

Global and regional update on harmful use of alcohol

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The harmful use of alcohol: A health and development priority

More than 3 million people die every year - one person every 10 seconds - from an alcohol-related cause. The harmful use of alcohol is a major obstacle to sustainable development and adversely affects the health and well-being of alcohol users, their families, colleagues and communities.

Alcohol consumption causes death and disability relatively early in life, reducing the economic capacities of societies: 13.5% of all deaths among youth who are 20 to 29 years of age are attributed to alcohol.

Over 5% of the global burden of disease and injury is attributable to alcohol. Harmful use of alcohol is a causal factor in more than 200 diseases, health conditions and injuries, including:

-  Noncommunicable diseases, including cancer and cardiovascular diseases;
-   Death and disability, including workplace and road traffic injuries and fatalities;
-   Interpersonal violence, including domestic violence and child abuse;
-  Infectious diseases, including TB and HIV/AIDS; and
-   Maternal morbidity and child under-development.

Key frameworks



Global strategy to
reduce the harmful
use of alcohol

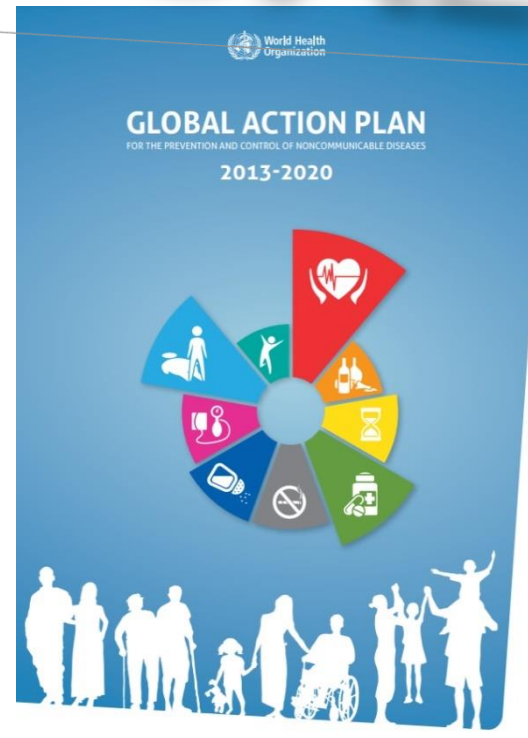
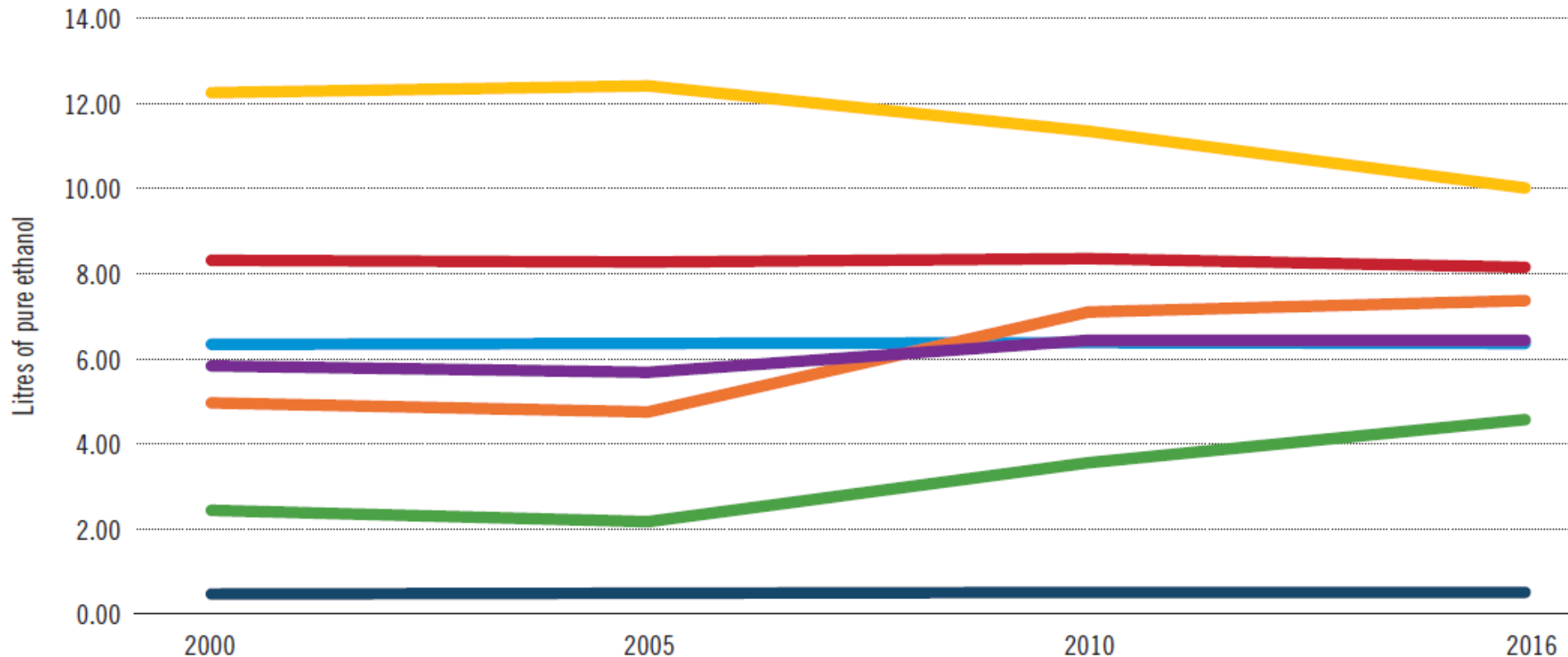
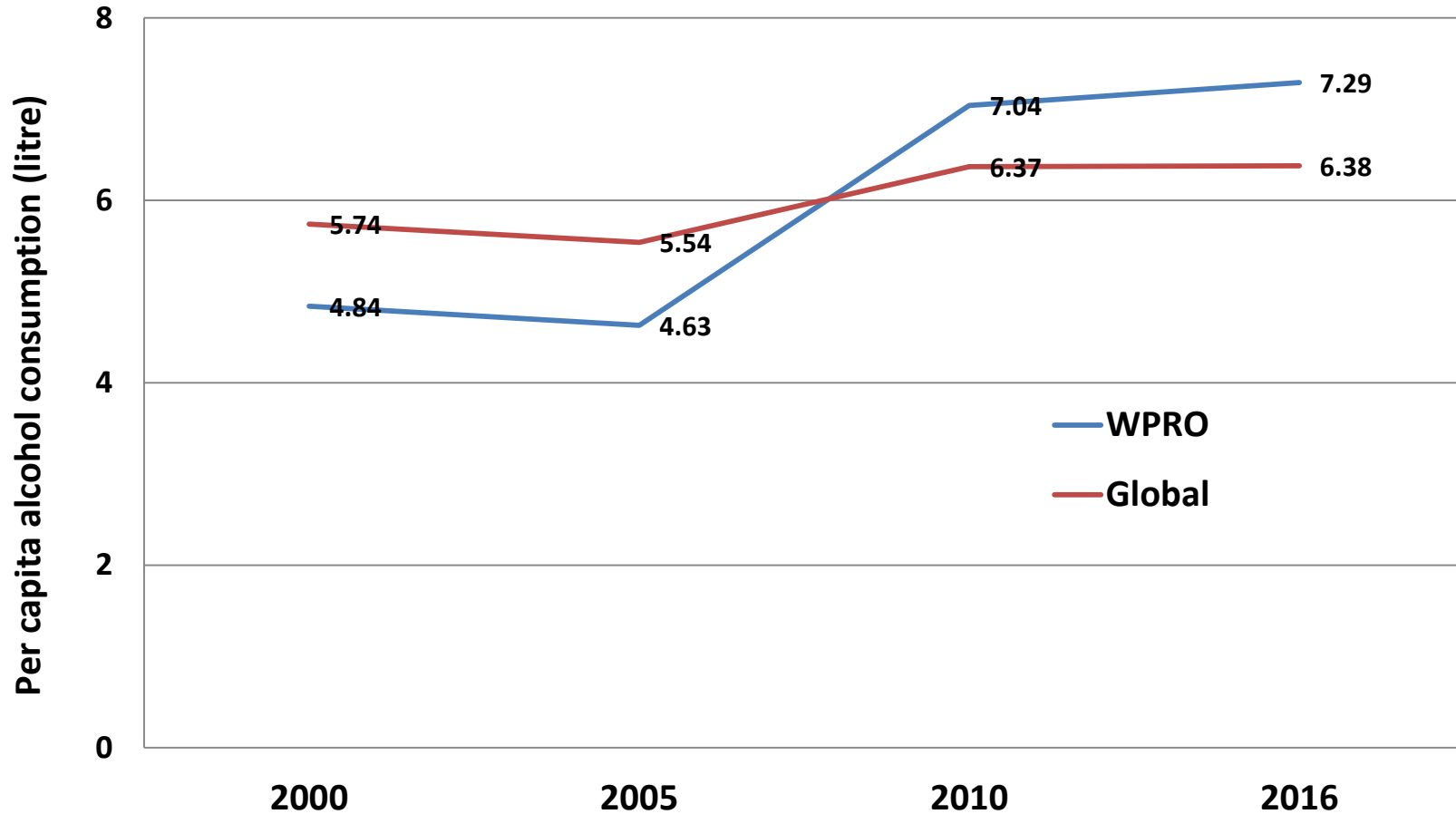


