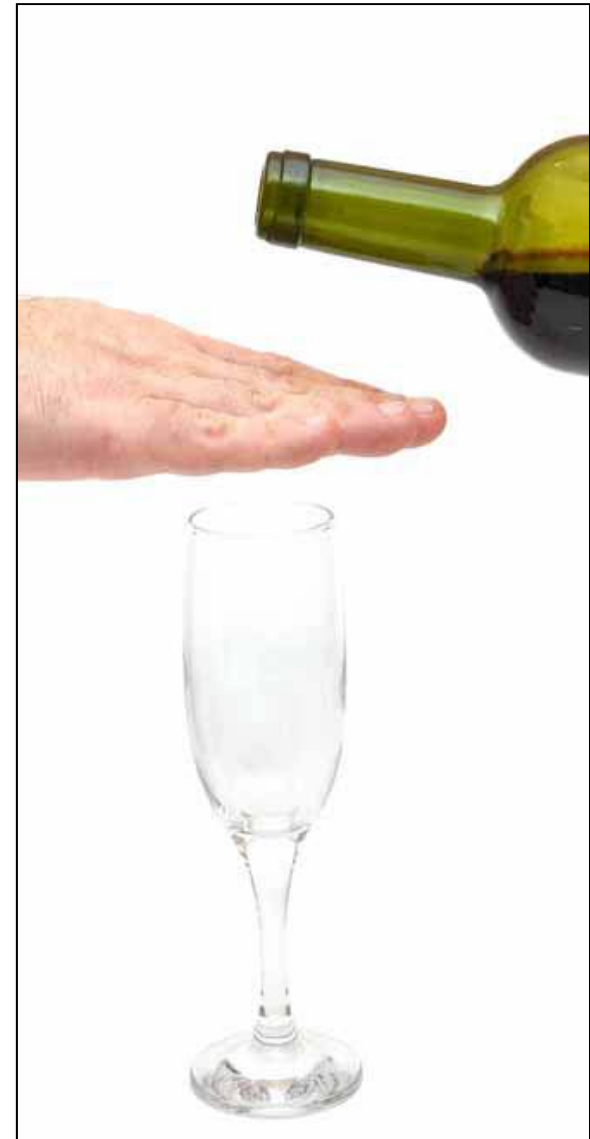


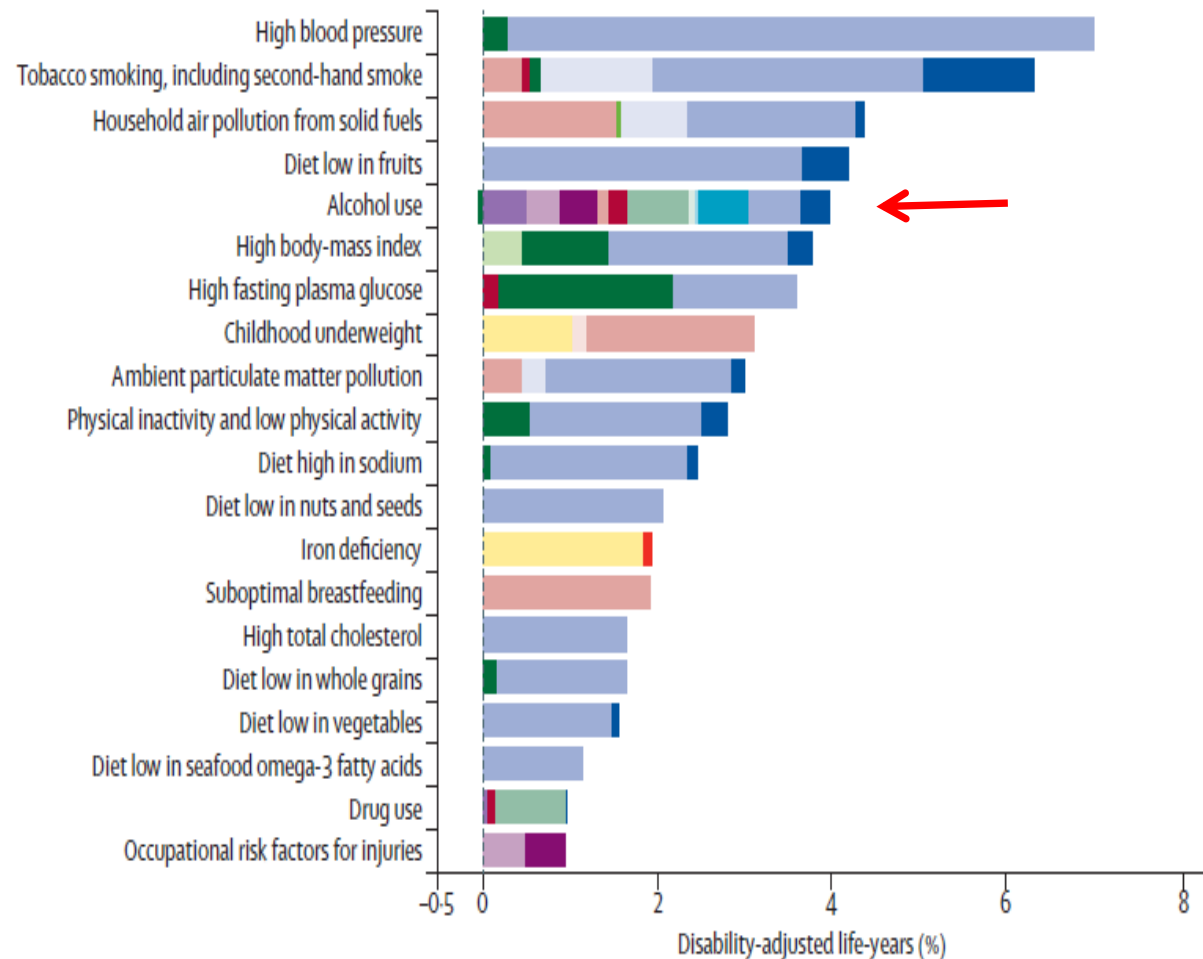
Alcohol in Europe

Alcohol prevention day
16 April 2015

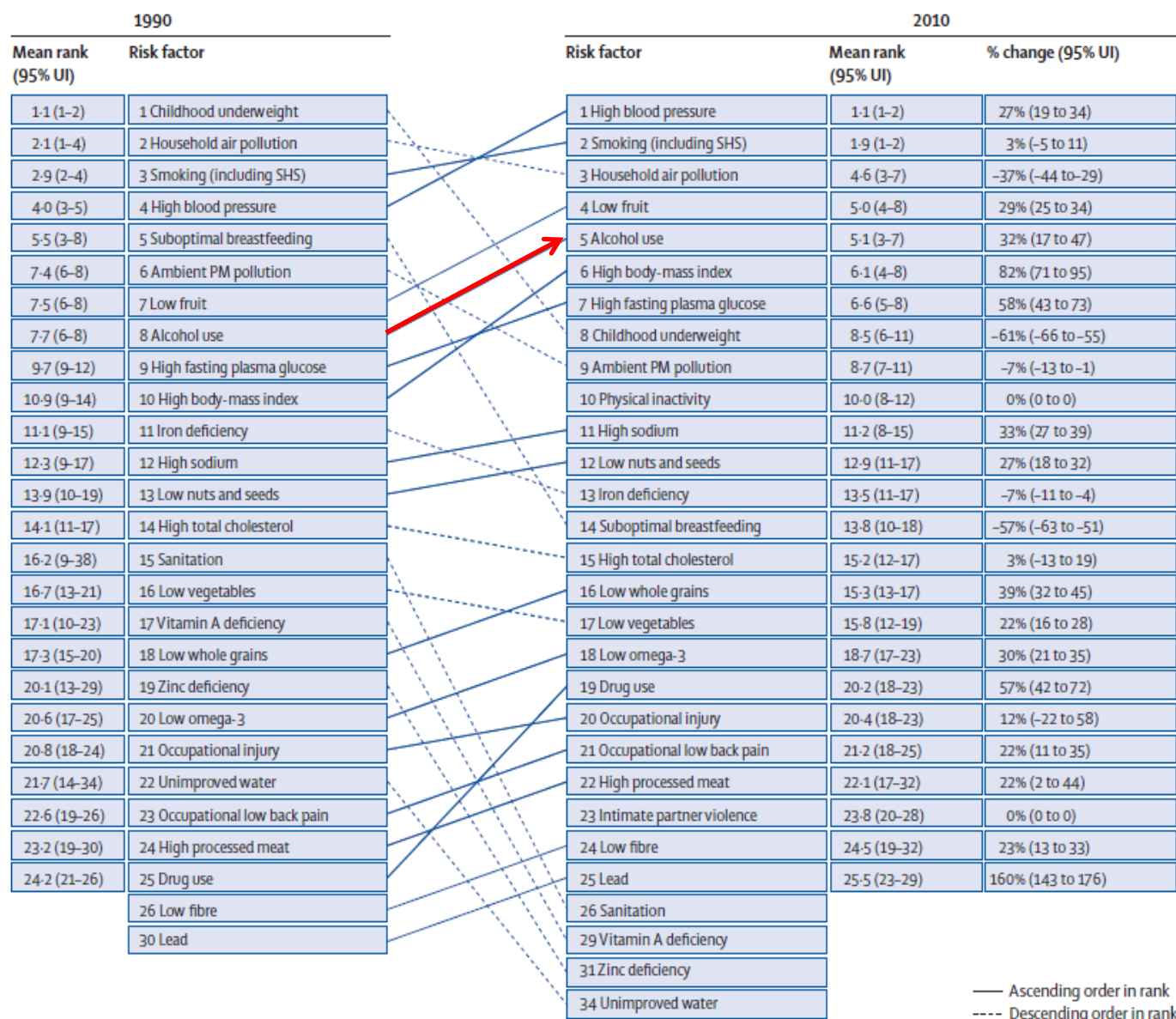
Dr Lars Møller
Programme Manager
World Health Organization
Regional Office for Europe



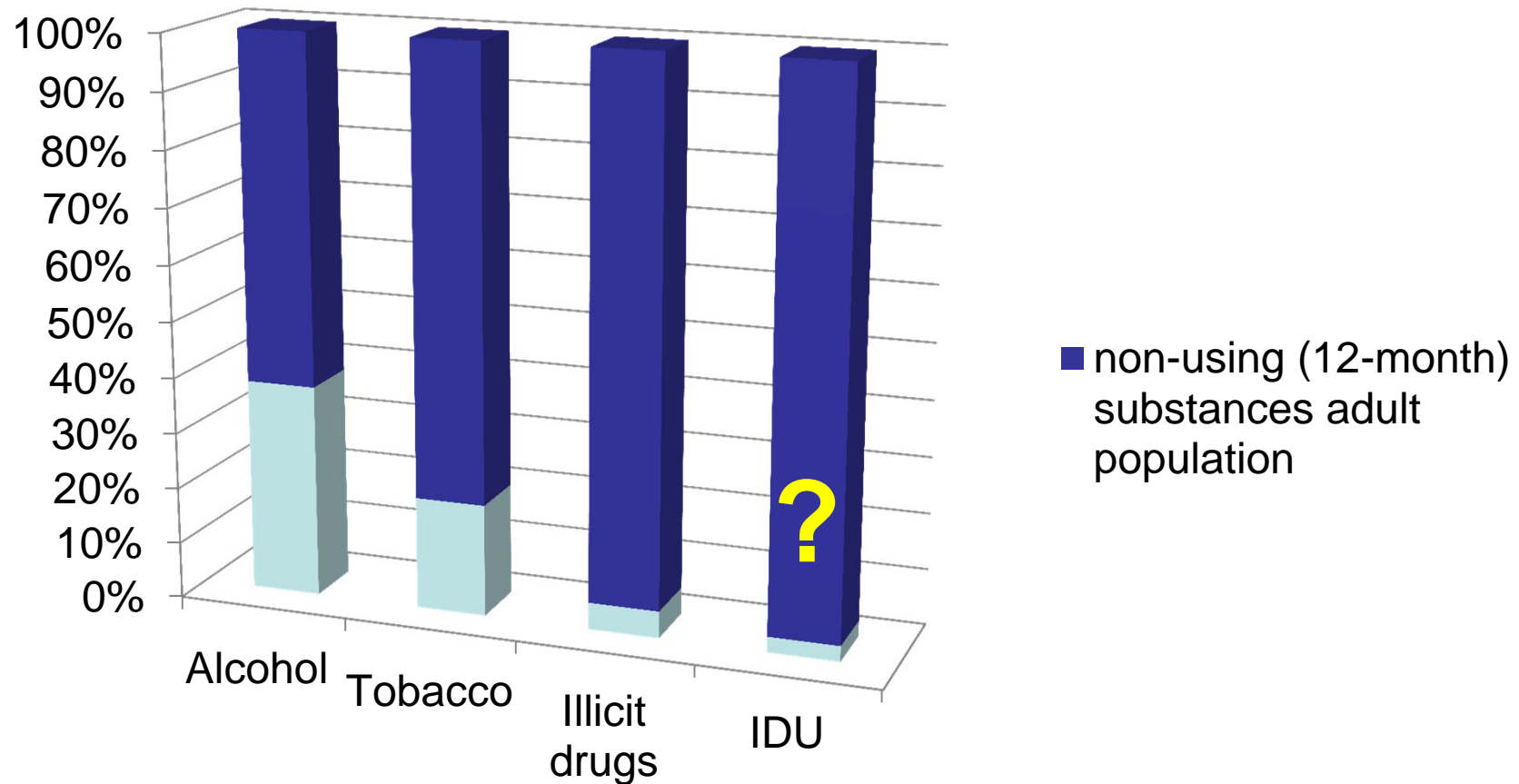
Disease burden attributable to alcohol and tobacco in factors in comparison with other risk factors in 2010 (Lim et al, *Lancet*, 2012; 380: 2224-60, corrected)



