Albania

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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 other fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

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).

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2.72%</td>
<td>0.67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liver cirrhosis:

- No information available

Road traffic accidents:

- No information available

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

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, 1961–2005

Change in data source from 2000

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime abstainers</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Recorded: 4.6
- Unrecorded: 2.1
- Total: 6.7
- WHO European Region: 12.2

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.
**Andorra**

**Socioeconomic Context**

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


**Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of Pure Alcohol), 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Beverage</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 cereal, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

**Patterns of Drinking**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
<td>56.0%</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Alcohol Consumption**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption (in litres of pure alcohol):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recorded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO European Region: 12.2

**Health Consequences**

**Morbidity**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders</td>
<td>4.25%</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**All Cause Mortality**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liver cirrhosis: No information available

Road traffic accidents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Alcohol Policy**

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

**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.
Armenia

Socioeconomic Context

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


Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of Pure Alcohol), 2005

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).

Health Consequences

Morbidity

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)
  - Males: 1.94%
  - Females: 0.22%

All Cause Mortality

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

- Liver cirrhosis
  - No information available
- Road traffic accidents (R)

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (R) 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 (serving) 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 %
  - 0.04 / 0.04 / 0.04
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: Yes / No
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: No / No

Patterns of Drinking Score

Patterns of drinking score:

- LEAST RISK
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- MOST RISK

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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, milk, rice, or elder, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO European Region: 23.3


32% BEER
13% SPIRITS
53% WINE
2% OTHER

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

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

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

INCREASE ➤ STABLE ➤ DECREASE ➤ INCONCLUSIVE

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 1993

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

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

** 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 RISK ➤ 1 2 3 4 5 ➤ MOST RISK

* 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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</td>
<td>3.88%</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (2) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrecorded</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO European Region</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Change in data source from 2000

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.45%</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liver cirrhosis

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)
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations

NA

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %

ZT

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement

No / No

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion

NA

NA = No information.

ZT = Zero tolerance.
Belarus

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beverage</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 other fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005

- Recorded: 11.2
- Unrecorded: 3.9
- Total: 15.1

WHO European Region: 12.2

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Abstinence</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

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

** 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 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

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

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

- Road traffic accidents (1): 2000 29.6 2001 8.0 2002 29.9 2003 7.5 2004 42.9 2005 11.2 2006 44.0 2007 11.2

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

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

BELARUS

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

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beverage Type</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- Recorded: 9.8
- Unrecorded: 1.0
- Total: 10.8
- WHO European Region: 12.2

PMATERN OF DRINKING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abstainers (15+ years), 2003</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

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

** 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 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):
- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 2.03% Females 0.84%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liver cirrhosis No information available

Road traffic accidents (1)

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

Alcohol consumption (in litres of pure alcohol):

Recorded: 9.8
Unrecorded: 1.0
Total: 10.8
WHO European Region: 12.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

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

- BEER: 23%
- SPIRITS: 73%
- WINE: 4%

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
- Recorded: 9.6
- Unrecorded: 0.0
- Total: 9.6
- WHO European Region: 12.2

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003
- Lifetime abstainers: Males 54.2%, Females 84.9%, Total 70.2%
- Former drinkers: Males 15.9%, Females 9.6%
- Abstainers*: Males 70.1%, Females 94.5%, Total 82.8%

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

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

** 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 RISK ➤ 1 ➤ 2 ➤ 3 ➤ 4 ➤ 5 ➤ MOST RISK

* 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
- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 5.19%, Females 1.23%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY
- Liver cirrhosis: No information available
- Road traffic accidents:
  - Data source: WHO Mortality Database; data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

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

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT
Total population: 7,683,000 ➔ Population 15+ years: 86% ➔ Population in urban areas: 70% ➔ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BEER</th>
<th>SPIRITS</th>
<th>WINE</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, malt, rice, or cider; fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO European Region

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Change in data source from 2000

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

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY
Age-standardized death rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

ALCOHOL POLICY
Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits ➔ Yes / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) ➔ Beer / wine / spirits ➔ 18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) ➔ Beer / wine / spirits ➔ 18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:
- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) ➔ No / Yes & No
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations ➔ Yes / Yes & No

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional) ➔ in % ➔ 0.05 / 0.02 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement ➔ Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion ➔ Yes / Yes

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement ➔ Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion ➔ Yes / Yes
Croatia

Socioeconomic Context

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


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 cereals, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

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

- Recorded: 12.6
- Unrecorded: 2.5
- Total: 15.1
- WHO European Region: 12.2

Patterns of Drinking

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.

