

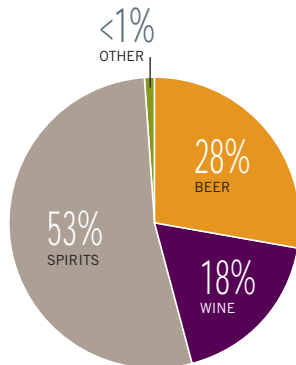
Antigua and Barbuda

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 84 000 > Population 15+ years: 72% > Population in urban areas: 37% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

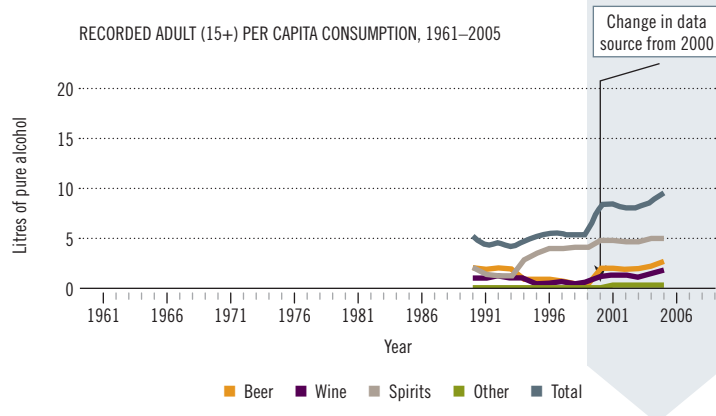
Recorded	6.8
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	7.2
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

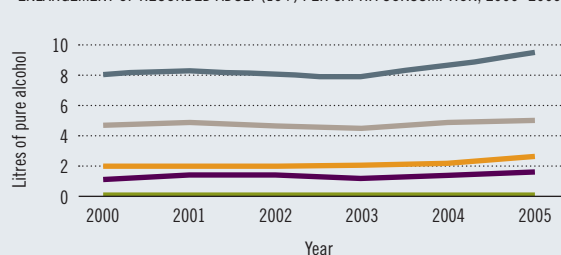
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	No information available	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	5.81%	1.12%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)												

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No information available
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	

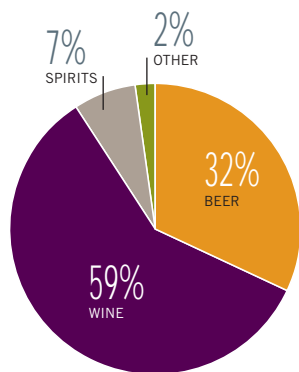
Argentina

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 39 134 000 > Population 15+ years: 74% > Population in urban areas: 90% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

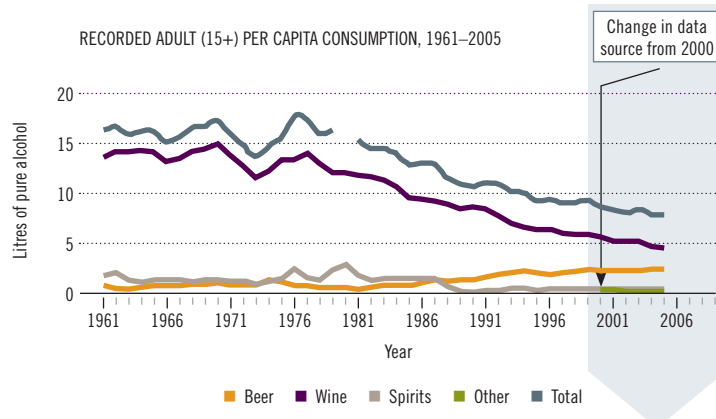
Recorded	8.0
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	10.0
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

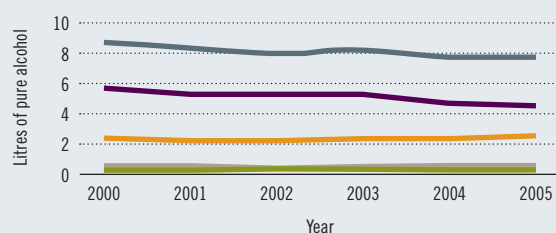
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	1.6%	4.6%	3.2%
Former drinkers	4.7%	23.1%	14.3%
Abstainers*	6.3%	27.7%	17.5%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	12.12
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	15.56
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	7.60
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	17.5%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	0.3%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score* LEAST RISKY 1 2 3 4 5 MOST RISKY

* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.64%	1.78%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	14.7	3.4	14.6	3.5	13.8	2.9	13.9	3.3	12.3	3.0	13.3	2.8
Road traffic accidents (1)	18.9	5.1	19.2	5.2	16.6	4.0	17.0	4.7	17.2	4.3	17.4	4.5

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	NA
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / NA
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / NA / NA
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / ZT
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	NA / No

ZT = Zero tolerance.
 NA = No information.

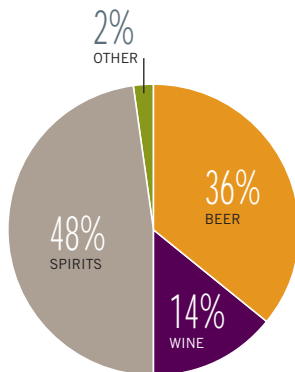
Bahamas (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 327 000 > Population 15+ years: 73% > Population in urban areas: 91% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

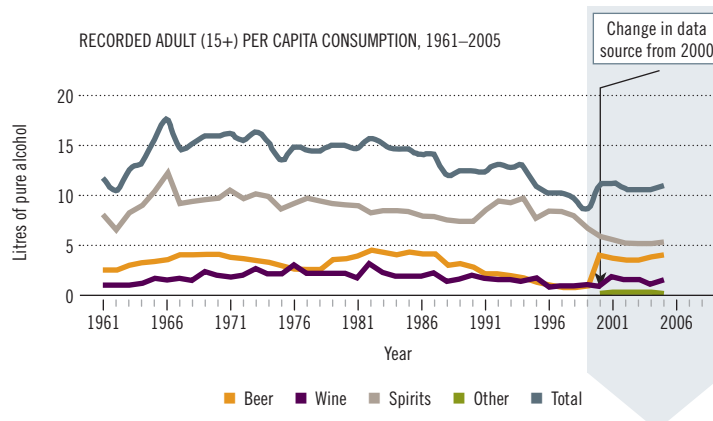
Recorded	8.2
Unrecorded	0.6
Total	8.8
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

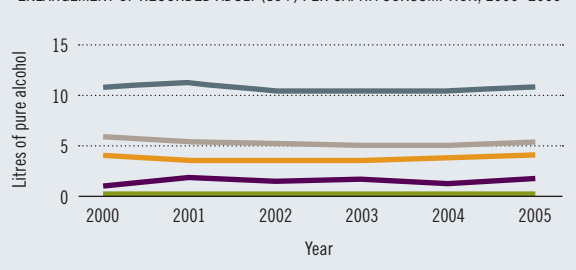
INCREASE
STABLE
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	8.72%	1.68%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY												
Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)												
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)												

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

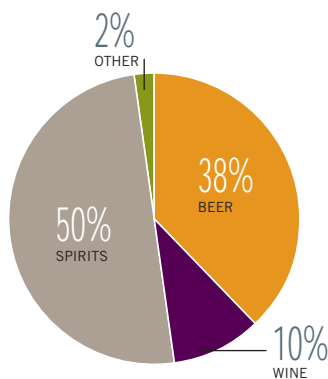
Barbados

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 293 000 > Population 15+ years: 82% > Population in urban areas: 53% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

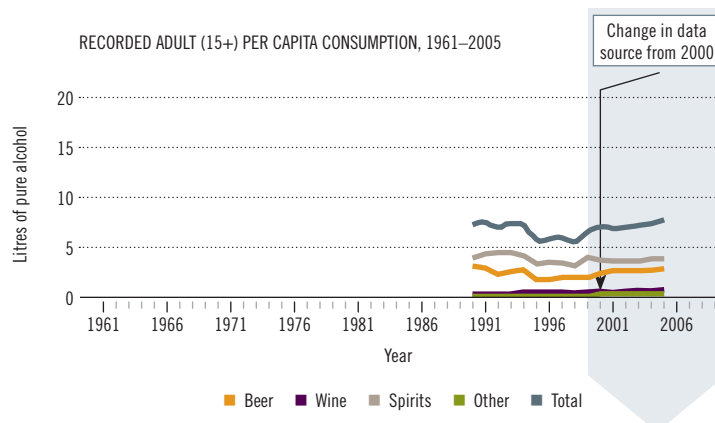
Recorded	6.4
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	6.9
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

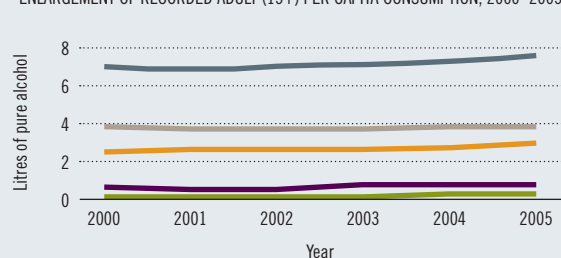
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2007

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	27.0%	32.3%	29.8%
Former drinkers	18.1%	39.3%	29.3%
Abstainers*	45.1%	71.6%	59.1%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	16.89
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	19.09
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	13.72
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2007	14.2%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2007	2.0%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.57%	1.24%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

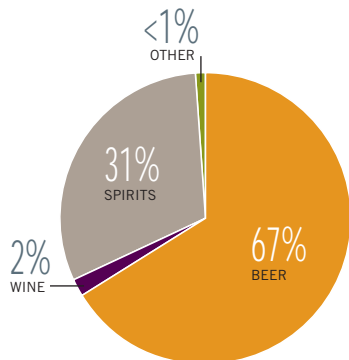
Belize

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 282 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 63% ➤ Population in urban areas: 48% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

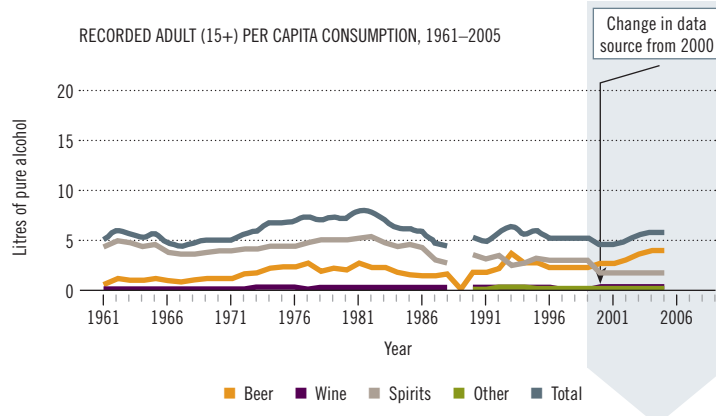
Recorded	5.1
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	6.1
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

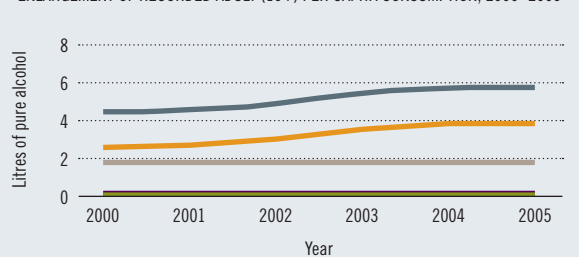
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	20.6%	59.3%	39.9%
Former drinkers	28.2%	21.2%	24.7%
Abstainers*	48.8%	80.5%	64.6%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	17.15
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	20.37
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	9.57
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2005	28.2%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2005	8.8%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.91%	1.34%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	NA
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	NA
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	NA
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	NA
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	NA
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	NA
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	NA

NA = No information.

