Antigua and Barbuda

Socioeconomic Context

Total population: 84 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 72% ➤ Population in urban areas: 37% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income


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

Recorded 6.8
Unrecorded 0.5
Total 7.2
WHO American Region 8.7

Patterns of Drinking

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

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

Abstainers (15+ years), 2005

Lifetime abstainers
Former drinkers
Abstainers*

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

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 barley, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Alcohol Consumption

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

Health Consequences

Morbidity

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.81%</td>
<td>1.12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All Cause Mortality

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

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

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

Alcohol Policy

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits

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

No information available
Argentina

Socioeconomic Context

Total population: 39,134,000 > Population 15+ years: 74% > Population in urban areas: 90% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Alcoholic Beverage</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td></td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- Recorded: 8.0
- Unrecorded: 2.0
- Total: 10.0
- WHO American Region: 8.7

Patterns of Drinking

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**drinkers only**

| Category (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total | 12.12 |
| Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males  | 15.56 |
| Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females | 7.60  |

Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–65+ years), males, 2003: 17.5%

Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–65+ years), females, 2003: 0.3%


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

Patterns of Drinking Score

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

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

Alcohol Consumption

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

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

Health Consequences

**Morbidity**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.64%</td>
<td>1.78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**All Cause Mortality**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis*</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents†</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Alcohol Policy

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

NA

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

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

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

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

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

- 0.05 / 0.05 / ZT

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement

- No / No

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion

- NA / NA

ZT = Zero tolerance.

NA = No information.
Bahamas (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 327,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 73% ➤ Population in urban areas: 91% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income


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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

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

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

DRINKERS ONLY

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

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males —

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females —

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

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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO American Region 8.7

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol use disorders (15+)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.72%</td>
<td>1.68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

**SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT**

Total population: 293 000 ➔ Population 15+ years: 82% ➔ Population in urban areas: 53% ➔ Income group (World Bank): High income


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

![Pie chart showing percentages of recorded alcohol consumption by type of beverage: Beer (50%), Wine (10%), Spirits (38%), Other (2%)]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Beverage</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2007**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>45.1%</td>
<td>71.6%</td>
<td>59.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**DRINKERS ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption, total</td>
<td>16.89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males</td>
<td>19.09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females</td>
<td>13.72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTH CONSEQUENCES**

**MORBIDITY**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders (15+)</td>
<td>6.57%</td>
<td>1.24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ALL CAUSE MORTALITY**

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

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

**LIVER CIRRHOSIS**

No information available

**ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS (1+)**

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

**ALCOHOL POLICY**

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

**PATTERNS OF DRINKING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Least risky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Most risky</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Socioeconomic Context**

Total population: 282,000 ➔ Population 15+ years: 63% ➔ Population in urban areas: 48% ➔ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beverage Type</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO American Region</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Alcohol Policy**

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

**Health Consequences**

**Morbidity**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol use disorders (15+)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>6.91%</td>
<td>1.34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**All Cause Mortality**

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

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

Liver cirrhosis: No information available

Road traffic accidents (1):

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

**Patterns of Drinking**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>59.3%</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
<td>80.5%</td>
<td>64.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Consumers Only**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total</td>
<td>17.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males</td>
<td>20.37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females</td>
<td>9.57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2005</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2005</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2005 | 28.2% |

**Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2005 | 8.8% |

**Patterns of Drinking Score**

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

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 9,354,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 62% ➤ Population in urban areas: 65% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Beverage</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
- Recorded: 2.6
- Unrecorded: 2.5
- Total: 5.1
- WHO American Region: 8.7

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>45.0%</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total</td>
<td>8.55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males</td>
<td>12.61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern of drinking score*</th>
<th>LEAST RISKY</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>MOST RISKY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):
- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): 5.62% Males, 0.98% Females

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

Liver cirrhosis: No information available


Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries. [11] refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

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

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

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

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %: No / No / No

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

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 189 323 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 72% ➤ Population in urban areas: 85% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO American Region

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>36.0%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>41.8%</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
<td>50.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total 18.51

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males 24.38

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females 10.62

Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003 32.4%

Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003 10.1%


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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

Increase ➤ Stable ➤ Decrease ➤ Inconclusive

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

Alcohol use disorders (15+ years) 7.29% 1.41%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

Liver cirrhosis

Road traffic accidents (i)

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 / 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 % 0.02 / 0.02 / 0.02

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

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 32,577,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 83% ➤ Population in urban areas: 80% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income


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

Table showing patterns of drinking and alcohol consumption.

