

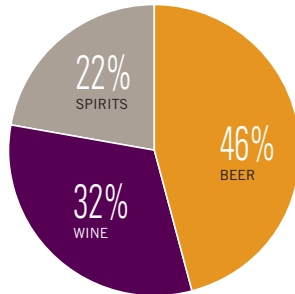
Australia

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 20 530 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 81% ➤ Population in urban areas: 88% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income

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

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



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

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

Recorded	9.9
Unrecorded	0.1
Total	10.0
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

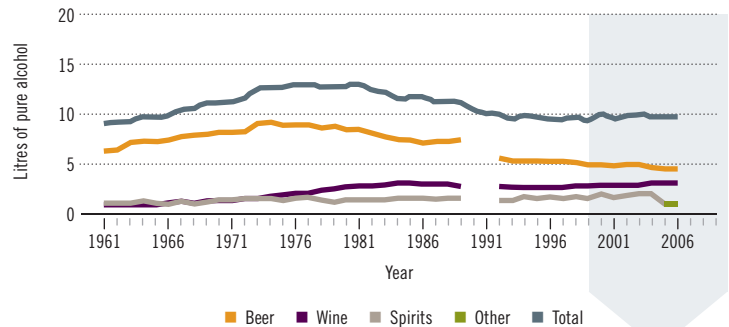
Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

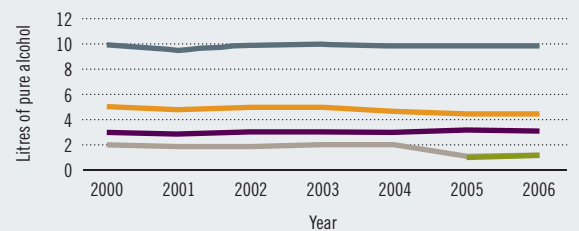
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2004			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	5.9%	11.2%	8.6%
Former drinkers	6.1%	8.4%	7.3%
Abstainers*	12.0%	19.6%	15.9%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	11.89
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	16.26
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	7.23
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2004	9.9%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2004	2.6%

* (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

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.17%	2.61%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	7.6	2.7	7.7	2.4	8.6	3.2	7.9	2.6	—	—	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	17.1	6.3	16.9	5.5	16.2	5.6	14.2	4.7	—	—	—	—

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

ZT = Zero tolerance.

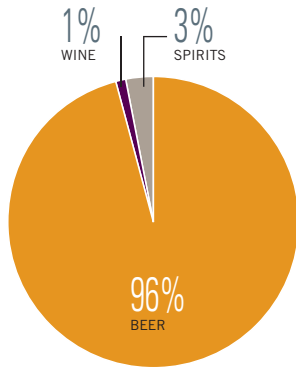
Brunei Darussalam

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 382 000 > Population 15+ years: 71% > Population in urban areas: 74% > Income group (World Bank): High income

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

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



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

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

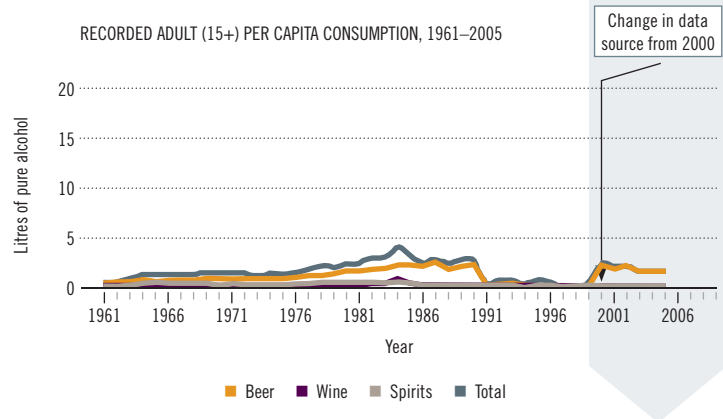
Recorded	1.8
Unrecorded	0.2
Total	2.0
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

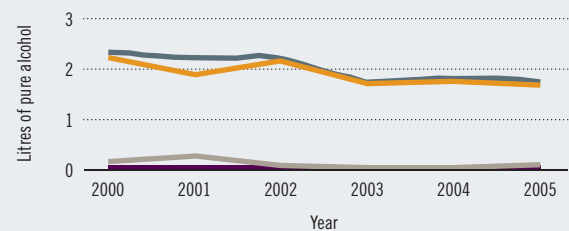
INCREASE
STABLE
➤ DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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
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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)	1.39%	0.16%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	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 %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Total ban
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Total ban

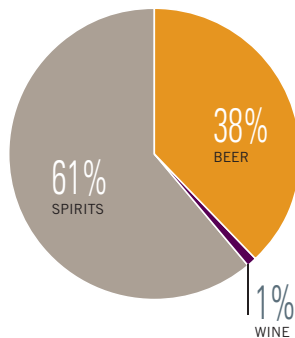
Cambodia

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 14 197 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 63% ➤ Population in urban areas: 20% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Low income

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

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



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

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

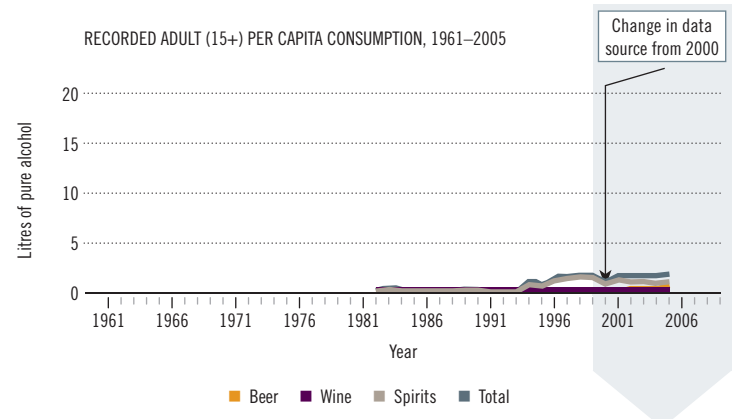
Recorded	1.8
Unrecorded	3.0
Total	4.8
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

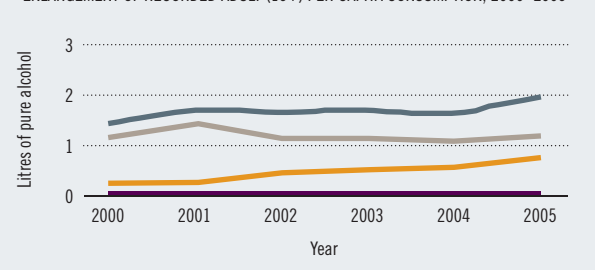
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

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

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

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

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

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

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.35%	0.11%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY													
Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)													
		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis		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 %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

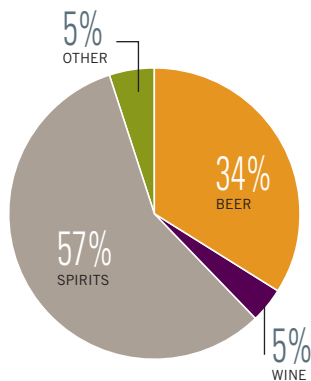
China

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 1 328 474 000 > Population 15+ years: 79% > Population in urban areas: 42% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

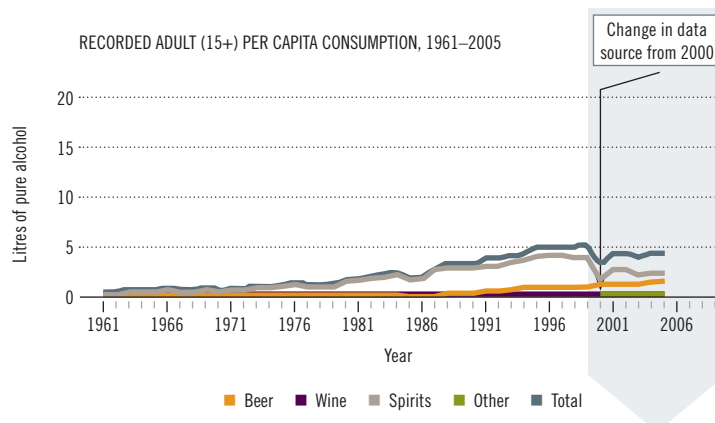
Recorded	4.2
Unrecorded	1.7
Total	5.9
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