Figure 3.5 Trends in total alcohol per capita consumption (APC) (15+ years) in litres of pure alcohol in WHO regions, 2000–2016



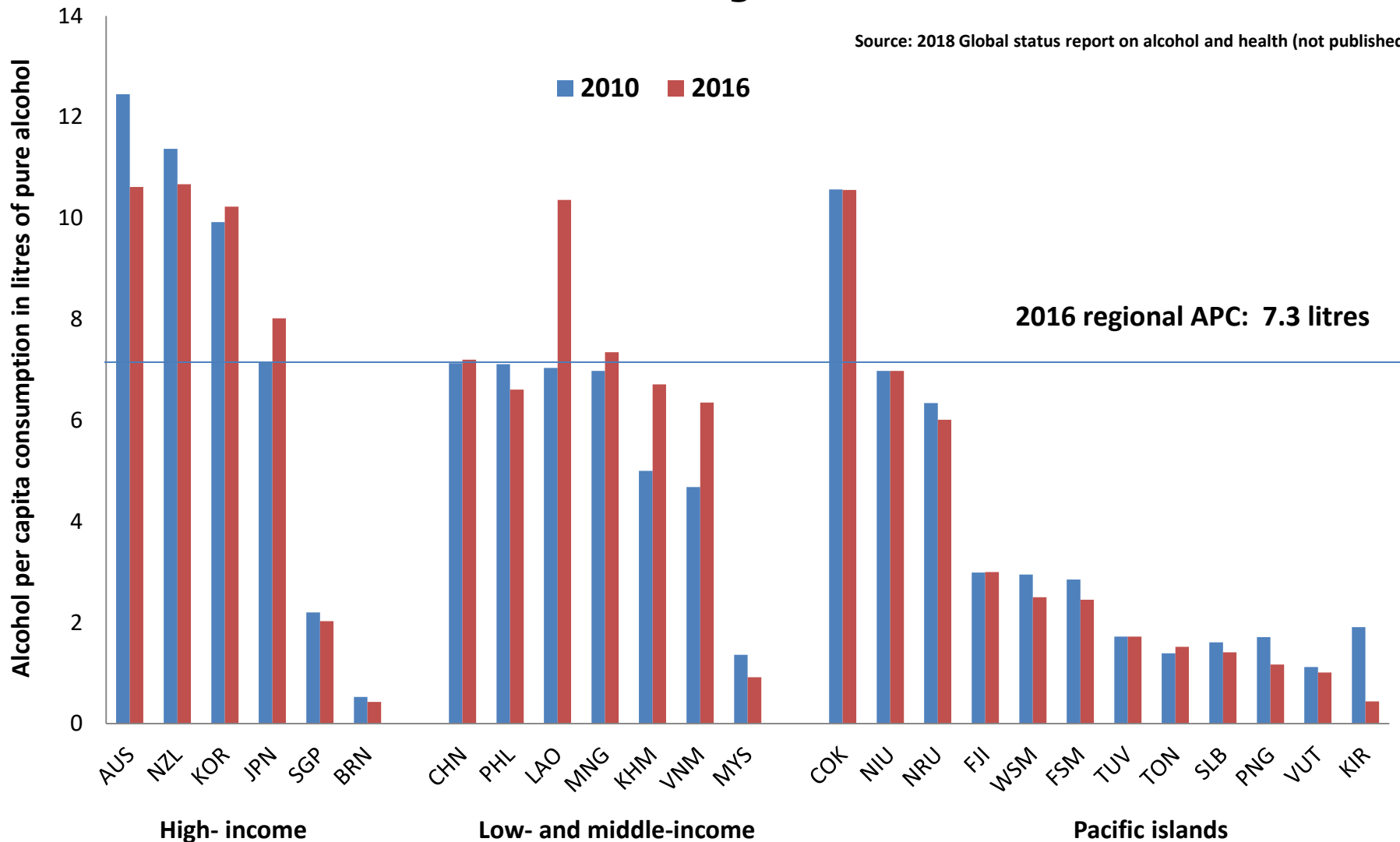
	2000	2005	2010	2016
AFR	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3
AMR	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0
EMR	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
EUR	12.1	12.3	11.2	9.8
SEAR	2.4	2.1	3.5	4.5
WPR	4.8	4.6	7.0	7.3
World	5.7	5.5	6.4	6.4

