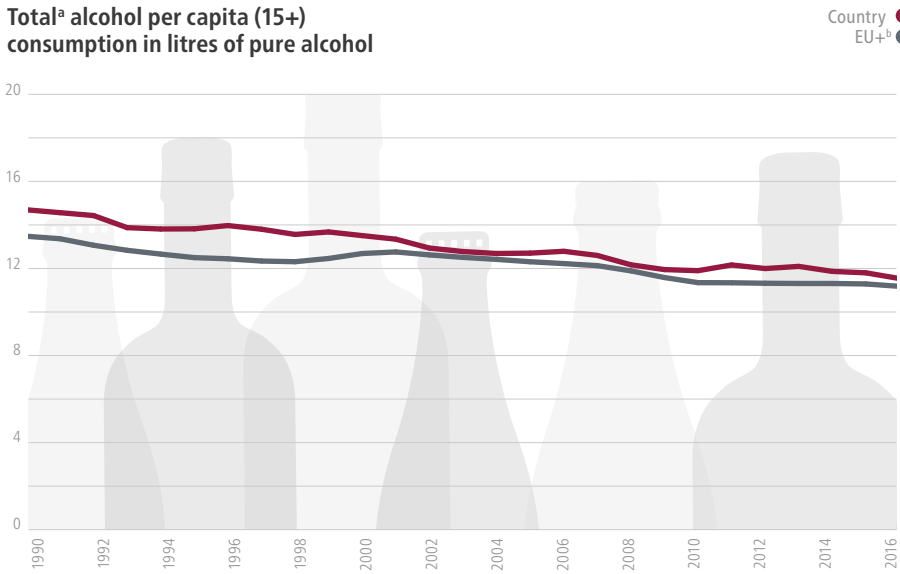




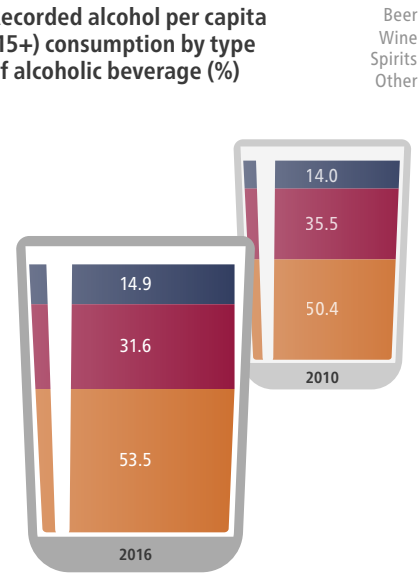
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

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Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol

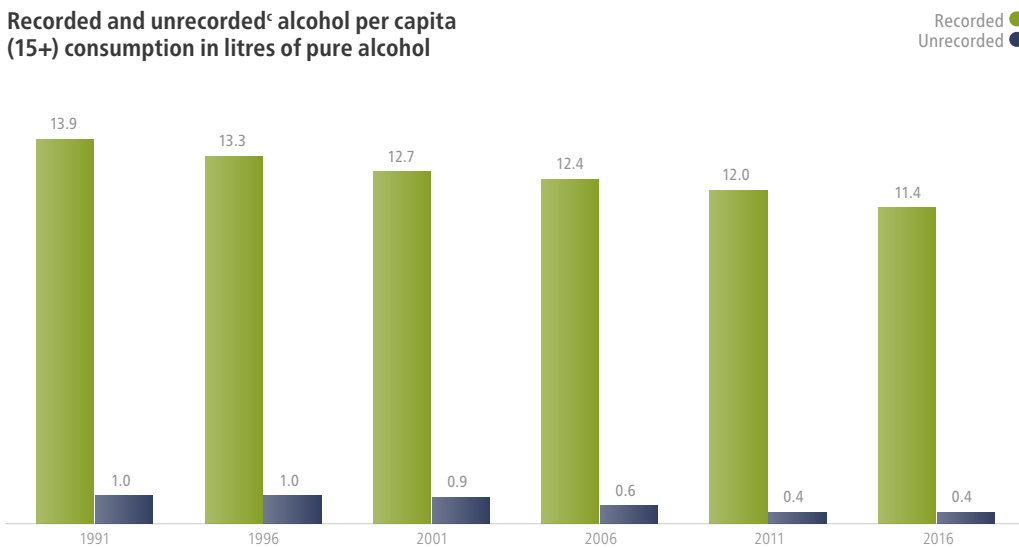


Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)