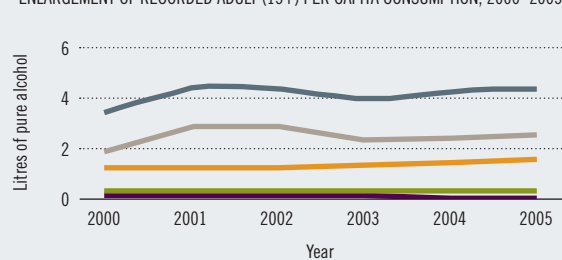
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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	12.5%	44.5%	28.2%
Former drinkers	14.9%	17.4%	16.1%
Abstainers*	27.4%	61.9%	44.3%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	10.61
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	13.68
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	5.19
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	9.6%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	0.3%

* (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)	6.90%	0.22%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	11.9	4.5	12.4	4.4	12.9	5.0	12.4	4.7	10.9	4.2	10.8	4.4
Road traffic accidents (1)	13.2	3.9	11.8	2.7	11.2	3.4	12.2	3.4	12.1	2.5	8.5	2.2

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / 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 %	0.02 / 0.02 / 0.02
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

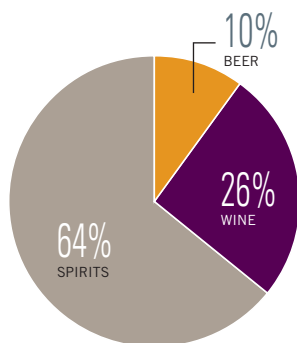
Cook Islands

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 14 000 > Population 15+ years: 66% > Population in urban areas: 64% > Income group (World Bank): —

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

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



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

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

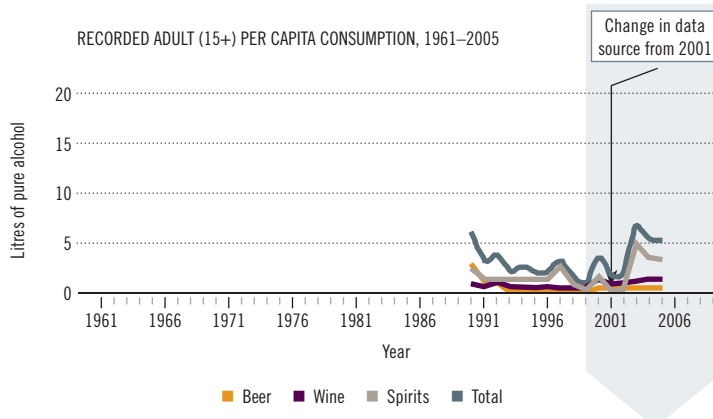
Recorded	3.2
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	3.7
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

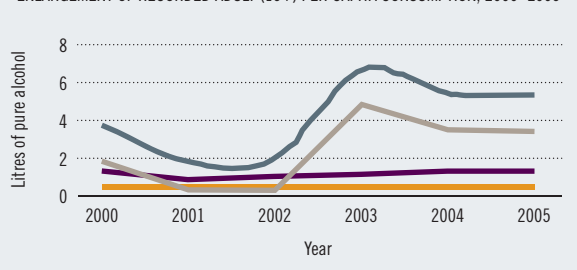
➤ **INCREASE**
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	22.0%	41.3%	31.0%
Former drinkers	6.7%	12.2%	10.0%
Abstainers*	28.7%	53.5%	41.0%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	6.27
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	7.56
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	2.33
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	66.3%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	38.2%

* (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)	3.23%	0.11%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

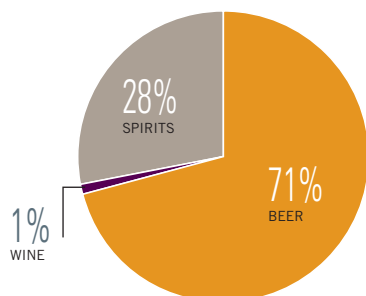
Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No information available
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	
Restrictions on on-/off-premise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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 833 000 > Population 15+ years: 67% > Population in urban areas: 51% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

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

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



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

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

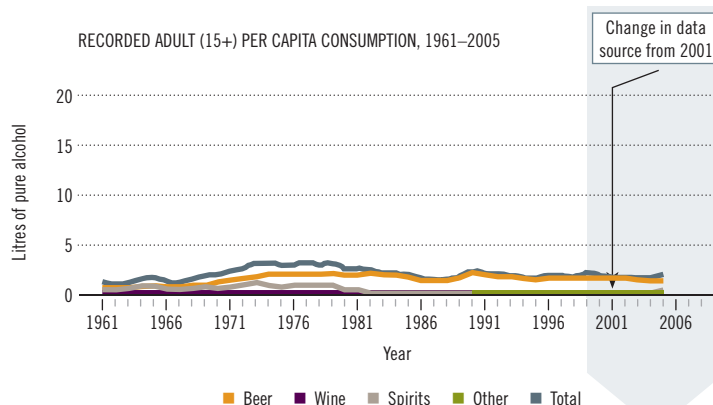
Recorded	1.4
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	2.4
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

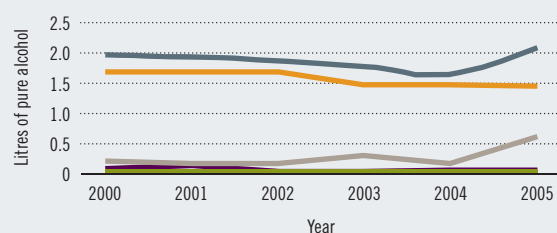
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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), 2002

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	29.5%	80.3%	55.0%
Former drinkers	29.6%	11.9%	21.0%
Abstainers*	59.1%	92.2%	76.0%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	10.13
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	11.01
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	4.72
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2002	25.9%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2002	12.8%

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.26%	0.14%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

ZT = Zero tolerance.

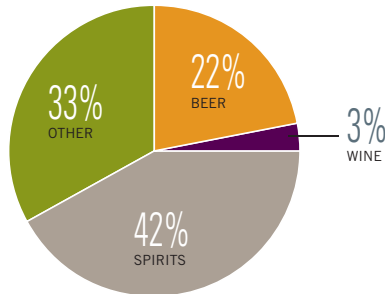
Japan

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 127 953 000 > Population 15+ years: 86% > Population in urban areas: 66% > Income group (World Bank): High income

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

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



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

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

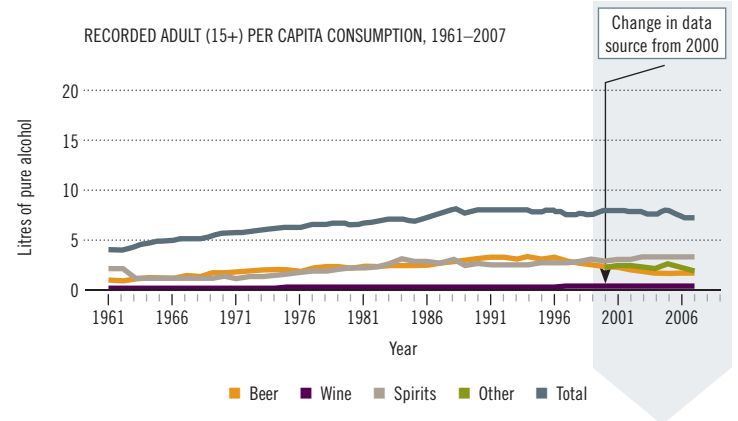
Recorded	7.8
Unrecorded	0.2
Total	8.0
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