Total alcohol per capita consumption in the Western Pacific Region, 2010-2016

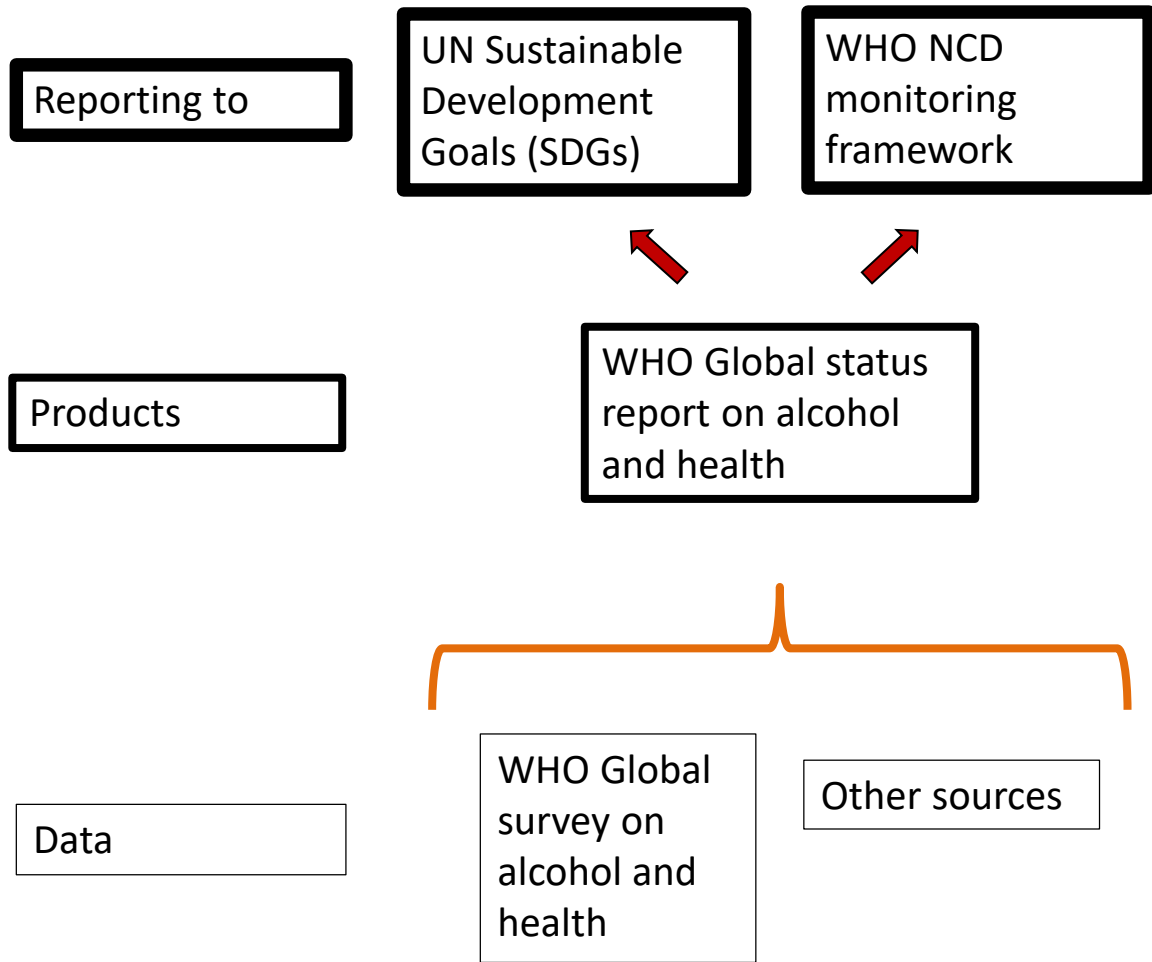


Alcohol per capita (aged 15+ years) consumption in Western Pacific Region

Source: 2018 Global status report on alcohol and health (not published)