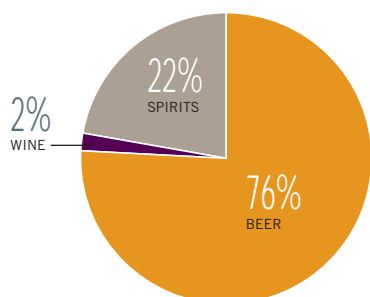
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 9 354 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 62% ➤ Population in urban areas: 65% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

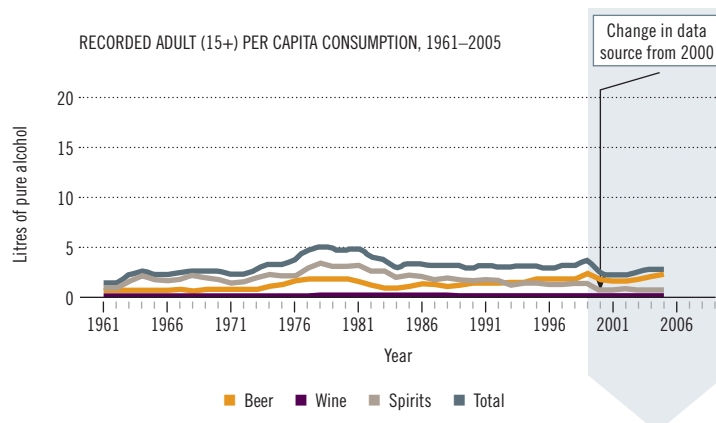
Recorded	2.6
Unrecorded	2.5
Total	5.1
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

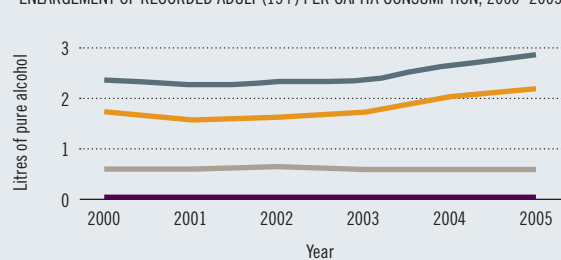
➤ **INCREASE**
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2007

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	25.0%	22.0%	23.5%
Former drinkers	10.0%	23.0%	16.6%
Abstainers*	35.0%	45.0%	40.1%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	8.55
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	12.61
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	4.41
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	5.62%	0.98%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No & Yes / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

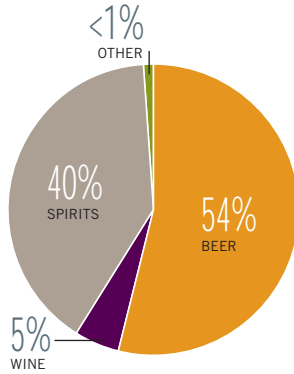
Brazil

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 189 323 000 > Population 15+ years: 72% > Population in urban areas: 85% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

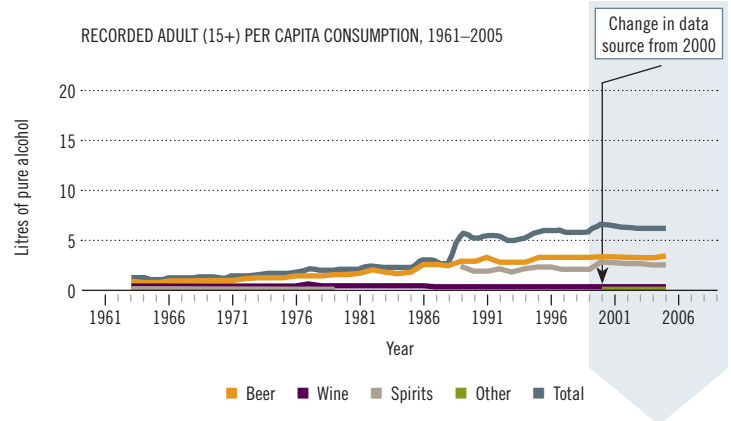
Recorded	6.2
Unrecorded	3.0
Total	9.2
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

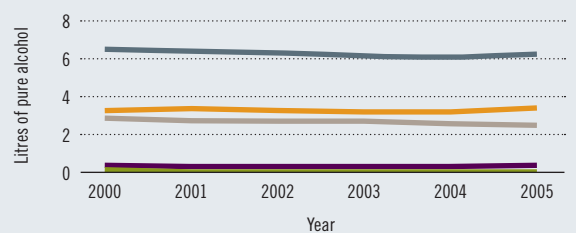
INCREASE
STABLE
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	14.5%	22.7%	18.7%
Former drinkers	27.3%	36.0%	31.8%
Abstainers*	41.8%	58.7%	50.5%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	18.51
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	24.38
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	10.62
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	32.4%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	10.1%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score* LEAST RISKY 1 2 3 4 5 MOST RISKY

* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY			
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females	
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	7.29%	1.41%	

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	25.4	5.1	24.9	5.0	25.3	5.0	24.9	4.9	25.0	4.8	24.4	4.7
Road traffic accidents (1)	34.6	7.3	35.9	7.1	37.4	7.5	37.2	7.8	39.6	8.1	39.9	8.3

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No & Yes / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.02 / 0.02 / 0.02
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

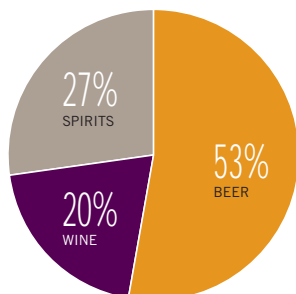
Canada

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 32 577 000 > Population 15+ years: 83% > Population in urban areas: 80% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

Recorded	7.8
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	9.8
WHO American Region	8.7

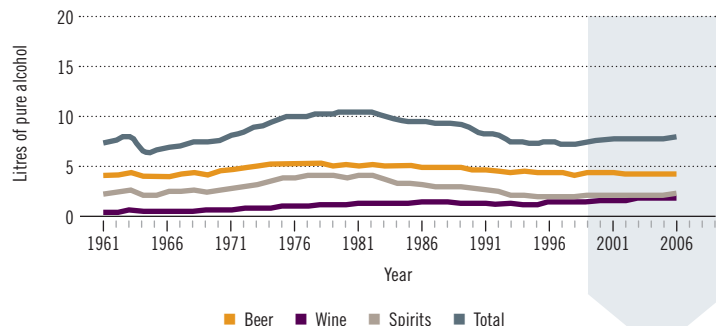
Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

INCREASE
STABLE
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

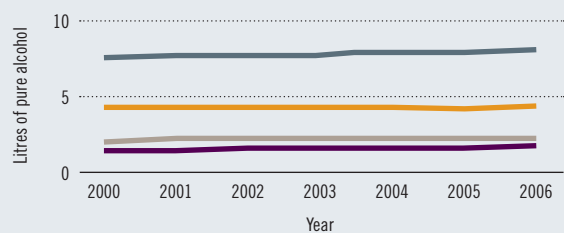
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).

RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1961–2006



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2004

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	5.7%	10.8%	8.3%
Former drinkers	13.1%	15.0%	14.1%
Abstainers*	18.8%	25.8%	22.4%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	12.59
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	18.20
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	7.04
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2004	15.5%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2004	3.5%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	5.43%	1.92%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	10.6	4.2	10.3	4.5	10.4	4.7	10.2	4.6	9.5	4.4	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	15.1	6.5	14.7	5.8	14.9	6.3	14.7	6.0	14.6	5.7	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	Subnational
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	Subnational
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.04 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

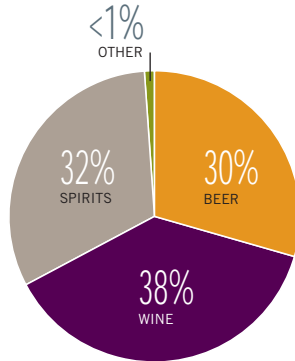
Chile

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 16 465 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 76% ➤ Population in urban areas: 88% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

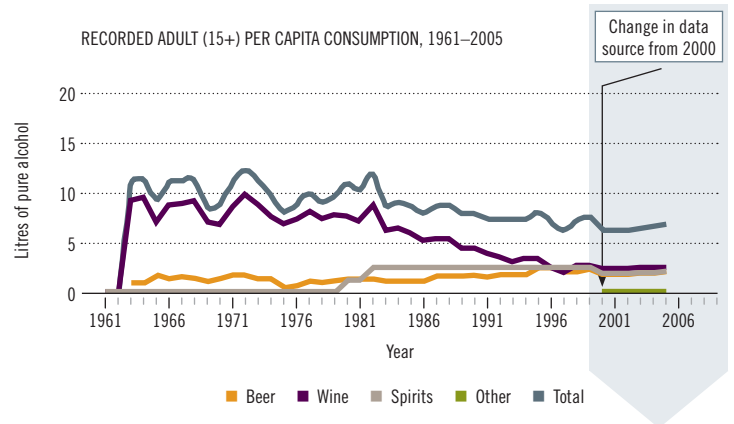
Recorded	6.6
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	8.6
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

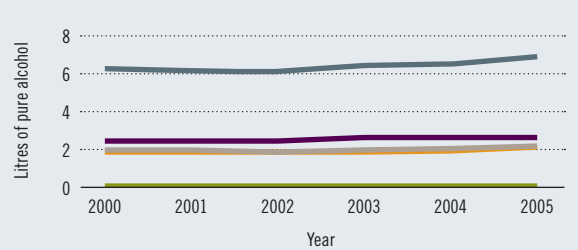
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2006			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	16.0%	17.0%	16.5%
Former drinkers	8.7%	22.8%	15.9%
Abstainers*	24.7%	39.8%	32.4%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	12.65
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	16.68
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	8.16
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.67%	1.39%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	45.1	12.1	48.9	12.5	49.7	13.4	48.6	13.5	45.4	13.4	40.0	10.6
Road traffic accidents (1)	29.7	6.0	26.4	5.4	26.4	5.0	29.5	5.8	28.6	5.5	28.8	5.6

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	NA
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	NA
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

NA = No information.

