

2025 High-Level Meeting on Noncommunicable Diseases

*Alcohol and health trends by
country based on WHO data*



IARD
INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR
RESPONSIBLE DRINKING

FOREWORD

As we approach the UN High-Level Meeting on Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) in September 2025, it presents the most significant opportunity before 2030 to take decisive action and secure further commitments that will advance the UN's Sustainable Development Goals in public health.

Alcohol and health remain critical components of the NCD agenda, and IARD and its member companies are fully committed to playing their part in the UN's whole-of-society strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol. Since the 2018 High-Level Meeting, the private sector has implemented substantial measures to eliminate the marketing and sale of alcohol to minors, responding directly to the UN's call to action.

Encouragingly, the UN's strategy is yielding results. According to the WHO, global alcohol-attributable mortality rates decreased by 20% from 2010 to 2019, a testament to the effectiveness of coordinated efforts. However, significant national disparities persist, as illustrated in the accompanying data in this booklet, which has been derived from the WHO's Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health (June 2024).

This booklet is designed as a resource for UN member states, offering a detailed breakdown of alcohol and health trends by country based on the WHO's latest data. It provides a basis for examining where there has been progress since the UN strategy came into force in 2010, and for considering which policies have worked and in which contexts. As such it will hopefully help UN member states to redouble the focus on what has been effective at the 2025 meeting.

IARD and the private sector stand ready to support the outcomes of the 2025 High-Level Meeting and to embrace new commitments that will further the UN's goal of reducing harmful drinking by 2030. Together, we can create a healthier future.



Julian Braithwaite
President and CEO, IARD

Afghanistan

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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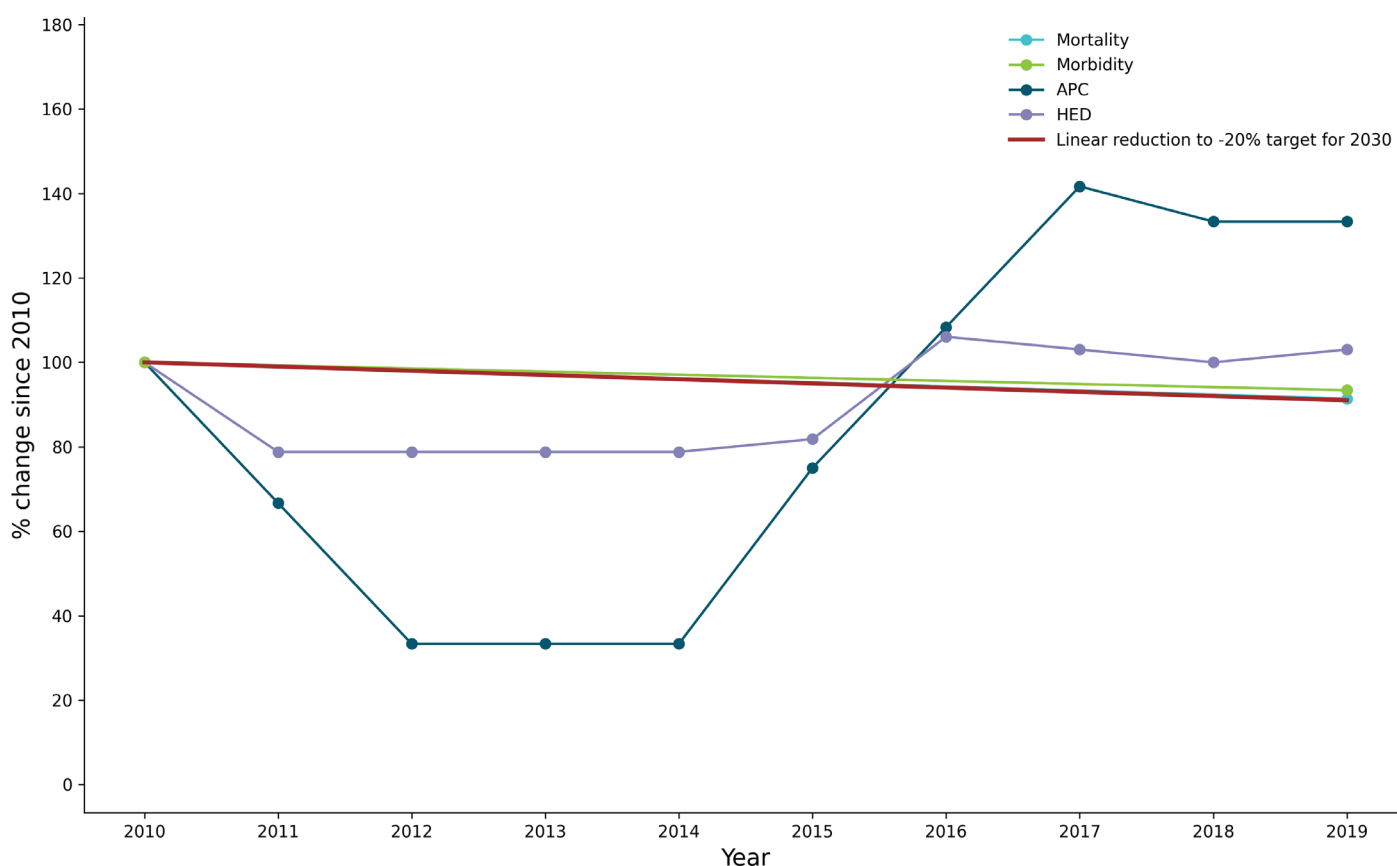
- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
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* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.01	0.33	5.42	208.90
2011	0.01	0.26	.	.
2012	0.00	0.26	.	.
2013	0.00	0.26	.	.
2014	0.00	0.26	.	.
2015	0.01	0.27	.	.
2016	0.01	0.35	.	.
2017	0.02	0.34	.	.
2018	0.02	0.33	.	.
2019	0.02	0.34	4.95	195.10

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

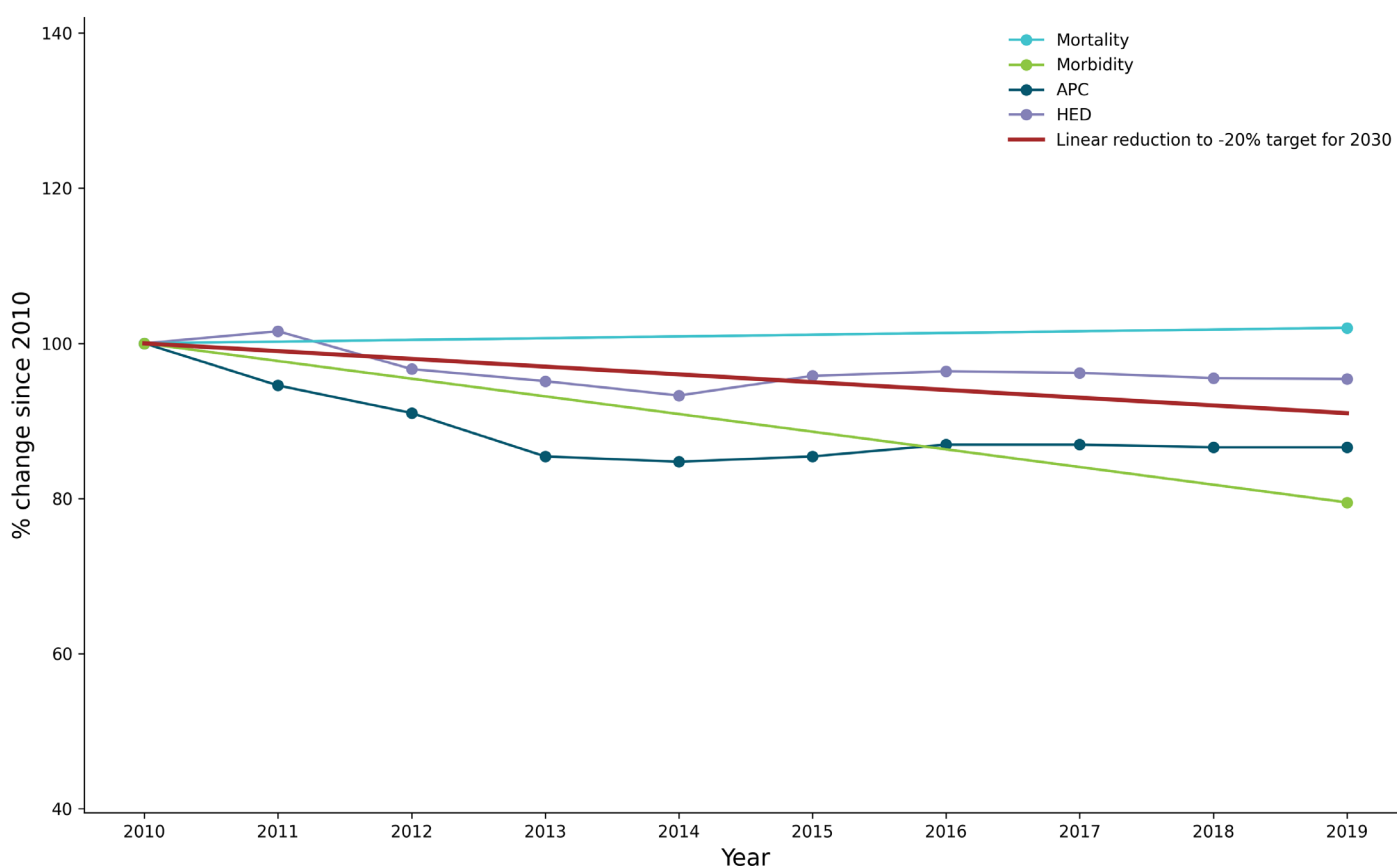
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
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partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

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Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	5.90	10.26	27.48	1226.00
2011	5.58	10.42	.	.
2012	5.37	9.92	.	.
2013	5.04	9.76	.	.
2014	5.00	9.57	.	.
2015	5.04	9.83	.	.
2016	5.13	9.89	.	.
2017	5.13	9.87	.	.
2018	5.11	9.80	.	.
2019	5.11	9.79	28.03	974.70

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Algeria

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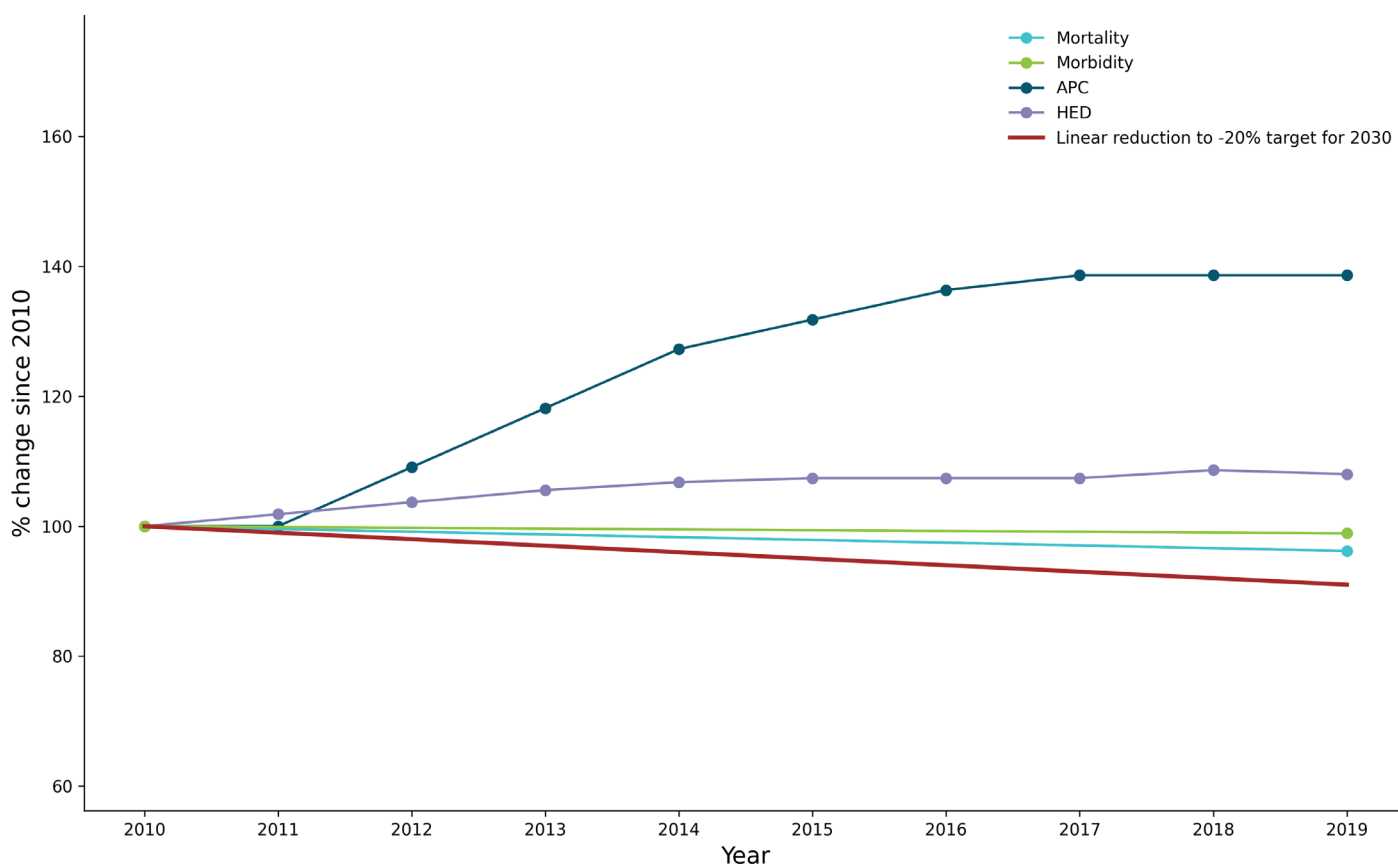
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.44	1.62	5.99	237.90
2011	0.44	1.65	.	.
2012	0.48	1.68	.	.
2013	0.52	1.71	.	.
2014	0.56	1.73	.	.
2015	0.58	1.74	.	.
2016	0.60	1.74	.	.
2017	0.61	1.74	.	.
2018	0.61	1.76	.	.
2019	0.61	1.75	5.76	235.30

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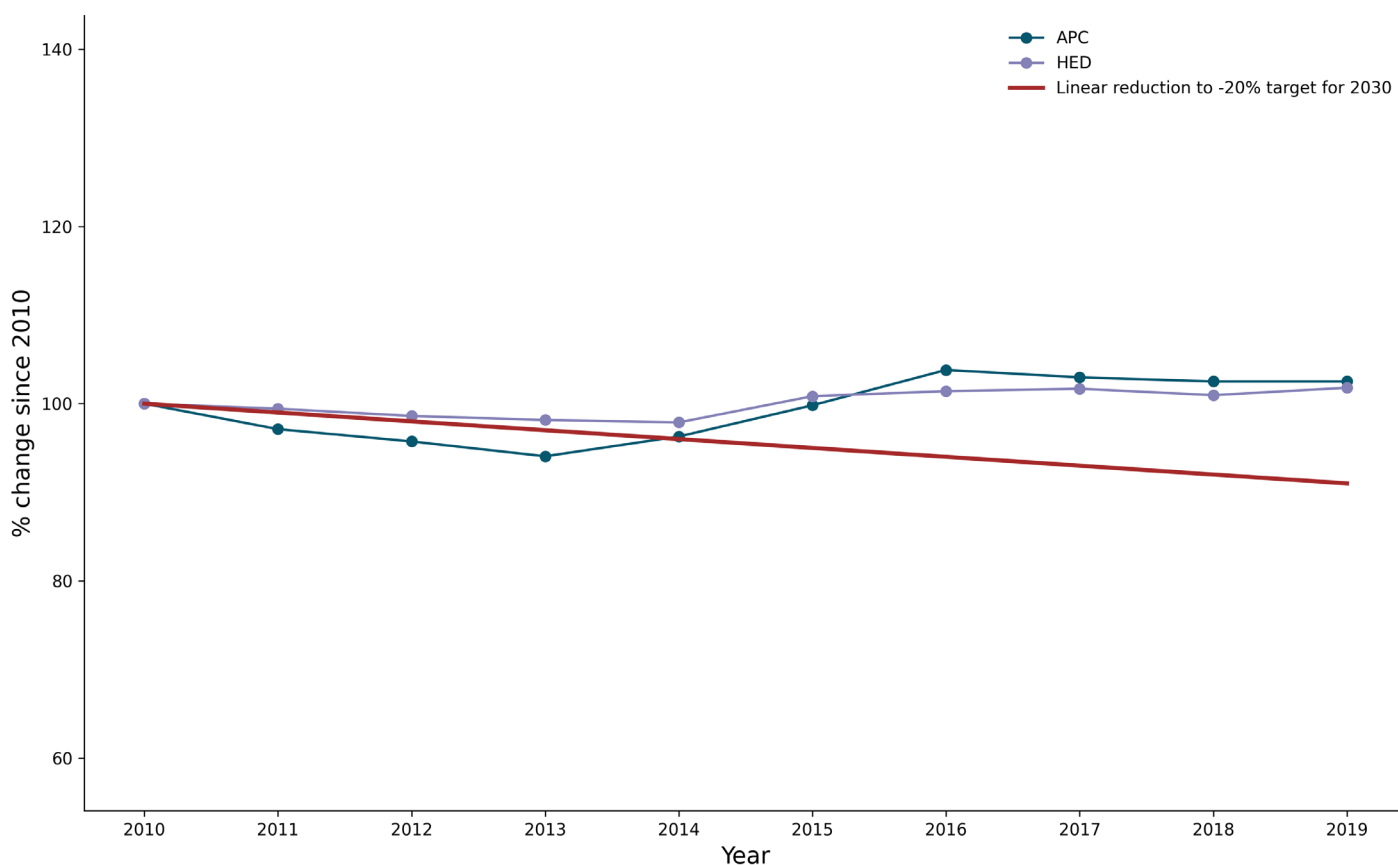
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partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

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Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	10.78	43.94	.	.
2011	10.47	43.69	.	.
2012	10.32	43.33	.	.
2013	10.14	43.13	.	.
2014	10.38	43.01	.	.
2015	10.76	44.31	.	.
2016	11.19	44.56	.	.
2017	11.10	44.68	.	.
2018	11.05	44.36	.	.
2019	11.05	44.73	.	.

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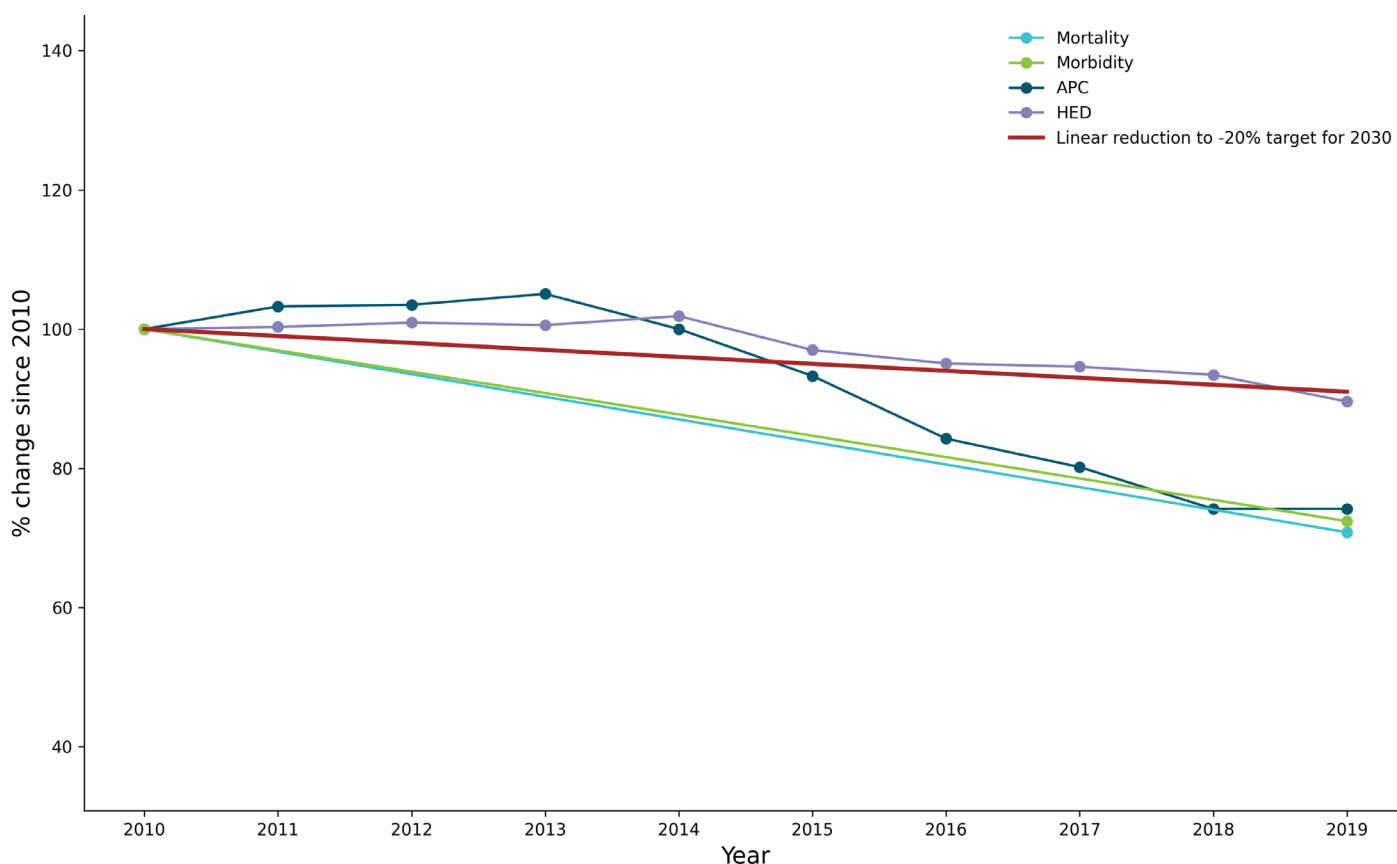
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2010	8.32	49.73	125.30	5115.30
2011	8.59	49.88	.	.
2012	8.61	50.19	.	.
2013	8.74	50.01	.	.
2014	8.32	50.66	.	.
2015	7.76	48.23	.	.
2016	7.01	47.27	.	.
2017	6.67	47.04	.	.
2018	6.17	46.46	.	.
2019	6.17	44.55	88.71	3703.50

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Antigua and Barbuda

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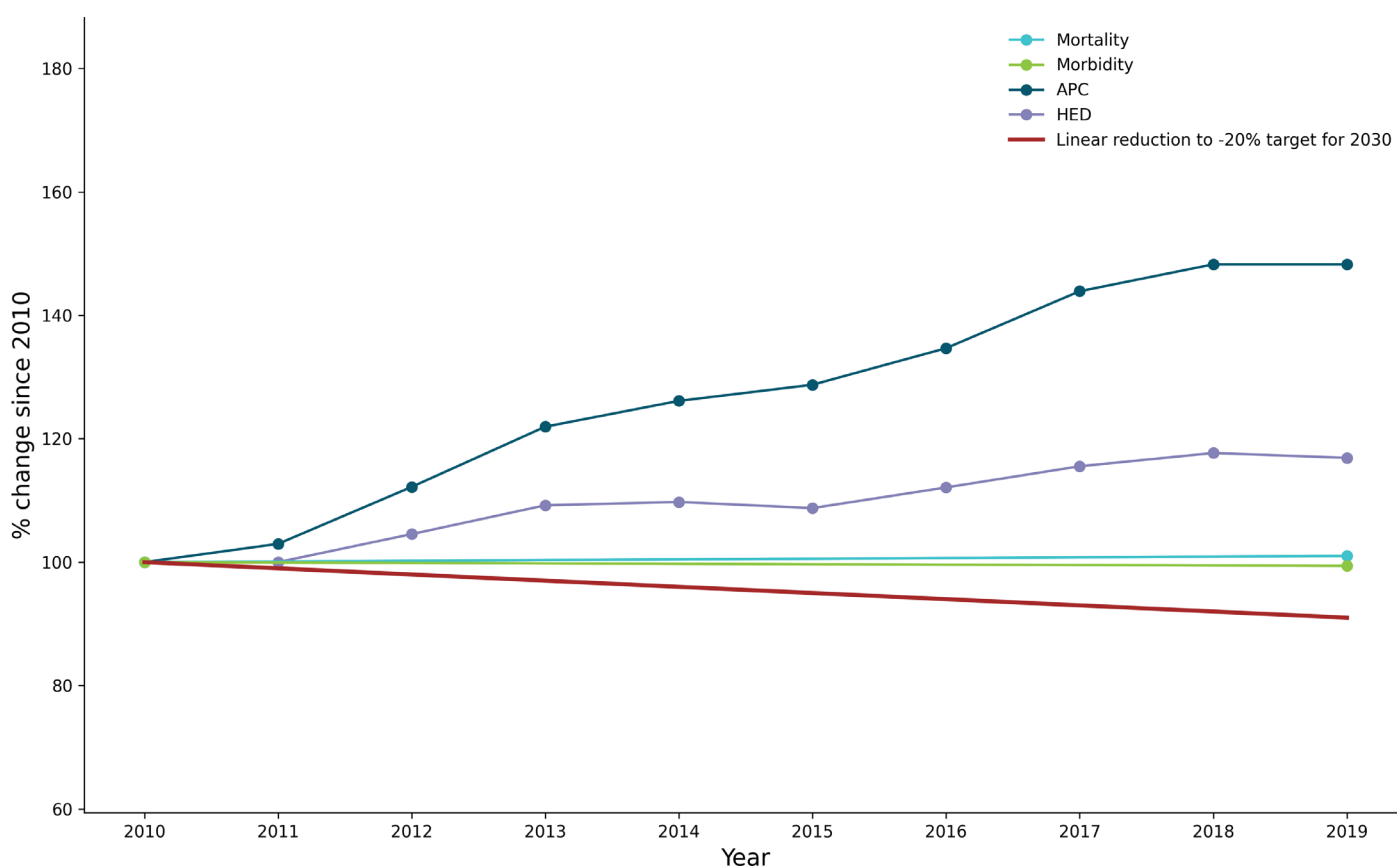
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2010	5.74	24.20	21.91	1278.00
2011	5.91	24.20	.	.
2012	6.44	25.30	.	.
2013	7.00	26.43	.	.
2014	7.24	26.56	.	.
2015	7.39	26.32	.	.
2016	7.73	27.13	.	.
2017	8.26	27.96	.	.
2018	8.51	28.48	.	.
2019	8.51	28.29	22.13	1270.30

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Argentina

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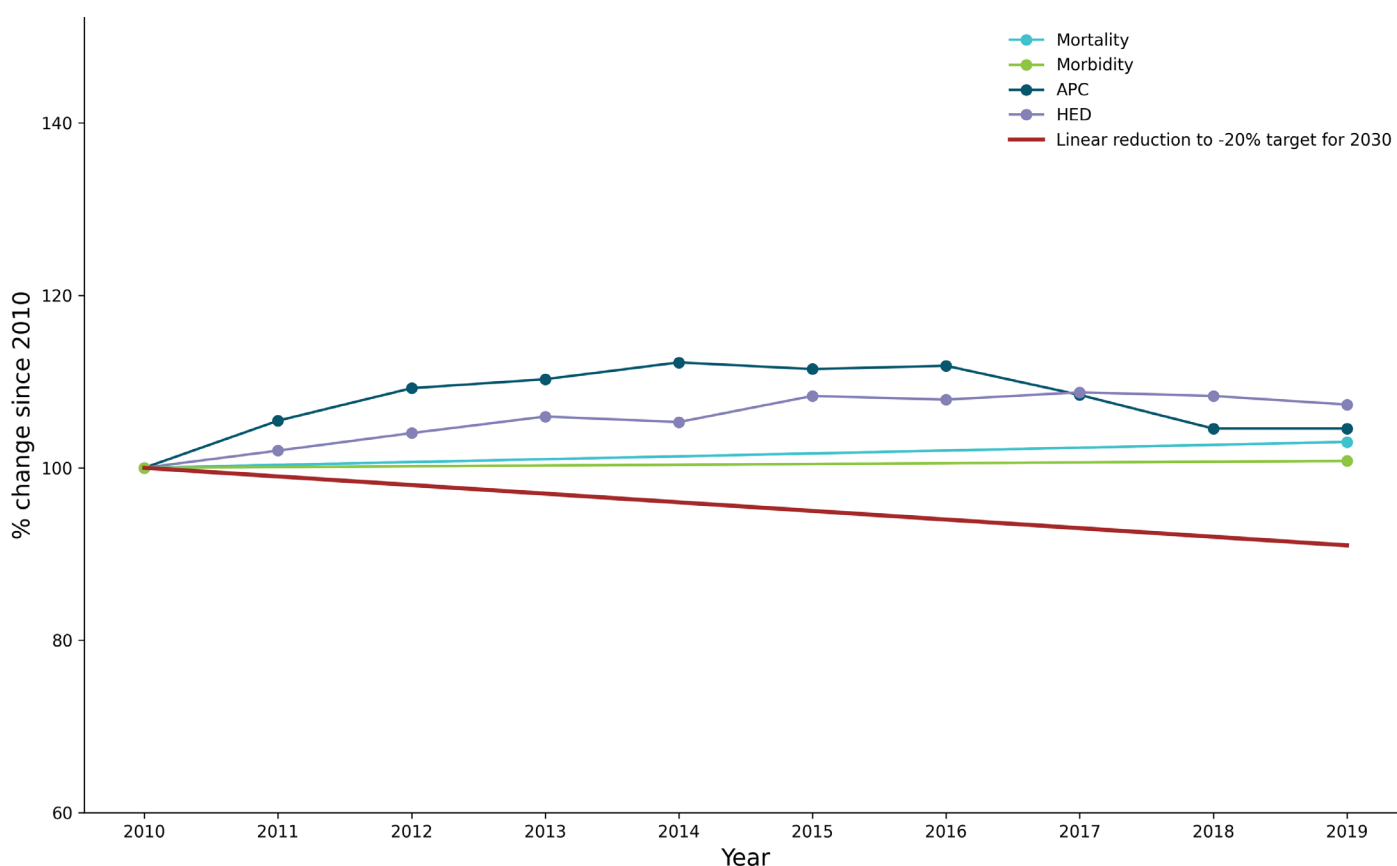
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2010	7.69	28.08	25.45	1531.20
2011	8.11	28.64	.	.
2012	8.40	29.21	.	.
2013	8.48	29.75	.	.
2014	8.63	29.57	.	.
2015	8.57	30.42	.	.
2016	8.60	30.30	.	.
2017	8.34	30.54	.	.
2018	8.04	30.42	.	.
2019	8.04	30.14	26.21	1543.40

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Armenia

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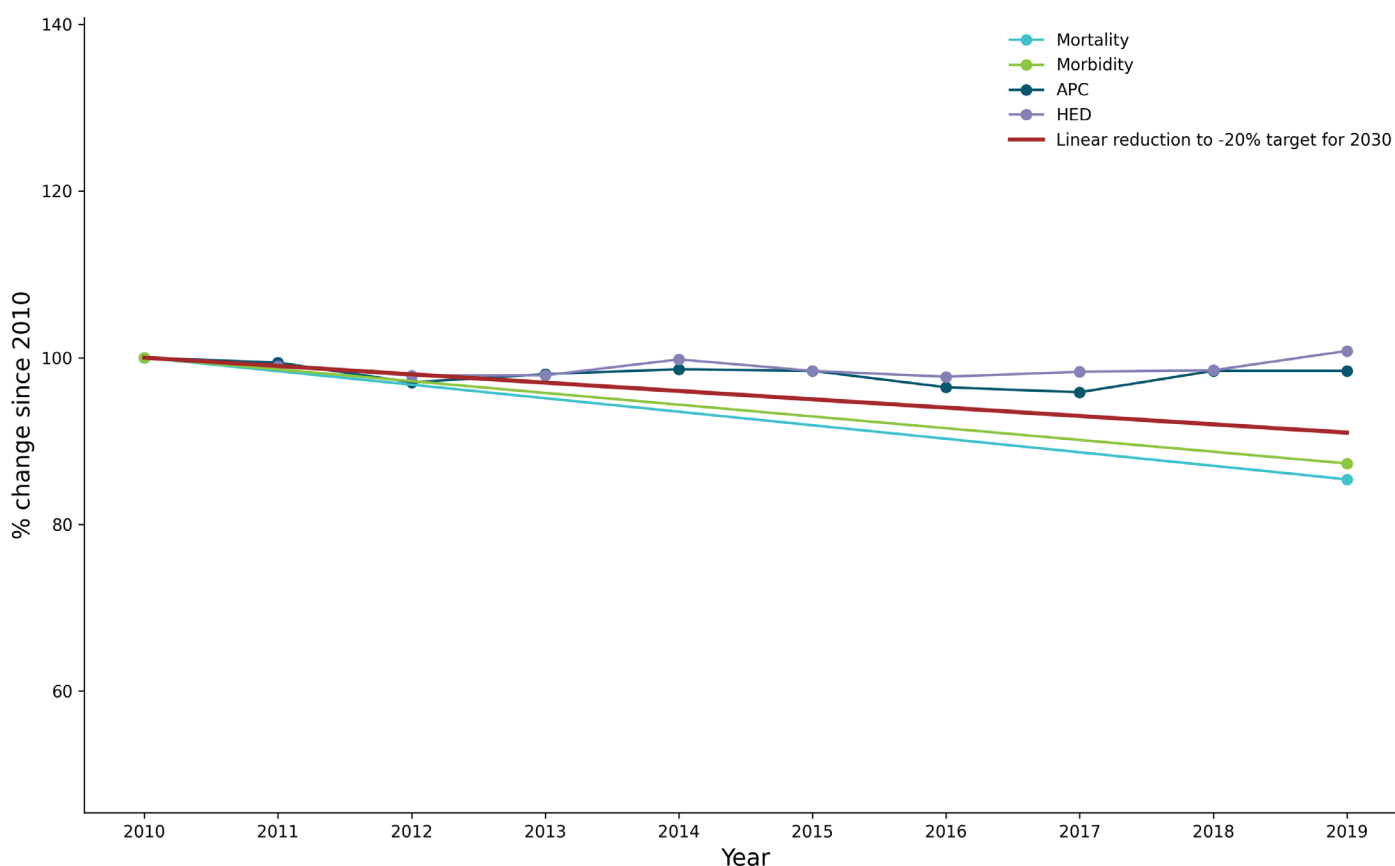
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2010	5.06	28.35	43.27	1785.20
2011	5.03	28.06	.	.
2012	4.91	27.74	.	.
2013	4.96	27.75	.	.
2014	4.99	28.29	.	.
2015	4.98	27.90	.	.
2016	4.88	27.70	.	.
2017	4.85	27.87	.	.
2018	4.98	27.92	.	.
2019	4.98	28.58	36.95	1558.50

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Australia

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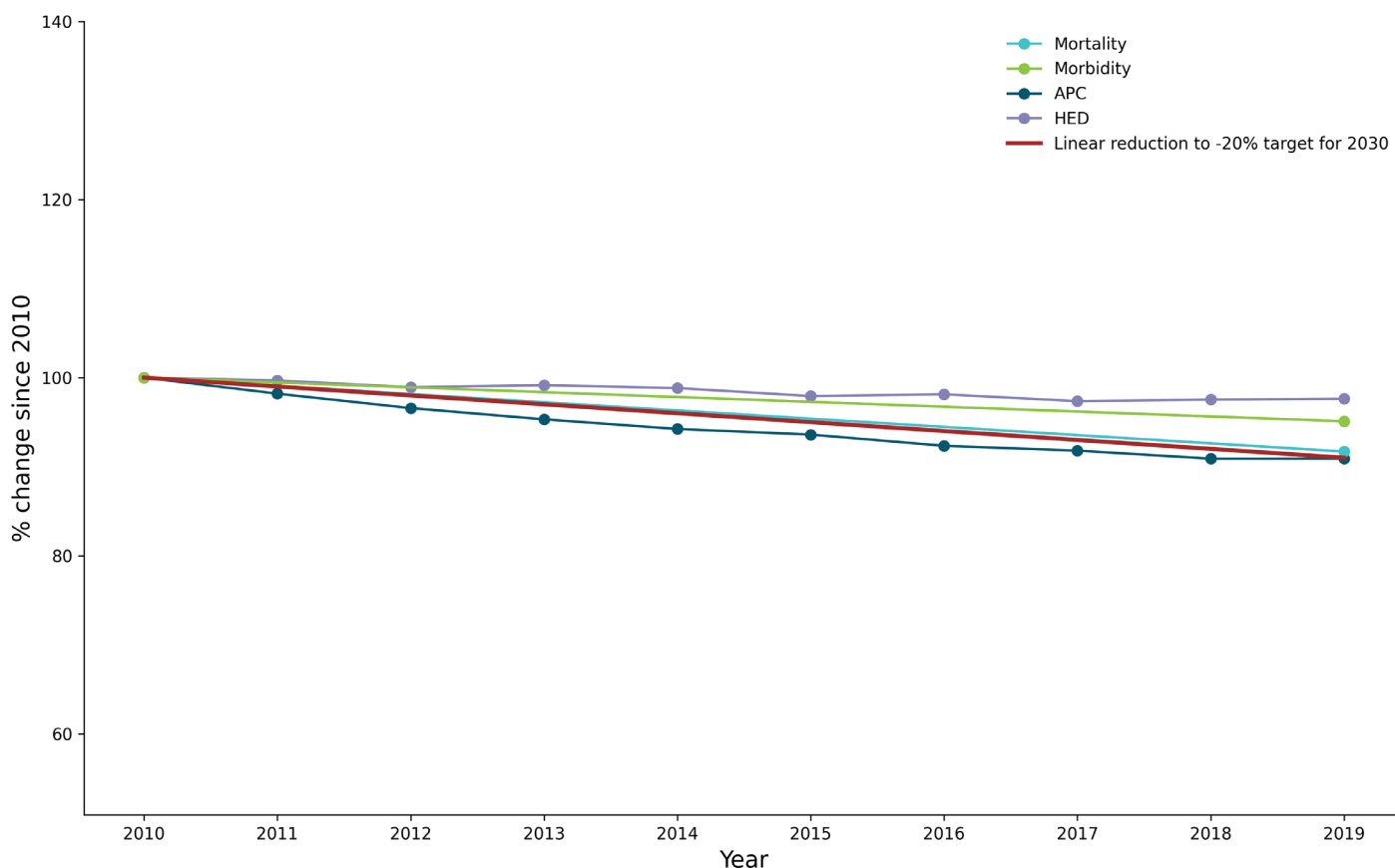
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Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	11.10	40.09	19.86	1385.00
2011	10.90	39.96	.	.
2012	10.72	39.66	.	.
2013	10.58	39.75	.	.
2014	10.46	39.62	.	.
2015	10.39	39.26	.	.
2016	10.25	39.34	.	.
2017	10.19	39.03	.	.
2018	10.09	39.10	.	.
2019	10.09	39.14	18.21	1317.10

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Restrictions
on physical
availability

not achieved

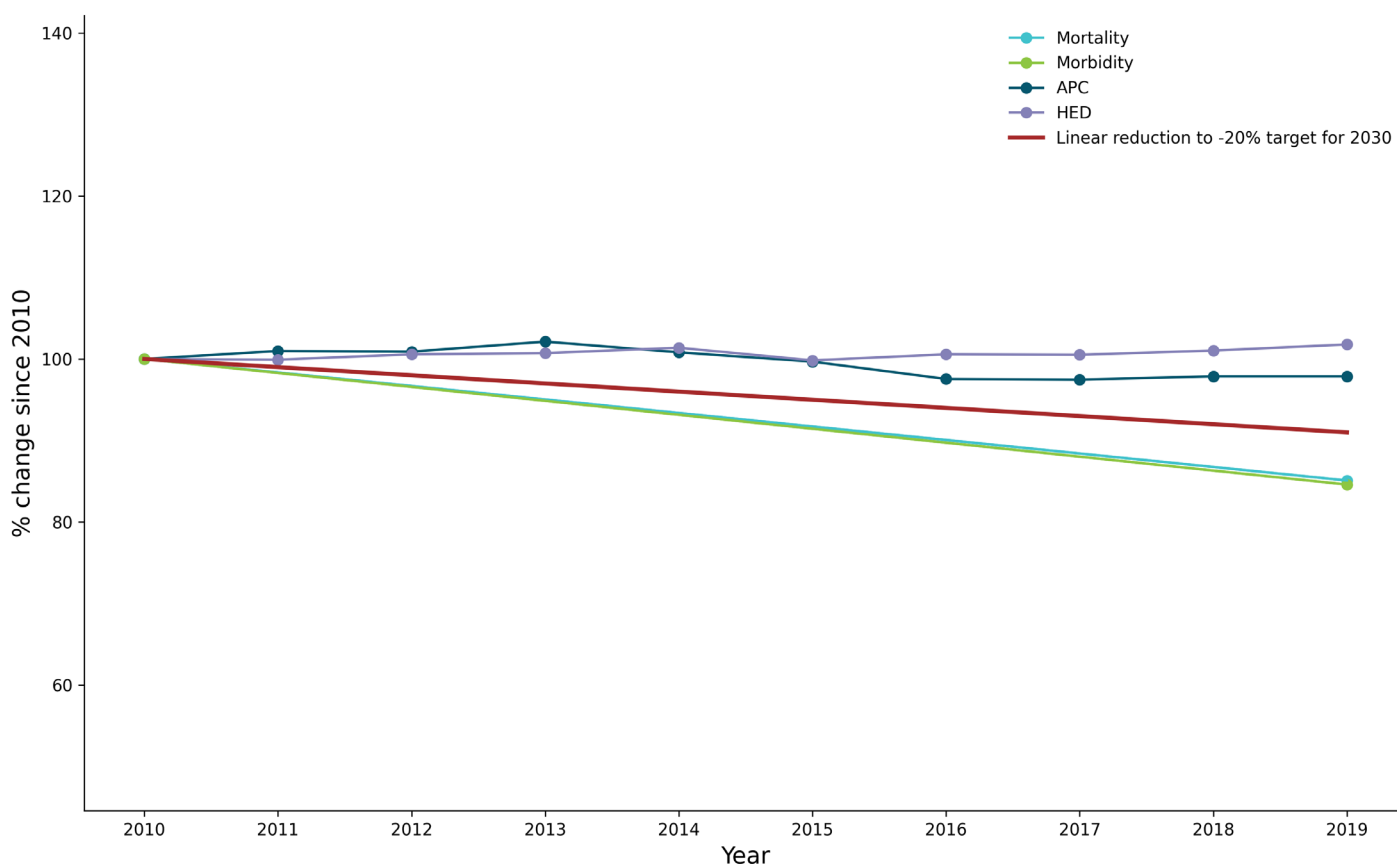
Advertising
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comprehensive
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2010	12.23	34.80	33.04	1737.70
2011	12.35	34.77	.	.
2012	12.34	35.00	.	.
2013	12.49	35.05	.	.
2014	12.33	35.28	.	.
2015	12.19	34.74	.	.
2016	11.93	35.00	.	.
2017	11.92	34.98	.	.
2018	11.97	35.16	.	.
2019	11.97	35.42	28.12	1470.10