Alcohol surveillance and information systems



Global status report
on alcohol and health
2018



WHO NCD Progress Monitor



6

..... Member State has implemented, as appropriate according to national circumstances, the following three measures to reduce the harmful use of alcohol as per the WHO Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol:

a

..... Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

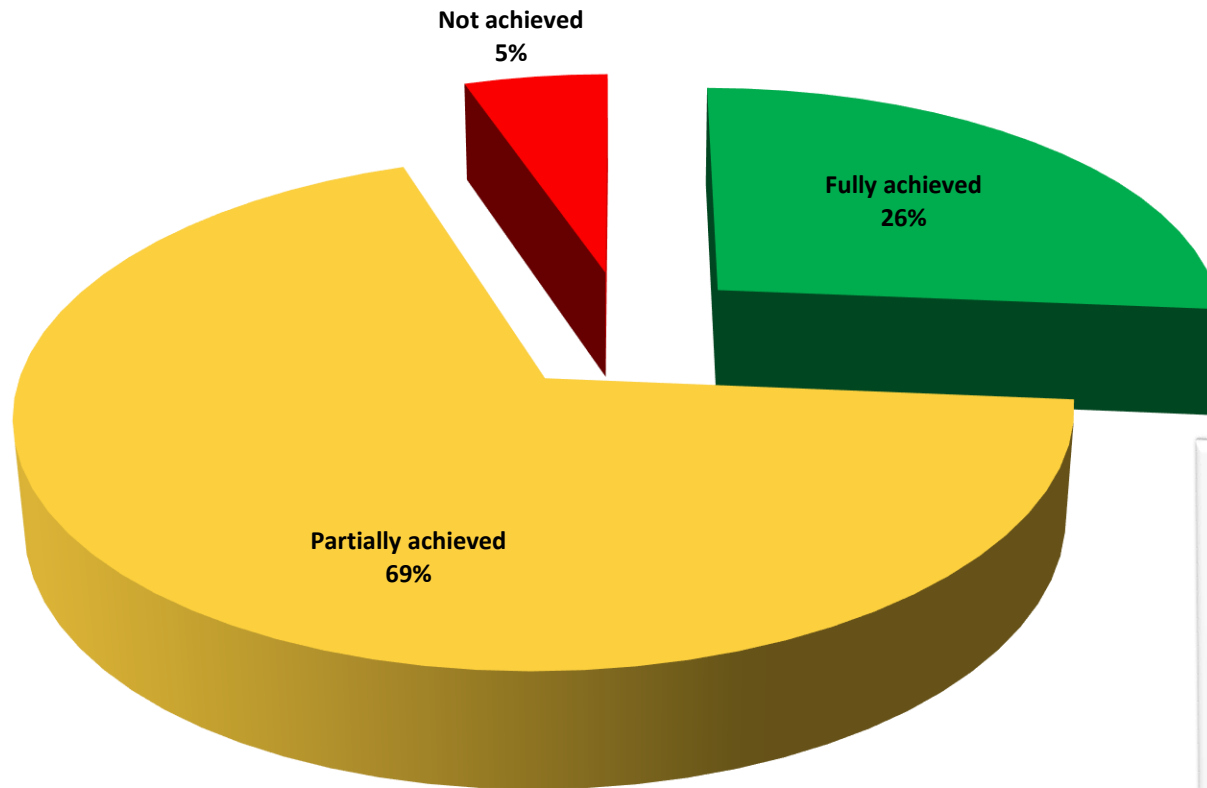
b

..... Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)