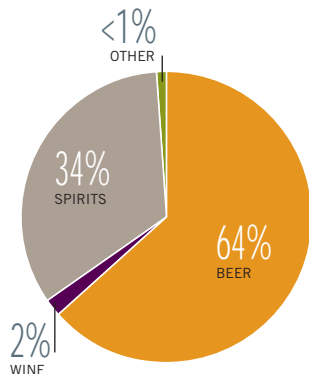
Colombia

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 45 558 000 > Population 15+ years: 70% > Population in urban areas: 73% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

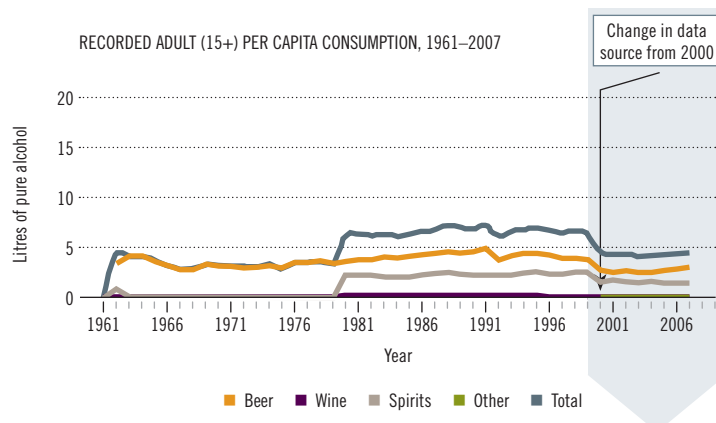
Recorded	4.2
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	6.2
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

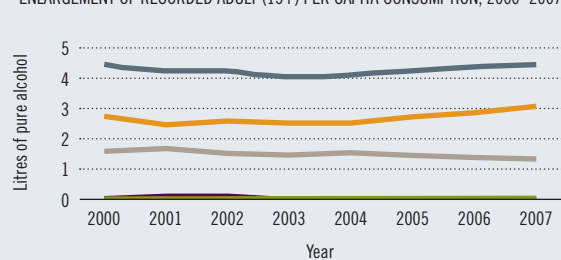
INCREASE
STABLE
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2007



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	1.8%	8.0%	5.0%
Former drinkers	11.9%	16.7%	14.4%
Abstainers*	13.7%	24.7%	19.4%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	7.66
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	10.63
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	4.70
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	1	2	3	4	5
LEAST RISKY					
MOST RISKY					

* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	10.33%	2.55%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	13.0	5.3	11.8	5.6	12.6	5.4	—	—	11.6	4.9	11.3	5.2
Road traffic accidents (1)	35.9	8.2	35.5	8.2	34.4	7.7	—	—	30.9	7.0	29.9	6.9

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.04 / 0.04 / 0.04
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

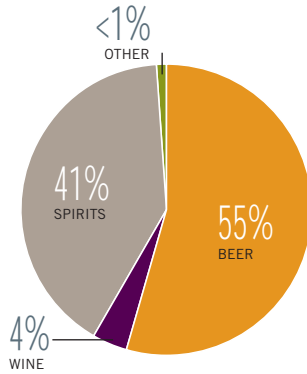
Costa Rica

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 4 399 000 ► Population 15+ years: 72% ► Population in urban areas: 62% ► Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

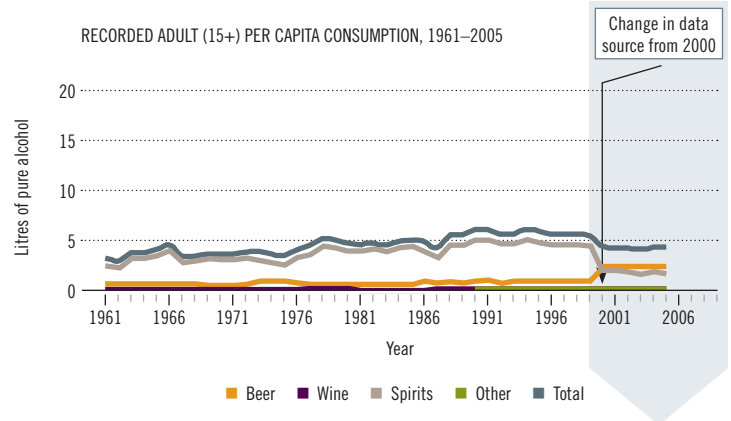
Recorded	4.2
Unrecorded	1.4
Total	5.6
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

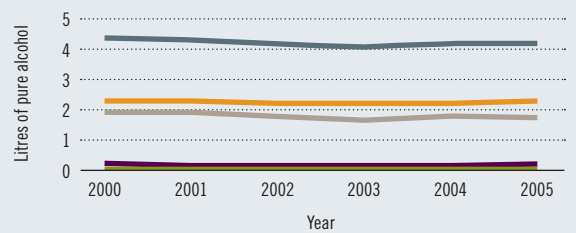
INCREASE
 ► **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	8.8%	18.9%	13.8%
Former drinkers	22.4%	38.7%	30.5%
Abstainers*	31.2%	57.6%	44.3%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	9.96
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	11.40
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	7.76
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	13.8%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	12.5%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.62%	1.28%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	18.5	5.0	14.3	6.8	16.9	6.4	18.1	6.5	16.7	7.0	13.6	6.3
Road traffic accidents (1)	39.0	7.8	37.8	5.7	38.1	6.7	33.6	5.9	33.9	5.6	30.4	5.4

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

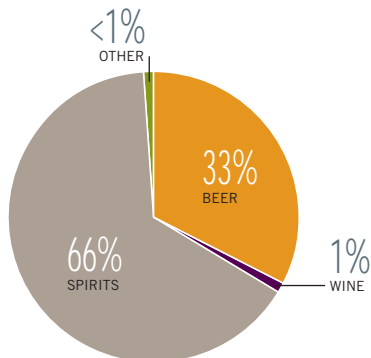
Cuba

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 11 267 000 > Population 15+ years: 81% > Population in urban areas: 75% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

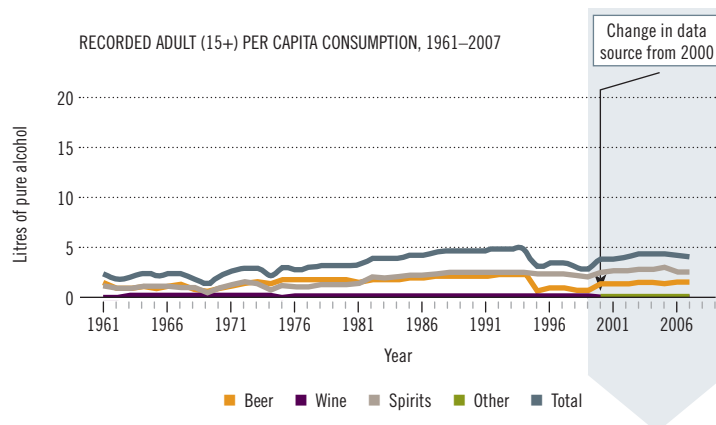
Recorded	4.4
Unrecorded	1.1
Total	5.5
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

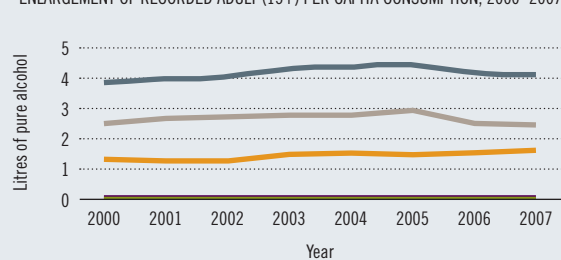
➤ **INCREASE**
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2007



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 1995

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	17.7%	59.0%	38.6%
Former drinkers	15.1%	16.5%	15.8%
Abstainers*	32.8%	75.5%	54.4%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	11.78
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	13.93
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	6.61
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.71%	0.90%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	14.0	6.4	14.1	5.8	12.9	6.1	14.1	6.4	15.6	5.5	16.9	6.1
Road traffic accidents (1)	27.1	7.4	24.3	6.2	22.3	5.4	19.5	5.6	19.3	5.1	19.6	5.0

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	NA

NA = No Information

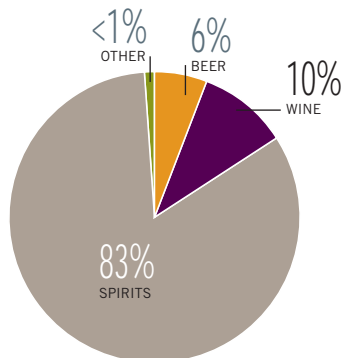
Dominica

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 68 000 > Population 15+ years: 72% > Population in urban areas: 71% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

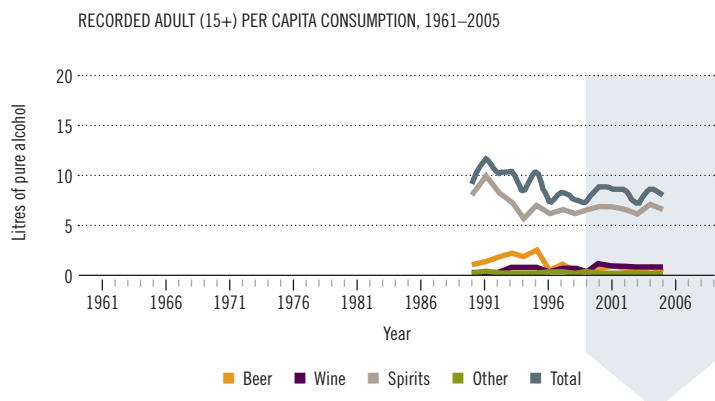
Recorded	7.3
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	7.8
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

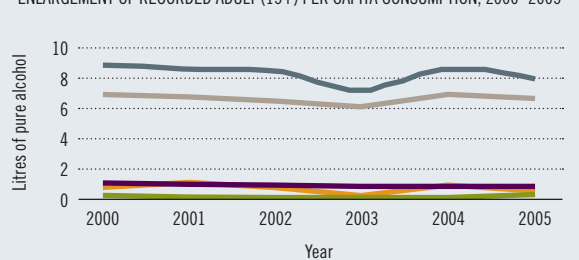
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2007			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	9.8%	30.9%	20.0%
Former drinkers	18.6%	22.4%	21.0%
Abstainers*	28.4%	53.3%	41.0%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	13.29
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	16.00
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	10.39
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2007	26.2%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2007	5.5%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	7.55%	1.46%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	NA
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

NA = No information.