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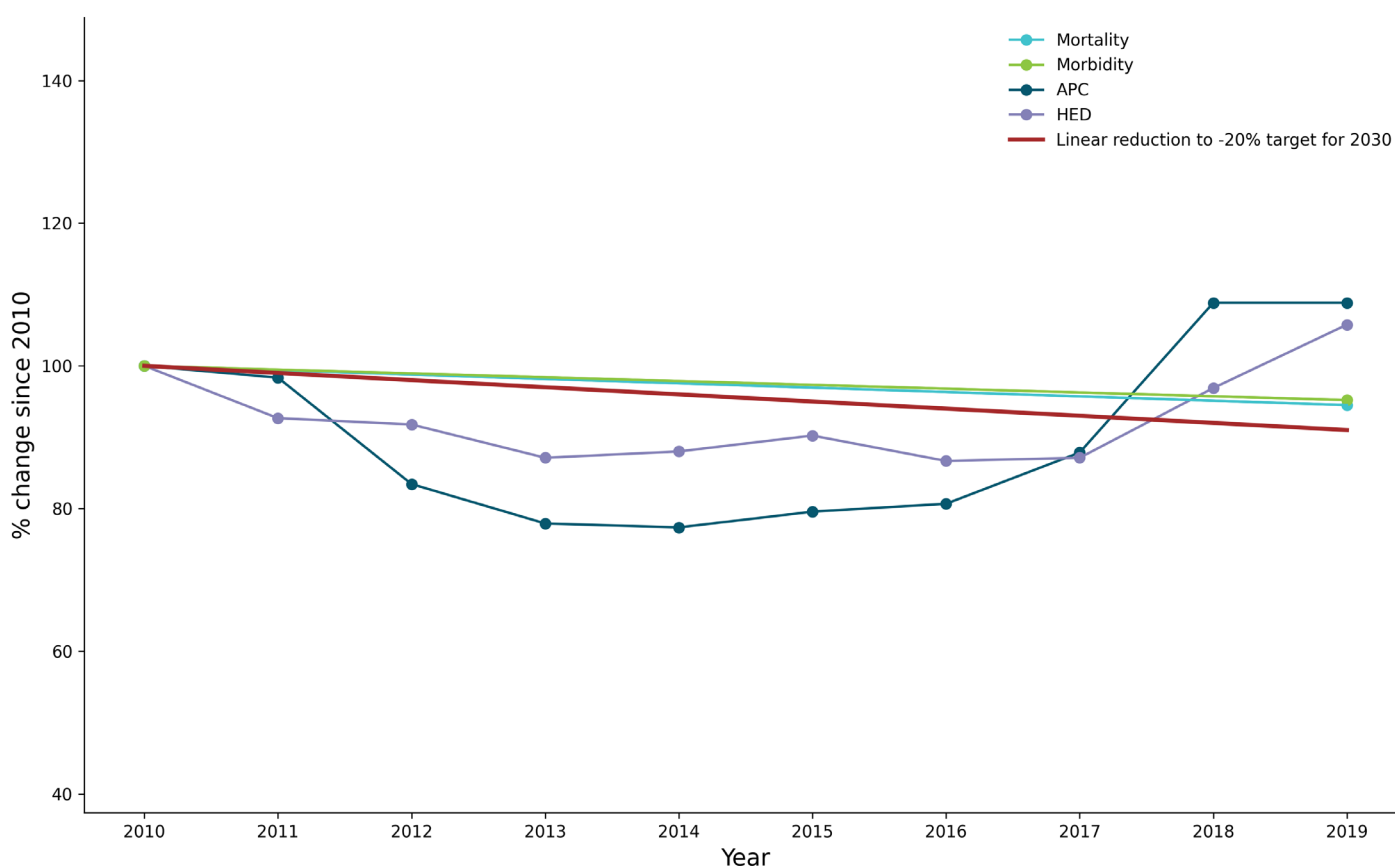
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partially achieved	not reported	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.81	4.50	51.46	1708.40
2011	1.78	4.17	.	.
2012	1.51	4.13	.	.
2013	1.41	3.92	.	.
2014	1.40	3.96	.	.
2015	1.44	4.06	.	.
2016	1.46	3.90	.	.
2017	1.59	3.92	.	.
2018	1.97	4.36	.	.
2019	1.97	4.76	48.63	1626.40

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Bahamas

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

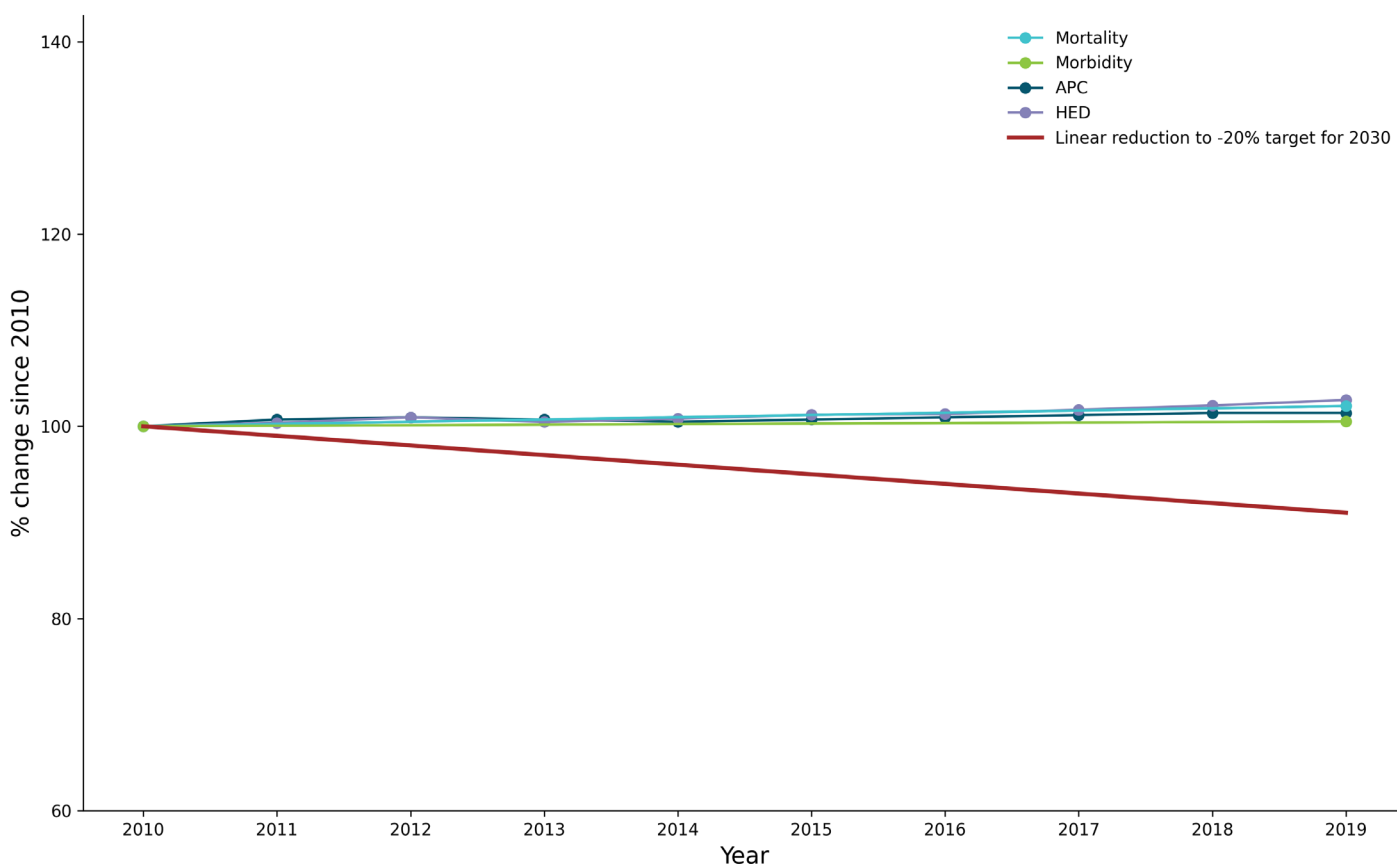
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- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
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- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	4.33	22.71	37.03	1966.40
2011	4.36	22.79	.	.
2012	4.37	22.92	.	.
2013	4.36	22.81	.	.
2014	4.35	22.89	.	.
2015	4.36	22.98	.	.
2016	4.37	23.00	.	.
2017	4.38	23.10	.	.
2018	4.39	23.20	.	.
2019	4.39	23.33	37.81	1976.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

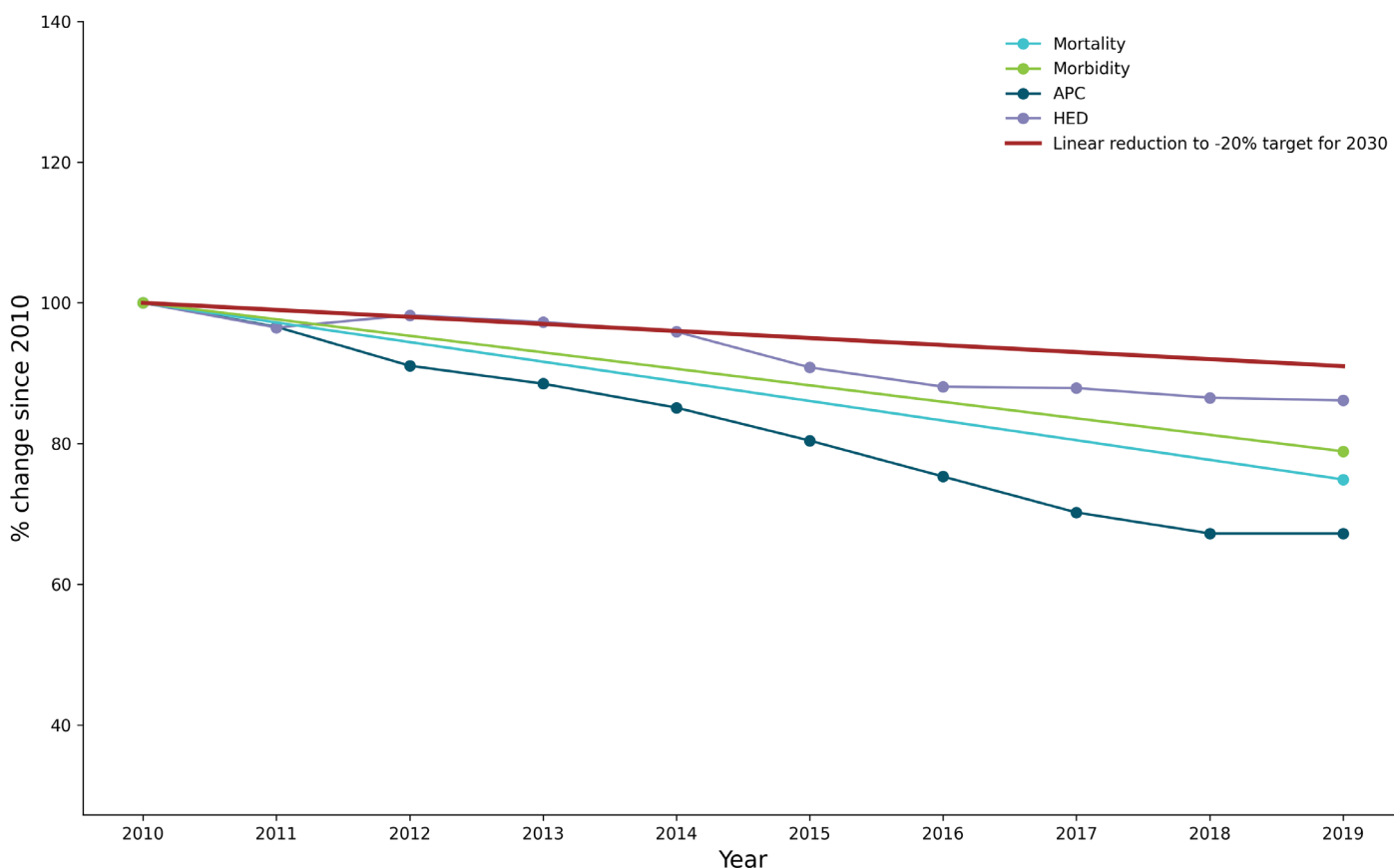
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	2.35	5.12	13.71	488.70
2011	2.27	4.94	.	.
2012	2.14	5.03	.	.
2013	2.08	4.98	.	.
2014	2.00	4.91	.	.
2015	1.89	4.65	.	.
2016	1.77	4.51	.	.
2017	1.65	4.50	.	.
2018	1.58	4.43	.	.
2019	1.58	4.41	10.27	385.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Bangladesh

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

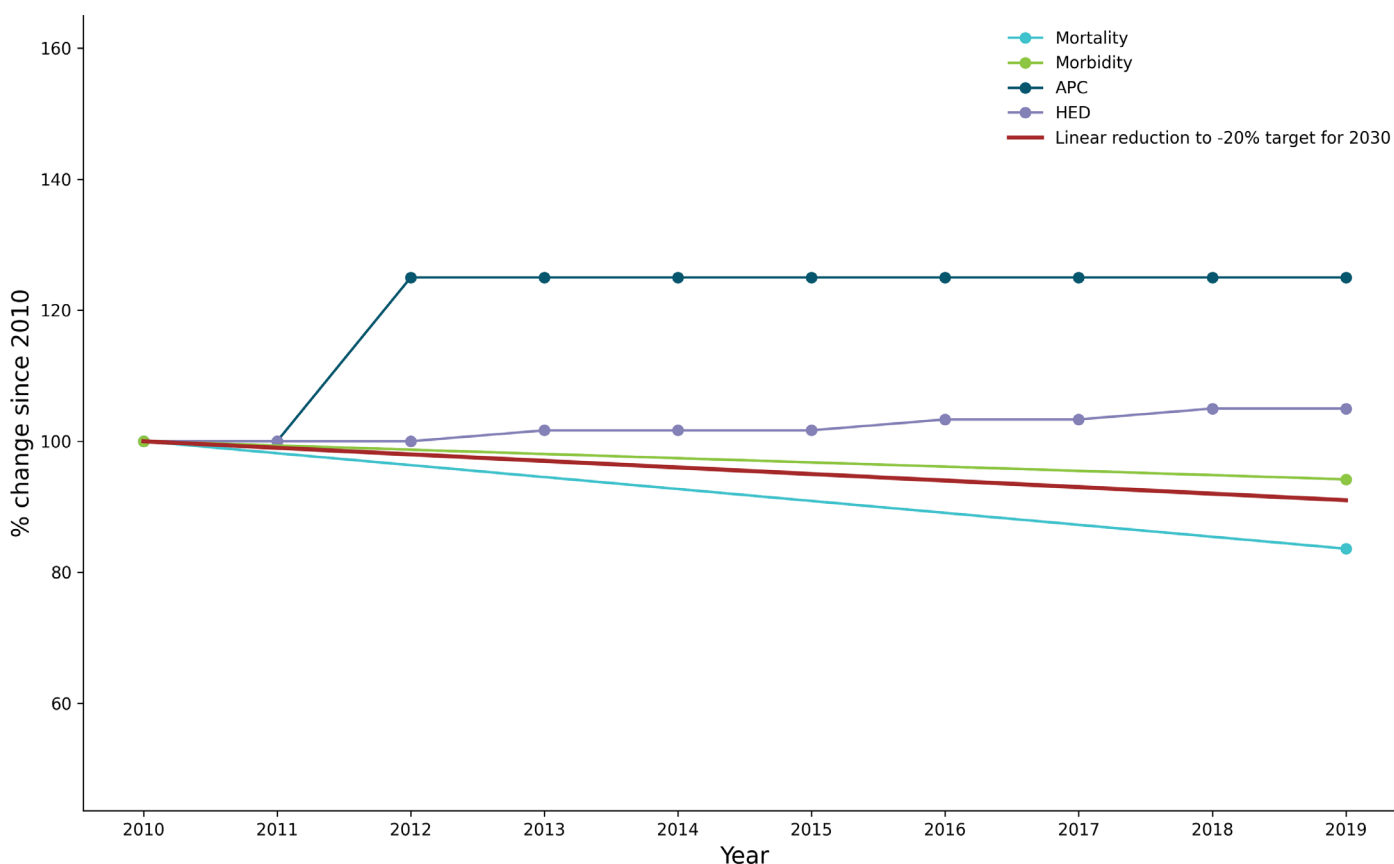
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.00	0.60	5.33	296.00
2011	0.00	0.60	.	.
2012	0.01	0.60	.	.
2013	0.01	0.61	.	.
2014	0.01	0.61	.	.
2015	0.01	0.61	.	.
2016	0.01	0.62	.	.
2017	0.01	0.62	.	.
2018	0.01	0.63	.	.
2019	0.01	0.63	4.46	278.80

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Barbados

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

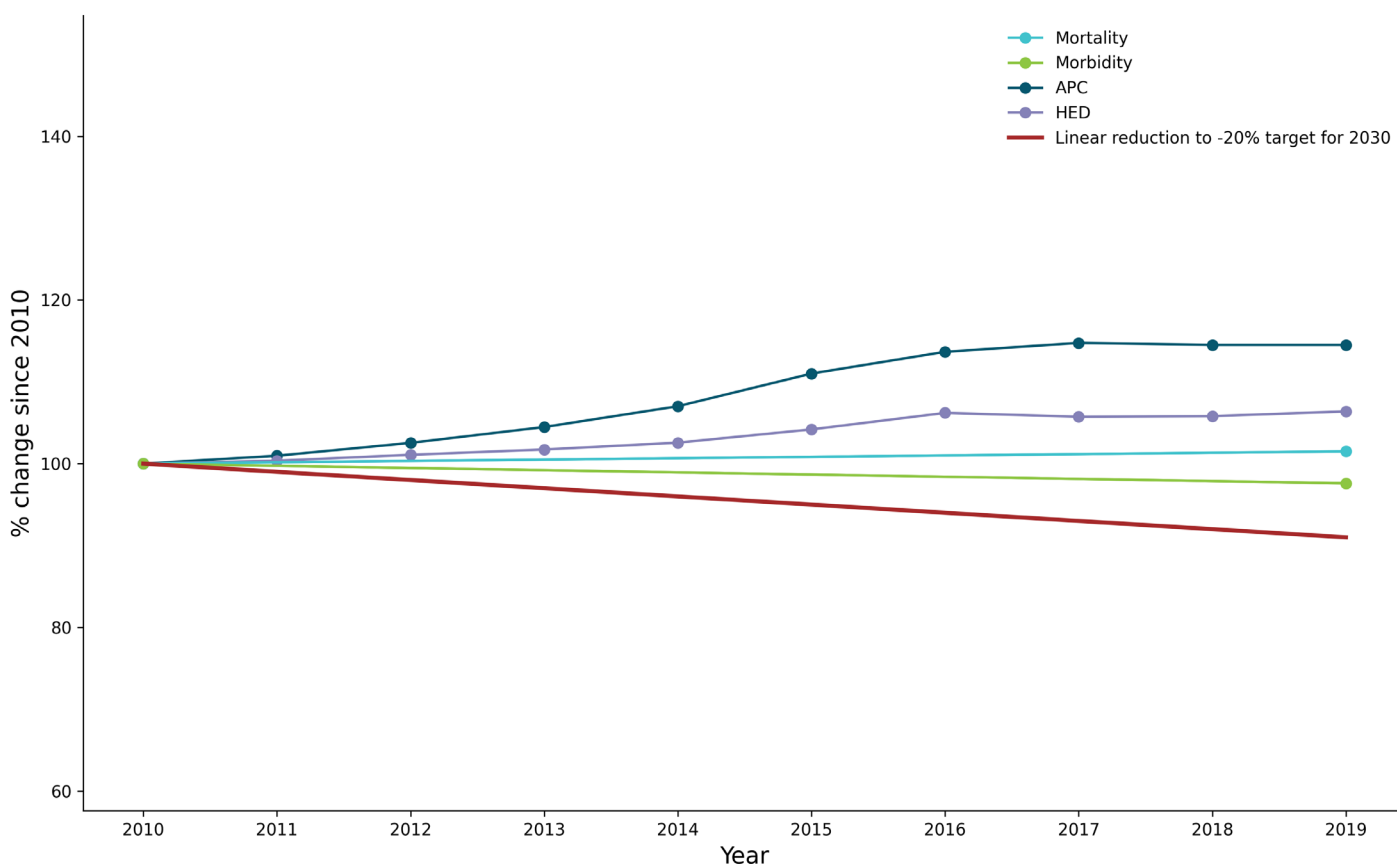
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	8.27	27.72	27.28	1367.00
2011	8.35	27.82	.	.
2012	8.48	28.02	.	.
2013	8.64	28.20	.	.
2014	8.85	28.43	.	.
2015	9.18	28.88	.	.
2016	9.40	29.44	.	.
2017	9.49	29.31	.	.
2018	9.47	29.33	.	.
2019	9.47	29.49	27.69	1334.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

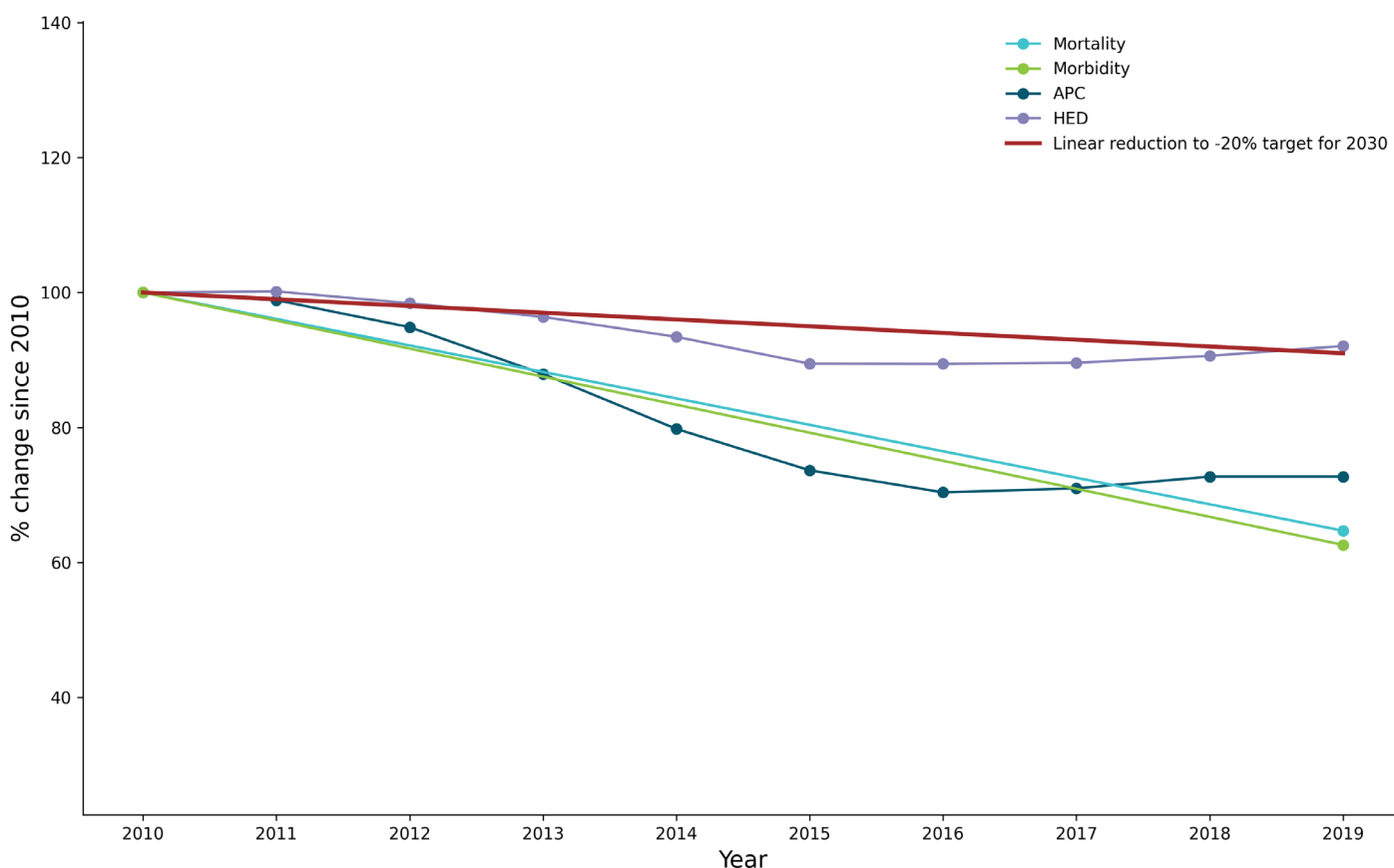
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	14.99	30.15	253.94	8939.60
2011	14.82	30.20	.	.
2012	14.22	29.67	.	.
2013	13.18	29.06	.	.
2014	11.96	28.17	.	.
2015	11.04	26.97	.	.
2016	10.55	26.96	.	.
2017	10.64	27.01	.	.
2018	10.90	27.32	.	.
2019	10.90	27.76	164.30	5596.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Belgium

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

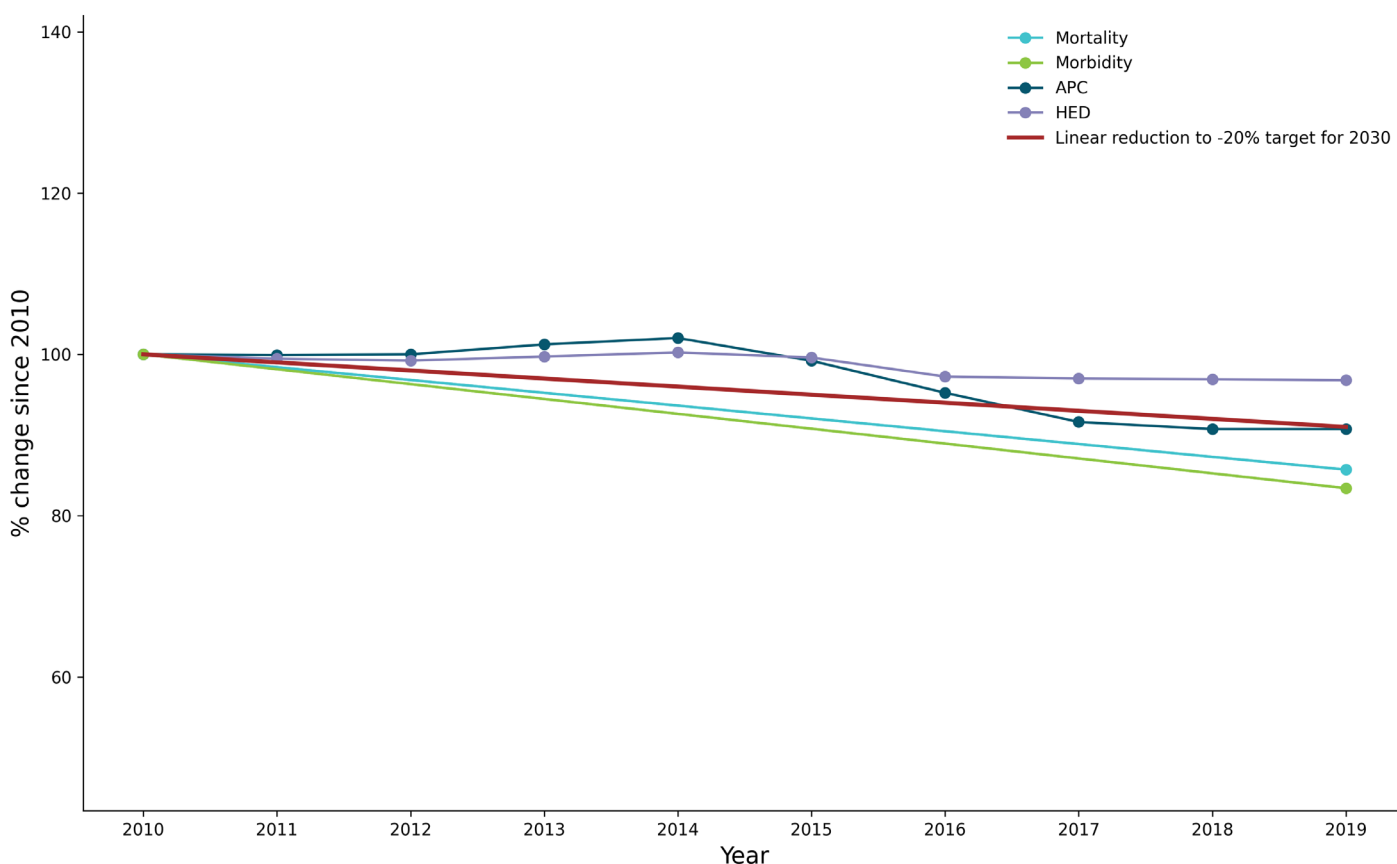
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	11.33	33.40	29.22	1668.70
2011	11.32	33.22	.	.
2012	11.33	33.14	.	.
2013	11.47	33.31	.	.
2014	11.56	33.48	.	.
2015	11.24	33.27	.	.
2016	10.79	32.48	.	.
2017	10.38	32.40	.	.
2018	10.28	32.37	.	.
2019	10.28	32.33	25.04	1391.70

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

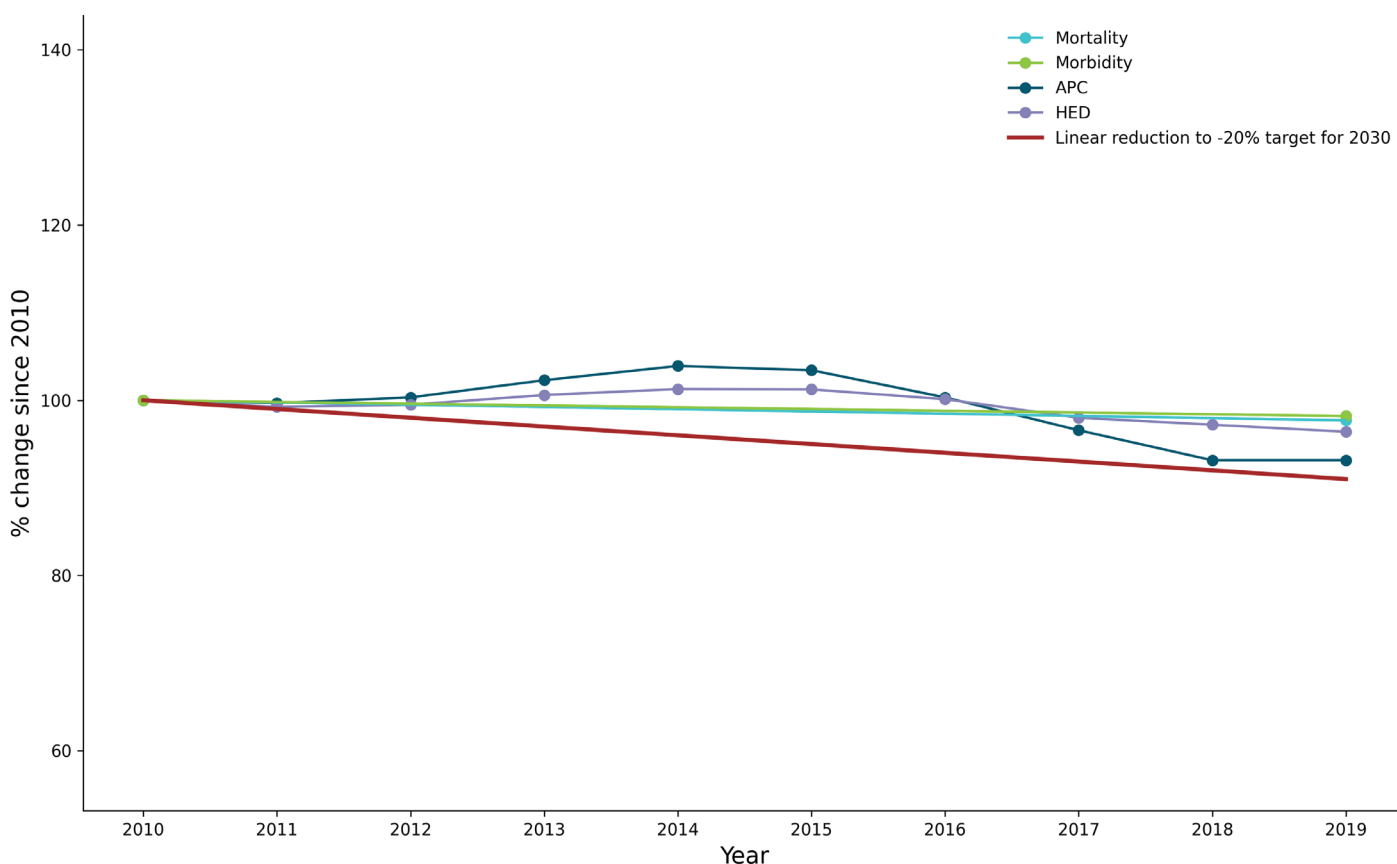
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.13	25.05	47.67	2370.80
2011	6.11	24.86	.	.
2012	6.15	24.92	.	.
2013	6.27	25.20	.	.
2014	6.37	25.37	.	.
2015	6.34	25.36	.	.
2016	6.15	25.08	.	.
2017	5.92	24.55	.	.
2018	5.71	24.35	.	.
2019	5.71	24.15	46.57	2328.10

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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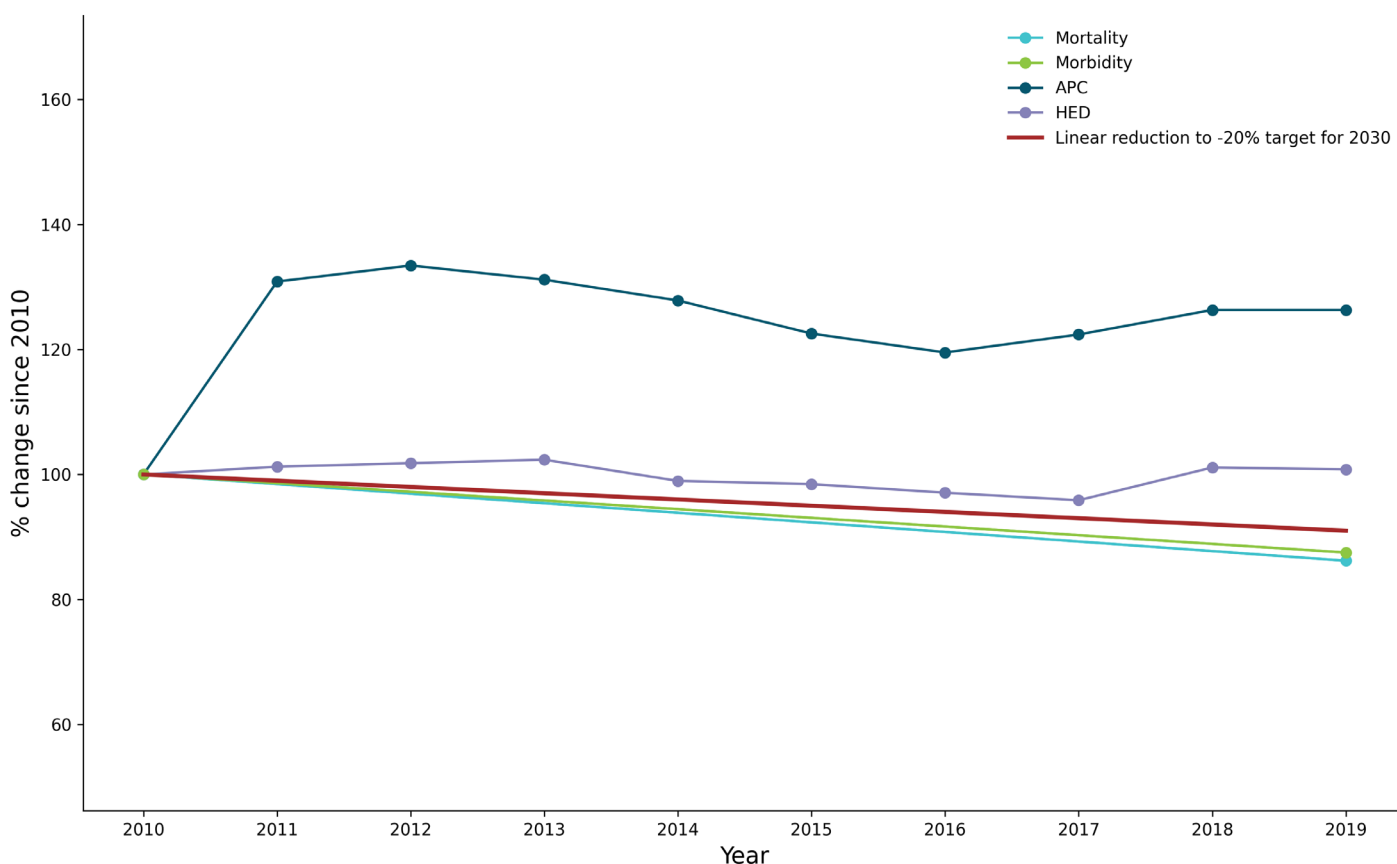
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.61	23.29	79.06	3071.50
2011	8.65	23.58	.	.
2012	8.82	23.71	.	.
2013	8.67	23.84	.	.
2014	8.45	23.05	.	.
2015	8.10	22.93	.	.
2016	7.90	22.61	.	.
2017	8.09	22.33	.	.
2018	8.35	23.55	.	.
2019	8.35	23.48	68.15	2687.60

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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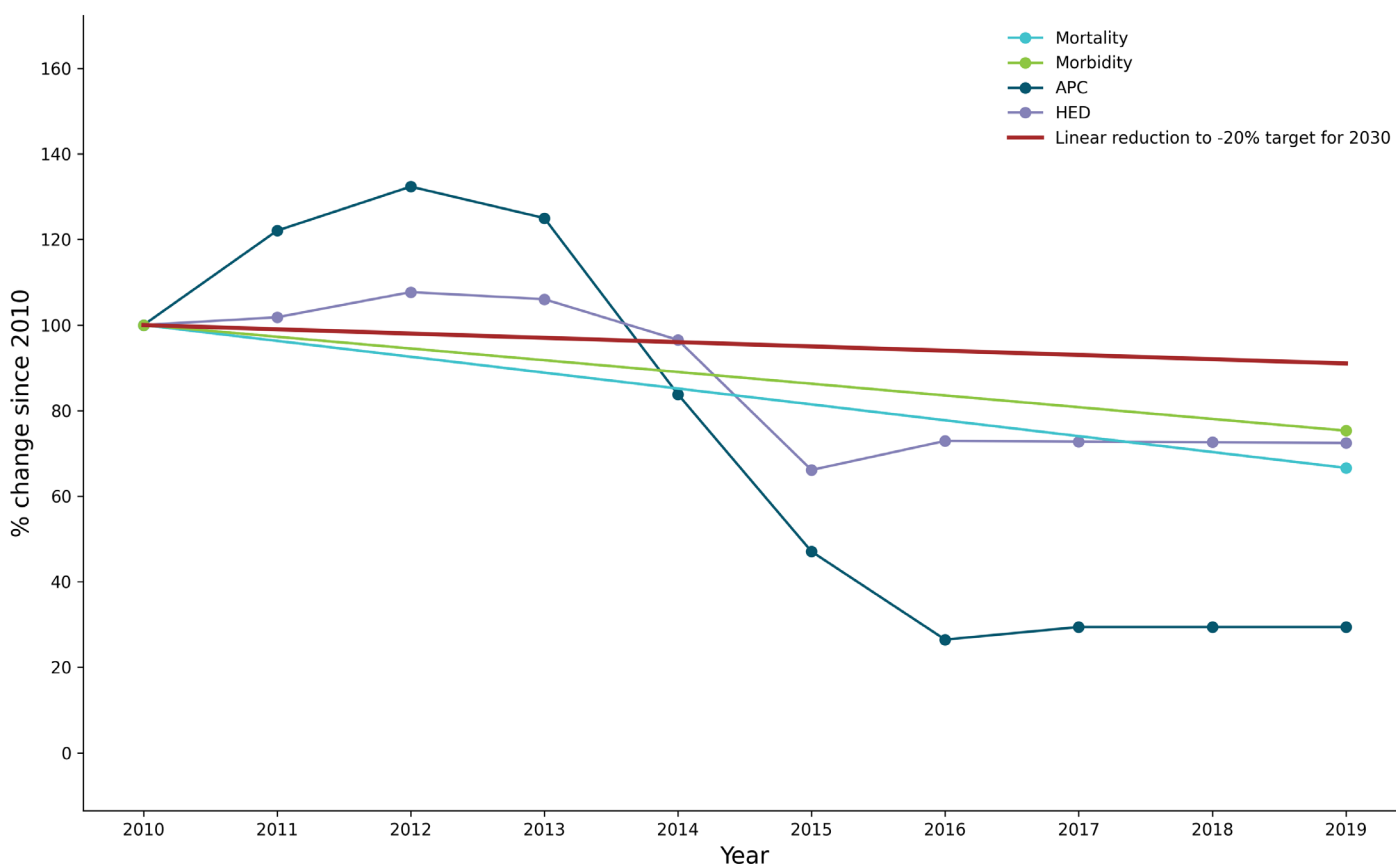
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	fully achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.68	13.25	17.82	1051.90
2011	0.83	13.49	.	.
2012	0.90	14.27	.	.
2013	0.85	14.05	.	.
2014	0.57	12.79	.	.
2015	0.32	8.76	.	.
2016	0.18	9.66	.	.
2017	0.20	9.64	.	.
2018	0.20	9.62	.	.
2019	0.20	9.60	11.87	792.10

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Bolivia, Plurinational State of