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

Graph showing recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 1961–2006.

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

Graph showing enlargement of recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2000–2006.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 5.43% | Females 1.92%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

- Liver cirrhosis
- Road traffic accidents

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

- Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits: Yes / Yes / Yes
- National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits): Subnational
- National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits): Subnational
- Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:
  - Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) No / No
  - Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations No / No / No
- National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %: 0.08 / 0.04 / 0.08
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: Yes / No
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: No / No

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

Table showing patterns of drinking.

- ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2004
  - Lifetime abstainers: Males 5.7% | Females 10.8% | Total 8.3%
  - Former drinkers: Males 13.1% | Females 15.0% | Total 14.1%
  - Abstainers*: Males 18.8% | Females 25.8% | Total 22.4%

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

- GRINERS ONLY
  - Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total: 12.59
  - Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males: 18.20
  - Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females: 7.04
  - Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2004: 15.5%
  - Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2004: 3.5%

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Table showing patterns of drinking score.

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

Graph showing recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 1961–2006.

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

Graph showing enlargement of recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2000–2006.

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.


SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 32,577,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 83% ➤ Population in urban areas: 80% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income


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

Table showing patterns of drinking and alcohol consumption.

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

Graph showing recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 1961–2006.

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

Graph showing enlargement of recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2000–2006.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 5.43% | Females 1.92%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

- Liver cirrhosis
- Road traffic accidents (1)

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

- Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits: Yes / Yes / Yes
- National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits): Subnational
- National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits): Subnational
- Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:
  - Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) 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 / 0.04 / 0.08
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: Yes / No
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: No / No

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

Table showing patterns of drinking.

- ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2004
  - Lifetime abstainers: Males 5.7% | Females 10.8% | Total 8.3%
  - Former drinkers: Males 13.1% | Females 15.0% | Total 14.1%
  - Abstainers*: Males 18.8% | Females 25.8% | Total 22.4%

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

- GRINERS ONLY
  - Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total: 12.59
  - Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males: 18.20
  - Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females: 7.04
  - Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2004: 15.5%
  - Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2004: 3.5%

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Table showing patterns of drinking score.

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

Graph showing recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 1961–2006.

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

Graph showing enlargement of recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2000–2006.

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.

Chile

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 16,465,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 76% ➤ Population in urban areas: 88% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

![Diagram showing alcohol consumption by type](image)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>12.65</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>12.65</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>12.65</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>12.65</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>12.65</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disorder</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders (15+)</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>1.39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis (M)</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis (F)</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents (M) (1)</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents (F) (1)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

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

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

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

- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) NA
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations NA
- National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in % 0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: No / No
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: No / No

NA = No information.
Colombia

Socioeconomic Context

Total population: 45,558,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 70% ➤ Population in urban areas: 73% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income


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

- Beer: 64%
- Wine: 34%
- Spirits: 2%
- Other: <1%

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

Drinking Patterns

Patterns of drinking score* ➤ Least risky ➤ 1 2 3 4 5 ➤ Most risky

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

Patterns of drinking, 2003

- Lifetime abstainers: 1.8% Males, 8.0% Females, Total 5.0%
- Former drinkers: 11.9% Males, 16.7% Females, Total 14.4%
- Abstainers*: 13.7% Males, 24.7% Females, Total 19.4%

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

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

- Recorded: 4.2
- Unrecorded: 2.0
- Total: 6.2
- WHO American Region: 8.7

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

- Increase
- Stable
- Decrease
- Inconclusive

Alcohol Consumption

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

Health Consequences

Morbidity

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): 10.33% Males, 2.55% Females

All Cause Mortality

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

- Liver cirrhosis: 13.0 Males, 5.3 Females
- Road traffic accidents (1): 35.9 Males, 8.2 Females

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

Alcohol Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 4,399,000 ➔ Population 15+ years: 72% ➔ Population in urban areas: 62% ➔ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- Recorded: 4.2
- Unrecorded: 1.4
- Total: 5.6
- WHO American Region: 8.7

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

Alcohol consumption (in litres of pure alcohol):

- Recorded: 4.2
- Unrecorded: 1.4
- Total: 5.6
- WHO American Region: 8.7

WHO American Region: 8.7

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

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

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

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

- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density): 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 / No

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

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): 6.62% / 1.28%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>38.7%</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
<td>44.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.96</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita consumption*, total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.40</td>
<td>6.76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita consumption*, males</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003</td>
<td>7.76</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003 | 13.8% | 8.6%