Global risk factor ranks for all ages and sexes combined in 1990 and 2010, and percentage change (Lim et al, *Lancet*, 2012; 380: 2224-60, corrected)



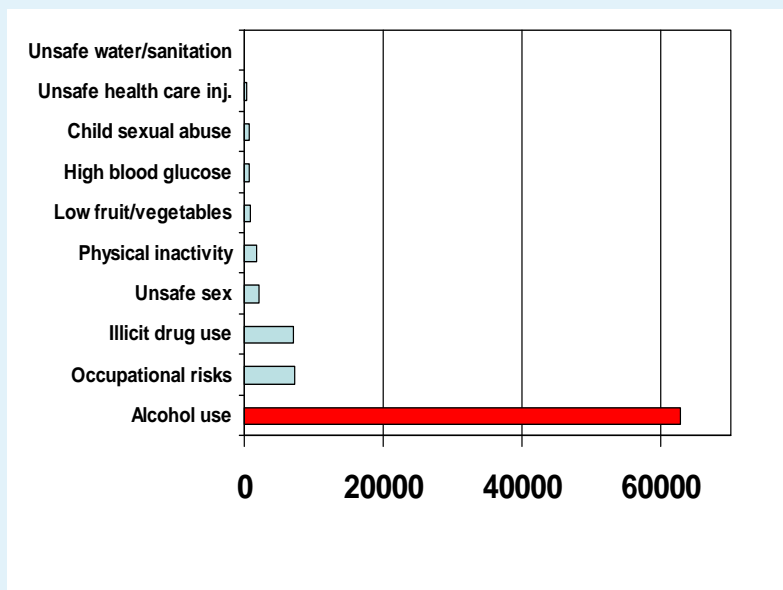
Estimated proportion of global population 15+ using psychoactive substances in the past 12 months (2010)



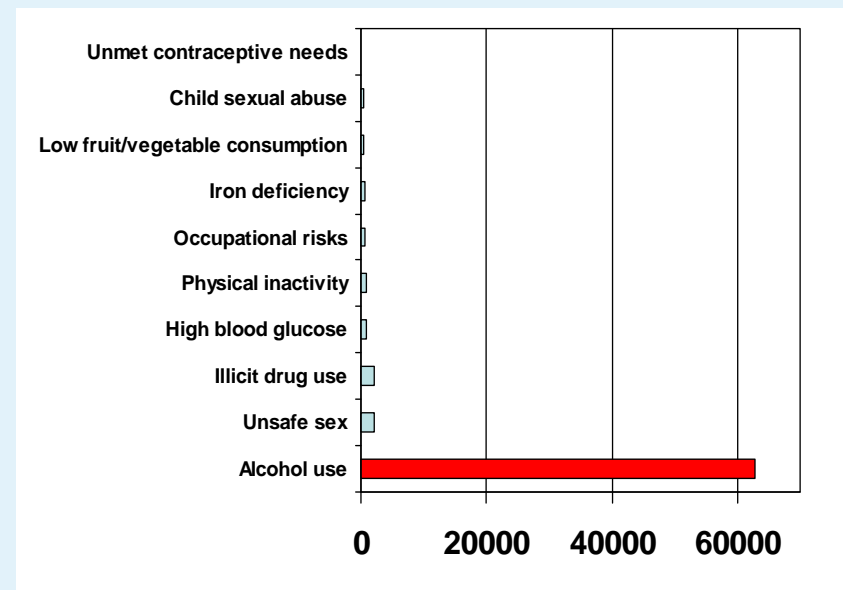
In Europe: high exposure, high burden of mortality and disease

- **For men** between ages of 15 and 64, **1 in 7 deaths** were caused by alcohol (clearly premature deaths given the life expectancy in Europe)
- **For women** of the same age category, **1 in 13** deaths are caused by alcohol

Most important risk factors for mortality among young people 15–29 years, WHO EURO