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

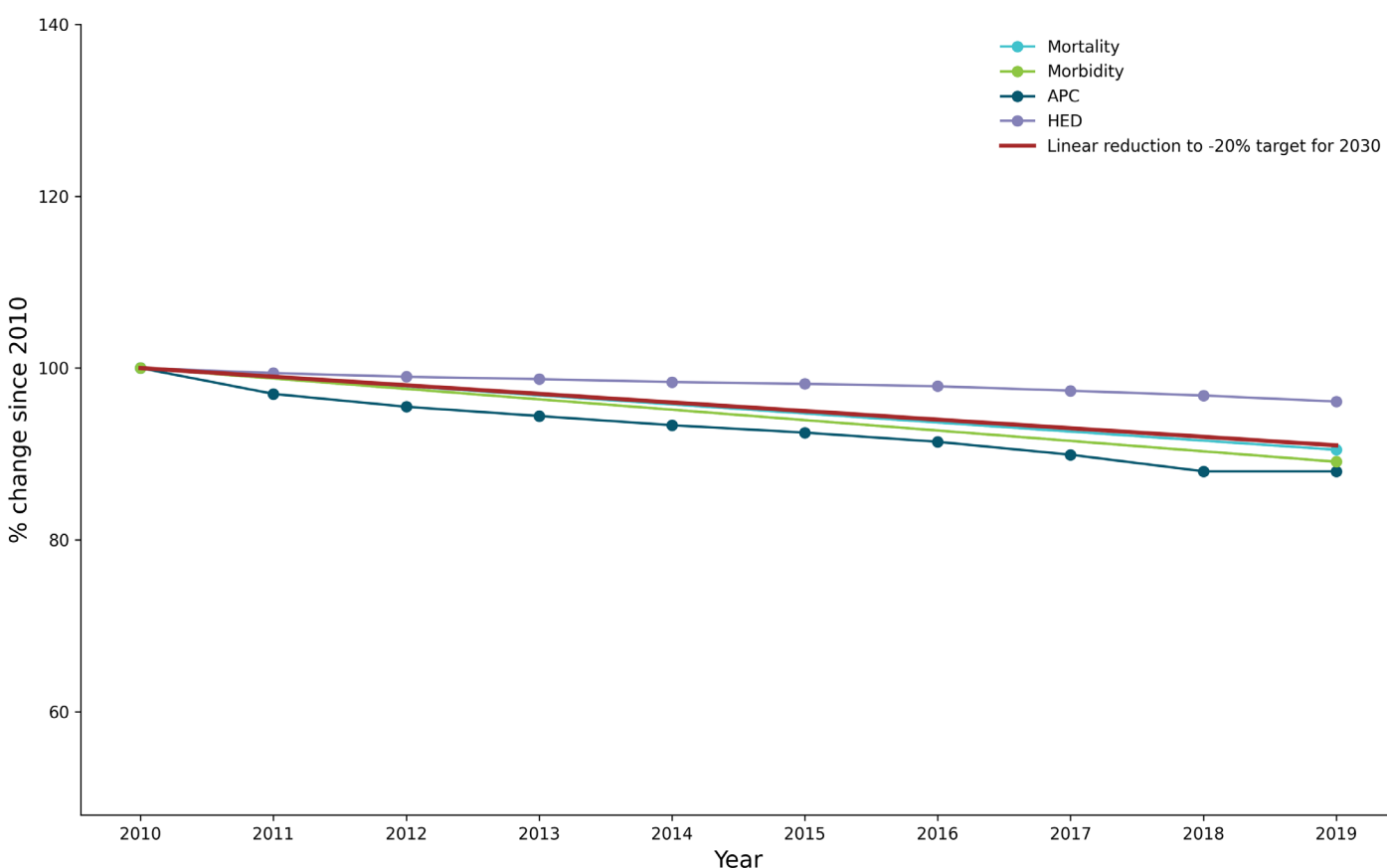
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	4.66	32.61	45.39	1941.80
2011	4.52	32.42	.	.
2012	4.45	32.28	.	.
2013	4.40	32.19	.	.
2014	4.35	32.08	.	.
2015	4.31	32.01	.	.
2016	4.26	31.92	.	.
2017	4.19	31.75	.	.
2018	4.10	31.57	.	.
2019	4.10	31.34	41.08	1730.10

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Bosnia and Herzegovina

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

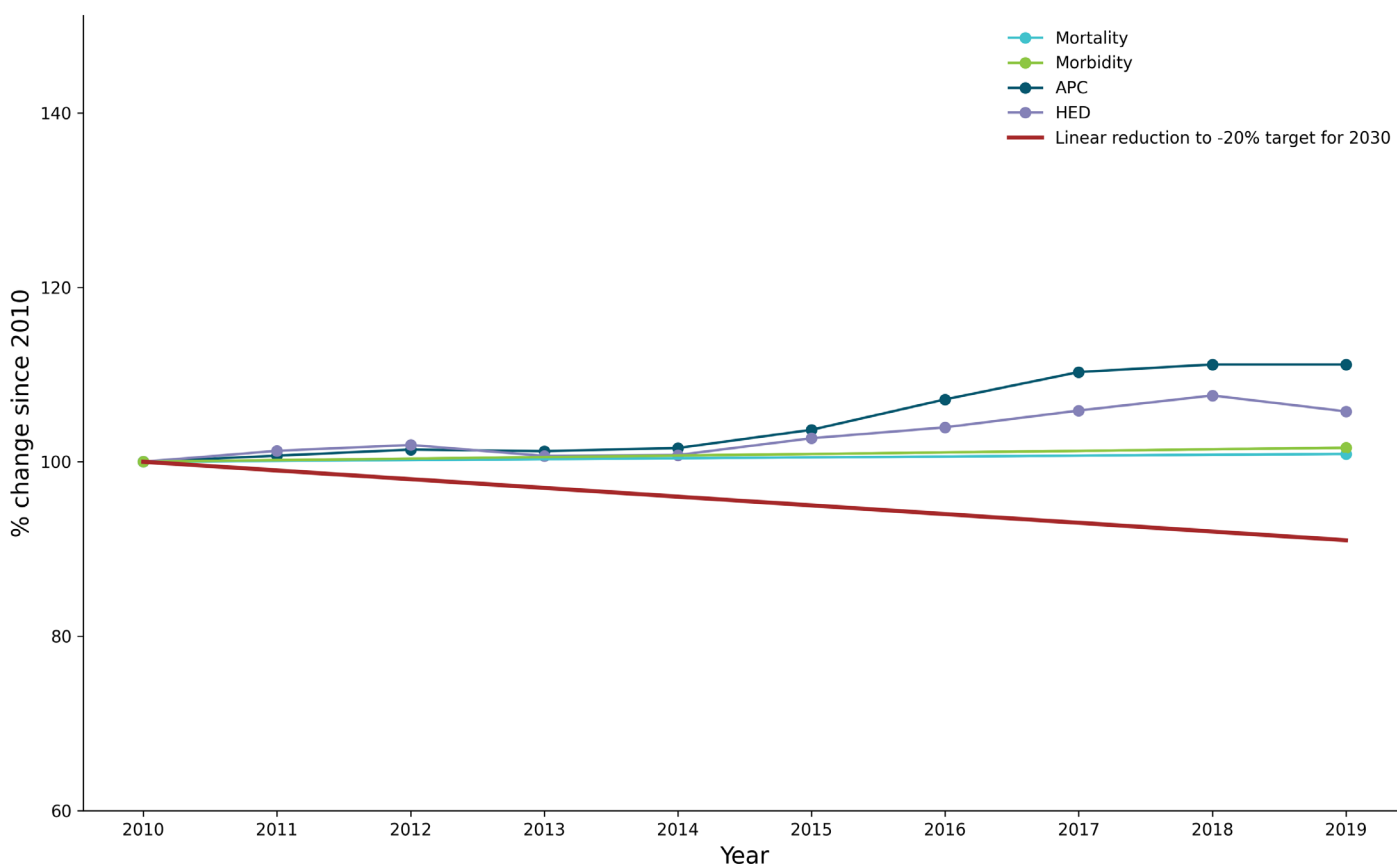
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Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	5.74	10.40	24.45	1205.00
2011	5.78	10.53	.	.
2012	5.82	10.60	.	.
2013	5.81	10.47	.	.
2014	5.83	10.48	.	.
2015	5.95	10.68	.	.
2016	6.15	10.81	.	.
2017	6.33	11.01	.	.
2018	6.38	11.19	.	.
2019	6.38	11.00	24.67	1224.30

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Botswana

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

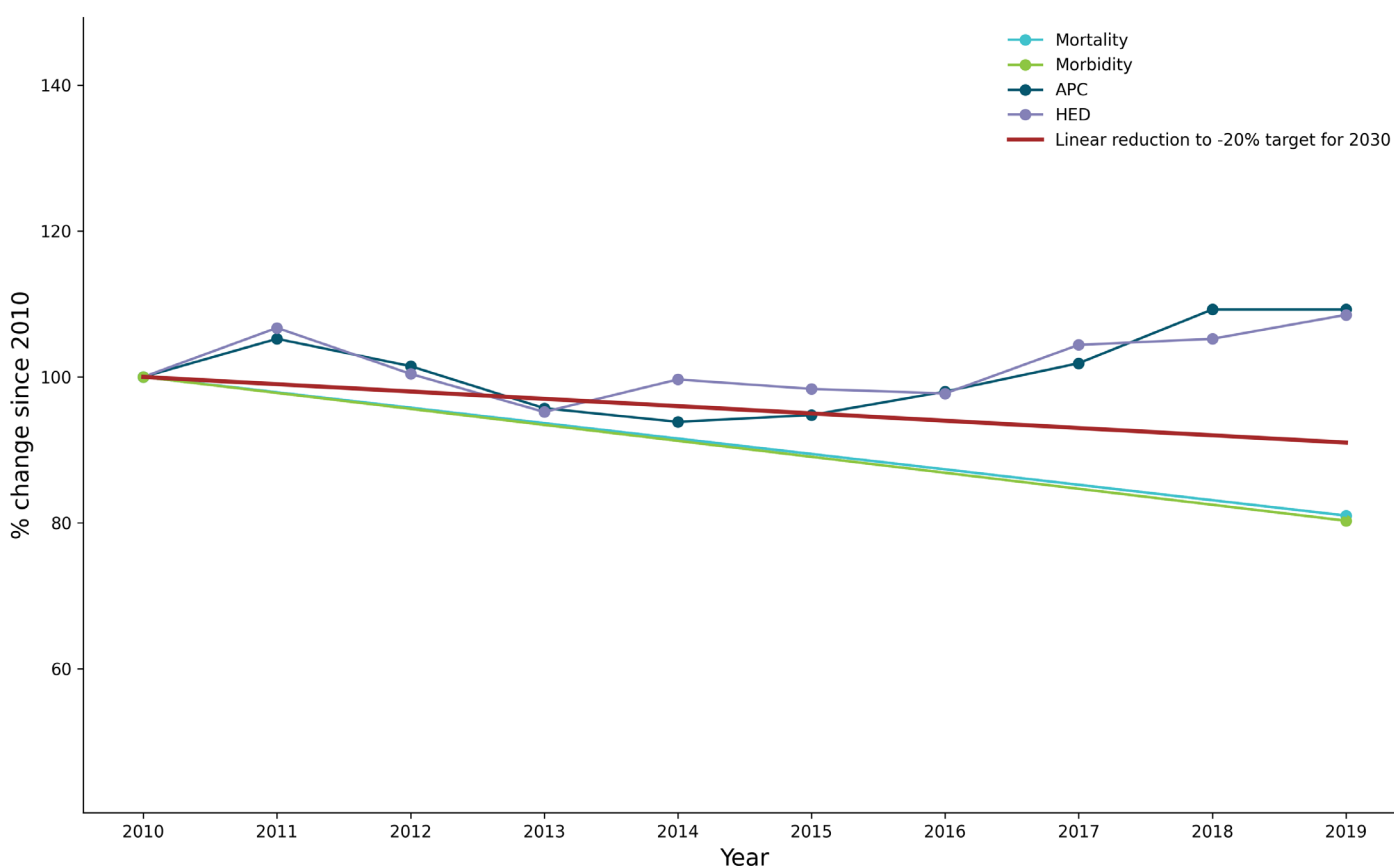
The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
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- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
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* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	7.47	14.58	97.72	4302.60
2011	7.86	15.56	.	.
2012	7.58	14.64	.	.
2013	7.15	13.88	.	.
2014	7.01	14.53	.	.
2015	7.08	14.34	.	.
2016	7.32	14.25	.	.
2017	7.61	15.22	.	.
2018	8.16	15.34	.	.
2019	8.16	15.82	79.15	3455.00

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

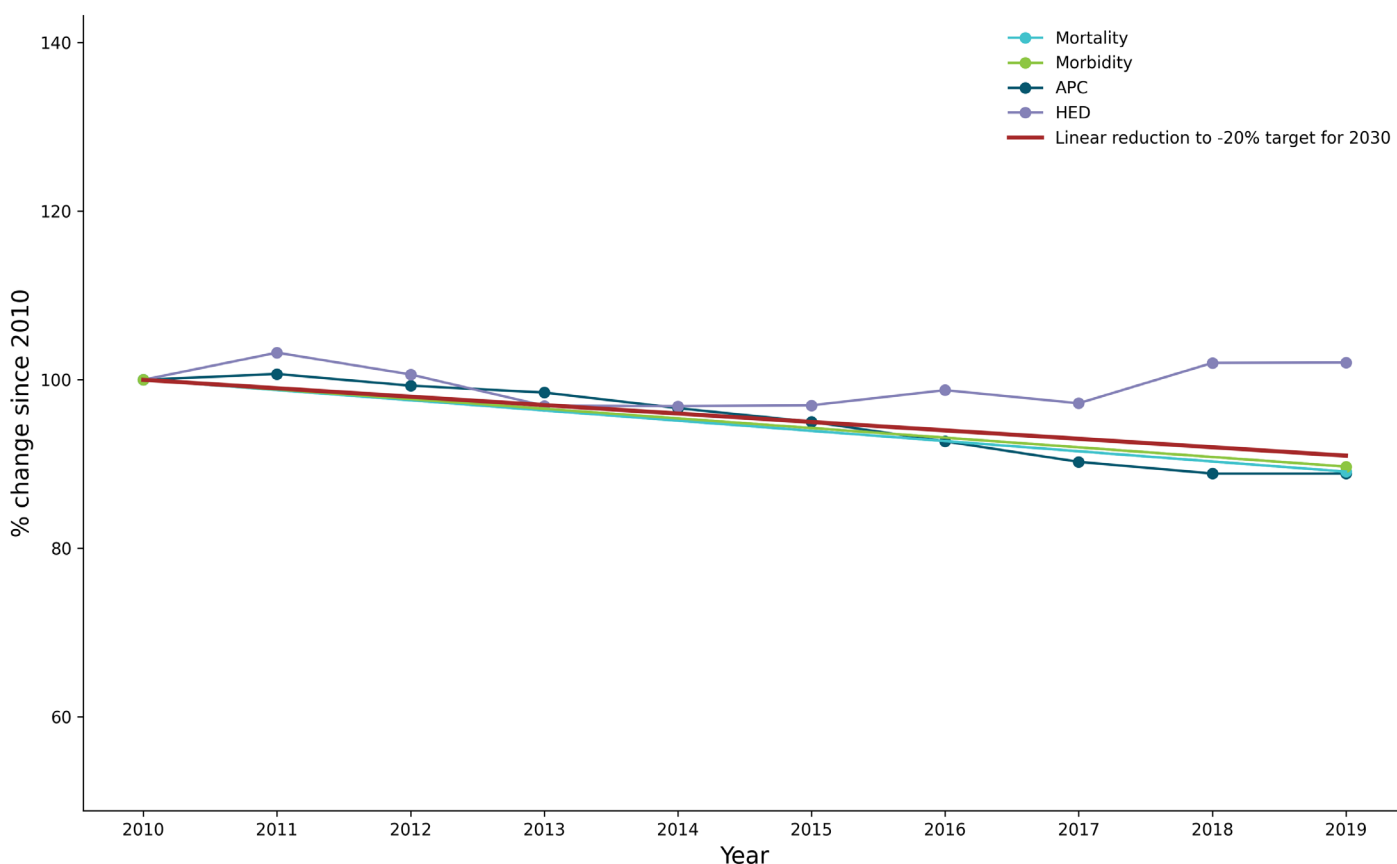
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	8.63	20.47	44.40	2404.10
2011	8.69	21.13	.	.
2012	8.57	20.60	.	.
2013	8.50	19.84	.	.
2014	8.34	19.83	.	.
2015	8.20	19.85	.	.
2016	8.00	20.22	.	.
2017	7.79	19.90	.	.
2018	7.67	20.88	.	.
2019	7.67	20.89	39.56	2156.50

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Brunei Darussalam

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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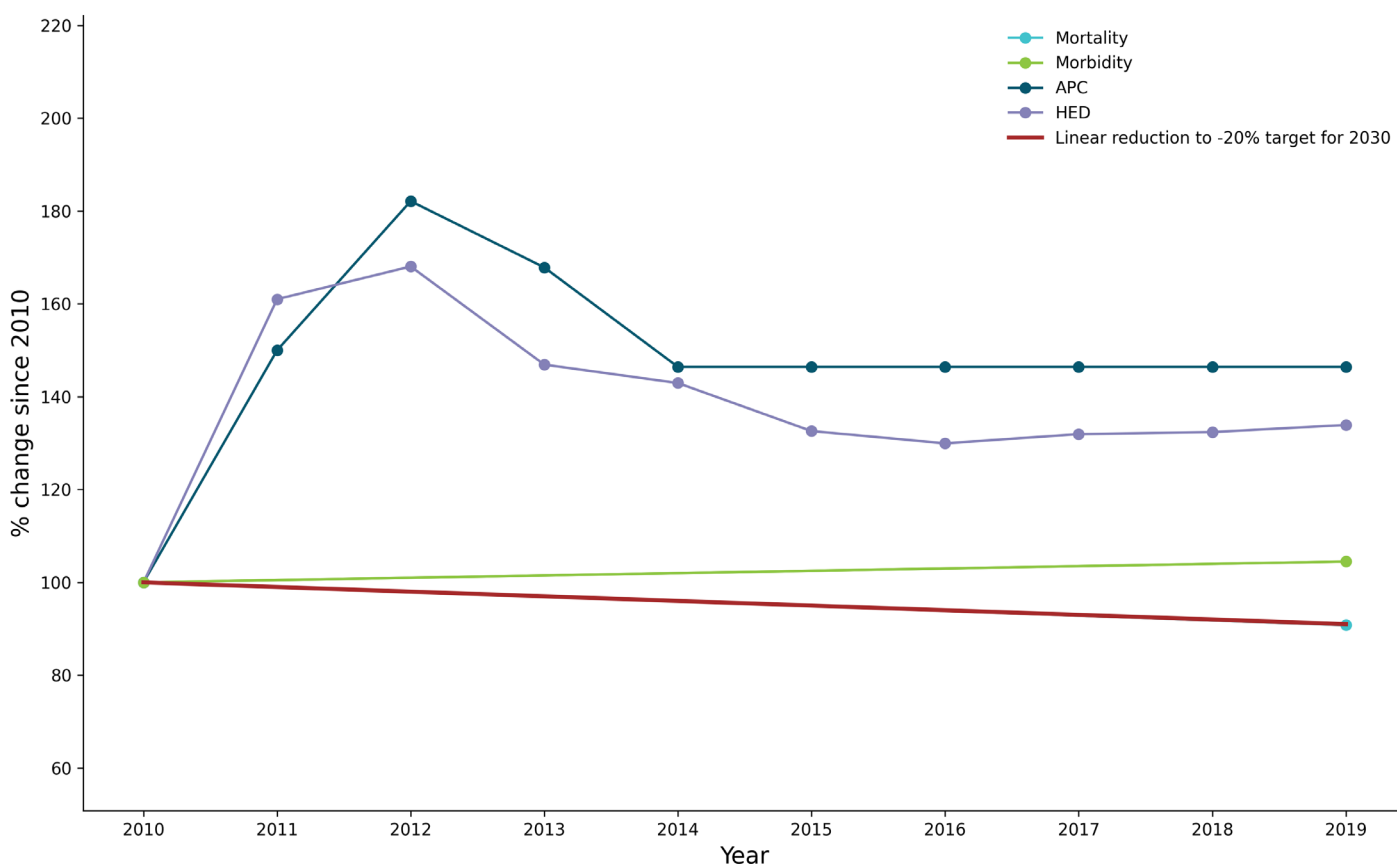
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.28	4.54	10.33	436.60
2011	0.42	7.31	.	.
2012	0.51	7.63	.	.
2013	0.47	6.67	.	.
2014	0.41	6.49	.	.
2015	0.41	6.02	.	.
2016	0.41	5.90	.	.
2017	0.41	5.99	.	.
2018	0.41	6.01	.	.
2019	0.41	6.08	9.38	456.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Bulgaria

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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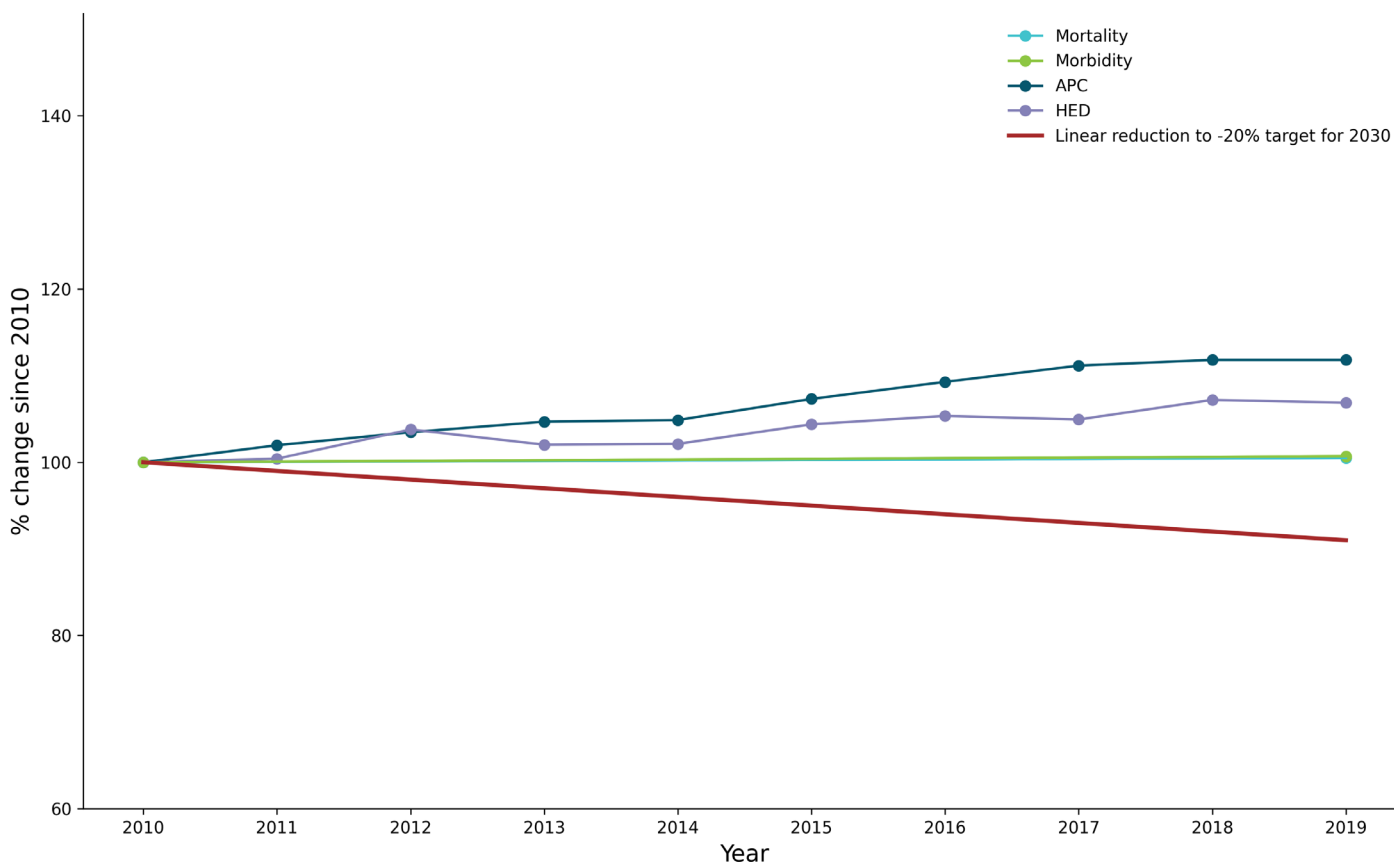
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not reported	not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	10.66	21.66	38.75	1895.90
2011	10.87	21.75	.	.
2012	11.03	22.48	.	.
2013	11.16	22.10	.	.
2014	11.18	22.12	.	.
2015	11.44	22.61	.	.
2016	11.65	22.82	.	.
2017	11.85	22.73	.	.
2018	11.92	23.22	.	.
2019	11.92	23.15	38.94	1909.20

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Burkina Faso

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

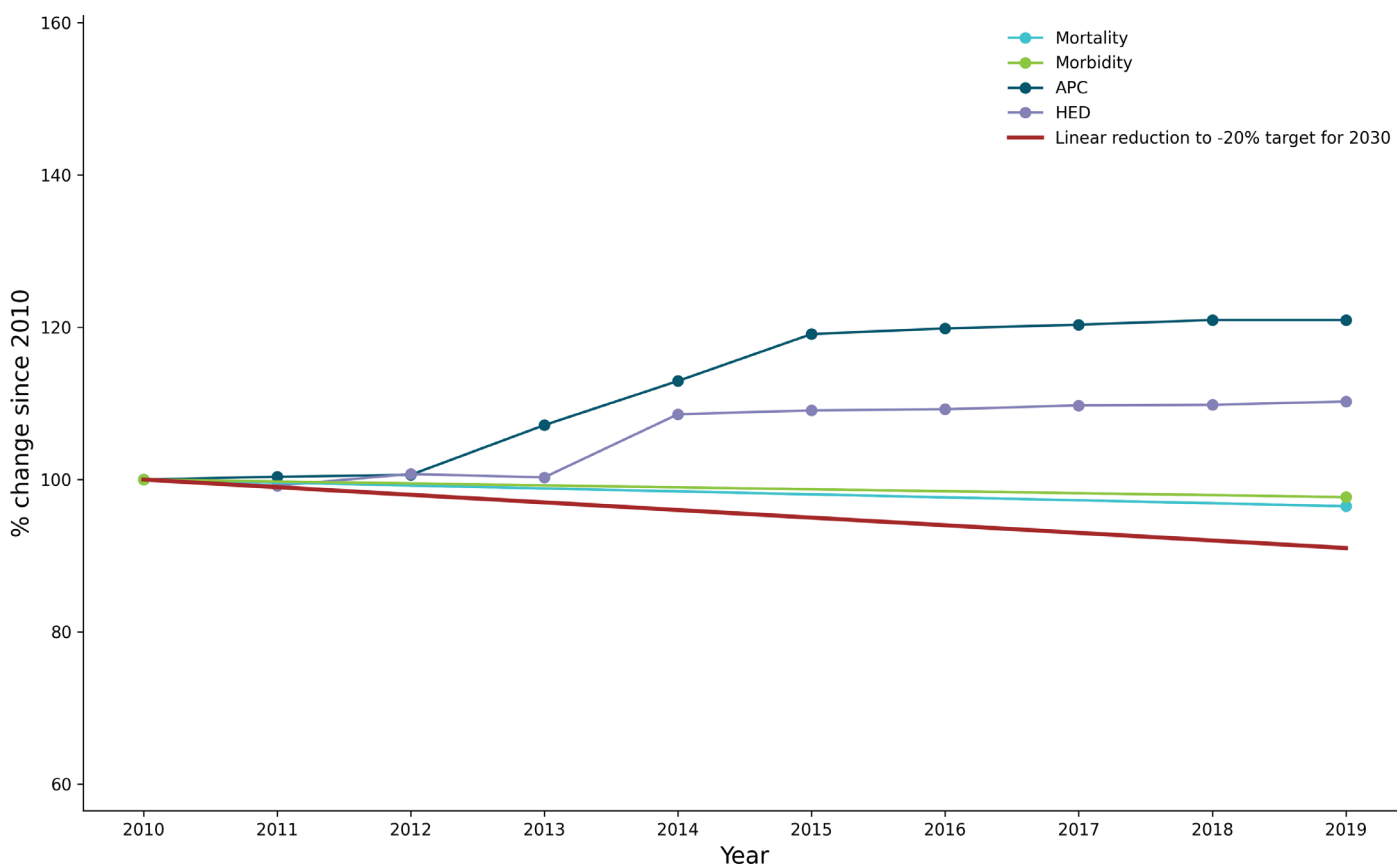
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	8.11	13.75	73.45	2764.50
2011	8.14	13.64	.	.
2012	8.16	13.85	.	.
2013	8.69	13.79	.	.
2014	9.16	14.93	.	.
2015	9.66	15.00	.	.
2016	9.72	15.02	.	.
2017	9.76	15.09	.	.
2018	9.81	15.10	.	.
2019	9.81	15.16	70.88	2700.90

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

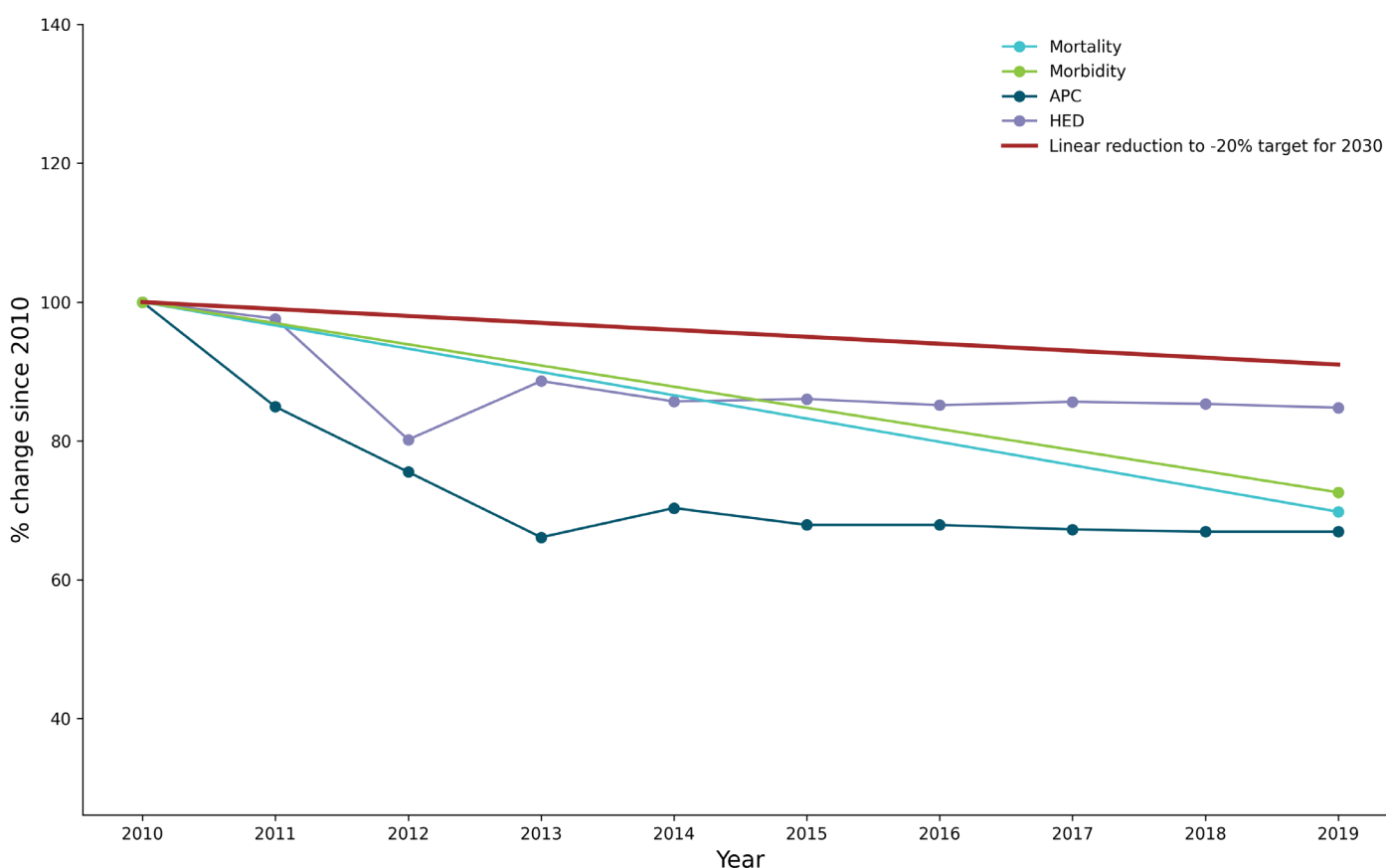
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.17	22.16	86.86	3492.60
2011	5.24	21.63	.	.
2012	4.66	17.77	.	.
2013	4.08	19.64	.	.
2014	4.34	18.99	.	.
2015	4.19	19.07	.	.
2016	4.19	18.87	.	.
2017	4.15	18.98	.	.
2018	4.13	18.91	.	.
2019	4.13	18.79	60.63	2535.60

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

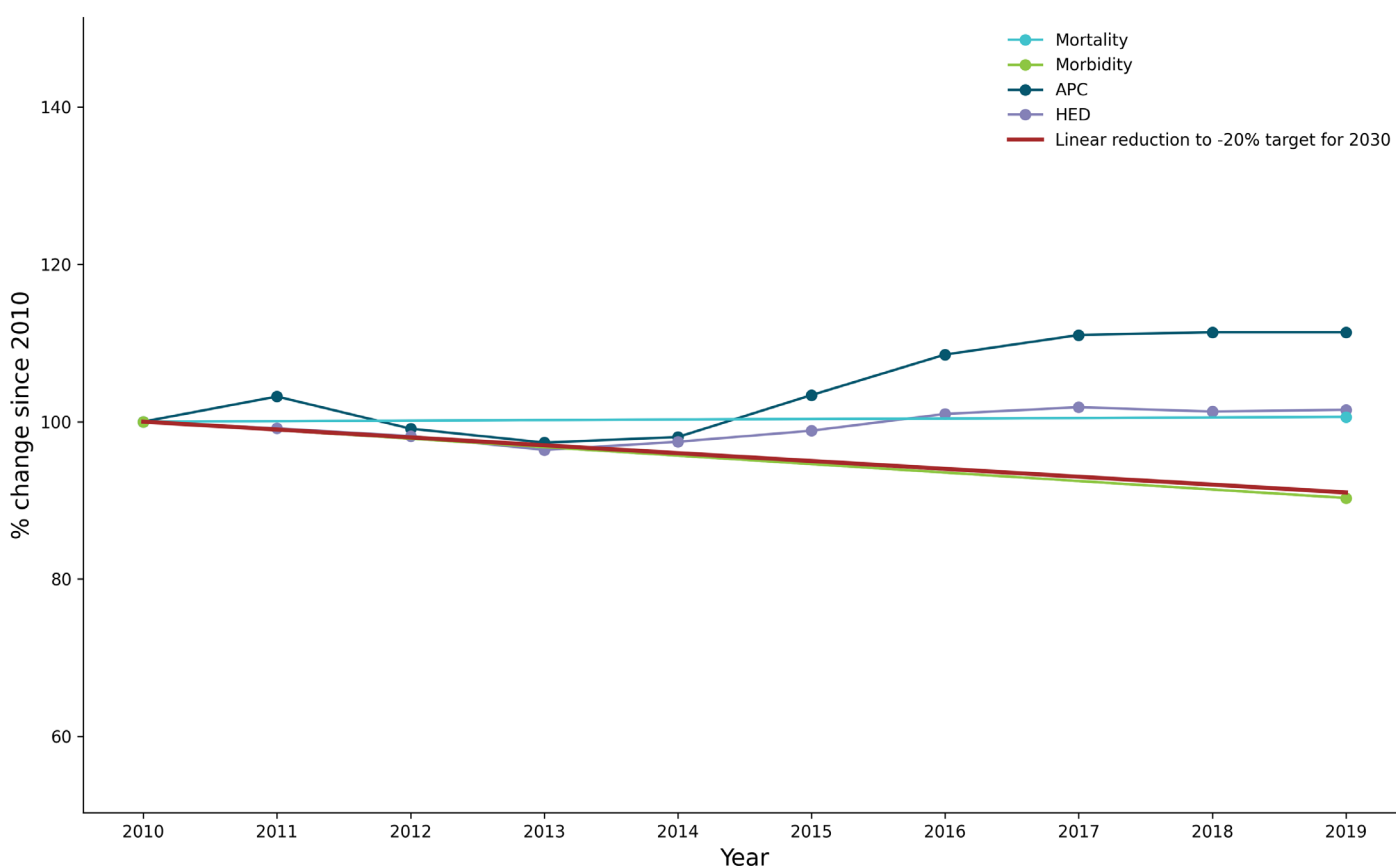
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	5.63	37.53	55.29	2477.40
2011	5.81	37.21	.	.
2012	5.58	36.84	.	.
2013	5.48	36.18	.	.
2014	5.52	36.57	.	.
2015	5.82	37.10	.	.
2016	6.11	37.90	.	.
2017	6.25	38.22	.	.
2018	6.27	38.01	.	.
2019	6.27	38.10	55.62	2237.10

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WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability

not reported

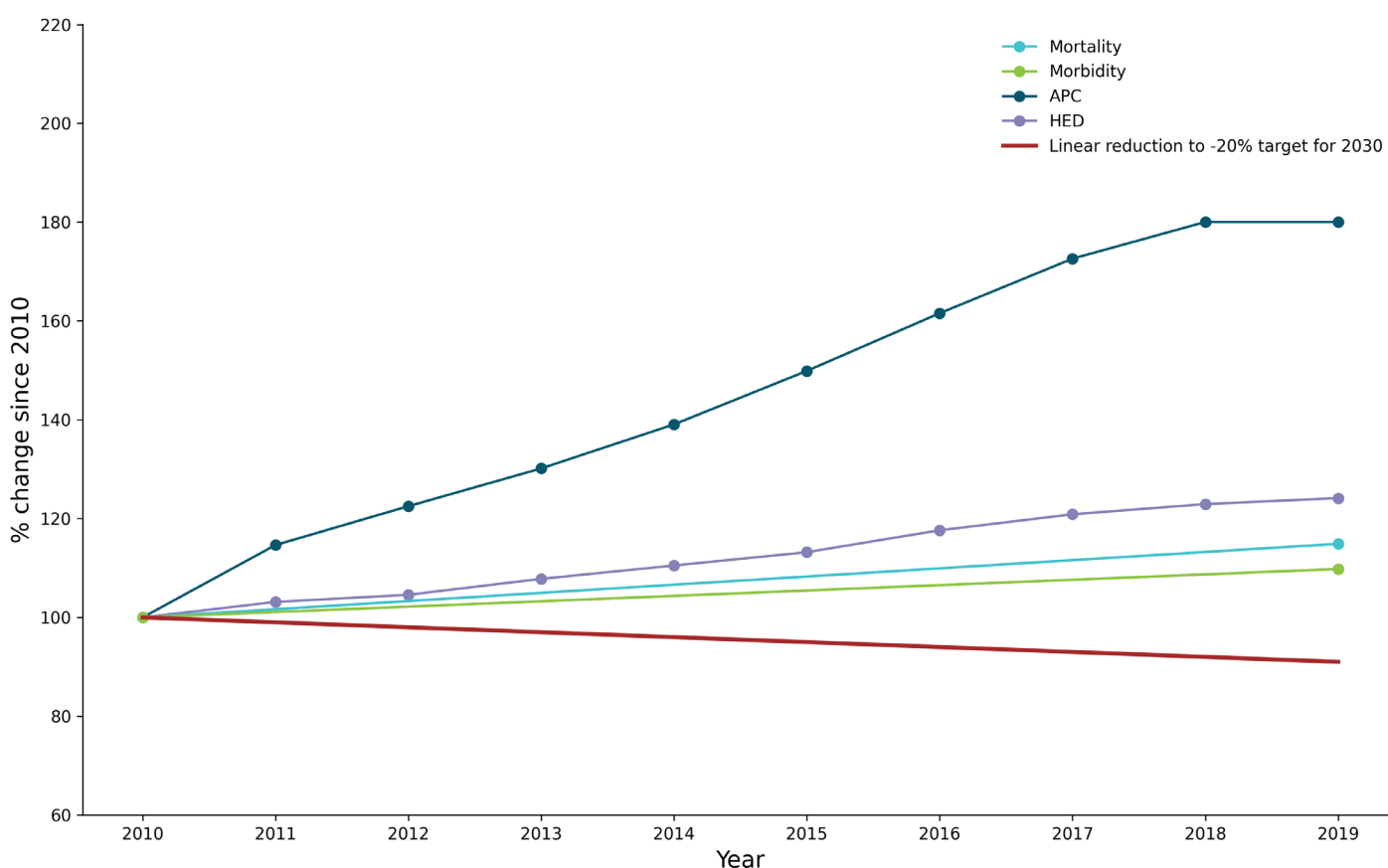
Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions

not achieved

Increased excise taxes

not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	4.71	20.75	70.72	2801.70
2011	5.40	21.40	.	.
2012	5.77	21.70	.	.
2013	6.13	22.37	.	.
2014	6.55	22.93	.	.
2015	7.06	23.49	.	.
2016	7.61	24.41	.	.
2017	8.13	25.08	.	.
2018	8.48	25.51	.	.
2019	8.48	25.76	81.26	3076.30

