

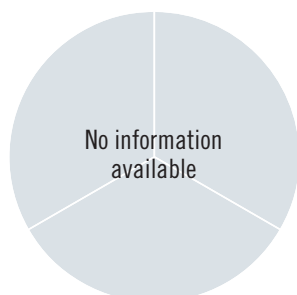
Bangladesh

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 155 991 000 > Population 15+ years: 65% > Population in urban areas: 25% > Income group (World Bank): Low income

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

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



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

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

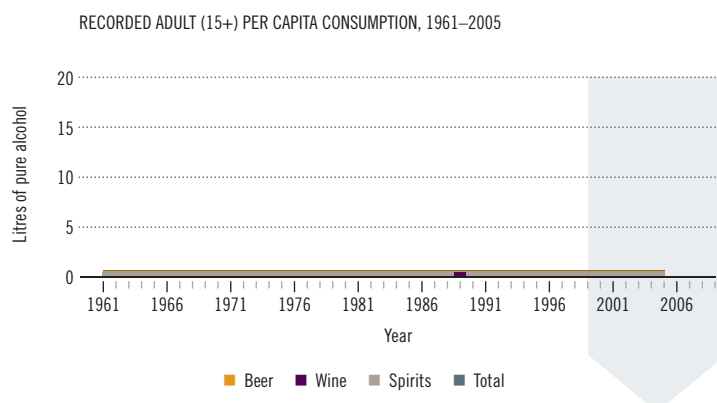
Recorded	0.0
Unrecorded	0.2
Total	0.2
WHO South-East Asia Region	2.2

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

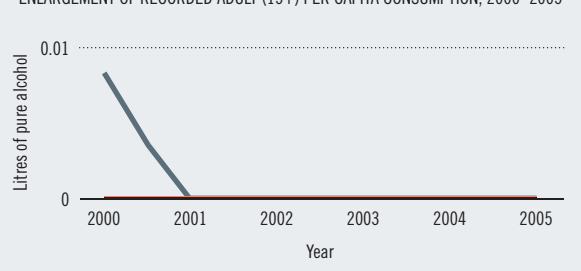
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	87.8%	99.6%	93.6%
Former drinkers	5.2%	0.0%	2.6%
Abstainers*	93.0%	99.6%	96.2%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	4.47
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	4.59
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	2.98
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	7.5%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	3.3%

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	0.61%	0.08%

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

ZT = Zero tolerance.

Bhutan

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 649 000 > Population 15+ years: 68% > Population in urban areas: 11% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

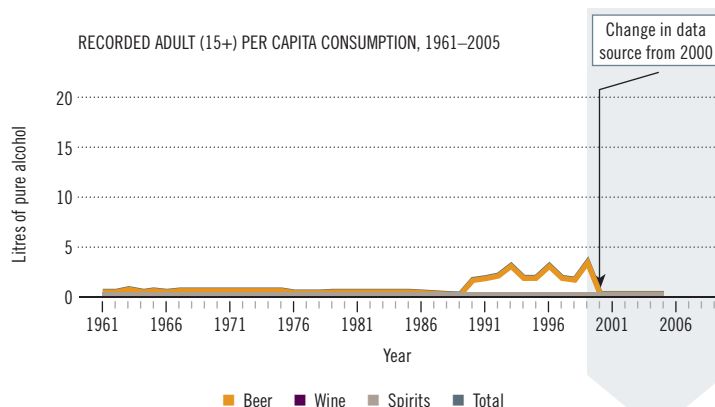
Recorded	0.2
Unrecorded	0.3
Total	0.5
WHO South-East Asia Region	2.2

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

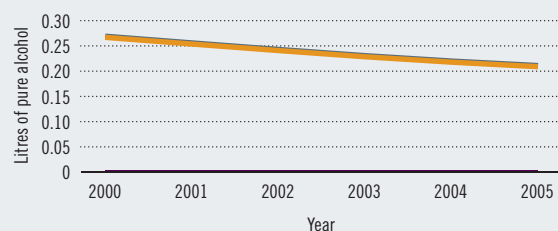
INCREASE
STABLE
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2007

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	46.7%	54.0%	50.1%
Former drinkers	15.0%	14.2%	14.6%
Abstainers*	61.7%	68.2%	64.7%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	1.56
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	2.49
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	0.21
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2007	8.3%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2007	3.7%

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	No information available	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	1.53%	0.20%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes & 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 %	0.08 / 0.08 / ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

ZT = Zero tolerance.