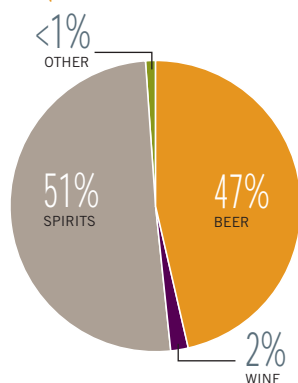
Dominican Republic (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 9 615 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 67% ➤ Population in urban areas: 68% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

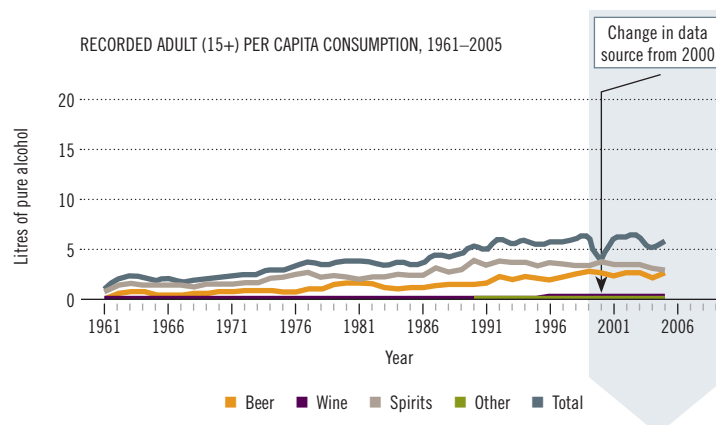
Recorded	5.8
Unrecorded	0.6
Total	6.4
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

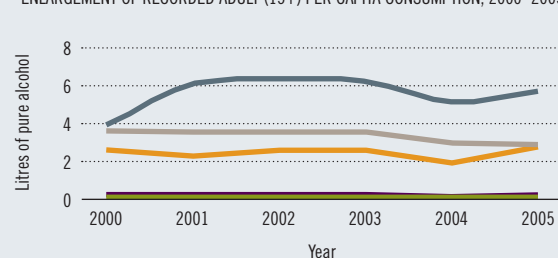
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	12.1%	35.4%	23.8%
Former drinkers	18.3%	20.7%	19.5%
Abstainers*	30.4%	56.1%	43.3%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	11.31
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	12.54
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	8.13
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	22.0%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	10.0%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.43%	1.24%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

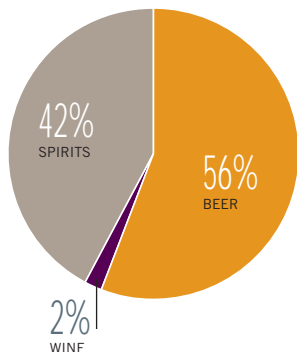
Ecuador

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 13 202 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 68% ➤ Population in urban areas: 63% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

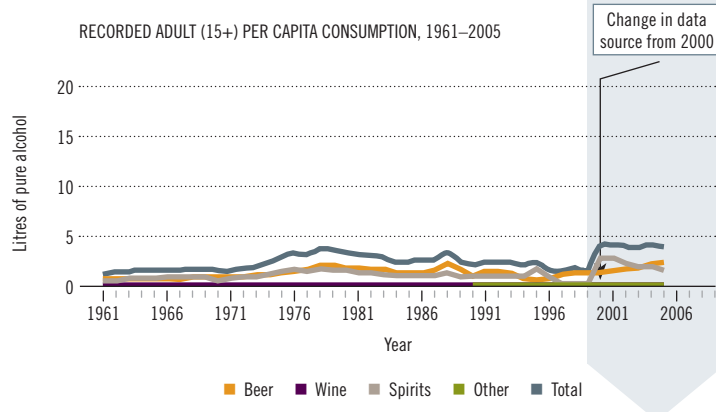
Recorded	4.0
Unrecorded	5.4
Total	9.4
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

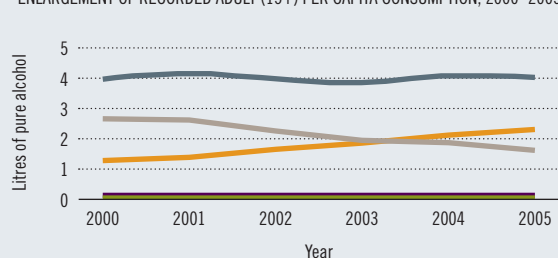
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003	Males	Females	Total
	Lifetime abstainers	42.8%	70.5%
Former drinkers	13.6%	10.1%	11.8%
Abstainers*	56.4%	80.6%	68.6%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	29.87
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	22.78
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	33.43
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	25.3%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	6.3%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY			
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females	
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.10%	1.07%	

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

	Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)											
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	29.3	11.9	28.8	11.3	24.8	10.0	26.1	9.8	29.1	11.7	29.7	12.4
Road traffic accidents (1)	23.6	6.0	23.4	6.1	21.0	5.9	25.7	7.0	22.9	6.0	31.6	7.4

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / No

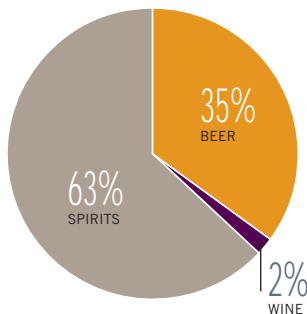
El Salvador

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 6 762 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 66% ➤ Population in urban areas: 60% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

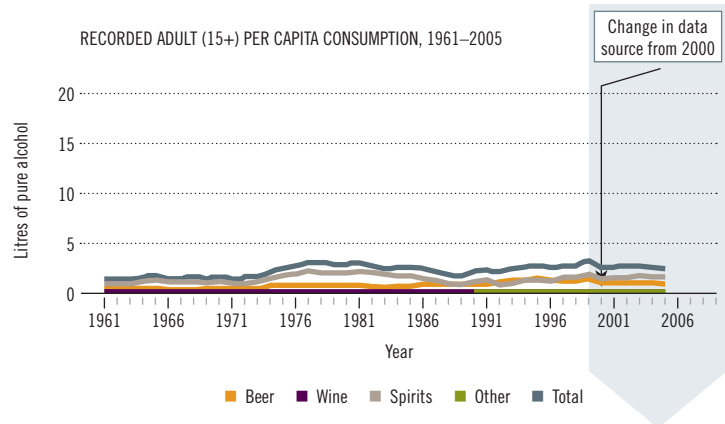
Recorded	2.6
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	3.6
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

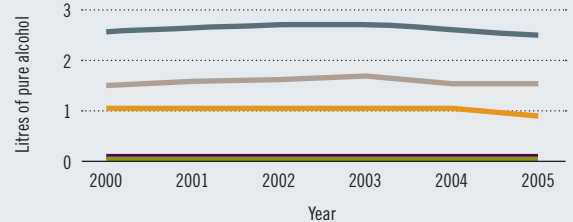
INCREASE
 ➤ **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	5.16%	1.01%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	24.2	6.2	18.8	6.7	19.1	5.6	19.9	7.4	20.5	7.3	21.3	6.4
Road traffic accidents (1)	80.2	14.5	72.0	14.5	64.8	13.6	74.7	13.2	71.0	14.4	60.0	10.3

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	NA
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	NA
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / NA
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	NA / NA / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

NA = No information.

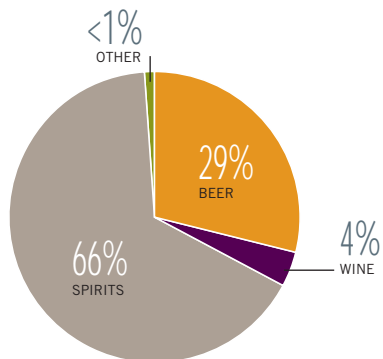
Grenada

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 106 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 67% ➤ Population in urban areas: 31% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

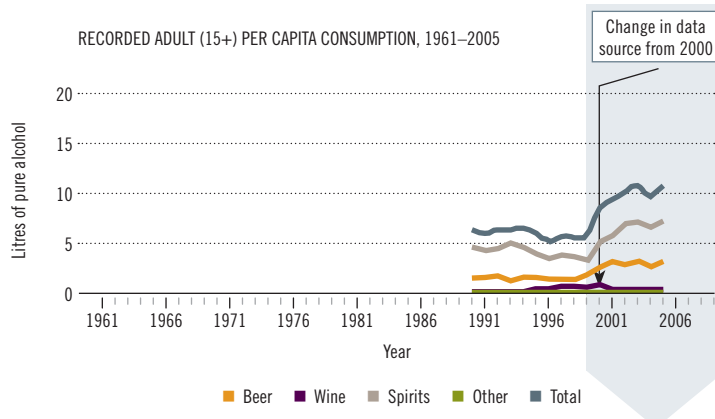
Recorded	9.9
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	10.4
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

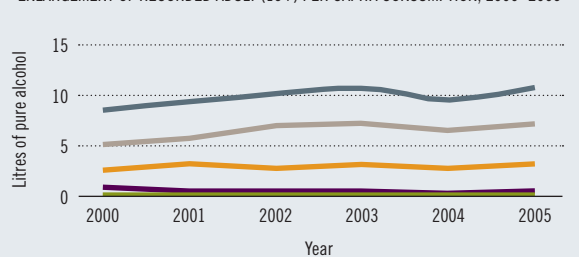
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	No information available	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.03%	1.18%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)												

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No information available
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	

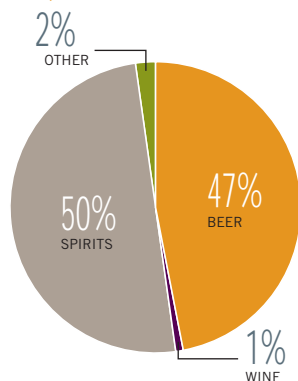
Guatemala

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 13 029 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 57% ➤ Population in urban areas: 48% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

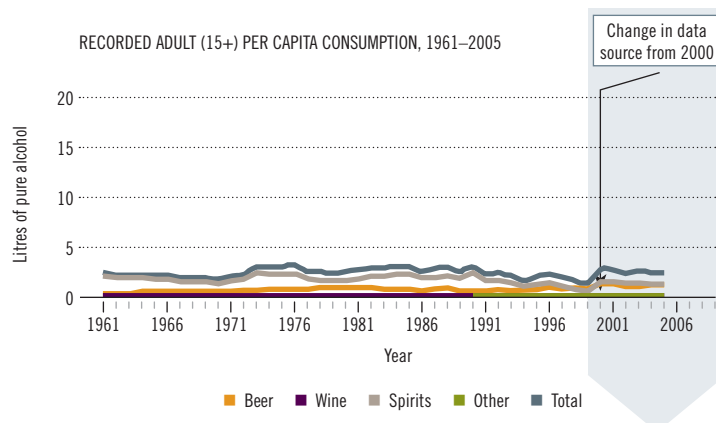
Recorded	2.4
Unrecorded	1.6
Total	4.0
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