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

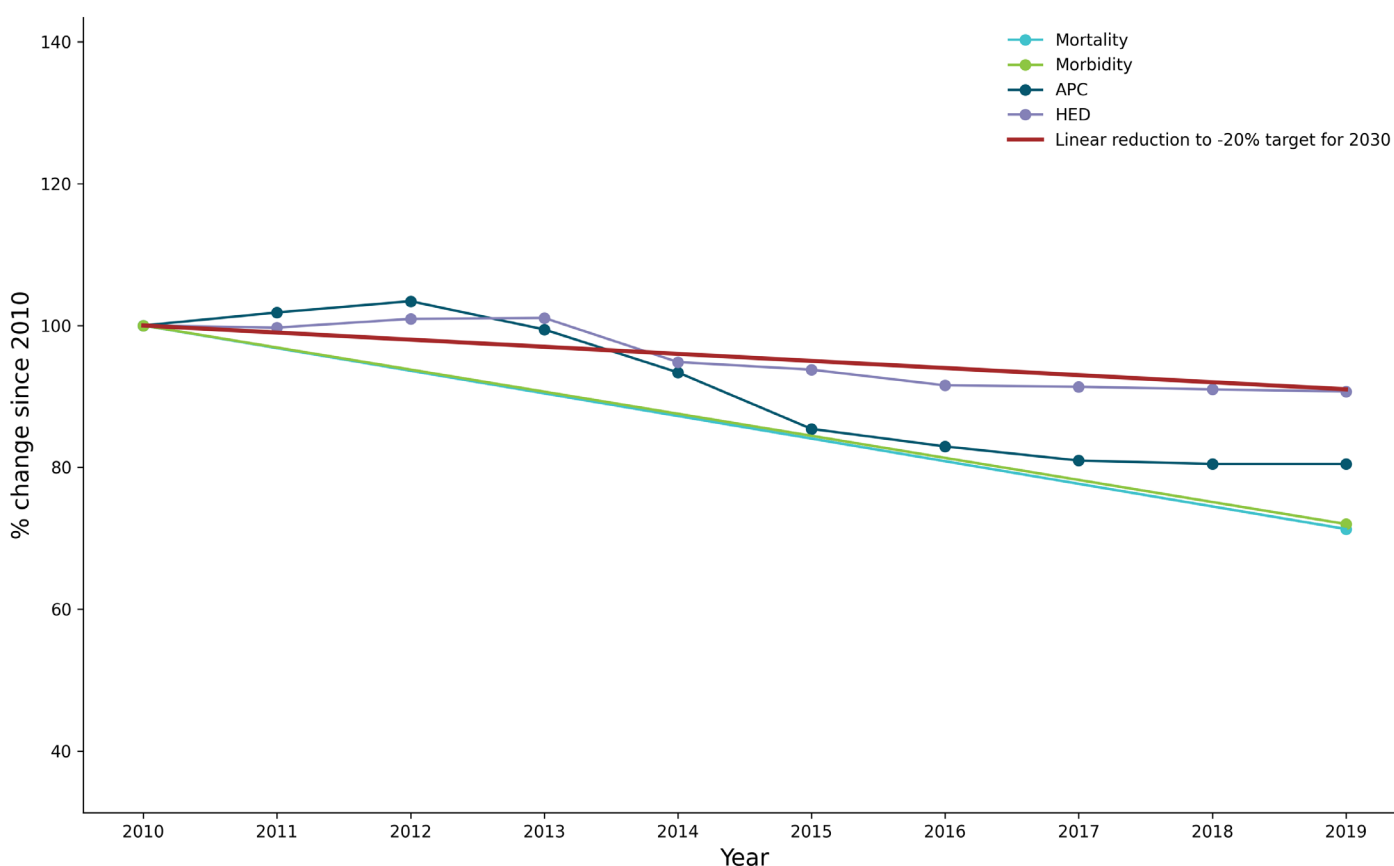
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	12.55	29.86	132.19	5288.60
2011	12.78	29.77	.	.
2012	12.98	30.14	.	.
2013	12.48	30.18	.	.
2014	11.72	28.32	.	.
2015	10.72	28.00	.	.
2016	10.41	27.34	.	.
2017	10.16	27.28	.	.
2018	10.10	27.17	.	.
2019	10.10	27.08	94.25	3807.80

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

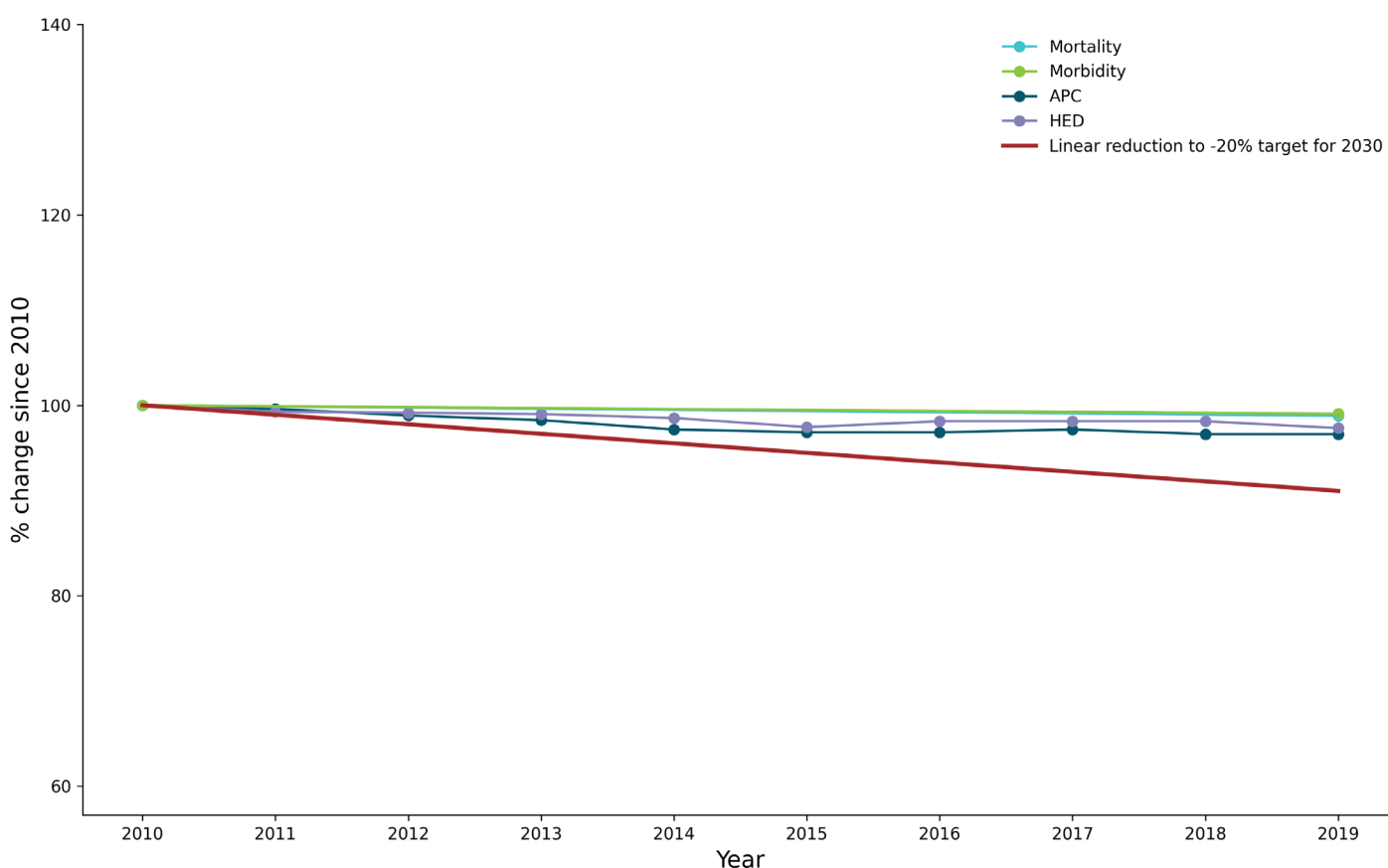
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not reported	not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	10.21	29.14	21.54	1164.20
2011	10.17	28.94	.	.
2012	10.10	28.91	.	.
2013	10.05	28.87	.	.
2014	9.95	28.75	.	.
2015	9.92	28.47	.	.
2016	9.92	28.65	.	.
2017	9.95	28.65	.	.
2018	9.90	28.65	.	.
2019	9.90	28.44	21.30	1153.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Central African Republic

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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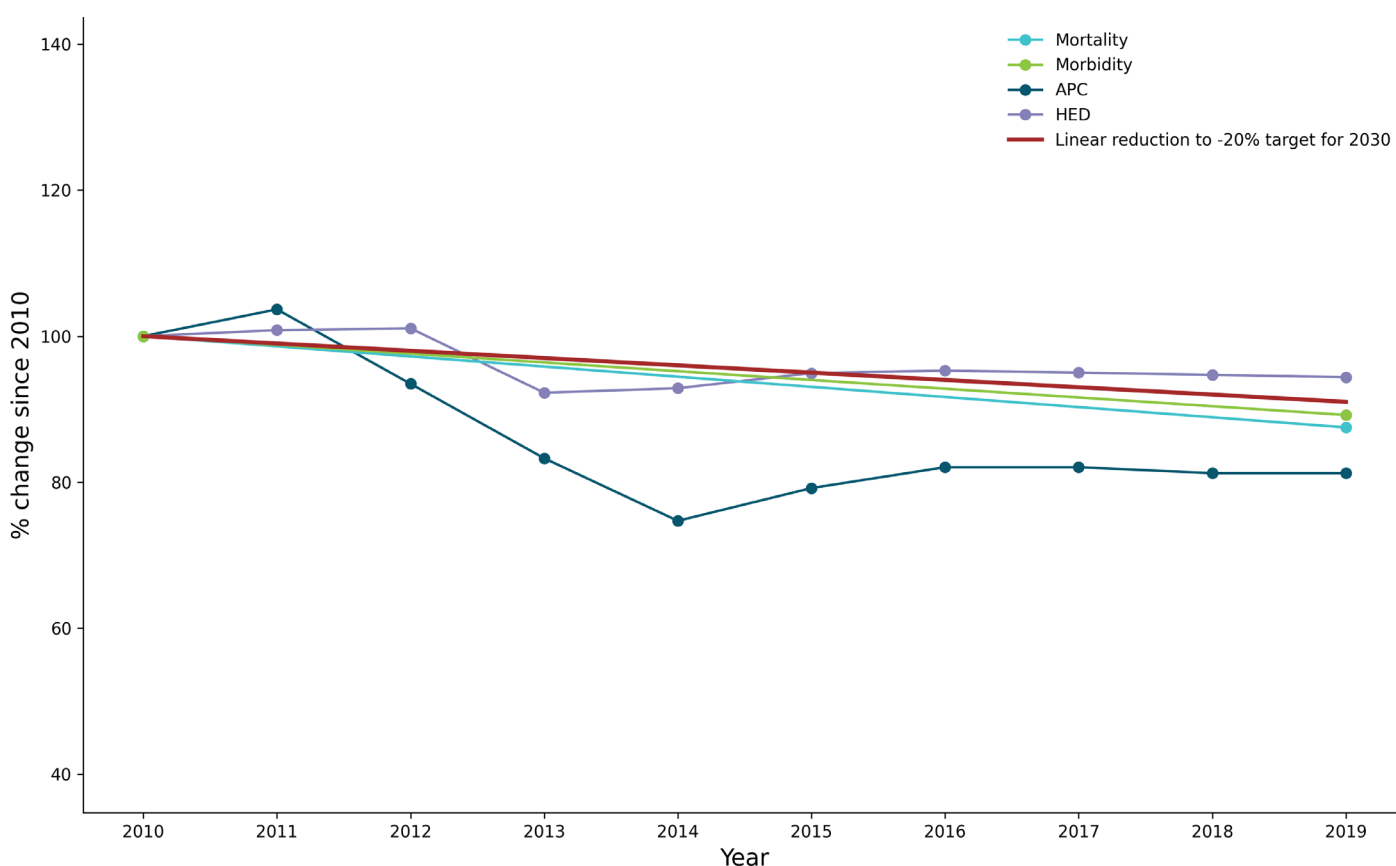
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not achieved	not achieved	not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	2.45	29.03	89.50	3864.10
2011	2.54	29.27	.	.
2012	2.29	29.34	.	.
2013	2.04	26.78	.	.
2014	1.83	26.96	.	.
2015	1.94	27.56	.	.
2016	2.01	27.66	.	.
2017	2.01	27.58	.	.
2018	1.99	27.49	.	.
2019	1.99	27.40	78.31	3446.80

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

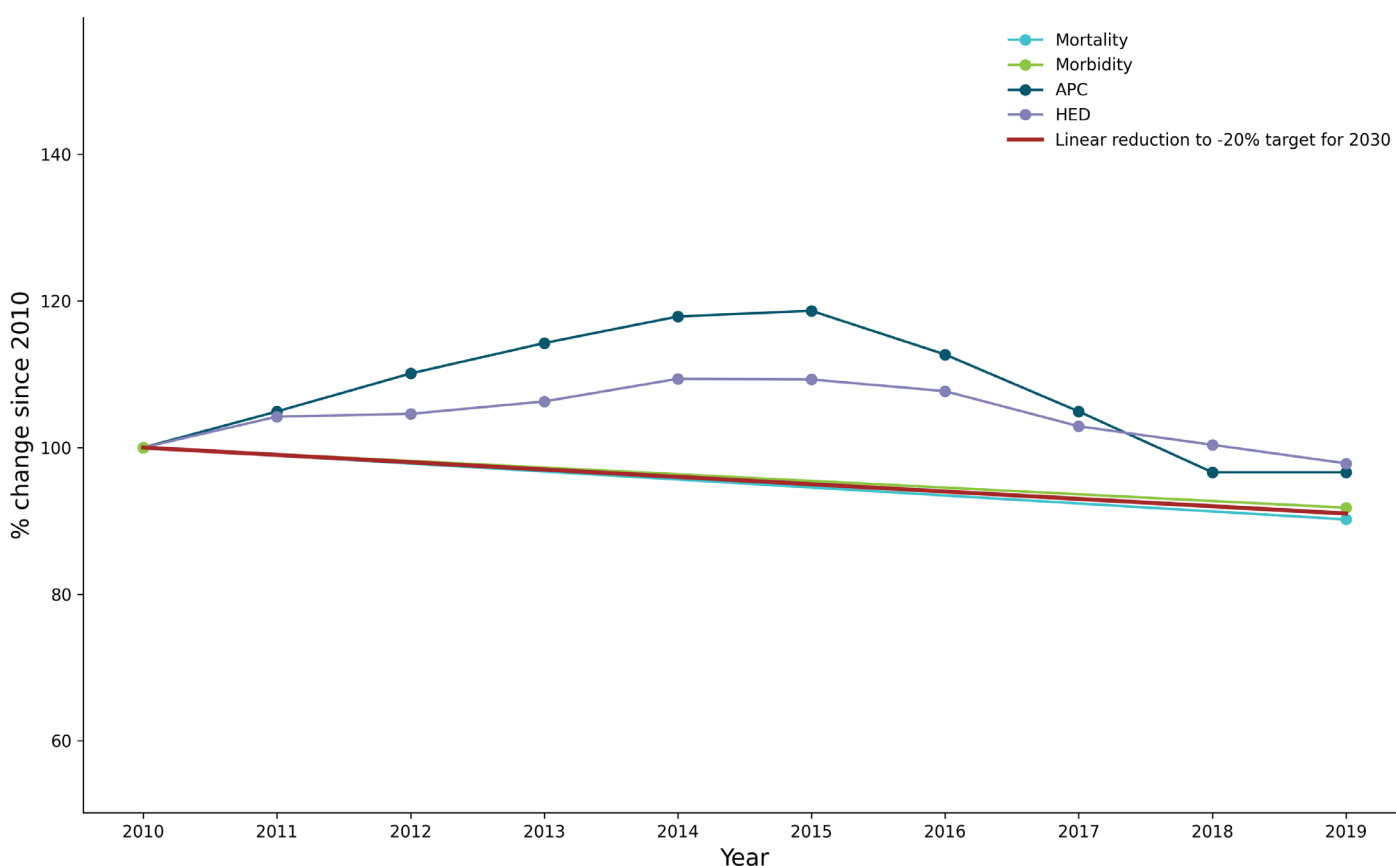
The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.86	10.66	58.09	2252.50
2011	4.05	11.11	.	.
2012	4.25	11.15	.	.
2013	4.41	11.33	.	.
2014	4.55	11.66	.	.
2015	4.58	11.65	.	.
2016	4.35	11.48	.	.
2017	4.05	10.97	.	.
2018	3.73	10.70	.	.
2019	3.73	10.43	52.40	2067.80

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2024, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

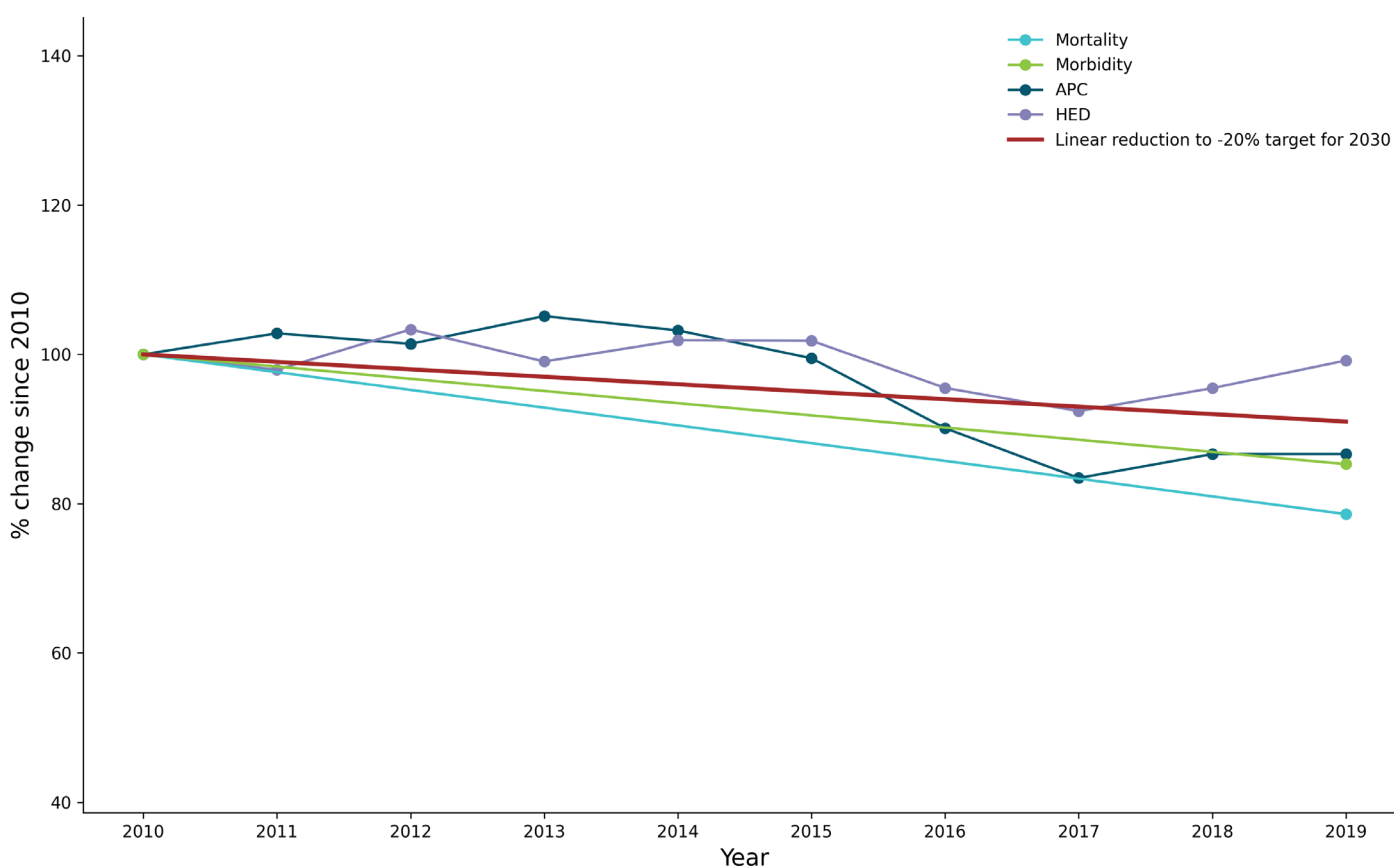
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	7.79	30.52	29.66	1738.00
2011	8.01	29.89	.	.
2012	7.90	31.54	.	.
2013	8.19	30.23	.	.
2014	8.04	31.10	.	.
2015	7.75	31.08	.	.
2016	7.02	29.15	.	.
2017	6.50	28.20	.	.
2018	6.75	29.14	.	.
2019	6.75	30.27	23.31	1482.50

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2024, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

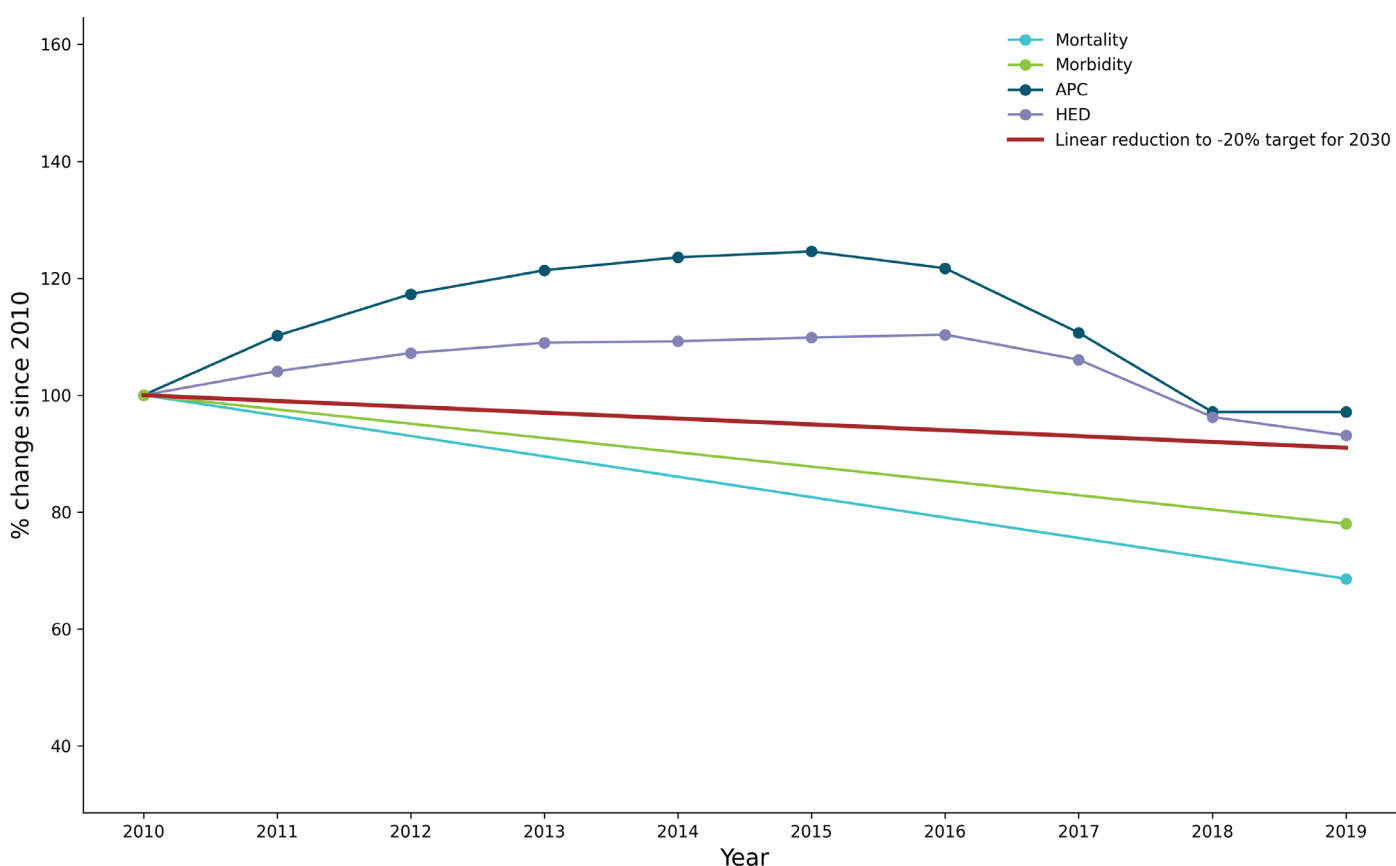
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	5.90	15.84	23.51	1063.70
2011	6.50	16.49	.	.
2012	6.92	16.98	.	.
2013	7.16	17.26	.	.
2014	7.29	17.30	.	.
2015	7.35	17.40	.	.
2016	7.18	17.48	.	.
2017	6.53	16.80	.	.
2018	5.73	15.25	.	.
2019	5.73	14.75	16.13	829.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2024, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

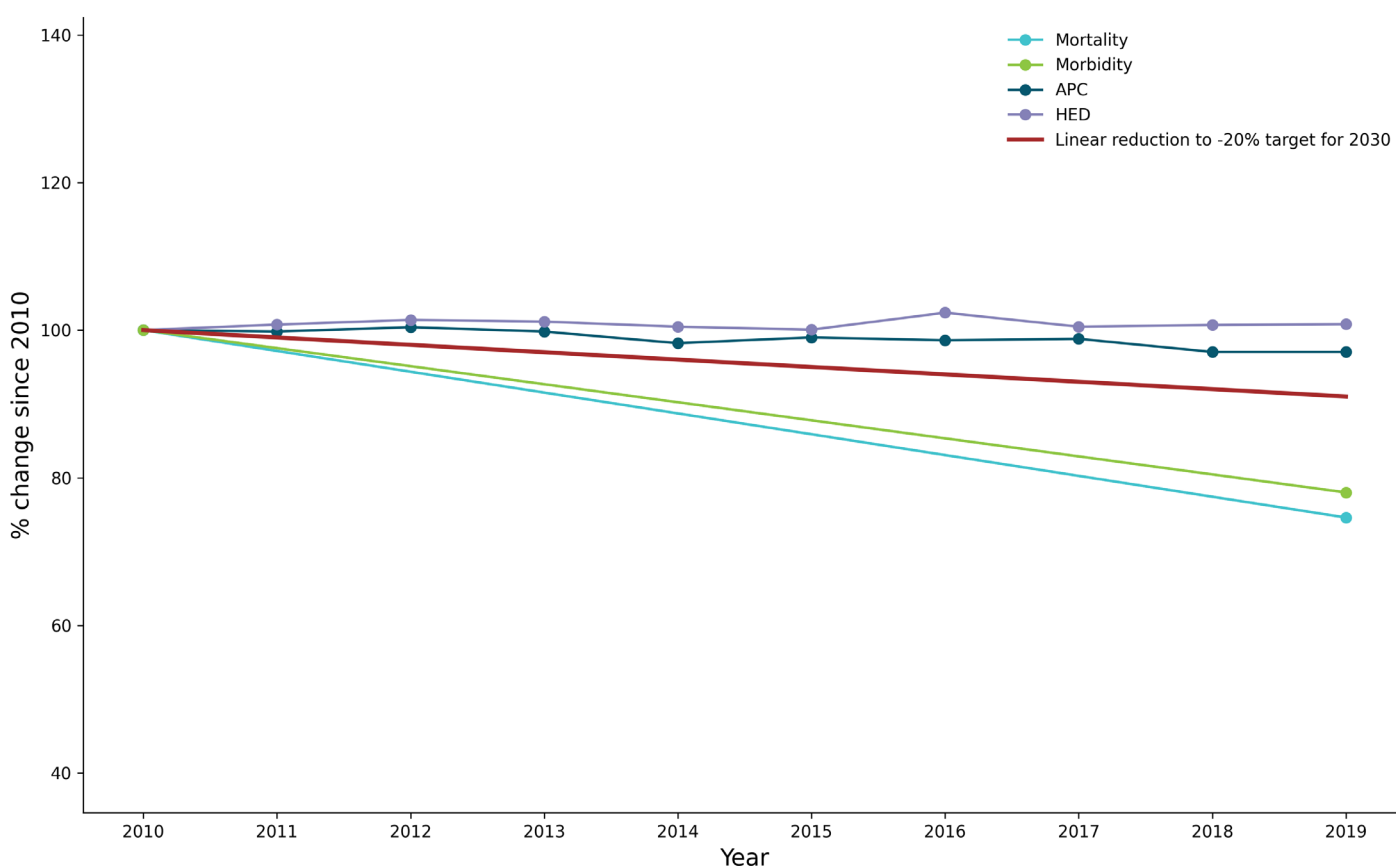
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	5.07	17.35	25.31	1541.30
2011	5.06	17.48	.	.
2012	5.09	17.59	.	.
2013	5.06	17.55	.	.
2014	4.98	17.43	.	.
2015	5.02	17.36	.	.
2016	5.00	17.76	.	.
2017	5.01	17.43	.	.
2018	4.92	17.47	.	.
2019	4.92	17.49	18.88	1202.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2024, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

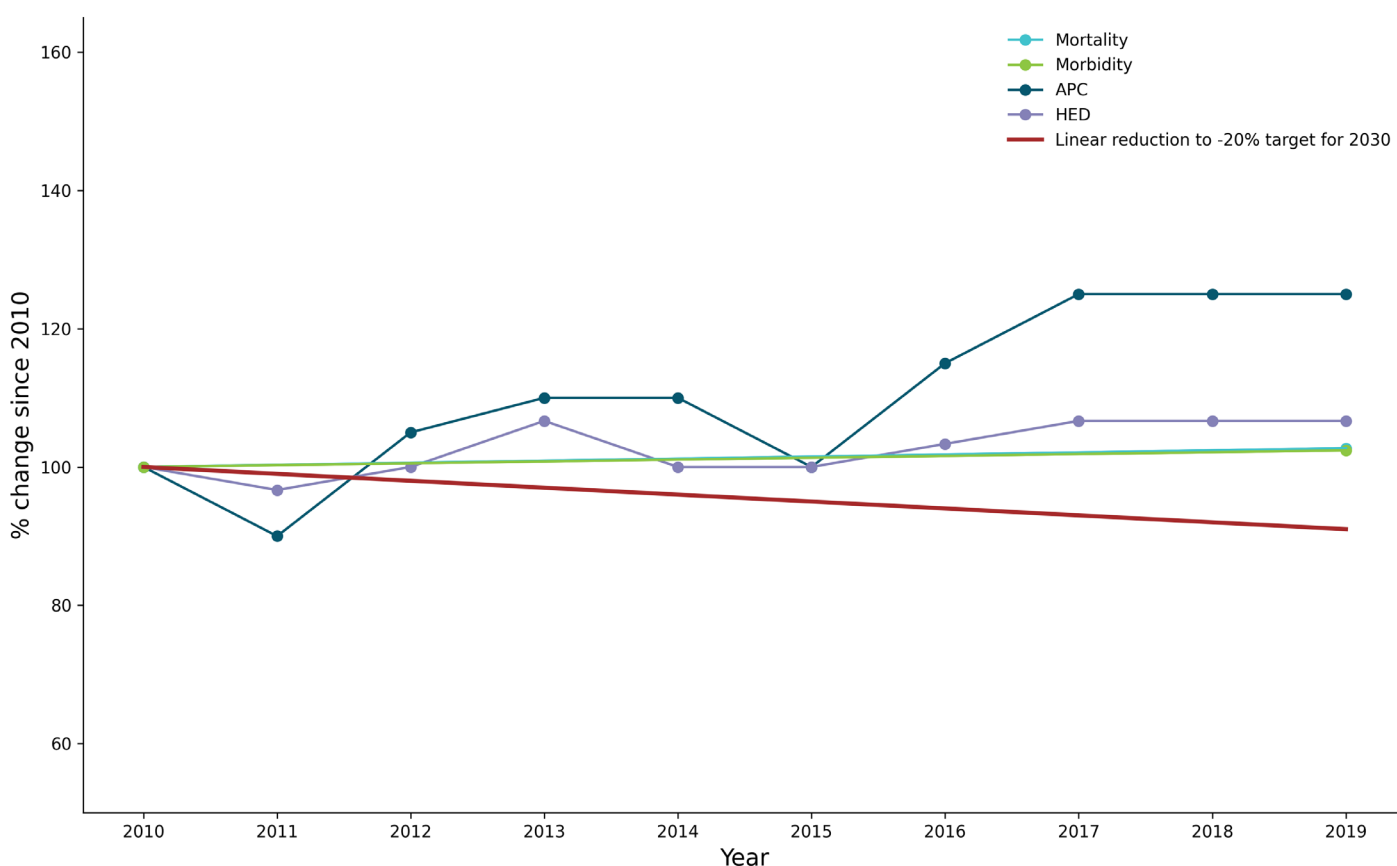
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.20	0.30	5.87	354.10
2011	0.18	0.29	.	.
2012	0.21	0.30	.	.
2013	0.22	0.32	.	.
2014	0.22	0.30	.	.
2015	0.20	0.30	.	.
2016	0.23	0.31	.	.
2017	0.25	0.32	.	.
2018	0.25	0.32	.	.
2019	0.25	0.32	6.03	362.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2024, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Congo, Republic of

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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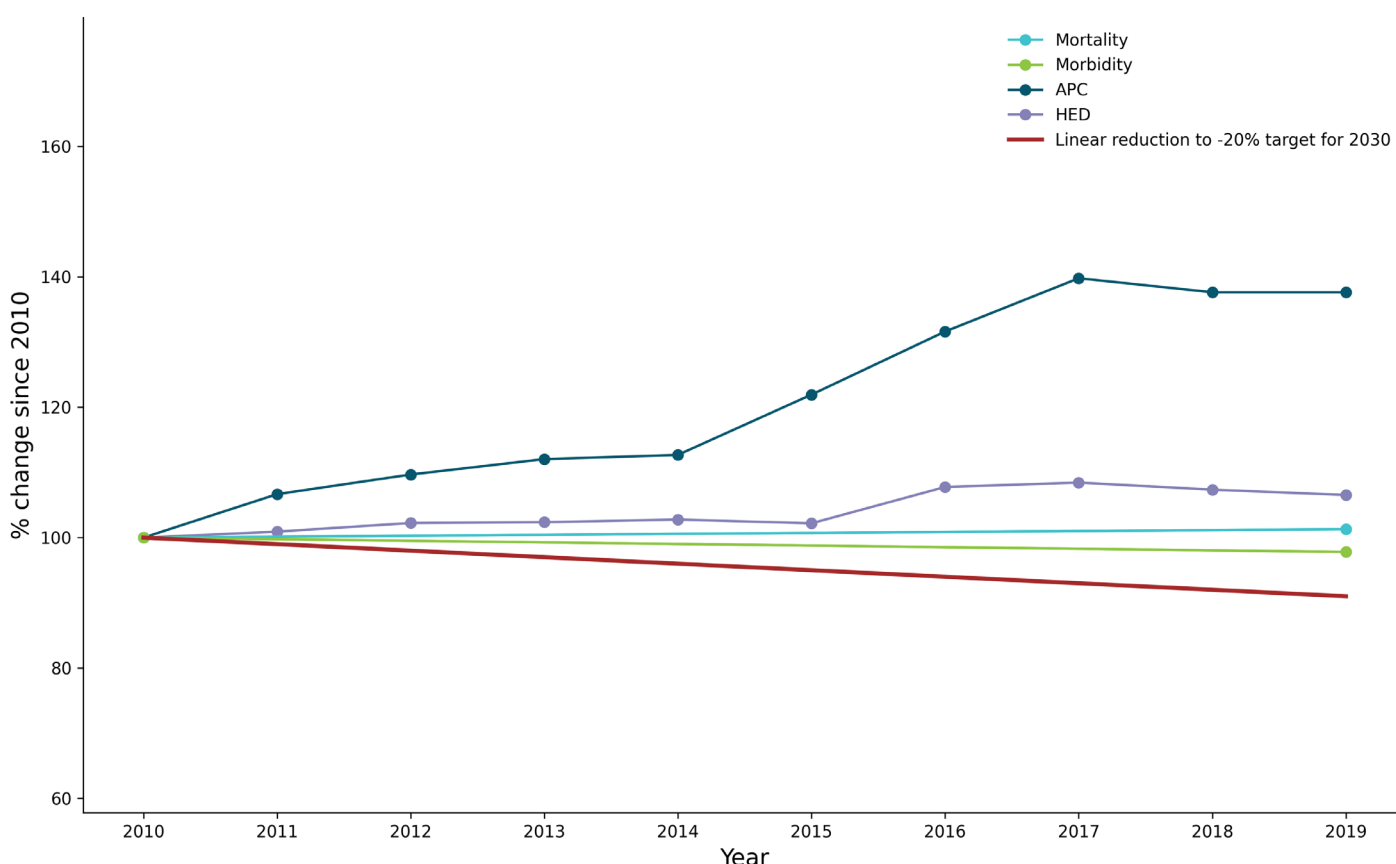
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	4.65	41.46	82.21	3488.40
2011	4.96	41.84	.	.
2012	5.10	42.39	.	.
2013	5.21	42.44	.	.
2014	5.24	42.61	.	.
2015	5.67	42.37	.	.
2016	6.12	44.68	.	.
2017	6.50	44.96	.	.
2018	6.40	44.51	.	.
2019	6.40	44.17	83.28	3411.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Cook Islands

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions
on physical
availability

not reported

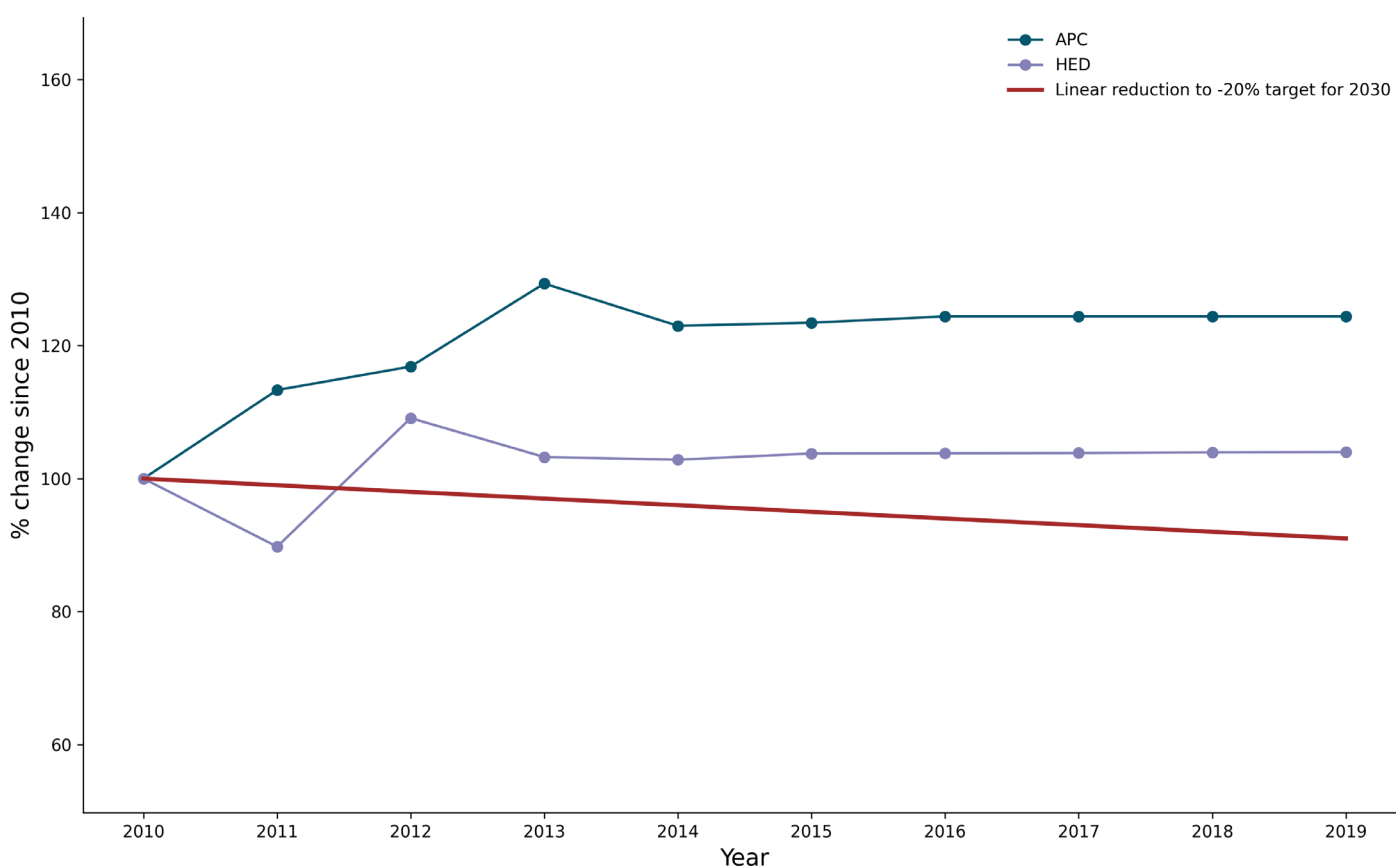
Advertising
bans or
comprehensive
restrictions

not reported

Increased
excise
taxes

not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	8.49	27.83	.	.
2011	9.62	24.98	.	.
2012	9.92	30.36	.	.
2013	10.98	28.73	.	.
2014	10.44	28.62	.	.
2015	10.48	28.88	.	.
2016	10.56	28.89	.	.
2017	10.56	28.90	.	.
2018	10.56	28.93	.	.
2019	10.56	28.94	.	.