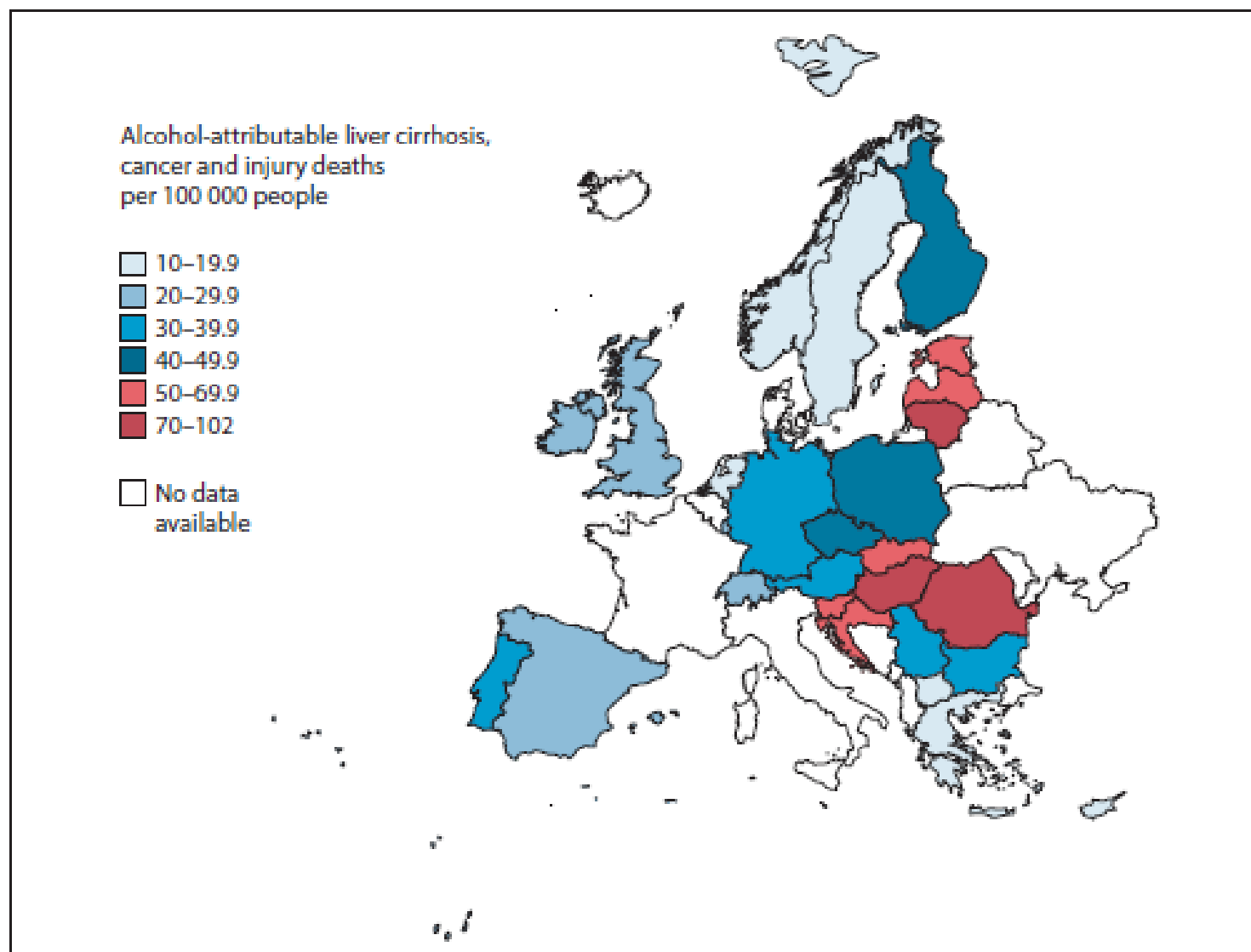


Deaths
Men

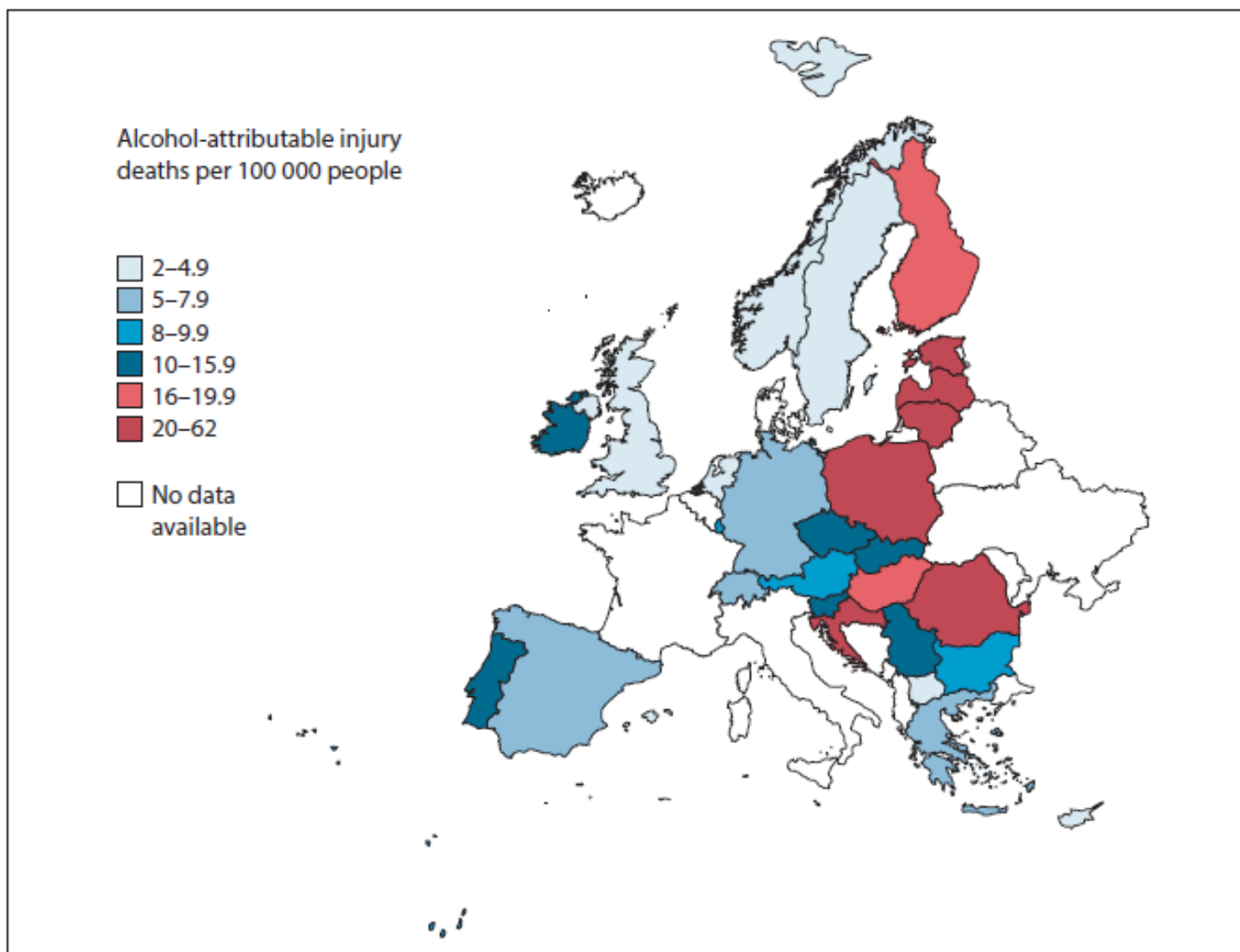


Deaths
Women

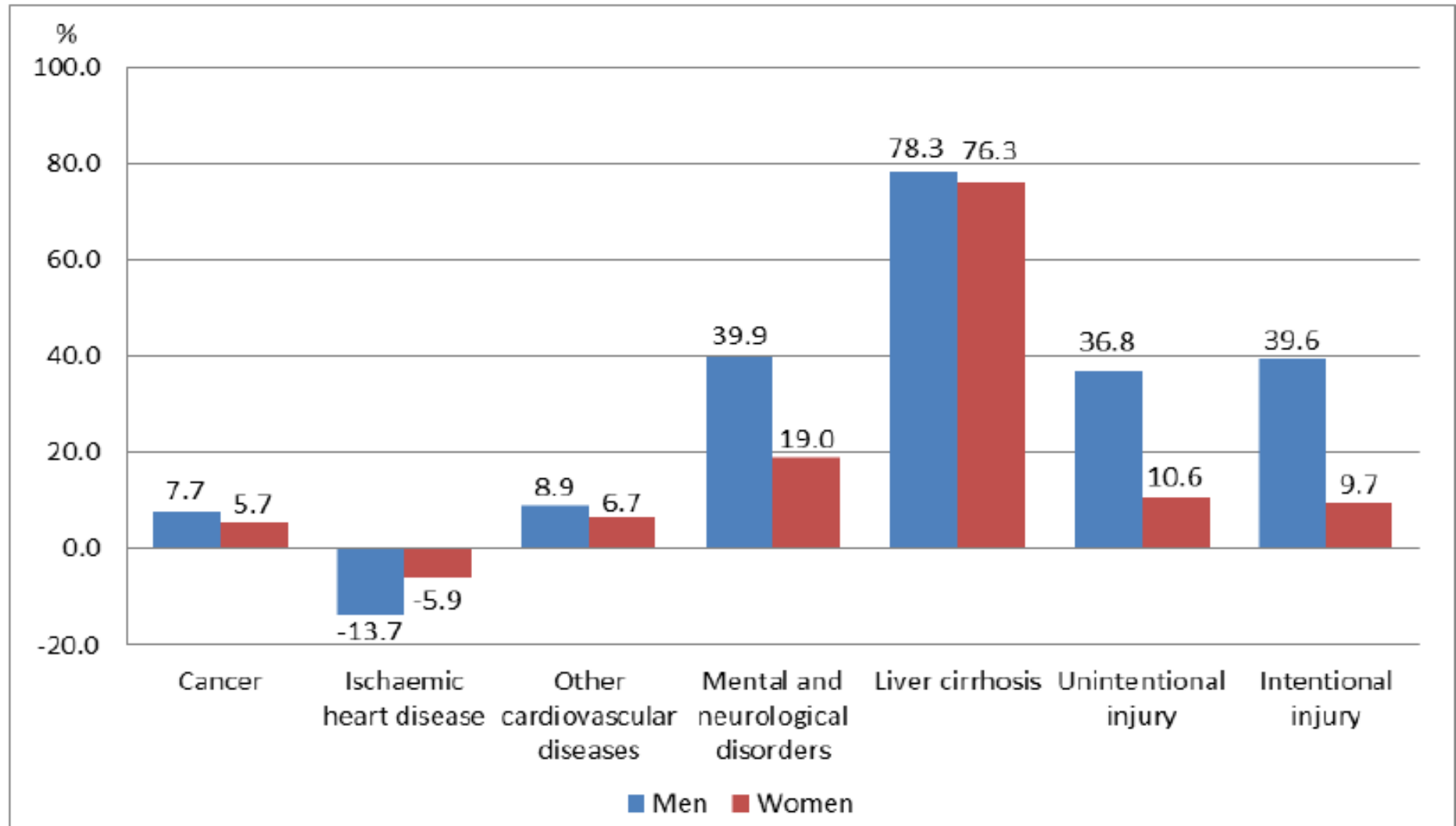
Alcohol attributable SDRs per 100.000 people - 2010



Alcohol attributable SDRs for injury/violence per 100.000 people - 2010



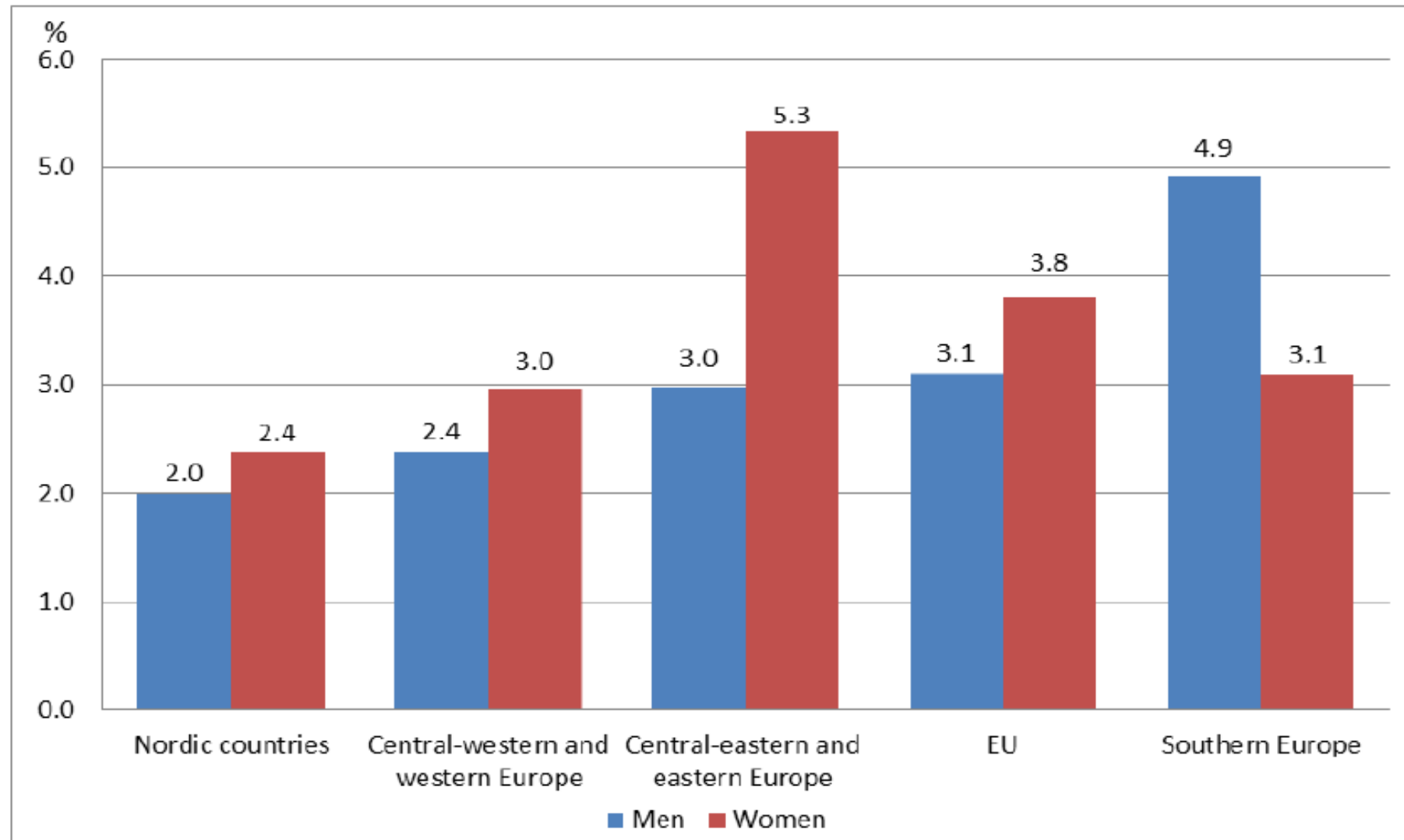
Proportion of deaths for major disease categories attributable to alcohol



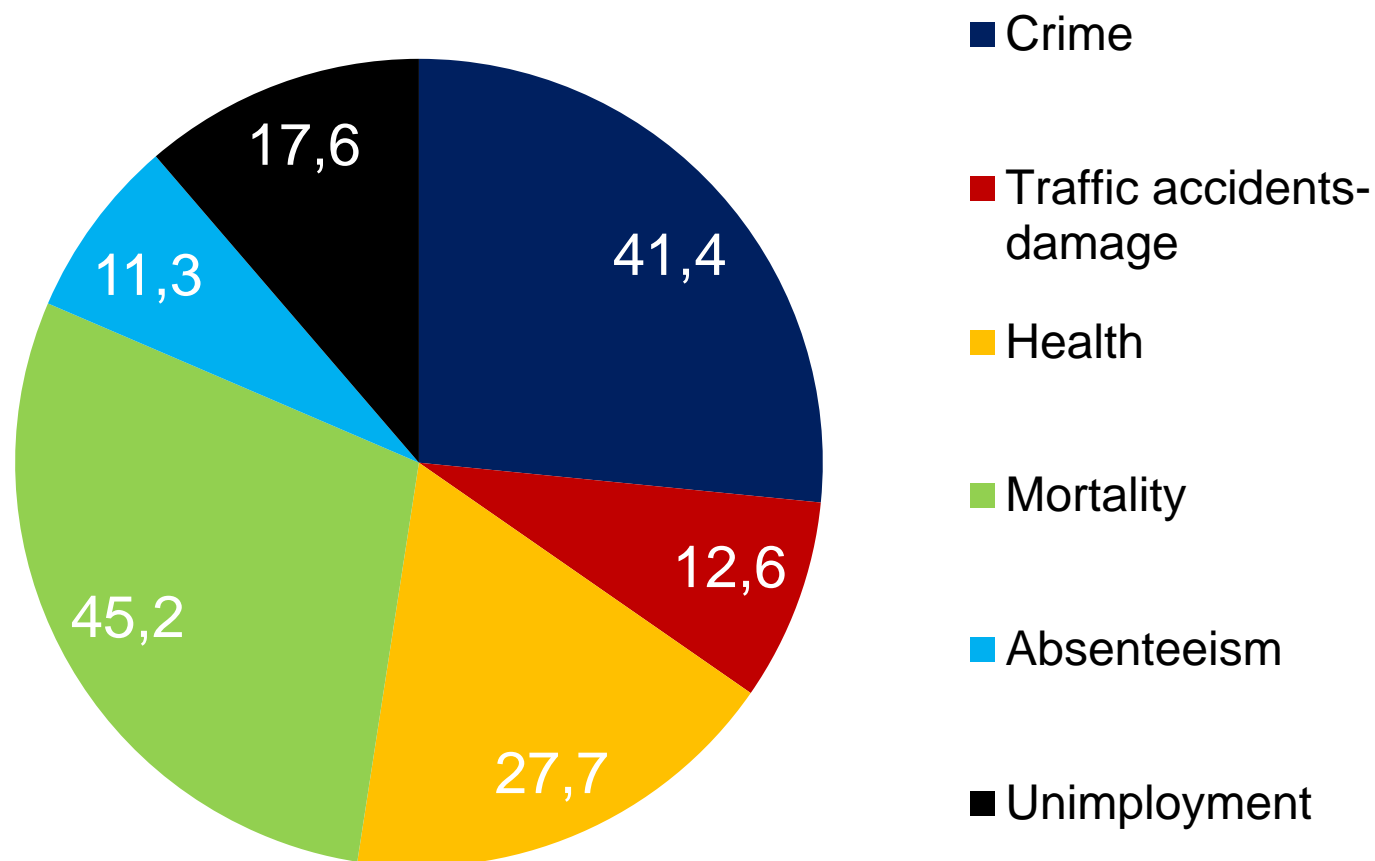
IARC on alcohol and cancer

- Globally, alcohol-attributable cancers account for 25% of alcohol-related deaths for women and 18% for men – making it one of the largest entirely avoidable risk factors.
- Seven types of cancer are significantly associated with alcohol use:
 - Cancer of the oral cavity
 - Esophagus
 - Liver
 - Pharynx
 - Colorectum
 - Female breast
 - Larynx

Proportion of alcohol-attributable deaths caused by harm to others, 15-64 years old



Social costs of alcohol – 1.3% of GDP (EU) € 155.8 billion in 2010 (Italy: 25 billion)



(Anderson and Baumberg 2006).