Patterns of Drinking Score

- Lifetime abstainers: 11.7% females, 31.3% males, total: 22.1%
- Former drinkers: 18.3% females, 22.4% males, total: 20.5%
- Abstainers*: 30.0% females, 53.7% males, total: 42.6%

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

Health Consequences

Morbidity

- Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004): Males Females
  - Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): 4.88% 1.11%

All Cause Mortality

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

Alcohol Policy

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

ZT = Zero tolerance.
Cyprus

SOcioeconomic Context

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


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 corder, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

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

➤ INCREASE
➤ STABLE
➤ DECREASE
➤ INCONCLUSIVE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+)</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO European Region</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patterns of drinking score

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

Mortality

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 2.90%, Females 0.00%

All Cause Mortality

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents (I)</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Alcohol Policy

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits: NA

National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits): 18 / 18 / 18

National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits): 18 / 18 / 18

Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:

- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density): NA / Yes
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations: NA / No / No

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %: 0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: Yes / No

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

NA = No information.
Czech Republic (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

- Beer: 24%
- Wine: 16%
- Spirits: 3%
- Other: 57%

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 corn, rice, or other fruit, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

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

- Recorded: 15.0
- Unrecorded: 1.5
- Total: 16.5
- WHO European Region: 12.2

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

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

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents (1)</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

- Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits: Yes / Yes / Yes
- National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits): 18 / 18 / 18
- National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits): 18 / 18 / 18
- Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:
  - Time (hours and days) / location (places and density): No / No
  - Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations: Yes / Yes / Yes

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

ZT = Zero tolerance.
Denmark

**Socioeconomic Context**

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


**Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of Pure Alcohol), 2005**

- Beer: 45%
- Wine: 39%
- Spirits: 16%

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.

**Patterns of Drinking**

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

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

  - Recorded: 11.4
  - Unrecorded: 2.0
  - Total: 13.4
  - WHO European Region: 12.2

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

- **INCREASE**
- **STABLE**
- **DECREASE**
- **INCONCLUSIVE**

**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**

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)
  - Males: 4.12%
  - Females: 0.98%

**All Cause Mortality**

- Liver cirrhosis
  - Male: 22.1
  - Female: 8.2
- Road traffic accidents (in)
  - Male: 14.7
  - Female: 5.9

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

**Alcohol Policy**

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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 other fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO European Region: 12.2

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</td>
<td>11.09%</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

Liver cirrhosis

Road traffic accidents (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Road traffic accidents (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refers 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

Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:

- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density): Yes / Yes & No
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations: Yes / Yes / No
- National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %: 0.02 / 0.02 / 0.02
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: Yes / Yes
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: Yes / Yes
Finland

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Beverage</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Alcohol</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recorded</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO European Region</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DRINKERS ONLY

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Disorder</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</td>
<td>6.39%</td>
<td>1.17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits | Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) beer / wine / spirits | 18 / 18 / 20
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) beer / wine / spirits | 18 / 18 / 20
Restrictions for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:
- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations

Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations | Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in % | 0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement | Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion | Yes / Yes
France

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>WHO European Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2000

Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2000

** 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

Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>4.54%</td>
<td>1.07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Liver cirrhosis

Road traffic accidents (**)

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits

National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)

National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)

Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:

Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)

Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion
Georgia

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Alcohol Beverage</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drinking includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes matured 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO European Region: 12.2

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>49.6%</td>
<td>51.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>69.9%</td>
<td>51.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*,</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females</td>
<td>9.44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** 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 RISK  1  2  3  4  MOST RISK

Health consequences

MORBIDITY
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</td>
<td>7.44%</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY
Age-standardized death rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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) 18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) 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 % 0.02 / 0.02 / 0.02
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement  Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion  Yes / Yes
Germany