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Costa Rica

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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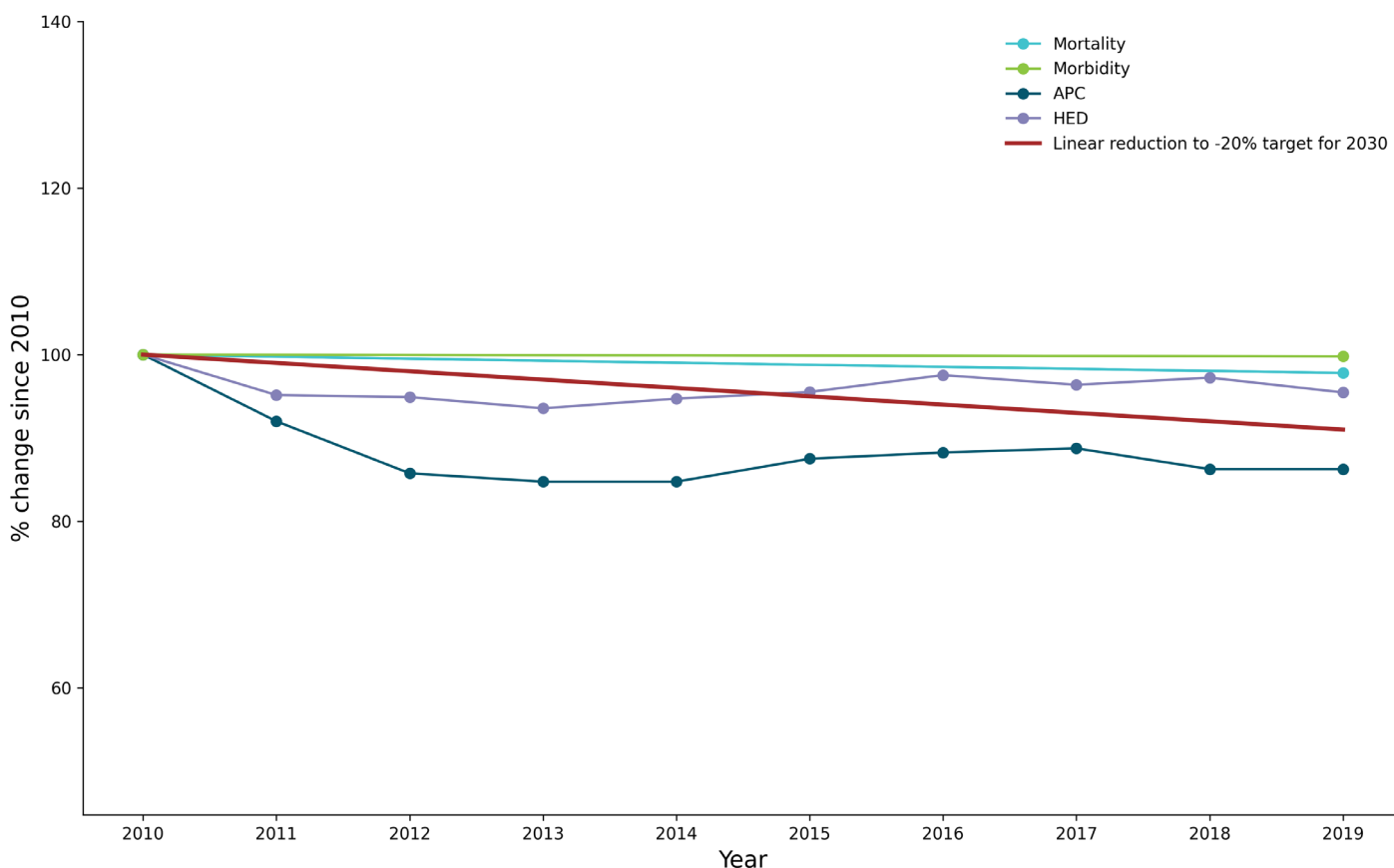
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	4.00	16.29	16.71	1045.50
2011	3.68	15.50	.	.
2012	3.43	15.46	.	.
2013	3.39	15.24	.	.
2014	3.39	15.43	.	.
2015	3.50	15.56	.	.
2016	3.53	15.89	.	.
2017	3.55	15.70	.	.
2018	3.45	15.84	.	.
2019	3.45	15.55	16.34	1043.40

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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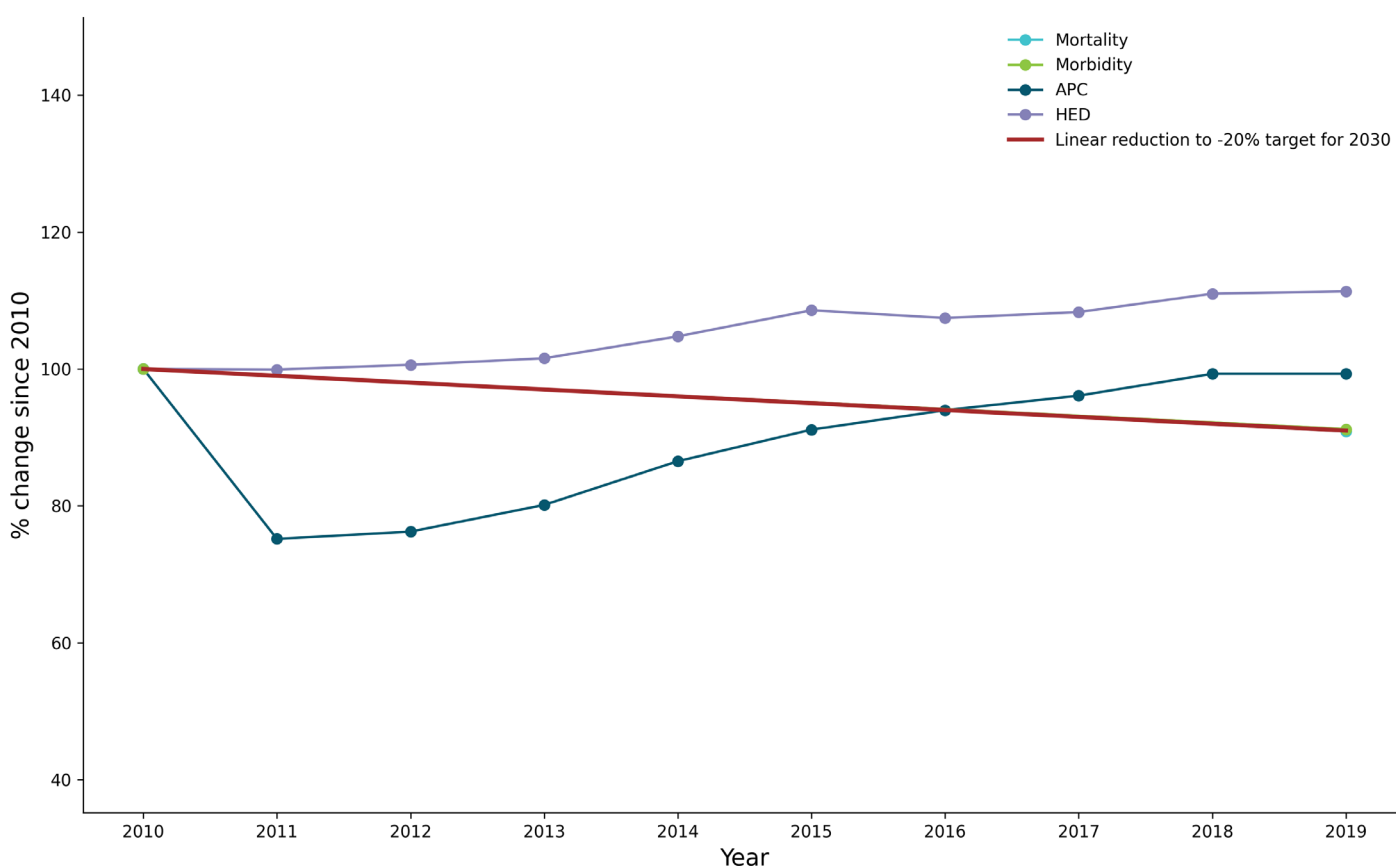
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	2.82	11.55	46.63	1876.60
2011	2.12	11.54	.	.
2012	2.15	11.62	.	.
2013	2.26	11.73	.	.
2014	2.44	12.10	.	.
2015	2.57	12.54	.	.
2016	2.65	12.41	.	.
2017	2.71	12.51	.	.
2018	2.80	12.82	.	.
2019	2.80	12.86	42.39	1711.50

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

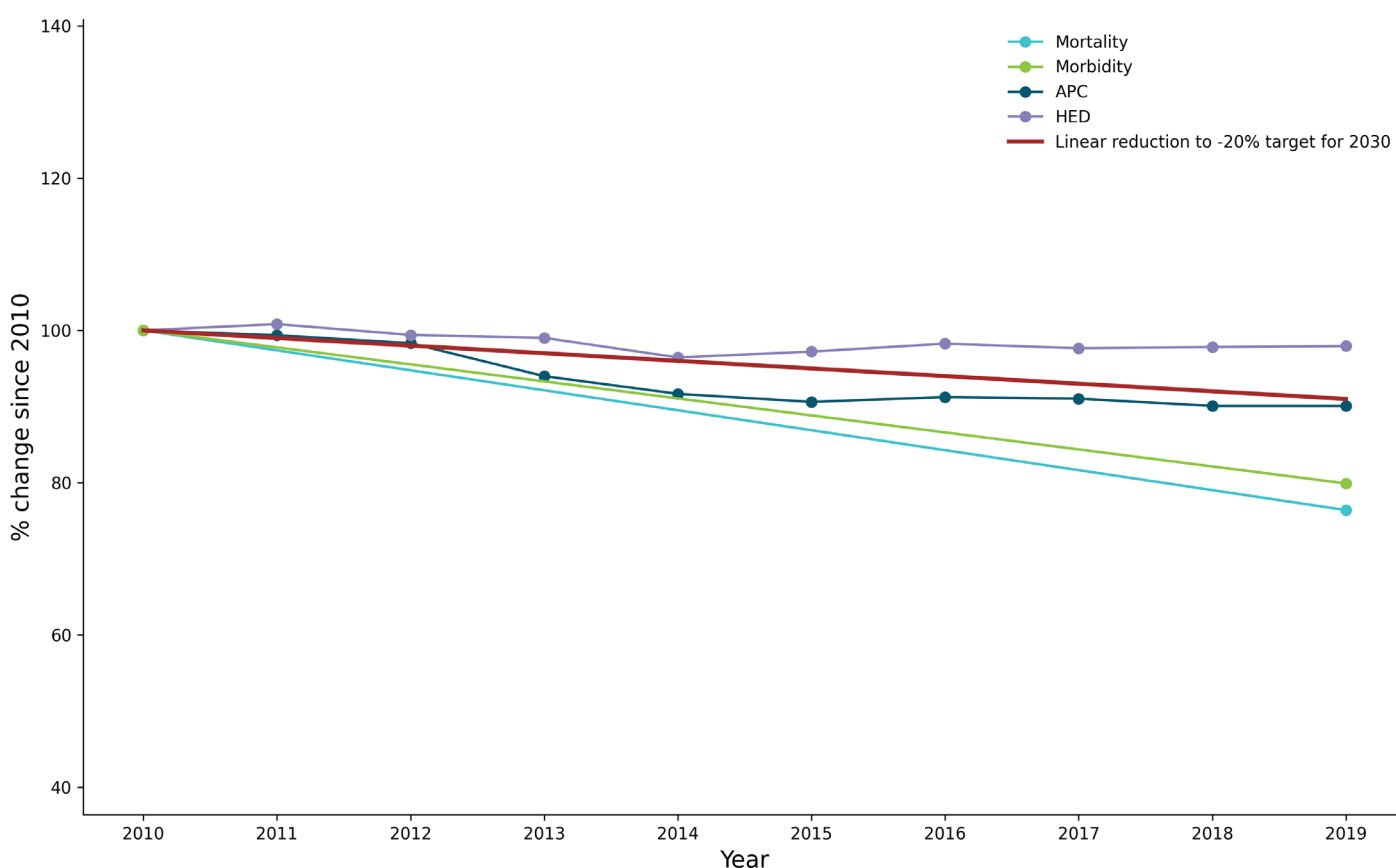
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	9.48	31.53	45.20	2236.40
2011	9.42	31.79	.	.
2012	9.32	31.34	.	.
2013	8.91	31.22	.	.
2014	8.69	30.41	.	.
2015	8.59	30.65	.	.
2016	8.65	30.98	.	.
2017	8.63	30.79	.	.
2018	8.54	30.84	.	.
2019	8.54	30.88	34.53	1786.90

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

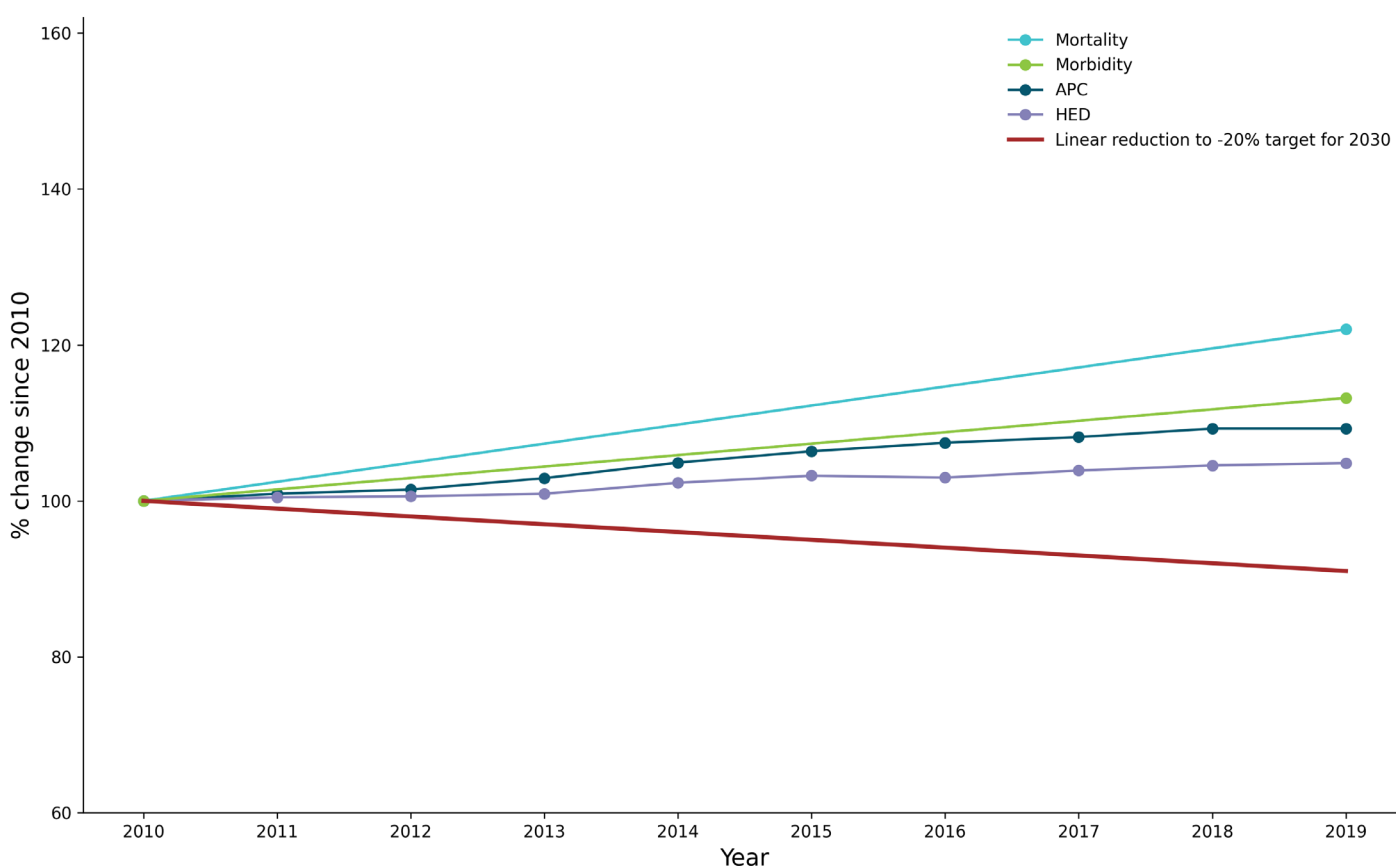
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	5.50	24.16	22.46	1145.80
2011	5.55	24.27	.	.
2012	5.58	24.30	.	.
2013	5.66	24.38	.	.
2014	5.77	24.72	.	.
2015	5.85	24.94	.	.
2016	5.91	24.88	.	.
2017	5.95	25.10	.	.
2018	6.01	25.26	.	.
2019	6.01	25.33	27.40	1297.10

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

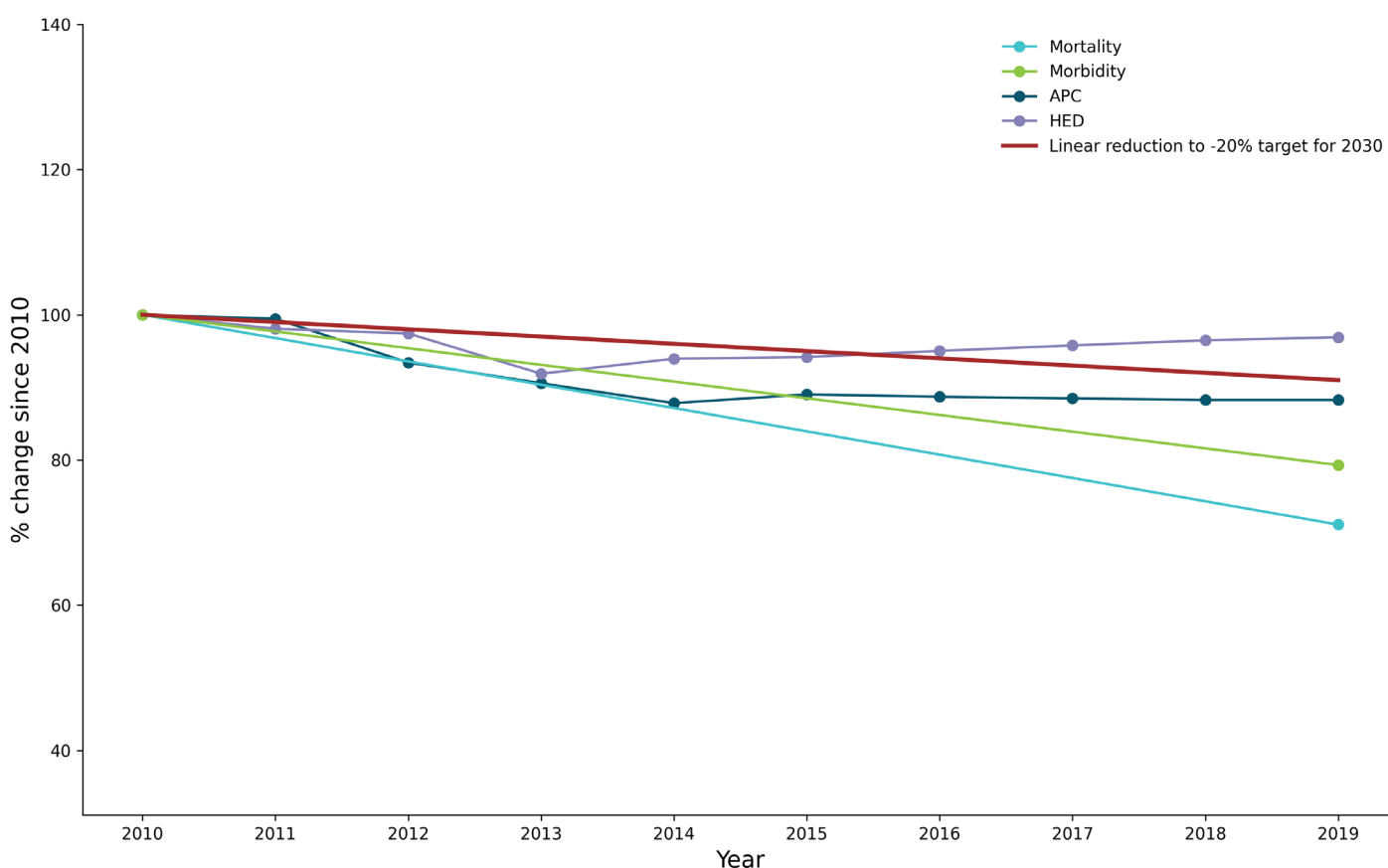
The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not reported	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	9.12	21.31	14.11	896.10
2011	9.07	20.90	.	.
2012	8.52	20.76	.	.
2013	8.26	19.58	.	.
2014	8.01	20.02	.	.
2015	8.12	20.07	.	.
2016	8.09	20.25	.	.
2017	8.07	20.41	.	.
2018	8.05	20.56	.	.
2019	8.05	20.65	10.03	710.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Czech Republic

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

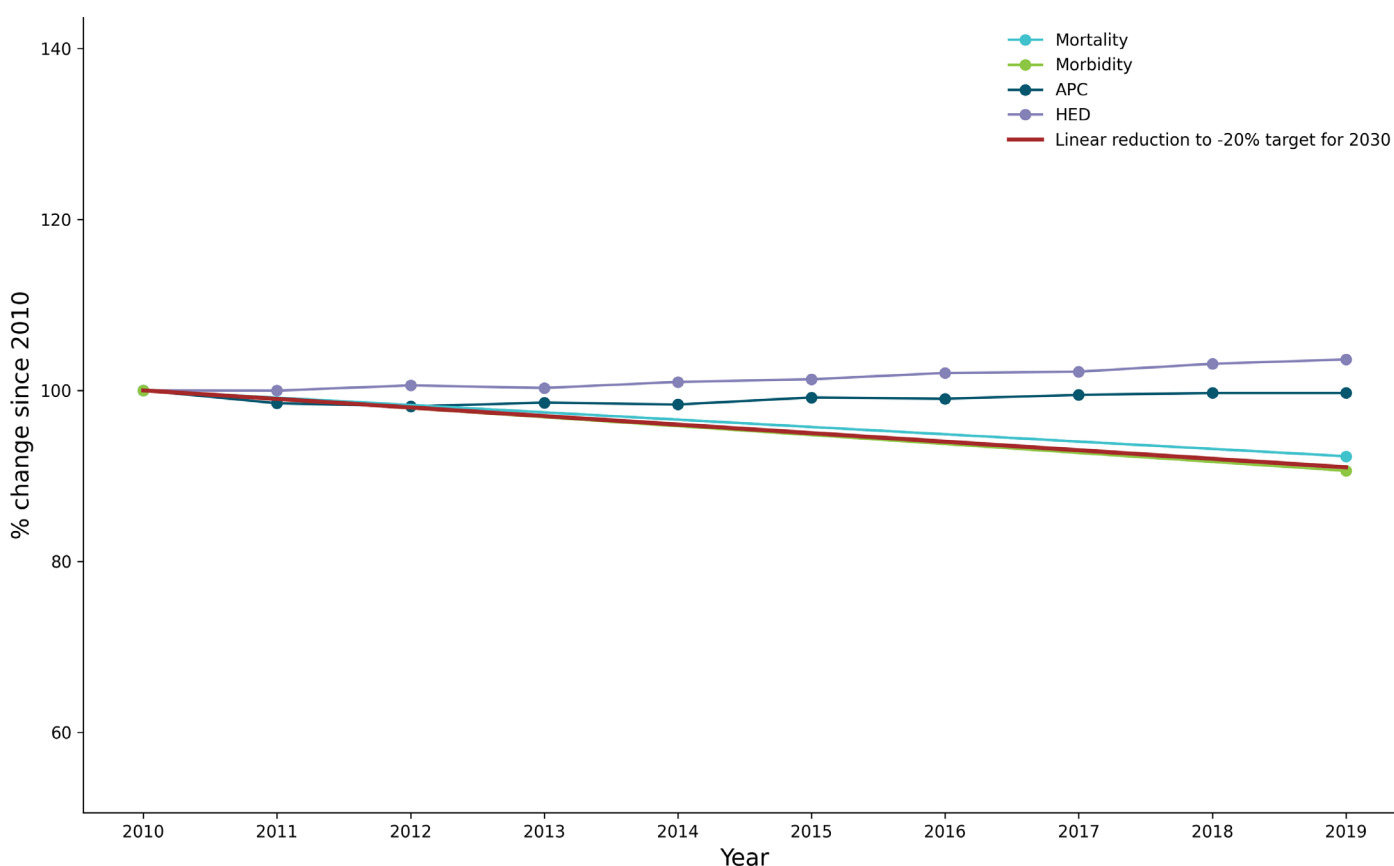
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	13.33	39.24	41.47	2314.00
2011	13.13	39.23	.	.
2012	13.08	39.47	.	.
2013	13.14	39.35	.	.
2014	13.11	39.63	.	.
2015	13.22	39.75	.	.
2016	13.20	40.04	.	.
2017	13.26	40.10	.	.
2018	13.29	40.46	.	.
2019	13.29	40.66	38.28	2096.50

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Democratic Republic of the Congo

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

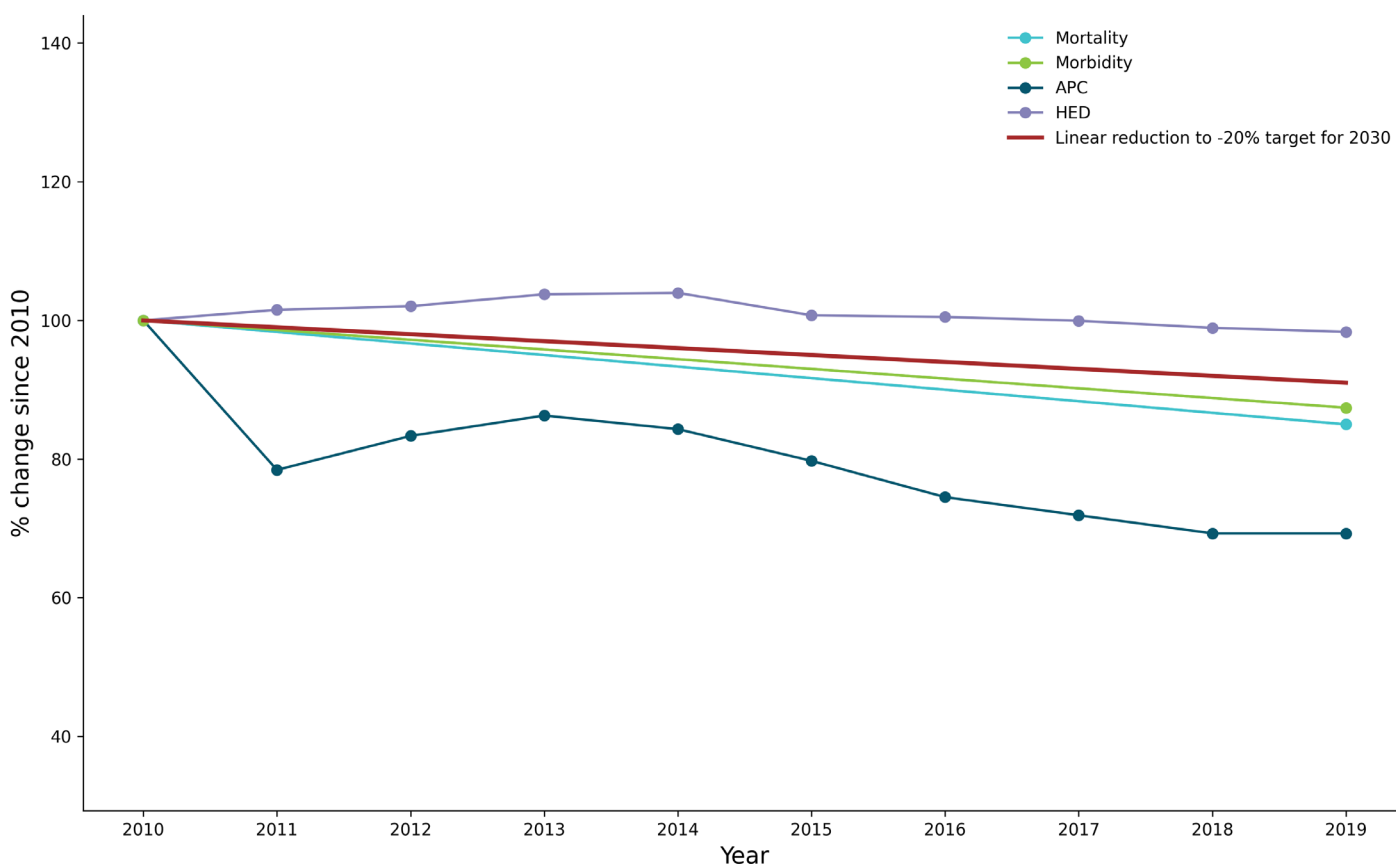
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.06	34.27	70.11	2999.70
2011	2.40	34.79	.	.
2012	2.55	34.97	.	.
2013	2.64	35.56	.	.
2014	2.58	35.63	.	.
2015	2.44	34.52	.	.
2016	2.28	34.44	.	.
2017	2.20	34.25	.	.
2018	2.12	33.90	.	.
2019	2.12	33.70	59.59	2621.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Denmark

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

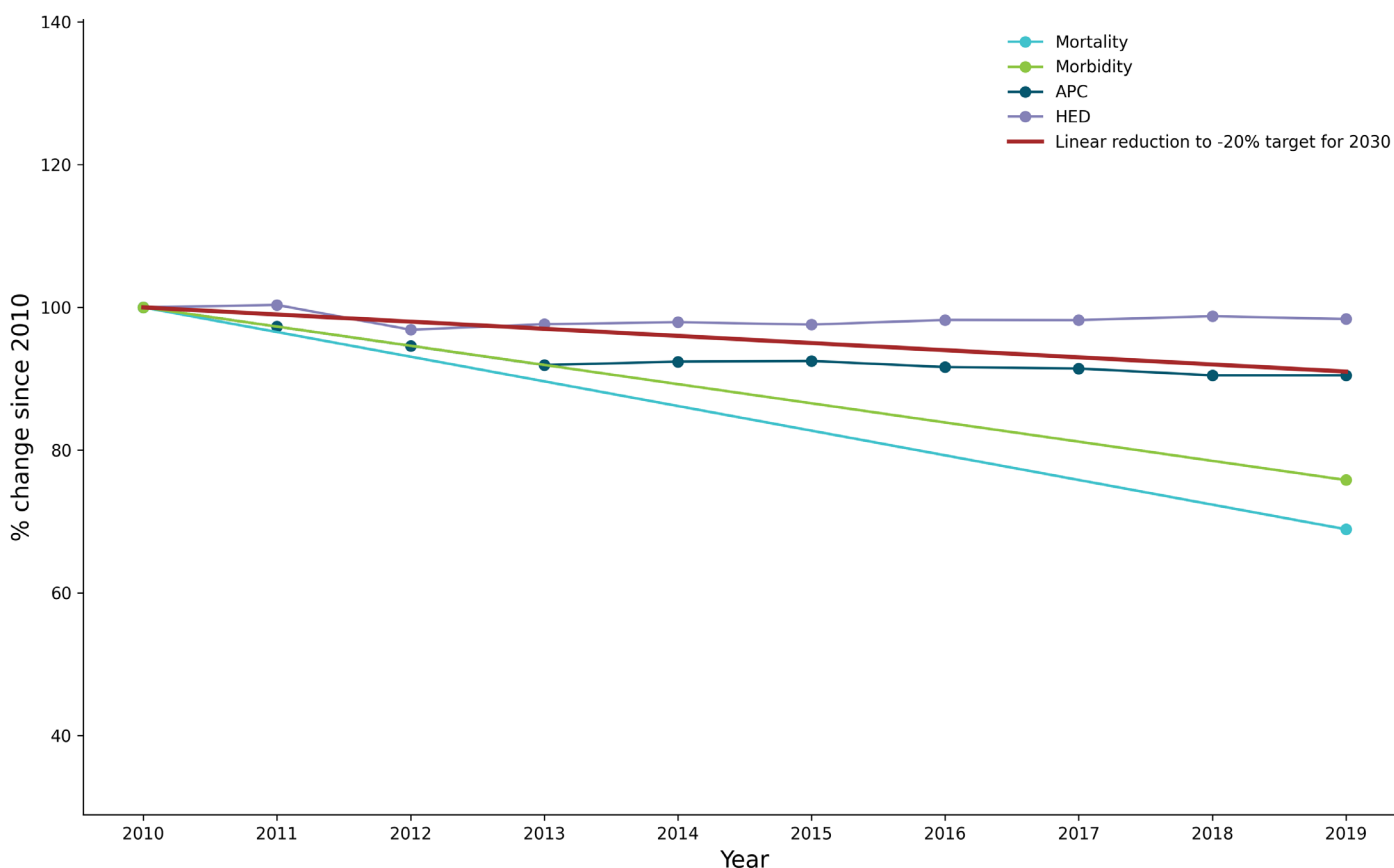
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	10.39	34.79	35.59	1755.10
2011	10.11	34.91	.	.
2012	9.83	33.70	.	.
2013	9.55	33.97	.	.
2014	9.60	34.07	.	.
2015	9.61	33.95	.	.
2016	9.52	34.18	.	.
2017	9.50	34.17	.	.
2018	9.40	34.36	.	.
2019	9.40	34.22	24.52	1330.40

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

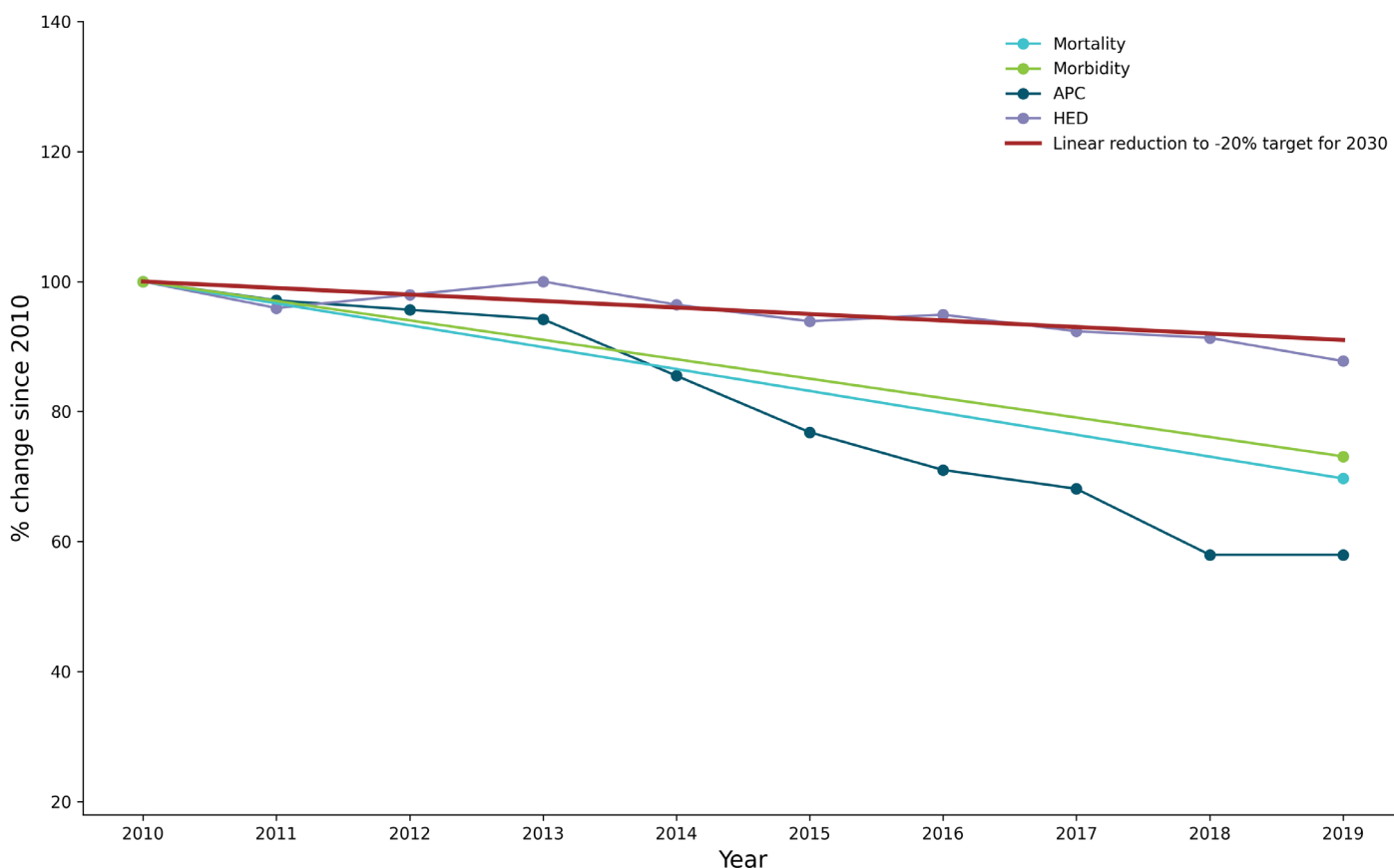
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.69	1.96	21.03	927.90
2011	0.67	1.88	.	.
2012	0.66	1.92	.	.
2013	0.65	1.96	.	.
2014	0.59	1.89	.	.
2015	0.53	1.84	.	.
2016	0.49	1.86	.	.
2017	0.47	1.81	.	.
2018	0.40	1.79	.	.
2019	0.40	1.72	14.66	678.30

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

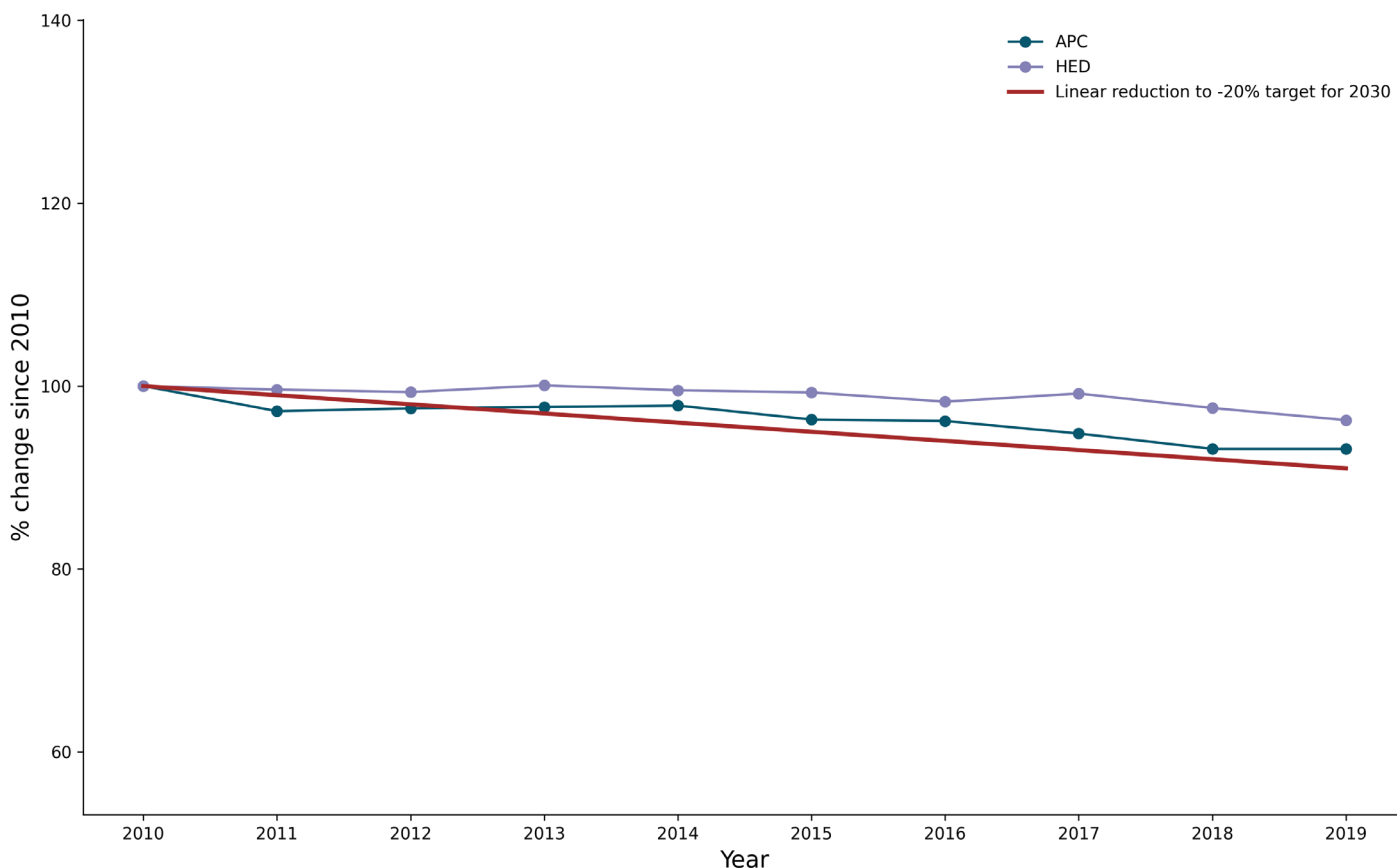
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.55	25.78	.	.
2011	6.37	25.68	.	.
2012	6.39	25.61	.	.
2013	6.40	25.80	.	.
2014	6.41	25.66	.	.
2015	6.31	25.60	.	.
2016	6.30	25.34	.	.
2017	6.21	25.57	.	.
2018	6.10	25.16	.	.
2019	6.10	24.82	.	.

