

OECD Health Statistics 2019

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.

Note: 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.

The **WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)** (accessed on 22 May 2018, with data updated from 2000 onwards) has been used as a source for several OECD countries (see detailed list below). Database available at <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>. 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 (Canadian, 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/>.

Sources and Methods

Australia

Source: 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 <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/exnote/4307.0.55.002>.
- Per capita figures from 1991-92 onwards have been revised using the recast population estimates in June 2013. The effect of these revisions on per capita consumption is negligible. For more information see Recasting 20 years of ERP in the December 2012 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

- The Estimated Resident Population used to calculate per capita consumption figures was revised for 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 following the release of the 2016 census. This has caused minor revisions of some per capita consumption figures.
- The year reported is the financial year 1 July to 30 June (e.g. 2016-17 is reported as 2016).

Further information:

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

Austria

Source: *Handbuch Alkohol – Österreich (BMASGK)*, Durchschnittlicher Alkoholkonsum pro Jahr, bezogen auf 15- bis 99-jährige Österreicher/innen (1955-2016).

Methodology: Data are based on the following alcohol content: about 5.0% for beer and must, 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 1/4 liter of wine or 1/2 liter of beer.

Further information:

https://www.sozialministerium.at/cms/site/attachments/6/4/1/CH4004/CMS1305198709856/handbuch_alkohol_oestreich_bd_1.pdf (Table 48, p. 62).

Belgium

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

Data extracted 22 May 2018.

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/alkohol/en/>.

Canada

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

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

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:

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.

- 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, and any unrecorded or illegal transactions.

- 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.

- Statistics on sales of alcoholic beverages by volume should not be equated with data on consumption. Sales volumes include only sales by liquor authorities and their agents, and sales by wineries and breweries and outlets that operate under license from the liquor authorities. Consumption of alcoholic beverages would include all these sales, plus homemade wine and beer, wine and beer manufactured through brew-on-premises operations, sales in duty-free shops and any unrecorded 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.

 **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**, 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, pisco, national liquors, imported whisky, imported liquors and beer.

- 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: Apparent Consumption = (Production + Imports) - (Exports + Other uses).

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

- The 2016 value is a preliminary estimation.

1963-1999: **World Drink Trends** (WDT).

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

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

Czech Republic

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 the Czech Republic.

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) ca 3.4 % of pure alcohol.

Further information: <http://www.uzis.cz/en> and <http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/home>.

Denmark

Source: Statistics Denmark.

Coverage: Sales of pure alcohol per inhabitant aged over 14 years old in Denmark.

 **Break in time series in 2000:** A more accurate indicator for the consumption of alcohol was introduced in 2000 (an indicator of alcohol sales was previously used).

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)**, accessed on 14 May 2015. <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>. Data come from:

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

Methodology:

From 2002:

- Total alcohol consumption for data since 2006, equals legal sales minus exports by tourists minus consumption by tourists in Estonia plus illegal sales.
- 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 2018*. Estonian Institute of Economic Research. Available at <http://www.tai.ee/et/valjaanded/trukised-ja-infomaterjalid/download/920>.

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

Finland

Source: **National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)**, Sirpa Virtanen. Yearbook of alcohol and drug statistics 2017.

Methodology:

- Undocumented consumption of alcoholic beverages is not included.
- In 1969, the alcohol legislation was liberalised, and shops were allowed to sell beer. Some municipals, 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 2017 (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/statistiques-et-infographie/series-statistiques/alcool-evolution-des-quantites-consommees-par-habitant/>.

Germany

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

Data extracted 22 May 2018.

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 22 May 2018.

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), Statistical Yearbook of Hungary.

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: Beer 4.3%, Cider 4.5%, Wine 12.5%, Spirits 40%.
- 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 22 May 2018.

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 22 May 2018.

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 Administration, Statistical Yearbook of National Tax.**

From 1988 to 2014:

- Domestic alcohol sales: **National Tax Administration, 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

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

Data extracted 22 May 2018.

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

1980-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).

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

Lithuania

Source: 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 22 May 2018.

Deviation from definition: Average consumption of France and Germany, calculated from WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) data (1961-2016).

- 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 2007-2016. Monthly Survey of the Manufacturing Industry (EMIM) (Volumen de ventas nacionales de bebidas alcohólicas 2007-2016. Encuesta mensual de la Industria manufacturer, EMIM).

Until 2006: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH), accessed on 11 May 2017.

<http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>. 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 (5%), Wine (12%), 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).

✂️ **Breaks in time series in 2000 and 2007** due to changes in sources.

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

Netherlands

Sources:

2010 onwards: **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-2018>;

http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/industry_sectors/alcohol_and_tobacco_availability/info-releases.aspx;

and alcohol available for consumption – DataInfo+ available at

http://datainfoplus.stats.govt.nz/Item/nz.govt.stats/670bcc59-c688-4468-be48-2af03ed6b363?_ga=2.210073045.1390174375.1523584791-156934371.1488769072.

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 22 May 2018.

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.njz.si/en> and <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>.

Spain

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

Data extracted 22 May 2018.

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

1962-1999: World Drink Trends (WDT).

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

Sweden

Sources: Monitormätningarna, Systembolaget, The Public Health Agency of Sweden, Delfi.

2001-2017: 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 (travelers, smuggling, home preparation, Internet).

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

https://can.se/contentassets/00aedc7994c94a34b2f35880ba8e1083/alkoholkonsumtionen-i-sverige-2017_webb.pdf,

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Switzerland

Sources:

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.

Turkey

Sources:

2016-2018: Republic of Turkey 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 (%100) 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

Source: 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, 1977-2016. Surveillance Report #110. (Haughwout, Sarah P., Slater Megan, E.) April 2018. Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System.

Coverage: Data do not match 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.

Methodology:

- 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, <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov>.

NON-OECD ECONOMIES

Brazil

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

Data extracted 22 May 2018.

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 22 May 2018.

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/>.

Colombia

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

Data extracted 22 May 2018.

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

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

Data extracted 22 May 2018.

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 22 May 2018.

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 22 May 2018.

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/>.

Russian Federation

2008-2017: **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 Krimea 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 22 May 2018.

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>