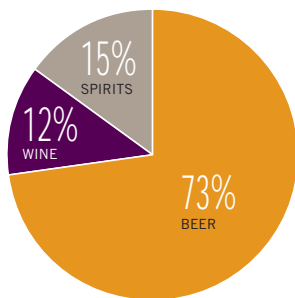
Mauritius

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 1 252 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 76% ➤ Population in urban areas: 42% ➤ 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):

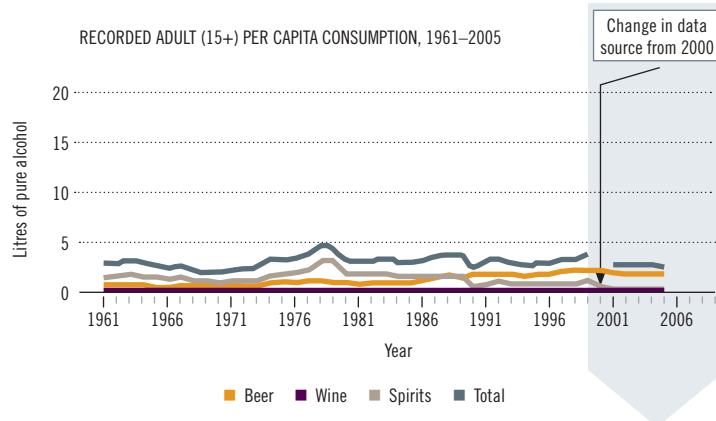
Recorded	2.7
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	3.7
WHO African Region	6.2

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

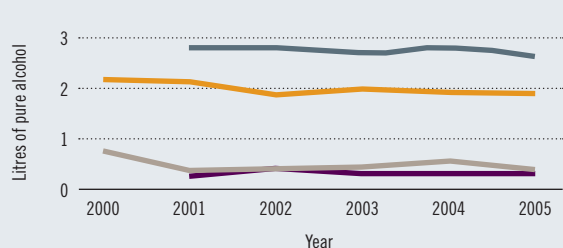
INCREASE
 ➤ **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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	25.3%	56.4%	41.1%
Former drinkers	15.8%	9.4%	12.5%
Abstainers*	41.1%	65.8%	53.6%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	8.02
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	10.29
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	4.26
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	13.5%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	0.1%

* (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)	1.17%	0.13%

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	38.6	6.1	45.3	6.2	47.0	5.7	38.0	5.6	41.8	6.7	39.9	5.7
Road traffic accidents (1)	35.0	5.8	32.4	4.9	40.5	6.8	33.9	5.3	30.8	7.1	22.3	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)	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 / 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	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	NA / No

NA = No information.

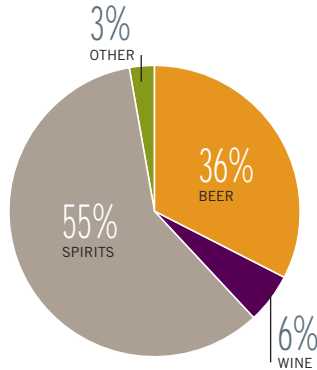
Mozambique

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 20 971 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 56% ➤ Population in urban areas: 35% ➤ 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):

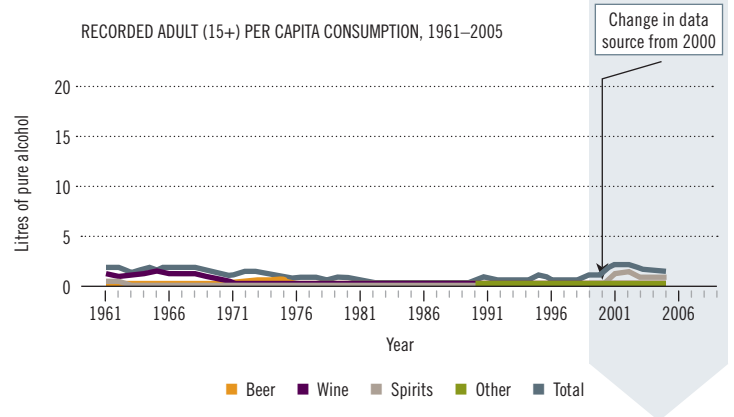
Recorded	1.6
Unrecorded	0.8
Total	2.4
WHO African Region	6.2

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

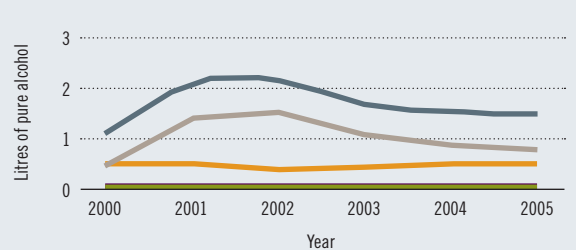
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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), 2007			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	29.7%	57.3%	44.4%
Former drinkers	12.2%	12.3%	12.2%
Abstainers*	41.9%	69.6%	56.6%

* 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	6.26
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	3.79
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2007	46.7%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2007	32.9%

* (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	No information available	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)	0.72%	0.08%

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)	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	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.06 / 0.06 / ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

ZT = Zero tolerance.