<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol

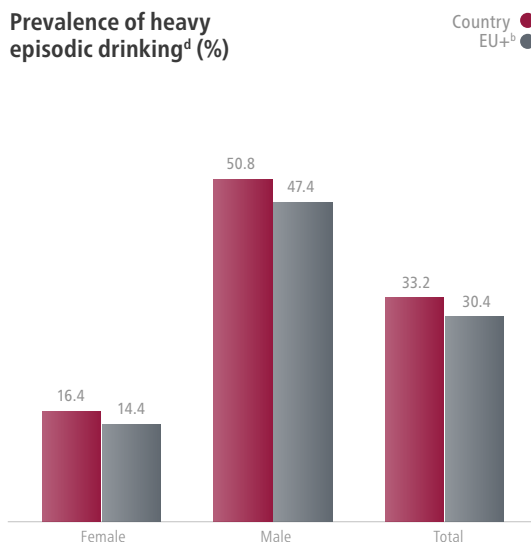


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



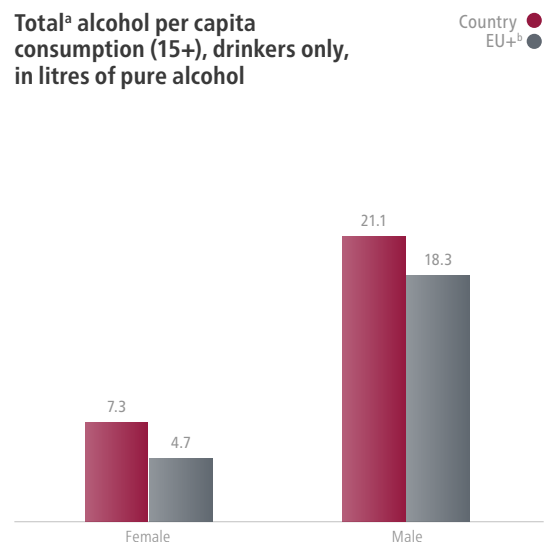
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

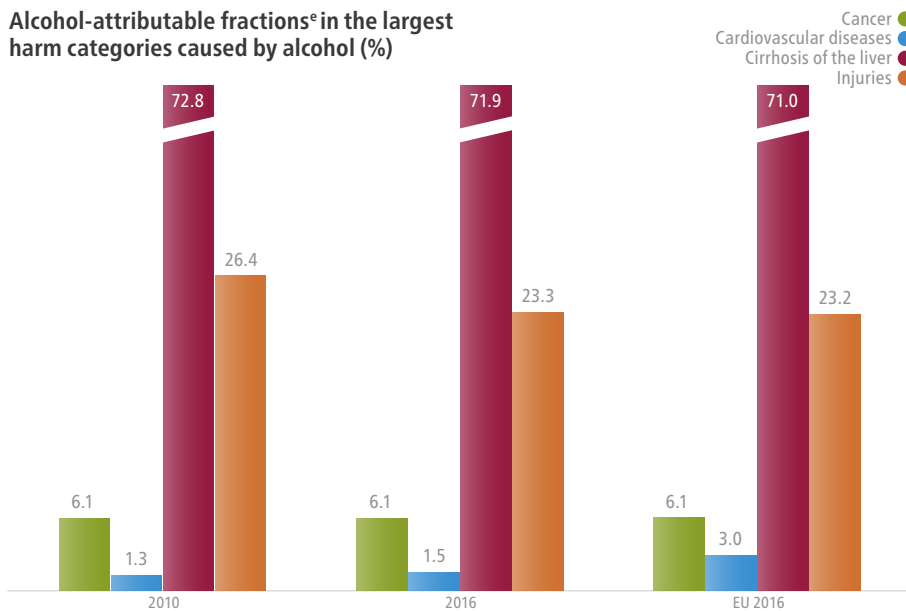
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol





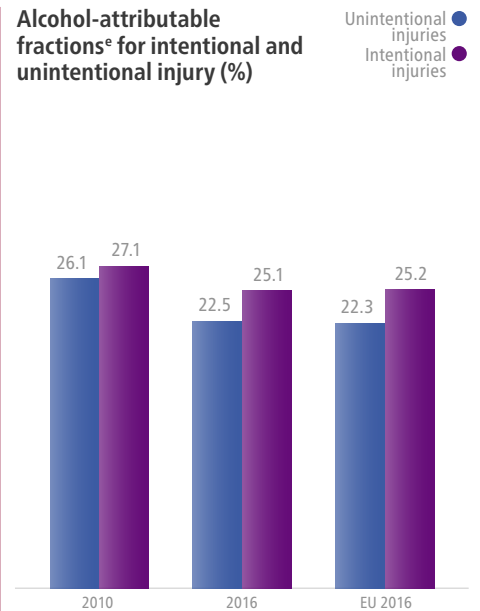
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



