

The decline in the harmful use of alcohol in the European Union, Norway and Switzerland

The factsheet on alcohol consumption, alcohol-attributable harm and alcohol policy responses in European Union Member States, Norway and Switzerland, released in December 2018, shows encouraging declines in key indicators of the harmful use of alcohol and alcohol-related harm



Prevalence of Heavy Episodic Drinking

-10.7%

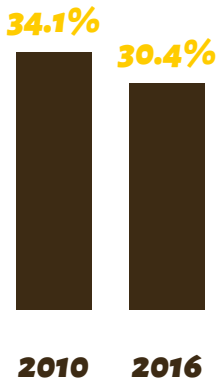
Age-standardized alcohol-attributable Deaths Rate

-14.1%

Alcohol-attributable Deaths Rate in 20-24 years old in 15-19 years old

-29.1% **-31.2%**

% of population engaged in heavy episodic drinking on at least one occasion during the last 30 days



Reduction of heavy episodic drinking*

* also called «binge drinking», heavy episodic drinking is defined as 60 or more grams of pure alcohol on one occasion.



Number of alcohol-attributable deaths per 100,000 people



Reduction in age-standardised alcohol-attributable Deaths Rate**

**weighted average of the age-specific number of deaths attributable to alcohol consumption per 100,000 persons, assuming a counterfactual scenario of no alcohol consumption. Thus, age-standardized alcohol-attributable deaths are those deaths that would not have happened without the presence of alcohol.



Alcohol-attributable Deaths Rate*** in 20 to 24 years old, 2010-2016

-29.1%



-31.2%

Alcohol-attributable Deaths Rate*** in 15 to 19 years old, 2010-2016

*** defined as the number of deaths attributable to alcohol consumption. They assume a counterfactual scenario of no alcohol consumption. Thus, alcohol-attributable deaths are those deaths that would not have happened without the presence of alcohol.