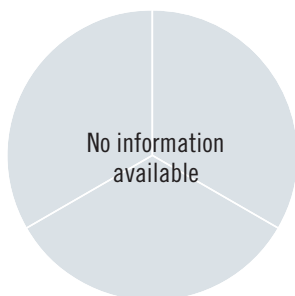
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 63 444 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 79% ➤ Population in urban areas: 33% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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

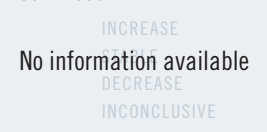


Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

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

Recorded	
Unrecorded	
Total	No information available
WHO South-East Asia Region	

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



ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

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

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

DRINKERS ONLY

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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	No information available	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.78%	0.15%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

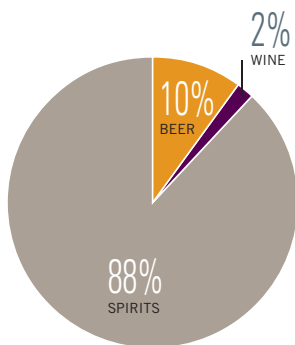
India

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 1 151 751 000 > Population 15+ years: 67% > Population in urban areas: 29% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

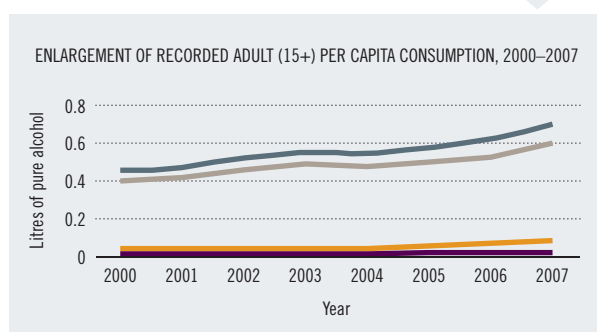
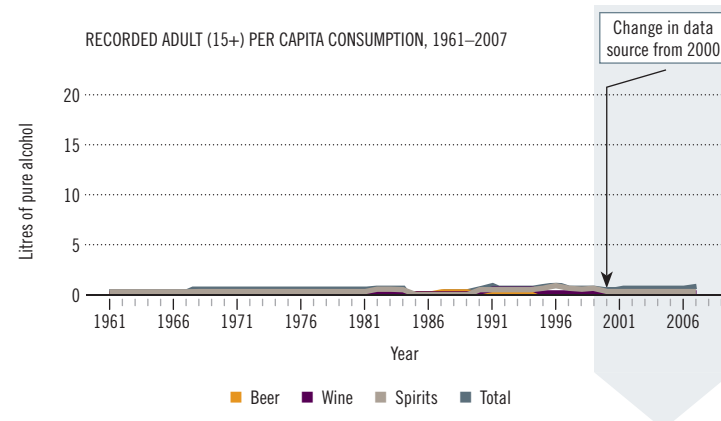
Recorded	0.6
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	2.6
WHO South-East Asia Region	2.2

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

➤ **INCREASE**
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	67.2%	92.0%	79.2%
Former drinkers	12.8%	5.0%	10.9%
Abstainers*	80.0%	97.0%	90.1%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	22.25
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	23.93
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	10.35
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	25.0%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	14.6%

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.47%	0.42%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

Indonesia

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 228 864 000 > Population 15+ years: 72% > Population in urban areas: 49% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