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Dominican Republic

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

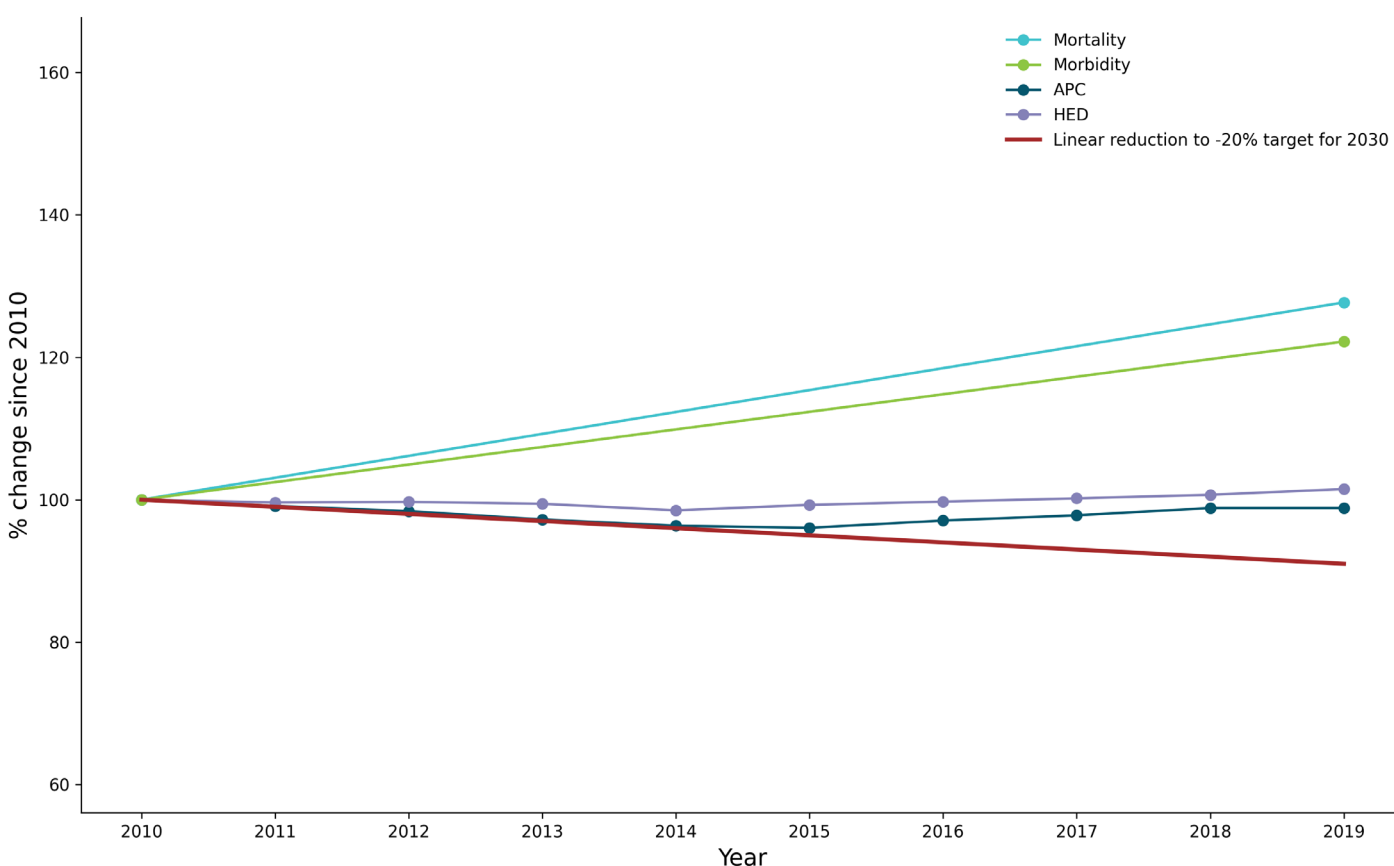
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.84	26.13	46.12	2181.50
2011	6.78	26.03	.	.
2012	6.73	26.05	.	.
2013	6.65	25.98	.	.
2014	6.59	25.74	.	.
2015	6.57	25.94	.	.
2016	6.64	26.06	.	.
2017	6.69	26.18	.	.
2018	6.76	26.31	.	.
2019	6.76	26.52	58.89	2665.80

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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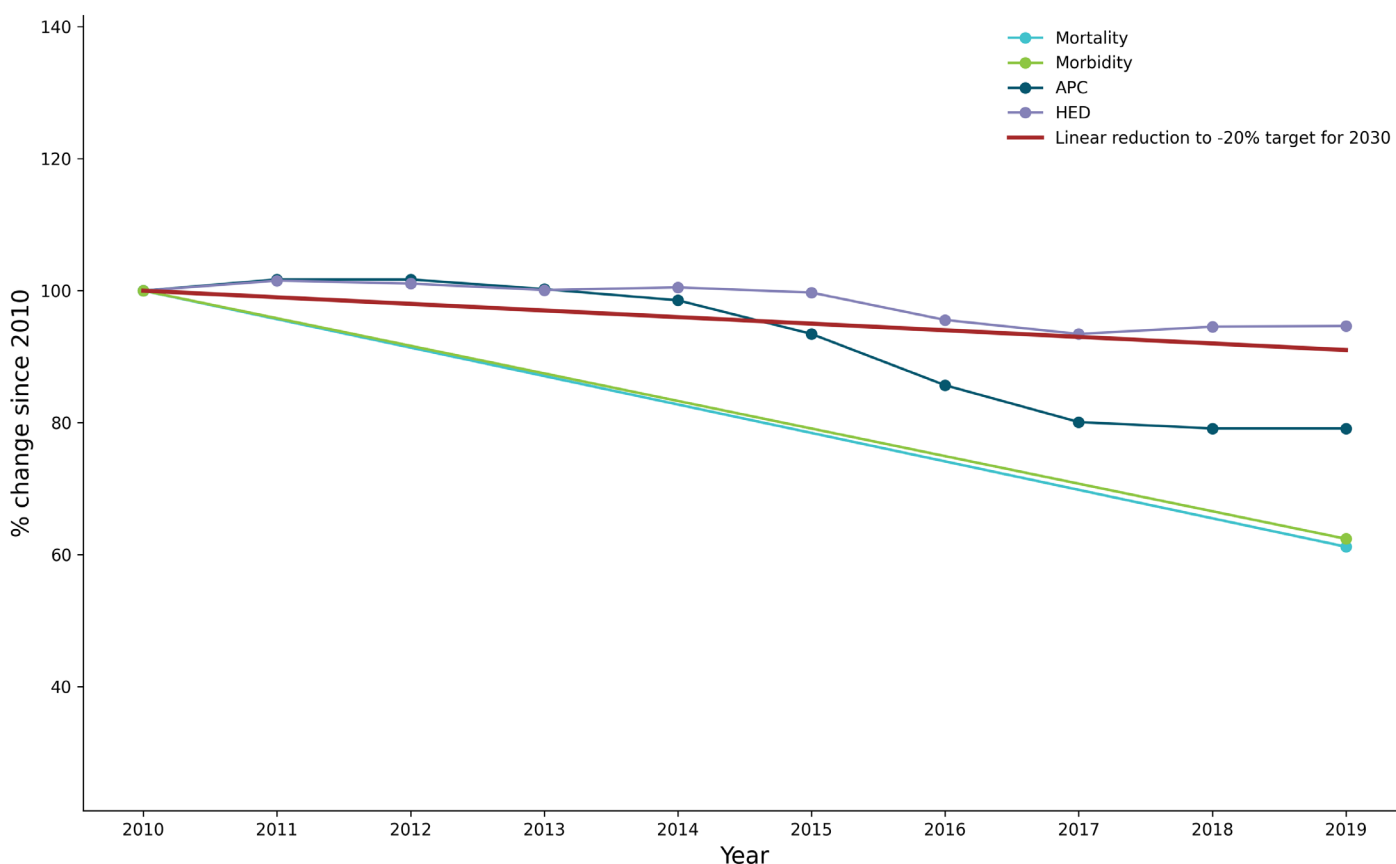
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not reported	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	4.12	31.37	42.21	2101.80
2011	4.19	31.85	.	.
2012	4.19	31.71	.	.
2013	4.13	31.40	.	.
2014	4.06	31.53	.	.
2015	3.85	31.28	.	.
2016	3.53	29.98	.	.
2017	3.30	29.31	.	.
2018	3.26	29.66	.	.
2019	3.26	29.69	25.83	1311.50

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

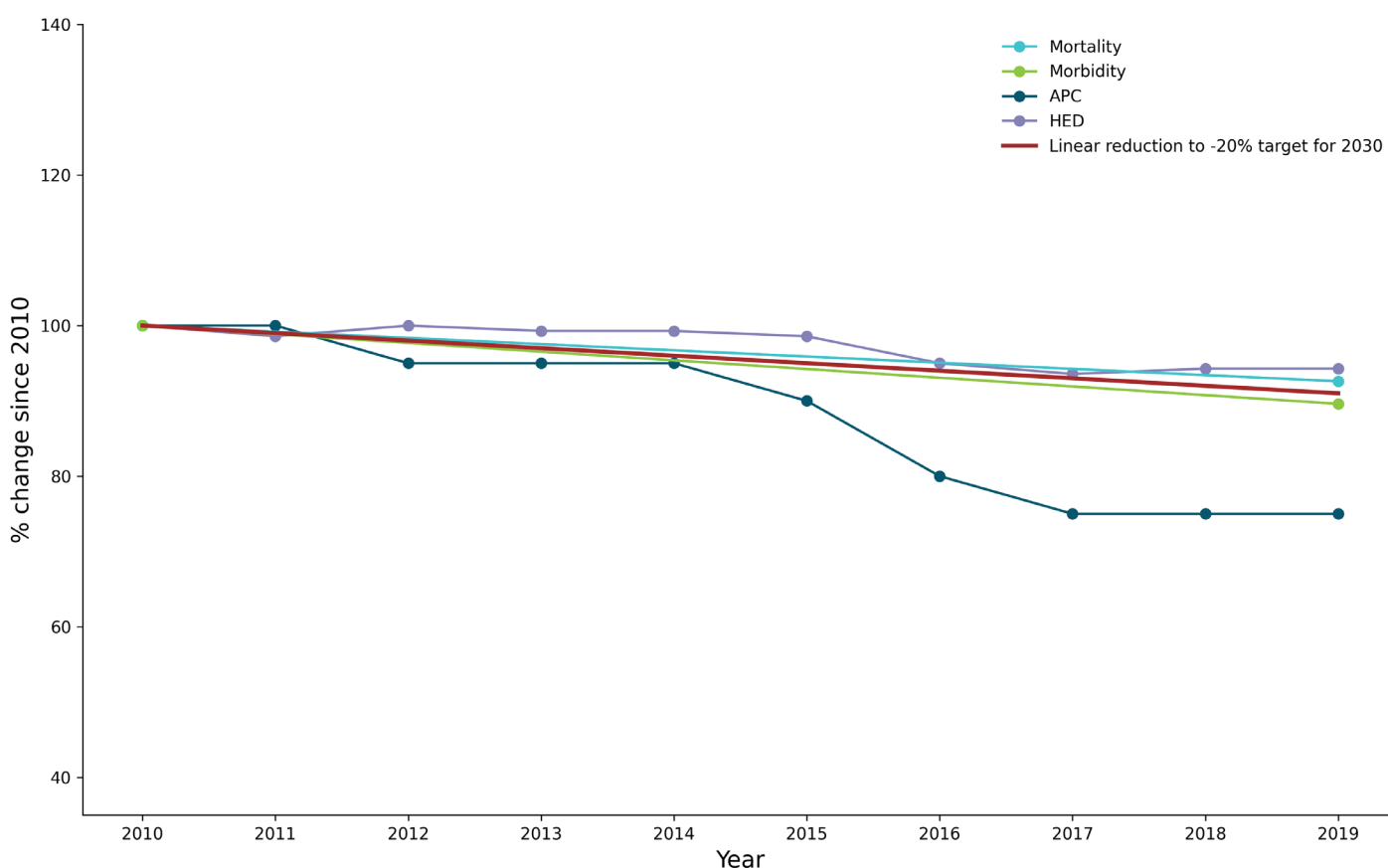
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partially achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.20	1.40	19.20	543.60
2011	0.20	1.38	.	.
2012	0.19	1.40	.	.
2013	0.19	1.39	.	.
2014	0.19	1.39	.	.
2015	0.18	1.38	.	.
2016	0.16	1.33	.	.
2017	0.15	1.31	.	.
2018	0.15	1.32	.	.
2019	0.15	1.32	17.78	487.10

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

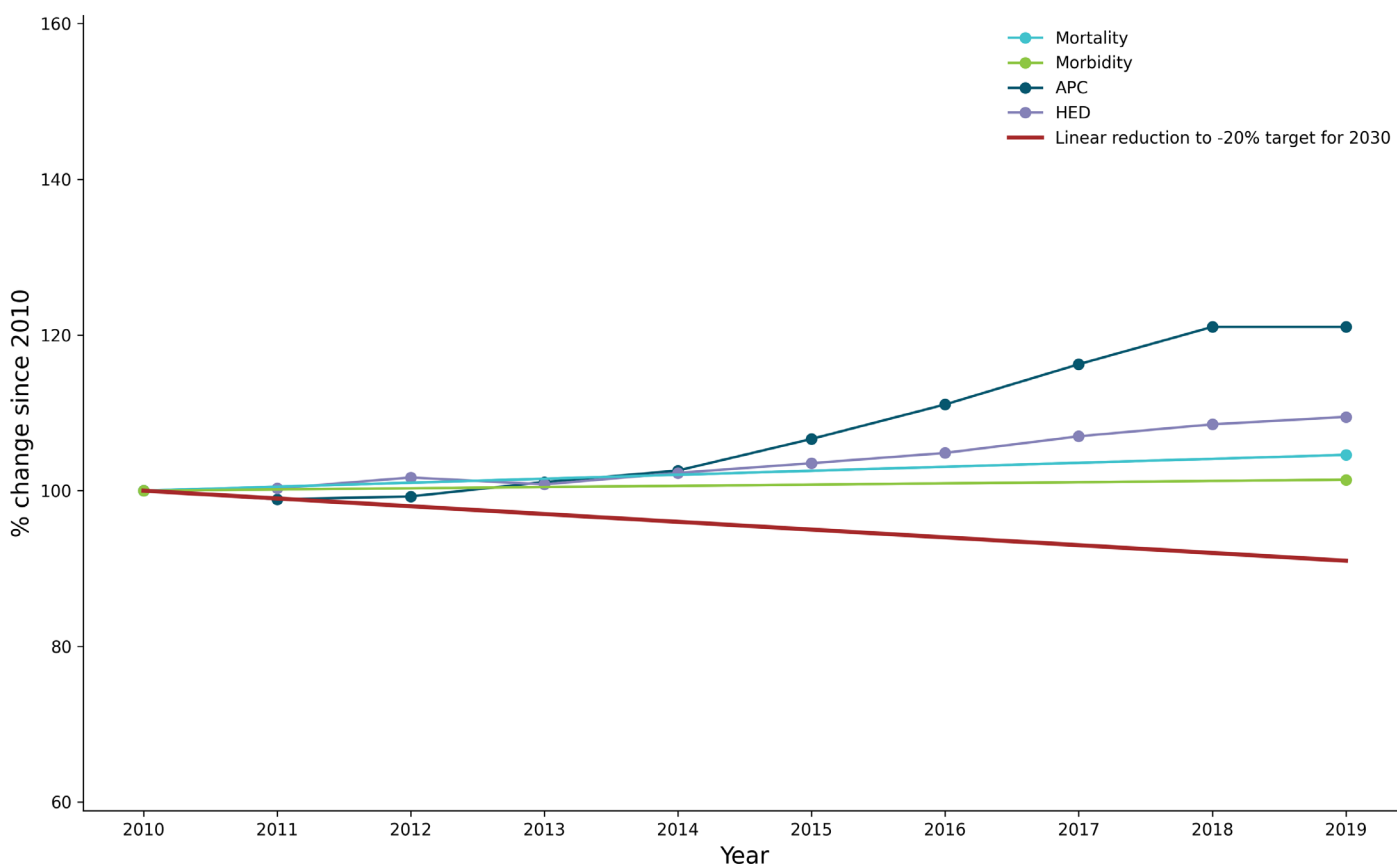
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	2.71	13.61	35.30	2119.80
2011	2.68	13.65	.	.
2012	2.69	13.84	.	.
2013	2.74	13.72	.	.
2014	2.78	13.92	.	.
2015	2.89	14.09	.	.
2016	3.01	14.27	.	.
2017	3.15	14.56	.	.
2018	3.28	14.77	.	.
2019	3.28	14.90	36.92	2149.50

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Equatorial Guinea

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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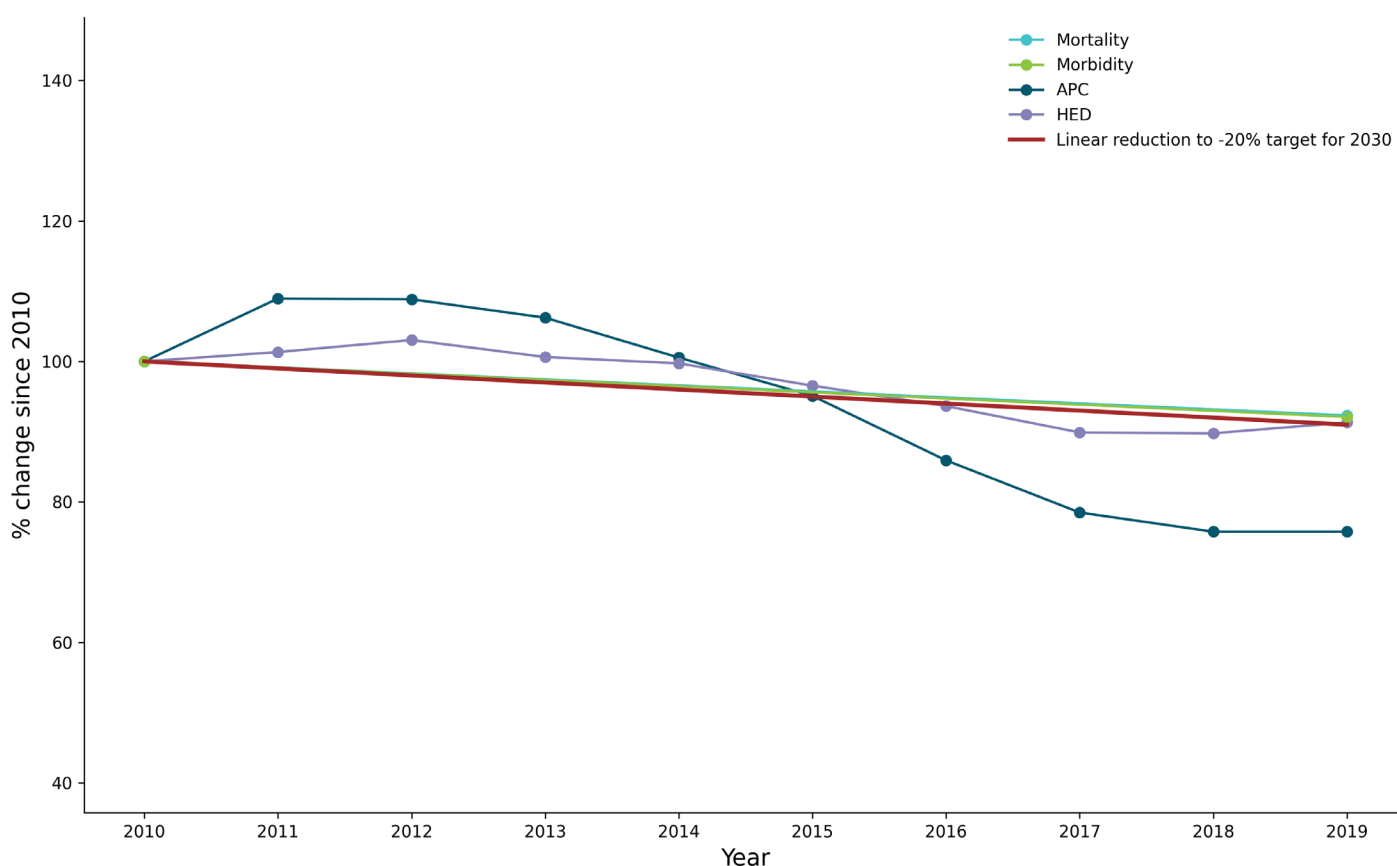
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	9.16	49.55	81.33	3484.50
2011	9.98	50.21	.	.
2012	9.97	51.06	.	.
2013	9.73	49.86	.	.
2014	9.21	49.41	.	.
2015	8.71	47.84	.	.
2016	7.87	46.40	.	.
2017	7.19	44.54	.	.
2018	6.94	44.48	.	.
2019	6.94	45.25	75.07	3209.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

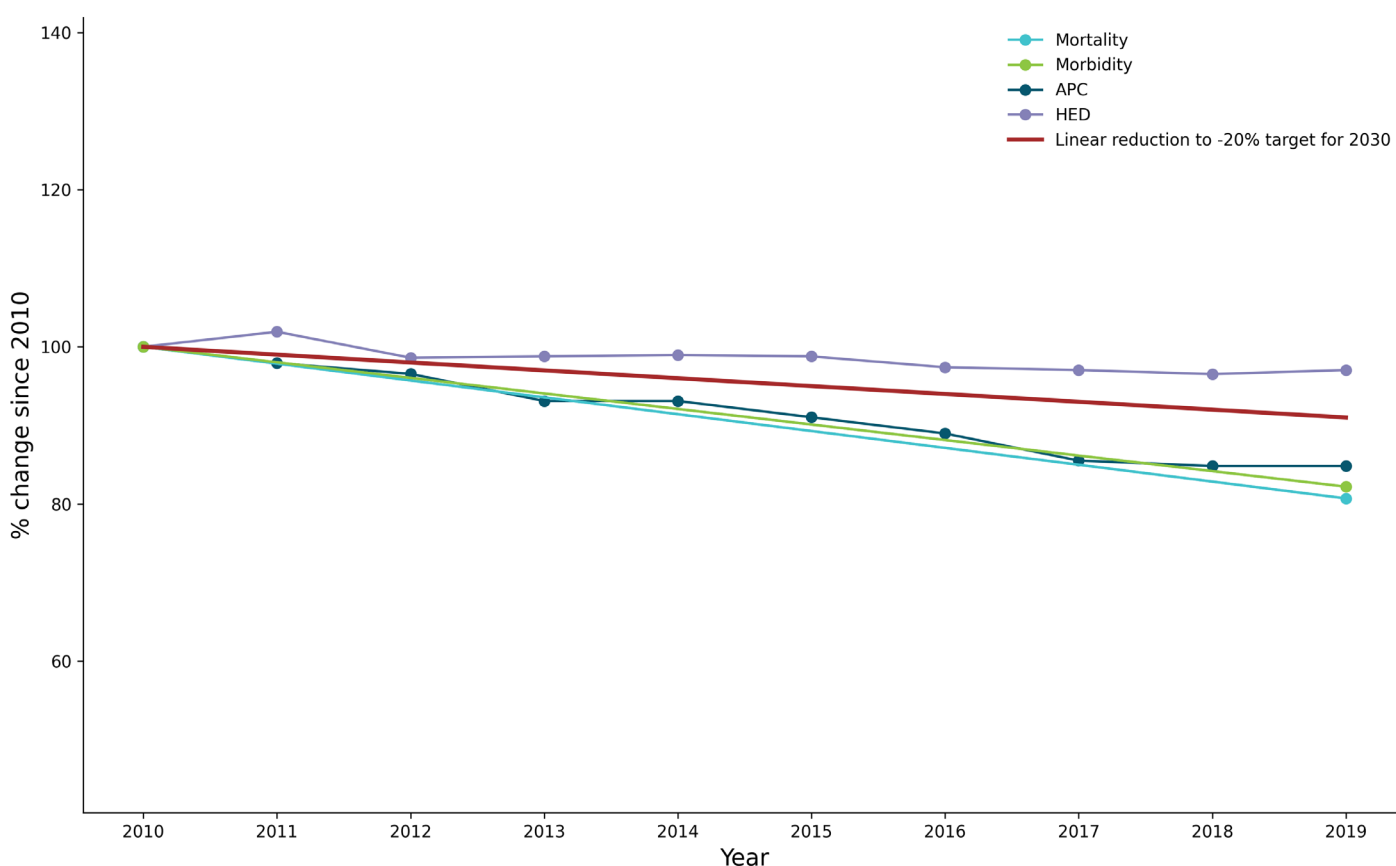
- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.45	5.75	43.79	1824.50
2011	1.42	5.86	.	.
2012	1.40	5.67	.	.
2013	1.35	5.68	.	.
2014	1.35	5.69	.	.
2015	1.32	5.68	.	.
2016	1.29	5.60	.	.
2017	1.24	5.58	.	.
2018	1.23	5.55	.	.
2019	1.23	5.58	35.34	1499.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

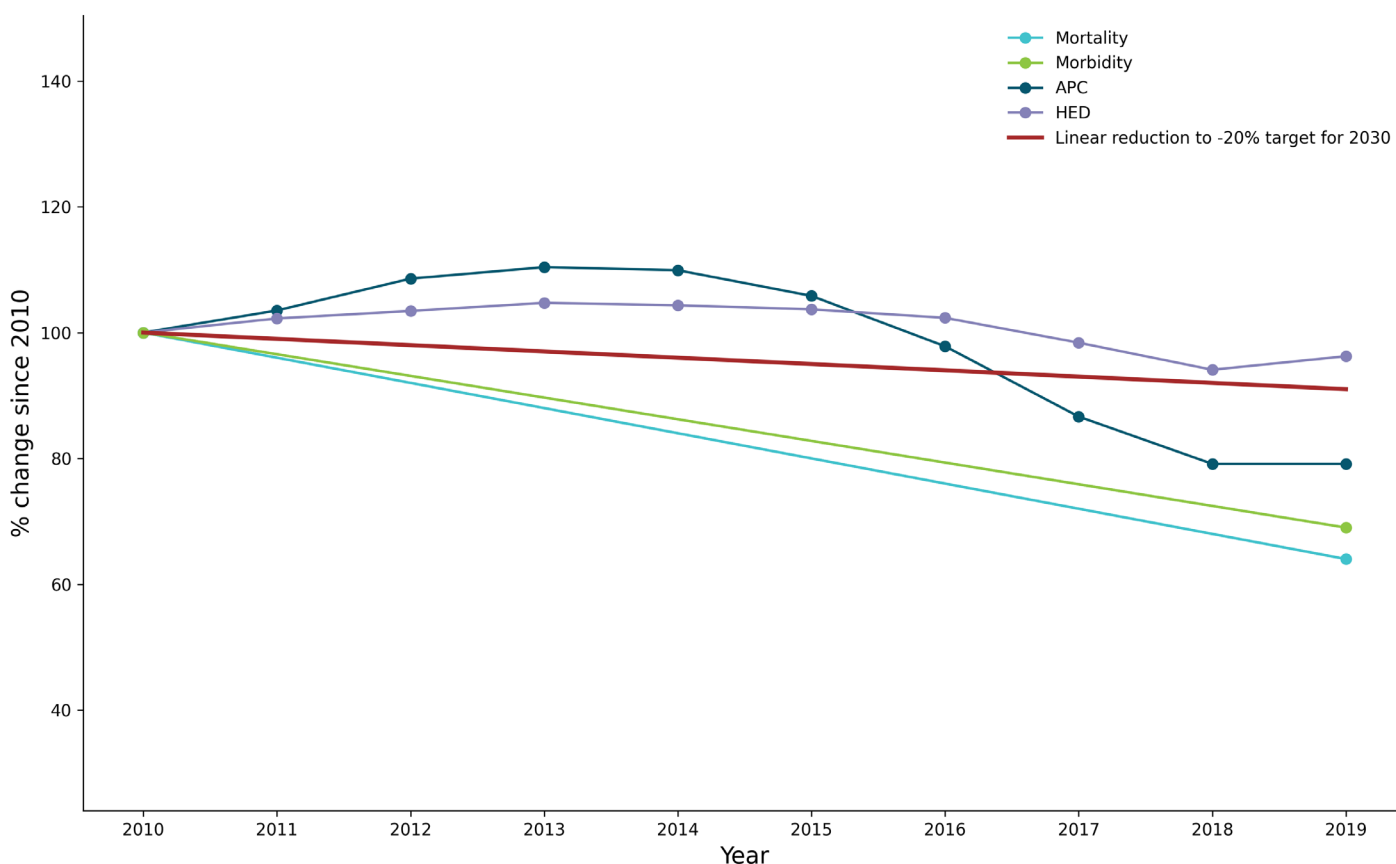
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	14.23	31.13	131.16	4792.00
2011	14.73	31.83	.	.
2012	15.45	32.20	.	.
2013	15.71	32.60	.	.
2014	15.64	32.48	.	.
2015	15.06	32.28	.	.
2016	13.92	31.86	.	.
2017	12.33	30.63	.	.
2018	11.26	29.29	.	.
2019	11.26	29.96	83.94	3306.50

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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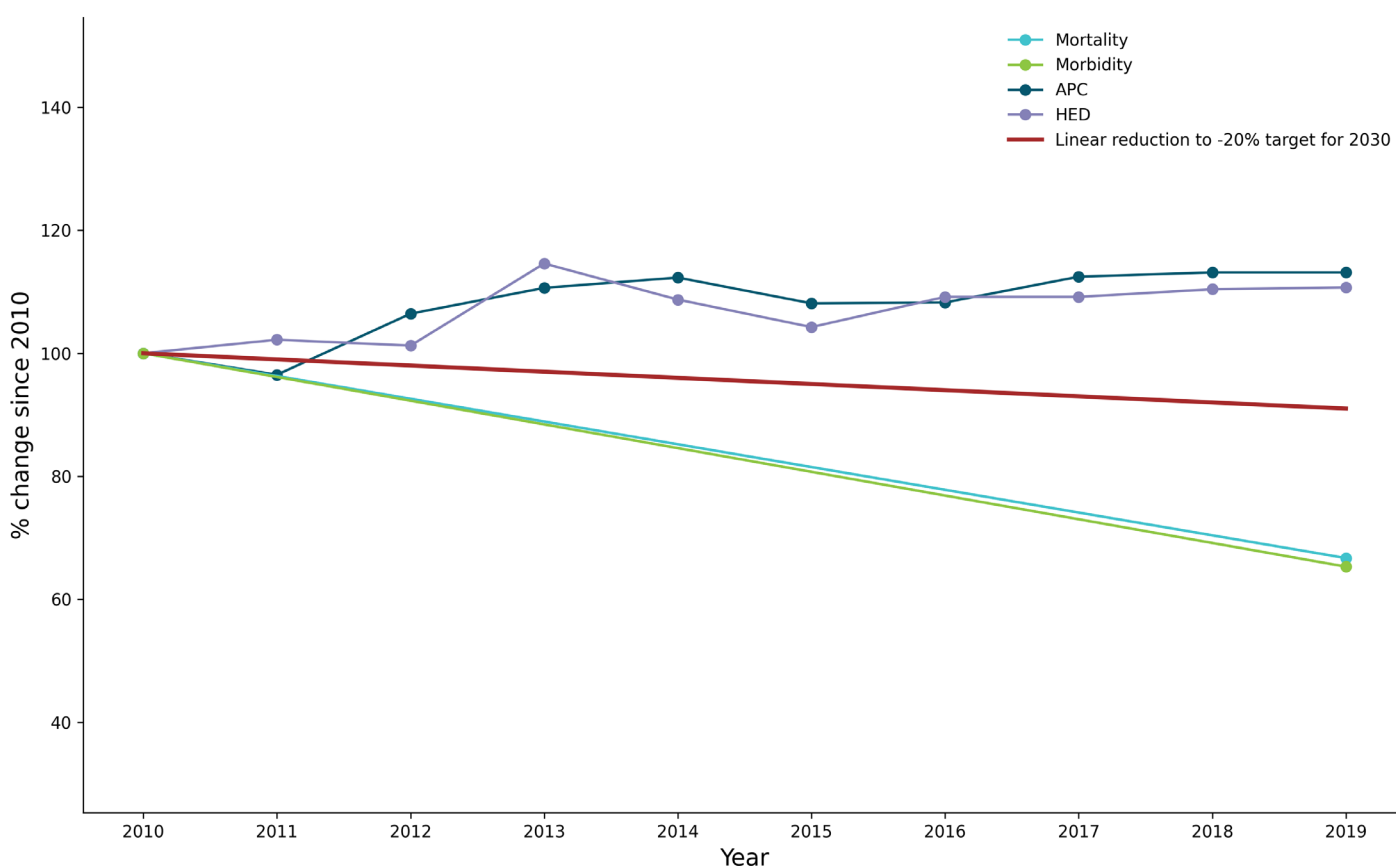
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	7.15	13.64	169.12	7540.00
2011	6.90	13.94	.	.
2012	7.61	13.81	.	.
2013	7.91	15.63	.	.
2014	8.03	14.83	.	.
2015	7.73	14.22	.	.
2016	7.74	14.89	.	.
2017	8.04	14.89	.	.
2018	8.09	15.06	.	.
2019	8.09	15.10	112.80	4923.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Ethiopia

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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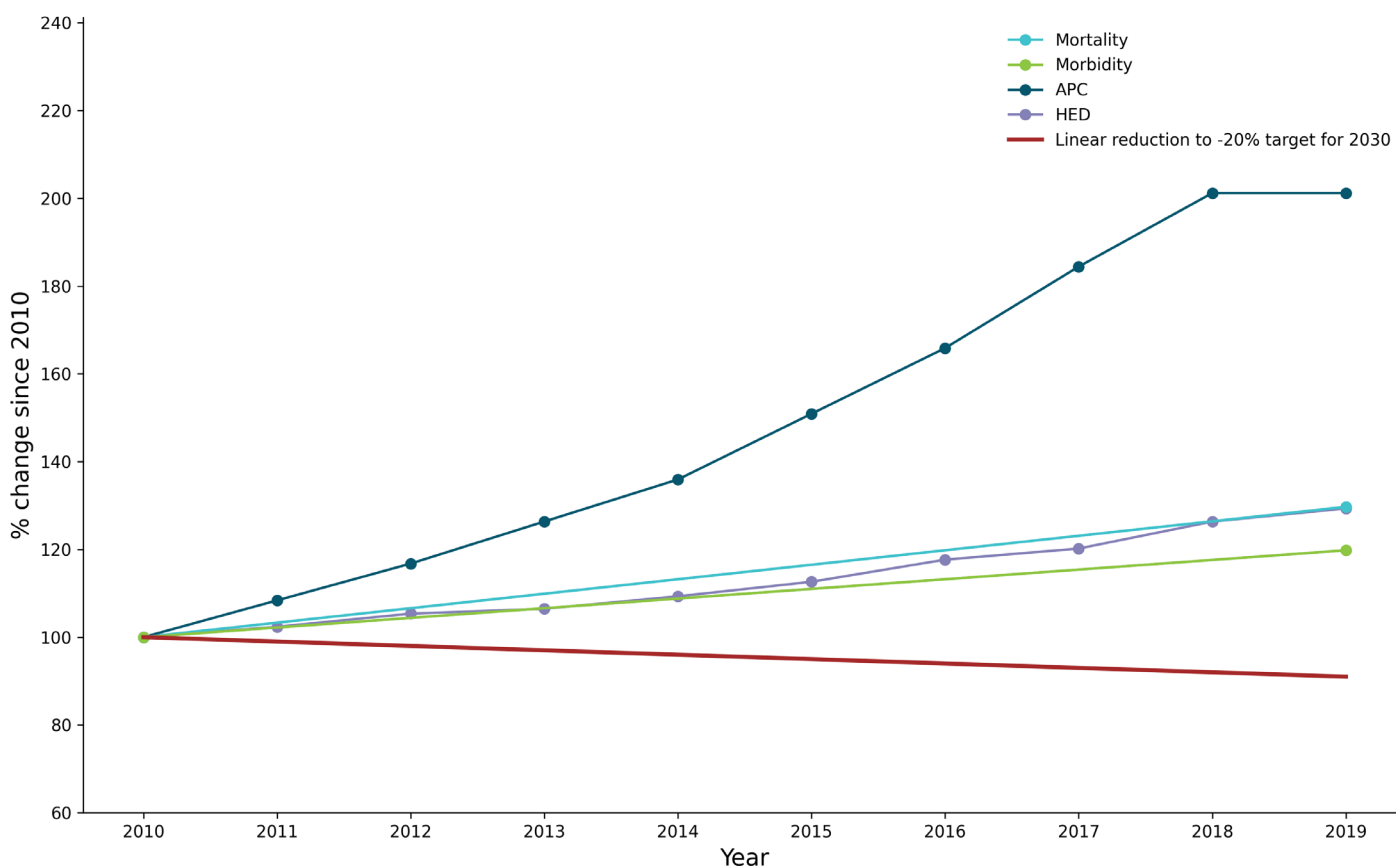
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.67	6.34	33.75	1532.00
2011	1.81	6.49	.	.
2012	1.95	6.68	.	.
2013	2.11	6.75	.	.
2014	2.27	6.93	.	.
2015	2.52	7.14	.	.
2016	2.77	7.46	.	.
2017	3.08	7.62	.	.
2018	3.36	8.01	.	.
2019	3.36	8.20	43.78	1835.30

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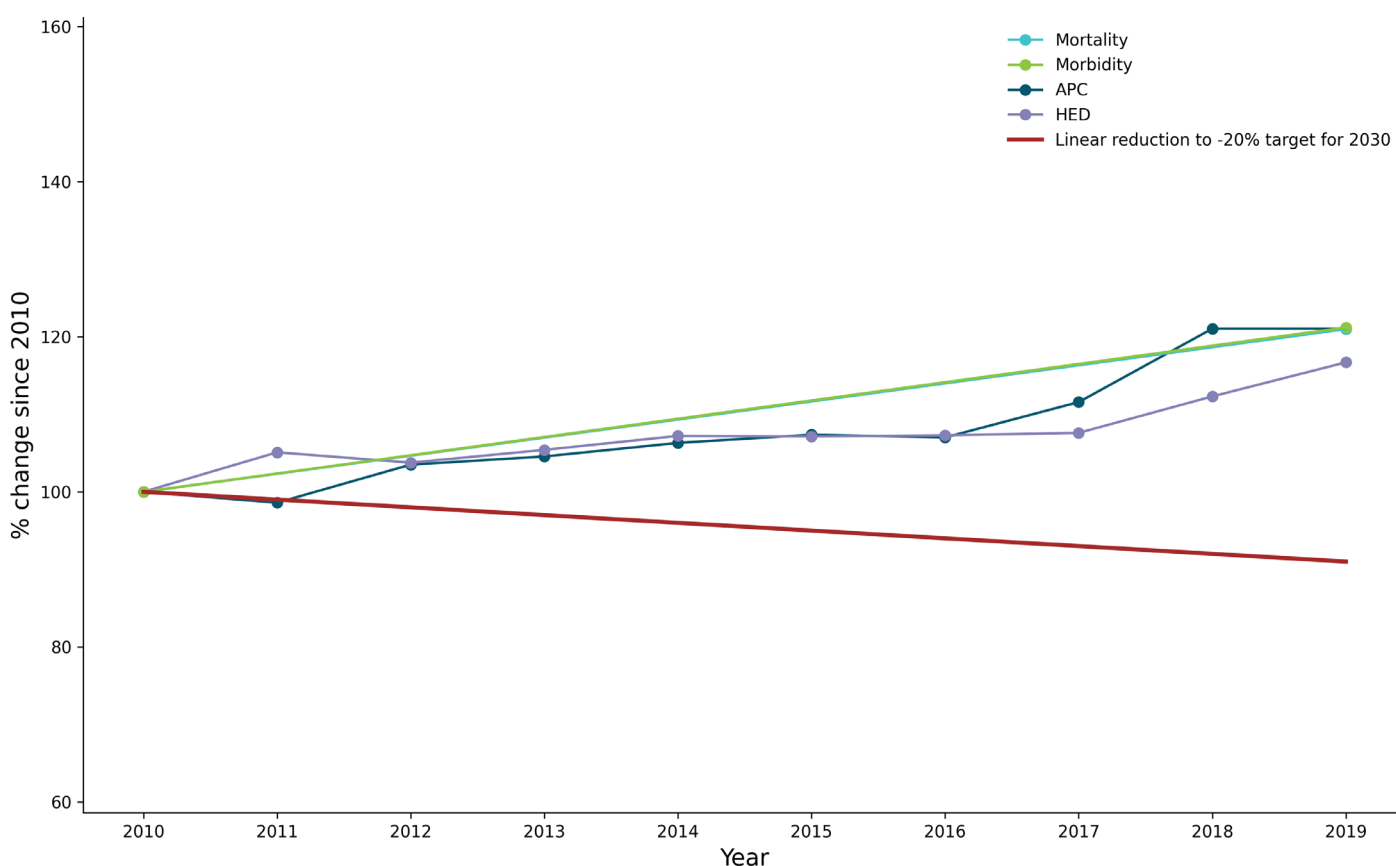
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not reported	not reported	not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	2.85	12.75	17.91	795.60
2011	2.81	13.40	.	.
2012	2.95	13.23	.	.
2013	2.98	13.44	.	.
2014	3.03	13.67	.	.
2015	3.06	13.66	.	.
2016	3.05	13.68	.	.
2017	3.18	13.72	.	.
2018	3.45	14.32	.	.
2019	3.45	14.88	21.67	964.30

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

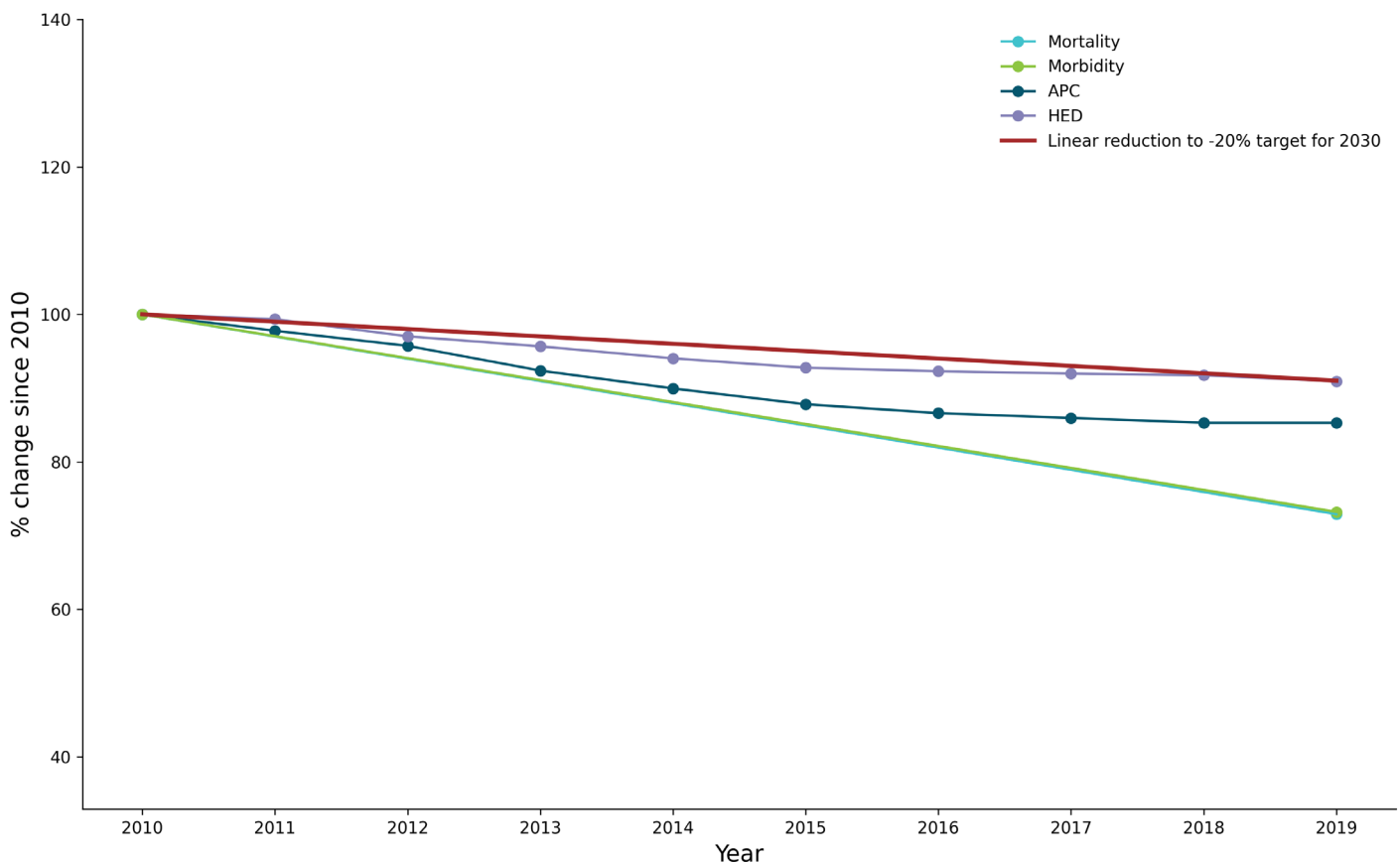
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	10.74	44.16	40.49	2268.60
2011	10.50	43.87	.	.
2012	10.28	42.84	.	.
2013	9.92	42.24	.	.
2014	9.66	41.52	.	.
2015	9.43	40.96	.	.
2016	9.30	40.75	.	.
2017	9.23	40.61	.	.
2018	9.16	40.51	.	.
2019	9.16	40.15	29.52	1660.60