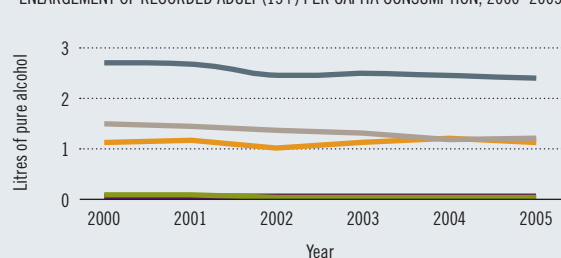
INCREASE
 ➤ **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	49.4%	84.7%	67.9%
Former drinkers	9.0%	9.6%	9.3%
Abstainers*	58.4%	94.3%	77.2%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	17.66
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	18.84
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	9.96
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.82%	0.68%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	53.8	20.1	55.7	20.2	57.7	20.3	65.1	21.5	60.8	21.2	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	10.3	2.0	8.9	1.2	9.3	1.6	9.5	1.3	9.0	1.5	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No / No / No
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	No / No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

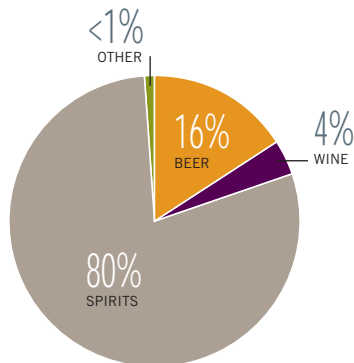
Guyana

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 739 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 69% ➤ Population in urban areas: 28% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

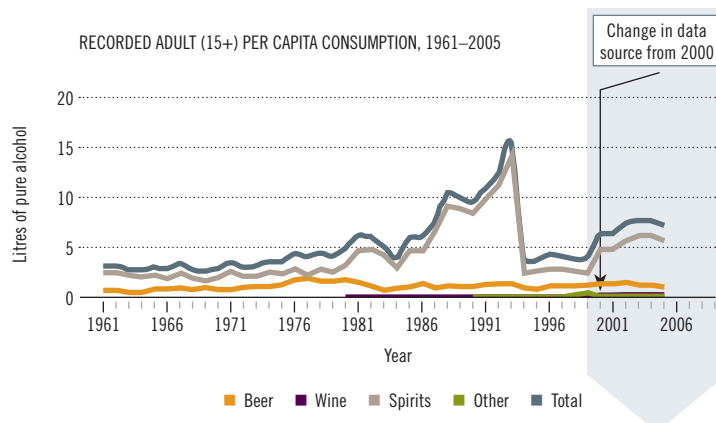
Recorded	7.5
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	9.5
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

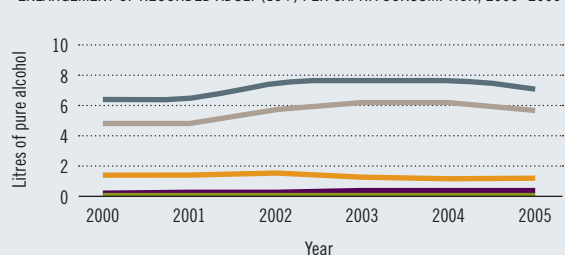
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	5.60%	1.06%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)												
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	16 / 16 / 16
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

Haiti

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 9 446 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 62% ➤ Population in urban areas: 39% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Low income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

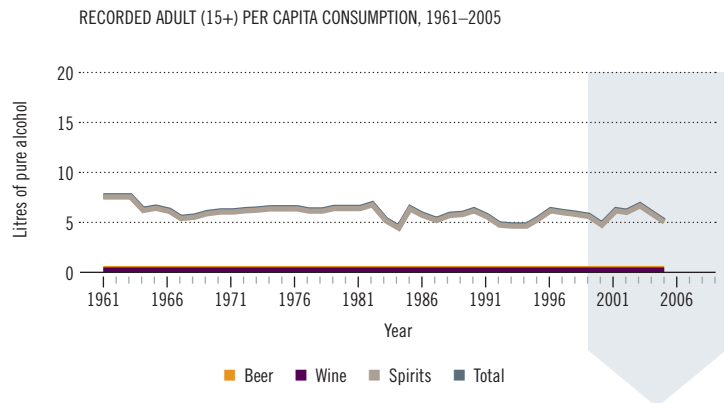
Recorded	6.0
Unrecorded	0.6
Total	6.6
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

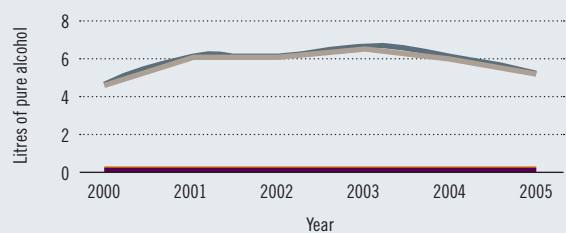
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.28%	1.11%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No information available
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	

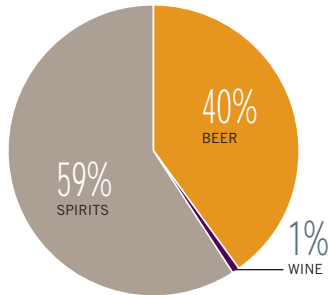
Honduras

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 6 969 000 > Population 15+ years: 61% > Population in urban areas: 47% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

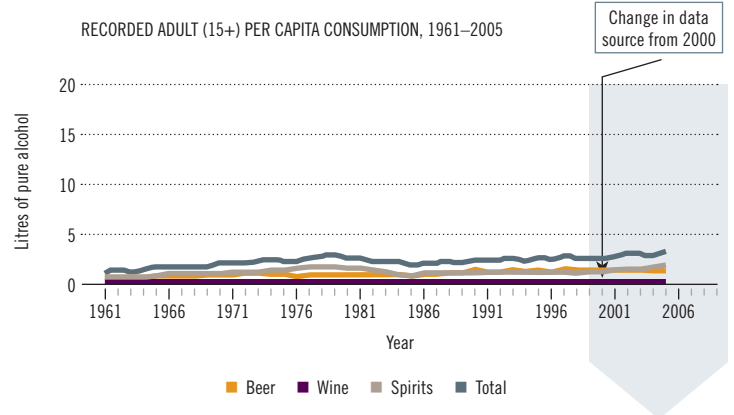
Recorded	3.1
Unrecorded	1.4
Total	4.5
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

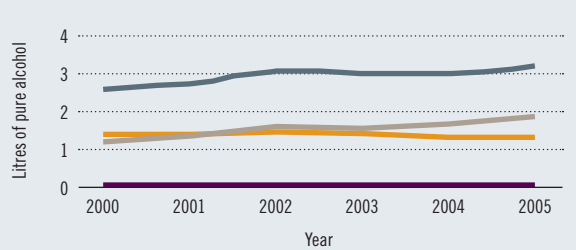
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.51%	0.88%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY												
Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)												
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)												

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.07 / 0.07 / 0.07
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

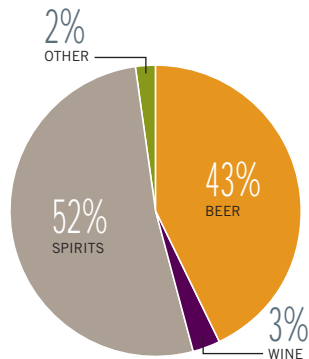
Jamaica

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 2 699 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 69% ➤ Population in urban areas: 53% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

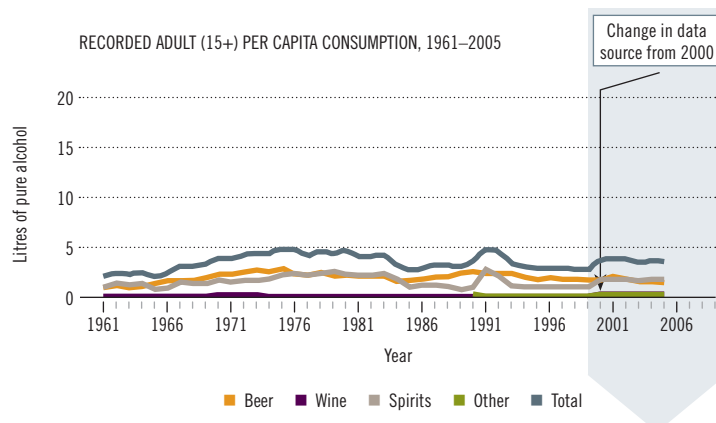
Recorded	3.5
Unrecorded	1.5
Total	5.0
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

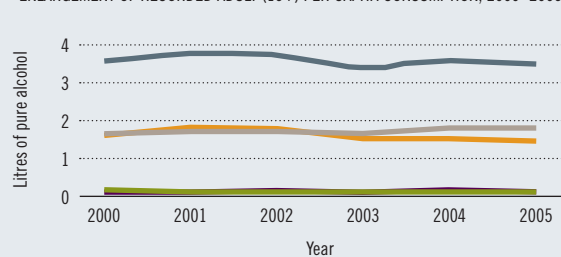
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2004

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	20.7%	39.1%	30.2%
Former drinkers	23.1%	30.3%	26.8%
Abstainers*	43.8%	69.4%	57.0%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	11.63
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	13.14
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	9.32
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	2.90%	0.41%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / No
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

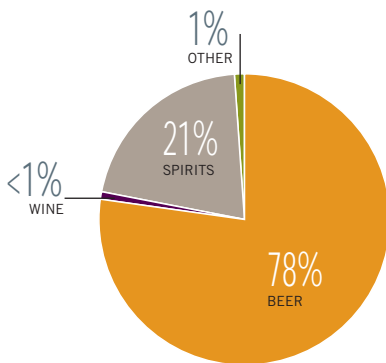
Mexico

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 105 342 000 > Population 15+ years: 70% > Population in urban areas: 76% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

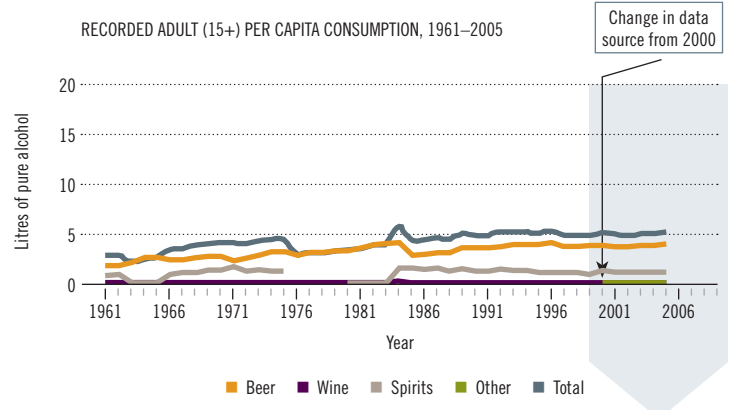
Recorded	5.0
Unrecorded	3.4
Total	8.4
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

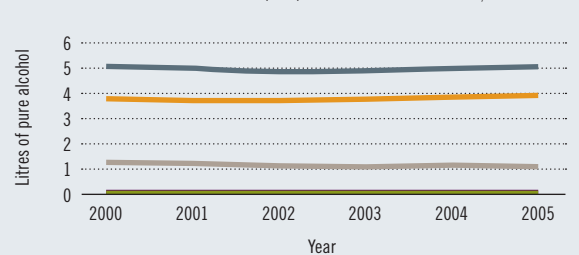
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	37.5%	64.3%	51.4%
Former drinkers	17.4%	17.7%	17.6%
Abstainers*	54.9%	82.0%	69.0%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	27.16
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	31.62
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	17.32
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	12.6%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	2.9%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY			
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):			
	Males	Females	
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.13%	0.21%	

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	76.7	20.2	74.5	20.4	73.3	20.1	72.7	20.0	70.5	19.3	69.0	19.5
Road traffic accidents (1)	23.8	5.5	23.4	5.6	24.6	6.2	24.6	6.0	25.1	6.1	26.6	6.3

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / NA / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / Yes

NA = No information.