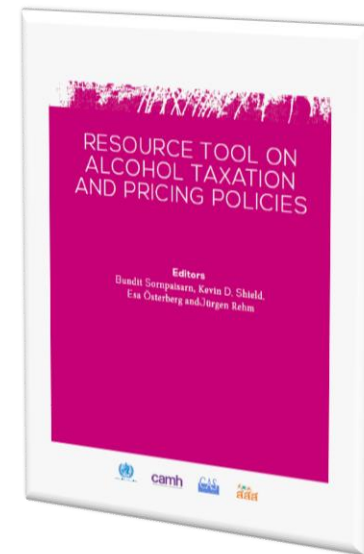
c

..... Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages

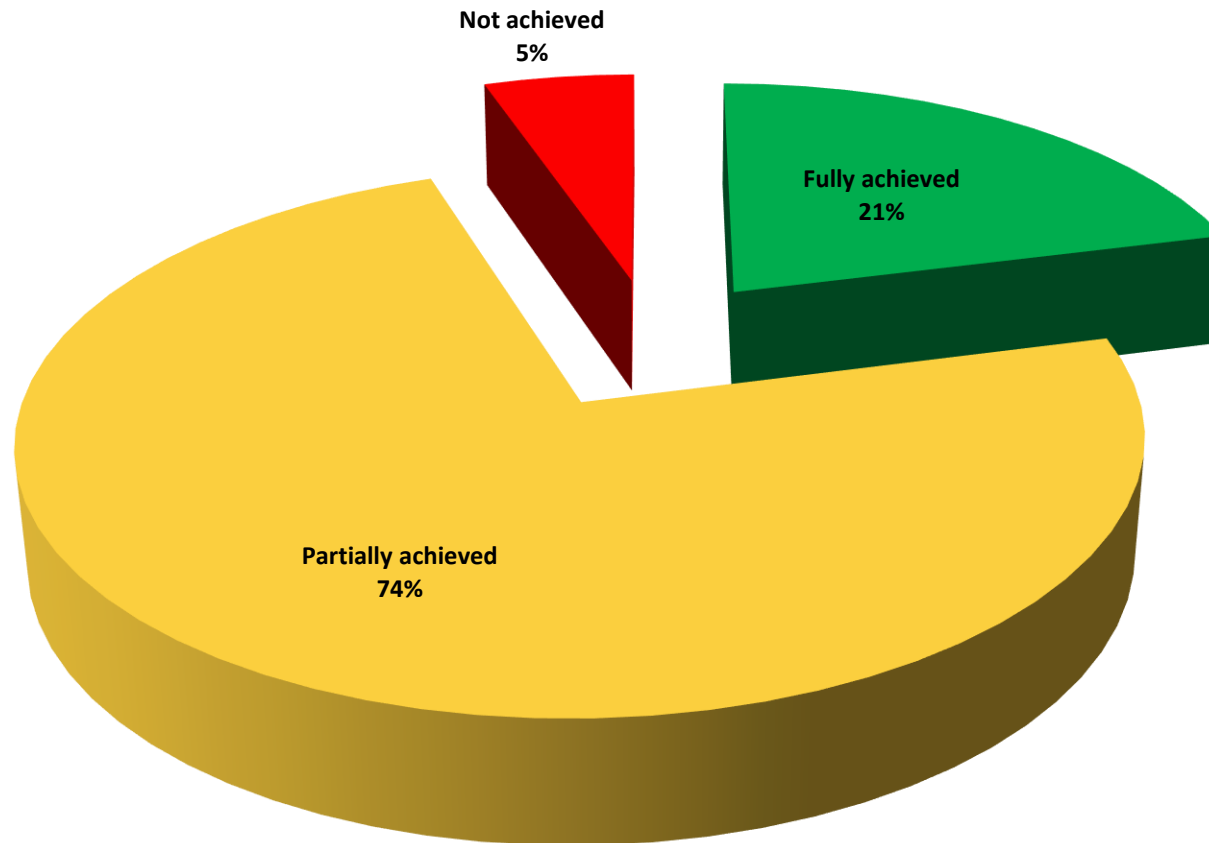
Proportion of countries with increased **excise taxes** on alcoholic beverages (Indicator 6c), WPRO