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 1.7%, Females 0.2%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MFMFMFMFMFMFMFMFMF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>27.3 11.0 26.1 26.4 25.9 10.3 24.2 9.5 23.2 9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>27.3 11.0 26.1 26.4 25.9 10.3 24.2 9.5 23.2 9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>27.3 11.0 26.1 26.4 25.9 10.3 24.2 9.5 23.2 9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>27.3 11.0 26.1 26.4 25.9 10.3 24.2 9.5 23.2 9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>27.3 11.0 26.1 26.4 25.9 10.3 24.2 9.5 23.2 9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>27.3 11.0 26.1 26.4 25.9 10.3 24.2 9.5 23.2 9.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits: Yes / Yes / Yes

National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits): 16 / 16 / 18

National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits): 16 / 16 / 18

Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:

- Time (hours and days)
- Location (places and density)
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MFMFMFMFMFMFMFMF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: Yes / Yes / No

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

ZT = Zero tolerance.
**Greece**

**SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT**

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


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Beverage</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>WHO European Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- Recorded: 9.0
- Unrecorded: 1.8
- Total: 10.8
- WHO European Region: 12.2

**HEALTH CONSEQUENCES**

**MORBIDITY**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 3.56%, Females 0.84%

**ALL CAUSE MORTALITY**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents (I)</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

NA = No information.
Hungary

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

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

- Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol): Recorded 12.3 Unrecorded 4.0 Total 16.3 WHO European Region 12.2

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

- ABSTainers (15+ years), 2003
  - Lifetime abstainers 3.6% 9.4% 6.7%
  - Former drinkers 11.0% 12.9% 12.0%
  - Abstainers* 14.6% 22.3% 18.7%

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

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

- MORBIDITY
  - Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 15.29% 2.27%

- ALL CAUSE MORTALITY
  - Age-standardized death rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

ZT = Zero tolerance.
Iceland

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

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

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

- Recorded: 5.9
- Unrecorded: 0.4
- Total: 6.3
- WHO European Region: 12.2

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total</td>
<td>7.66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males</td>
<td>10.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females</td>
<td>4.96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2001</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2001</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** 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

* 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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</td>
<td>2.97%</td>
<td>0.73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liver cirrhosis  
No information available

Road traffic accidents (1)

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits  
Yes / Yes / Yes

National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling)  
Beer / wine / spirits  
20 / 20 / 20

National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving)  
Beer / wine / spirits  
20 / 20 / 20

Restrictions for on-off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:

- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Restrictions for specific events

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %

20 / 0.05 / 0.05

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement  
Yes / Yes

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion  
Yes / Yes

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Beverage</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Beverage</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO European Region 12.2

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

2001–2005:

- Recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
  - Recorded: 13.4
  - Unrecorded: 1.0
  - Total: 14.4

- WHO European Region: 12.2

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years) 4.84% 1.19%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

- Liver cirrhosis 6.2 3.2 8.5 4.2 6.3 4.3 7.5 3.6 7.3 4.2
- Road traffic accidents (1) 20.2 5.7 18.7 5.1 17.2 5.1 14.4 3.6 12.2 3.3 11.5 4.5

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Abstainer</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total 19.34
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males 26.19
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females 12.15

Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2002 55.6%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2002 20.2%


** 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.
Israel

Socioeconomic Context

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


Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of pure alcohol), 2005

![Pie chart showing alcohol types: Beer (52%), Spirits (39%), Wine (7%), Other (2%)]

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
- Recorded: 2.4
- Unrecorded: 0.5
- Total: 2.9
- WHO European Region: 12.2

Patterns of Drinking Score

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

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>54.6%</td>
<td>40.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>60.4%</td>
<td>47.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Drinkers Only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+) per capita consumption*, total</td>
<td>5.48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+) per capita consumption*, males</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+) per capita consumption*, females</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2001</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2001</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Health Consequences

Morbidity

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

All Cause Mortality

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refers 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 / Yes

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in % ➔ 0.05 / 0.05 / ZT

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement ➔ Yes / Yes / Yes

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion ➔ NA

ZT = Zero tolerance.
NA = No information.
**Patterns of Drinking**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime abstainers</th>
<th>5.8%</th>
<th>19.4%</th>
<th>13.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Alcohol Consumption**

  - Recorded: 8.3
  - Unrecorded: 2.4
  - Total: 10.7
  - WHO European Region: 12.2