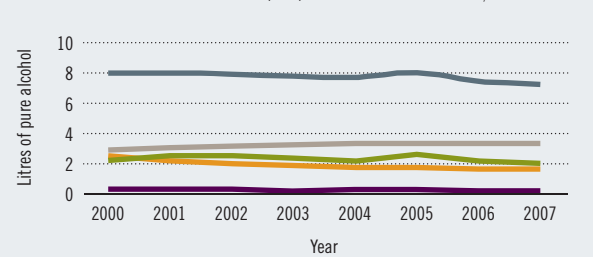
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2001			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	4.9%	13.5%	9.4%
Former drinkers	7.0%	5.1%	6.0%
Abstainers*	11.9%	18.6%	15.4%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	9.85
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	13.76
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	5.75
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2001	20.0%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2001	3.9%

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	2.25%	0.13%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	13.1	3.8	12.9	3.6	12.2	3.6	12.1	3.5	11.9	3.5	11.9	3.6
Road traffic accidents (I)	14.7	4.6	13.9	4.4	12.8	4.2	11.7	3.8	10.9	3.6	10.2	3.2

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	20 / 20 / 20
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	20 / 20 / 20
Restrictions 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 %	0.03 / 0.03 / 0.03
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

Kiribati

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 94 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 68% ➤ Population in urban areas: 42% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

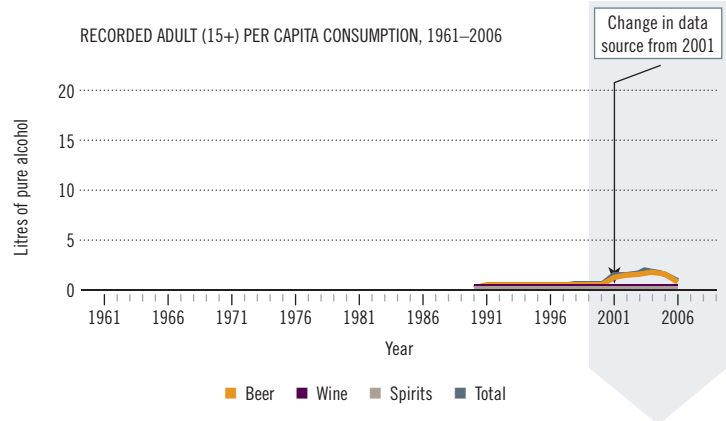
Recorded	1.7
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	3.7
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

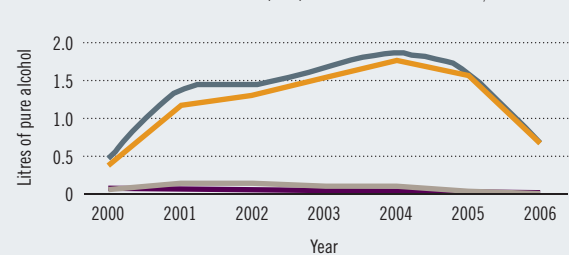
➤ **INCREASE**
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2004

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	21.2%	82.7%	25.0%
Former drinkers	26.6%	8.7%	25.0%
Abstainers*	47.8%	91.4%	50.0%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	7.42
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	12.18
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	5.86
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2004	42.2%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2004	10.8%

* (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)	4.14%	0.14%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	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	No / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

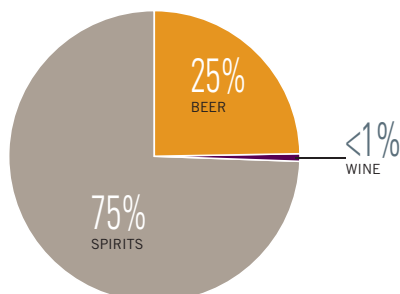
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 5 759 000 > Population 15+ years: 61% > Population in urban areas: 21% > Income group (World Bank): Low income

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

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



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

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

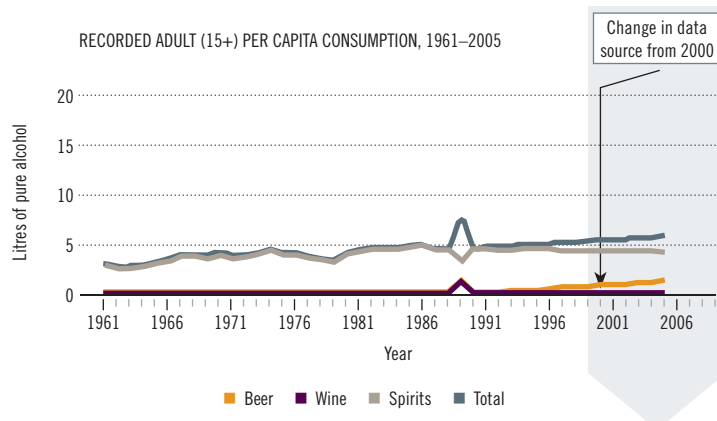
Recorded	5.7
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	6.7
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

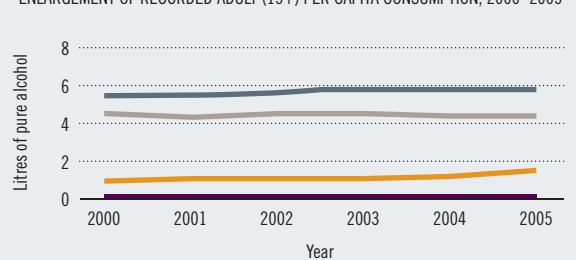
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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	28.6%	65.7%	47.5%
Former drinkers	15.8%	10.8%	13.3%
Abstainers*	44.4%	76.5%	60.8%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	17.17
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	20.80
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	9.06
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	40.2%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	21.9%

* (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)	8.38%	0.28%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (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)	18 / No / No
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

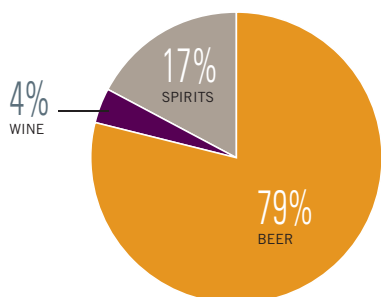
Malaysia

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 26 114 000 > Population 15+ years: 69% > Population in urban areas: 68% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

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

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



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

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

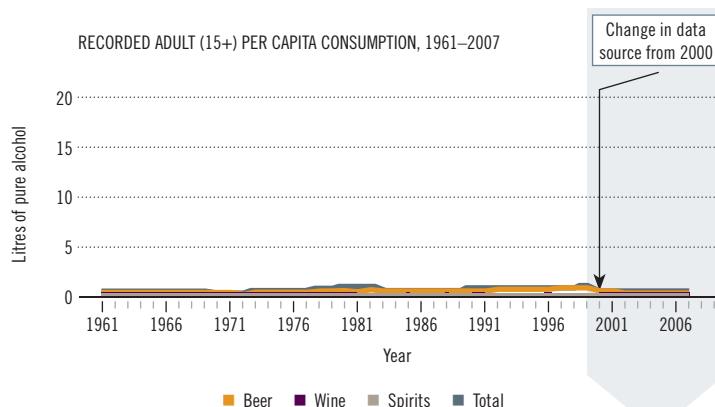
Recorded	0.5
Unrecorded	0.3
Total	0.8
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

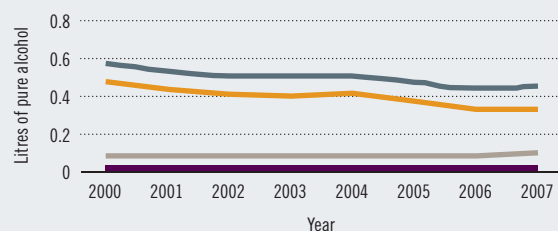
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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	84.0%	96.8%	90.3%
Former drinkers	11.5%	2.4%	7.0%
Abstainers*	95.5%	99.2%	97.3%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	30.37
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	32.16
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	14.60
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	27.5%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	25.1%

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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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%	0.42%

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

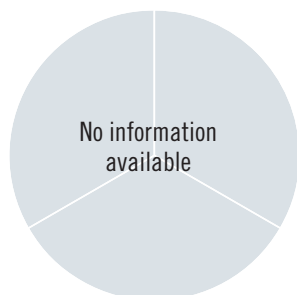
Marshall Islands (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 58 000 > Population 15+ years: 68% > Population in urban areas: 68% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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

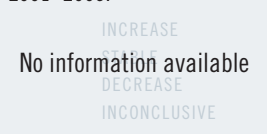


Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

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

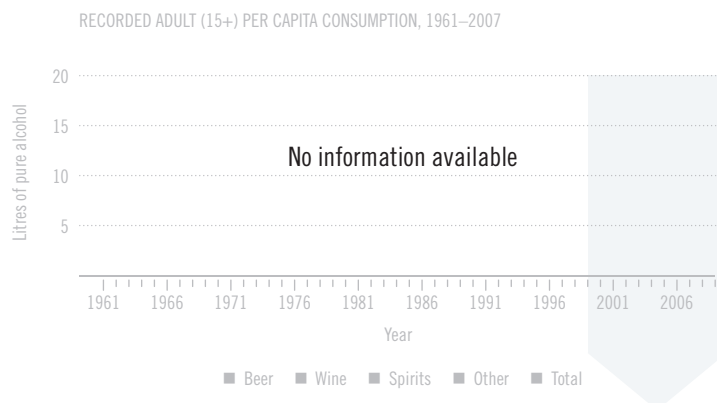
Recorded	Unrecorded	Total
No information available		
WHO Western Pacific Region		

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).