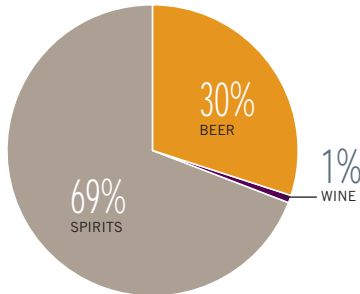
Nicaragua

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 5 532 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 63% ➤ Population in urban areas: 59% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

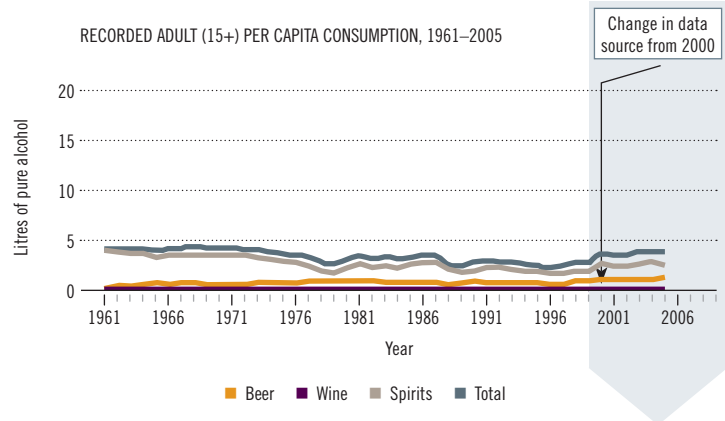
Recorded	3.8
Unrecorded	1.6
Total	5.4
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

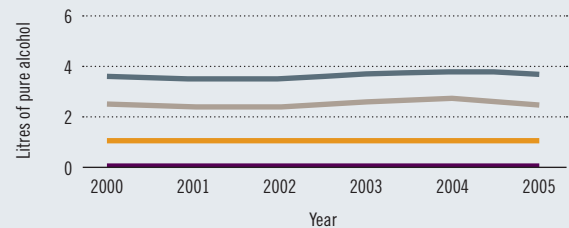
INCREASE
 ➤ **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	12.1%	52.5%	32.6%
Former drinkers	44.6%	37.9%	41.2%
Abstainers*	56.7%	90.4%	73.8%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	20.50
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	21.44
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	16.41
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2005	32.7%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2005	11.0%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	3.75%	0.66%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	No / No / No
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	NA / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

NA = No Information

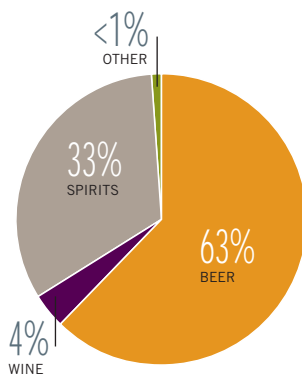
Panama

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 3 288 000 > Population 15+ years: 70% > Population in urban areas: 72% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

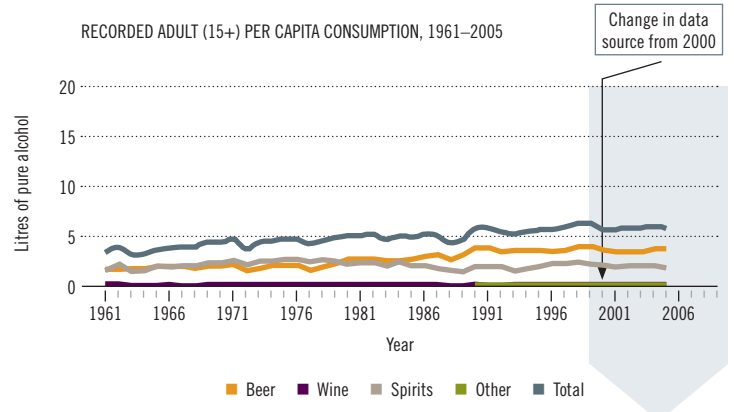
Recorded	5.9
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	6.9
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

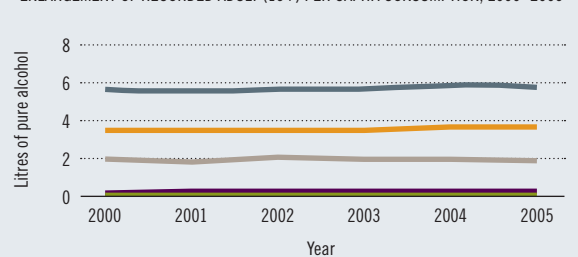
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	No information available	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	5.95%	1.15%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	13.4	7.4	13.5	8.4	16.2	6.8	14.5	9.0	14.4	7.1	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	32.2	5.6	32.2	6.7	31.1	7.2	31.5	7.4	30.0	5.2	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

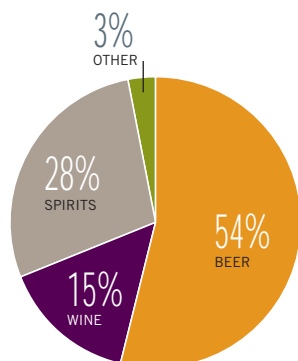
Paraguay

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 6 016 000 > Population 15+ years: 65% > Population in urban areas: 59% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

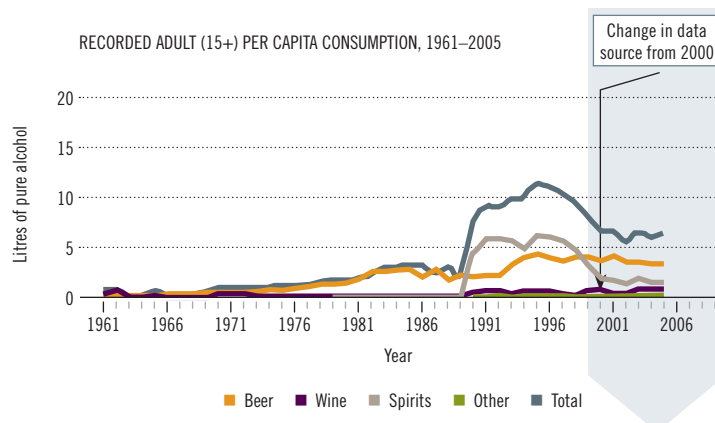
Recorded	6.4
Unrecorded	1.5
Total	7.9
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

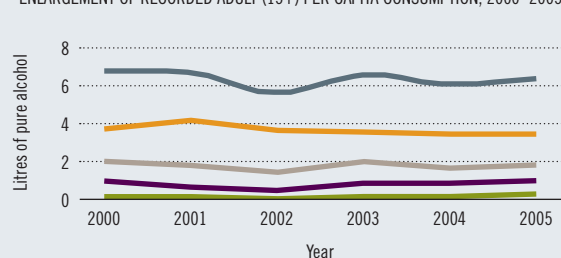
INCREASE
STABLE
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	7.9%	28.1%	17.9%
Former drinkers	18.6%	22.0%	20.4%
Abstainers*	26.5%	50.1%	38.3%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	12.77
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	14.91
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	9.16
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	37.7%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	8.0%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	1	2	3	4	5
LEAST RISKY					
MOST RISKY					

* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	5.01%	0.97%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	13.1	2.4	13.0	2.1	9.7	2.0	8.5	1.9	10.4	2.2	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	16.6	4.1	18.6	5.4	16.0	3.4	19.2	4.1	19.1	5.3	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	NA
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	20 / 20 / 20
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	20 / 20 / 20
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	NA / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / No

NA = No Information

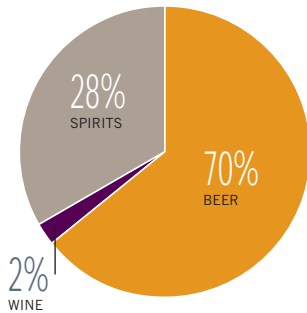
Peru

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 27 589 000 > Population 15+ years: 69% > Population in urban areas: 73% > Income group (World Bank): Lower-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

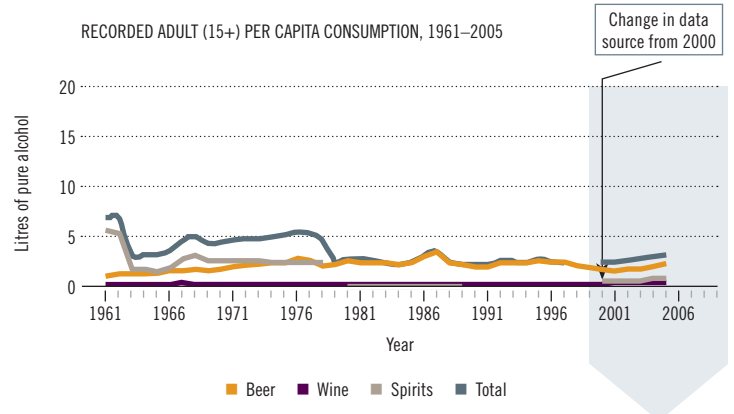
Recorded	2.9
Unrecorded	4.0
Total	6.9
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

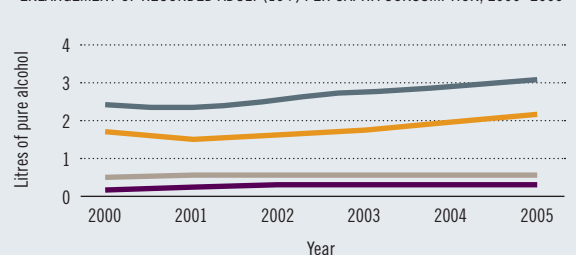
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	3.3%	8.4%	5.9%
Former drinkers	16.3%	33.7%	25.1%
Abstainers*	19.6%	42.1%	31.0%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	10.00
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	13.41
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	5.63
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2005	7.0%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2005	0.4%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	7.65%	1.33%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No Info
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / NA / NA
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

NA = No information.