**HEALTH CONSEQUENCES**

**Morbidity**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 0.50%, females 0.41%

**All Cause Mortality**

- Liver cirrhosis: 20.7, 9.8, 20.4, 9.5, 18.5, 8.9, 16.4, 7.4
- Road traffic accidents (/): 24.0, 6.4, 24.6, 6.2, 24.6, 5.7, 22.0, 5.0

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

**Alcohol Policy**

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO European Region 12.2

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
<td>38.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>42.8%</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total</td>
<td>21.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males</td>
<td>29.77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females</td>
<td>12.66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>LEAST RISK</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>MOST RISK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patterns of drinking score*</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>1.48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents (i)</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 |

Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:

- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in % | 0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05 |

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement | Yes / NA |

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion | NA |
**Kyrgyzstan**

**SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT**

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


---

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

- **Spirits**: 80%
- **Wine**: 16%
- **Other**: 4%

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 other fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

---

**PATTERNS OF DRINKING**

**ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2004**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
<td>44.2%</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>61.5%</td>
<td>50.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

**DRINKERS ONLY**

- Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total: 10.57
- Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males: 12.76
- Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females: 5.99
- Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males: —
- Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females: —

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

---

**HEALTH CONSEQUENCES**

**MORBIDITY**

Alcohol use disorders (15+ years):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2.71%</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**ALL CAUSE MORTALITY**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>44.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents (f)</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

**ALCOHOL POLICY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)</td>
<td>18 / 18 / 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)</td>
<td>18 / 18 / 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions for on-off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)</td>
<td>No / Yes &amp; No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations</td>
<td>No / No / No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %</td>
<td>0% ZT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement</td>
<td>Yes / Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ZT = Zero tolerance.
NA = No information.
Latvia

**SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT**

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


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

- **Beer**: 33%
- **Wine**: 10%
- **Spirits**: 56%
- **Other**: 1%

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.

**PATTERNS OF DRINKING**

**ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**DRINKERS ONLY**

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

** 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. LEAST RISK
2. 3. 4. 5. MOST RISK

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

**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**

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

**HEALTH CONSEQUENCES**

**MORBIDITY**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): 11.54% for males, 1.67% for females

**ALL CAUSE MORTALITY**

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

- Liver cirrhosis
- Road traffic accidents

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 on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: 18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on–off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:
- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations: Yes / Yes / No
National maximum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle: 0.05 / 0.02 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: Yes / Yes
Lithuania

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wines 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 other fruit, wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
- Recorded: 12.0
- Unrecorded: 3.0
- Total: 15.0
- WHO European Region: 12.2

DRINKERS ONLY

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

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

PATRONS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime abstainers</th>
<th>Former drinkers</th>
<th>Abstainers*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males 4.3%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females 16.6%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 11.0%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004): Males Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years) 13.35% 1.98%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Alcohol</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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 corn, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

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

- Recorded: 12.0
- Unrecorded: 1.0
- Total: 13.0
- WHO European Region: 12.2

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers**, (15–85+ years), males</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers**, (15–85+ years), females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years) 4.45% 1.06%

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

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

**Socioeconomic Context**

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


**Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of Pure Alcohol), 2005**

- Beer: 34%
- Wine: 35%
- Spirits: 28%
- Other: 5%

Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wines 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 other fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

- Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
  - Recorded: 3.9
  - Unrecorded: 0.4
  - Total: 4.3
  - WHO European Region: 12.2

**Patterns of Drinking**

**Abstainers (15+ years), 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime abstainers</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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


**Patterns of Drinking Score**

- Patterns of drinking score* ➔ LEAST RISK: 1 2 3 4 5 → MOST RISK

* 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: 2.55%
  - Females: 0.60%

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years):
  - Males: 2.55%
  - Females: 0.60%

**All Cause Mortality**

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

NA = No information.
Monaco

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Alcoholic Beverage</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, milk, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

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

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liver cirrhosis
No information available

Road traffic accidents (1)
No information available

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits
No information available

National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)
No information available

National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)
No information available

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

Notes:
(1) Data source: WHO Mortality Database; data as reported by countries. (1) refers to transport accidents.
Montenegro

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

No information available

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
- Unrecorded
- Total
- WHO European Region

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

- INCREASE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

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

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

- Liver cirrhosis
- Road traffic accidents

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries. 