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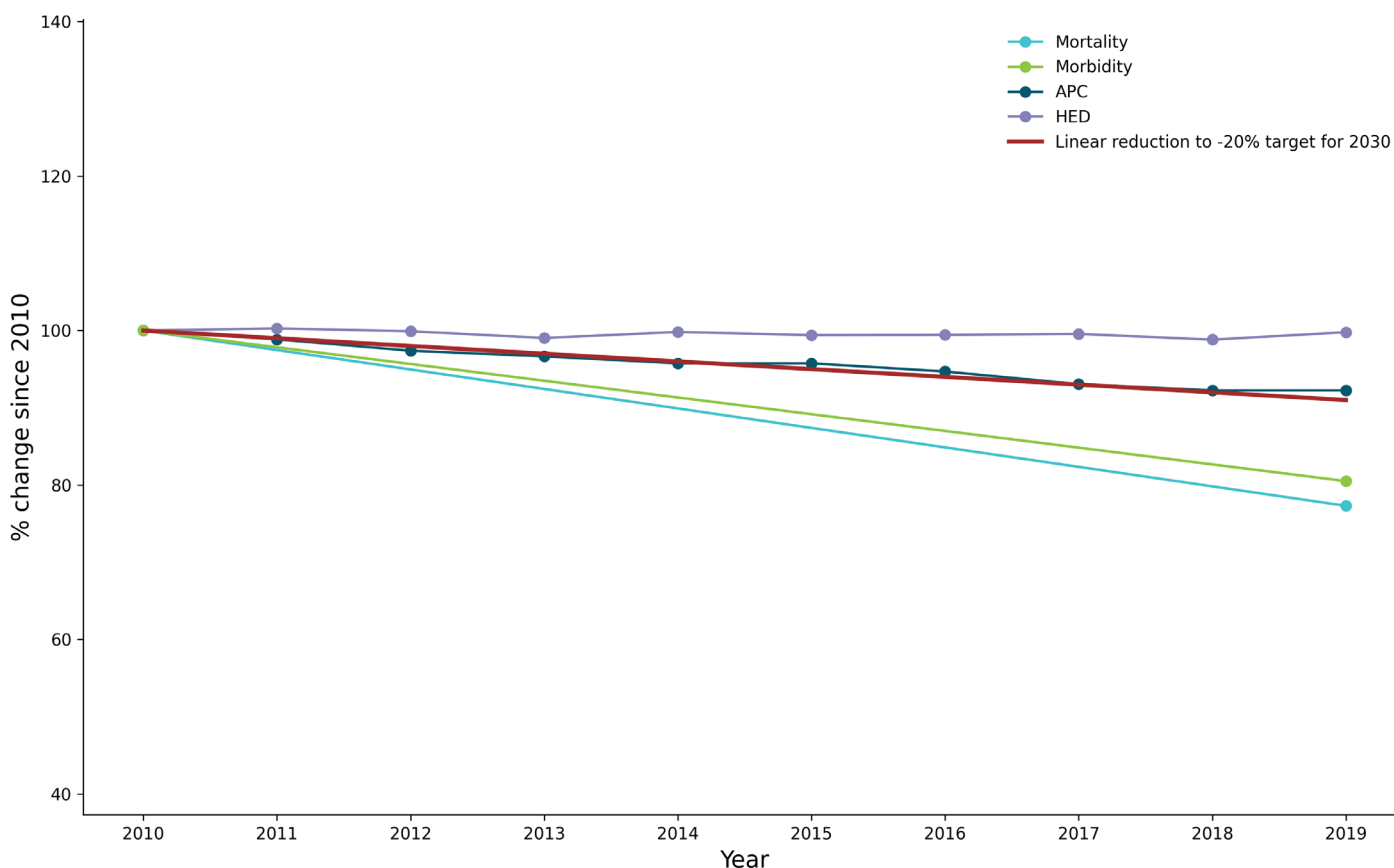
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	12.25	32.15	33.74	1711.10
2011	12.11	32.24	.	.
2012	11.93	32.12	.	.
2013	11.84	31.84	.	.
2014	11.73	32.09	.	.
2015	11.73	31.96	.	.
2016	11.60	31.97	.	.
2017	11.40	32.01	.	.
2018	11.30	31.77	.	.
2019	11.30	32.08	26.08	1377.40

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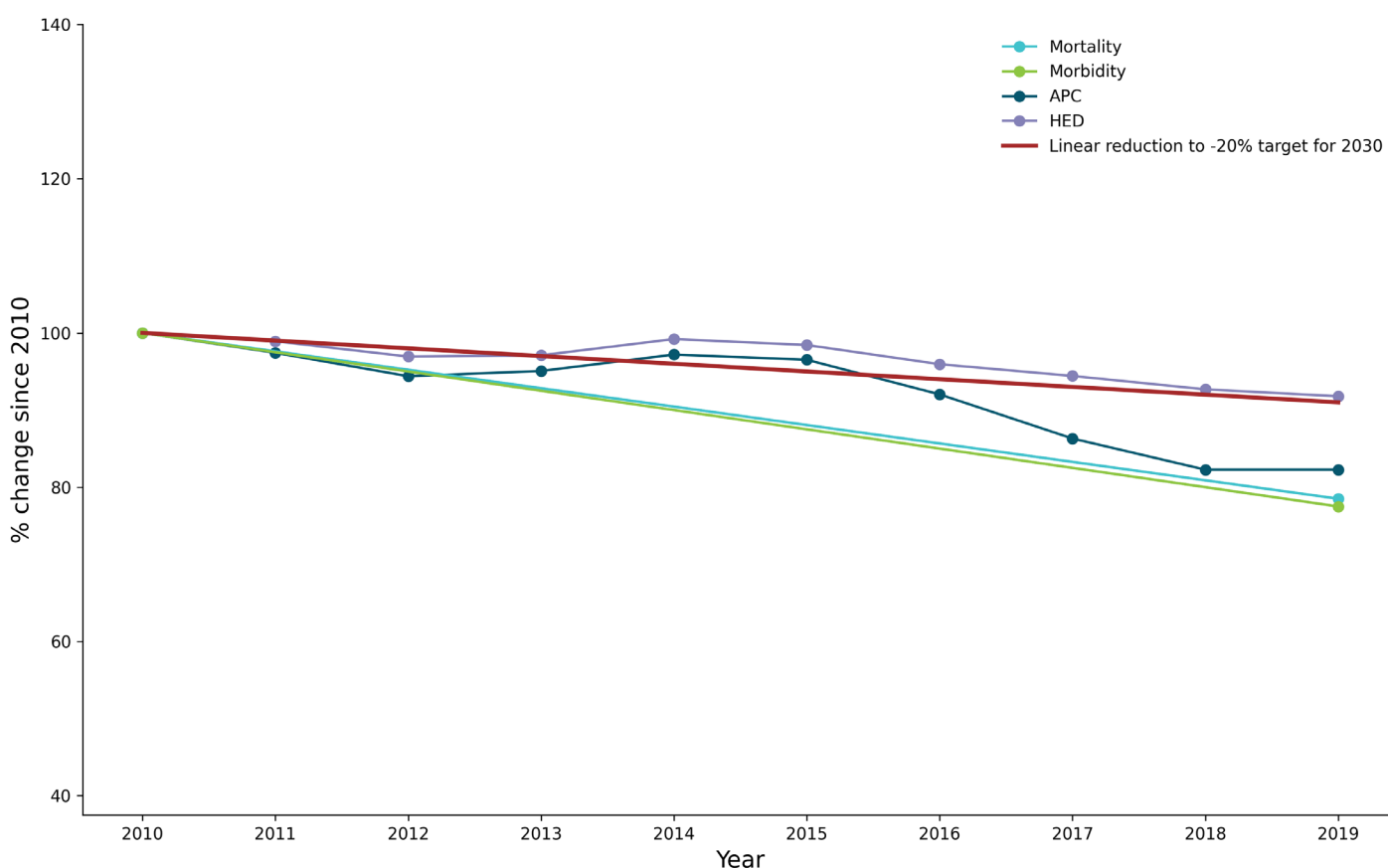
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	8.91	41.42	116.94	4779.70
2011	8.68	40.97	.	.
2012	8.41	40.15	.	.
2013	8.47	40.22	.	.
2014	8.66	41.09	.	.
2015	8.60	40.77	.	.
2016	8.20	39.74	.	.
2017	7.69	39.11	.	.
2018	7.33	38.39	.	.
2019	7.33	38.02	91.80	3704.30

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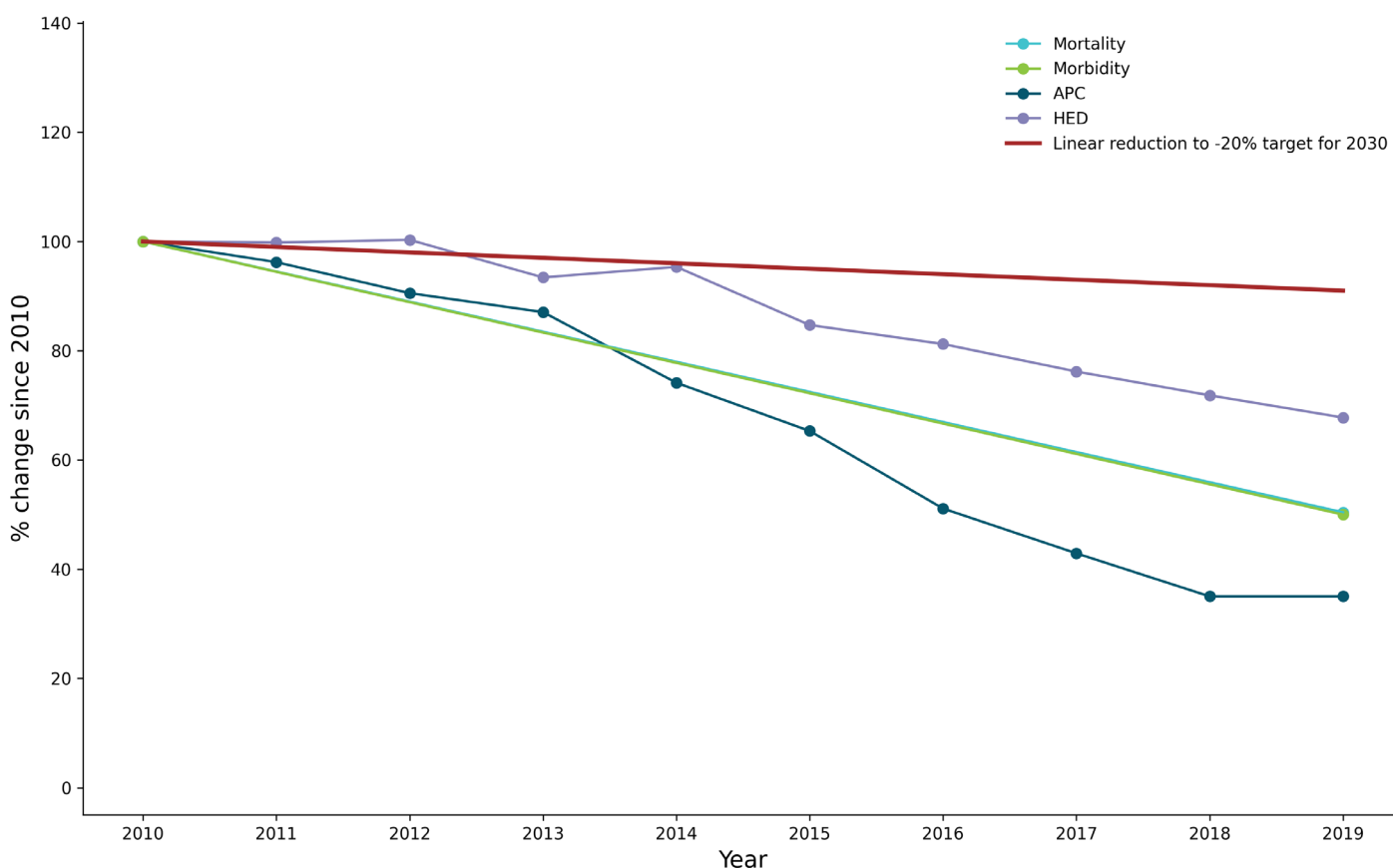
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.17	10.33	47.62	1853.00
2011	3.05	10.31	.	.
2012	2.87	10.36	.	.
2013	2.76	9.65	.	.
2014	2.35	9.85	.	.
2015	2.07	8.75	.	.
2016	1.62	8.39	.	.
2017	1.36	7.87	.	.
2018	1.11	7.42	.	.
2019	1.11	7.00	24.00	926.50

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

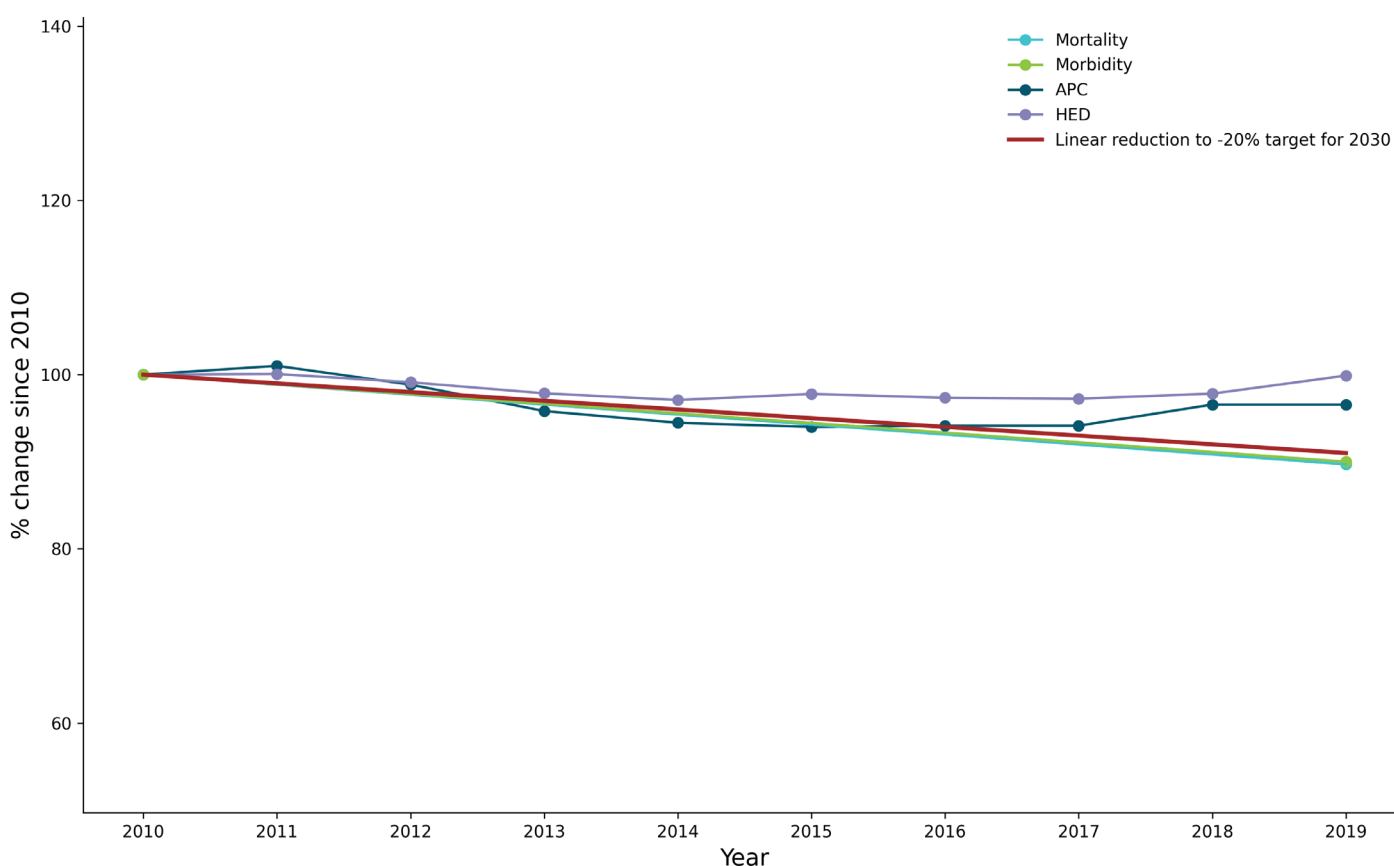
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	14.84	27.52	93.44	3676.20
2011	14.99	27.54	.	.
2012	14.67	27.28	.	.
2013	14.22	26.93	.	.
2014	14.02	26.72	.	.
2015	13.95	26.91	.	.
2016	13.97	26.79	.	.
2017	13.97	26.76	.	.
2018	14.33	26.92	.	.
2019	14.33	27.49	83.82	3308.60

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Germany

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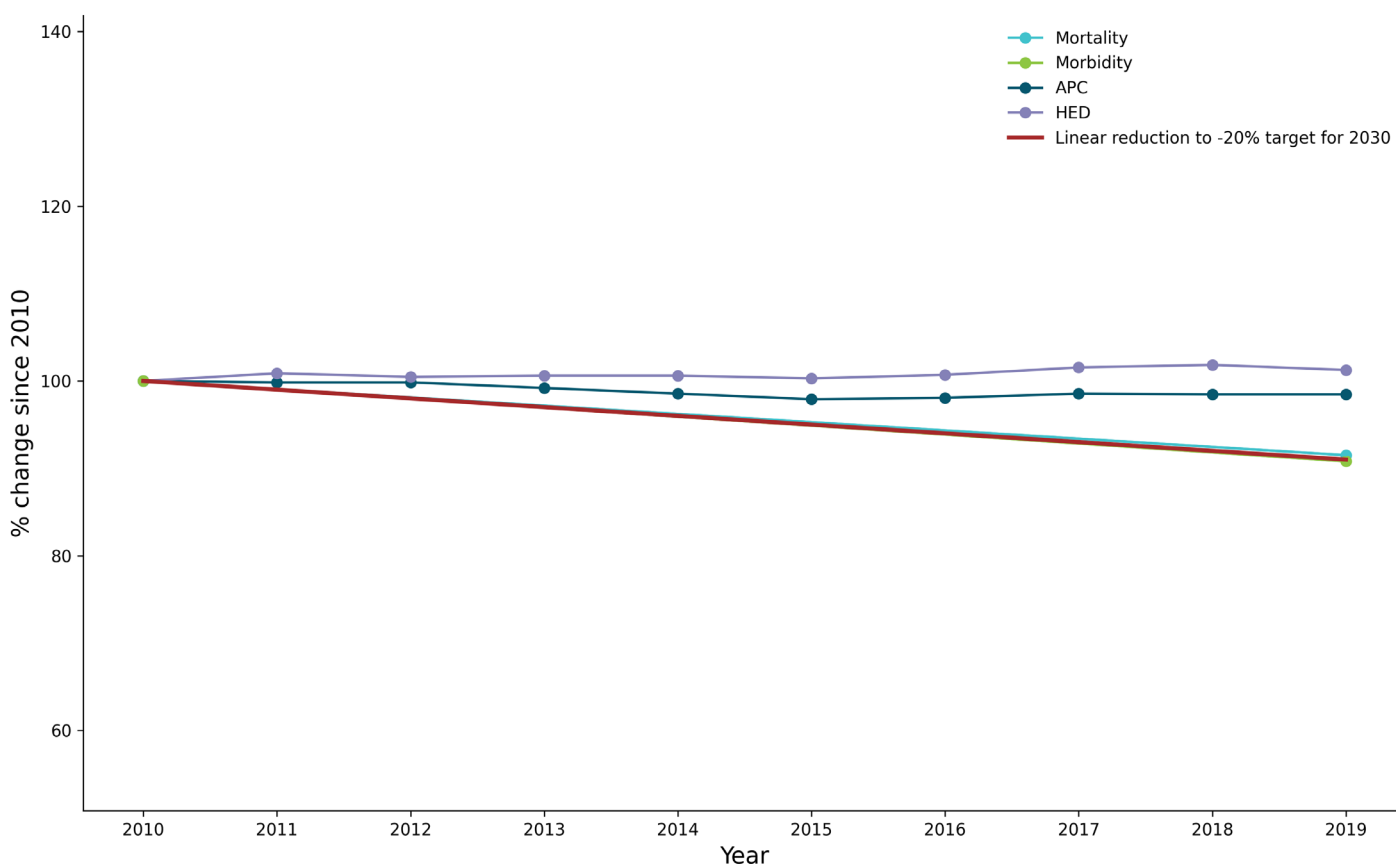
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	12.41	34.26	30.82	1536.70
2011	12.39	34.56	.	.
2012	12.39	34.42	.	.
2013	12.31	34.47	.	.
2014	12.23	34.47	.	.
2015	12.15	34.36	.	.
2016	12.17	34.50	.	.
2017	12.23	34.79	.	.
2018	12.22	34.89	.	.
2019	12.22	34.69	28.20	1395.30

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
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- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

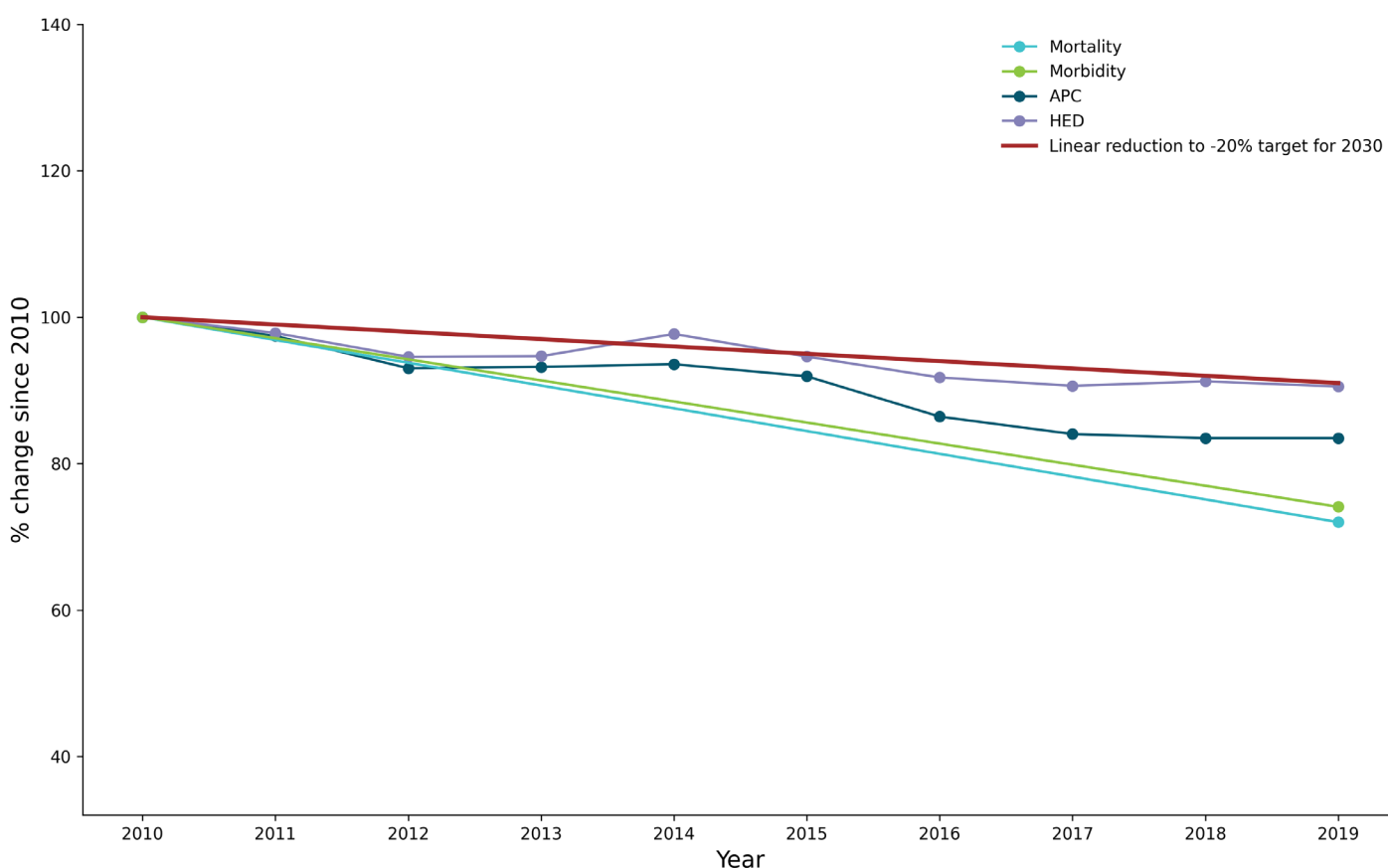
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not achieved	not achieved	not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	5.45	22.71	82.18	3199.90
2011	5.31	22.22	.	.
2012	5.07	21.48	.	.
2013	5.08	21.50	.	.
2014	5.10	22.19	.	.
2015	5.01	21.49	.	.
2016	4.71	20.84	.	.
2017	4.58	20.58	.	.
2018	4.55	20.72	.	.
2019	4.55	20.56	59.17	2371.10

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

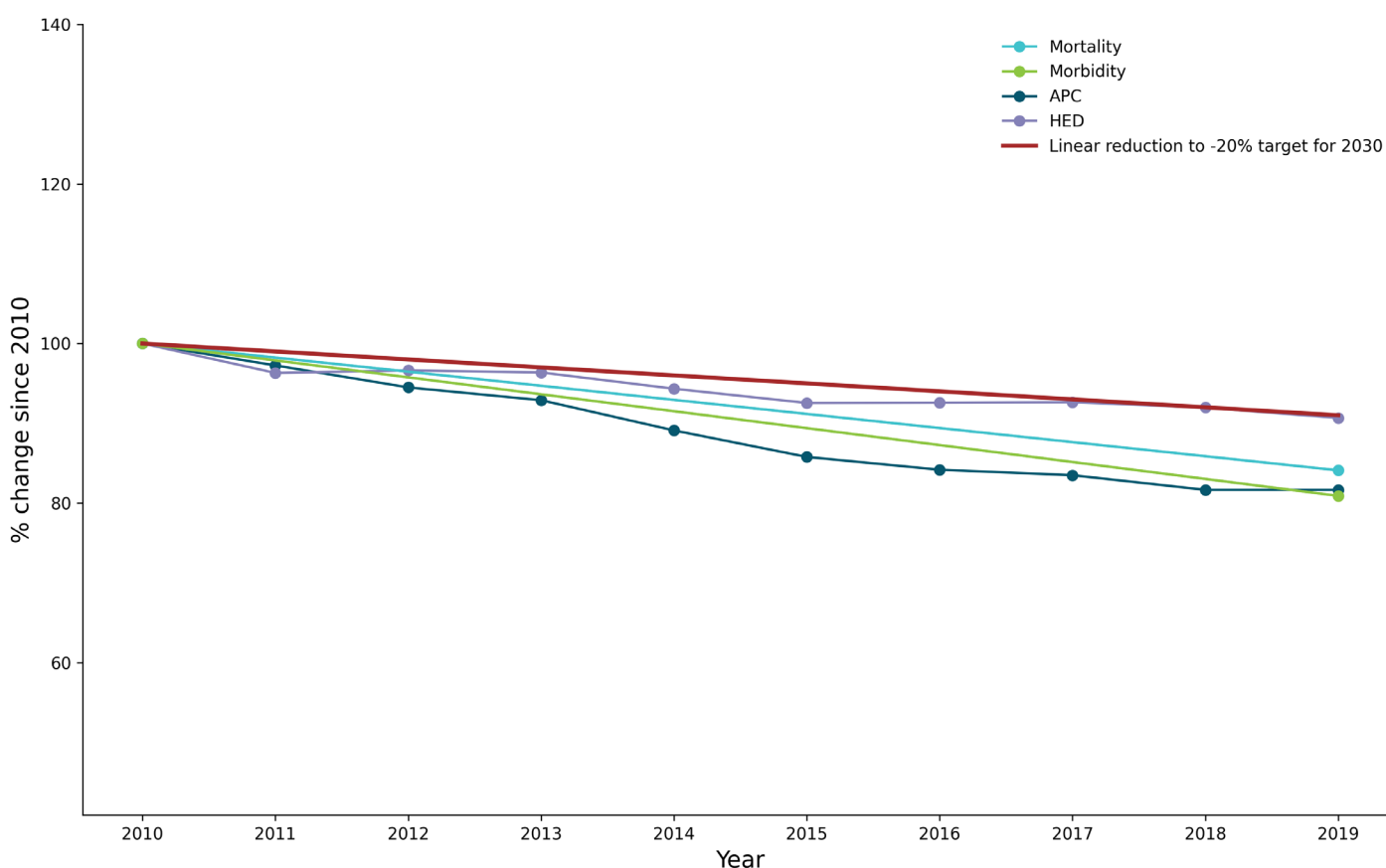
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	8.72	30.86	18.47	1135.40
2011	8.48	29.72	.	.
2012	8.24	29.82	.	.
2013	8.10	29.74	.	.
2014	7.77	29.11	.	.
2015	7.48	28.56	.	.
2016	7.34	28.57	.	.
2017	7.28	28.59	.	.
2018	7.12	28.38	.	.
2019	7.12	27.98	15.53	918.50

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

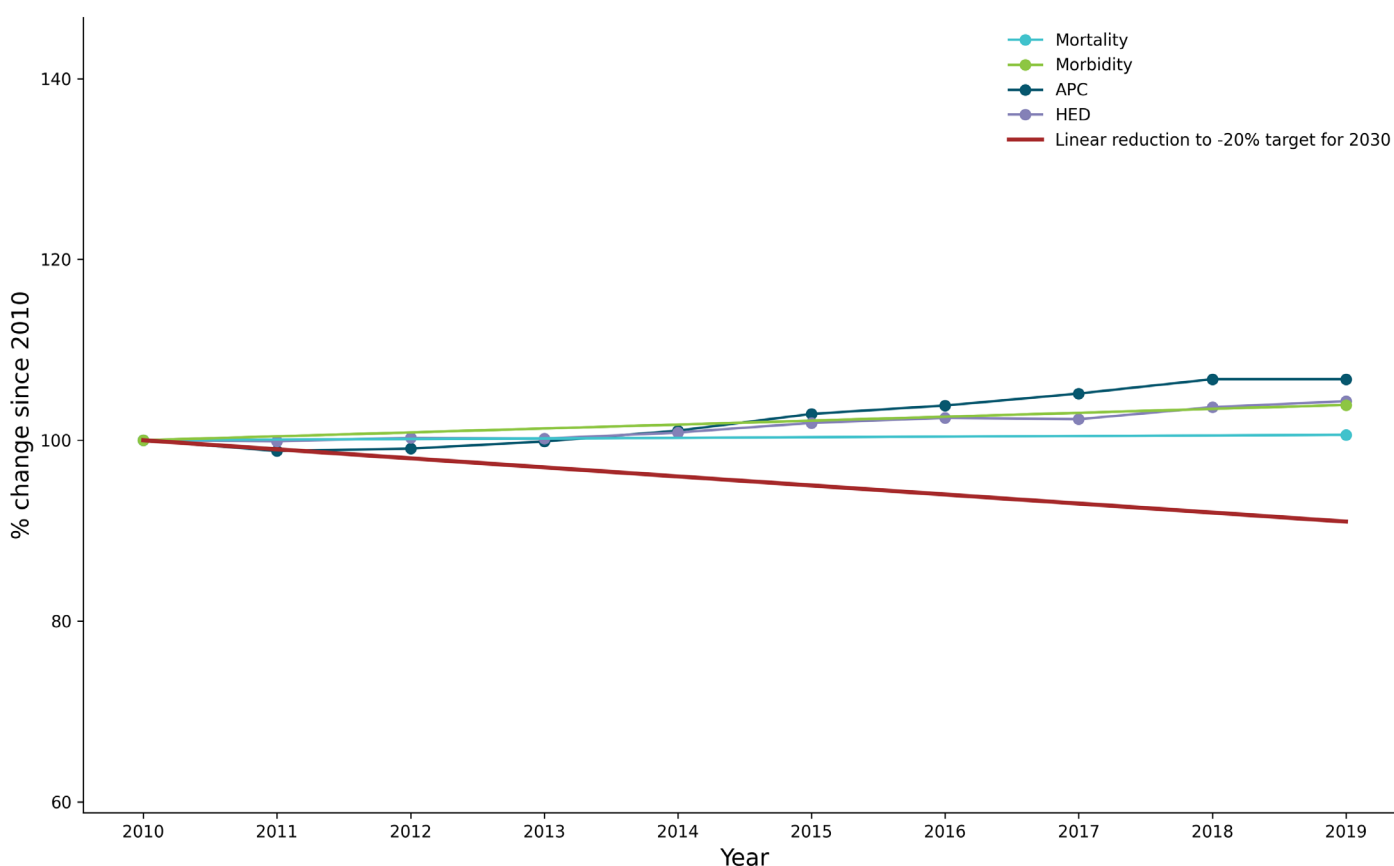
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	7.55	27.07	37.33	1683.90
2011	7.46	27.04	.	.
2012	7.48	27.14	.	.
2013	7.54	27.12	.	.
2014	7.63	27.30	.	.
2015	7.77	27.59	.	.
2016	7.84	27.74	.	.
2017	7.94	27.70	.	.
2018	8.06	28.06	.	.
2019	8.06	28.24	37.55	1749.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Guatemala

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

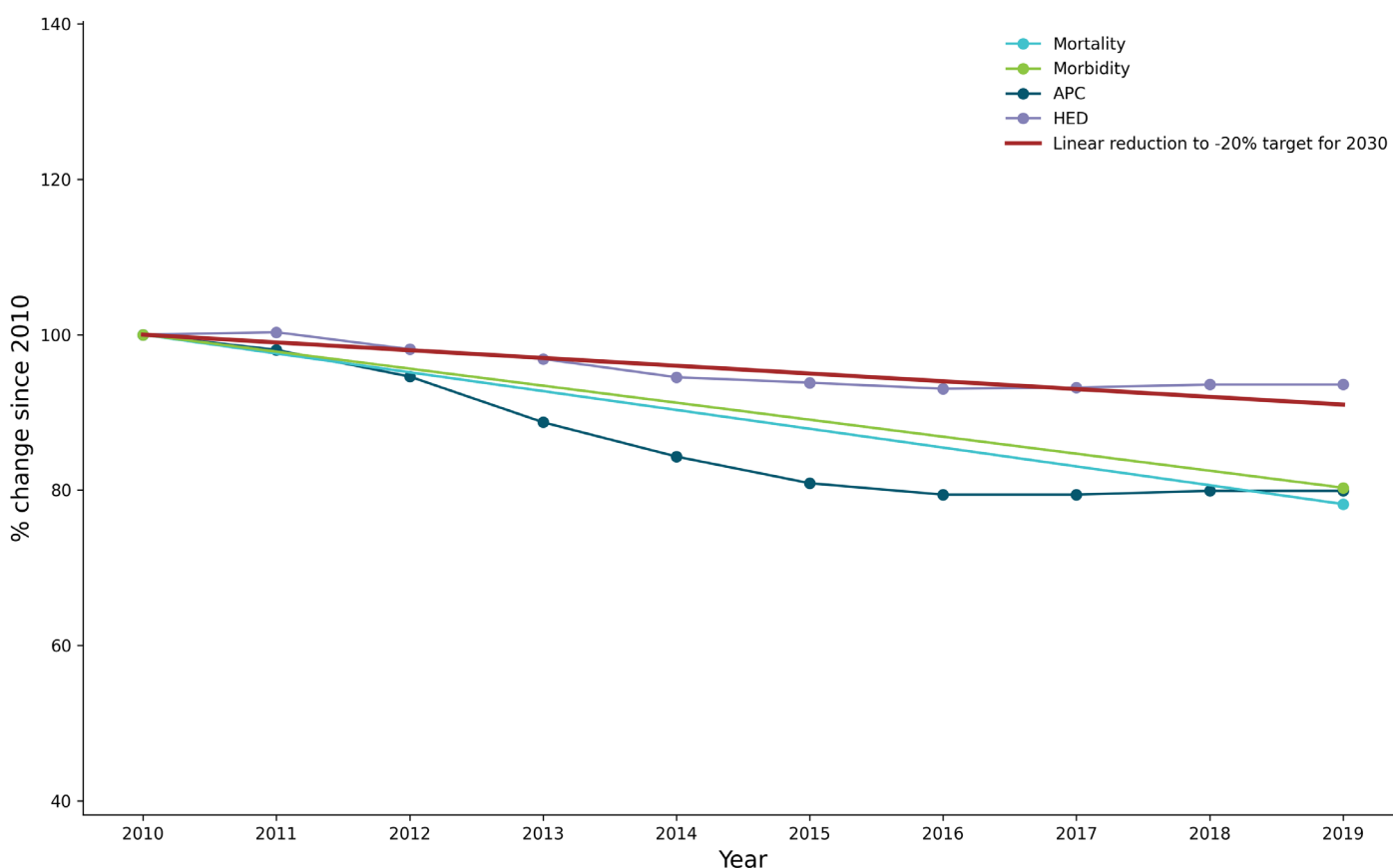
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	2.04	12.78	55.22	2848.10
2011	2.00	12.82	.	.
2012	1.93	12.54	.	.
2013	1.81	12.38	.	.
2014	1.72	12.08	.	.
2015	1.65	11.99	.	.
2016	1.62	11.89	.	.
2017	1.62	11.91	.	.
2018	1.63	11.96	.	.
2019	1.63	11.96	43.18	2287.00

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

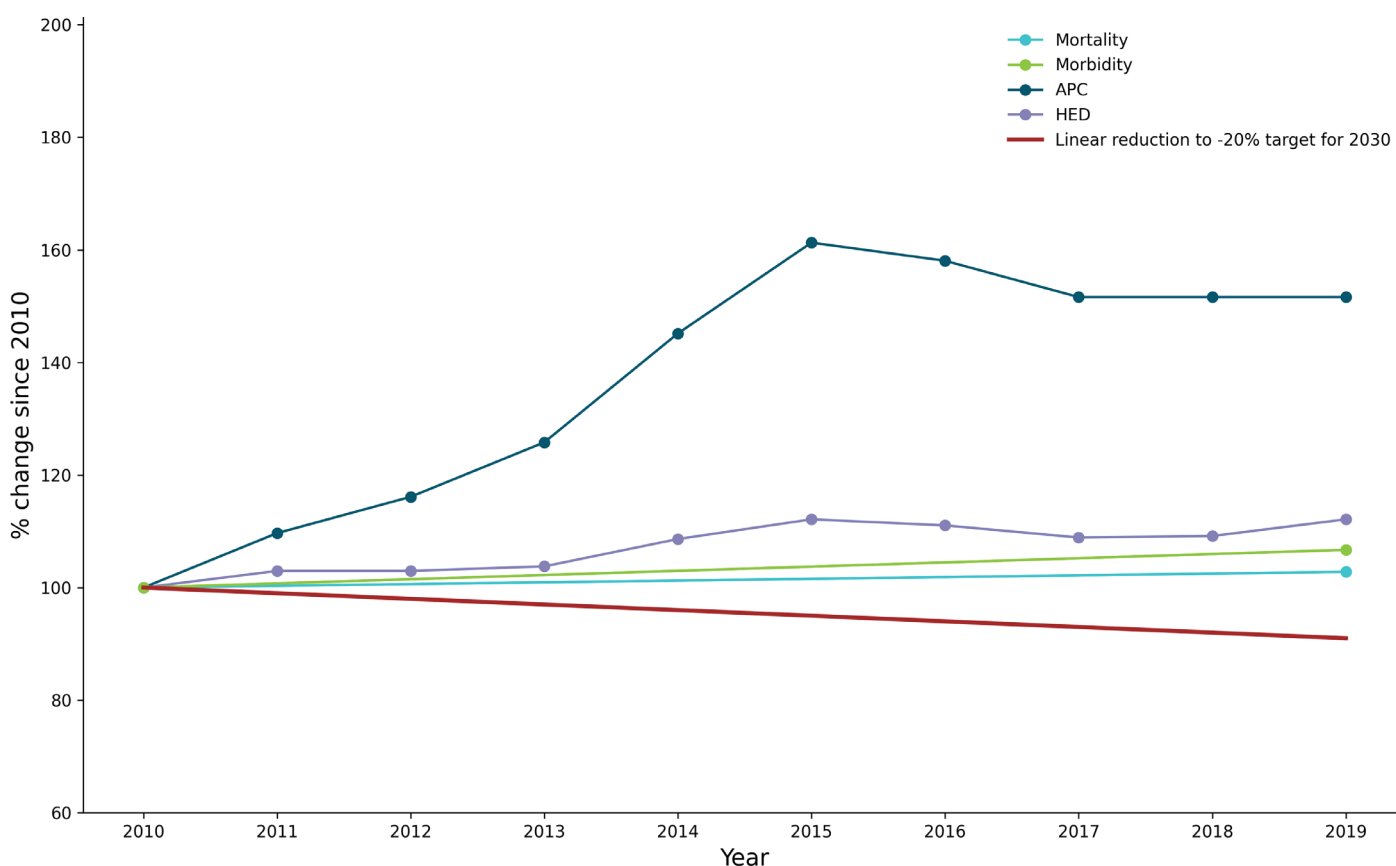
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.31	3.71	18.15	706.80
2011	0.34	3.82	.	.
2012	0.36	3.82	.	.
2013	0.39	3.85	.	.
2014	0.45	4.03	.	.
2015	0.50	4.16	.	.
2016	0.49	4.12	.	.
2017	0.47	4.04	.	.
2018	0.47	4.05	.	.
2019	0.47	4.16	18.66	754.20

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Guinea-Bissau

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

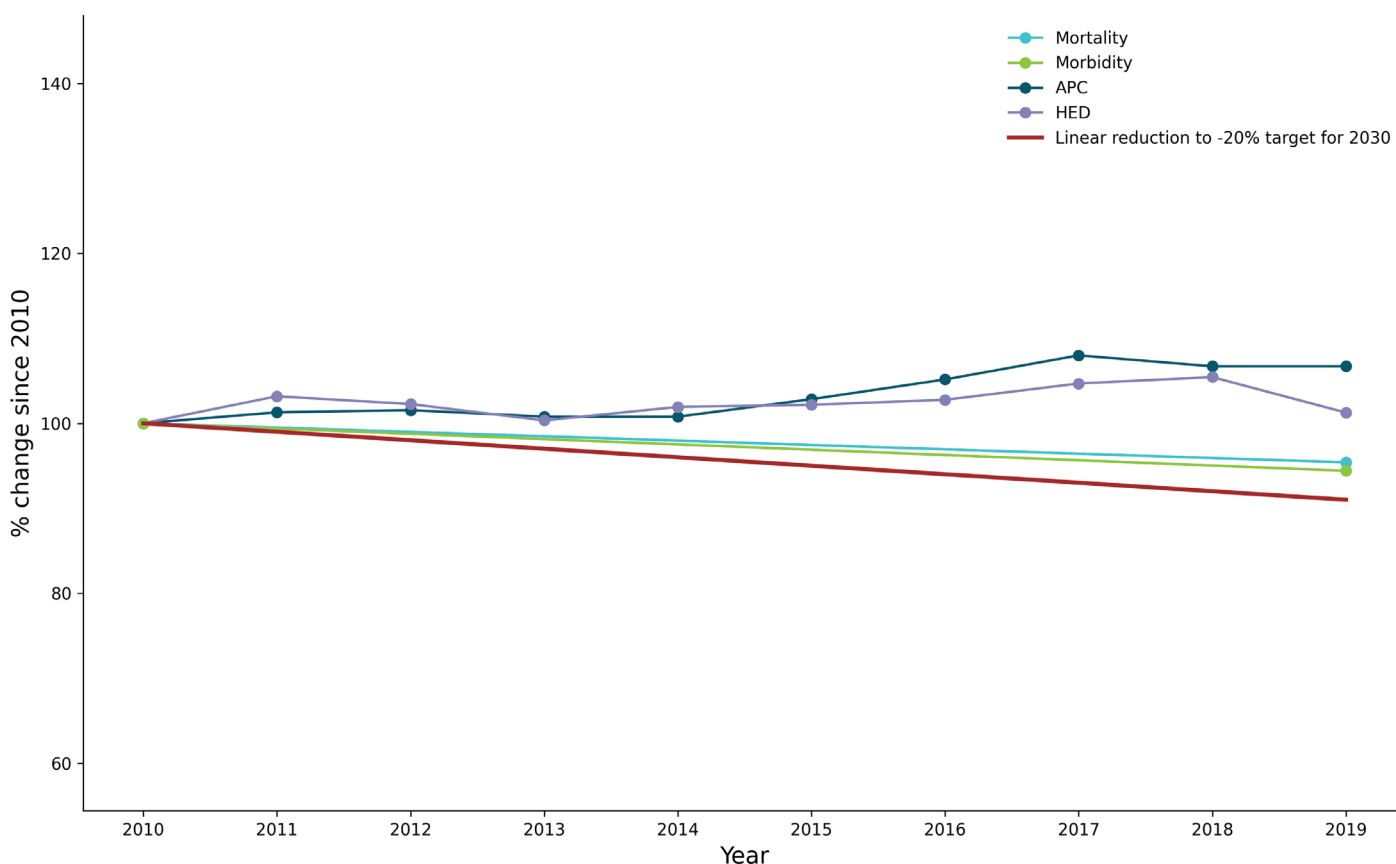
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.88	11.96	76.69	3047.20
2011	3.93	12.34	.	.
2012	3.94	12.23	.	.
2013	3.91	12.00	.	.
2014	3.91	12.19	.	.
2015	3.99	12.22	.	.
2016	4.08	12.29	.	.
2017	4.19	12.52	.	.
2018	4.14	12.61	.	.
2019	4.14	12.11	73.16	2876.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