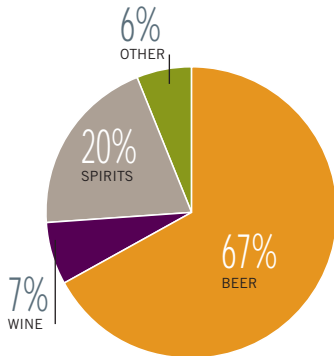
Namibia

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 2 047 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 62% ➤ Population in urban areas: 36% ➤ 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):

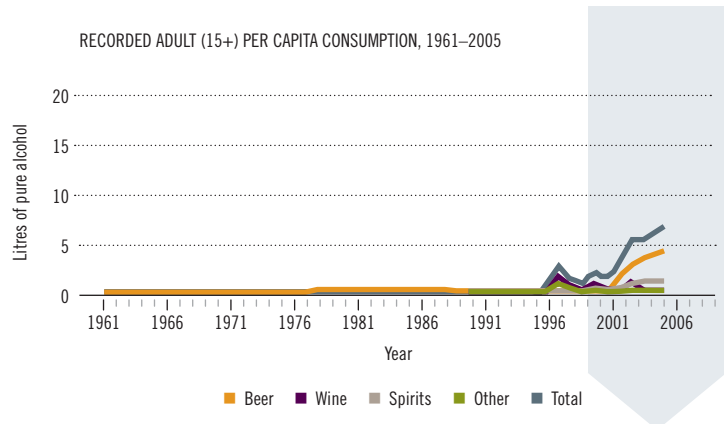
Recorded	5.9
Unrecorded	3.7
Total	9.6
WHO African Region	6.2

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

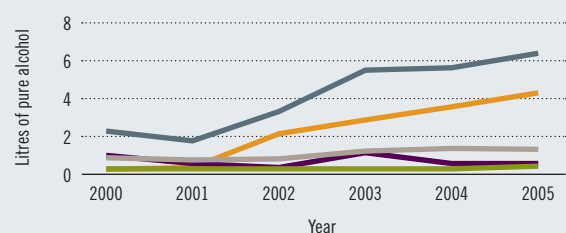
➤ **INCREASE**
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	49.7%	69.2%	59.7%
Former drinkers	8.9%	10.8%	9.9%
Abstainers*	58.6%	80.0%	69.6%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	31.64
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	35.99
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	25.17
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	25.0%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	20.8%

* (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)	1.80%	0.19%

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												
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)	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 / 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	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

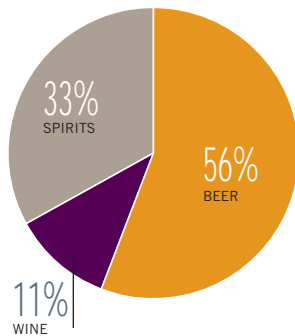
Niger (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 13 737 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 52% ➤ Population in urban areas: 17% ➤ 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):

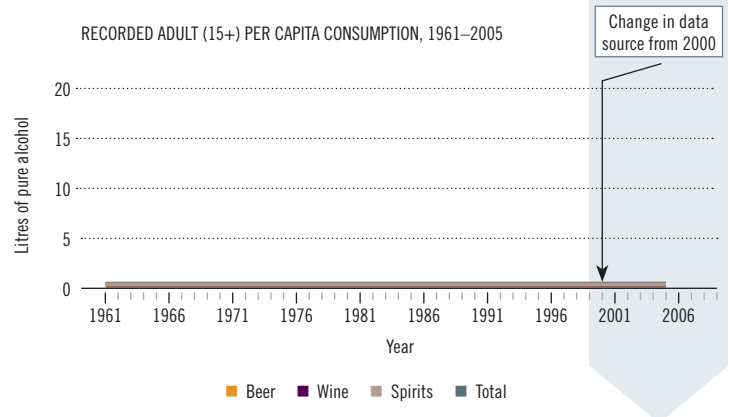
Recorded	0.1
Unrecorded	0.2
Total	0.3
WHO African Region	6.2

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

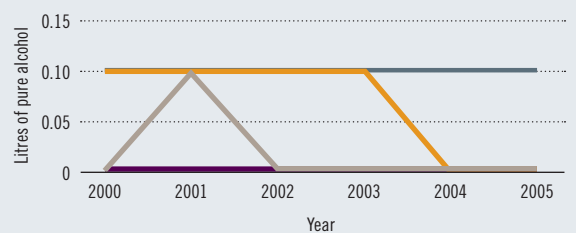
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	No information available	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)	0.09%	0.01%

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 for 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 / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