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

No information available
Netherlands (the)

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


Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of Pure Alcohol), 2005

Patio & Drinking

Abstainers (15+ years), 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Drinkers Only

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>13.82</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>12.05</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO European Region: 2006

Patterns of Drinking Score

Patterns of drinking score

1 - Least risky
2 - 3
4
5 - Most risky

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Consequences

Mortality

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Alcohol Policy

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits

Yes / Yes / Yes

National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) beer / wine / spirits

16 / 16 / 18

National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) beer / wine / spirits

16 / 16 / 18

Restrictions for on-off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:

Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)

Yes / Yes & No

Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations

Yes / Yes & Yes

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %

0.05 / 0.02 / 0.05

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement

Yes / Yes

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion

Yes / Yes

Alcohol Consumption

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

Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption, 1961–2007

Change in data source from 2002

Enlargement of Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption, 2000–2007

Alcohol Consumption

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 cactus, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.
### Norway

**Socioeconomic Context**

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


**Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of Pure Alcohol), 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Alcohol Beverage</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**Patterns of Drinking**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**Patterns of Drinking Score**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>LEAST RISKY</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>MOST RISKY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

**Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption, 1961–2008**

**Enlargement of Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption, 2000–2008**

**Health Consequences**

**Mortality**

- Liver cirrhosis
- Road traffic accidents

**Alcohol Policy**

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

ZT = Zero tolerance.
### Poland

#### Socioeconomic Context

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


### Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of Pure Alcohol), 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Beverage</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td></td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 other fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

### Alcohol Consumption

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

### Health Consequences

#### Morbidity

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders (15+)</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td>1.05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### All Cause Mortality

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Alcohol Policy

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

**ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime abstainers</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>34.6%</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**DRINKERS ONLY**

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

** 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 RISK  1  2  3  4  5  MOST RISK

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

**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**

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

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

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

**HEALTH CONSEQUENCES**

**MORBIDITY**

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

**ALL CAUSE MORTALITY**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents (1)</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**ALCOHOL POLICY**

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits  
Yes / No / Yes

National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)  
16 / 16 / 16

National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)  
16 / 16 / 16

Restrictions for on- / off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:  
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)  
No / Yes & No

Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations  
Yes / No & Yes

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %  
0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement  
Yes / Yes

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion  
Yes / Yes

---

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

- Beer: 55%
- Wine: 31%
- Spirits: 10%
- Other: 4%

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 other, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

**SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT**

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


**HEALTH CONSEQUENCES**

**MORBIDITY**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Republic of Moldova (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Alcoholic Beverage</th>
<th>Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recorded 9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unrecorded 10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WHO European Region 12.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>No information available</th>
<th>INCONCLUSIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.08%</td>
<td>2.15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>112.1</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>119.3</td>
<td>100.5</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>94.4</td>
<td>119.4</td>
<td>99.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>119.6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>122.2</td>
<td>108.9</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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) | No / Yes & No
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations | No / No / Yes
National maximum legal alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in % | 0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement | Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion | No / No

37
Romania

Socioeconomic Context

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


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 other fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

- Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
  - Recorded: 11.3
  - Unrecorded: 4.0
  - Total: 15.3
  - WHO European Region: 12.2

Patterns of Drinking

Abstainers (15+ years), 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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
Restictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:
  - Time (hours and days) / location (places and density): No / Yes & No
  - Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations: Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %: 0.00 / 0.00 / 0.00
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: No / No

ZT = Zero tolerance.

Health Consequences

Morbidity

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

All Cause Mortality

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

+ Liver cirrhosis 62.0 29.8 69.4 33.1 71.6 33.0 66.2 31.8 64.1 29.4 60.2 28.1

Road traffic accidents (1)

20.1 6.3 21.7 5.7 19.4 5.4 20.1 5.5 20.1 5.6 21.5 6.8

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

Alcohol Consumption

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

Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption, 1961–2006

Enlargement of Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption, 2000–2006

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

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.