Alcohol consumption

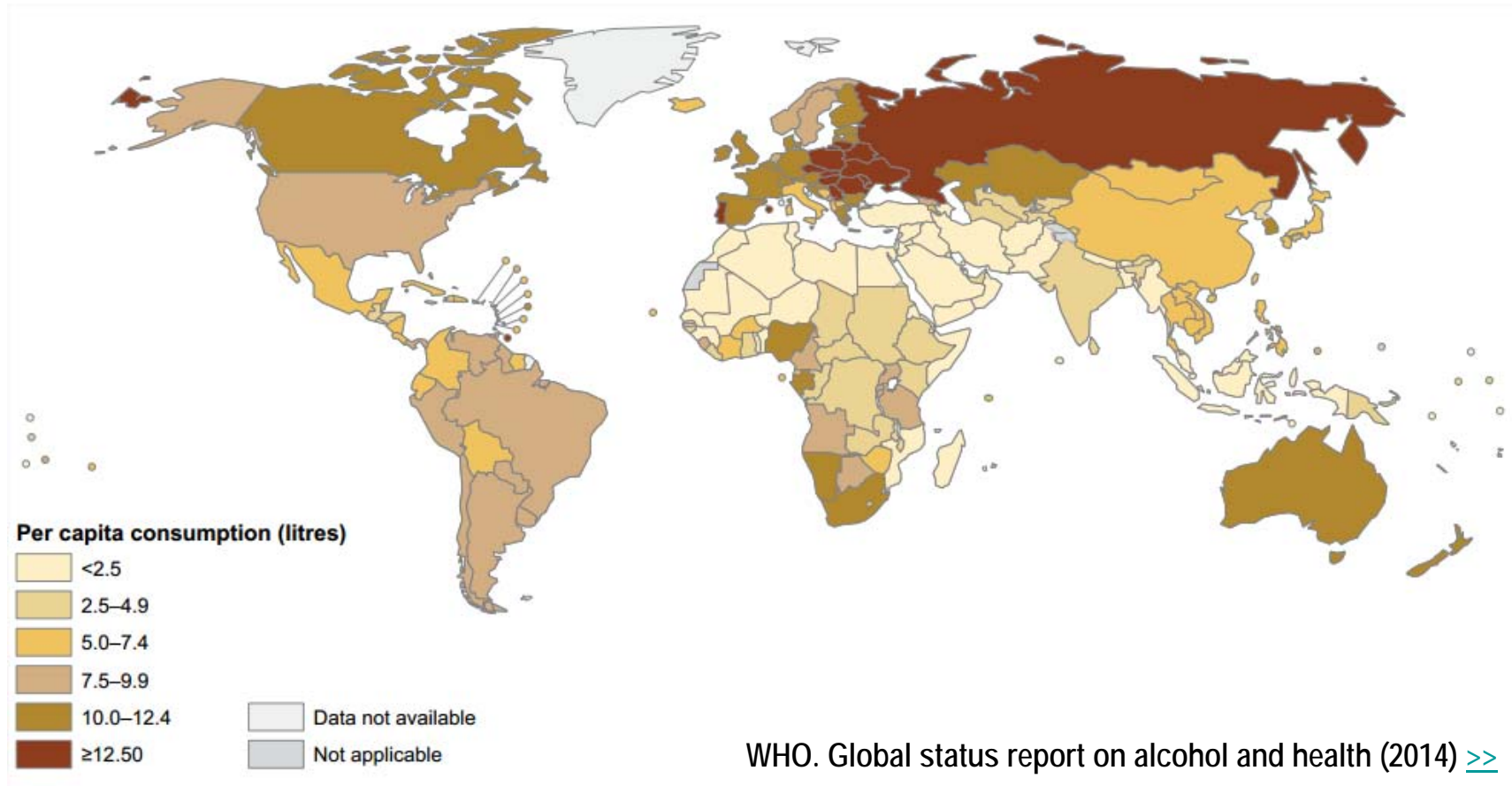


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Total alcohol per capita consumption (15+ years; in litres of pure alcohol), 2010



WHO. Global status report on alcohol and health (2014) [>>](#)

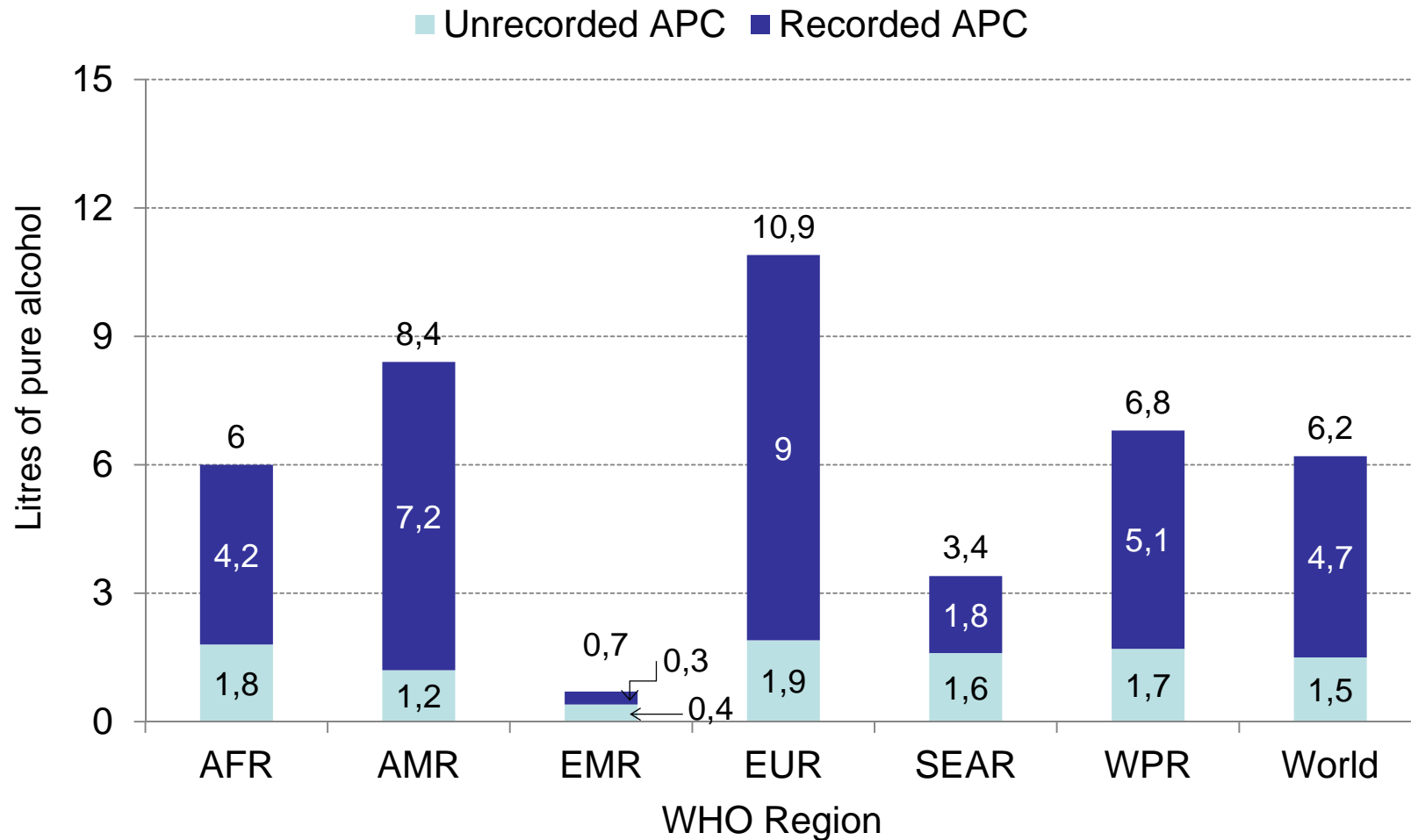


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Organization

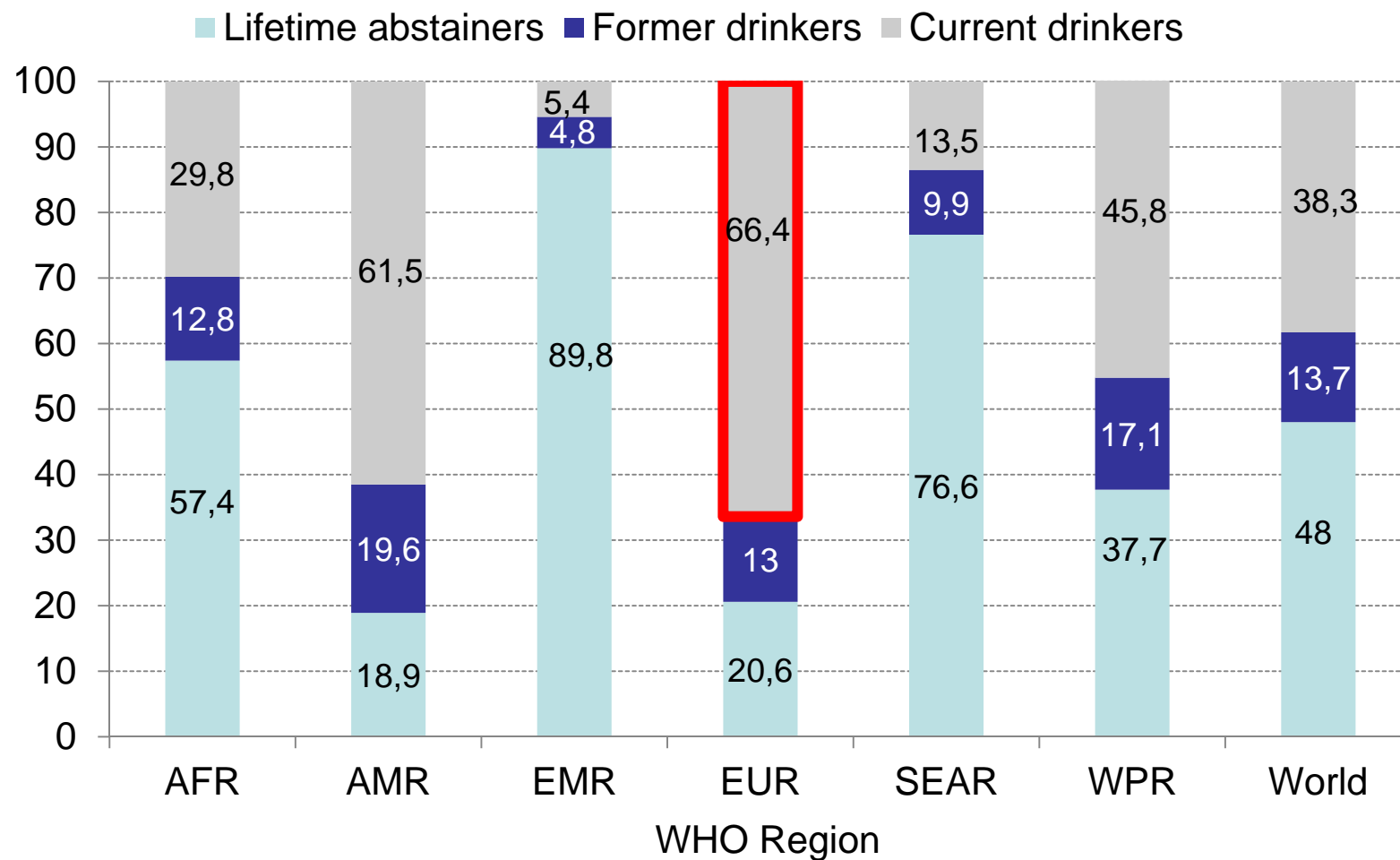
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Europe