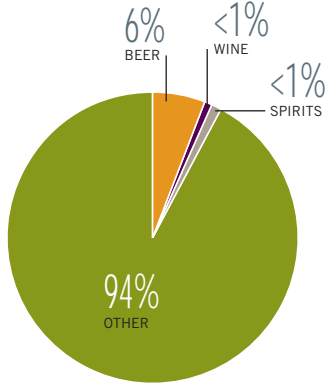
Nigeria

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 144 720 000 > Population 15+ years: 56% > Population in urban areas: 49% > 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):

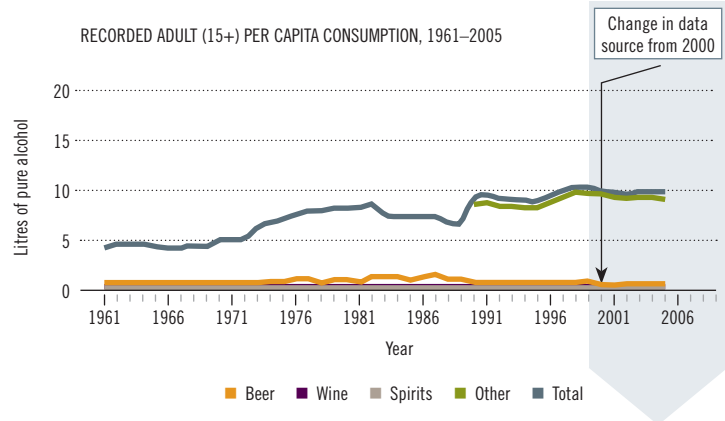
Recorded	9.8
Unrecorded	2.5
Total	12.3
WHO African Region	6.2

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

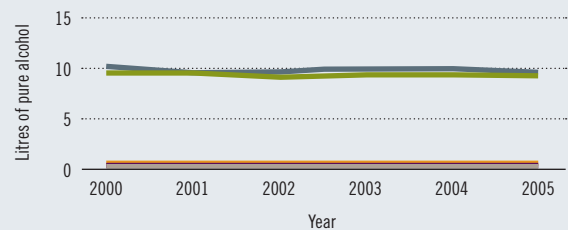
INCREASE
STABLE
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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	33.3%	50.9%	42.2%
Former drinkers	16.1%	22.8%	19.5%
Abstainers*	49.4%	73.7%	61.7%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	32.06
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	36.86
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	22.99
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	31.7%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	24.7%

* (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)	1.95%	0.03%

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)	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 / 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	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

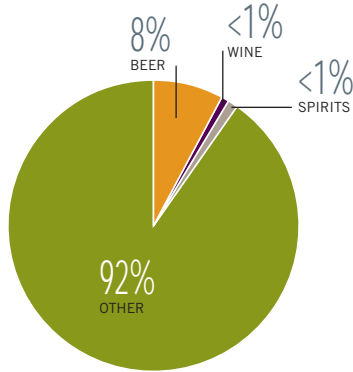
Rwanda

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 9 464 000 > Population 15+ years: 57% > Population in urban areas: 20% > 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):

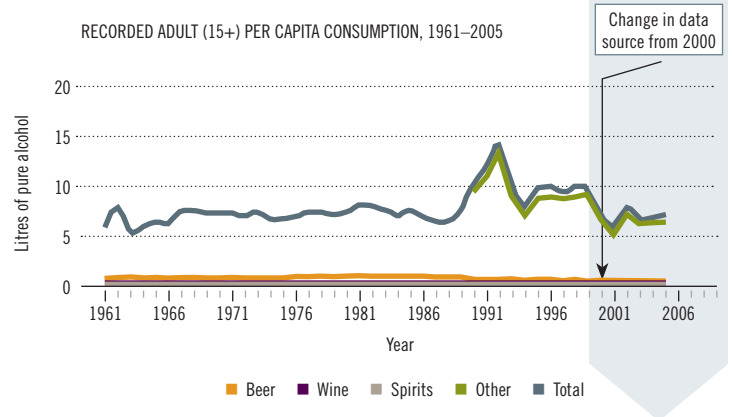
Recorded	6.8
Unrecorded	3.0
Total	9.8
WHO African Region	6.2

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

* 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)	2.36%	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	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 / No
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	No / No / 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	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

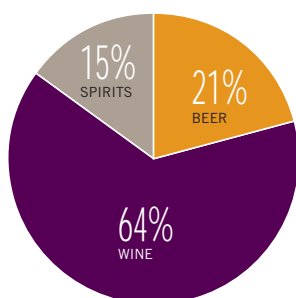
Sao Tome and Principe

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 155 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 59% ➤ Population in urban areas: 59% ➤ 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):