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
No information available			

* 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)	0.00%	0.00%

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

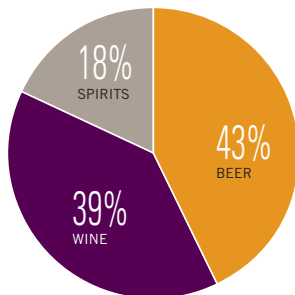
Micronesia (Federated States of)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 111 000 > Population 15+ years: 62% > Population in urban areas: 22% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

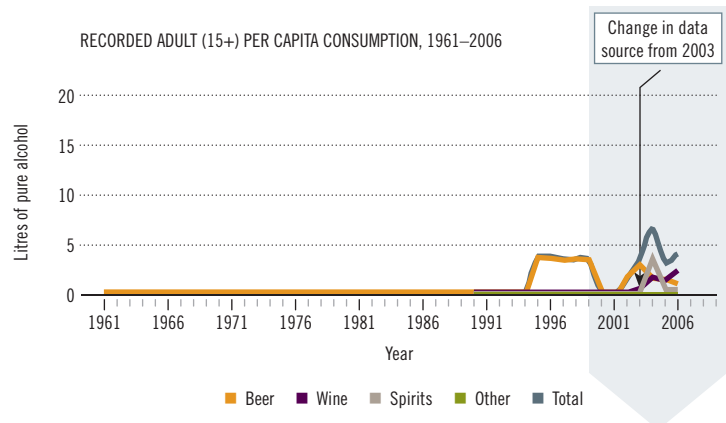
Recorded	4.5
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	5.5
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

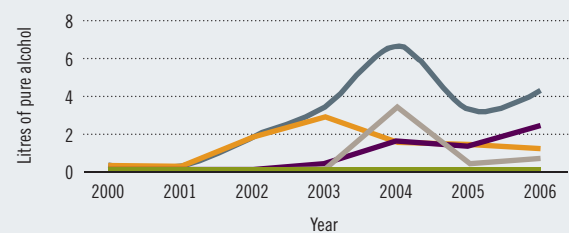
INCREASE
NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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, 2000–2006



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2002

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	39.8%	83.0%	61.3%
Former drinkers	10.7%	8.1%	9.4%
Abstainers*	50.5%	91.1%	70.7%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	18.77
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	21.43
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	9.73
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2002	27.1%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2002	7.9%

* (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)	3.39%	0.11%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	21 / 21 / 21
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	21 / 21 / 21
Restrictions 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 %	Subnational
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

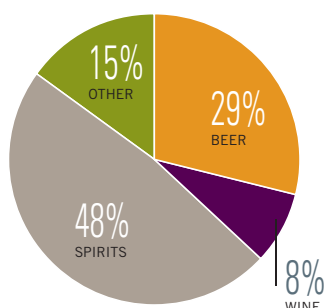
Mongolia

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 2 605 000 > Population 15+ years: 72% > Population in urban areas: 57% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

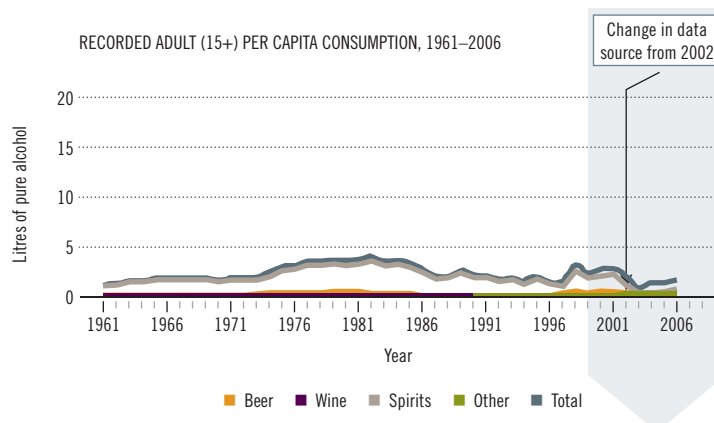
Recorded	1.2
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	3.2
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

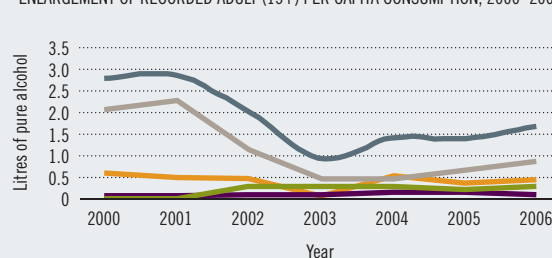
INCREASE
STABLE
▶ DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

	ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005		
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	11.5%	28.9%	20.3%
Former drinkers	13.6%	14.9%	14.3%
Abstainers*	25.1%	43.8%	34.6%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	4.95
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	7.95
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	1.97
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2005	1.8%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2005	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)	5.95%	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												
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)	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 %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

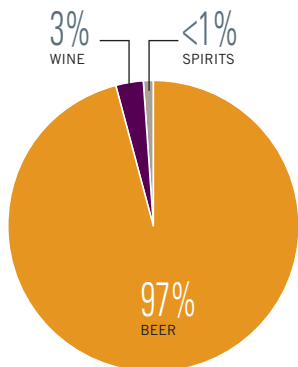
Nauru

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 10 000 > Population 15+ years: 68% > Population in urban areas: 100% > Income group (World Bank): —

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

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



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

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

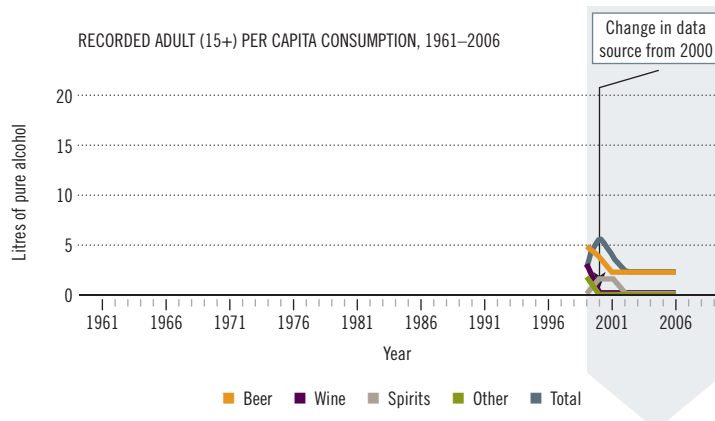
Recorded	2.3
Unrecorded	2.5
Total	4.8
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

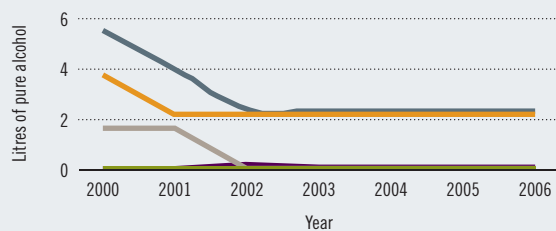
INCREASE
STABLE
➤ DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2004