Socioeconomic Context

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


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 other fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

- Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
  - Recorded: 11.3
  - Unrecorded: 4.0
  - Total: 15.3
  - WHO European Region: 12.2

Patterns of Drinking

Abstainers (15+ years), 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Alcohol Policy

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits: Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits): 18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits): 18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:
  - Time (hours and days) / location (places and density): No / Yes & No
  - Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations: Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %: 0.00 / 0.00 / 0.00
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: No / No

ZT = Zero tolerance.

Health Consequences

Morbidity

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

All Cause Mortality

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

+ Liver cirrhosis 62.0 29.8 69.4 33.1 71.6 33.0 66.2 31.8 64.1 29.4 60.2 28.1

Road traffic accidents (1)

20.1 6.3 21.7 5.7 19.4 5.4 20.1 5.5 20.1 5.6 21.5 6.8

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

Alcohol Consumption

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

Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption, 1961–2006

Enlargement of Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption, 2000–2006

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

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.
Russian Federation (the)

**Socioeconomic Context**

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


**Recorded Adult (15+ years) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of pure alcohol), 2005**

- Beer: 33%
- Wine: 1%
- Spirits: 63%
- Other: 3%

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 cactus, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

**Patterns of Drinking Score**

- Least risky: 1
- Moderate risk: 2
- High risk: 3
- Most risky: 4

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

**Patterns of Drinking (15+ years), 2003**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td>41.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

**Health Consequences**

**Morbidity**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 16.29%, Females 2.58%

**All Cause Mortality**

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


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)
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations: Yes / Yes
- National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %: 0.03 / 0.03 / 0.03
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: NA
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: NA
- NA = No information.
San Marino

Socioeconomic context

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


Recorded adult (15+) alcohol consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (in % of pure alcohol), 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Alcohol Beverage</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td>No information available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td>No information available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td>No information available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patterns of drinking score

Patterns of drinking score* ➤ Least risky ➤ No information available ➤ Most risky

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

Health consequences

Morbidity

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.22%</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All cause mortality

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male (M)</th>
<th>Female (F)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>M: F</td>
<td>M: F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>M: F</td>
<td>M: F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>M: F</td>
<td>M: F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>M: F</td>
<td>M: F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>M: F</td>
<td>M: F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>M: F</td>
<td>M: F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liver cirrhosis

No information available

Road traffic accidents (1/1)

No information available

Alcohol policy

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits

No information available

National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)

No information available

National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)

No information available

Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:

- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations

No information available

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %

No information available

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement

No information available

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion

No information available
Serbia

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Alcohol Beverage</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 & Yes
  - Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations: No / No / Yes
- National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %: 0.05 / 0.05 / ZT
- Legally binding regulations on advertising / product placement: Yes / Yes
- Legally binding regulations on sponsorship / sales promotion: Yes / Yes

ZT = Zero tolerance.
Slovakia

SOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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


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 Unrecorded Total
Beer 10.3 3.0 13.3
Wine 1.5 0.5 2.0
Spirits 4.7 1.2 5.9
Total 16.5 4.7 21.2

WHO European Region 12.2

Health consequences

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

Alcohol use disorders (15+ years) 9.47% 0.93%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

Liver cirrhosis

Road traffic accidents (1)

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

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-licence-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:

Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)

Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations

Yes / No / Yes / Yes

No / Yes / No

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement Yes / Yes

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion Yes / Yes

ZT = Zero tolerance.
Slovenia

Socioeconomic Context

Total population: 2,001,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 86% ➤ Population in urban areas: 51% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income


Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of pure alcohol), 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recorded</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Patterns of Drinking

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

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

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).

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 % 0.05 / ZT / ZT

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement Yes / No

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion Yes / Yes

ZT = Zero tolerance.

Health Consequences

Morbidity

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

Alcohol use disorders (15+ years) 3.45% 0.79%

All Cause Mortality

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

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Liver cirrhosis 51.4 54.8 45.9 52.2 43.1 35.9

Road traffic accidents (1) 26.9 29.6 24.1 22.8 25.1 21.7

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

Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption, 1961–2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enlargement of Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption, 2000–2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Recorded 12.2
Unrecorded 3.0
Total 15.2

WHO European Region 12.2

Slovenia

Total population: 2,001,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 86% ➤ Population in urban areas: 51% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income

Spain

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 43 887 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 86% ➤ Population in urban areas: 77% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Alcoholic Beverage</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- Recorded: 10.2
- Unrecorded: 1.4
- Total: 11.6
- WHO European Region: 12.2