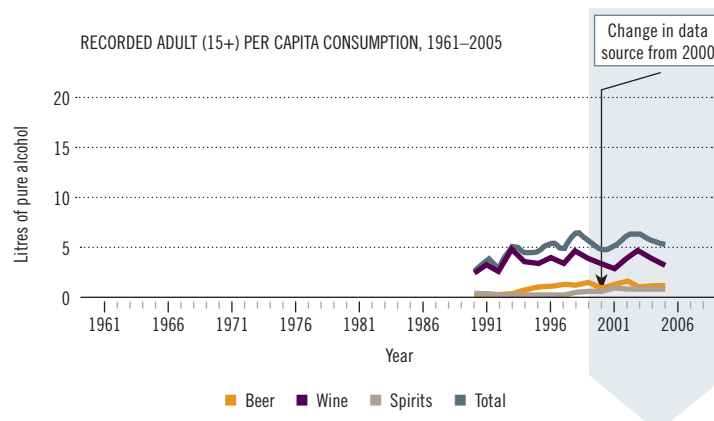
Recorded	5.8
Unrecorded	2.9
Total	8.7
WHO African Region	6.2

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

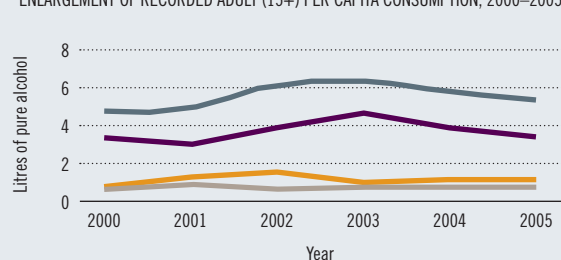
INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
➤ **INCONCLUSIVE**

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), 2009

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	0.7%	8.7%	4.8%
Former drinkers	4.2%	13.0%	8.7%
Abstainers*	4.9%	21.7%	13.5%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	10.10
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	12.51
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	6.68
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2009	27.7%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2009	10.2%

* (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 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)	2.13%	0.24%

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 / No
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / No
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 / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

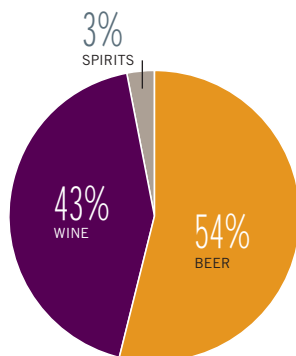
Senegal

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 12 072 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 58% ➤ Population in urban areas: 42% ➤ 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):

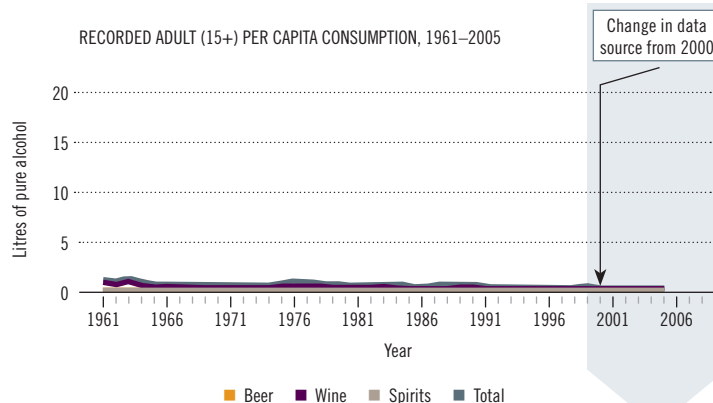
Recorded	0.3
Unrecorded	0.3
Total	0.6
WHO African Region	6.2

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	93.7%	98.3%	96.1%
Former drinkers	3.0%	0.9%	1.9%
Abstainers*	96.7%	99.2%	98.0%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	30.00
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	33.45
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	15.27
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	11.3%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	19.3%

* (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	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)	0.52%	0.06%

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 (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)	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 %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

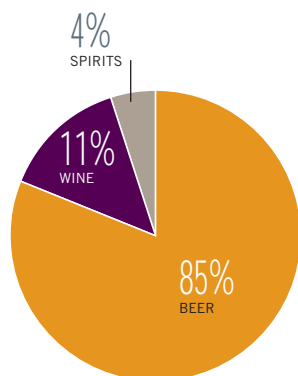
Seychelles

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 86 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 76% ➤ Population in urban areas: 51% ➤ 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	1.0
Total	10.6
WHO African Region	6.2

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

INCREASE

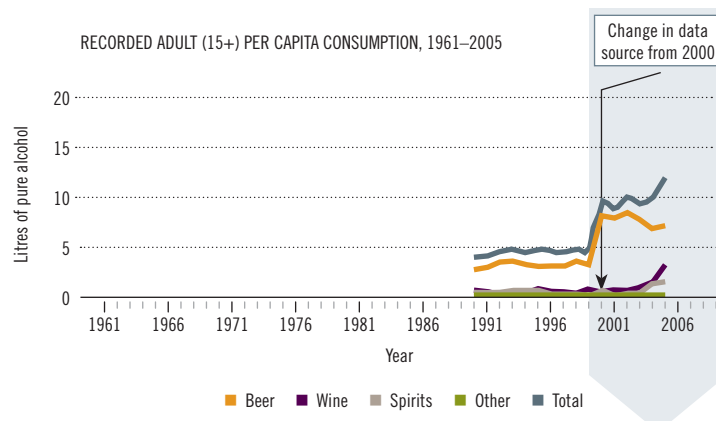
No information available

DECREASE

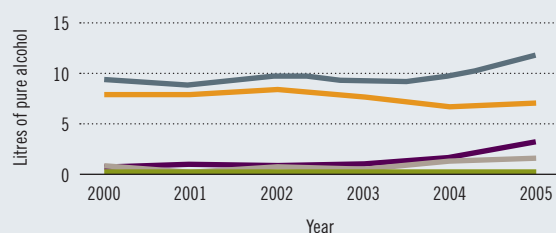
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2004