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	17.2%	35.7%	27.0%
Former drinkers	22.7%	34.2%	28.0%
Abstainers*	39.9%	69.9%	55.0%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	10.73
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	13.62
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	5.06
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2004	35.4%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2004	26.1%

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score* LEAST RISKY 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)	3.65%	0.12%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

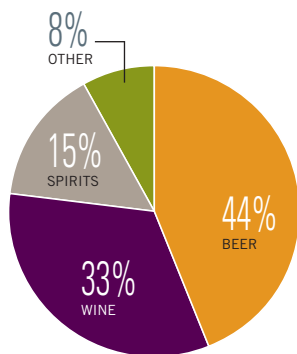
New Zealand

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 4 140 000 > Population 15+ years: 79% > Population in urban areas: 86% > Income group (World Bank): High income

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

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



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

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

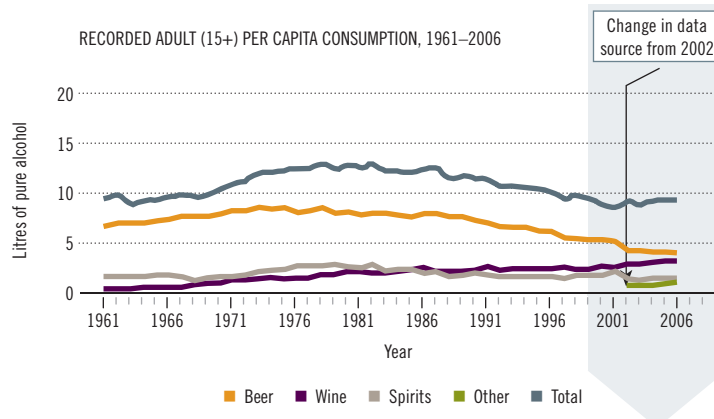
Recorded	9.1
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	9.6
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

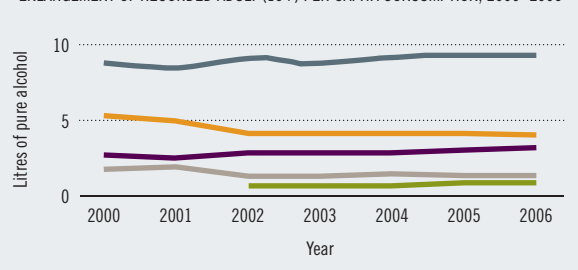
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2008			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	7.3%	11.1%	9.3%
Former drinkers	10.2%	10.5%	10.3%
Abstainers*	17.5%	21.6%	19.6%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	11.97
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	17.27
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	7.17
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

* 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)	3.50%	2.20%

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	4.0	2.5	4.8	1.4	4.7	1.9	4.2	1.7	4.0	2.0	—	—
Alcoholic Liver disease	3.7	1.9	3.7	0.8	3.9	1.2	3.8	1.1	3.4	1.3	—	—
Road traffic accidents (I)	20.4	8.5	21.1	8.4	19.3	8.0	21.2	9.0	19.5	8.6	—	—
Poisoning	1.4	0.8	1.6	0.4	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.4	2.1	0.9	—	—
Violence	2.1	1.1	1.9	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.7	1.0	2.1	0.5	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents. — Not available.

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 / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.03 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / Yes

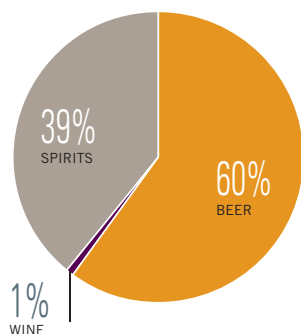
Niue

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 2 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 66% ➤ Population in urban areas: 33% ➤ Income group (World Bank): —

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

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



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

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

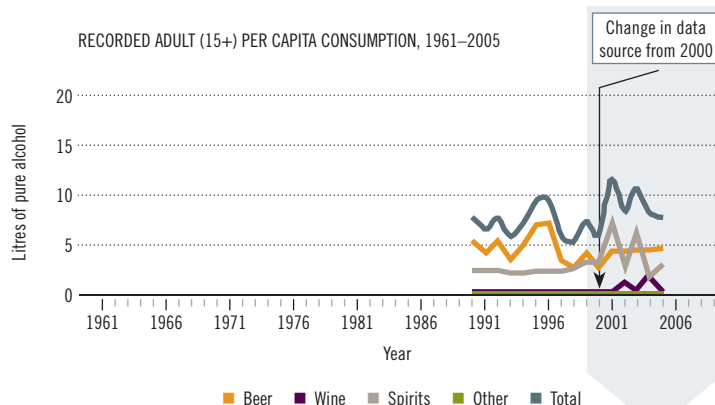
Recorded	8.9
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	9.9
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

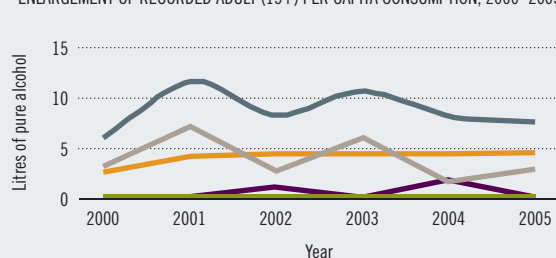
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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
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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)	10.58%	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 (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 information available
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	

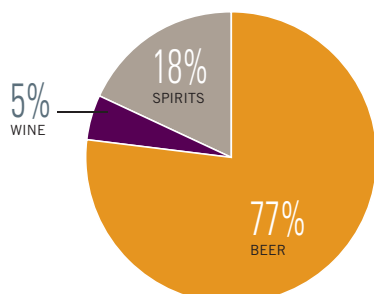
Palau

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 20 000 > Population 15+ years: 68% > Population in urban areas: 70% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

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

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



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

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

Recorded	9.1
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	10.1
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

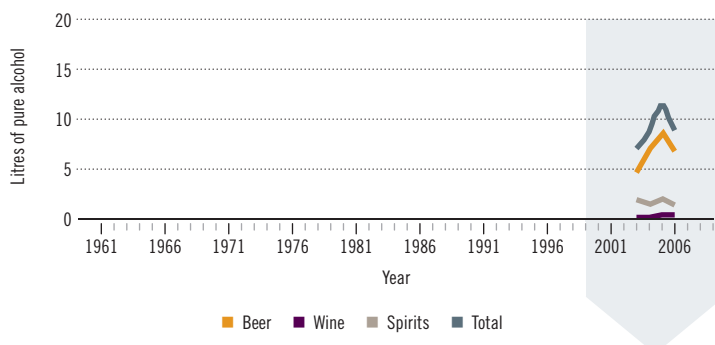
Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

No information available

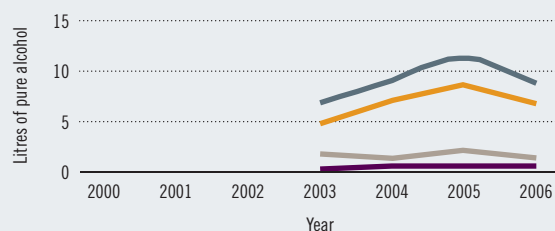
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 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)	0.00%	0.00%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (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)	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 & 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 %	0.10 / ZT / ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

ZT = Zero tolerance.

