

OECD Health Statistics 2024

Definitions, Sources and Methods

Alcohol consumption in litres per capita (age 15+)

Annual consumption of pure alcohol in litres, per person, aged 15 years old and over.

Notes:

- Most countries typically provide sales data as a proxy for consumption, as indicated in the methodology provided below. Caution should thus be used in interpreting the data.
- Methodology to convert alcoholic drinks to pure alcohol may differ across countries. Typically beer is weighted as 4-5%, wine as 11-16% and spirits as 40% of pure alcohol equivalent.
- See the [summary table](#) at the end of this document for details by country on tourist consumption, cross-border trade, unrecorded/illicit consumption, conversion factors and population data.

The **WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)** (accessed in June 2024, with data updated from 2000 onwards) has been used as a source for several OECD countries (see detailed list below).

Database available at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>. Other countries have supplied data directly.

WHO GISAH methodology:

- Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption** of pure alcohol is calculated as the sum of beverage-specific alcohol consumption of pure alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other) from different sources. The first priority in the decision tree is given to government statistics; second are country-specific alcohol industry statistics in the public domain (Canadean, IWSR-International Wine and Spirit Research, OIV-International Organisation of Vine and Wine, Wine Institute, historically World Drink Trends); and third is the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' statistical database (FAOSTAT).
- In order to make the conversion into litres of pure alcohol, the alcohol content (% alcohol by volume) is considered to be as follows: Beer (barley beer 5%), Wine (grape wine 12%; must of grape 9%, vermouth 16%), Spirits (distilled spirits 40%; spirit-like 30%), and Other (sorghum, millet, maize beers 5%; cider 5%; fortified wine 17% and 18%; fermented wheat and fermented rice 9%; other fermented beverages 9%).

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>. Data extracted from <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

Sources and Methods

Australia

Sources:

2018 onwards: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Apparent consumption of alcohol in Australia, available at <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/alcohol/apparent-consumption-of-alcohol-in-australia/contents/apparent-consumption-of-alcohol-in-australia-1944>, viewed 9 February 2024.

Up until 2017: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Apparent consumption of alcohol, Australia. ABS Cat. No. 4307.0.55.001. Canberra: ABS. (Annual).

Methodology:

- Estimates of apparent consumption of alcohol per capita are based on the availability of alcoholic beverages in Australia. These data provide estimates of the quantity of pure alcohol available for consumption from beer, wine, spirits, and Ready to Drink (pre-mixed) beverages (RTDs), plus estimates of the total volume of beer and wine available for consumption. Estimates of the quantity of pure alcohol available for consumption from cider are included from 2004-05 onwards.

- Estimates of 'apparent consumption' are derived using information related to supply (that is, data on domestic sales of Australian produced wine, excise data on alcohol produced for domestic consumption, data on imports and an estimated component for home production), as opposed to actual consumption from a survey.
- No adjustments are made for changes in stocks; duty-free alcohol imported by individual overseas travellers; alcohol which is imported into Australia, cleared through a bonded warehouse and then subsequently re-exported; or alcohol that has been stored or cellared, used in the preparation of food or discarded as waste.
- All alcohol available for consumption in a particular year is therefore assumed to have been consumed in that year.
- The weighting used for alcohol content of different types of drinks is available from <https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4307.0.55.001Explanatory%20Notes12017-18?OpenDocument>.
- Estimates from 2011 onwards were recalculated following the adoption of the collection by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. This included validation of previous data sources, and changes to the calculation methodologies.
- The year reported is the financial year 1 July to 30 June (e.g. 2016-17 is reported as 2016).

Breaks in time series in 2004, 2008 and 2014:

- Data for 2014-15 onwards due to change in methodology for wine.
- Data for 2008-09 onwards due to change in methodology for wine.
- Data for 2004-05 onwards due to inclusion of cider.

Further information:

<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/productsbyCatalogue/48BD96605A358A0ACA256F16007D736D?OpenDocument>.

Austria

Source: Handbuch Alkohol – Österreich (BMASGK), Band 1: Statistiken und Berechnungsgrundlagen 2022, Table 6.2.

Methodology: Data are based on the following alcohol content: about 5.0% for beer, and about 11.5% for wine. It is also assumed that the consumption of pure alcohol from musts was 6% until 1993 and dropped to 3% between 1993 and 2003. 20g of pure alcohol corresponds to a "standard Austrian glass" of 1¼ litre of wine or 1½ litre of beer.

Further information: <https://www.sozialministerium.at/Themen/Gesundheit/Drogen-und-Sucht/Alkohol.html>.

Belgium

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

From 2000 onwards: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1963-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Canada

Source: Statistics Canada, Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada.

From 2005: Table 10-10-0010-01 (formerly CANSIM 183-0023), see


<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1010001001>.


1989-2004: Table 10-10-0034-01 (formerly CANSIM 183-0019).

1960-1988: Table 10-10-0029-01 (formerly CANSIM 183-0006).

Coverage: Population aged 15 years old and over.

Methodology:

 Statistics on sales of alcoholic beverages by volume should not be equated with data on consumption. Sales volumes include only sales as reported by the liquor authorities and their agencies, including sales by wineries, breweries, and other outlets that operate under license from the liquor authorities. Consumption of alcoholic beverages would include all of these sales, as well as any unreported volumes of alcohol sold through ferment-on-premise operations or other outlets (homemade wine and beer, wine and beer manufactured through brew-on-premises operations, sales in duty-free shops, etc.), and any unrecorded or illegal transactions.

 Similarly, statistics on sales of alcoholic beverages by dollar value of sales should not be equated with consumer spending on alcoholic beverages. Sales data refer to the revenues received by liquor authorities, wineries and breweries. These revenues include sales to licensed establishments, such as bars and restaurants. Therefore, sales

data do not reflect the total amount spent by consumers on alcoholic beverages, since the prices paid in licensed establishments are greater than the price paid by those establishments to the liquor authorities.

Note: Data are presented by fiscal year (April to March). The reference year is the last year of the range (e.g. FY 2003/2004 is shown in 2004 data).

From 2005: In 2015, the Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages program questionnaire, the "Government Liquor Authority: Report of Operations," was updated after conducting qualitative testing involving field interviews with provincial and territorial liquor authorities. A fourth beverage category was added to the questionnaire - ciders, coolers, and other refreshment beverages (CCORB). International organisations including the World Health Organization publish alcohol statistics with four beverage categories: spirits, wine, beer, and other. Prior to the 2015 update, ciders and wine coolers were included with wines; spirit coolers were included with spirits; and beer coolers were included with beer. Other refreshment beverages not elsewhere classified could be reported as a spirit, wine, or beer, at the discretion of the respondent.

To improve the comparability of these statistics, the fourth beverage category, CCORB, was added to the questionnaire. As of fiscal year ending March 31, 2014, most liquor authorities in Canada report sales using a variant of the fourth category that includes ciders, coolers, "ready-to-drink" beverages and/or other refreshment beverages.

- Per capita sales by volume are based on the population aged 15 years and older. This is in accordance with the practice of Health Canada in presenting trends that are more realistic in the consumption of alcoholic beverages. This allows comparability with other countries, the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development and the World Health Organisation as they also present alcohol per capita data using the population aged 15 years and older.