** 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

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, 1601–2005

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

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

- Recorded: 4.2
- Unrecorded: 1.4
- Total: 5.6
- WHO American Region: 8.7

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): 6.62% / 1.28%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT**

Total population: 11,267,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 81% ➤ Population in urban areas: 75% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**

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

**HEALTH CONSEQUENCES**

**MORBIDITY**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</td>
<td>4.71%</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ALL CAUSE MORTALITY**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liver cirrhosis

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes / Yes / Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)</td>
<td>18 / 18 / 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)</td>
<td>18 / 18 / 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)</th>
<th>Yes / Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes / Yes / Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %</td>
<td>No / No / No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement</td>
<td>Yes / Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA = No Information
**Dominica**

**SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT**

Total population: 68,000 ➔ Population 15+ years: 72% ➔ Population in urban areas: 71% ➔ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

![Percentage pie chart showing 83% SPIRITS, 10% WINE, 5% OTHER, and 2% BEER.]

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

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

- Recorded: 7.3
- Unrecorded: 0.5
- Total: 7.8
- WHO American Region: 8.7

**PATTERNS OF DRINKING**

**ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2007**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime abstainers</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Former drinkers: 18.6% Males, 22.4% Females, 21.0% Total
- Abstainers*: 28.4% Males, 53.3% Females, 41.0% Total

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

**DRINKERS ONLY**

- Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total: 13.29
- Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males: 16.00
- Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females: 10.39
- Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2007: 26.2%
- Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2007: 5.5%

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

**PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE**

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

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

**HEALTH CONSEQUENCES**

**MORBIDITY**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): 7.55% Males, 1.46% Females

**ALL CAUSE MORTALITY**

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

- 2000: M 3.8, F 1.3
- 2001: M 3.8, F 1.3
- 2002: M 3.7, F 1.3
- 2003: M 3.7, F 1.3
- 2004: M 3.8, F 1.3
- 2005: M 3.8, F 1.3

Liver cirrhosis: No information available

Road traffic accidents: 4

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries. 4 refers to transport accidents.

**ALCOHOL POLICY**

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

NA = No information.
Dominican Republic (the)

Socioeconomic Context

Total population: 9,615,000 ▶ Population 15+ years: 67% ▶ Population in urban areas: 68% ▶ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beverage Type</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- Recorded: 5.8
- Unrecorded: 0.6
- Total: 6.4
- WHO American Region: 8.7

Patterns of Drinking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>56.1%</td>
<td>43.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| * Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

Alcohol Policy

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

Health Consequences

Morbidity

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 6.43%, Females 1.24%

All Cause Mortality

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

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

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (77) refer to transport accidents.

Alcohol Consumption

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

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

Patterns of Drinking Score

Patterns of drinking score* - LEAST 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.
**Ecuador**

### Socioeconomic Context

- **Total population:** 13,202,000 ➤ **Population 15+ years:** 68% ➤ **Population in urban areas:** 63% ➤ **Income group (World Bank):** Lower-middle income


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

- **Beer:** 42%
- **Wine:** 56%
- **Spirits:** 2%
- **Other:** 2%

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

### Patterns of Drinking

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

- **Lifetime abstainers:** Males 42.8%, Females 70.5%, Total 56.8%
- **Former drinkers:** Males 13.6%, Females 10.1%, Total 11.8%
- **Abstainers*:** Males 56.4%, Females 80.6%, Total 68.6%

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

### Drinkers Only

- **Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005**
  - Recorded: 4.0 litres of pure alcohol
  - Unrecorded: 5.4
  - Total: 9.4
  - WHO American Region: 8.7

### Patterns of Drinking Score

- **Patterns of drinking score**
  - LEAST RISK: 1
  - MILD RISK: 2
  - MODERATE RISK: 3
  - HIGH RISK: 4
  - MOST RISK: 5

### Health Consequences

#### Morbidity

- **Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):**
  - Males: 6.10%
  - Females: 1.07%

#### All Cause Mortality

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

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

### Alcohol Policy

- **Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits:** Yes / Yes / Yes
- **National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits):** 18 / 18 / 18
- **Restrictions for on-off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:**
  - Time and location: No / Yes
  - Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations: Yes / No / No
- **National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional):**
  - General: 0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
  - Professional: 0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08

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

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: Yes / Yes / Yes
El Salvador