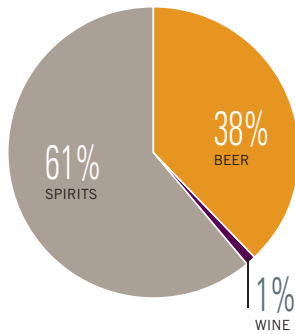
Papua New Guinea

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 6 202 000 > Population 15+ years: 60% > Population in urban areas: 13% > Income group (World Bank): Low Income

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

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



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

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

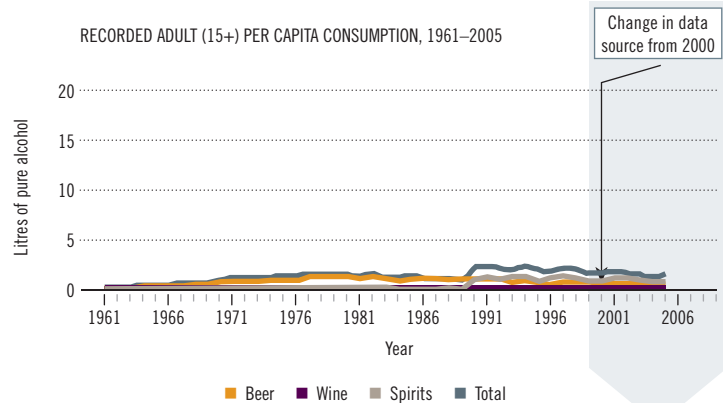
Recorded	1.5
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	3.5
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

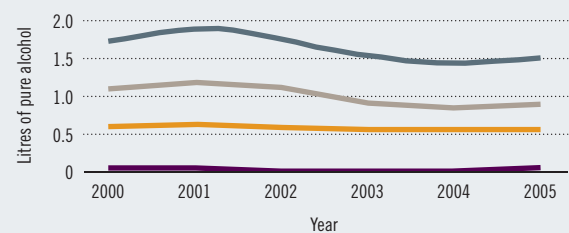
INCREASE
STABLE
➤ DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

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

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

DRINKERS ONLY

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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.76%	0.13%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

NA = No information.

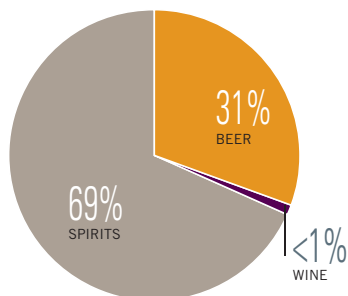
Philippines (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 86 264 000 > Population 15+ years: 64% > Population in urban areas: 63% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

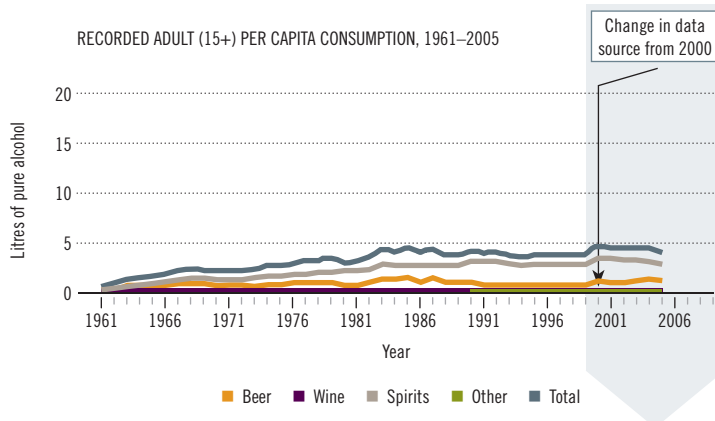
Recorded	4.4
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	6.4
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

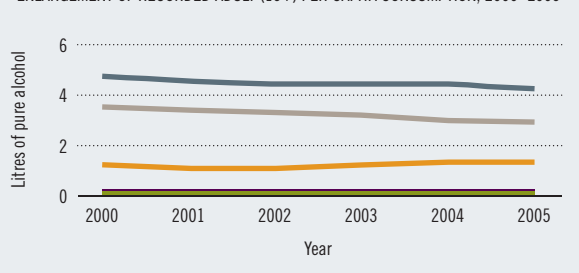
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

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	27.5%	71.3%	49.5%
Former drinkers	16.1%	10.1%	13.0%
Abstainers*	43.6%	81.4%	62.5%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	17.01
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	18.95
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	10.88
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	24.6%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	8.3%

* (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)	7.95%	0.95%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	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 & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

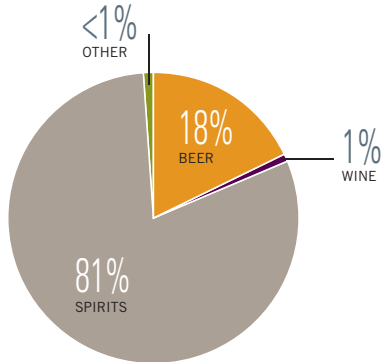
Republic of Korea (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 48 050 000 > Population 15+ years: 82% > Population in urban areas: 81% > Income group (World Bank): High income

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

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



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

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

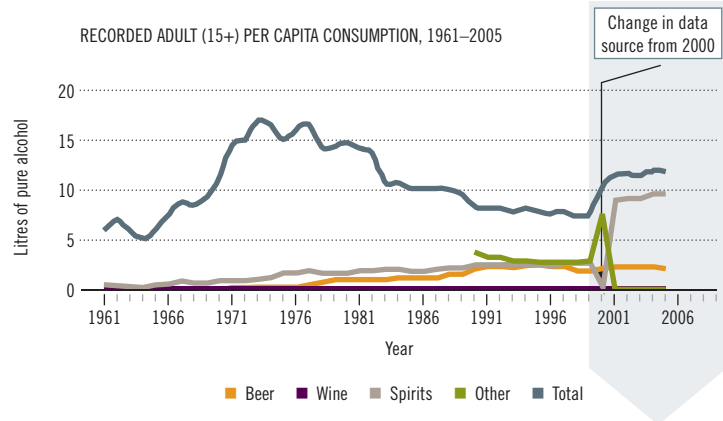
Recorded	11.8
Unrecorded	3.0
Total	14.8
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

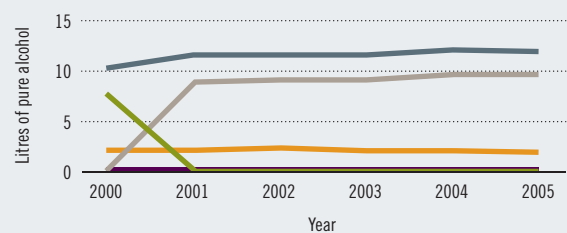
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2004

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	5.1%	20.4%	12.8%
Former drinkers	6.9%	18.5%	12.8%
Abstainers*	12.0%	38.9%	25.6%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	19.89
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	28.85
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	7.73
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)	13.10%	0.41%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	48.0	8.9	46.4	9.1	45.6	8.8	42.2	8.0	38.4	7.0	33.1	6.9
Road traffic accidents (1)	45.8	15.8	37.7	12.3	32.9	11.4	33.2	11.1	29.0	9.6	27.4	8.9

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	19 / 19 / 19
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	19 / 19 / 19
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

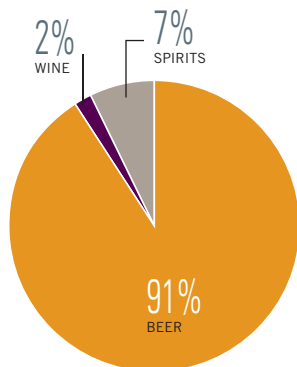
Samoa

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 185 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 60% ➤ Population in urban areas: 23% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

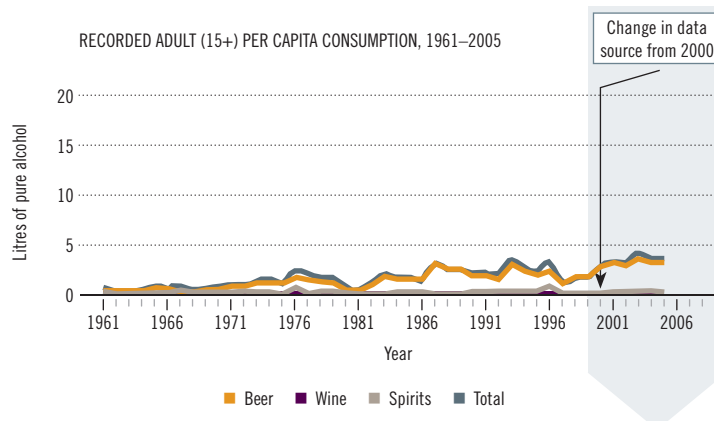
Recorded	3.8
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	4.8
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