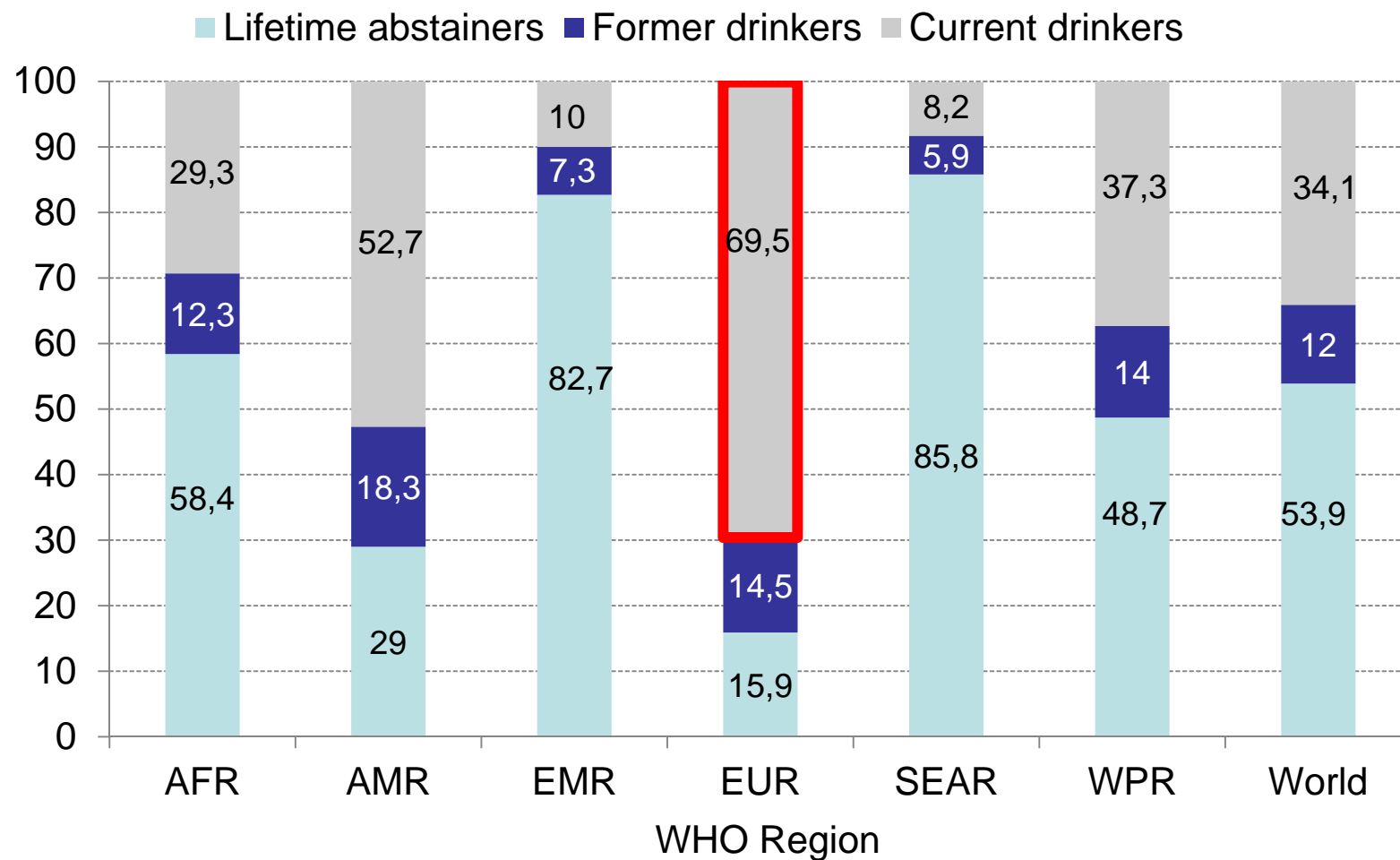
Total, unrecorded and recorded alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption in litres of pure alcohol by WHO region and the world, 2010



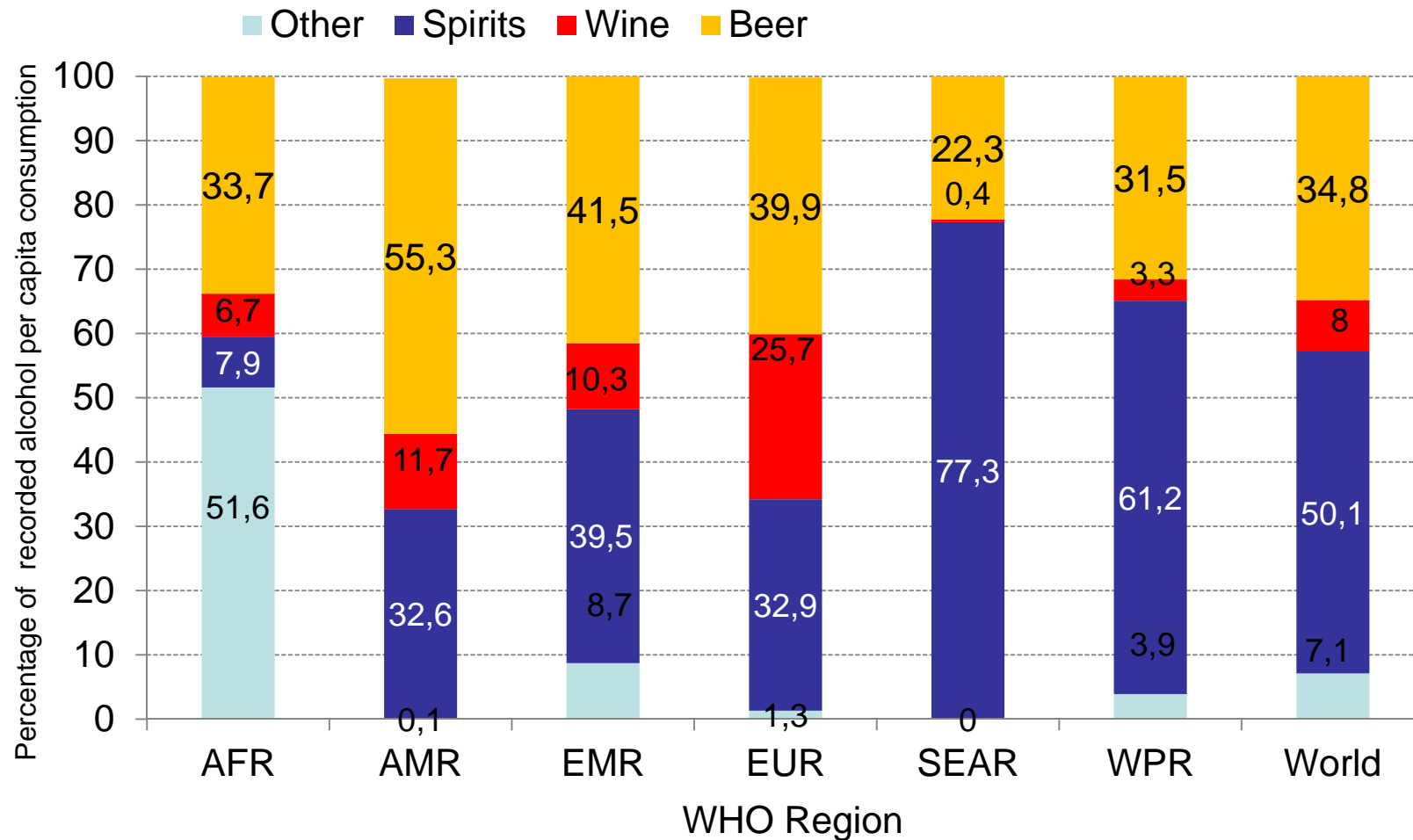
Adult drinking (2010)



Drinking among 15 to 19-year-olds (2010)



Proportion (%) of recorded adult consumption by type of beverages by WHO region and the world, 2010

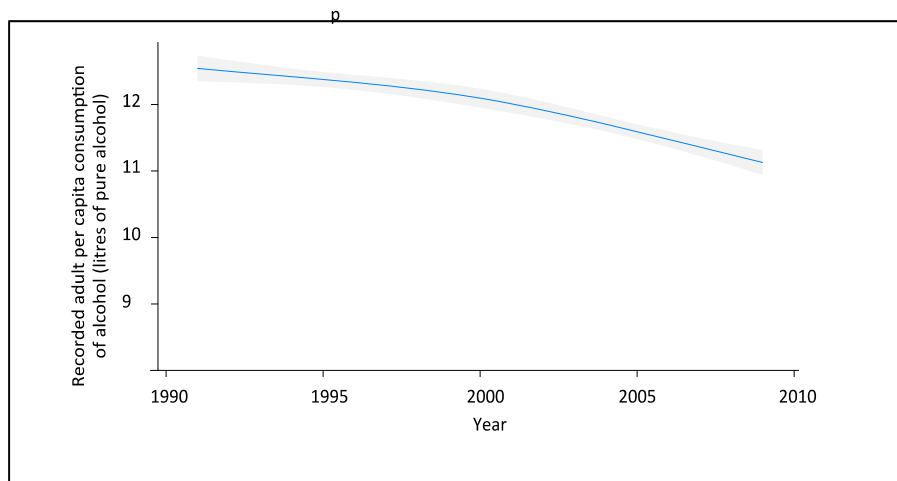


Total alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption by WHO region, 2005 and 2010

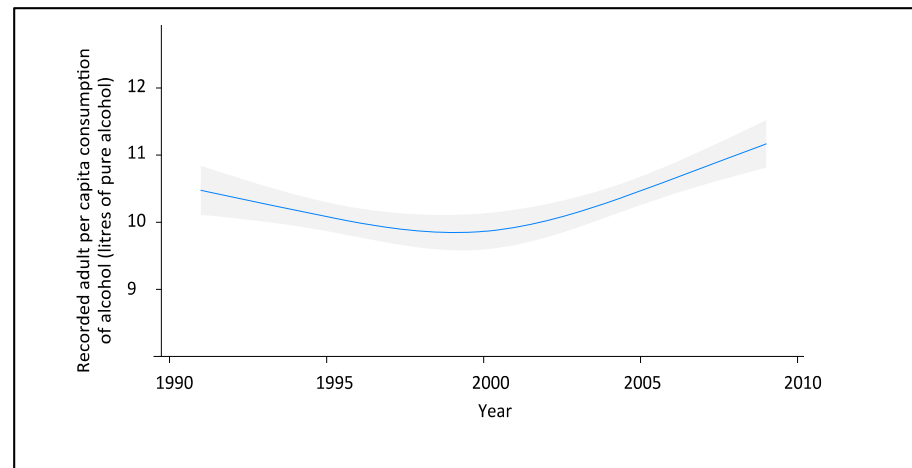
WHO regions	Total APC 2005	Total APC 2010
EUR	12.2	10.9
AFR	6.2	6.0
AMR	8.7	8.4
EMR	0.7	0.7
SEAR	2.2	3.4
WPR	6.2	6.8
World	6.1	6.2

In the WHO European Region, was a 10% decrease in total per capita consumption from 2005 to 2010.

