
Purpose

The main purpose of GISAH is to serve WHO Member States and governmental and nongovernmental organizations by making alcohol-related health data available. These data can help to analyse the state of the health situation related to alcohol in a particular country, a WHO region or sub-region, or the world. Also, GISAH serves as the global data repository for the WHO regional information systems on alcohol and health. Among the users of GISAH are government representatives, policy makers, health professionals, researchers, the media, students, and the public in general.

Access to GISAH

www.who.int/globalatlas/alcohol

GISAH is a further development of the WHO Global Alcohol Database. GISAH is overseen by a Steering Committee from members of the WHO Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Geneva, Switzerland, and of two WHO Collaborating Centres, the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, Canada, and the Research Institute for Public Health and Addictions (ISGF), Zurich, Switzerland. GISAH is updated regularly.



www.who.int/globalatlas/alcohol

Global Information System on Alcohol and Health

GISAH

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The Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) provides easy and rapid access to a wide range of alcohol-related health indicators. It is an essential tool for assessing and monitoring the health situation and trends related to alcohol consumption, alcohol-related harm, and policy responses in countries.

Content

There are approximately 200 indicators in GISAH that cover various aspects of population health and its determinants as related to alcohol.

The indicators are organized according to the following broad categories:

- ◆ Alcohol Production and Availability
- ◆ Levels of Consumption
- ◆ Patterns of Consumption
- ◆ Harms and Consequences
- ◆ Economic Aspects
- ◆ Alcohol Control Policies
- ◆ Prevention and Treatment
- ◆ Comparative Risk Assessment

Regularly, data from various sources are collected which can be grouped as follows:

- Government documents, national statistics;
- National and global surveys;
- WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health;
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations;
- Industry data;
- Published scientific articles;
- Grey literature.

GISAH includes data for all WHO Member States plus Associate Members and territories. Indicators can be displayed by country and, in some cases, aggregated for WHO regions or the world.

The period covered is from 1961 to the most recent year for which data are available, although for some countries or indicators data availability and comparability may be limited.

The Categories

Alcohol production and availability: Data on production, sales, imports, and exports of beer, wine and spirits are displayed here.

Levels of consumption: The recorded adult (15 years and older) per capita consumption in litres in a country, separately for beer, wine, spirits and total, and trends are provided. Also, unrecorded adult per capita consumption is available.

Patterns of consumption: Data on patterns of drinking and prevalence of alcohol use in specific population subgroups are displayed. Also, information on drinking contexts is available.

Harms and consequences: Indicators relate to acute and chronic harms and consequences attributable to alcohol use, e.g. mortality, mental and behavioural disorders, injuries, violence, or psycho-social problems.

Economic aspects: Indicators such as revenues from excise tax and custom duties, or the annual household expenditure on alcohol as a per cent of total expenditure are included here.

Alcohol control policies: This category covers legislation and policies in each country, including national alcohol policy status, limits on blood alcohol concentration, and control of advertising, sponsorships, sales promotion, and product labelling.

Prevention and treatment: Information under this category pertains to the presence of treatment and prevention agencies, programmes, and services.

Comparative Risk Assessment: This category allows for the display of the impact of alcohol consumption on the burden of disease, resulting from the systematic comparison of major risk factors.

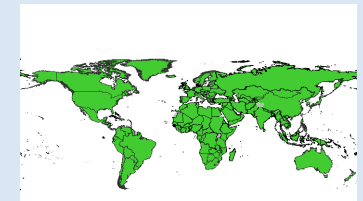
Use

The user-friendly software allows quick and simple access to the data and easily understandable graphical output.

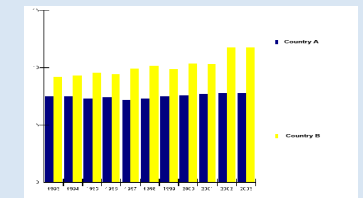
Indicators are displayed in two formats: **numeric** and **text**. Where the indicator is numeric, a separate file providing references is available. Indicators in text format carry a description with references included. Additional explanatory notes about the indicators can be accessed.

The system allows the online generation of maps and graphs according to the user's needs. Data download and export in Excel files is possible. Examples of random data display are as follows:

MAPS



BAR CHARTS



LINE CHARTS