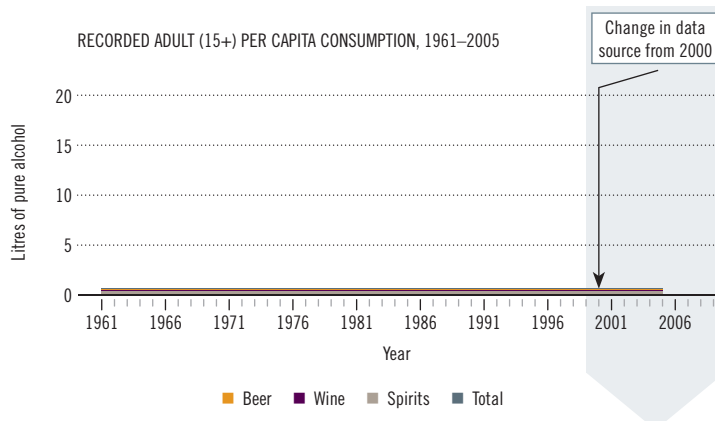
Recorded	0.1
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	0.6
WHO South-East Asia Region	2.2

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

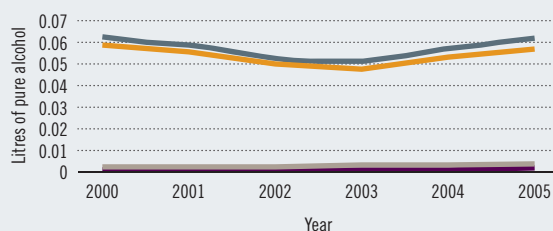
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2001			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	71.7%	96.6%	84.3%
Former drinkers	21.9%	3.0%	12.3%
Abstainers*	93.6%	99.6%	96.6%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	16.47
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	16.89
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	11.39
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2001	7.3%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2001	0.0%

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	1.95%	0.34%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	21 / 21 / 21
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	21 / 21 / 21
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 %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

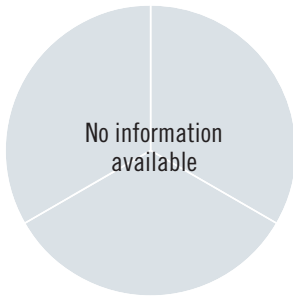
Maldives

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 300 000 > Population 15+ years: 67% > Population in urban areas: 30% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

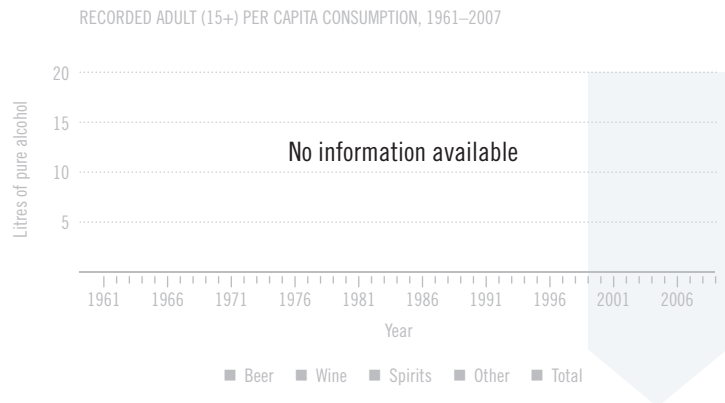
Recorded	No information available
Unrecorded	
Total	
WHO South-East Asia Region	

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

INCREASE
NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

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

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

DRINKERS ONLY

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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	No information available	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.74%	0.47%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

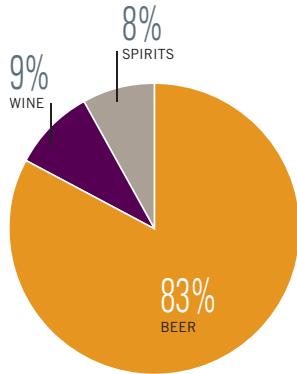
Myanmar

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 48 379 000 > Population 15+ years: 73% > Population in urban areas: 31% > Income group (World Bank): Low income