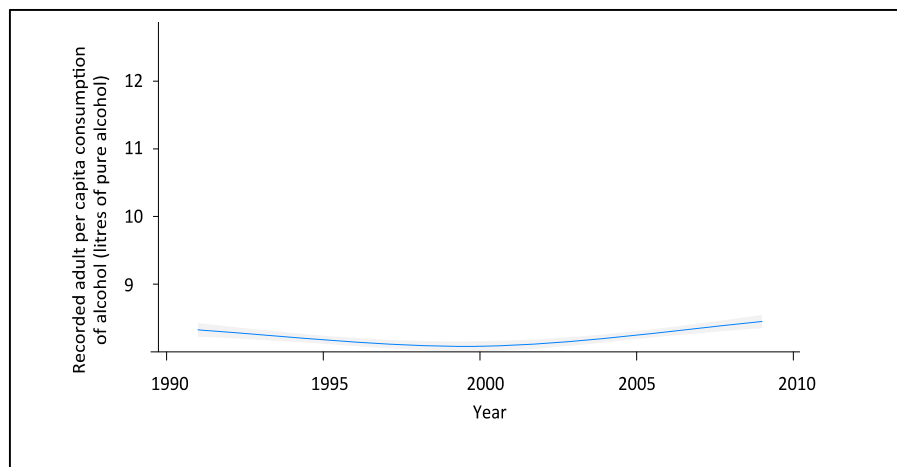
Central-Western and Western Country Group



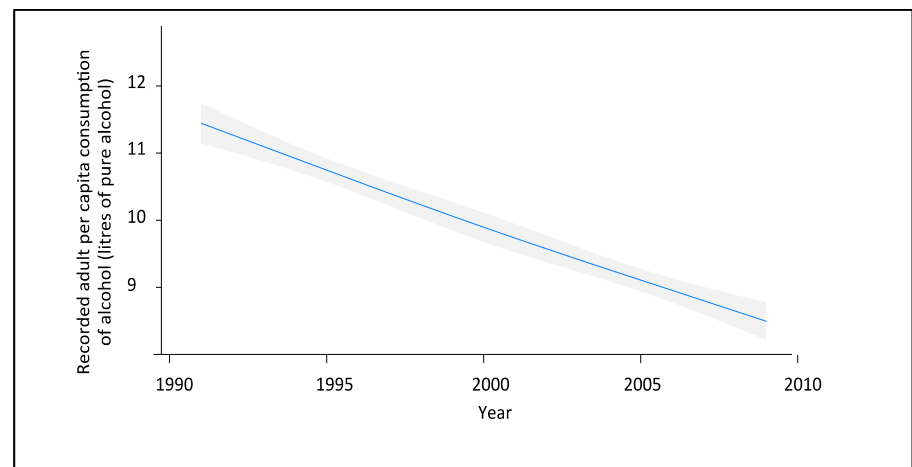
Central-Eastern and Eastern Country Group



Nordic Countries



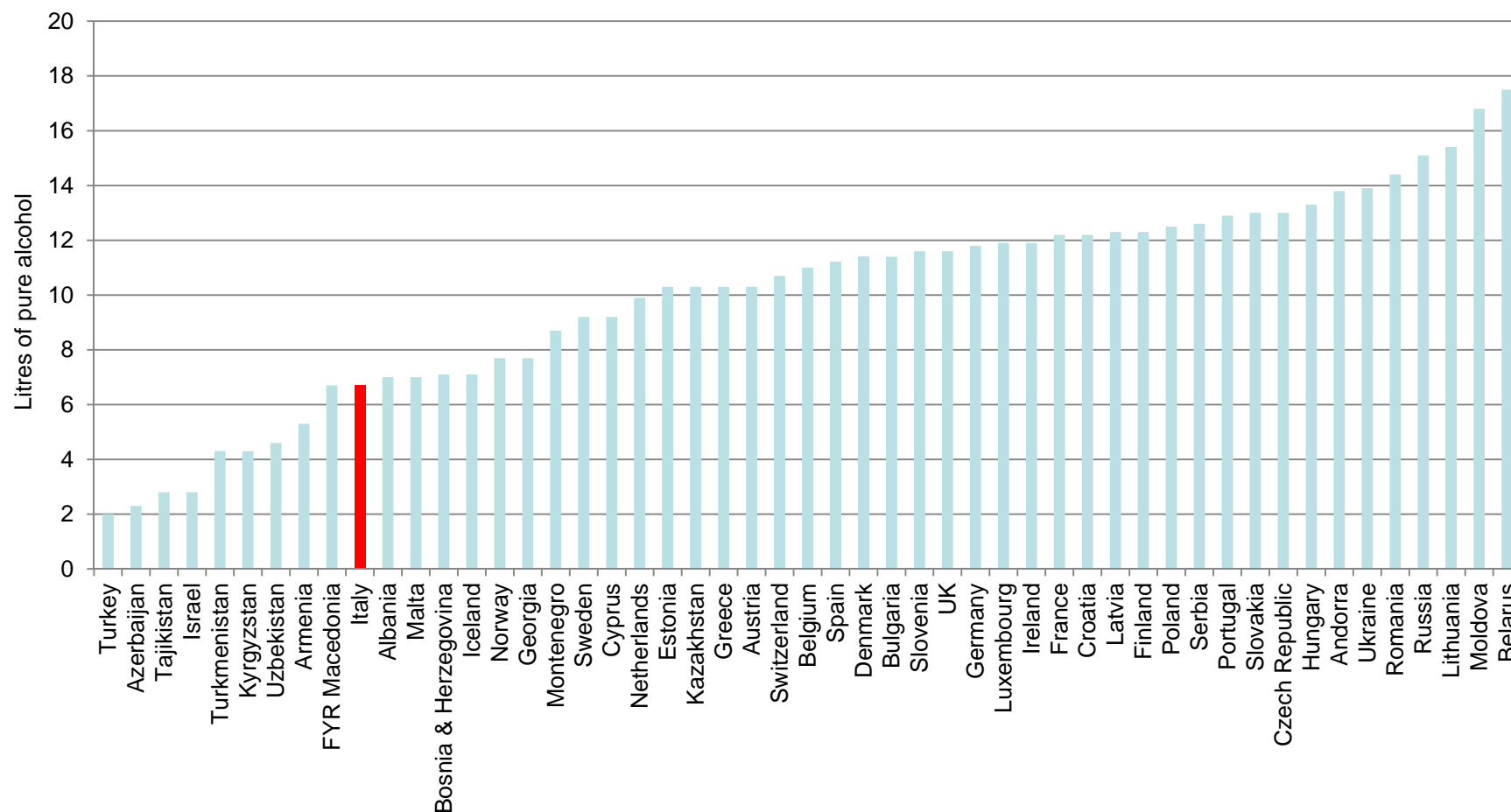
Southern Europe



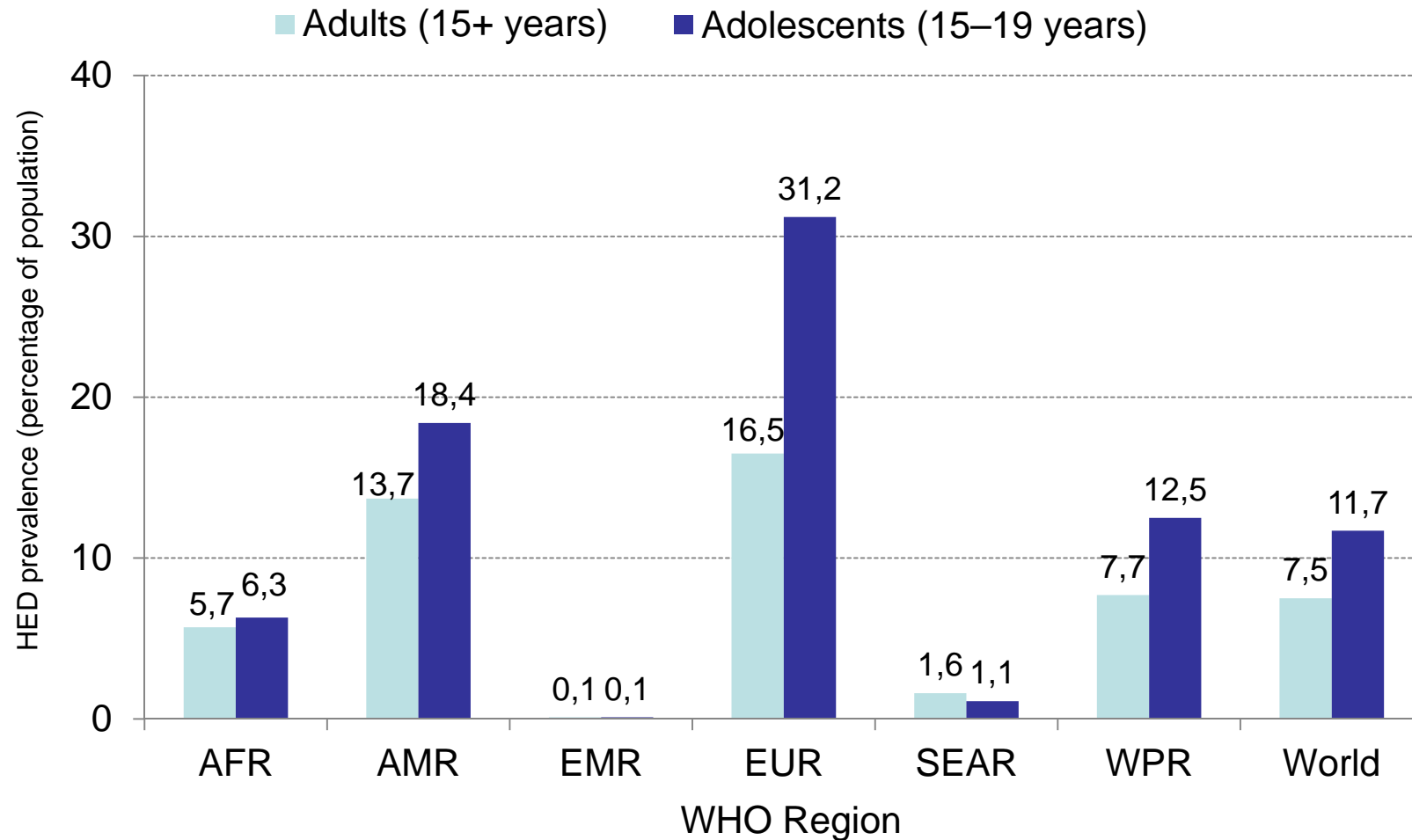
Country examples – changes in total alcohol consumption from 2005 to 2010

- Italy: **decrease** from 10.5 to 6.7 (36%)
- Moldova: **decrease** from 18.2 to 16.9 (8%)
- Serbia: **increase** from 9.2 to 12.6 (37%)
- Georgia: **increase** 5.6 to 7.7 (38%)

Total average alcohol per capita consumption, recorded and unrecorded, 2008-2010, men and women