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	1.6%	7.1%	4.5%
Former drinkers	5.9%	10.6%	8.3%
Abstainers*	7.5%	17.7%	12.8%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	12.14
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	17.34
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	8.12
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2004	38.4%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2004	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

* 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%	0.22%

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												
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)	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
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

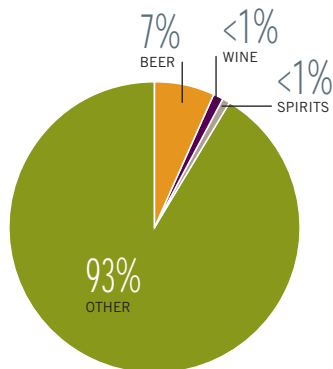
Sierra Leone

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 5 743 000 > Population 15+ years: 57% > Population in urban areas: 41% > 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):

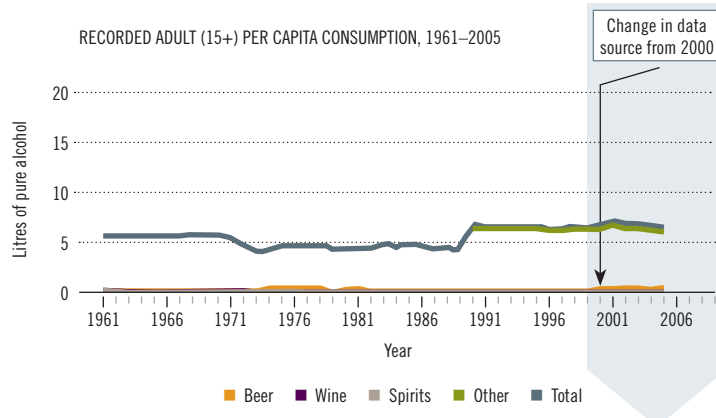
Recorded	6.7
Unrecorded	3.0
Total	9.7
WHO African Region	6.2

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

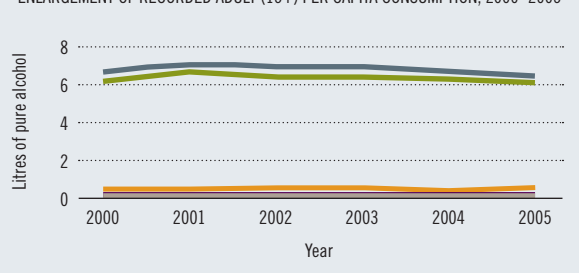
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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	36.2%	46.4%	41.4%
Former drinkers	21.0%	18.1%	19.5%
Abstainers*	57.2%	64.5%	60.9%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	24.86
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	31.67
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	16.73
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)	2.10%	0.24%

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 / 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 %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

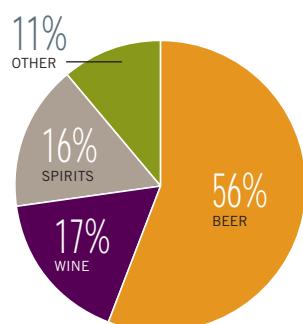
South Africa

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 48 282 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 68% ➤ Population in urban areas: 60% ➤ 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):

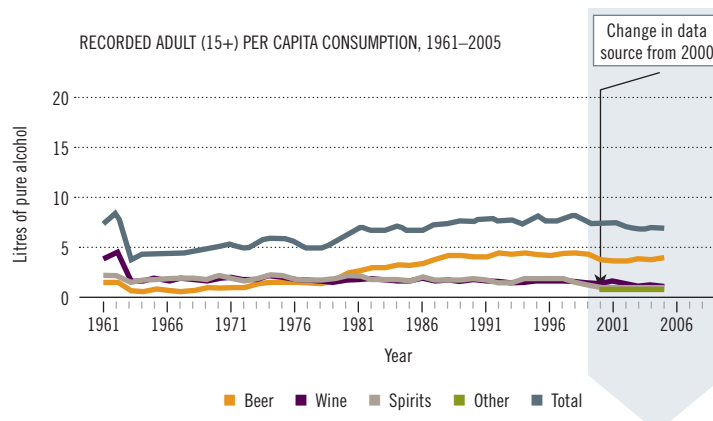
Recorded	7.0
Unrecorded	2.5
Total	9.5
WHO African Region	6.2