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

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



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

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

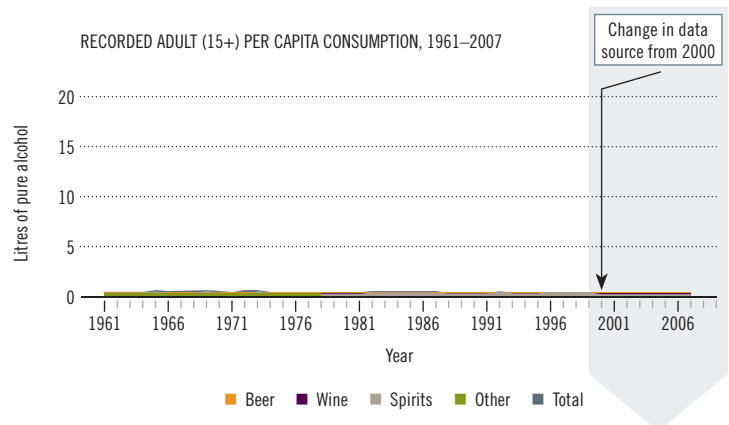
Recorded	0.1
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	0.6
WHO South-East Asia Region	2.2

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

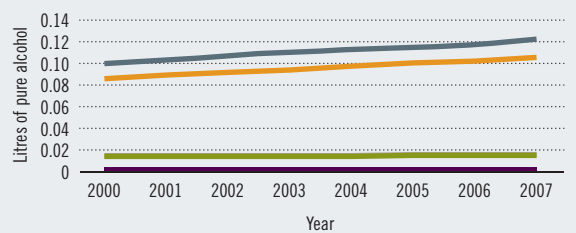
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	69.3%	97.9%	83.9%
Former drinkers	15.3%	1.4%	8.2%
Abstainers*	84.6%	99.3%	92.1%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	7.22
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	7.43
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	4.44
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	18.7%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	3.3%

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

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

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	1.62%	0.05%

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.07 / 0.07 / 0.07
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

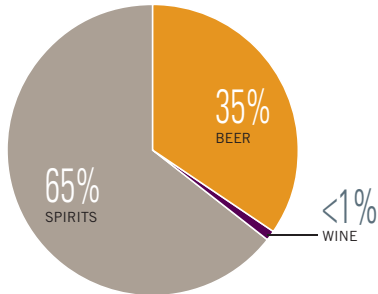
Nepal

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 27 641 000 > Population 15+ years: 62% > Population in urban areas: 16% > Income group (World Bank): Low income

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

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



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

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

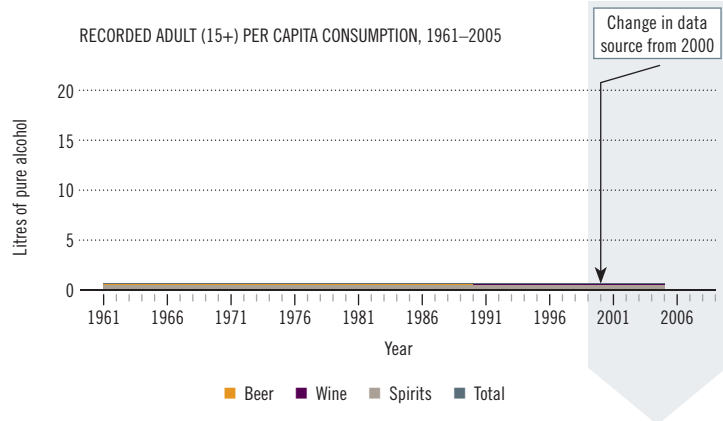
Recorded	0.2
Unrecorded	2.2
Total	2.4
WHO South-East Asia Region	2.2