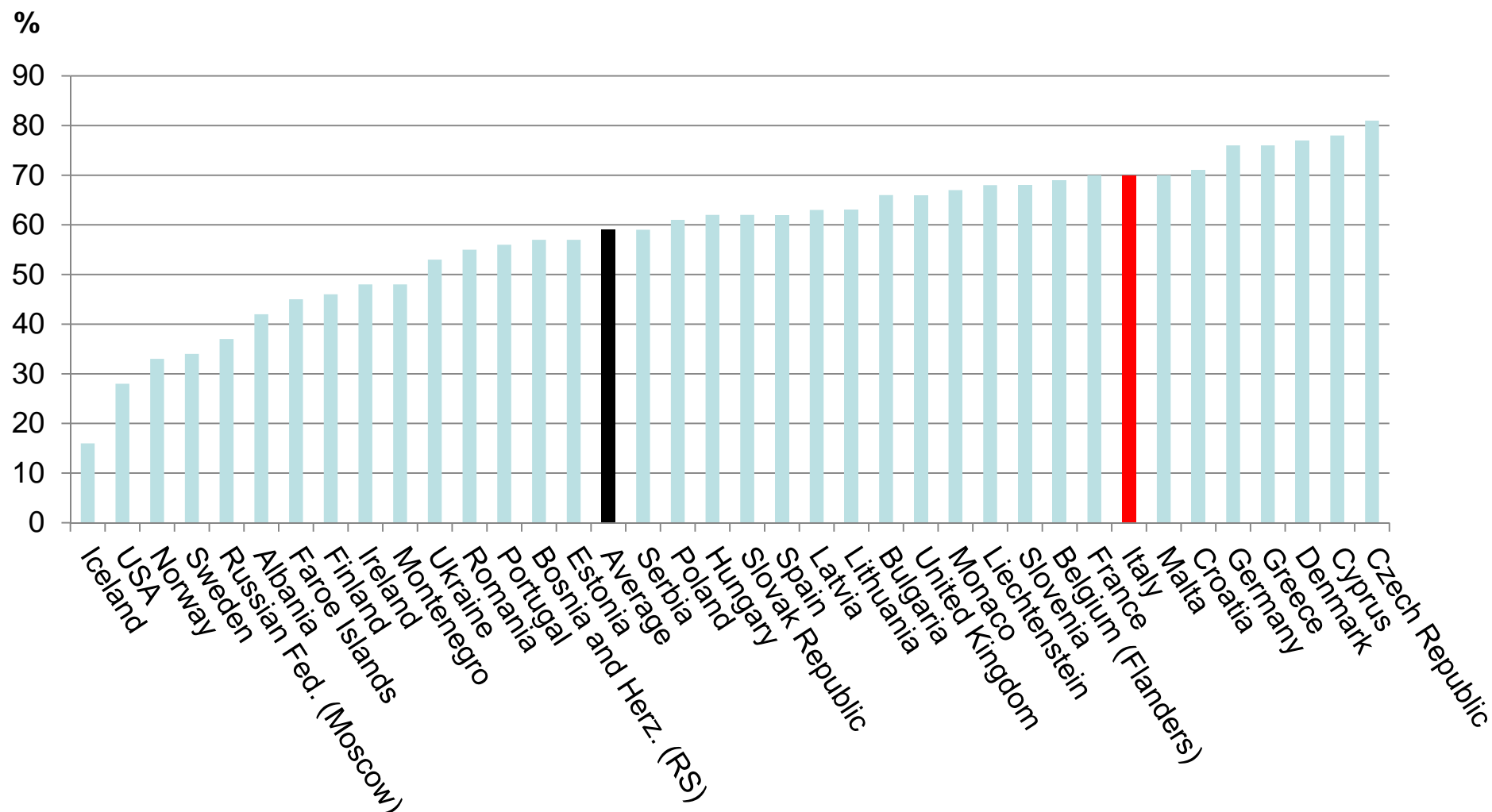
Prevalence (%) of heavy episodic drinking (HED) among the total population (15+ years) and adolescents by WHO region and the world, 2010



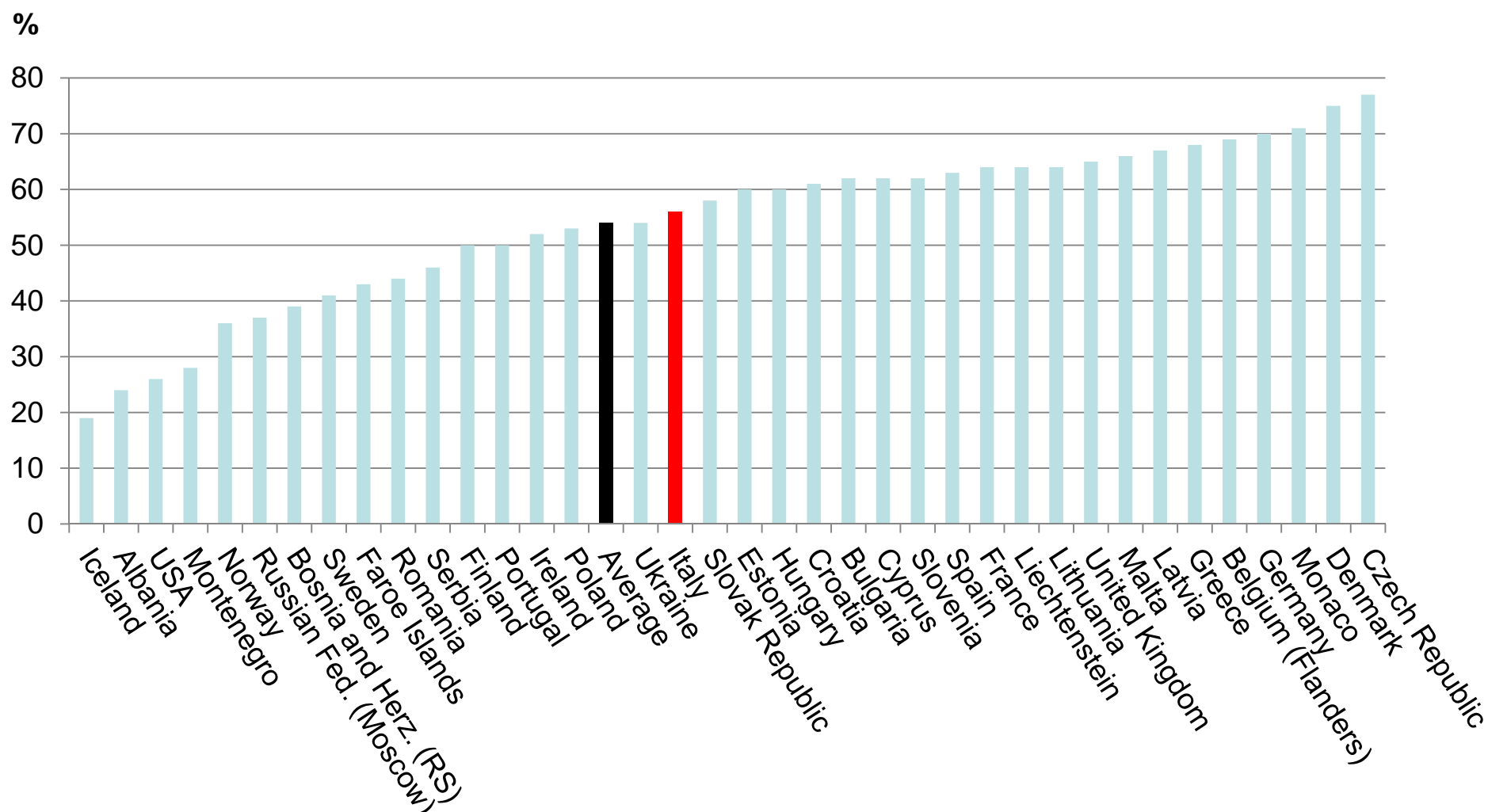
Prevalence (%) of heavy episodic drinking among total population (15+ years) and adolescents (15–19 years) by sex, WHO region and the world, 2010

WHO region	Males		Females	
	All (15+) (%)	Adolescents (%)	All (15+) (%)	Adolescents (%)
AFR	9.3	10.3	2.1	2.2
AMR	20.9	29.3	6.9	7.1
EMR	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
EUR	24.9	40.0	8.9	22.0
SEAR	3.1	2.1	0.1	0.0
WPR	14.0	18.3	1.3	6.1
World	12.3	16.8	2.9	6.2

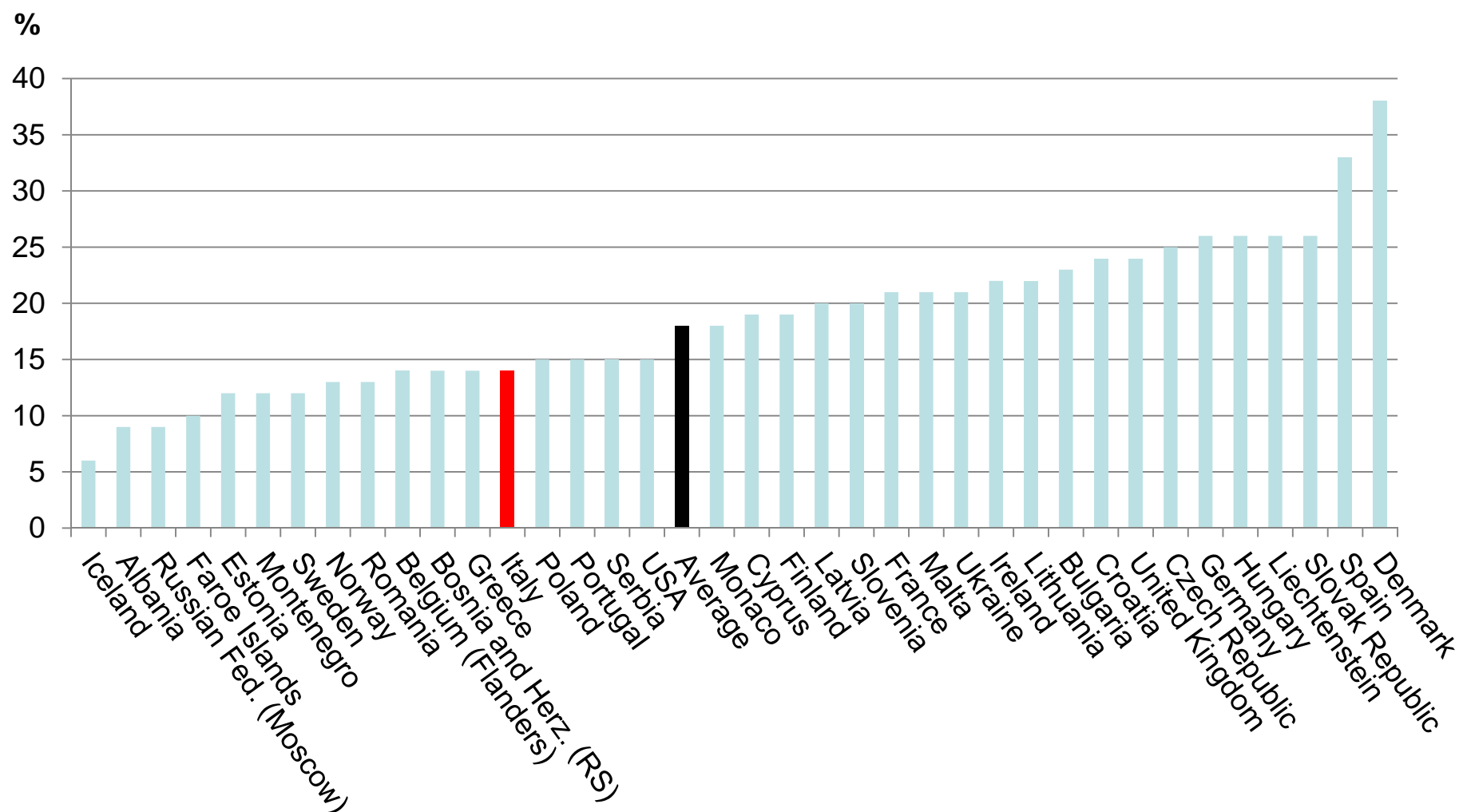
Alcohol use during the past 30 days, **boys** (ESPAD, 2011)