- Absolute volume of sales of alcoholic beverages is calculated by multiplying the sales volume by the percentage of alcohol content for each product category. The variable has been corrected for all years within this period.

1989-2004: Volume of sales of alcoholic beverages in litres of absolute alcohol is calculated by multiplying the sales volume by the percentage of alcohol content. In the case of spirits, the percentage of alcohol content is 40% with the exception of liqueurs (20%) and spirit coolers (5%). The percentage of alcohol content for most wines ranges between 11% and 12%. Consequently, the conversion rate used for wines is estimated at 11.5%. However, some wines may have an alcohol content above or below this range. The conversion rate used for wine based coolers is 5%. The conversion rate used for beer is also estimated at 5%. The alcohol content of most beers ranges between 4% and 6.5%. The "wine" category includes ciders.

1960-1988: Adjusted from fiscal-year data on a 25/75 basis. Beer is weighted as 5%, wine as 11.5%, and spirits as 40% of pure alcohol equivalent.

 **Breaks in time series in 1989 and 2005** due to a change in methodology.

Further information: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/>.

Chile

Sources:

From 2000 onwards: **Office of Agrarian Studies and Policies (Ministry of Agriculture)**, based on information reported by the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG), Association of beer producers of Chile (ACECHI), Association of Liquors of Chile, Compañía de Cervecerías Unidas (CCU), and with information from the Central Bank and the National Customs Service (Servicio Nacional de Aduanas).

Coverage: Nationwide.

Methodology:


- Data are calculated based on the "apparent consumption" of litres of wine, beer, pisco, national liquors, imported whisky, imported liquors and other imported products (including lower alcoholic beverages).


- The alcohol contents defined for the estimation are as follows:

Vinos	12°
Cervezas	5°
Pisco	35°
Licores Nacionales	32°
Licores Importados	40°
Whisky Importado	40°
Otros Licores Importados	20°


- The apparent consumption expresses the availability of a product for a population in a given time. It is calculated according to the statistical information on production and foreign trade. The calculation is synthesised in this formula: $\text{Apparent Consumption} = ((\text{Initial Stock} + \text{Production} + \text{Imports}) - (\text{Exports})) / \text{Population aged 15 and over}$.

- The population used for the per capita consumption corresponds to the population aged 15 and over estimated by the National Statistics.

 **Break in time series in 2016:** From 2016 onwards, the types of alcoholic beverages and some graduations have been changed, and the information collection method has been adjusted compared to the previous period (up to 2015).

 **Break in time series in 2000** due to a change in source and methodology.

1963-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).

 Until 1980, data on the consumption of spirits were not available.

Colombia

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

From 2000: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1963-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).

1961-1962: Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Costa Rica

Sources:

From 2011 onwards: IAEA, Alcohol and Pharmaco-Dependence Institute of Costa Rica (Institute of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence), based on data provided by the **Customs Office, Treasury**.


Coverage: Data refer to registered alcoholic drinks by the Treasury.

2000-2010: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Data extracted 22 June 2021 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

From 2000: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1961-1999: Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO).

 **Break in time series in 2011** due to a change in the source of data.

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Czechia


Source: Czech Statistical Office, Consumption of food statistics.

Calculation per capita aged 15 years old and over by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of Czechia.

Methodology:

- Total consumption is derived from data on industrial production, initial and final stocks, imports and exports of alcohol.

- Data cover all beverages containing more than 0.5 percent of alcohol in volume.

 Weights used: spirits 40 %, wine 11 % (grape wine), resp. 14.5 % (other wine including mead), beer (including draft beer, lagers, beer with higher percentage of alcohol, diabetic beer, non-alcoholic beer) 3.3 % (3.4 % up until 2019) of pure alcohol.

Further information: <https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/home>.

Denmark

Source: Statistics Denmark.

Coverage:

- Consumption and sales of pure alcohol per inhabitant aged 18 years old and over in Denmark.

- Data include tourist consumption in Denmark.

- Border trade and unrecorded/illicit sales are not included.

- Missing values between 1961 and 1964 cannot be provided, because the observations are missing or fall under the limit of discretion/uncertainty.

Further information: <http://www.statistikbanken.dk>.

Estonia

Sources:

From 2002: **Estonian Institute for Economic Research**, Annual data on alcohol market and consumption.


Until 2001: **WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)**, extracted 29 June 2020 at <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.


Data come from:

- 2000-2001: WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2012 (Alcohol Market Yearbook, excluding tourist consumption).
- 1990-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).

Methodology:


From 2002:

 Estonian total consumption equals legal sales minus exports by tourists minus consumption by tourists in Estonia plus illegal sales and buying from abroad. Purchases from abroad are included from 2016. Source: *Alcohol market, consumption and harms in Estonia*, Yearbook 2021.

 Total alcohol consumption for data 2002-2005 equals legal sales minus exports by tourists plus illegal sales.

- The decrease observed between 2008 and 2009 has 3 main reasons:
 - The economic crises and the decrease in people's incomes in 2008 brought the turn in the alcohol consumption.
 - Starting from 14th of July 2008, the retail sale of alcoholic beverages in shops is allowed daily from 10:00 am to 10:00 pm.
 - Also alcohol tax increased twice in 2008: 01/01/2008 (+10%) and 01/07/2008 (+17%).

Until 2001: see methodology above for the WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

 **Break in time series in 2002** due to a change in source.

Further information:

From 2002: <http://www.ki.ee/en>. More information: *Alcohol market, consumption and harms in Estonia. Yearbook 2023*. Estonian Institute of Economic Research, see https://www.tai.ee/sites/default/files/2023-11/Alkoholi_aastaraamat_2023.pdf.

Until 2001: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Finland

Source: **Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)**, Sirpa Virtanen. Yearbook of alcohol and drug statistics 2020.

Methodology:

- Undocumented consumption of alcoholic beverages is not included.
- In 1969, the alcohol legislation was liberalised, and shops were allowed to sell beer. Some municipalities, however, opted out and did not allow selling of beer in their shops. Before that, beer was only available in state monopoly shops, which were available e.g. in the countryside.

Further information: http://www.thl.fi/en_US/web/en.

France

Source: **Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (Insee)**. Division conditions de vie des ménages, Sale of alcohol per capita in 2022 (sourced from Direction générale des douanes et droits indirects – DGDDI, Ministère des Finances et des Comptes publics) and *Estimations de population*.

Coverage: France excluding Mayotte, population aged 15 years and over.

Methodology: Data refer to wine, beer, spirit and other.

Further information: <https://www.ofdt.fr/produits-et-addictions/de-z/alcool/>.

Germany

Source: **WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)**.

Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.
From 2000: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).
1991-1999: DESTATIS.
1963-1990: World Drink Trends (WDT).
1961-1962: Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO).
Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Greece

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).
Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.
From 2000 onwards: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).
1963-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).
Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Hungary

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH), Summary Tables (STADAT).

Methodology:

- Data are calculated on the basis of production and external trade statistics.
- Alcoholic drinks are converted to 100% alcohol.
- The annual consumption calculated in this way is applied to the population aged 15 years old and over.


Further information: <http://www.ksh.hu>.

Iceland

Source: Statistics Iceland.