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT
Total population: 6,762,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 66% ➤ Population in urban areas: 60% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

![Chart showing alcohol consumption by type](chart.png)

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

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005
(in litres of pure alcohol):
- Recorded: 2.6
- Unrecorded: 1.0
- Total: 3.6
- WHO American Region: 8.7

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

GRINNERS ONLY

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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

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

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):
- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 5.16%, Females 1.01%

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

NA = No information.
**Grenada**

**Socioeconomic Context**

Total population: 106,000 → Population 15+ years: 67% → Population in urban areas: 31% → Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beverage</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Patterns of Drinking**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

**Alcohol Consumption**

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

---

**Health Consequences**

**Morbidity**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004): Males 6.03% Females 1.18%

**All Cause Mortality**

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

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

Liver cirrhosis

No information available

Road traffic accidents (traffic only)

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

---

**Alcohol Policy**

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits

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

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

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

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

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

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion

---

No information available
Guatemala

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 13,029,000 — Population 15+ years: 57% — Population in urban areas: 48% — Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Alcohol Beverage</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td></td>
<td>47%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
- Recorded: 2.4
- Unrecorded: 1.6
- Total: 4.0
- WHO American Region: 8.7

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
<td>84.7%</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>58.4%</td>
<td>94.3%</td>
<td>77.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total: 17.66
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males: 18.84
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females: 9.96

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

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):
- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 3.82%, Females 0.68%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 739,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 69% ➤ Population in urban areas: 28% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- Recorded: 7.5
- Unrecorded: 2.0
- Total: 9.5
- WHO American Region: 8.7

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL POLICY

- Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits: Yes / Yes / Yes
- National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits): 16 / 16 / 16
- National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits): 18 / 18 / 18
- Restrictions for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:
  - Time (hours and days): 4 / 4 / 4
  - Location (places and density): Yes / No / Yes
  - Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations: Yes / Yes / No
- National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %: 0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement: No / No
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion: No / No

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 5.60%, Females 1.06%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

Liver cirrhosis: No information available

Road traffic accidents (12)

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (12) refer to transport accidents.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

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

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

DRINKERS ONLY

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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recorded (in litres of pure alcohol)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO American Region: 8.7

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT
Total population: 9,446,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 62% ➤ Population in urban areas: 39% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Low income


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

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

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
- Recorded: 6.0
- Unrecorded: 0.6
- Total: 6.6
- WHO American Region: 8.7

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

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

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

DRINKERS ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult (15+) per capita consumption*</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recorded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrecorded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

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

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, 1961–2005

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):
- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): 6.28% Males 1.11% Females

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

Liver cirrhosis
- No information available

Road traffic accidents (I)
- No information available

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits
- No information available

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

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

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

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

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement
- No information available

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion
- No information available
Honduras

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 6 969 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 61% ➤ Population in urban areas: 47% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income


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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO American Region</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

- Lifetime abstainers: Males | Females | Total
- Former drinkers: Males | Females | Total
- Abstainers*: Males | Females | Total

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months

DRINKERS ONLY

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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

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

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
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<td>2002</td>
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<td>2004</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004): Males | Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years) 4.51% | 0.88%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

Liver cirrhosis
No information available

Road traffic accidents (15+ years)
No information available

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in % 0.07 / 0.07 / 0.07
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion Yes / Yes
### Jamaica

#### Socioeconomic Context

- Total population: 2,699,000
- Population 15+ years: 69%
- Population in urban areas: 53%
- Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

- **Beer**: 52%
- **Spirits**: 43%
- **Other**: 2%

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

#### Patterns of Drinking

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

- Lifetime abstainers: 20.7% Males, 39.1% Females, 30.2% Total
- Former drinkers: 23.1% Males, 30.3% Females, 26.8% Total
- Abstainers*: 43.8% Males, 69.4% Females, 57.0% Total

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

**Drinkers Only**

- Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total: 11.63
- Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males: 13.14
- Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females: 9.32

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

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

#### Patterns of Drinking Score

- **Least risky**: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Most risky

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

#### Alcohol Consumption

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

- **Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption, 1961–2005**
- **Recorded Adult (15+) Per Capita Consumption, 2000–2005**

#### Health Consequences

**Morbidity**

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 2.90%, Females 0.41%

**All Cause Mortality**

- Liver cirrhosis: No information available
- Road traffic accidents:
  - 2000: No
  - 2001: No
  - 2002: No
  - 2003: No
  - 2004: No
  - 2005: No