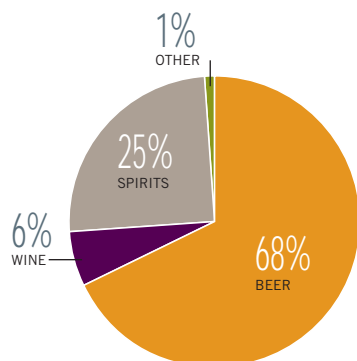
Puerto Rico

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: — ➤ Population 15+ years: — ➤ Population in urban areas: — ➤ Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

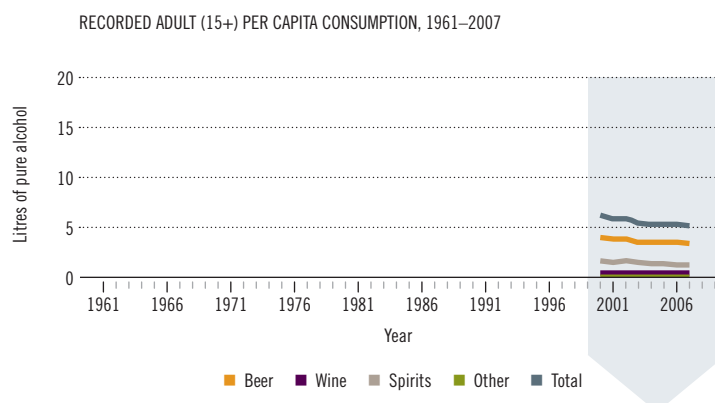
Recorded	5.5
Unrecorded	0.3
Total	5.8
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

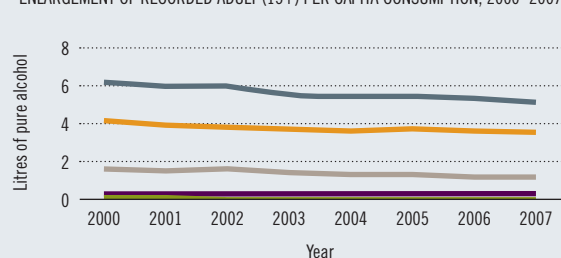
INCREASE
STABLE
➤ DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2007



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	No information available	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.73%	1.25%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No information available
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	

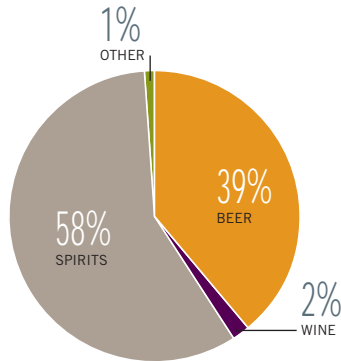
Saint Kitts and Nevis

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 50 000 > Population 15+ years: 72% > Population in urban areas: 33% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

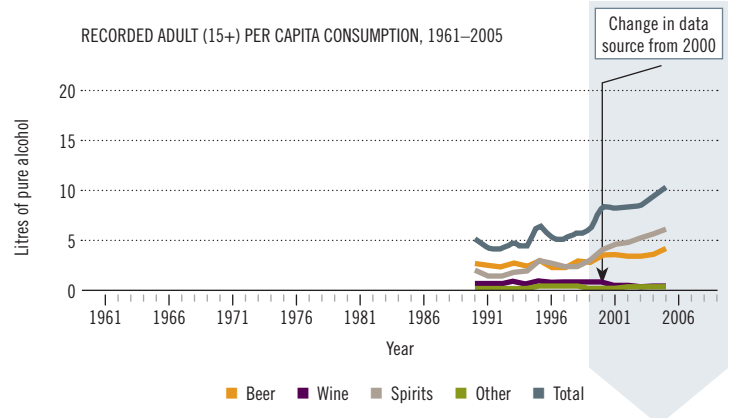
Recorded	8.9
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	9.4
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

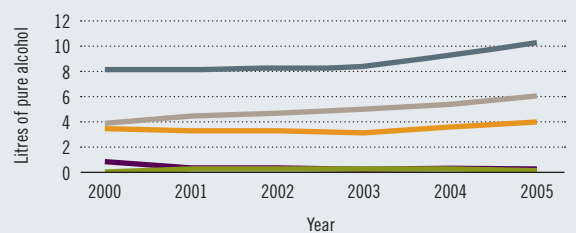
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2007			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE			
Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	No information available	MOST RISKY

* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.59%	1.27%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY													
Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)													
		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis		No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)													

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No information available
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	

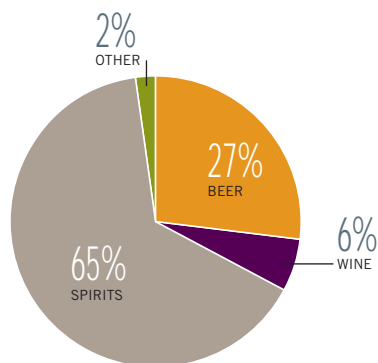
Saint Lucia

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 163 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 73% ➤ Population in urban areas: 28% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

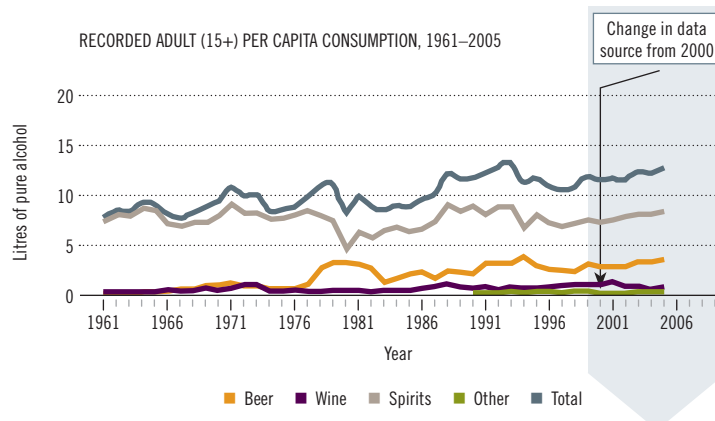
Recorded	11.4
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	11.9
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

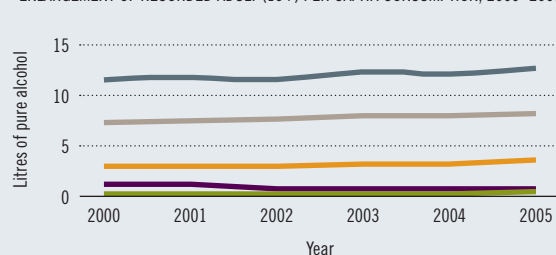
INCREASE
➤ **STABLE**
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	7.71%	1.49%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No information available
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Time (hours and days) / location (places and density) Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	

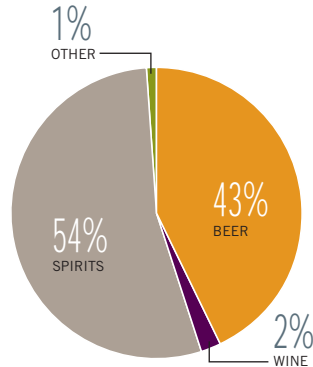
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 120 000 ➤ Population 15+ years: 71% ➤ Population in urban areas: 46% ➤ Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

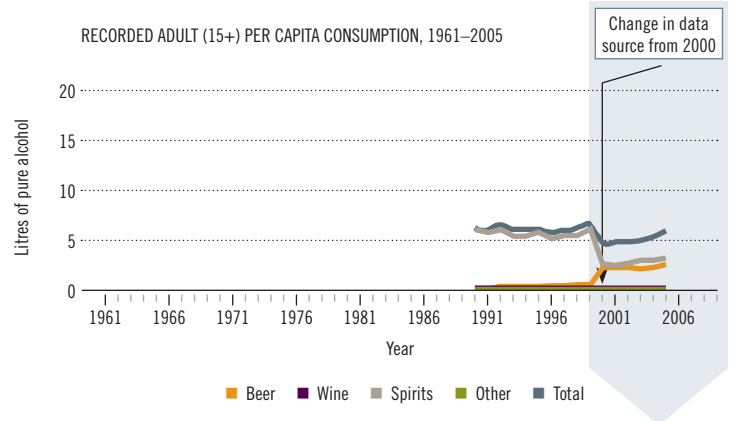
Recorded	4.9
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	5.4
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

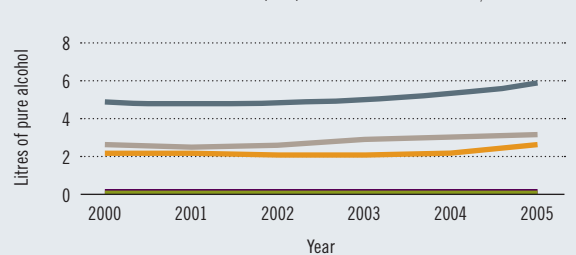
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	No information available	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	6.48%	1.24%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (I)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (I) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

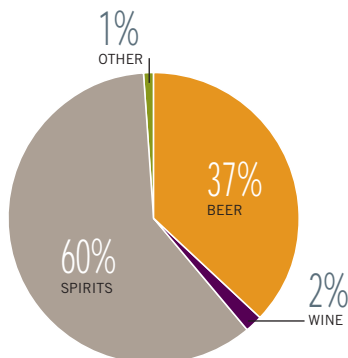
Suriname

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 455 000 > Population 15+ years: 71% > Population in urban areas: 74% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

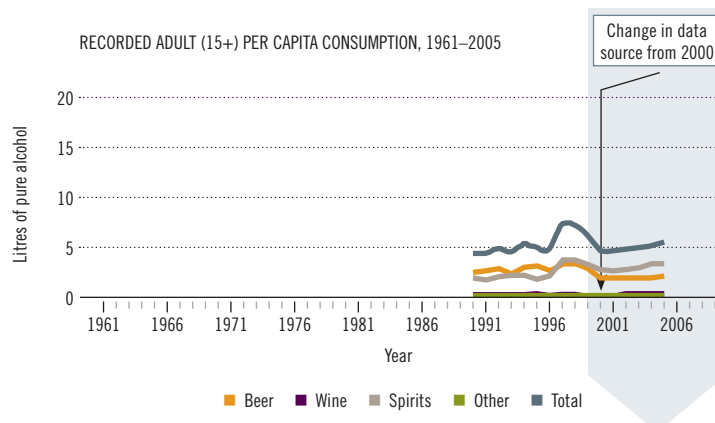
Recorded	5.2
Unrecorded	0.9
Total	6.1
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