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

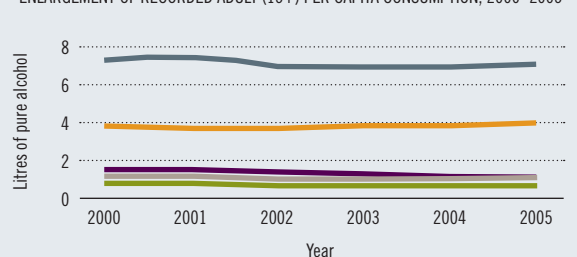
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	51.0%	78.6%	65.2%
Former drinkers	9.5%	6.0%	7.7%
Abstainers*	60.5%	84.6%	72.9%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	34.91
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	39.64
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	23.84
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	48.1%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	41.2%

* (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*	1	2	3	4	5
LEAST RISKY					
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)	3.64%	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	15.7	5.1	14.4	5.3	13.3	4.7	11.5	4.2	10.6	3.9	10.9	3.8
Road traffic accidents (1)	18.9	6.3	19.8	6.1	15.5	5.4	18.9	6.3	21.9	6.8	22.6	7.0

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 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 / No / 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

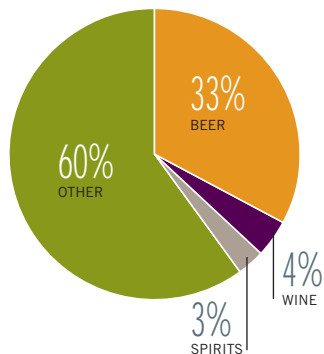
Swaziland

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 1 134 000 ► Population 15+ years: 61% ► Population in urban areas: 24% ► 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):

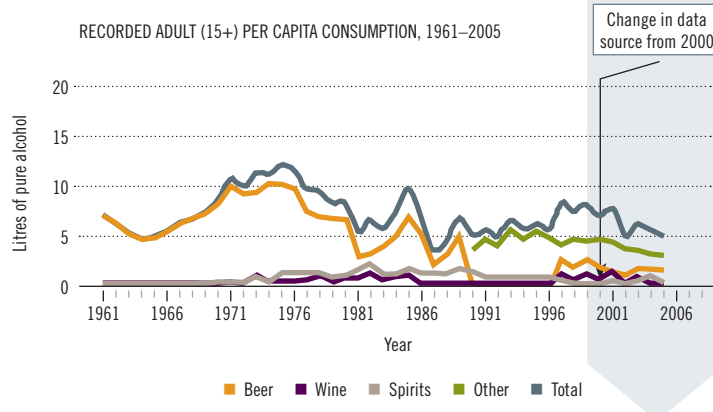
Recorded	5.7
Unrecorded	0.0
Total	5.7
WHO African Region	6.2

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

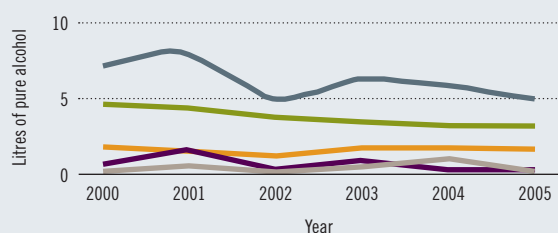
INCREASE
STABLE
► DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	53.5%	67.7%	61.0%
Former drinkers	15.9%	10.8%	13.2%
Abstainers*	69.4%	78.5%	74.2%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	20.96
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	33.89
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	4.73
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	12.5%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	4.4%

* (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)	2.27%	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	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)	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 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / Yes

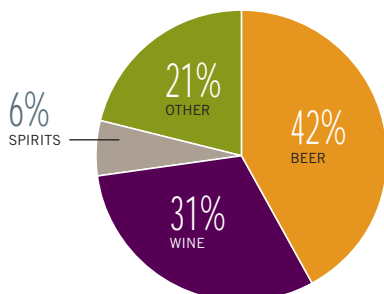
Togo

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 6 410 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 57% ➤ Population in urban areas: 41% ➤ 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):

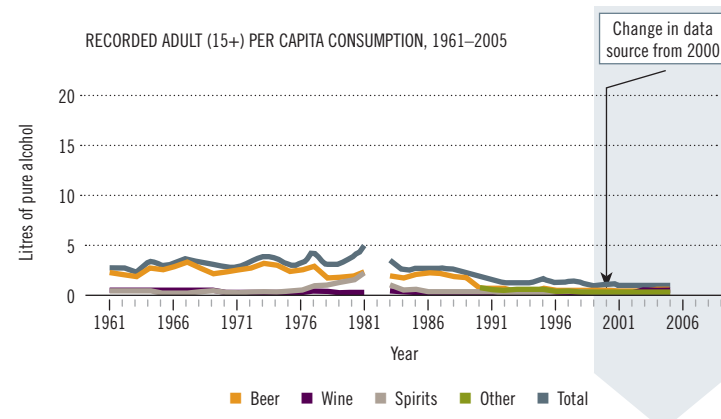
Recorded	1.0
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	2.0
WHO African Region	6.2