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

#### Alcohol Policy

- Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits: Yes / Yes / Yes
- National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits): No / No / No
- National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits): 18 / 18 / 18
- Restrictions 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
**Mexico**

**Socioeconomic Context**

Total population: 105,342,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 70% ➤ Population in urban areas: 76% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

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

**Patterns of Drinking**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abstainers (15+ years), 2003</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td>64.3%</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>54.9%</td>
<td>82.0%</td>
<td>69.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Drinkers Only**

- Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
  - Recorded: 5.0
  - Unrecorded: 3.4
  - Total: 8.4
  - WHO American Region: 8.7

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

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

**Pattren of Drinking Score**

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

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

**Health Consequences**

**Morbidity**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 4.13%, Females 0.21%

**All Cause Mortality**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>69.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents (1)</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Alcohol Policy**

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

Socioeconomic Context
Total population: 5,532,000 ➜ Population 15+ years: 63% ➜ Population in urban areas: 59% ➜ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

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

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

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
- Recorded: 3.8
- Unrecorded: 1.6
- Total: 5.4
- WHO American Region: 8.7

Patterns of Drinking

Patterns of Drinking Score:
- Least risky: 1, 2, 3
- Most risky: 4, 5

Patterns of drinking score* ➜ 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.

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

Drinking Only

Adult (15+) per capita consumption*, total: 20.50
Adult (15+) per capita consumption*, males: 21.44
Adult (15+) per capita consumption*, females: 16.41
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2005: 32.7%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2005: 11.0%
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

Patterns of Drinking

Patterns of abstainers (15+ years), 2005
- Males: 30.0%
- Females: 1.9%
- Total: 15.9%

Lifetime abstainers: 12.1%
Former drinkers: 44.6%
Abstainers*: 56.7%

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

Alcohol Consumption

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

Health Consequences

Morbidity
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):
- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 3.75%, Females 0.66%

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

Road traffic accidents (1)

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

NA = No Information
Panama

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 3,288,000  ▶  Population 15+ years: 70%  ▶  Population in urban areas: 72%  ▶  Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recorded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrecorded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO American Region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 —

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 5.95%  ▶  Females 1.15%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AMRO CP’s FINAL.indd   25
12/01/2011   21:16
Paraguay

Socioeconomic Context

Total population: 6,016,000 > Population 15+ years: 65% > Population in urban areas: 59% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>50.1%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

- Recorded: 6.4
- Unrecorded: 1.5
- Total: 7.9
- WHO American Region: 8.7

Patterns of Drinking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patterns of Drinking Score</th>
<th>Least Risky</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Most Risky</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

Health Consequences

Mortality

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

- Liver cirrhosis
- Road traffic accidents

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

Alcohol Policy

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits

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

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

Restrictions for 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
Peru

**SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT**

Total population: 27,589,000 ➔ Population 15+ years: 69% ➔ Population in urban areas: 73% ➔ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Beverage</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td></td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- Recorded 2.9
- Unrecorded 4.0
- Total 6.9
- WHO American Region 8.7

**PATTERNS OF DRINKING**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstainers</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers*</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>42.1%</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**DRINKERS ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males</td>
<td>13.41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females</td>
<td>5.63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers*** (15–85+ years), males, 2005</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers*** (15–85+ years), females, 2005</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.
*** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 12 months.

**HEALTH CONSEQUENCES**

**MORBIDITY**

Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)

- Males 7.65%
- Females 1.33%

**ALL CAUSE MORTALITY**

Liver cirrhosis

No information available

Road traffic accidents (2)

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

**ALCOHOL POLICY**

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

NA = No information.
Puerto Rico

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beverage</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO American Region 8.7

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO American Region 8.7

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

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

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

DRINKERS ONLY

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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score* LEAST RISK | No information available | MOST RISK

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

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

- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years) 6.73% | 1.25%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

- Liver cirrhosis No information available

Road traffic accidents (1)

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

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO American Region 8.7

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits

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

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

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

- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) No information available
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations

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

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion

No information available

8

2000 2002

Litres of pure alcohol

15

10

5

0


10

20


2000 2002

Litres of pure alcohol

10

20


2000 2002

Litres of pure alcohol

10

20


2000 2002

Litres of pure alcohol

10

20


2000 2002
Saint Kitts and Nevis

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 50 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 72% ➤ Population in urban areas: 33% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

![Pie chart showing the distribution of alcohol consumption by type.]

