**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016**

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

- **Female**
  - 13.8
  - 14.4

- **Male**
  - 46.5
  - 47.4

- **Total**
  - 29.8
  - 30.4

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

- **Female**
  - 7.6
  - 4.7

- **Male**
  - 21.8
  - 18.3

---

**TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016**

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

- 1991: 9.9
- 1996: 9.8
- 2001: 11.1
- 2006: 11.2
- 2011: 10.0
- 2016: 9.8

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

- **Recorded**
  - 1991: 2.0
  - 1996: 1.9
  - 2001: 2.1
  - 2006: 1.9
  - 2011: 1.5
  - 2016: 1.1

- **Unrecorded**
  - 9.9
  - 9.8
  - 10.0
  - 11.1
  - 11.2
  - 11.0

---

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

- **Spirits**
  - 2016: 6.7
  - 2010: 8.9

- **Other**
  - 2016: 22.5
  - 2010: 22.0

- **Beer**
  - 2016: 35.0
  - 2010: 35.7

- **Wine**
  - 2016: 35.7
  - 2010: 32.3

---

**Country**

- **EU+**

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ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Age 15–19</th>
<th>Age 20–24</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 EU+b</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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).

ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

Abstainers past 12 months (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Age 15–19</th>
<th>Age 20–24</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking† (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Age 15–19</th>
<th>Age 20–24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total* alcohol per capita consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Age 15–19</th>
<th>Age 20–24</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Age 15–19</th>
<th>Age 20–24</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alcohol-attributable fractions* for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Age 15–19</th>
<th>Age 20–24</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abstainers past 12 months (%)</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking† (%)</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cancer Cardiovascular diseases Cirrhosis of the liver Injuries

UNITED KINGDOM
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, HARM AND POLICY RESPONSES
The WHO “Best Buys” 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHO “Best Buys”</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the subnational level</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container
- Yes
- No

### Road-safety policies
- Random breath testing
- Sobriety checkpoints
- Legal blood alcohol concentration limit: 0.08% Scotland 0.05%

### Health warnings

### Consumer information about calories and additives

### Number of standard drinks displayed

### 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)