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
<td>56.3%</td>
<td>45.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total</td>
<td>21.13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males</td>
<td>24.79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females</td>
<td>15.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** 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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</td>
<td>1.07%</td>
<td>0.17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents (I)</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits: Yes / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits): 16 / 16 / 16
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits): 16 / 16 / 16
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:
- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density): Yes & No / Yes & No
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations: Yes / No / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %: 0.05 / 0.03 / 0.03
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: No / Yes
**Sweden**

**Socioeconomic Context**
Total population: 9,078,000 ➔ Population 15+ years: 83% ➔ Population in urban areas: 84% ➔ Income group (World Bank): High income


**Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of Pure Alcohol), 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beverage Type</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, milk, rice, or cereal, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

**Patterns of Drinking**

**Abstainers (15+ years), 2002**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime abstainers</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Former drinkers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abstainers***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- **Increase**
- **Stable**
- **Decrease**
- **Inconclusive**

**Alcohol Policy**

**Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits**

- Yes / Yes / Yes

**National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)**

- 20 / 20 / 20

**National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)**

- 18 / 18 / 18

**Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:**

- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations

**National maximum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %**

- 0.02 / 0.02 / 0.02

**Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement**

- Yes / No

**Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion**

- Yes / Yes

* For beers of less than 3.5% alcohol by volume, the minimum age for off-premise sales is 18 years.

**Health Consequences**

**Morbidity**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005

**Alcohol use disorders (15+)**

- Males: 6.32%
- Females: 2.27%

**All Cause Mortality**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Recorded Adult (15+ years) per Capita Consumption, 1961–2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 1961–2005:

- **Decrease**
- **Stable**
- **Increase**
- **Inconclusive**

**Enlargement of Recorded Adult (15+) per Capita Consumption, 2000–2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Factors and Methods**

- Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
  - Recorded: 6.7
  - Unrecorded: 3.6
  - Total: 10.3
  - WHO European Region: 12.2

- **Patterns of Drinking Score**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patterns of drinking score*</th>
<th>Least Risky</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Most Risky</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

**Socioeconomic Context**

**Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of Pure Alcohol), 2005**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO European Region**

- Population: 9,078,000
- Population 15+ years: 83%
- Population in urban areas: 84%
- Income group (World Bank): High income

Switzerland

Socioeconomic Context

Total population: 7,455,000
- Population 15+ years: 84%
- Population in urban areas: 76%
- Income group (World Bank): High income


Recorded adult (15+) alcohol consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (in % of pure alcohol), 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
- Recorded: 10.4
- Unrecorded: 0.5
- Total: 10.9
- WHO European Region: 12.2

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

Patterns of drinking score:
- Least risky: 1
- Most risky: 5

Patterns of drinking score:
- Lifetime abstainers: 7.3%
- Former drinkers: 3.9%
- Abstainers*: 11.2%
- Heavy episodic drinkers**: 5.0%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

Health Consequences

Morbidity
- Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):
  - Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): 3.71% Males, 0.87% Females

All cause mortality
- Age-standardized death rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents (B)</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Alcohol policy

Excise tax on beer/wine/spirits
- Yes / No / Yes

National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer/wine/spirits)
- 16 / 16 / 18

Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:
- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)
  - Specified events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations
- Yes & No / No

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %
- 0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement
- Yes / Yes

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion
- Yes / Yes

Recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 1961–2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
- Recorded: 10.4
- Unrecorded: 0.5
- Total: 10.9
- WHO European Region: 12.2

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

Enlargement of recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2000–2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Tajikistan

### Socioeconomic Context

- **Total population:** 6,640,000
- **Population 15+ years:** 61%
- **Population in urban areas:** 25%
- **Income group (World Bank):** Low income


### Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of Pure Alcohol), 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beverage</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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, milk, rice, or citrus fruit, fortified wine, etc.*

### Patterns of Drinking

**Abstainers (15+ years), 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No information available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No information available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No information available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Alcohol Consumption

#### Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption, 1961–2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Enlargement of Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption, 2000–2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health Consequences

#### Morbidity

- **Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):**
  - Males: 2.57%
  - Females: 0.29%