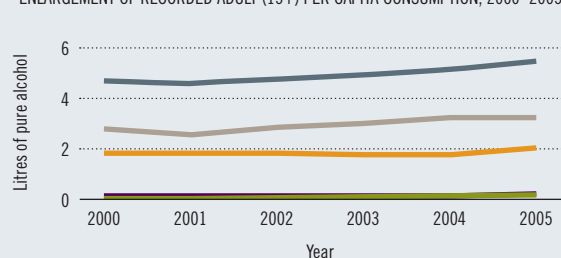
INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):

	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	5.64%	1.09%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	No information available											
Road traffic accidents (1)	No information available											

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

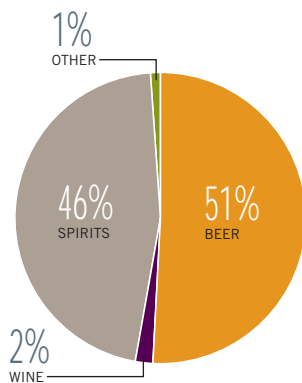
Trinidad and Tobago

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 1 328 000 > Population 15+ years: 78% > Population in urban areas: 13% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

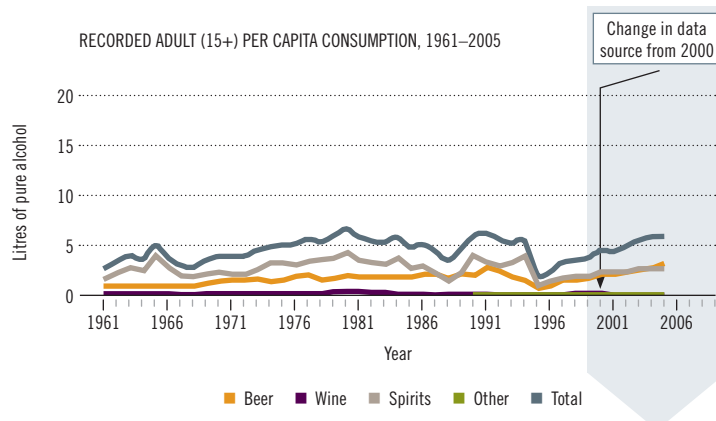
Recorded	5.8
Unrecorded	0.5
Total	6.3
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

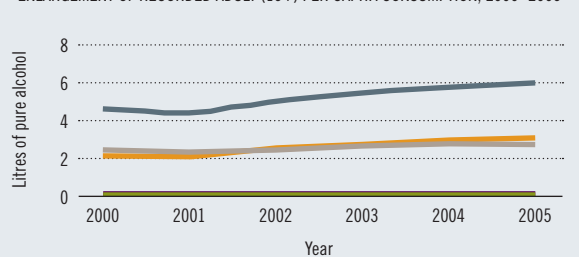
➤ INCREASE
STABLE
DECREASE
INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY			
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females	
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	4.46%	0.87%	

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

	Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)											
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	12.8	3.9	22.6	3.9	19.5	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	24.4	9.2	31.2	8.1	30.3	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

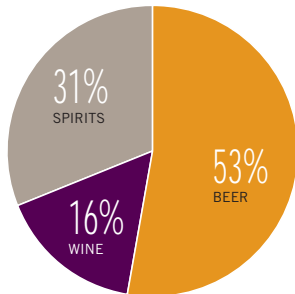
United States of America (the)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 302 841 000 > Population 15+ years: 79% > Population in urban areas: 81% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

Recorded	8.4
Unrecorded	1.0
Total	9.4
WHO American Region	8.7

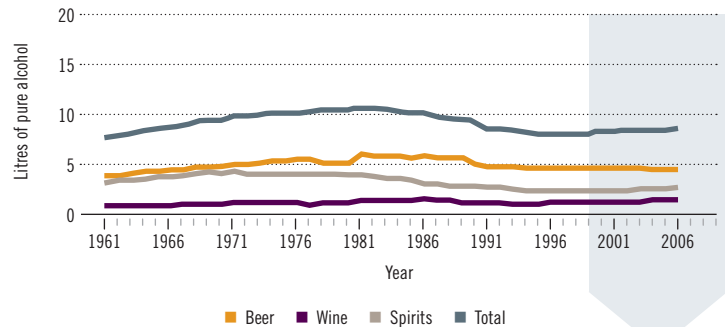
Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

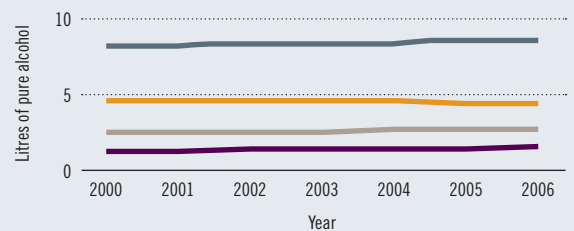
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).

RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1961–2006



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2002			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	12.0%	22.9%	17.7%
Former drinkers	16.3%	17.6%	16.9%
Abstainers*	28.3%	40.5%	34.6%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	14.43
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	19.98
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	8.45
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2000	13.0%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2000	3.4%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	5.48%	1.92%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	14.5	6.2	14.2	6.3	13.9	6.3	14.1	6.3	13.5	6.1	13.5	6.1
Road traffic accidents (1)	26.2	11.1	26.5	10.8	27.0	11.3	26.4	11.0	26.1	10.9	26.5	10.5

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	No / No / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	21 / 21 / 21
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	21 / 21 / 21
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.02 / 0.04
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	NA

NA = No information.

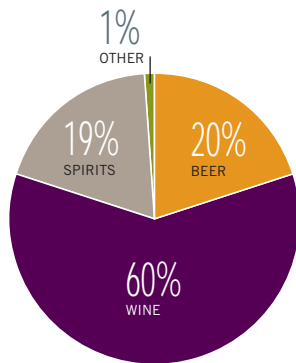
Uruguay

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 3 331 000 ► Population 15+ years: 76% ► Population in urban areas: 92% ► Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

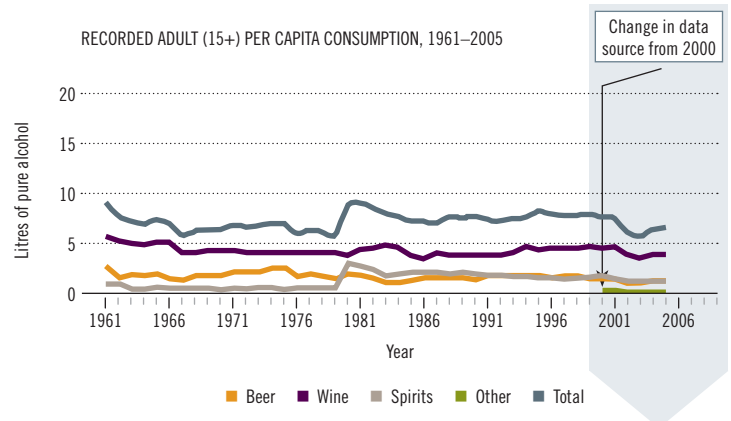
Recorded	6.1
Unrecorded	2.0
Total	8.1
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

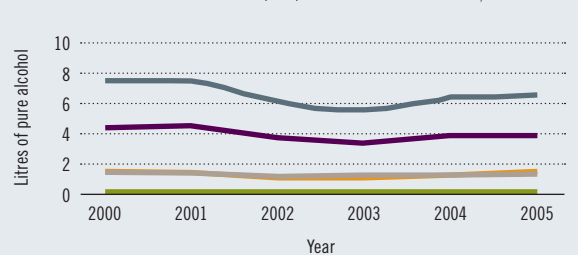
INCREASE
 ► **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2003			
	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	25.0%	43.2%	34.7%
Former drinkers	15.8%	20.5%	18.3%
Abstainers*	40.8%	63.7%	53.0%

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	17.92
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	21.53
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	12.74
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males, 2003	11.5%
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females, 2003	4.6%

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY		
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	7.97%	1.50%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

	Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)											
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	14.0	3.0	13.0	2.3	—	—	—	—	10.0	2.1	—	—
Road traffic accidents (1)	20.6	5.0	22.3	6.6	—	—	—	—	20.6	5.6	—	—

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions on on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes & No / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / Yes / Yes
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No

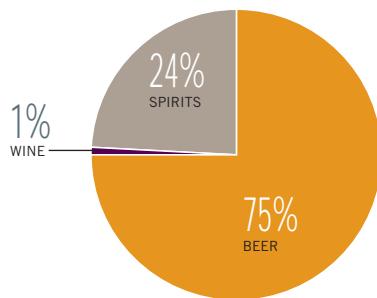
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 27 191 000 > Population 15+ years: 69% > Population in urban areas: 94% > Income group (World Bank): Upper-middle income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

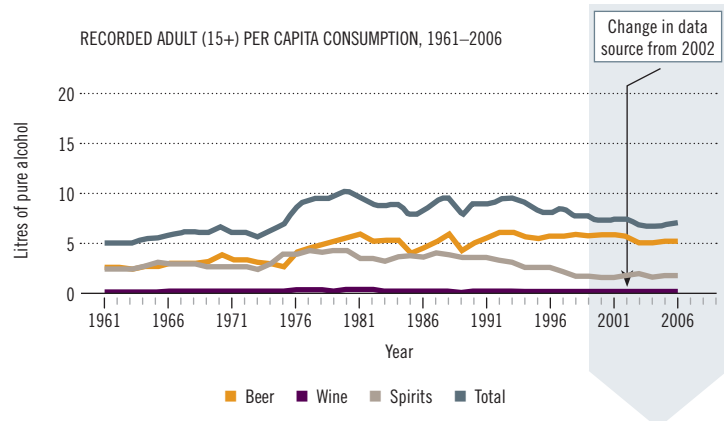
Recorded	6.8
Unrecorded	1.4
Total	8.2
WHO American Region	8.7

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

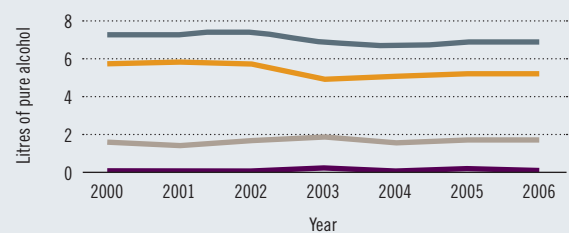
INCREASE
 > **STABLE**
 DECREASE
 INCONCLUSIVE

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2006



PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2005

	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime abstainers	No information available		
Former drinkers			
Abstainers*			

* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY

Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	—
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.
 ** Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY
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* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY

Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):	Males	Females
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	7.43%	1.44%

ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	24.4	5.6	25.9	5.4	25.7	6.1	22.2	6.1	22.1	5.5	23.5	5.7
Road traffic accidents (1)	47.1	10.5	53.8	11.6	47.6	13.3	43.4	11.2	44.9	10.5	43.8	10.2

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	Yes / Yes & No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes / No / No
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.08 / 0.08 / 0.08
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement	Yes / Yes
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	Yes / No