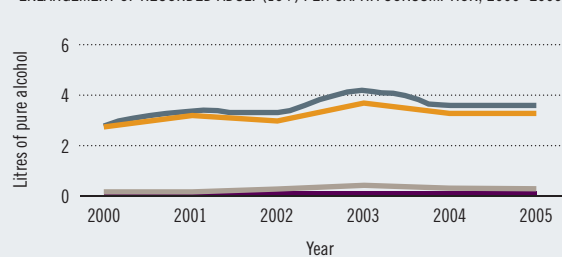
➤ **INCREASE**
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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), 2002		
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	39.4%	75.8%	60.0%
Former drinkers	18.3%	14.2%	13.3%
Abstainers*	57.7%	90.0%	73.3%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	17.98
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	19.50
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	7.24
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2002	51.6%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2002	7.3%

* (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)	0.00%	0.00%	

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

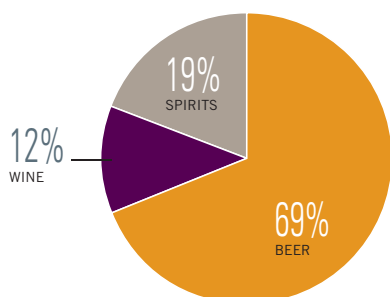
Singapore

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 4 382 000 > Population 15+ years: 81% > Population in urban areas: 100% > Income group (World Bank): High income

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

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



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

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

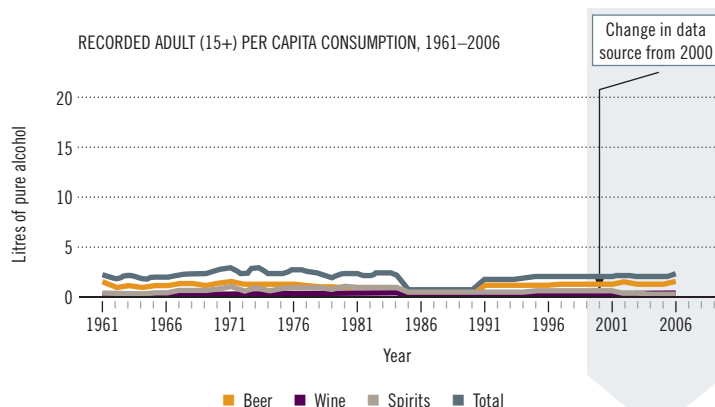
Recorded	0.6
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	1.6
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

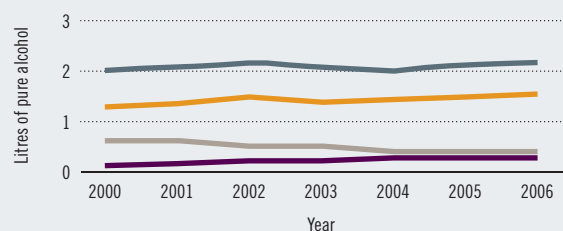
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2004

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	20.3%	32.5%	26.4%
Former drinkers	19.1%	26.7%	22.9%
Abstainers*	39.4%	59.2%	49.3%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	3.06
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	3.65
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	2.47
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	1.40%	0.19%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	5.6	2.9	6.1	2.6	4.9	2.1	6.2	2.0	4.8	2.4	4.4	1.6
Road traffic accidents (1)	12.2	2.3	12.0	1.6	11.3	2.2	12.0	2.5	10.2	2.7	9.5	1.7

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

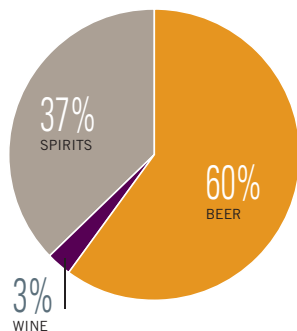
Solomon Islands

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 484 000 > Population 15+ years: 60% > Population in urban areas: 17% > Income group (World Bank): Low income

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

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



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

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

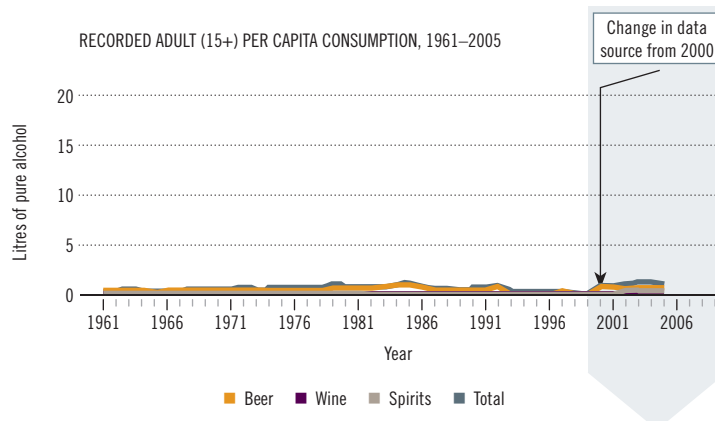
Recorded	1.2
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	1.7
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

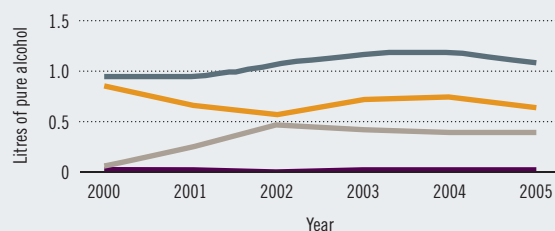
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	27.5%	71.5%	48.9%
Former drinkers	18.9%	10.9%	15.0%
Abstainers*	46.4%	82.4%	63.9%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	4.60
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	5.51
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	1.44
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2005	24.1%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2005	12.7%

* (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
-----------------------------	-------------	--------------------------	------------

* 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)	1.82%	0.06%	

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

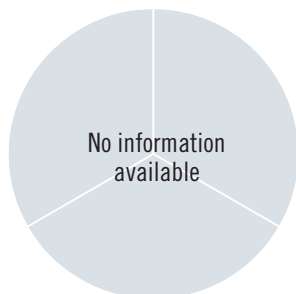
Tokelau

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: — ➤ Population 15+ years: — ➤ Population in urban areas: — ➤ Income group (World Bank): —

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

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

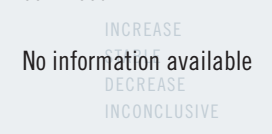


Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

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

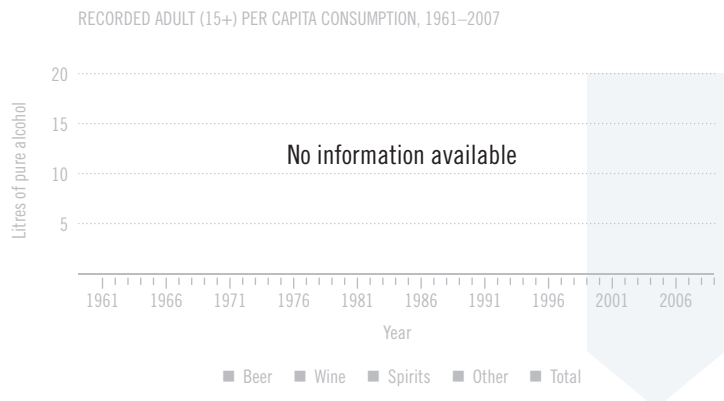
Recorded	No information available
Unrecorded	
Total	
WHO Western Pacific Region	

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).