Coverage and methodology:

- The figures on quantity do not take into account alcohol imported by ship and aircraft crews and tourists entering the country, nor alcohol exported by the State Alcohol and Tobacco Company of Iceland (ÁTVR) and others, or sold to the Duty Free Store at Keflavík Airport.
- The sale of beer was legalised on 1 March 1989. As of 1 December 1995 the State monopoly on the import and wholesale of alcohol was abolished and importers, producers and wholesalers holding a special licence issued by the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police were permitted to resell alcohol.
- As of 2008, volume is calculated on the basis of income from the taxation of alcoholic beverages and via information on sales of alcohol from the ÁTVR. Wine covers alcoholic beverages with an alcohol percentage of 15% or less by volume, except beer and spirits with those over 15% by volume.
- From 1995 to 2007, the figures cover the sales of ÁTVR and the sales of licence holders.
- 1993-2007: Alcoholic beverages with an alcohol percentage of 22% or less by volume, except beer, are counted as wine and those over 22% by volume are counted as spirits.
- For the years 1980-1992, wine covers table wine and fortified wine, and spirits refer to stronger alcohol.

 **Break in series in 2008:** Change made in collection of data and methodology. **Further information:** <http://www.statice.is/> and <http://www.statice.is/publications/news-archive/health/consumption-og-alcoholic-beverages/>.

Ireland

Source: Revenue Commissioners and Central Statistics Office, Ireland.

Methodology:

- Irish methodology used: Cider 4.5% and Wine 12.5%.
- Excise duty figures of alcohol (litres) divided by population (aged 15 years old and over) figures.

Further information: <http://www.cso.ie/> and <http://www.revenue.ie/en/about/publications/statistical-reports.html>.

Israel

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).
Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.
From 2000 onwards: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1961-1999: Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO).

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Note: The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Italy

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

From 2000 onwards: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1961-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).


Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Japan

Sources:

From 1989 onwards: **National Tax Agency.**

Up to 1988: **World Drink Trends 2005.**

 **Coverage:** From 1989 onwards, data are for the population aged 20 years old and over, since the legal age for the consumption of alcoholic beverages in Japan is 20 years old.

Methodology:

- Up to 1988, data were adjusted by the OECD Secretariat to take into account the population aged 15 years old and over only.

- Data are based on the quantity of taxable shipping volumes.

Korea

Sources:

From 2015: Domestic alcohol sales: **National Tax Service, Statistical Yearbook of National Tax.**

From 1988 to 2014:

- Domestic alcohol sales: **National Tax Service, Statistical Yearbook of National Tax.**

- Alcohol imports: **Korea Customs Service, Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade.**

Until 1987: **WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)**, accessed on May 14th, 2015. Data come from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO).

Methodology:

From 2015:

- The Korean official data for alcohol consumption include all kinds of alcohol (from low degree to high degree).


- Data are compiled from the National Tax Service data. The National Tax Service data include tax information on all kinds of alcohol distributed in Korea such as beer, spirits, fruit wine and whisky. It includes imported alcohol.

From 1988 to 2014:

- The Korean official data for alcohol consumption include all kinds of alcohol (from low degree to high degree).

- Data are compiled from the National Tax Service data and the Korea Customs Service data. The National Tax Service data include tax information on all kinds of alcohol distributed in Korea such as beer, spirits, fruit wine and whisky. The Korea Customs Service also has information about taxation on all types of imported alcohol like wine, vodka and brandy.


Until 1987: see methodology above for the WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

 **Break in time series in 1988** due to a change in source.

Latvia

Sources:

2017 onwards: **Center for Disease Prevention and Control of Latvia.**

 **Break in time series in 2017:** Tourist alcohol consumption is excluded from the data from 2017 onwards (Center for Disease Prevention and Control, <https://www.spkc.gov.lv/lv/media/17567/download?attachment>).

2000-2016: **WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)** (from Statistics Latvia).

Data extracted 22 June 2021 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

1980-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Lithuania

Source: State Data Agency (Statistics Lithuania).

Methodology: Legal consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (100% alcohol), litres per inhabitant aged 15+.

Luxembourg

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

Deviation from definition: Average consumption of France and Germany, calculated from WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) data (1961-2019).

- Luxembourg does not publish any official statistics about the consumption of alcoholic beverages. As a small country, Luxembourg is confronted to the following problem: the consumption of pure alcohol per capita is calculated by the annual production + import - export of alcohol divided by the number of residents (>15 years of age).

- As Luxembourg has a large number of non-residential workers (170 000 in 2015), which represents 45% of the working population, as well as alcohol prices lower than the surrounding countries, some part of the alcohol sold is purchased and consumed by non-residents. At the international level, some authors have tried to adjust for this but those adjustments were not specific for Luxembourg. In consultation with Dr. Jürgen Rehm (international expert on problems related to alcohol consumption, WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health), it has been decided that at the international level the consumption of pure alcohol is published as the average of the consumption of France and Germany.

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Mexico


Sources:

From 2007: Volume of national sales of alcoholic beverages. **Monthly Survey of the Manufacturing Industry (EMIM)** (Volumen de ventas nacionales de bebidas alcohólicas. Encuesta mensual de la Industria manufacturer, EMIM).

Until 2006: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH), extracted 29 June 2020 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

Data come from:


- 2000-2006: Merged data from Canadean, OIV, and IWSR.
- 1990-1999: Consultores internacionales.
- 1961-1989: World Drink Trends (WDT).

 Before 1966 and between 1976 and 1983, data on consumption of spirits were not available.

Methodology:

From 2007:

- The pure alcohol by volume is calculated as the product of national sales reported in litres and the alcohol content (% alcohol by volume) for each kind of beverages. The % alcohol by volume is considered to be as follows: Beer (4.6%), Wine (14%), Tequila (40%), Rum and other liqueurs (40%).

 The adult per capita consumption of pure alcohol in beverages is calculated as the quotient of annual beverage-specific pure alcohol and the number of persons aged 15 years old and over who reported drinking (100% of the population - % of people who abstain). The percentage of abstainers for 2003-2007 is the same reported in 2003; for the period 2008-2010, it is the percentage reported in 2008 and for the period 2011-2015, it is the percentage reported in 2011. The total adult per capita consumption of pure alcohol is calculated as the sum of beverage-specific consumption of pure alcohol.

Until 2006: see methodology above for the WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

 **Break in time series in 2007** due to a change in sources.

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Netherlands

Sources:

2018 onwards: STAP, Dutch Institute for Alcohol Policy, see *Feiten en Cijfers* (www.stap.nl).

2010-2017: Jellinek Institute, Trimbos Institute, Nationale Drugmonitor.

2004-2009: Statistics Netherlands, Table consumption of food, drinks and tobacco. Data from Centraal Brouwerij Kantoor (on beer), Productschap Wijn (on wine), and Productschap Dranken Commissie Gedestilleerd (on other alcoholic beverages).

1991-2003: World Drink Trends 2005.

Up to 1990: Statistics Netherlands, Statistisch Zakboek; Maandbericht van de Bevolking 1990.

Methodology:

2010 onwards: Litres of alcohol per capita for wine, beer and distilled drinks, summed and recalculated per person aged 15 years and older.