Number of responding countries: 19

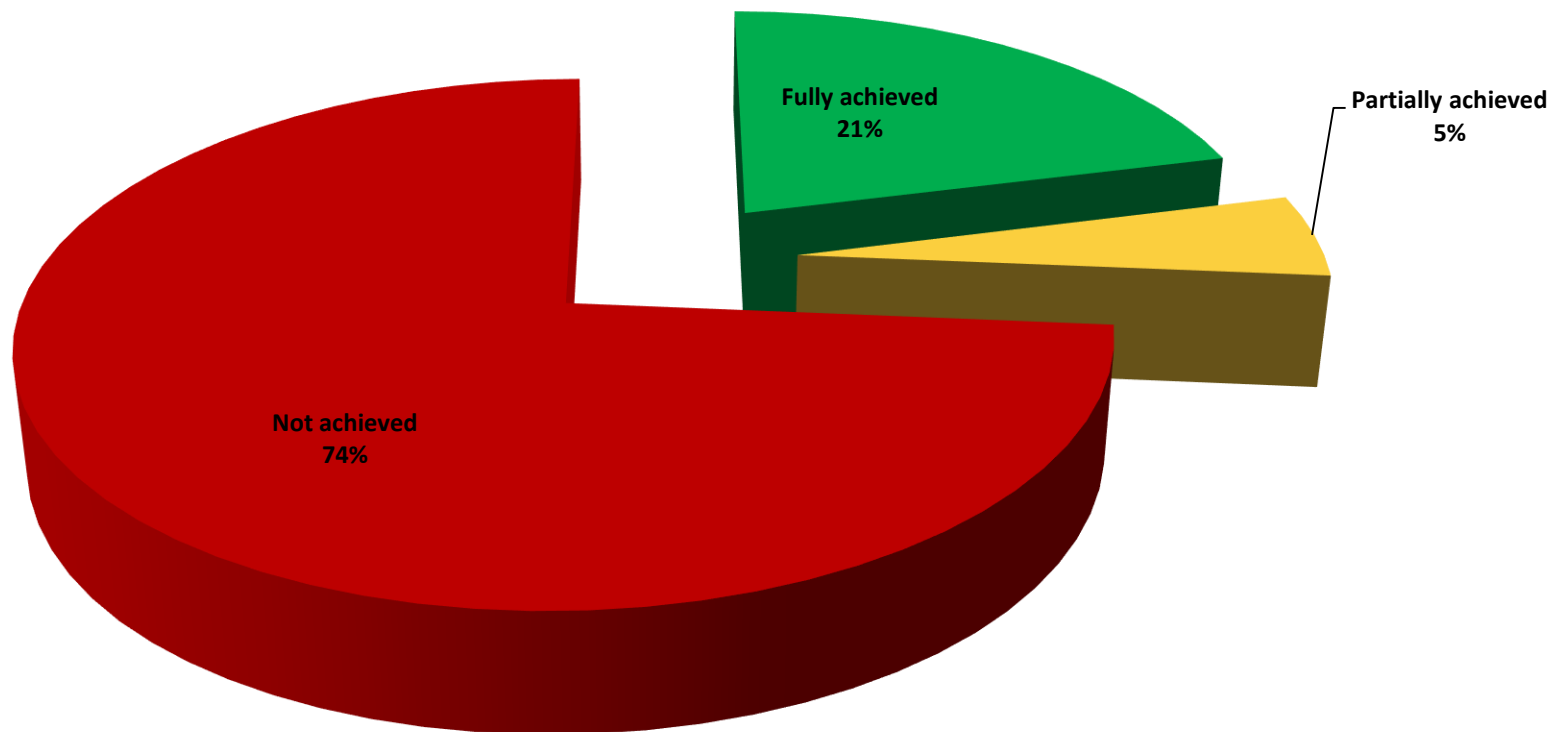


Proportion of countries that have enacted and enforced **restrictions on physical availability** of retailed alcohol via reduced hours of sale (Indicator 6a), WPRO



Number of responding countries: 19

Proportion of countries that have enacted and enforced bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to **alcoholic advertising** across multiple types of media (Indicator 6b), WPRO



Number of responding countries: 19

SAFER initiative

SAFER

A SAFER WORLD FREE FROM ALCOHOL RELATED HARMS

Promoting sustainable development through alcohol policy best buys

- S** Strengthen restrictions on alcohol availability
- A** Advance and enforce strong drink driving laws
- F** Facilitate access to screening, brief interventions, referral, and treatment
- E** Enforce bans and comprehensive restrictions on alcohol advertising, sponsorship, and promotion
- R** Raise prices on alcohol



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



SAFER initiative

The SAFER initiative includes three interlinked components to support country implementation:

1. WHO action package of effective alcohol policy and programme interventions;
2. WHO/UN-led programme focusing on country action; and
3. Multi-stakeholder communications and advocacy campaign.