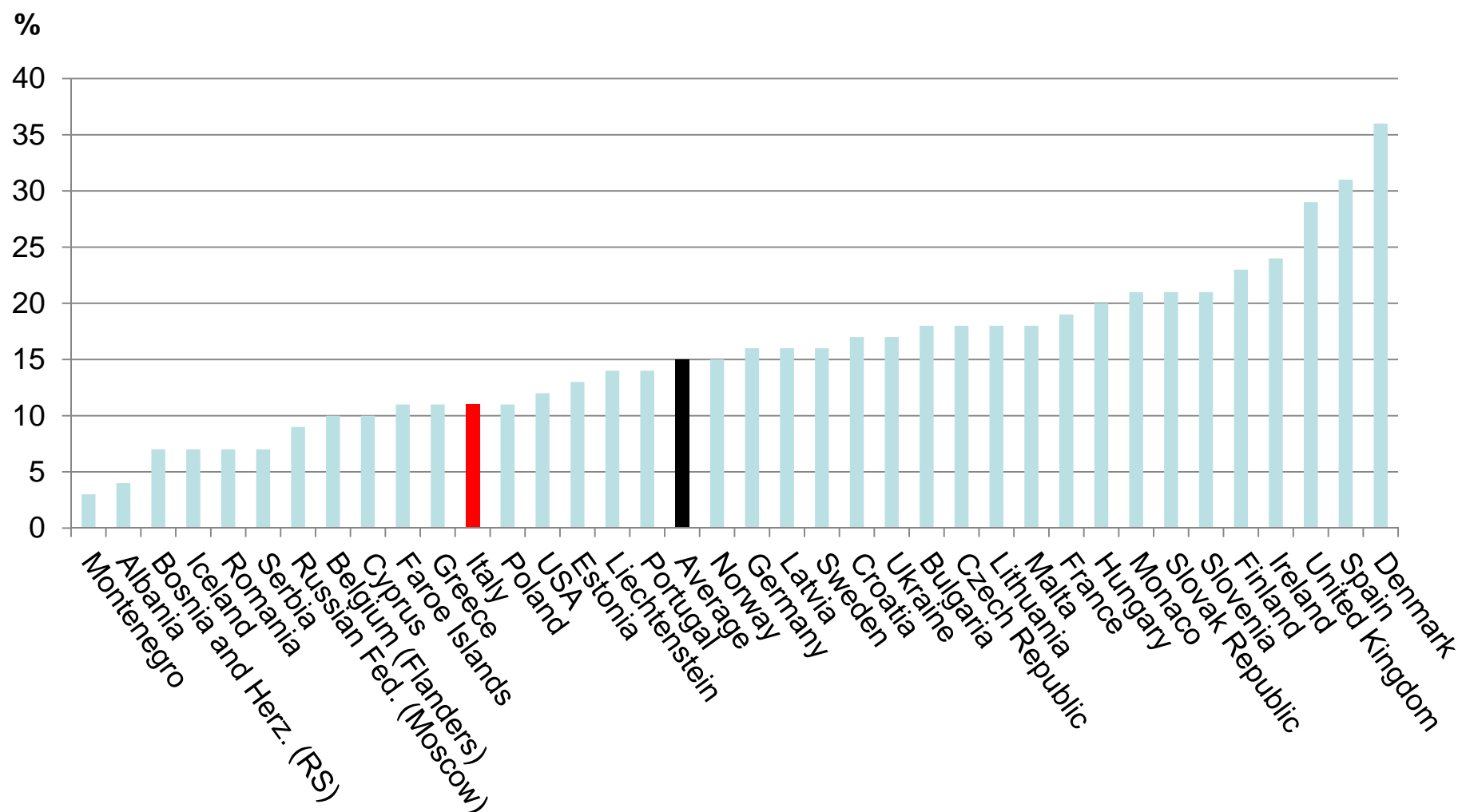
Alcohol use during the past 30 days, **girls** (ESPAD, 2011)



Being drunk during the past 30 days, **boys** (ESPAD, 2011)



Being drunk during the past 30 days, **girls** (ESPAD, 2011)



Alcohol policy



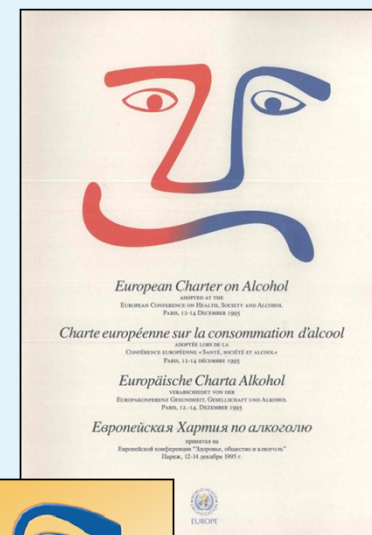
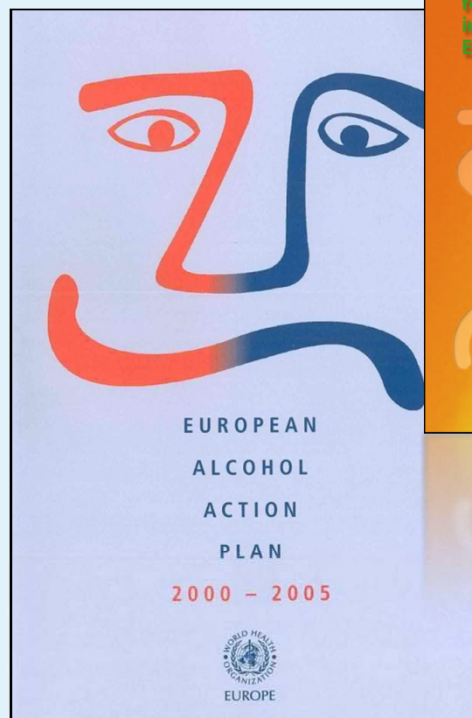
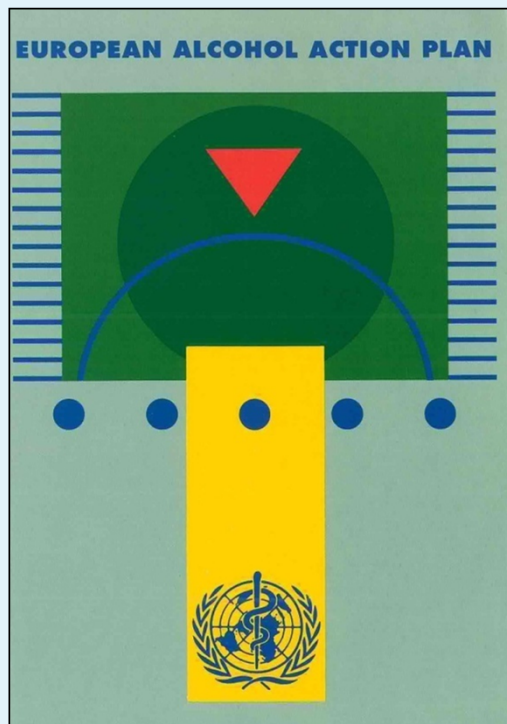
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European Alcohol Action Plan

1992 and 2000



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Organization

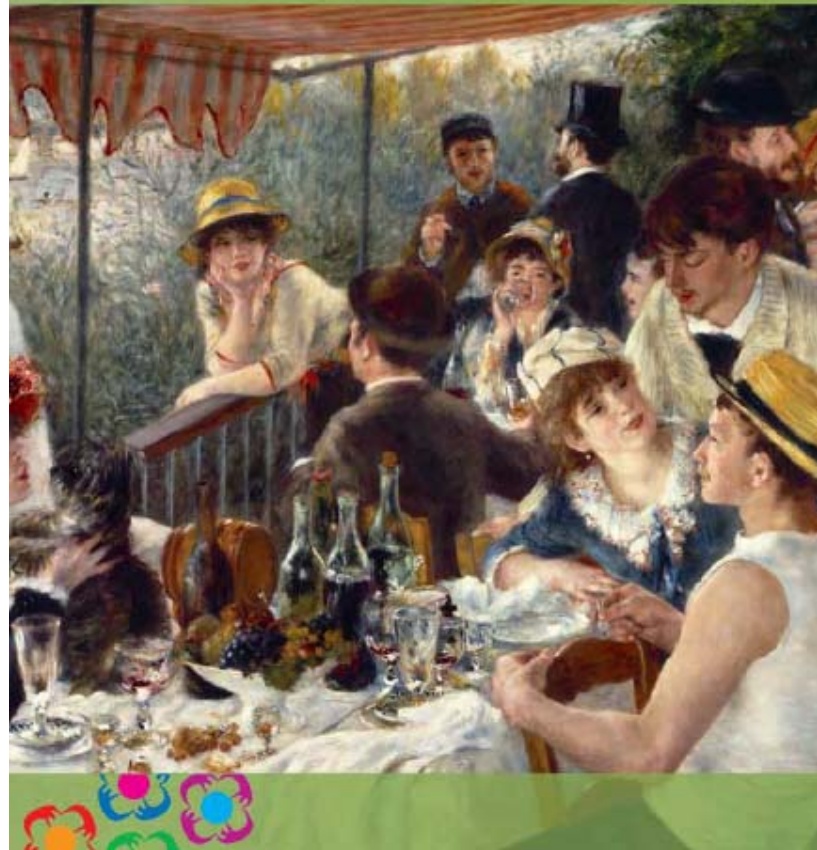
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63rd World Health Assembly (17-21 May, 2010)

Endorsed the Global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol in the WHA resolution 63.13



European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020



European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol (EAAP) 2012–2020 – 10 action areas

- **Leadership, awareness and commitment**, as sustainable intersectoral action requires strong leadership and a solid base of awareness and political will
- **Health services' response**, as these services are central to tackling health conditions in individuals caused by harmful alcohol use
- **Community action**, as governments and other stakeholders can support and empower communities in adopting effective approaches to prevent and reduce harmful alcohol use
- **Policies and countermeasures on drink–driving**, as it is extremely dangerous to drivers, passengers and other people using the roads
- **Availability of alcohol**, as public health policies to regulate commercial or public availability have proved to be very effective in reducing the general level of harmful use and drinking among minors

EAAP 2012–2020 – 10 action areas

- **Marketing of alcoholic beverages**, as systems are needed to protect people, particularly children and young people, from advanced advertising and promotion techniques
- **Pricing policies**, as most consumers, particularly heavy drinkers and young people, are sensitive to changes in the prices of alcohol products
- **Reducing the negative consequences of drinking and alcohol intoxication**, in order to minimize violence, intoxication and harm to intoxicated people
- **Reducing the public health impact of illicit and informally produced alcohol**, as its consumption could have additional negative health consequences due to its higher ethanol content and potential contamination with toxic substances
- **Monitoring and surveillance**, as relevant data create the basis for the appropriate delivery and success of responses



Alcohol in the European Union

Consumption, harm and policy approaches



Status Report on Alcohol and Health in 35 European Countries 2013



WHO | Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) - Windows Internet Explorer provided by WHO Europe

http://apps.who.int/ghodata/?theme=GISAH®ion=euro

gisah

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Global Information System on Alcohol and Health

- Levels of Consumption
- Patterns of Consumption
- Harms and Consequences
- Economic Aspects
- Alcohol Control Policies
- Prevention, Research, Treatment

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

WHO European Region:

http://who.int/gho/eisah

Welcome to the European Information System on Alcohol and Health (EISAH)

Given the significance of alcohol consumption to health, the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (WHO EURO) has prioritized continuous monitoring and providing technical support and guidance to control health problems attributable to alcohol over the last years.

The European Information System on Alcohol and Health contains data based on the WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health, providing a reference source of information for the regional epidemiological surveillance of alcohol use, alcohol-related problems and alcohol policies. These are based on epidemiological surveillance, data collection through the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health, and by gathering published and fugitive data and information.

The information system brings together a large amount of information about key aspects of the alcohol situation and the consequences of alcohol consumption in individual countries and, wherever possible, includes trends in alcohol use. Also, information on national alcohol control measures and policies has been collected. In addition to large databases maintained by other international governmental or non-governmental organizations, thousands of

Done

Trusted sites 100%

start Møller, Lars (DNP-AD... WHO | Global Inform... Removable Disk (F:) Microsoft PowerPoint ... EN 13:54

Thank you!

Contact details:

LMO@euro.who.int

Website: <http://www.euro.who.int/alcohol>

**European information system on alcohol
and health:**

<http://who.int/gho/eisah>