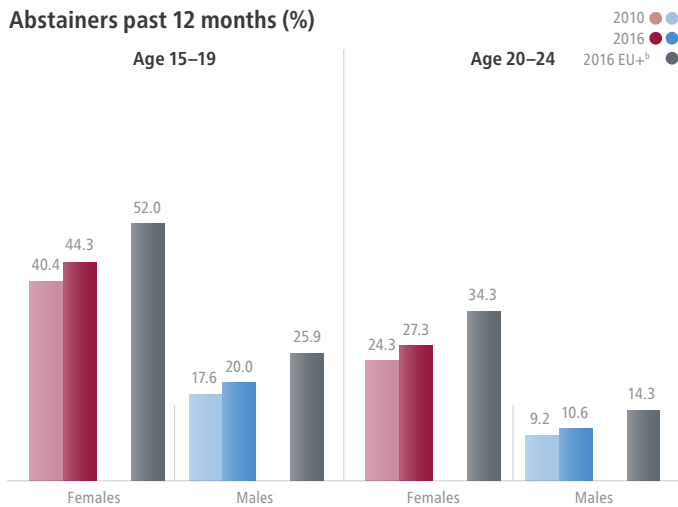
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

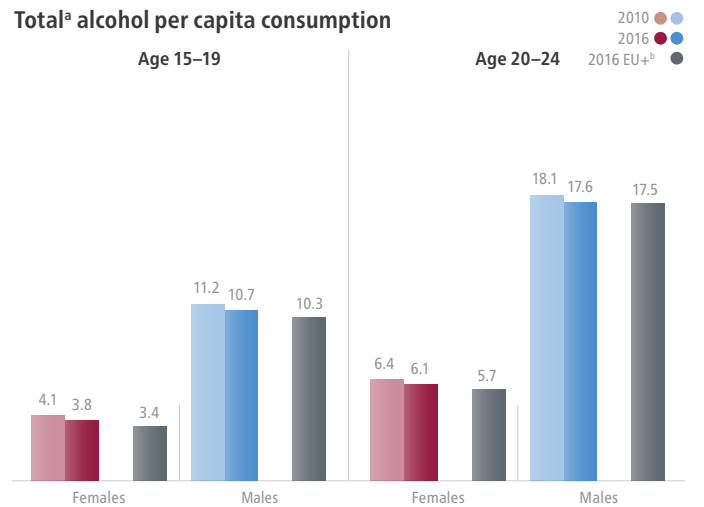


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

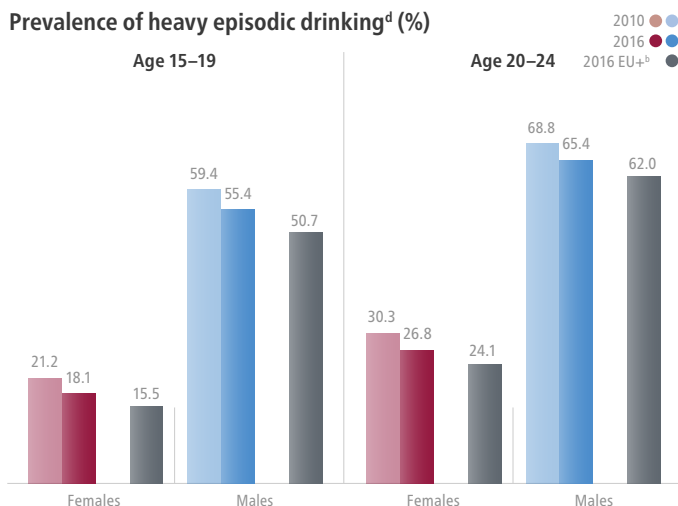
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



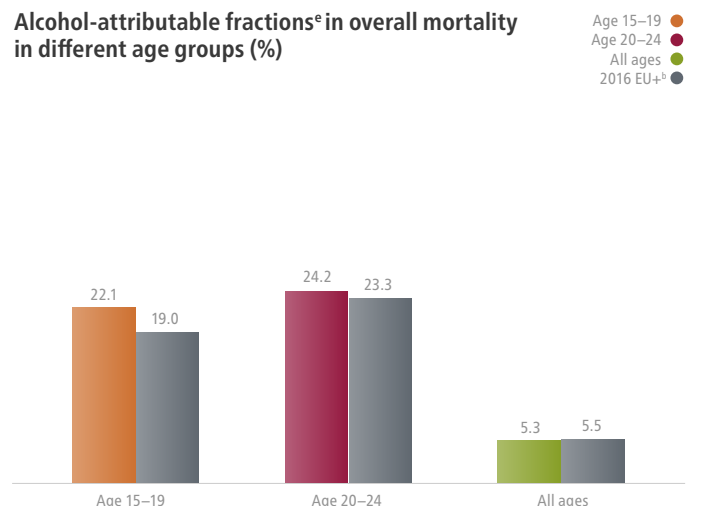
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