#### All Cause Mortality

- **Age-standardized death rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population):**

#### Alcohol Policy

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

No information available
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Socioeconomic Context

Total population: 2,036,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 81% ➤ Population in urban areas: 70% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income


Recorded Adult (15+ years) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of pure alcohol), 2005

- Beer: 36%
- Wine: 28%
- Spirits: 36%

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

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

- Recorded: 5.6
- Unrecorded: 2.9
- Total: 8.5
- WHO European Region: 12.2

Patterns of Drinking Score

- Least risky: 1
- Risky: 2
- Increased risk: 4
- Most risky: 5

Mortality


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 off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Yes & No / No
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations: Yes / Yes / Yes
- National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %: 0.05 / ZT / ZT
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: Yes / Yes / Yes
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: No / No

ZT = Zero tolerance.
Turkey

Socioeconomic Context

Total population: 73,922,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 72% ➤ Population in urban areas: 68% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of pure alcohol), 2005

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).

Health Consequences

Morbidity

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)

1.77% 0.65%

All cause mortality

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

Liver cirrhosis

No information available

Road traffic accidents (1)

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

Alcohol Policy

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits

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 / Yes

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %

0.05 / 0.05 / ZT

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement

Yes / Yes

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion

No / Yes

ZT = Zero tolerance.
Turkmenistan

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 4,899,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 69% ➤ Population in urban areas: 47% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income


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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO European Region</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime abstainers</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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), total | — |
| Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males | — |
| Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females | — |

** 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.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004): Males | Females

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol use disorders (15+) years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

NA = No information.
**Ukraine**

**Socioeconomic Context**

Total population: 46 557 000  
Population 15+ years: 86%  
Population in urban areas: 68%  
Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income


**Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of Pure Alcohol), 2005**

- Beer: 61%
- Wine: 7%
- Spirits: 32%
- Other: 4%

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 elder, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

**Patterns of Drinking**

**Abstainers (15+ years), 2003**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>53.4%</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Drinkers Only**

- Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total: 27.91
- Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males: 37.38
- Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females: 17.07
- Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003: 31.5%
- Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003: 6.0%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol.  
** 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 RISK 1 2 3 4 MOST RISK 5

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

**Health Consequences**

**Morbidity**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):  
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): 8.63% 0.79%

**All Cause Mortality**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>56.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents (I)</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Alcohol Policy**

- Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits: NA
- National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) beer / wine / spirits: No / 18 / 18
- National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) beer / wine / spirits: No / 18 / 18
- Restrictions 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 %: ZT
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: Yes / Yes
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: Yes / No

NA = No information.  
ZT = Zero tolerance.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)

Socioeconomic Context

Total population: 60,512,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 82% ➤ Population in urban areas: 90% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income


Recorded Adult (15+) Alcohol Consumption by Type of Alcoholic Beverage (in % of pure alcohol), 2005

- Beer: 43%
- Wine: 30%
- Spirits: 21%
- Other: 6%

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.

Patterns of Drinking

### Abstainers (15+ years), 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Drinking Only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total</td>
<td>15.62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males</td>
<td>21.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females</td>
<td>9.46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males —

Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females —

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

Health Consequences

### Morbidity

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</td>
<td>6.42%</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### All Cause Mortality

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents (1)</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Alcohol Policy

- Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits: Yes / Yes / Yes
- National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits): 18 / 18 / 18
- National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits): 16 / 16 / 18
- Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:
  - Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) Yes + No / Yes + No
  - Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations Yes / Yes / Yes
- National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %: 0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: Yes / Yes
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: No / No
Uzbekistan

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 26 981 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 68% ➤ Population in urban areas: 37% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Low income


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 cedar, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

- Lifetime abstainers
- 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

** 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 RISK ➤ 1 ➤ 2 ➤ 3 ➤ 4 ➤ 5 ➤ MOST RISK

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

- Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits NA
- National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) beer / wine / spirits 18 / 18 / 18
- National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) beer / wine / spirits 18 / 18
- 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 blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in % ZT
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement Yes / Yes
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion Yes / Yes

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

- Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):
  - Alcohol use disorders (15+ years) 2.10% 0.23%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

- Age-standardized death rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)
  - Liver cirrhosis
  - Road traffic accidents (1)

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