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

* 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)	3.50%	0.12%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

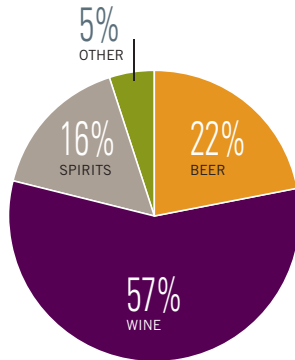
Tonga

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 100 000 > Population 15+ years: 63% > Population in urban areas: 24% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

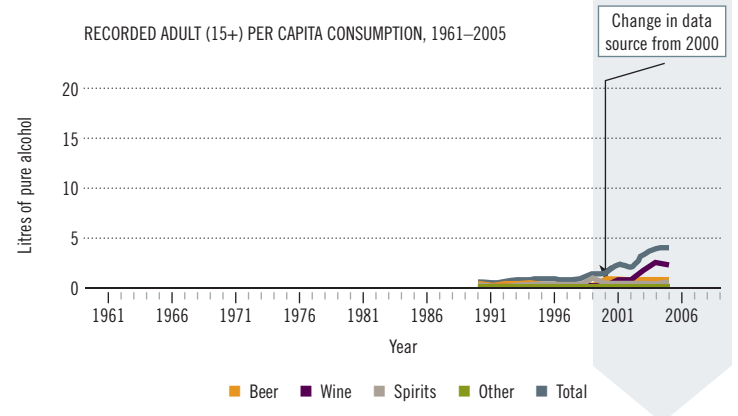
Recorded	3.3
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	3.8
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

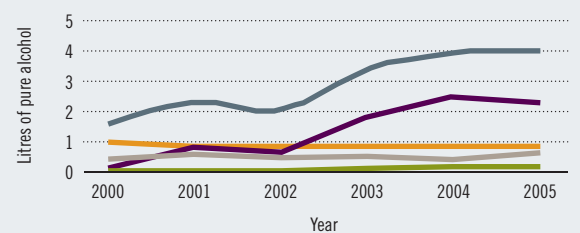
➤ **INCREASE**
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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



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



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2004	Males	Females	Total
	Lifetime abstainers	70.2%	93.6%
Former drinkers	10.4%	2.1%	6.3%
Abstainers*	80.6%	95.7%	88.1%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	31.76
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	37.83
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	13.67
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2004	47.2%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2004	41.0%

* (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	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)	1.89%	0.06%	

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

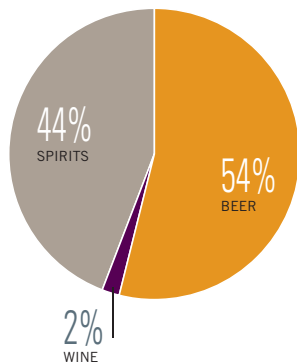
Tuvalu

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 10 000 > Population 15+ years: 66% > Population in urban areas: 46% > Income group (World Bank): —

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

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



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

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

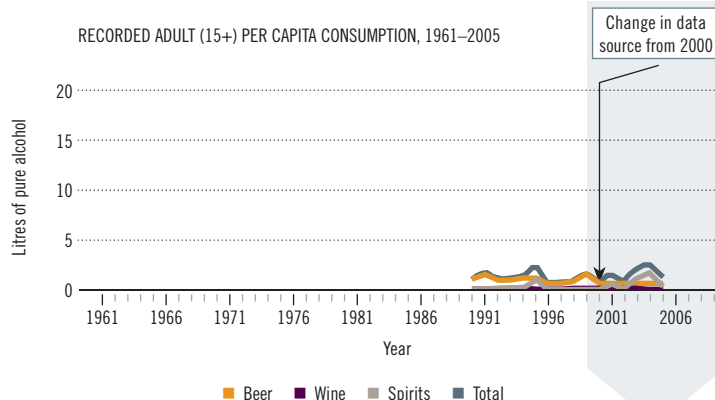
Recorded	1.9
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	2.4
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

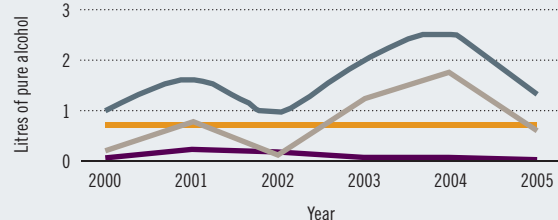
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	2.69%	0.09%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

Vanuatu

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 221 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 61% ➤ Population in urban areas: 24% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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



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

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

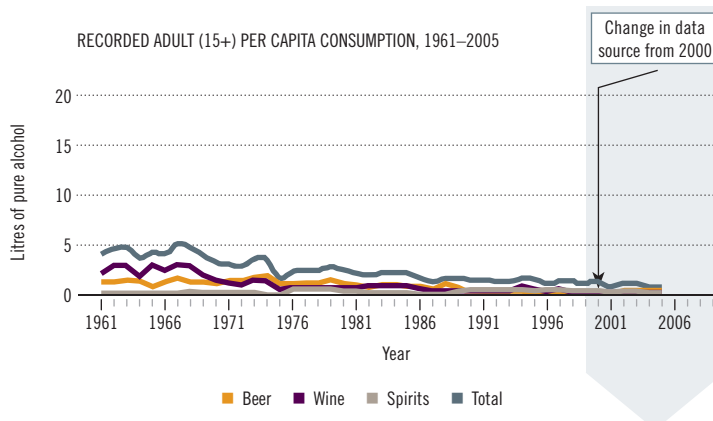
Recorded	0.4
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	0.9
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

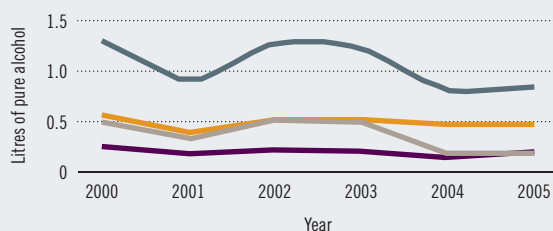
INCREASE
STABLE
➤ DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	52.7%	88.0%	70.1%
Former drinkers	15.5%	4.7%	10.1%
Abstainers*	68.2%	92.7%	80.2%

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

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	4.70
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	4.61
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	1.68
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2005	14.4%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2005	6.9%

* (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)	1.93%	0.06%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (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)	NA
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	NA
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	NA
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	NA
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

NA = No information.

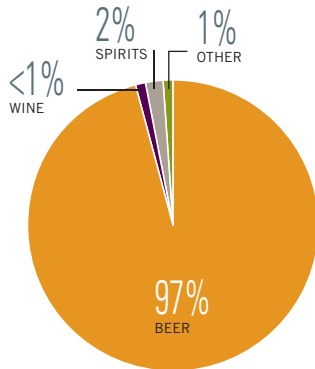
Viet Nam

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 86 206 000 > Population 15+ years: 71% > Population in urban areas: 27% > Income group (World Bank): Low income

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

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



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

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

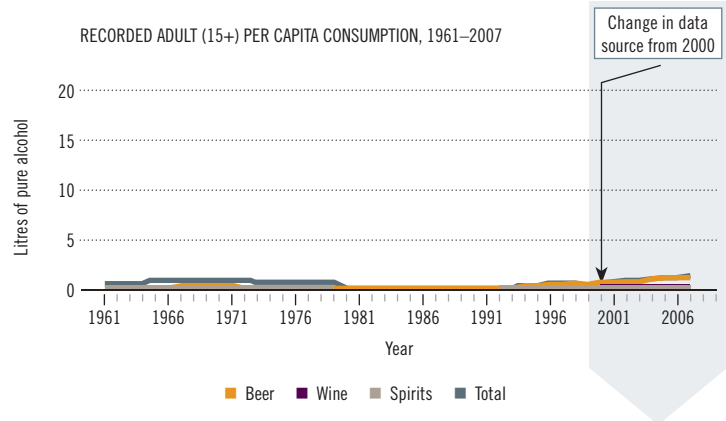
Recorded	1.1
Unrecorded	2.7
Total	3.8
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

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

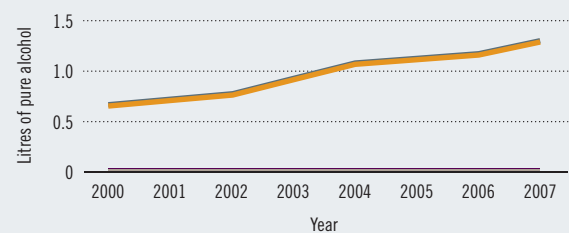
➤ **INCREASE**
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

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	38.5%	95.2%	67.1%
Former drinkers	14.1%	3.5%	8.8%
Abstainers*	52.6%	98.7%	75.9%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	15.64
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	16.10
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	11.60
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	22.1%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	22.7%

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.13%	0.14%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	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)	NA / Yes & NA
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	NA
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 / NA
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	NA / Yes

NA = No information.
ZT = Zero tolerance.