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

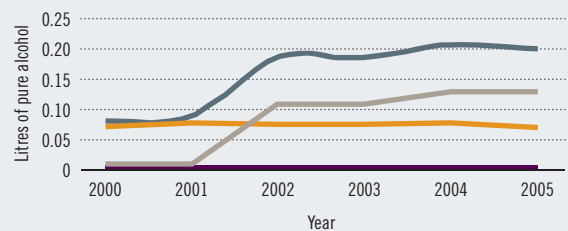
➤ **INCREASE**
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	52.9%	75.3%	64.5%
Former drinkers	15.9%	9.6%	12.6%
Abstainers*	68.8%	84.9%	77.1%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	10.52
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	15.06
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	1.78
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	8.7%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	2.8%

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.80%	0.48%

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	25 / 25 / 25
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	25 / 25 / 25
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

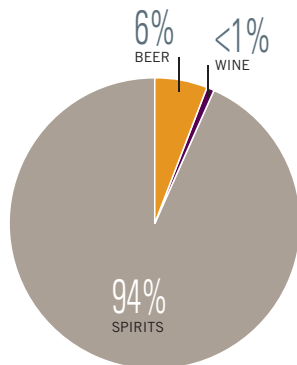
Sri Lanka

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 19 207 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 76% ➤ Population in urban areas: 15% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

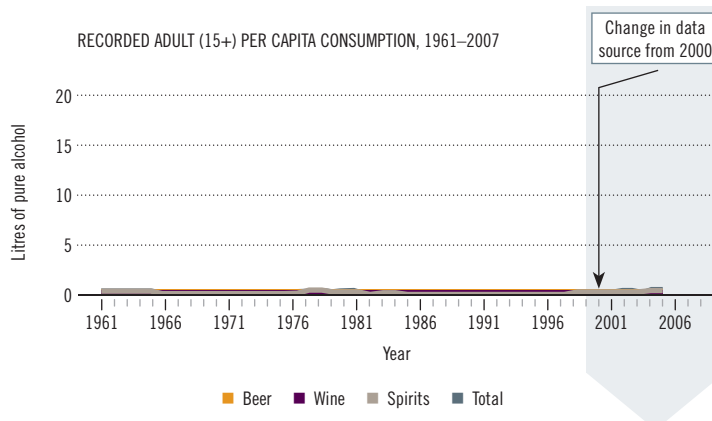
Recorded	0.4
Unrecorded	0.4
Total	0.8
WHO South-East Asia Region	2.2

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

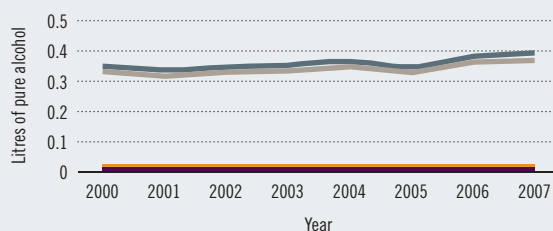
INCREASE
 ➤ **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	66.5%	98.2%	82.7%
Former drinkers	16.5%	0.9%	8.5%
Abstainers*	83.0%	99.1%	91.2%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	8.98
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	9.32
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	6.93
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	44.0%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	34.4%

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

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

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.34%	0.44%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY												
Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)												
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road traffic accidents (I)	—	—	—	—	25.3	5.2	23.9	4.4	—	—	—	—

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	21 / 21 / 21
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	21 / 21 / 21
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

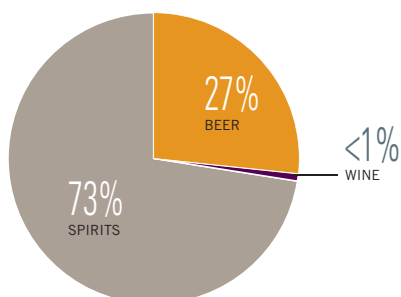
Thailand

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 63 444 000 > Population 15+ years: 79% > Population in urban areas: 33% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