- Beer: 58%
- Spirits: 39%
- Wine: 2%
- Other: 1%

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO American Region</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2007

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

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

DRINKERS ONLY

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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score* ➤ LEAST RISK ➤ No information available ➤ MOST RISK

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):
- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): Males 6.59% Females 1.27%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Change in data source from 2000

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)
Restrictions 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

No information available
Saint Lucia

Socioeconomic Context

Total population: 163,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 73% ➤ Population in urban areas: 28% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beverage Type</th>
<th>Recorded (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):
- Recorded: 11.4
- Unrecorded: 0.5
- Total: 11.9
- WHO American Region: 8.7

Patters of Drinking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Drinkers</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime abstinence</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former drinkers</td>
<td>No information available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information, please refer to the original source.

Alcohol Consumption

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

Health Consequences

Morbidity

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):
- Alcohol use disorders (15+ years): 7.71% males, 1.49% females

All Cause Mortality

Liver cirrhosis
- No information available

Road traffic accidents (1/)
- No information available

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

Alcohol Policy

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits
- No information available

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

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

Restrictions on off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:
- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations
- No information available

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %
- No information available

Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement
- No information available

Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion
- No information available

For more information, please refer to the original source.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 120,000 ➔ Population 15+ years: 71% ➔ Population in urban areas: 46% ➔ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO American Region: 0.02

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

- Lifetime abstainers
- Former drinkers
- Abstainers*

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months

DRINKERS ONLY

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

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

- Least risky
- Most risky

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)</td>
<td>6.48%</td>
<td>1.24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

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

Liver cirrhosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Road traffic accidents (1)

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

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

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

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

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

- Yes / Yes & No
- Yes / Yes

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

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

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

**Socioeconomic Context**

Total population: 455,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 71% ➤ Population in urban areas: 74% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

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

**Patterns of Drinking**

- **Categorical Drinking Score**
  - Least risky: 1
  - More risky: 2
  - Most risky: 5

**Drinking only**

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

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

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

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

**Health Consequences**

**Morbidity**

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004): Males 5.64% Females 1.09%

**All cause mortality**

Liver cirrhosis: No information available

Road traffic accidents:

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

**Alcohol Policy**

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

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT
Total population: 1 328 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 78% ➤ Population in urban areas: 13% ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+) per capita consumption*, total</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+) per capita consumption*, males</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+) per capita consumption*, females</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DRINKERS ONLY

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004): Males Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years) 4.46% 0.87%

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents (i)</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

Socioeconomic Context
Total population: 302,841,000 ➔ Population 15+ years: 79% ➔ Population in urban areas: 81% ➔ Income group (World Bank): High income

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Beverage</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

Health Consequences

Morbidity
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):
Alcohol use disorders (15+) ➔ Males 5.48% Females 1.92%

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

Alcohol Policy
Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits ➔ No / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits) ➔ 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)
- Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations ➔ No / No

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in % ➔ 0.08 / 0.02 / 0.04
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement ➔ No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion ➔ NA

NA = No information.
Uruguay

SOCIOMETRIC CONTEXT
Total population: 3,311,000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 76% ➤ Population in urban areas: 92% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

Males | Females | Total
--- | --- | ---
Lifetime abstainers | 25.0% | 43.2% | 34.7%
Former drinkers | 15.8% | 20.5% | 18.3%
Abstainers* | 40.8% | 63.7% | 53.0%

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

DRINKERS ONLY

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

- Recorded: 6.1
- Unrecorded: 2.0
- Total: 8.1
- WHO American Region: 8.7

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

- INCREASE
- STABLE
- DECREASE
- INCONCLUSIVE

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

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

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use disorders (15+)</td>
<td>7.97%</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Liver cirrhosis
- Road traffic accidents

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

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

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

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

Restrictions for on-off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:
- Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) Yes x No / Yes x 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 %
- General: 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
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT
Total population: 27 191 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 69% ➤ Population in urban areas: 94% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income


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

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

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

Recorded 6.8
Unrecorded 1.4
Total 8.2
WHO American Region 8.7

PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

Lifetime abstainers
Former drinkers
Abstainers**
* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.
** (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005

DRINKERS ONLY

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

* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

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

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

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

LEAST RISKY 1 2 3 MOST RISKY 4 5

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

INCREASE ➤ STABLE ➤ DECREASE ➤ INCONCLUSIVE

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)
Males 7.43%
Females 1.44%

ALCOHOL POLICY

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

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

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

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

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

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 / No