2004 onwards: For calculation to litres of pure alcohol, the average alcohol percentage of beer is set at 5% and the average alcohol percentage of wine is set at 13%.

1991-2003: Data were adjusted by the OECD Secretariat to take into account only the population 15 years old and over.

Up to 1990: The data are based on revenues of excise duties and on fiscal bands issued to manufacturers and importers. Therefore, actual consumption may differ.

Further information: <https://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/>. Also see <https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/our-services/methods/surveys/brief-survey-descriptions>.

New Zealand

Source: Statistics New Zealand.

Methodology:

- The volumes of beverages available for consumption are obtained from New Zealand Customs Service figures on beverages, produced or bottled, for local consumption on which duty has been paid, and Statistics New Zealand External Trade Statistics. Statistics New Zealand's quarterly population estimates are used to calculate the volume of pure alcohol available per person aged 15 years and over.
- The statistics measure how much alcoholic beverage is released to the domestic market, and therefore available for consumption. The statistics do not measure actual consumption. Information is not available to measure the change in the level of stocks that are held pending sale and therefore not yet consumed. The figures also exclude alcoholic beverages produced by households.
- Alcohol available for consumption is calculated from production for domestic consumption plus imports less re-exports.
- The means of calculating alcohol available for consumption was revised with the abolition of bonded warehouses that was associated with the introduction of GST in October 1986. However, the time-series has been maintained.- Table wine has an alcohol content less than or equal to 14%. Fortified wine has an alcohol content greater than 14%. Spirit-based drinks have an alcohol content less than or equal to 23%. They include RTDs (ready-to-drink beverages), beers, and wines that are spirit-based. Spirits have an alcohol content greater than 23%.
- Alcohol consumption data relate to the year ended December.

Further information:

- <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/alcohol-available-for-consumption-year-ended-december-2021>.

- Alcohol available for consumption DataInfo+ available at https://datainfoplus.stats.govt.nz/Item/nz.govt.stats/670bcc59-c688-4468-be48-2af03ed6b363?_ga=2.49422566.1783163249.1647979289-1833470938.1643248928.

Norway

Source: Statistics Norway / Directorate of Customs and Excise. Production / import statistics based on data from the Directorate of Customs and Excise.

Methodology:

- The statistics are register-based. Each registered company must send a tax declaration to the customs service by the 18th of the following month. Statistics Norway receives information from customs eight weeks later.
- Information about each tax group is checked against previously sent in declarations. The totals are checked against numbers published (submitted) by the state-owned wine and spirit monopoly and Norwegian Brewers and Soft Drink Producers.
- Data refer to alcohol production.

Further information: http://www.ssb.no/alkohol_en/.

Poland

Sources:

From 2000: Statistics Poland.

1961-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT) 2005.

Methodology:

From 2000: Calculation method is consistent with that of the OECD. Methodology to convert alcoholic drinks to pure alcohol is worked out according the method: beer is weighted as 5%, wine and mead as 12%.

1961-1999: Data were adjusted by the OECD Secretariat to take into account the population aged 15 years old and over only.

- The decrease in alcohol consumption in litres per capita between 1980 and 1981 was caused by the implementation of a rationing system in August 1981. Adult citizens could legally buy only half a litre of vodka or a bottle of imported wine per month. Beer and local wines were available without rationing.
- Consumption of alcohol cover the quantity of products produced in the country, less exports, plus imports and corrected by the balance of stocks at the producers and at trade entities.
- For consumption per capita data, the population as of 30 VI was adopted.
- Illegal sources of alcohol were not included.

Further information: <http://stat.gov.pl/english/>.


Portugal

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

From 2000 onwards: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1961-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).

 Data on consumption of spirits was not available in 1963.

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Slovak Republic

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Methodology: The coefficients to convert alcoholic drinks to pure alcohol are: Spirits 0.4; Grape wine 0.11; Wine of fresh grape 0.145 and Beer 0.03.

Further information: <http://portal.statistics.sk/>.

Slovenia

Sources:

From 1999: National Institute of Public Health.

Until 1998: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH), accessed in May 2014.


<http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>. Data come from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) (1981-1998).

Methodology:

From 1999 onwards:

- Litres of pure alcohol consumption in spirits, wine and beer consumed per capita in the country during the calendar year, as calculated from official statistics on production (industrial and agricultural), import and export, taking into account stocks.
- The conversion factor used to estimate the amount of pure alcohol in beer is 5%, in wine 11% and in spirits 40% of alcohol.
- Target population: inhabitants of Slovenia, aged at least 15 years of age (i.e., 15 years or older).

Until 1998: see methodology above for the WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

 **Break in time series in 1999** due to a change in source.

Further information: <http://www.nijz.si/en> and <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Spain

Sources: Agencia Tributaria (Spanish Tax Agency).

2015 onwards: **Informes anuales de Recaudación Tributaria. Agencia Tributaria**, Table 9.3. from Cuadros de "Informes anuales de Recaudación Tributaria" de la Agencia Tributaria (last available for 2022-Ejercicio 2022). See the Excel "cuadros" at

https://sede.agenciatributaria.gob.es/Sede/datosabiertos/catalogo/hacienda/Informes_anuales_de_Recaudacion_Tributaria.shtml.

2003-2014: **Spanish Tax Agency, "Informe de Impuestos Especiales"**. Table 3.9.22. ("Excise Taxes Report"). Not available online but available upon request sent to the Spanish Tax Agency.

2000-2002: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1962-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).

Notes: Tourist consumption is included in the data reported. For 2020, the reduction of non-resident/international tourism in the decrease of consumption shown by the data (also influenced by the confinement period) should be taken into account. For further information, see:

- National Institute of Statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estadística –INE), Press note December 2nd 2021. "Monthly international tourist's arrival. Comparative 2019-2020-2021", at <https://ine.es/daco/daco42/frontur/frontur1021.pdf>.

- For another reference on the decline in alcohol consumption for the year 2020, please see the report of the National Plan on Drugs "Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic during the year 2020 in the pattern of substance use psychoactive and other behaviours with potential addictive", at:

https://pnsd.sanidad.gob.es/profesionales/sistemasInformacion/sistemaInformacion/COVID-19/20210326_Informe_ENCUESTA_OEDA-COVID_2020_def.pdf.

Sweden

Sources: Systembolaget, The Public Health Agency of Sweden, The Swedish Brewers Association.

From 2001 onwards: **The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN)**.

1999-2000: **National Institute of Public Health**. (*Alkoholstatistik / Alcohol Statistics*).

1995-1998: **National Alcohol Board**. Alcohol Statistics Report.

1977-1994: **National Board of Health and Welfare**. Alcohol Statistics Report.

1970-1976: **National Tax Board**. Alcohol Statistics Report.

1967-1969: **National Board of Excise**. Alcohol Statistics Report.

1960-1966: **Sales of Spirits and Wines**.

Methodology:

- Annual sales of spirits, wine and beer given as total amount of pure alcohol (100%) per inhabitant age 15 years old or over.

- The estimated number of unregistered alcohol consumption is not included (cross-border trade, unrecorded/illicit, home preparation, purchase via the Internet).