SAFER: National Action:

Despite evidence of the alcohol-related burden and availability of best buy policy solutions, most countries have not yet prioritized alcohol policy, nor implemented effective interventions.

Three key strategies will ensure country success:

- 1. Implement:** Strong political will, adequate resources and technical and institutional capacity are critical to enacting the SAFER interventions at the country level.
- 2. Monitor:** Strong monitoring systems must support implementation, to enable accountability and track progress.
- 3. Protect:** Alcohol control measures must be guided and formulated by public health interests and protected from industry interference and commercial interests.

Partners from governments, philanthropy, civil society and selected private sector entities should provide support for country action.

Country support

Countries supported

Viet Nam
Cambodia
Lao PDR
Mongolia

Philippines

Tonga
Vanuatu
Solomon
Palau

China

Support to be strengthened

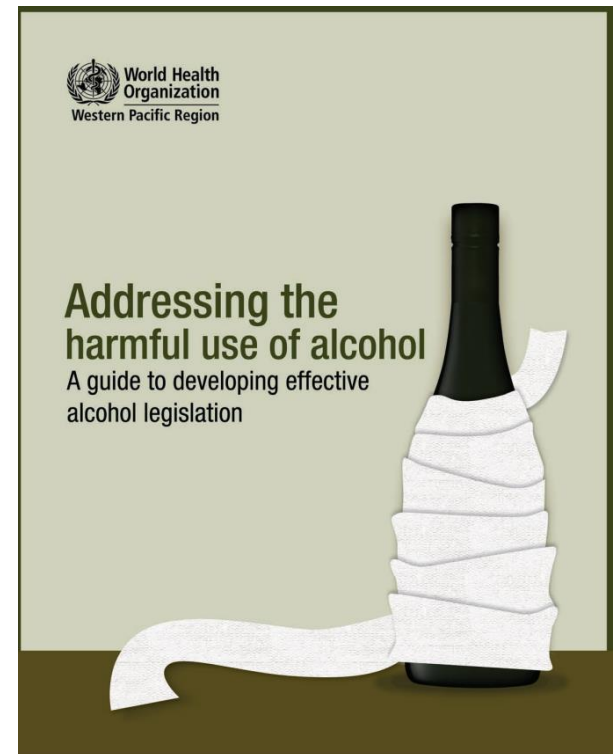
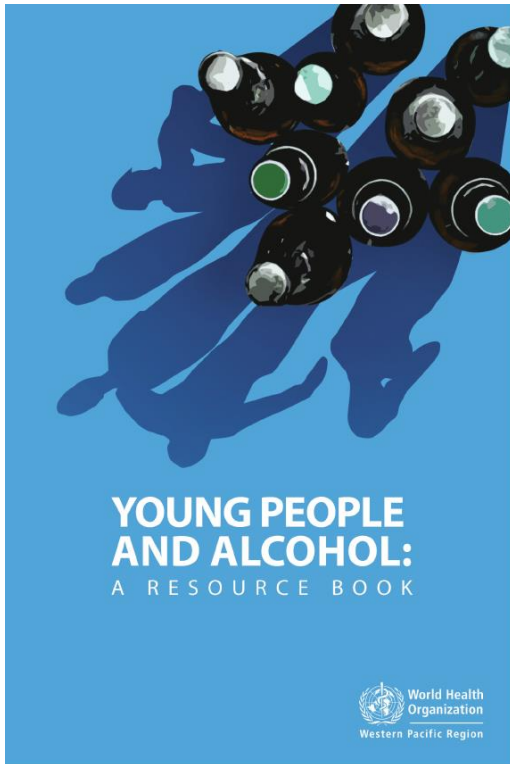
Malaysia

Fiji
Northern Mariana Island
Guam
Micronesia
Kiribati
Marshal Island
Samoa
French Polynesia

WHO-CC

- **NEZ-83:** Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation (SHORE), Massey University, New Zealand
- **JPN-57:** Kurihama Medical and Addiction Center, National Hospital Organization, Japan
- **CHN-71:** Mental Health Institute, Central South University, China
- **AUS-79:** Clinical Policy and Research Division, Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia (DASSA)

WPRO Initiatives



<https://youtu.be/3ycGZjPfxaM>

Thank you

