**TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016**

**Total** alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recorded Consumption (in litres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption.*

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recorded and unrecorded** alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
<th>Unrecorded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

**Total** alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

**Alcohol-attributable fractions in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)**

- **Cancer**
  - 2010: 65.3%
  - 2016: 60.4%
  - EU 2016: 71.0%

- **Cardiovascular diseases**
  - 2010: 22.5%
  - 2016: 19.1%
  - EU 2016: 23.2%

- **Cirrhosis of the liver**
  - 2010: 3.9%
  - 2016: 6.1%
  - EU 2016: 3.0%

- **Injuries**
  - 2010: 3.4%
  - 2016: 6.8%
  - EU 2016: 10.3%

- **Alcohol-attributable fractions for intentional and unintentional injury (%)**
  - 2010:
    - 22.3%
    - 17.6%
    - 22.3%
  - 2016:
    - 25.1%
    - 22.6%
    - 25.2%
  - EU 2016:
    - 2016 EU:
      - Intentional injuries:
        - 22.3%
      - Unintentional injuries:
        - 25.2%

---

### ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

**Abstainers past 12 months (%)**

- **Age 15–19**
  - Females 2010: 36.7%
  - Males 2010: 43.5%
  - Females 2016: 52.0%
  - Males 2016: 52.0%

- **Age 20–24**
  - Females 2010: 7.9%
  - Males 2010: 10.3%
  - Females 2016: 14.3%
  - Males 2016: 14.3%

**Total alcohol per capita consumption**

- **Age 15–19**
  - Females 2010: 3.6%
  - Males 2010: 0.1%
  - Females 2016: 3.9%
  - Males 2016: 0.2%

- **Age 20–24**
  - Females 2010: 0.1%
  - Males 2010: 2.4%
  - Females 2016: 3.0%
  - Males 2016: 2.8%

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking (%)**

- **Age 15–19**
  - Females 2010: 21.6%
  - Males 2010: 16.4%
  - Females 2016: 30.2%
  - Males 2016: 24.3%

- **Age 20–24**
  - Females 2010: 16.4%
  - Males 2010: 15.5%
  - Females 2016: 24.1%
  - Males 2016: 24.1%

**Alcohol-attributable fractions in overall mortality in different age groups (%)**

- **Age 15–19**
  - Females 2010: 17.4%
  - Males 2010: 14.3%
  - Females 2016: 19.0%
  - Males 2016: 23.3%

- **Age 20–24**
  - Females 2010: 3.6%
  - Males 2010: 0.1%
  - Females 2016: 3.4%
  - Males 2016: 5.3%

---

*The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).
The WHO “Best Buys” to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

1. Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
2. Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
3. Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

Country score in the 10 action areas of the European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020 (maximum of 100 points)

1. Leadership, awareness and commitments on drinking and alcohol intoxication
2. Health services’ response
3. Community and workplace action
4. Drink–driving policies and countermeasures
5. Availability of alcohol
6. Marketing of alcoholic beverages
7. Pricing policies
8. Reducing the negative consequences of drinking and alcohol intoxication
9. Reducing the public health impact of illicit alcohol and informally produced alcohol
10. Monitoring and surveillance

WHO “Best Buys”

- Yes
- No
- At the subnational level

Availability
- Beer
- Wine
- Spirits

Marketing
- Ban on Internet/social media
- Ban on below-cost promotion
- Ban on sponsorship of sports events
- Ban on sponsorship of youth events

Pricing
- Excise tax adjusted for inflation
- Minimum unit pricing

Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container
- Yes
- No

Health warnings
- Health warnings

Consumer information about calories and additives
- Consumer information

Number of standard drinks displayed
- Number of standard drinks displayed

Road-safety policies
- Random breath testing
- Sobriety checkpoints

Legal blood alcohol concentration limit
- 0.02%

Sales ban at petrol stations

The WHO “Best Buys” to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

1. Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
2. Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
3. Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)