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

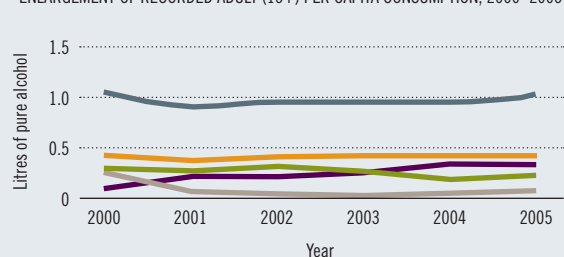
INCREASE
 ➤ **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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	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)	0.60%	0.07%

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	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 / No
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / No
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 / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

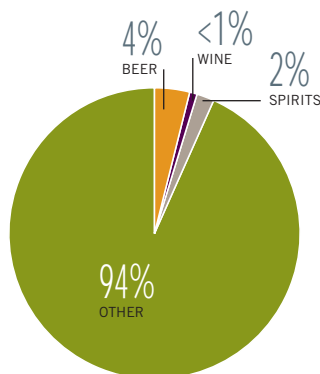
Uganda

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 29 899 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 51% ➤ Population in urban areas: 13% ➤ 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	10.9
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	11.9
WHO African Region	6.2

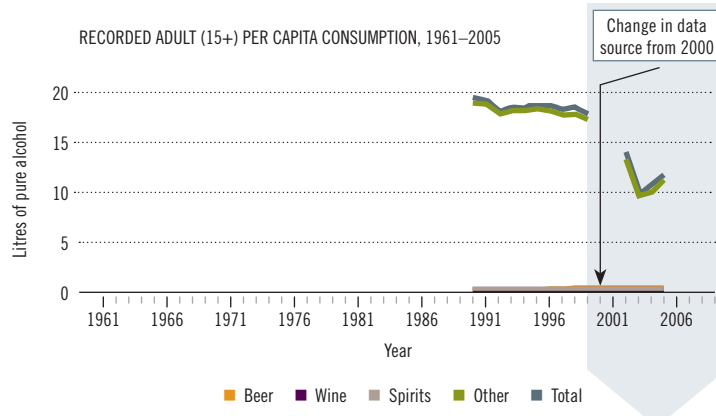
Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

INCREASE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	32.5%	36.7%	34.6%
Former drinkers	18.9%	24.3%	21.6%
Abstainers*	51.4%	61.0%	56.2%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	28.16
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	37.64
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	16.59
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	33.7%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	11.2%

* (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)	3.35%	0.36%

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)	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 %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

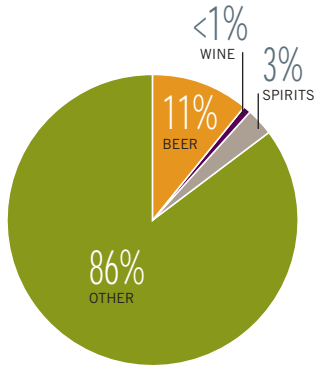
United Republic of Tanzania (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 39 459 000 > Population 15+ years: 56% > 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):

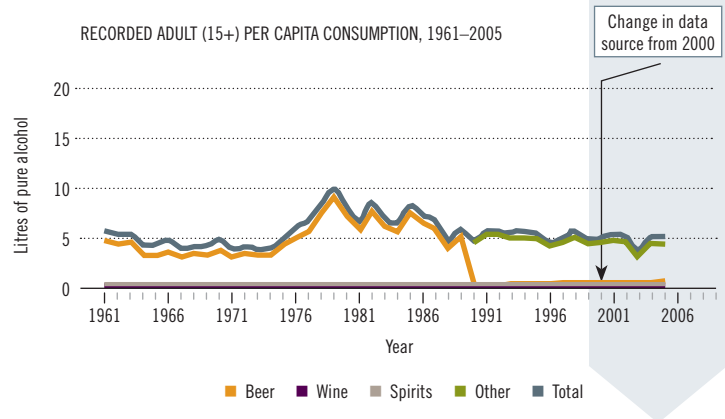
Recorded	4.8
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	6.8
WHO African Region	6.2

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

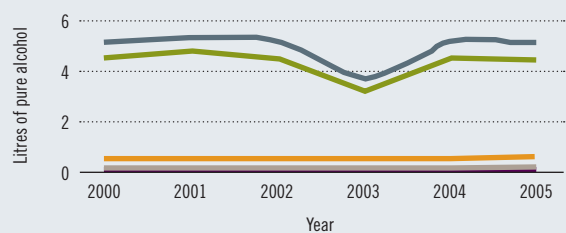
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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), 1999			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	59.0%	72.4%	65.8%
Former drinkers	15.9%	10.1%	13.0%
Abstainers*	74.9%	82.5%	78.8%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	31.84
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	43.14
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	21.49
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)	1.79%	0.19%

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	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)	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
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / ZT / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

ZT = Zero tolerance.