- Unrecorded/illicit sales/consumption in Sweden. Unrecorded/illicit is the last row in the table (the term "Oregistrerat" in Swedish):

Tabell 11. Registrerad, oregistrerad och total alkoholkonsumtion i liter ren alkohol per invånare 15 år och äldre, totalt och per dryck, 2001–2021.

Delmängd	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019a	2019b	2020	2021
Totalt	8,84	9,55	10,03	10,56	10,26	10,09	9,85	9,83	9,54	9,50	9,47	9,12	9,75	9,27	9,13	9,00	8,97	8,81	8,66	8,98	8,47	8,67
Registrerat	6,50	6,88	6,88	6,51	6,53	6,81	6,98	7,02	7,30	7,38	7,32	7,21	7,32	7,20	7,12	7,15	7,03	7,20	7,14	7,14	7,46	7,60
Oregistrerat	2,35	2,67	3,16	4,05	3,73	3,28	2,87	2,81	2,24	2,12	2,16	1,91	2,44	2,08	2,01	1,85	1,94	1,62	1,52	1,84	1,01	1,07

Source: <https://www.can.se/app/uploads/2022/10/can-rapport-212-alkoholkonsumtionen-i-sverige-2001-2021.pdf>.

Further information: <https://www.can.se/In-English/>.

Switzerland

Sources:

From 2021 onwards: **MonAM – Système de monitoring suisse des Addictions et des Maladies non transmissibles**, <https://ind.obsan.admin.ch/fr/indicateur/monam/vente-dalcohol-par-habitant>.

2020: **Département fédéral des finances DFF, Administration fédérale des douanes AFD**, <https://www.ezv.admin.ch/ezv/de/home/themen/alkohol.html>.

From 2008 onwards: **Addiction Suisse**, Lausanne, Faits et chiffres.

Up to 2007: **Régie fédérale des alcools**, Berne. Faits et chiffres, Consommation d'alcool 1880-2000, Tableau 13.

Methodology:

- The alcohol consumption in liters per capita (15+) is calculated as the product between the liters of pure alcohol total consumption (per capita) times the ratio between the total population and the population aged 15 or older.

Break in time series in 2001:

- Values from 2001 onwards exclude tourist consumption, producers' self-consumption and black-market consumption.
- Prior to 2001 the granularity of the information available did not allow to exclude the above-mentioned entrances.

Türkiye

Sources:

2016 onwards: Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2007-2015: Tobacco and Alcohol Market Regulatory Authority.

1960-2006: Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Drinks Market Regulation Board (Turkish state monopoly).

Methodology: Annual sales of spirits, wine and beer given as total amount of pure alcohol (%) per inhabitant aged 15 years old or over.

United Kingdom

Source: British Beer and Pub Association.

Methodology:

- Data are based on HMRC clearance data, i.e. on the payment of duty on alcohol when it is released for consumption.
- Average beer strength: 4.18%, wine 12.58%, cider 5.03%.

Coverage: Data for the United Kingdom.

Further information: <http://www.beerandpub.com>.

United States

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Health/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research. *Apparent Per Capita Alcohol Consumption: National, State, and Regional Trends, 1977-2021* (Slater, Megan E.; Alpert, Hillel R.) April 2023. *Surveillance Report #120*. April 2023.

Coverage: The data cover the U.S. national consumption of beer, wine, and distilled spirits as well as all alcoholic beverages combined. The Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System (AEDS) makes every effort to obtain alcoholic beverage sales data from all States and the District of Columbia. AEDS prefers sales data to production and shipment data from beverage industry sources because sales data more accurately reflect actual alcoholic beverage consumption levels.

Methodology:

- Data do not match the OECD defined age range. Estimates based on population aged 15 years old and over prior to 1970, and on population aged 14 years old and over thereafter. Although age 14 years old is below the minimum legal age for the purchase of alcoholic beverages throughout the United States, most self-report surveys indicated that many 14-year-olds drink alcoholic beverages.
- The Alcoholic Epidemiologic Data System (AEDS) staff attempts to obtain alcoholic beverage sales because sales data reflect more accurately actual consumption of alcoholic beverages than do the production and shipments data from beverage industry sources. **Further information**: NIAA website, <https://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/surveillance.htm>.

NON-OECD ECONOMIES

Argentina

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

From 2000 onwards: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1963-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Brazil

Sources:

From 2000 onwards: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, IBGE, PIA-Produto, Annual Survey of Industry.

Methodology:

- Quantity of alcohol consumed per capita, in liters of pure alcohol, considering the total population aged 15 years or older, per year, based on national production, import (re-importation), export, and alcohol volume (degree) for each category of alcoholic beverage (registered + unregistered alcohol), adjusted for tourist consumption.
- The data have a 2-year lag. The historical series should be annually corrected for the current year and the two previous years, as per PIA Product correction.
- Despite the possibility of inventory variation being an important component for alcoholic beverages, the PIA-Product team recommends using the quantity produced rather than the quantity sold, which ends up being underestimated by the research.
- PIA only considers producer companies with 30 or more employees.
- Calculation Formula: $\{[(\text{Production of alcoholic beverages} + \text{import} - \text{export}) / \text{total population aged 15 years or older}] + \text{per capita consumption of unregistered alcohol}\}$, adjusted for tourist consumption.

Further information: <https://www.ibge.gov.br/en/statistics/economic/industry-and-construction/16903-annual-survey-of-industry-product.html>.

1963-1999: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH). World Drink Trends (WDT). Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Bulgaria

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

From 2000 onwards: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1963-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

China

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

From 2000 onwards: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1985-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).

1961-1984: Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO).

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Croatia

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

From 2000: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1961-1999: Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO).

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

India

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

From 2000: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1961-1999: Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO).

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Indonesia

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

From 2000: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1961-1999: Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO).

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Peru

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

From 2000: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1961-1999: Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO).

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Romania

Sources:

From 2006: **INS Romania**, Survey on consumption of beverages and soft drinks, from the statistical survey on production and services and from Trade statistics: indicator for Sustainable development goals - 2030 Targets - Target 10 - Social - *Average Alcohol Consumption per Inhabitant*.

2000-2005: **WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).**

Data extracted 21 June 2023 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

1961-1999: Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO).

Methodology:

From 2006 onwards:

- The average alcohol consumption is the amount of distilled alcoholic beverages, wines and beer, in the equivalent of 100% alcohol, which returns on average, per capita, in the reference year.
- Average consumption per capita represents the quantities of beverages consumed, on average, per inhabitant, in the reference year, regardless of the source of supply – trade, free market, own production of agricultural producers (only for wines) – and the place where it is consumed (individual households, restaurants, canteens, etc.).

 **Break in time series in 2006** due to a change in source.

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>; INS Romania metadata information -

[https://insse.ro/cms/files/POCA/ro-durabil/en/03-goal-good-health-and-well-being/target-10/QP-TDO3101-](https://insse.ro/cms/files/POCA/ro-durabil/en/03-goal-good-health-and-well-being/target-10/QP-TDO3101-Average-alcohol-consumption-per-inhabitant.pdf)

[Average-alcohol-consumption-per-inhabitant.pdf](https://insse.ro/cms/files/POCA/ro-durabil/en/03-goal-good-health-and-well-being/target-10/QP-TDO3101-Average-alcohol-consumption-per-inhabitant.pdf);


<http://80.96.186.4:81/metadata/viewStatisticalResearch.htm?locale=en&researchId=1602>.