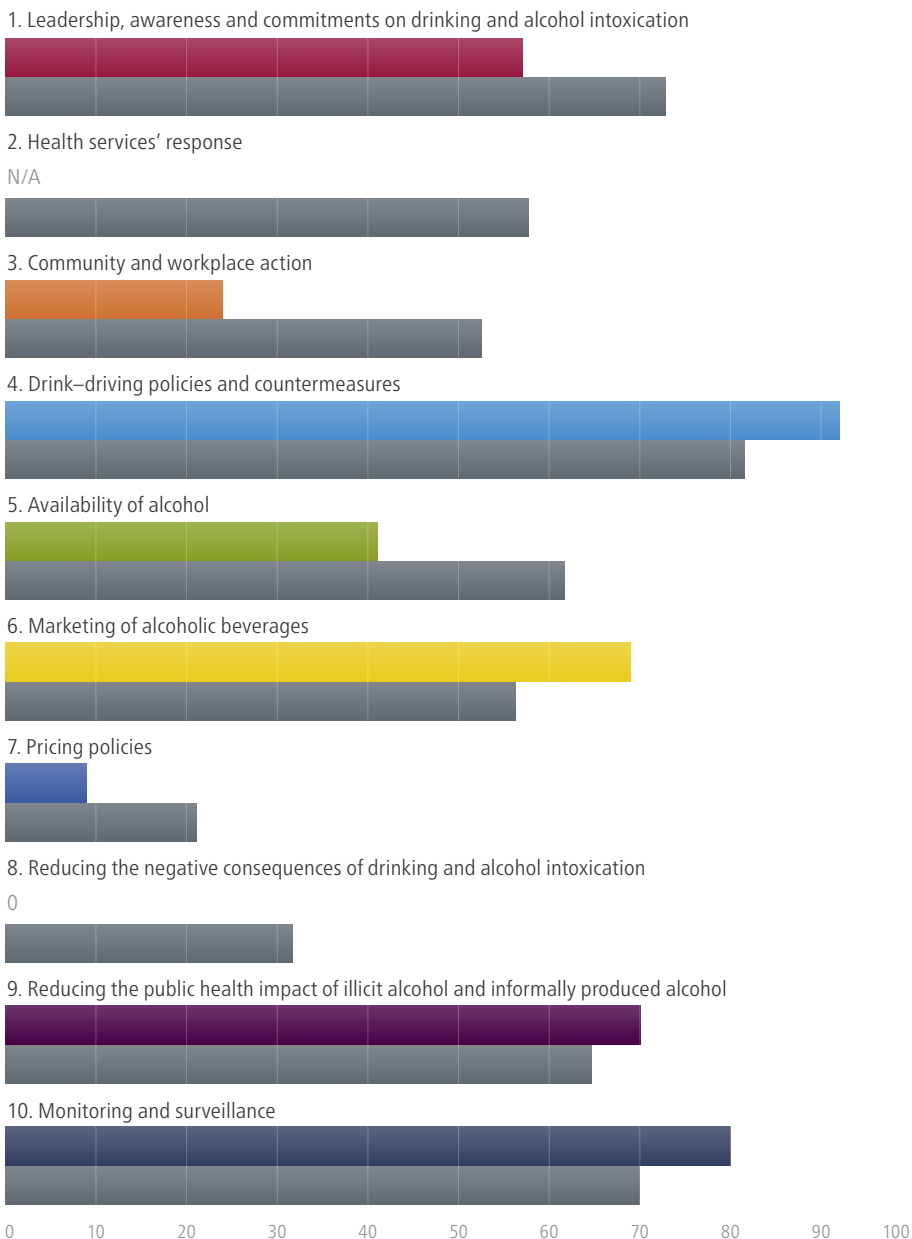




# ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

EU+<sup>b</sup>

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)



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

## WHO "Best Buys"



- Yes
- No
- At the subnational level

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
<b>AVAILABILITY</b>			
Minimum selling age	■	■	■
Retail monopoly	●	●	●
Licensing for retail sales	●	●	●
Restrictions OFF premise hours	■	■	■
Restrictions OFF premise density	●	●	●
Restrictions ON premise hours	■	■	■
Restrictions ON premise density	●	●	●
<b>MARKETING</b>			
Ban on Internet/social media	●	●	●
Ban on below-cost promotion	●	●	●
Ban on sponsorship of sports events	●	●	●
Ban on sponsorship of youth events	●	●	●
<b>PRICING</b>			
Excise tax adjusted for inflation	●	●	●
Minimum unit pricing	●	●	●
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	●	●	●

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

- Yes
- No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

- Yes
- No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



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)