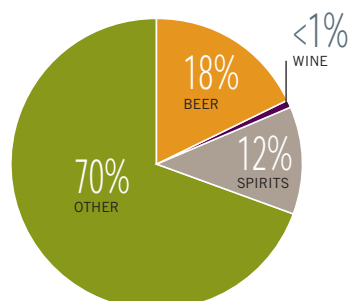
Zambia

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 11 696 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 54% ➤ Population in urban areas: 35% ➤ 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):

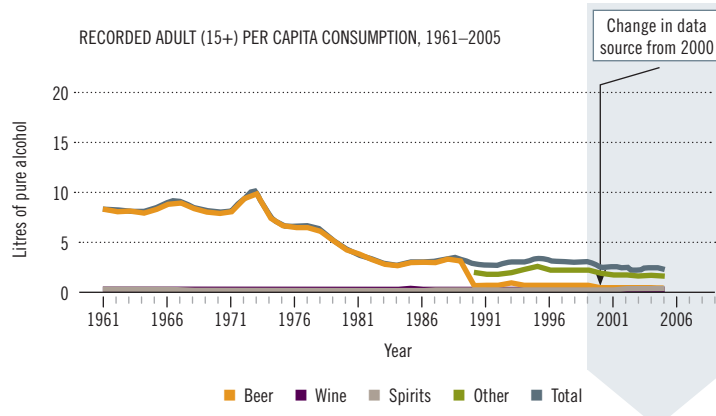
Recorded	2.4
Unrecorded	1.5
Total	3.9
WHO African Region	6.2

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

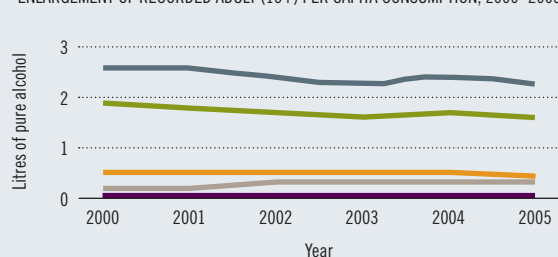
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	58.9%	85.4%	72.4%
Former drinkers	15.9%	7.4%	11.5%
Abstainers*	74.8%	92.8%	83.9%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	23.94
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	24.86
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	21.36
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	48.1%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	41.2%

* (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)	1.47%	0.16%

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)	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 %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

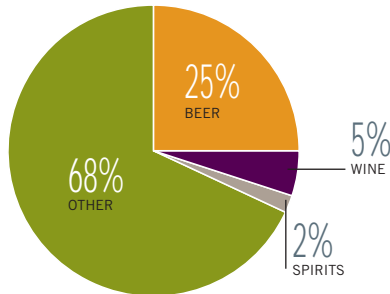
Zimbabwe

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 13 228 000 > Population 15+ years: 61% > 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):

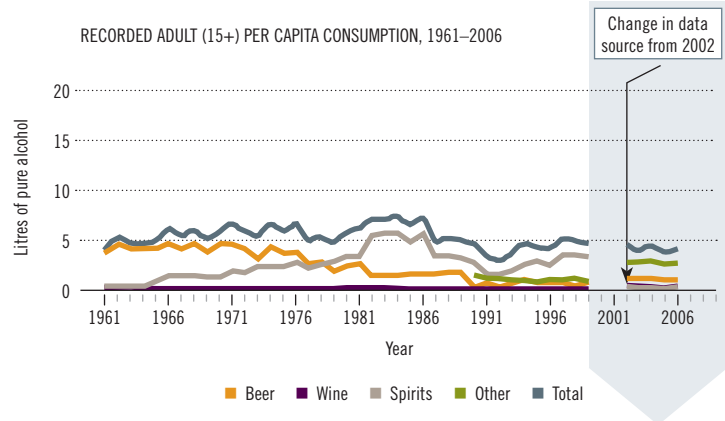
Recorded	4.1
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	5.1
WHO African Region	6.2

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

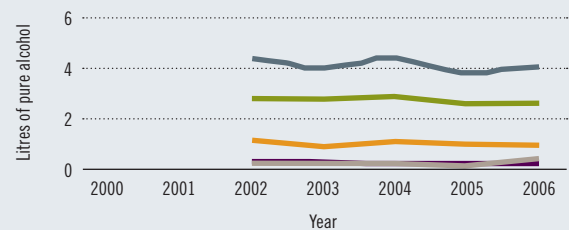
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	58.1%	91.6%	75.2%
Former drinkers	15.9%	5.2%	10.4%
Abstainers*	74.0%	96.8%	85.6%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	35.25
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	36.69
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	23.53
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	39.0%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	20.3%

* (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	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)	2.62%	0.28%

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)	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
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	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No