Russian Federation

Sources:

2008 onwards: **Alcohol consumption in the Russian Federation. Methods of assessing alcohol consumption of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.**

1990-2004: **Data from the Moscow Research Institute of Psychiatry.** Publication: Nemtsov A.V., Shelygin K. V. “Alcohol Consumption in Russia: 1956-2012”, *Problems of narcology*. 2014. No. 5. p. 3-12.

 **Break in time series in 2014:** Since 2014, the Russian Federation includes Crime Federal Okrug (Crimea).

Further information: <http://static.government.ru/media/files/Soj3PKR09Ta9BAuW30bsAQpD2qTAI8vG.pdf>;

<https://www.rosminzdrav.ru/open/kollegiya-ministerstva-zdravoohraneniya-rossiyskoy-federatsii/materialy-kollegii-ministerstva-zdravoohraneniya-rossiyskoy-federatsii/kollegiya-ministerstva-zdravoohraneniya-rossiyskoy-federatsii-ob-itogah-raboty-ministerstva-v-2015-godu-i-zadachah-na-2016-god>; and

http://www.academia.edu/12108815/%D0%9F%D0%9E%D0%A2%D0%A0%D0%95%D0%91%D0%9B%D0%95%D0%9D%D0%98%D0%95_%D0%90%D0%9B%D0%9A%D0%9E%D0%93%D0%9E%D0%9B%D0%AF_%D0%92_%D0%A0%D0%9E%D0%A1%D0%A1%D0%98%D0%98_1956_2012_%D0%B3%D0%B3.Alcohol_consumption_in_Russia_1956-2012.

Note: This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

South Africa

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Data extracted June 2024 at <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1039?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>.

From 2000: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

1961-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).

Further information: <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

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<http://www.oecd.org/health/health-data.htm>

SUMMARY TABLE ON ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

	Tourist consumption		Cross-border trade	Unrecorded / illicit consumption	Conversion factors	Population
	Is this excluded from the data you provide? (Y/N)	Can you provide a recent estimate for tourist consumption in Liters /person, specifying the year and the source of the information?	Are imports of alcohol included in the data you provide? (Y/N)	Are estimates for unrecorded/illicit sales or consumption included in the data you provide? (Y/N) Can you provide a recent estimate in Litres /person, specifying the year and the source of the information?	Which % alcohol weightings do you use for beer (%), wine (%) and spirits (%)?	Do you use population aged 15+ as your denominator (Y/N)? If N, what population do you use? Specify the age group and the source if possible.
Australia	No	No	Yes	No	Beer: Updated yearly, for 2019-20 depending on the strength it was 2.41% - 4.60%. Wine: Updated yearly, for 2019-20 depending on the type of wine it was 11.20% - 17.90%.	Yes
Austria	No. Tourist consumption is not included based on the assumption that the amount consumed by tourists in Austria is nearly the same as the amount consumed by Austrian citizens abroad.	No. Tourist consumption is not included based on the assumption that the amount consumed by tourists in Austria is nearly the same as the amount consumed by Austrian citizens abroad.	Yes, commercial imports and exports are included. Private cross-border trades are not recorded.	No, unrecorded consumption is not included.	Beer: 5 Vol.-% Wine: 11.5 Vol.-% Spirits: 42 Vol.-%	Yes
Belgium	See info in GISAH	-	-	-	-	-

Canada	<p>The CSAB program collects data on the sale of all alcohol in Canada by the relevant liquor authorities of each province/territory.</p> <p>Data are for sales only, not consumption. Presumably, sales data would include the alcohol purchases by tourists, but it cannot be separated out from the total sales nor does it relate to consumption.</p>	<p>The CSAB program collects data on the sale of all alcohol in Canada by the relevant liquor authorities of each province/territory.</p> <p>Data are for sales only, not consumption. Presumably, our sales data would include the alcohol purchases by tourists, but it cannot be separated out from the total sales nor does it relate to consumption.</p>	<p>The CSAB program collects data on the sale of all alcohol in Canada by the relevant liquor authorities of each province/territory.</p> <p>We record the liquor authorities' sales of imported beverages, but not products that are directly imported by Canadian consumers (since they are not purchasing through the liquor authority). Imports are not included since this program is only for the sale of alcohol by the provincial/territorial liquor authorities.</p> <p>If any of the liquor sold and recorded by the provincial/territorial liquor authorities is exported, then yes it would be included in the sales values. For example, duty-free sales would be included.</p>	<p>No, the CSAB program records legal alcohol sales only.</p>	<p>A detailed % for each lower-level beverage category was used, as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>Beverage</th><th>% Vol.</th></tr><tr><td>Beer</td><td>0.050</td></tr><tr><td>Beer (if breakdown not available)</td><td>0.050</td></tr><tr><td>Light Beer (4% and under)</td><td>0.040</td></tr><tr><td>Regular Beer (4.1% - 5.5%)</td><td>0.050</td></tr><tr><td>Strong Beer (5.6% and over)</td><td>0.070</td></tr><tr><td>Beer Coolers</td><td>0.070</td></tr><tr><td>Ciders</td><td>0.055</td></tr><tr><td>Other Refreshment Beverages</td><td>0.080</td></tr><tr><td>Spirit Coolers</td><td>0.060</td></tr><tr><td>Wine Coolers</td><td>0.045</td></tr><tr><td>Alcohol</td><td>0.900</td></tr><tr><td>Brandy</td><td>0.400</td></tr><tr><td>Gin</td><td>0.400</td></tr><tr><td>Liqueurs</td><td>0.250</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>0.350</td></tr><tr><td>Rum</td><td>0.400</td></tr><tr><td>Vodka</td><td>0.400</td></tr><tr><td>Whisky</td><td>0.400</td></tr><tr><td>Non-Sparkling Fortified</td><td>0.180</td></tr><tr><td>Non-Sparkling Red</td><td>0.130</td></tr><tr><td>Non-Sparkling Rose</td><td>0.110</td></tr><tr><td>Non-Sparkling White</td><td>0.120</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>0.125</td></tr><tr><td>Other Wines</td><td>0.150</td></tr><tr><td>Sparkling</td><td>0.100</td></tr></table>	Beverage	% Vol.	Beer	0.050	Beer (if breakdown not available)	0.050	Light Beer (4% and under)	0.040	Regular Beer (4.1% - 5.5%)	0.050	Strong Beer (5.6% and over)	0.070	Beer Coolers	0.070	Ciders	0.055	Other Refreshment Beverages	0.080	Spirit Coolers	0.060	Wine Coolers	0.045	Alcohol	0.900	Brandy	0.400	Gin	0.400	Liqueurs	0.250	Other	0.350	Rum	0.400	Vodka	0.400	Whisky	0.400	Non-Sparkling Fortified	0.180	Non-Sparkling Red	0.130	Non-Sparkling Rose	0.110	Non-Sparkling White	0.120	Other	0.125	Other Wines	0.150	Sparkling	0.100	<p>Yes, the population aged 15+ is used for per capita values.</p>
Beverage	% Vol.																																																									
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Beer (if breakdown not available)	0.050																																																									
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Non-Sparkling Rose	0.110																																																									
Non-Sparkling White	0.120																																																									
Other	0.125																																																									
Other Wines	0.150																																																									
Sparkling	0.100																																																									