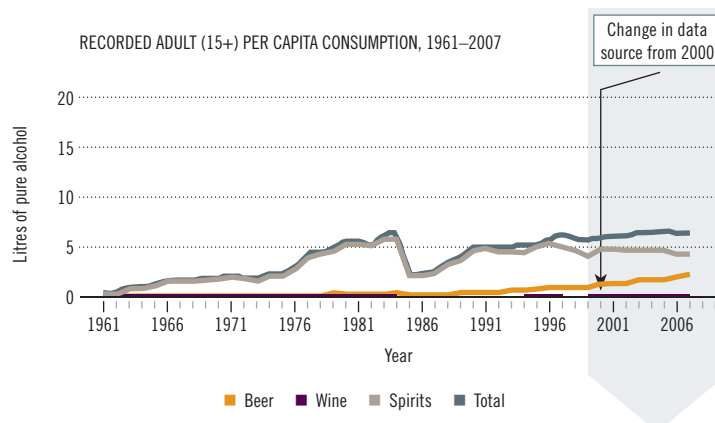
Recorded	6.4
Unrecorded	0.7
Total	7.1
WHO South-East Asia Region	2.2

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

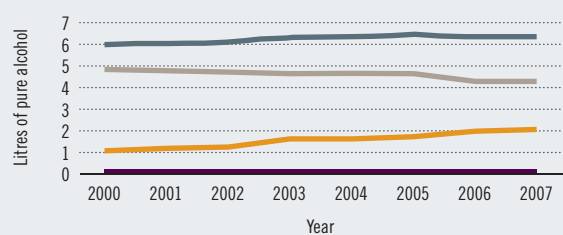
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2006

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	40.8%	81.3%	61.9%
Former drinkers	11.0%	6.2%	8.5%
Abstainers*	51.8%	87.5%	70.4%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	23.92
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	29.07
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	6.21
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	10.18%	0.99%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	13.1	4.4	—	—	15.0	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	41.4	9.4	—	—	40.1	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

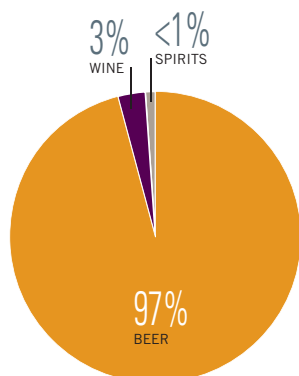
Timor-Leste

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 1 114 000 ► Population 15+ years: 55% ► Population in urban areas: 27% ► Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

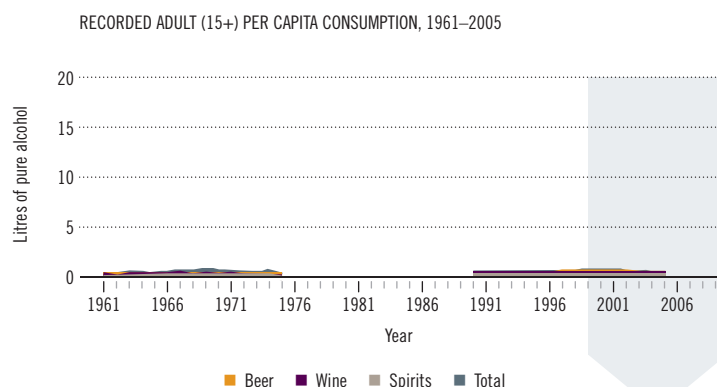
Recorded	0.4
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	0.9
WHO South-East Asia Region	2.2

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

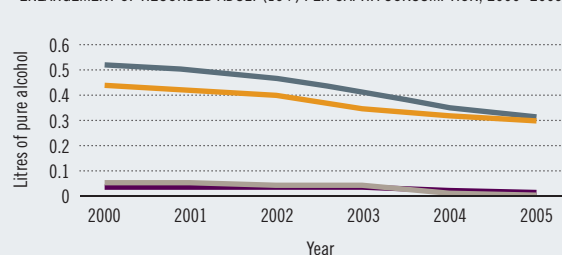
INCREASE
STABLE
► DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

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

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

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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE			
Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	No information available	MOST RISKY

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	1.94%	0.25%

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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