Chile	No	No. Is not excluded. "Tourist consumption" data are not available.	Yes. Imports are included, exports are excluded. Formula: ((Initial stock + production + imports) - exports) / population	No. Chile doesn't have unrecorded/illicit sales or consumption estimations. We use the general estimations provided by WHO.	Wine: 12% Beer: 5% Whisky and imported spirits: 40% Other imported spirits: 20% Pisco (National distilled): 35% Other national spirits: 32%	Yes
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	Estimates of tourist consumption not available	Estimates of tourist consumption not available	-	Estimates of unrecorded consumption not available	-	-
Czechia	No	No	Yes (imports and exports are included)	No (data on unrecorded sales are not included)	Beer 3.3 % (3.4 % up until 2019), wine 11 % - grape wine, 14.5 % - other wine (including mead), spirits 40 %.	Yes (population as of 1. 7.)
Denmark	The figures are a total count from SKAT (The Danish tax), so tourists' consumption in Denmark is included.	The figures are a total count from SKAT (The Danish tax), so tourists' consumption in Denmark is included.	Border trade is not included, as there are no sources that show the numbers accurately.	Is not part of the figures for sales in Denmark, as the figures are a Total Census from SKAT.	The figures from SKAT are not weighted, but the figures are calculated for beer / wine / spirits in another table "ALKO4". Tax class 1: Alcohol content> 1.2 – 6%. Tax class 2: Alcohol content> 6 – 15%. Tax class 3: Alcohol content> 15 – 22%.	Data cover the entire population and Danes aged 18+ years old.
Estonia	Yes	Consumption by tourists in Estonia: 1,02 liters per capita aged 15 and over in 100% alcohol.	Yes	Yes. 0,49 Liters per capita aged 15 and over in 100% alcohol. Consumption and Trade of Illegal Alcohol and Cigarettes and Envelope Wages in Estonia 2018 (based on inhabitants' estimation), Estonian Institute of Economic Research.	In 2018 average % of strong alcohol was 38% in 2018, of beer 5.1%, of wine 12.2% and of light alcoholic beverages 4.7%. Thus, the coefficients 0.38, 0.051, 0.122 and 0.047 have been used for the conversion to absolute alcohol, respectively. Coefficients for beer and light alcohol are not constant and are adjusted annually.	Yes

Finland	No	No	Imports not included, (data available). Exports not excluded (no data).	No. Passenger imports and online purchases (i.e. unrecorded consumption): 1,05 litres per person aged 15+ as pure alcohol (2020). Source: imports estimated from weekly national population survey.	Spirits 34.5%; wine 10.1%; beer 4.6%	Yes, population aged 15+ at the end of the year.
France	No	No estimation for tourist consumption.	Yes imports included. Yes exports excluded.	A % of unrecorded/illicit sales for wine, based on expert opinion provided 15 years ago is excluded from the total consumption of wine. No recent estimates.	Volumes of pure alcohol are calculated using excise duties receipts which are based on the content of pure alcohol volumes for beers and spirits. There is therefore no need for % of alcohol. For wine we use an average alcohol content of 13% for higher quality wine and 12,7 % for lower quality wine.	Yes
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	No 4.3 Litres /person (3 years average, 95% CI) for year 2016 in accordance to Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2018-WHO	Beer: 5%, Wine 12%; Spirits (distilled spirits 40% ; spirit-like 30%) in accordance to Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2018-WHO	Yes
Hungary	Alcohol consumption data include tourist consumption.	Unfortunately we can't provide a recent estimate for tourist consumption.	Alcohol consumption data include imports and exclude exports.	Alcohol consumption data exclude unrecorded/illicit sales or consumption. Unfortunately we can't estimate it.	Beer 5% Wine 11,5%	Yes
Iceland	No	No	Sale number in stores in Iceland.	No		Yes

Ireland	No	No	Yes	No. The Irish Revenue Commissioners do not publish consumption estimates for unrecorded alcohol or illicit trade in alcohol. Their Annual Reports do contain some information in relation to Alcohol Seizures, Alcohol Smuggling and Alcohol Tax Evasion. See https://www.revenue.ie/en/corporate/information-about-revenue/statistics/other-datasets/annual-reports.aspx .	Wine 12.5% Cider 4.5%	Yes
Israel	-	-	-		-	-
Italy	Yes. Data on tourist consumption are excluded from recorded alcohol per capita consumption but are available at: https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/alcohol-tourist-consumption-(in-litres-of-pure-alcohol) .	Data on tourist consumption are excluded from recorded alcohol per capita consumption but are available at: https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/alcohol-tourist-consumption-(in-litres-of-pure-alcohol) .	Y: Data on imports are included N: Data on exports are included	Yes - WHO	Beer 4.5 Wine 12-5 Spirits 38-40	Yes (both 15+ and all ages)
Japan	No	Tourist consumption is not estimated separately, therefore it is impossible to provide an estimate for tourist consumption in liters/person.	Imports included (Y) Exports excluded(Y)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unrecorded/illicit sales or consumptions (N) Estimation is impossible. 	Beer 5.0%, wine 10.8%, spirits 7.6%	No. The number of residents aged 20 or older (Source: Statistics Bureau of Japan, Population Estimates)
Korea	No, we cannot separate tourist consumption.	No, we cannot separate tourist consumption.	We include imports of alcohol, and exclude exports of alcohol.	No, we are based on a National tax statistic, so there is no unreported information.	We apply 4% for beer, 12% for wine, and 40% for spirits(including whiskey) as alcohol weightings.	Yes

Latvia	Yes, from 2017 onwards	<p>Foreign tourists in Latvia, litres per capita (age 15+): 2017: 0,09 2018: 0,10 2019: 0,06 2020: 0,02 2021: 0,01 2022: 0,035</p> <p>Latvian tourists abroad, litres per capita (age 15+): 2017: 0,01 2018: 0,01 2019: 0,03 2020: 0,001 2021: 0,001 2022: 0,018</p> <p>Estimates made by CDPC based on data provided by the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia. <u>Note:</u> 2017-2022 data excluding tourist consumption are available at https://www.spkc.gov.lv/lv/media/17567/download?attachment. Source: Center for Disease Prevention and Control, 2023.</p>	No	No	Beer: 5,3% Wine: 12,3% Spirits: 38,5%	Yes
Lithuania	Yes. 2021 (litres of pure alcohol /15+ years population) Tourist (visiting country): 0.1 Inhabitants (visiting other country): 0.1	Yes 2020 (litres of pure alcohol /15+ years population) Tourist (visiting country): 0.1 Inhabitants (visiting other country): 0.1	No	No	Spirits: 37 % Wine: 11.7 % Beer: 5.2 %	Yes
Luxembourg	-	-	-		-	-
Mexico	Yes	Data do not include tourist consumption. For this moment it is not possible to estimate tourist consumption	The data consider imports of alcohol and exports	Data include National Production of Alcohol registered.	Beer 4.6% Wine 14% Other 38-40%	For population we confirm the use of population aged 15+.
Netherlands	No	No	Imports: yes, Exports: no; data are based on sales data according to the source (Trimbos	No	Beer: 5%; wine: 12.5%; spirits: 35%	Yes
New Zealand	No – tourist consumption is not excluded and is not separately estimated or quantified.	No – tourist consumption is not excluded and is not separately estimated or quantified.	Yes – imports are included (as total imports less re-experts); Yes – exports are excluded.	No – this data is not included and an estimate cannot be provided.	Beer: 1.15% - 5.1%, according to specific sub-categories (each defined by alcoholic content range); Wine: 11% (table wine), 18% (fortified wine); Spirits: 42% (spirits), 2% - 18% (spirit-based drinks).	Yes – in the data provided, population aged 15+ is used as the denominator.
Norway	Y – tourist imports are excluded	N – there is no estimate.	N – there is no estimate. N – exports not excluded	N – estimates of unrecorded/illicit sales are not included	Spirits: Any beverage with an alcoholic strength above 22% by volume.	Y

				N – there are no estimates	Wine: Any beverage, except beer, with an alcoholic strength of more than 4.7 to 22% by volume. Alcoholic soft drinks: Any beverage, except beer, with an alcoholic strength above 0.7 to 4.7% by volume. Beer: Beer with an alcoholic strength above 0.7 inch. 22% by volume.	
Poland	N Tourist consumption is not excluded and we do not have any estimate for tourist consumption.	N Tourist consumption is not excluded and we do not have any estimate for tourist consumption.	Y Imports of alcohol are included in the data and exports are excluded.	N The consumption of unrecorded/illicit alcohol are not included in the data. We do not have any estimate for unrecorded/illicit sales.	Beer – 5% alcohol Wine – 12% alcohol Spirits – we use data of spirits beverages in terms of 100% alcohol.	Y. We use population aged 15+
Portugal	-	-	-		-	-
Slovak Rep.	No	No	Yes	No/No	beer (3%), wine (11%) and spirits (40%)	
Slovenia	There is no estimate for tourist consumption in Slovenia.	There is no estimate for tourist consumption in Slovenia.	Yes	No / not applicable	Beer 5% Wine 11% Spirits 40%	Yes
Spain	Tourist consumption is included (but there is no data available regarding tourist consumption.) For 2020, the reduction of non-resident/international tourism in the decrease of consumption shown by the data (also influenced by the confinement period) should be taken into account.	Tourist consumption is included (but there is no data available regarding tourist consumption.) For 2020, the reduction of non-resident/international tourism in the decrease of consumption shown by the data (also influenced by the confinement period) should be taken into account.	Imports are included, and exports are excluded.	No, we only provide data of recorded sales or consumption.	It varies each year. For 2022 (provisional data): Beer: 4.82 Spirits: 34.18 Wine:13.07 Other alcoholic beverages: 14.29	Yes, extracted from the UN Total population (both sexes combined) by five-year age group. De facto population as of 1 July of the year indicated classified by five-year age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, ..., 95-99, 100+). Data are presented in thousands. https://population.un.org/wpp/ . The population for 2022 is not updated in the UN database, hence the 2021 population was used for the year 2022.
Sweden	No.	That kind of data is not available for Sweden.	Import=No. Export=No. Cross-border trade estimate is included in the table (see under Sweden).	No. Yes (see table under Sweden).	The % alcohol weightings is estimated every year, due to sales at Systembolaget. For 2021 it was as follows: Beer (retail): 6%. Beer (restaurants): 5%. Wine (retail): 12%. Wine (restaurants): 12%. Spirits (retail): 33%. Spirits (restaurants): 31%.	Yes.
Switzerland	Yes. Tourist consumption excluded <u>from 2001 onwards</u> .	No.	Yes/Yes. Imports included, exports excluded.	No/No. Unrecorded/illicit sales or	Beer 4.8% / Wine 11% / Spirits 40%	Yes. Pop aged 15+

				consumption excluded from 2001 onwards.		
Turkey	No	No	Yes	No/No	Alcohol percentage approximately for beer 5%, for wine 12% and for sprits 40%	Yes
U.Kingdom	No	Consumption by tourists in the UK is included (or rather not excluded) but they are not included in the population total when we divide.	(Y)	(N)	Beer – not necessary, total alcohol clearance from HMRC Wine = 12.58% Sparkling wine = 11% Wine >15% = 17% Made wine 1.2% to 5.5% = 4.7% Made wine 5.6% to 15% = 12.58% Spirits – not necessary, total alcohol clearances from HMRC	(Y)
USA	No. Tourist consumption is included and cannot be teased apart from the totals.	No. Tourist consumption is included and cannot be teased apart from the totals.	Yes. Imports are included and exports are excluded.	No. The USA do not have any data tracking unrecorded/illicit sales or consumption.	The Alcoholic Epidemiologic Data System (AEDS) uses an estimate of average ethanol content in the alcoholic beverages to convert the gallons of sold or shipped beer, wine, and spirits into gallons of ethanol (pure alcohol) before calculating per capita consumption estimates. For data years 1977–2017, the ethanol conversion coefficients (ECC; i.e., proportion of pure alcohol for each beverage type) are 0.045 for beer, 0.129 for wine, and 0.411 for spirits (Doernberg and Stinson 1985). Following the ethanol conversions, gallons of ethanol for beer, wine, and spirits are summed to gallons of ethanol for all beverages.	In this report, AEDS uses the population of people ages 14 and older to calculate per capita consumption rates. Although age 14 is below the minimum legal age for purchasing alcoholic beverages throughout the United States, most self-report surveys indicate that many people drink alcoholic beverages at age 14. Resident population data source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's WONDER online query system, which provides bridged-race population estimates produced by the U.S. Census Bureau in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics.
Brazil	Data are adjusted for tourist consumption.		Imports are included, exports are excluded.	Unregistered alcohol is included.		Yes
Romania	N.a.	N.a.			Beer 5%	Yes

					Wine 12% Vermouth 16% Spirit 40%	
Russian Fed.	Yes	-	Yes	The share of unregistered consumption was 33.6% in 2019, as calculated by the Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics of Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.	vodka - 0.3995; alcoholic beverages with an alcohol content of up to 25% - 0.2015; alcoholic beverages with an alcohol content of over 25% of the volume of finished products - 0.395; vodka and alcoholic beverages - 0.39; cognacs, cognac drinks (including brandy and calvados) - 0.4; cognac - 0.4004; other types of alcoholic beverages over 9% - 0.3893; low alcohol drinks (with an alcohol content not exceeding 9%) - 0.0755; wine - 0.1184; wine products (excluding champagne and sparkling wines) - 0.12; champagne and sparkling wines in 2017 - 0.1123; fruit wine (fruit) - 0.1296; liqueur wine - 0.1773; wine drinks made without the addition of ethyl alcohol - 0.0963; wine drinks made with the addition of ethyl alcohol - 0.1547; beer, except for beer cocktails and malt drink - 0.0494; beverages made on the basis of beer - 0.0485; other alcoholic products (cider, Poiret, mead, etc.) - 0.0684.	No, we use 18+. But we calculate it to compare with other countries