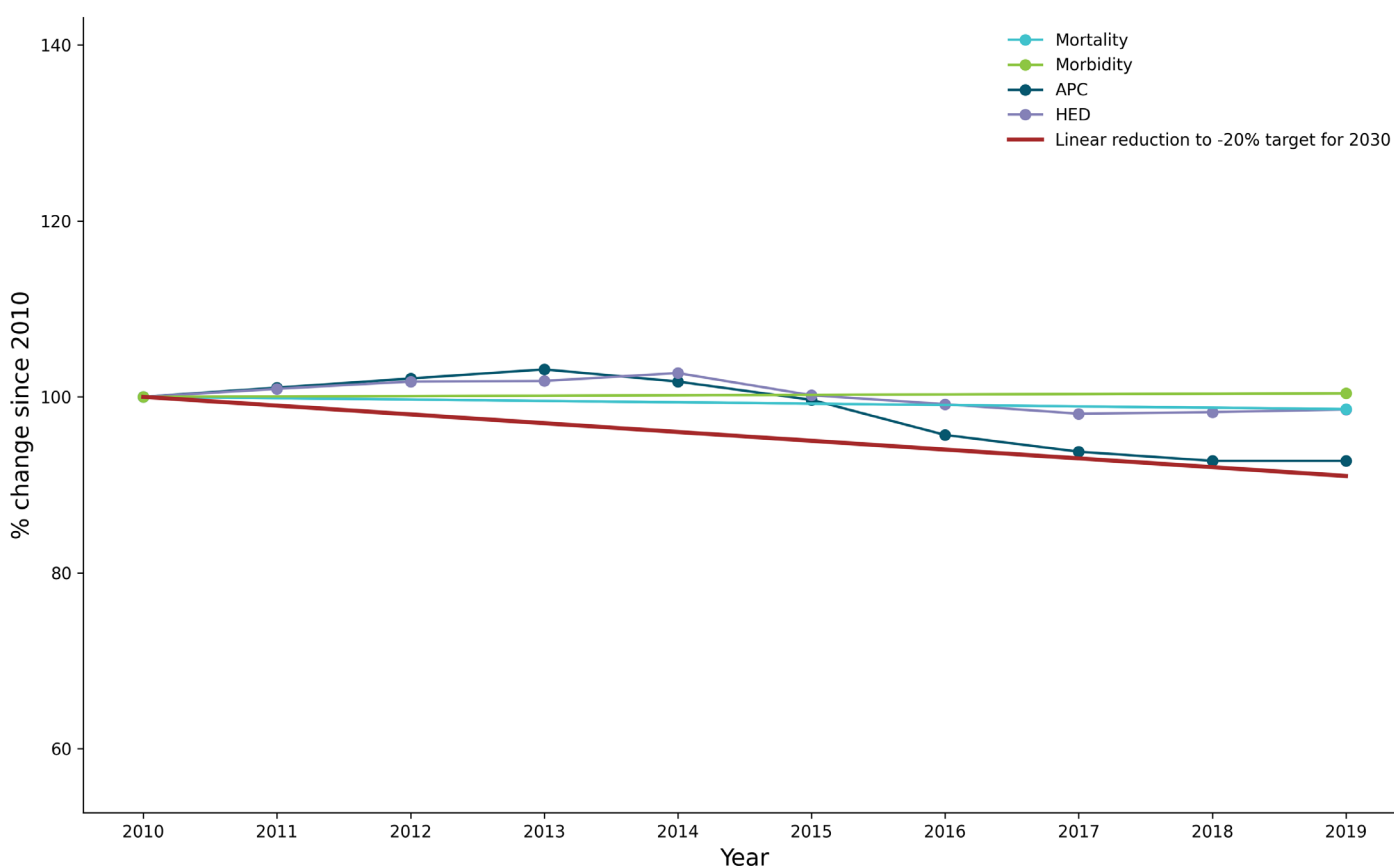
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	5.77	16.67	65.28	3041.90
2011	5.83	16.82	.	.
2012	5.89	16.96	.	.
2013	5.95	16.97	.	.
2014	5.87	17.12	.	.
2015	5.75	16.70	.	.
2016	5.52	16.53	.	.
2017	5.41	16.35	.	.
2018	5.35	16.38	.	.
2019	5.35	16.43	64.37	3054.10

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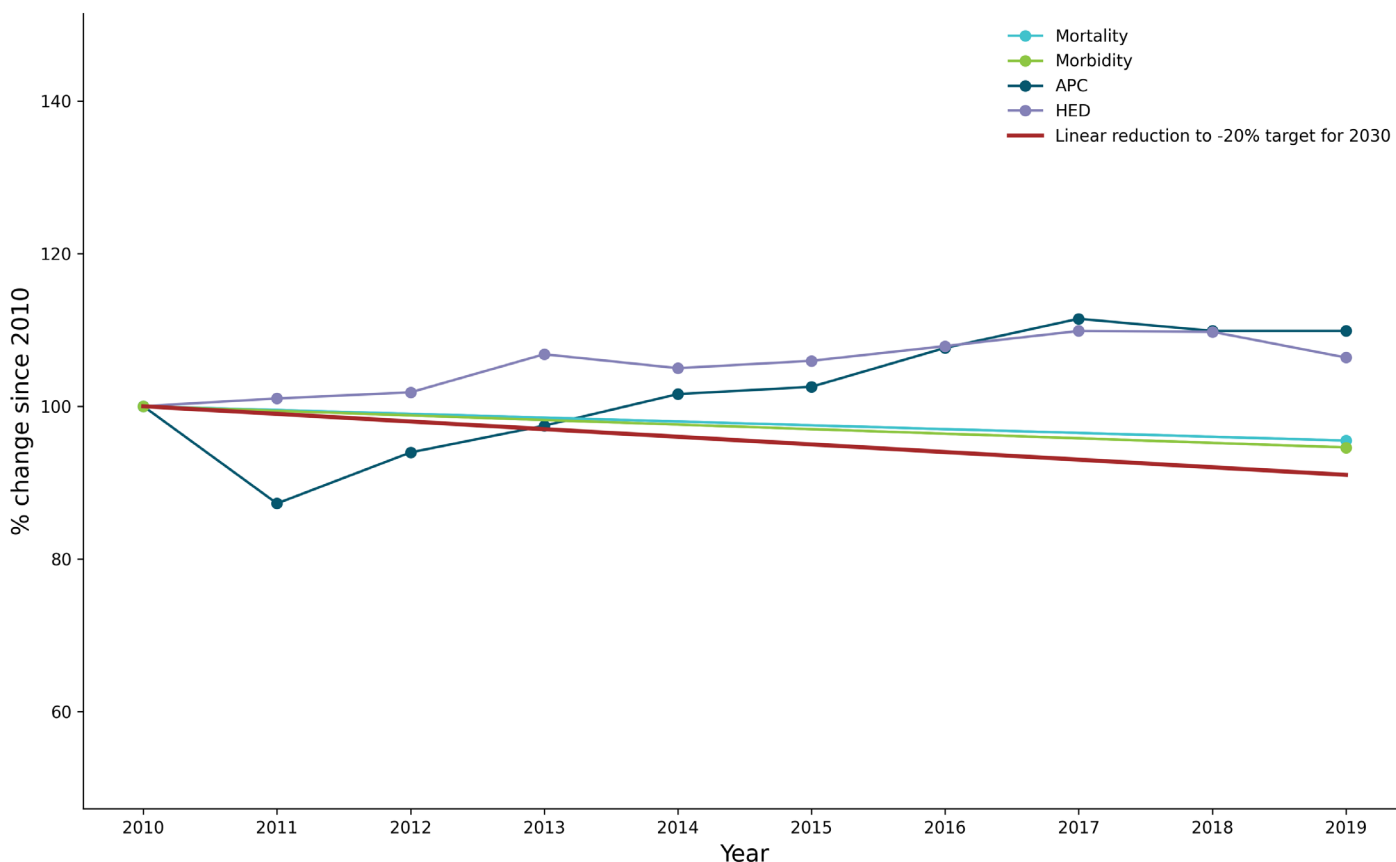
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not reported	not reported	not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.14	18.65	49.80	2346.50
2011	2.74	18.84	.	.
2012	2.95	18.99	.	.
2013	3.06	19.92	.	.
2014	3.19	19.58	.	.
2015	3.22	19.76	.	.
2016	3.38	20.12	.	.
2017	3.50	20.49	.	.
2018	3.45	20.47	.	.
2019	3.45	19.84	47.56	2219.80

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Honduras

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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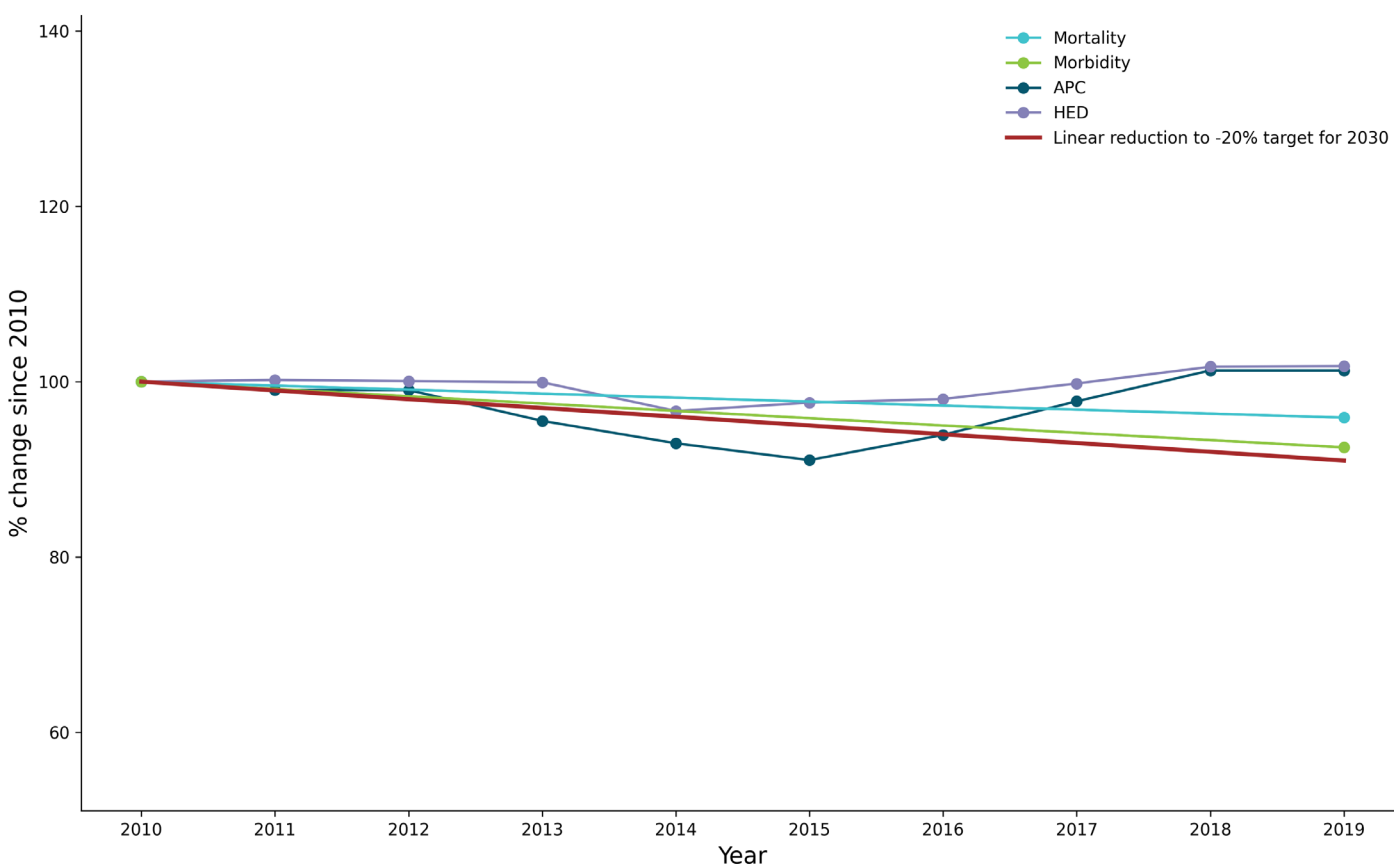
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.13	14.65	42.10	1954.70
2011	3.10	14.68	.	.
2012	3.10	14.66	.	.
2013	2.99	14.64	.	.
2014	2.91	14.16	.	.
2015	2.85	14.30	.	.
2016	2.94	14.36	.	.
2017	3.06	14.62	.	.
2018	3.17	14.90	.	.
2019	3.17	14.91	40.37	1808.10

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Hungary

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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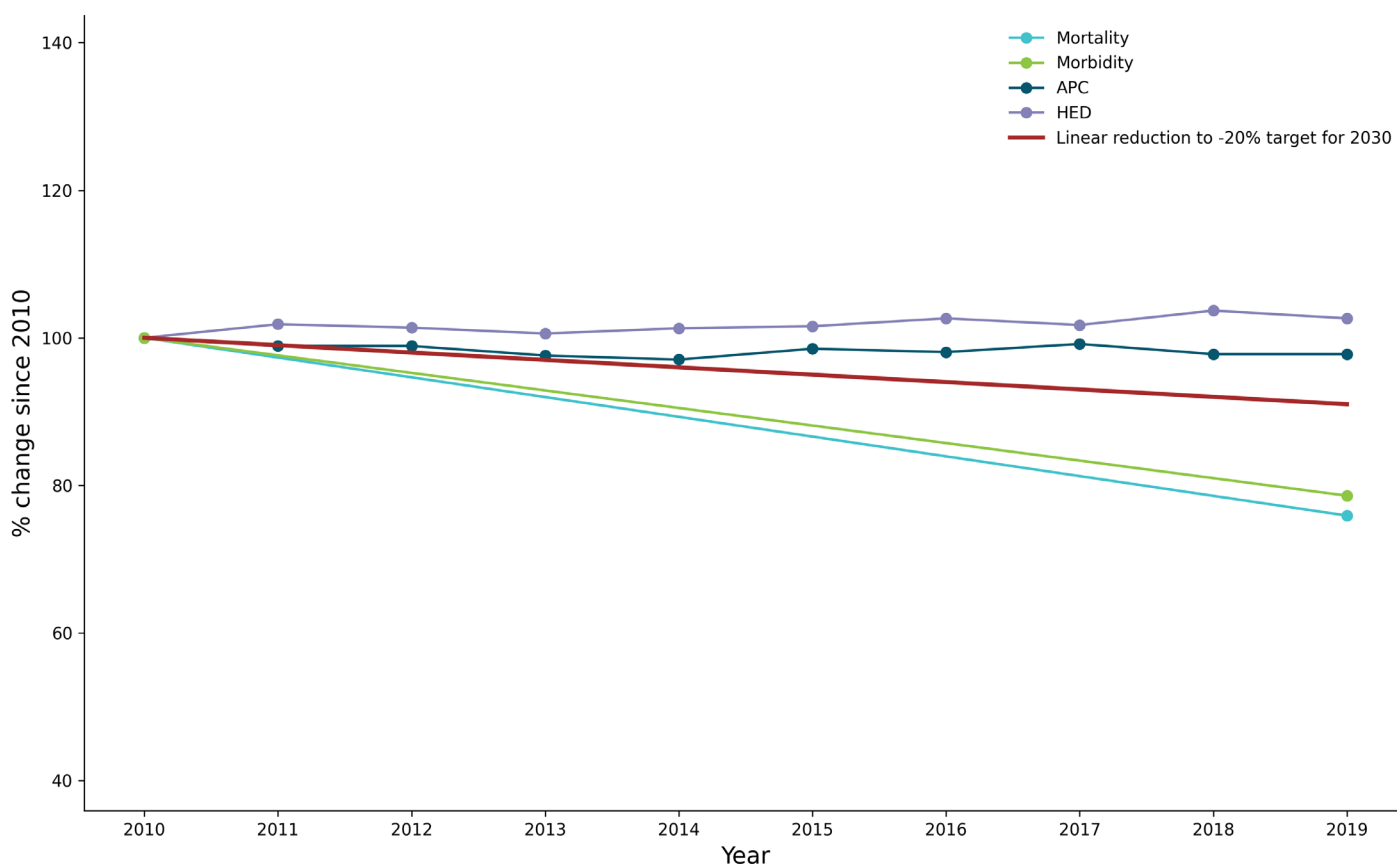
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not reported	not reported	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	10.84	36.33	60.33	2763.50
2011	10.72	37.00	.	.
2012	10.72	36.83	.	.
2013	10.58	36.54	.	.
2014	10.52	36.80	.	.
2015	10.68	36.90	.	.
2016	10.63	37.29	.	.
2017	10.75	36.96	.	.
2018	10.60	37.67	.	.
2019	10.60	37.29	45.79	2172.10

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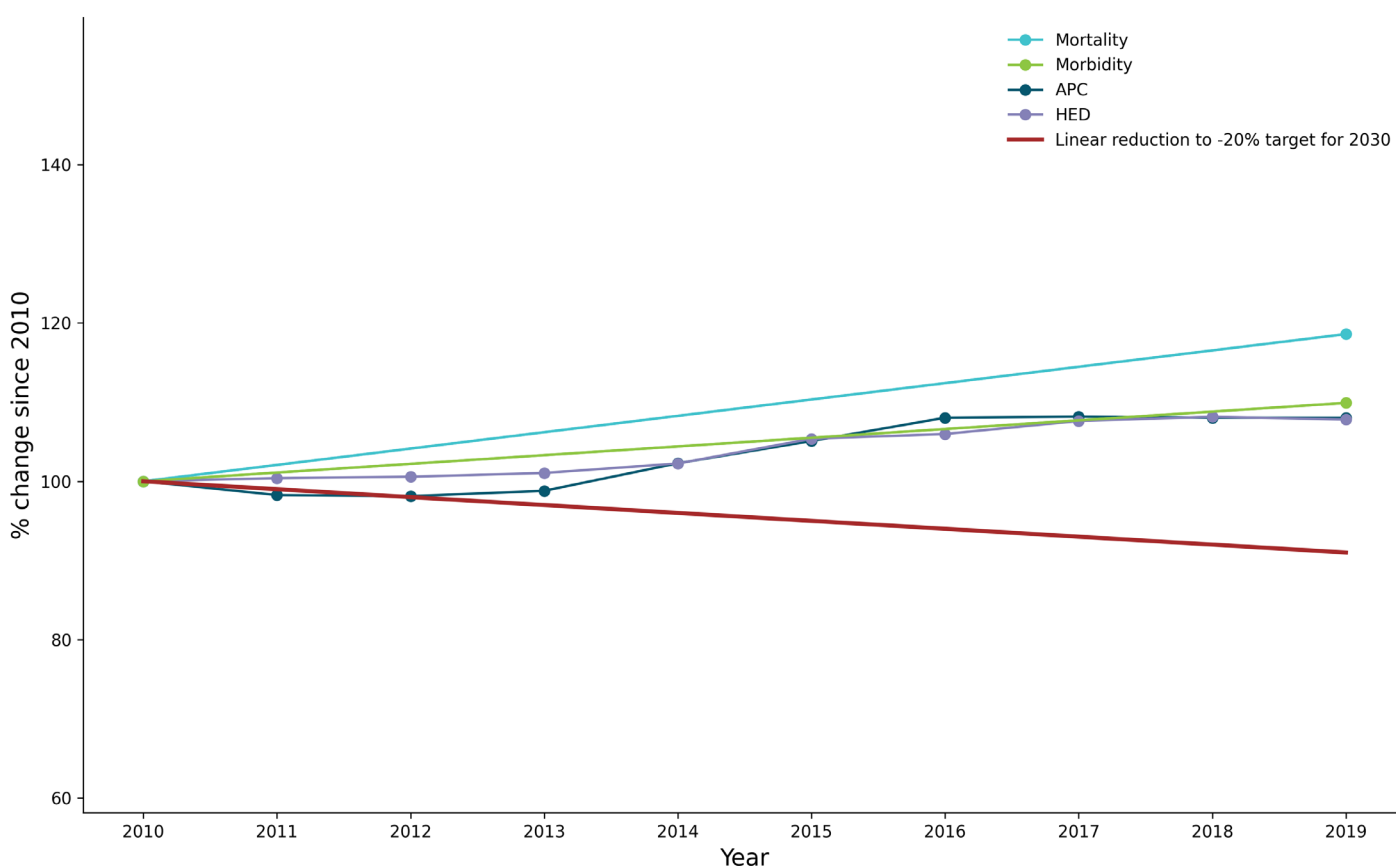
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	7.47	40.00	14.60	1036.90
2011	7.34	40.16	.	.
2012	7.33	40.23	.	.
2013	7.38	40.42	.	.
2014	7.64	40.90	.	.
2015	7.85	42.15	.	.
2016	8.07	42.39	.	.
2017	8.08	43.05	.	.
2018	8.07	43.26	.	.
2019	8.07	43.12	17.31	1139.60

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

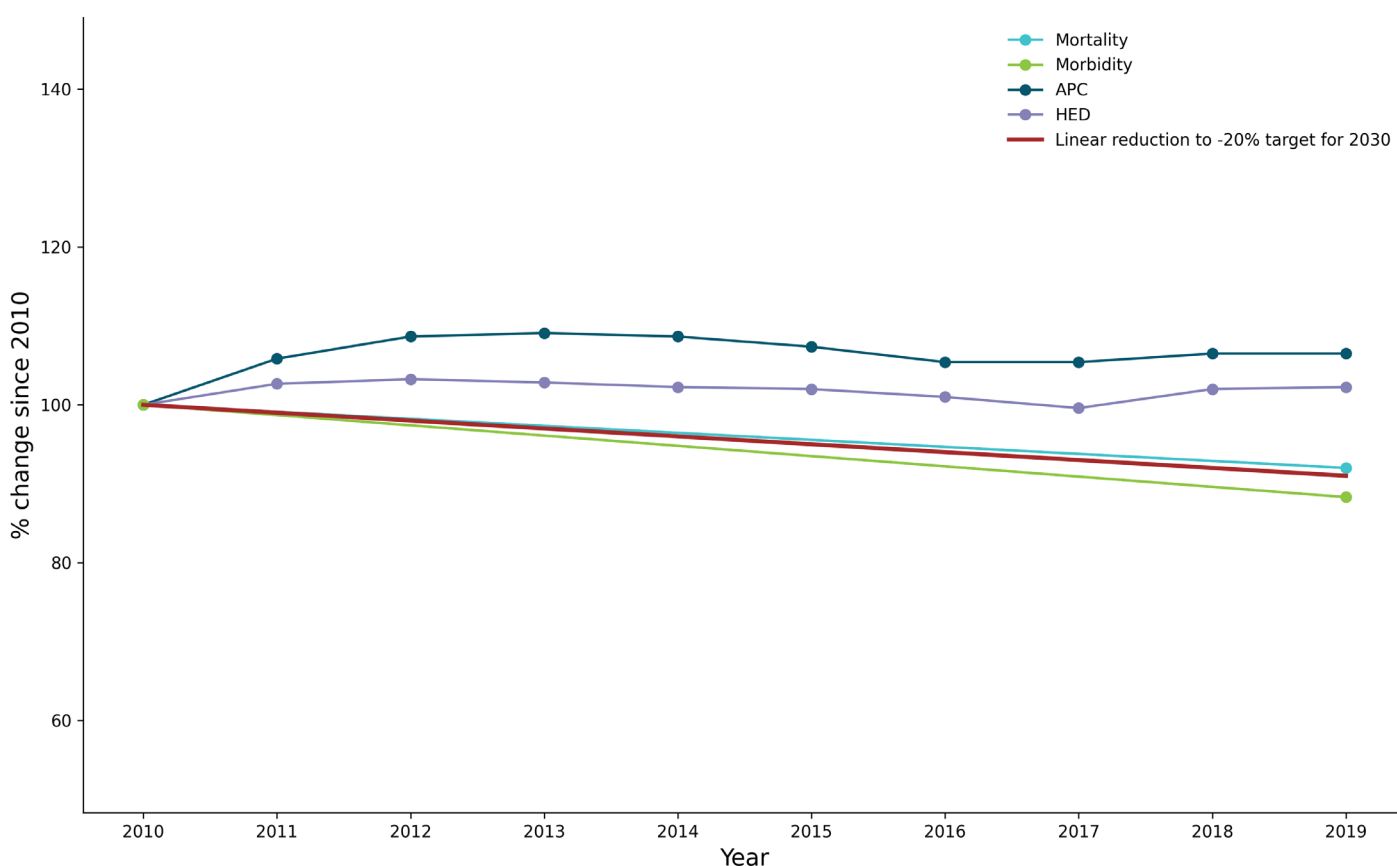
The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not reported	not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	4.62	12.01	41.88	2037.60
2011	4.89	12.33	.	.
2012	5.02	12.40	.	.
2013	5.04	12.35	.	.
2014	5.02	12.28	.	.
2015	4.96	12.25	.	.
2016	4.87	12.13	.	.
2017	4.87	11.96	.	.
2018	4.92	12.25	.	.
2019	4.92	12.28	38.53	1799.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

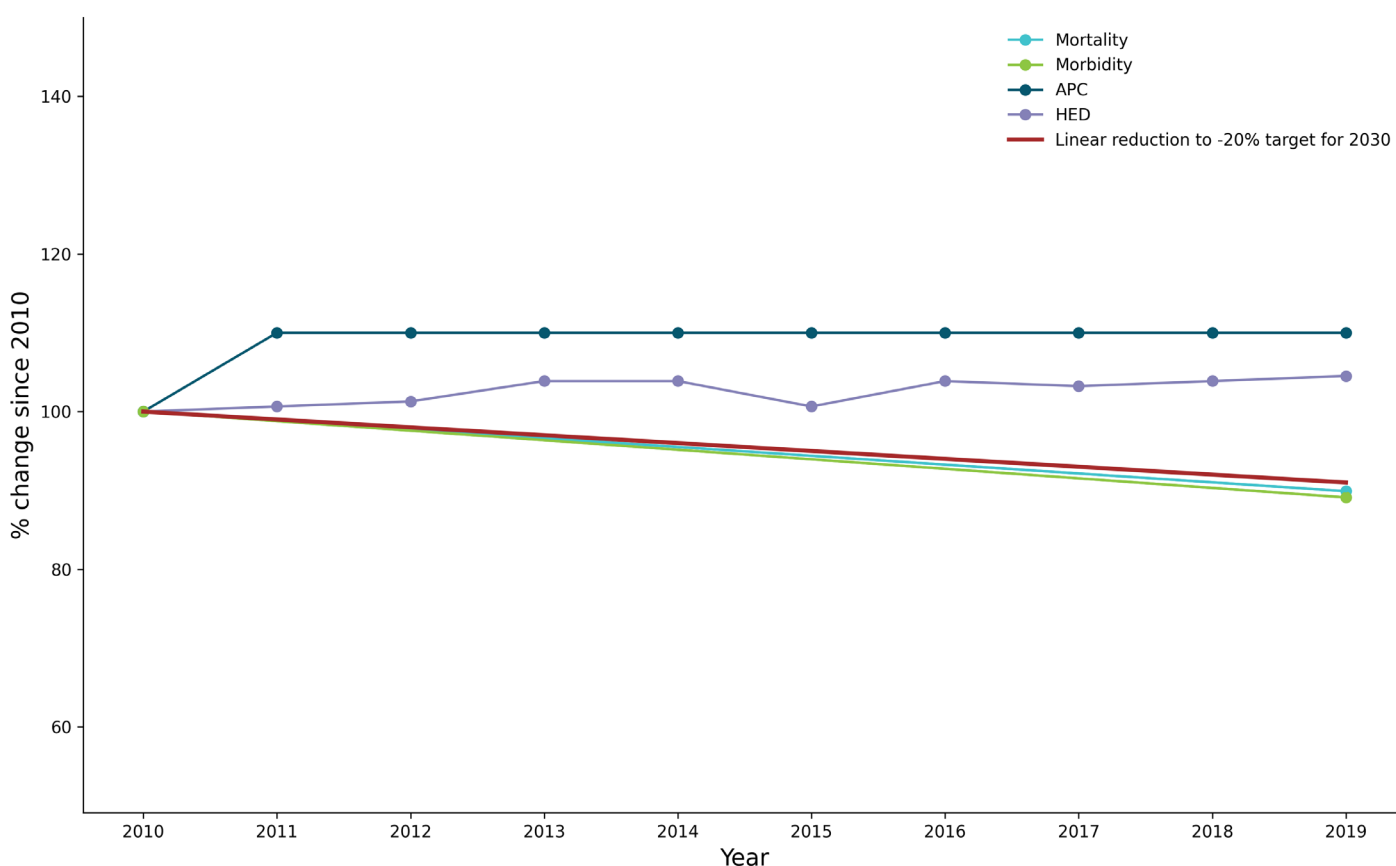
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.10	1.55	11.42	388.30
2011	0.11	1.56	.	.
2012	0.11	1.57	.	.
2013	0.11	1.61	.	.
2014	0.11	1.61	.	.
2015	0.11	1.56	.	.
2016	0.11	1.61	.	.
2017	0.11	1.60	.	.
2018	0.11	1.61	.	.
2019	0.11	1.62	10.27	346.00

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Iran, Islamic Republic of

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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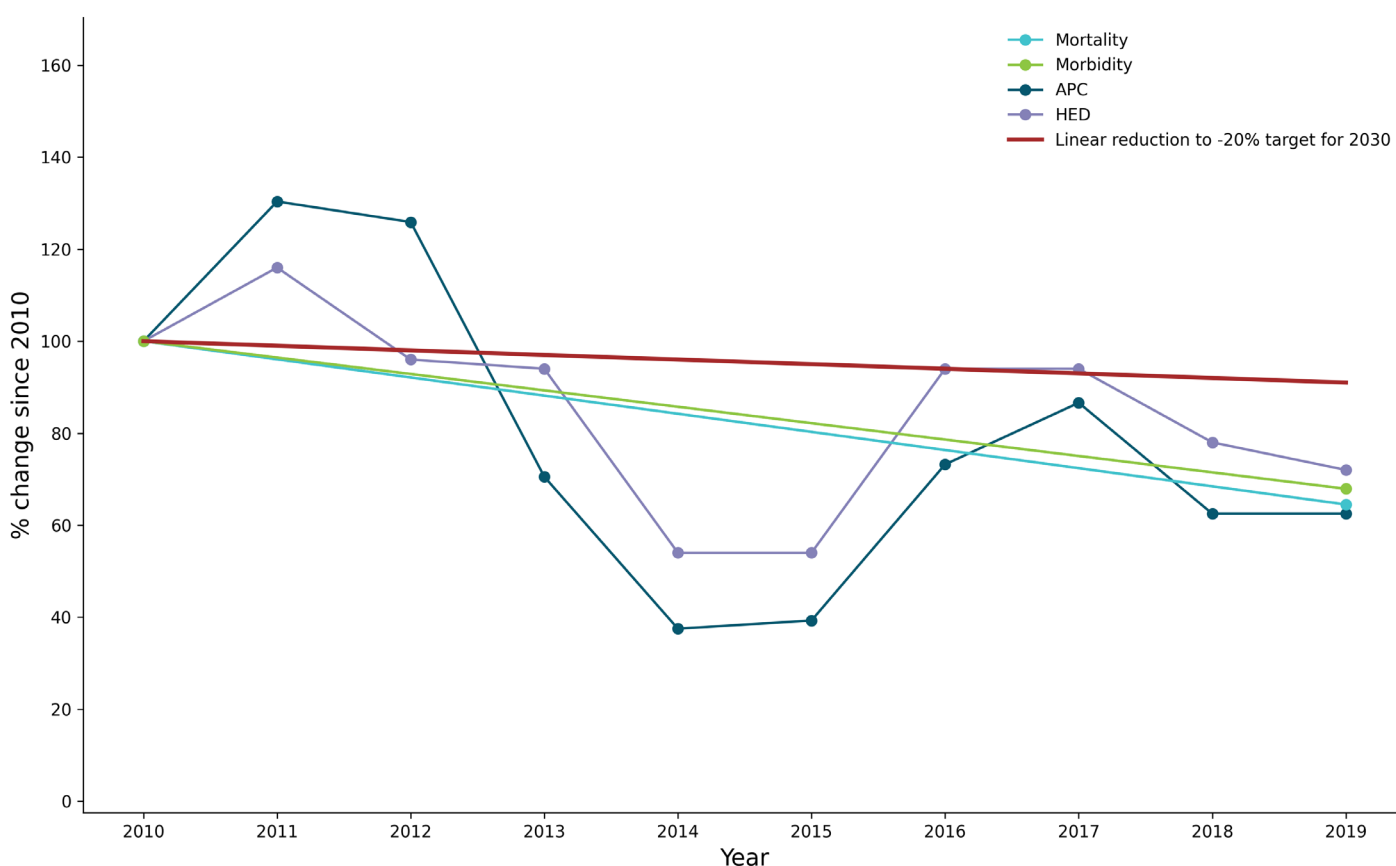
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.12	0.50	4.82	203.50
2011	1.46	0.58	.	.
2012	1.41	0.48	.	.
2013	0.79	0.47	.	.
2014	0.42	0.27	.	.
2015	0.44	0.27	.	.
2016	0.82	0.47	.	.
2017	0.97	0.47	.	.
2018	0.70	0.39	.	.
2019	0.70	0.36	3.11	138.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

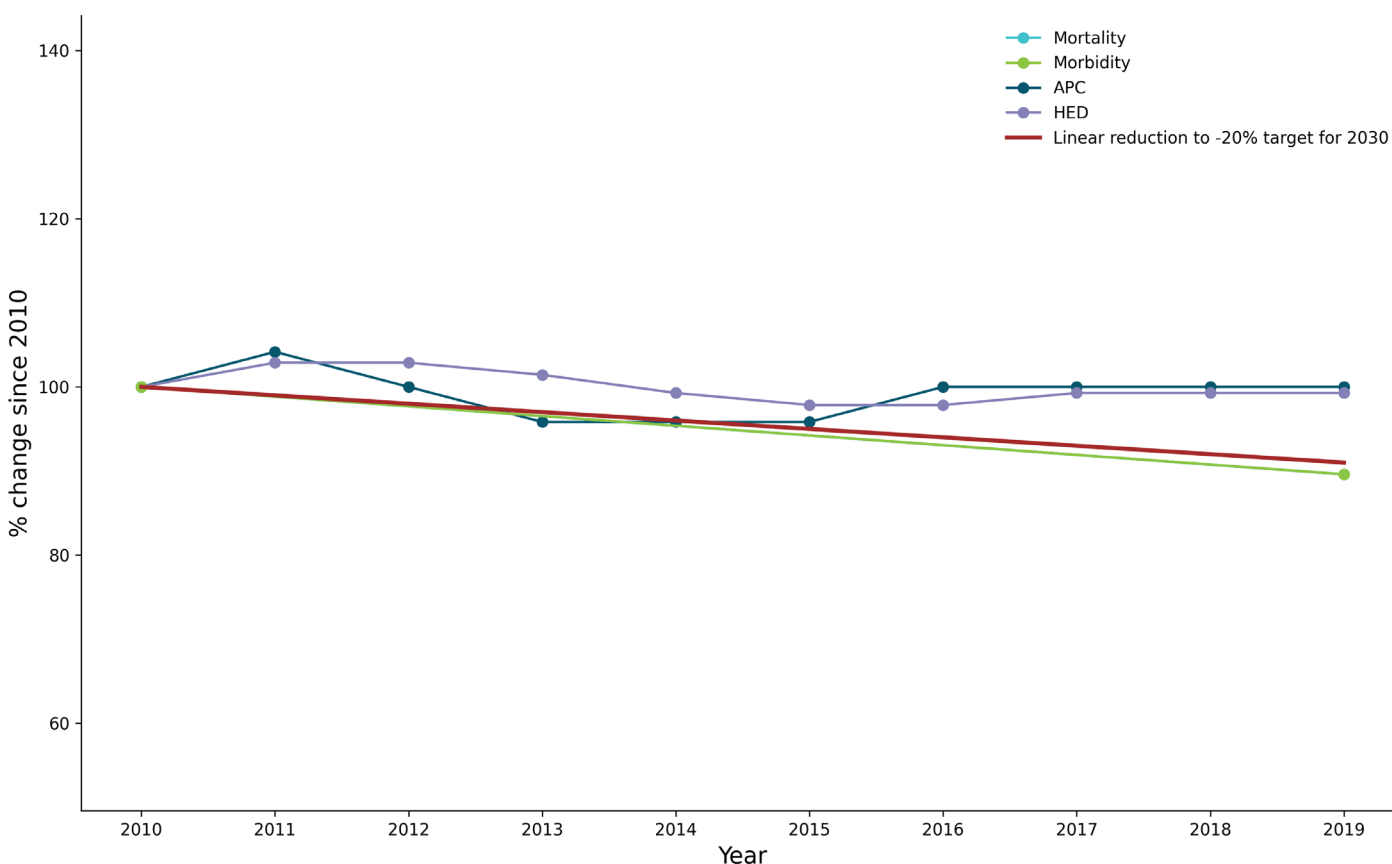
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not reported	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.24	1.39	8.20	320.40
2011	0.25	1.43	.	.
2012	0.24	1.43	.	.
2013	0.23	1.41	.	.
2014	0.23	1.38	.	.
2015	0.23	1.36	.	.
2016	0.24	1.36	.	.
2017	0.24	1.38	.	.
2018	0.24	1.38	.	.
2019	0.24	1.38	7.35	287.10

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

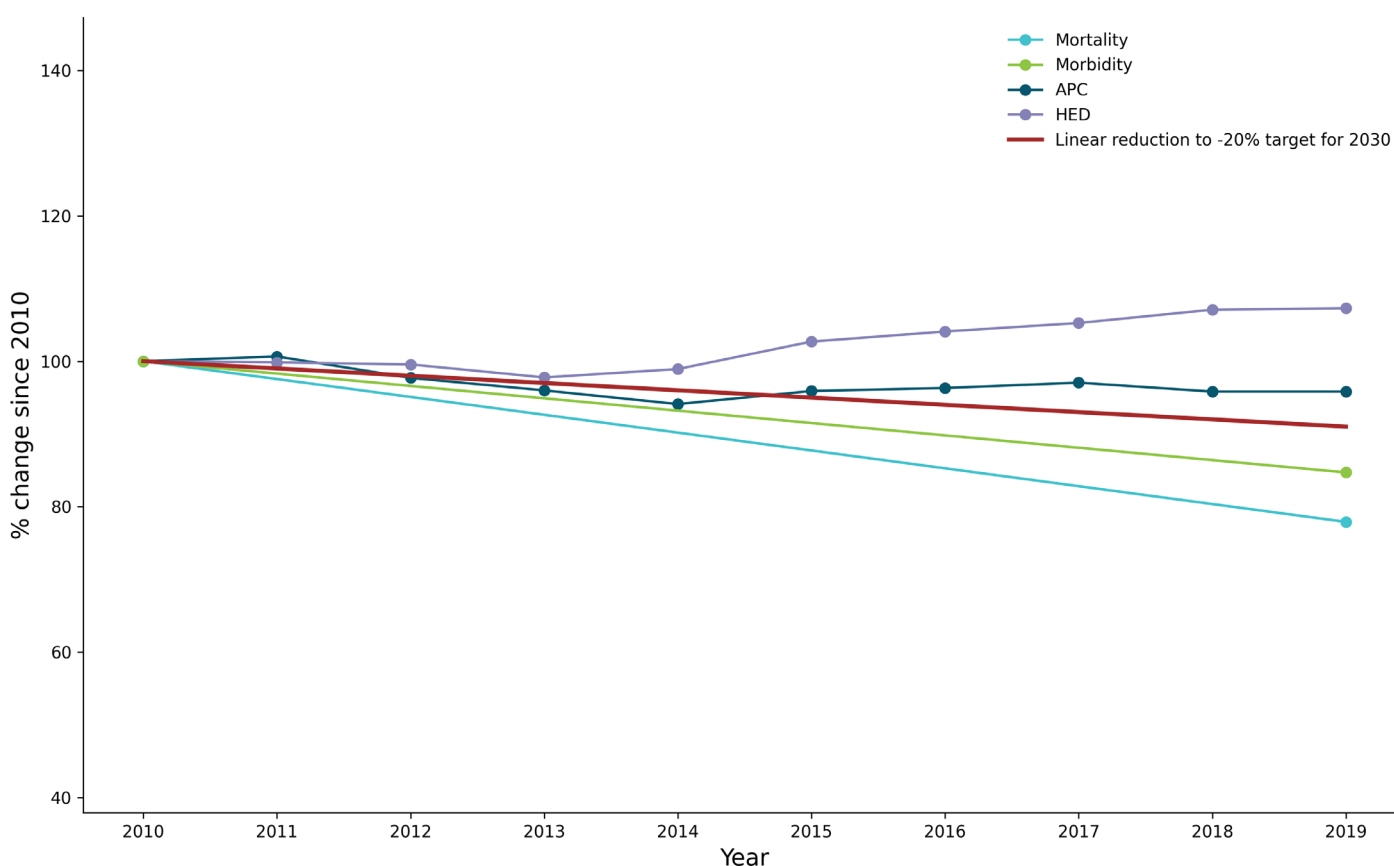
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	12.21	42.61	25.31	1611.50
2011	12.29	42.54	.	.
2012	11.93	42.42	.	.
2013	11.72	41.66	.	.
2014	11.49	42.15	.	.
2015	11.71	43.76	.	.
2016	11.76	44.35	.	.
2017	11.85	44.85	.	.
2018	11.70	45.63	.	.
2019	11.70	45.71	19.72	1364.90

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

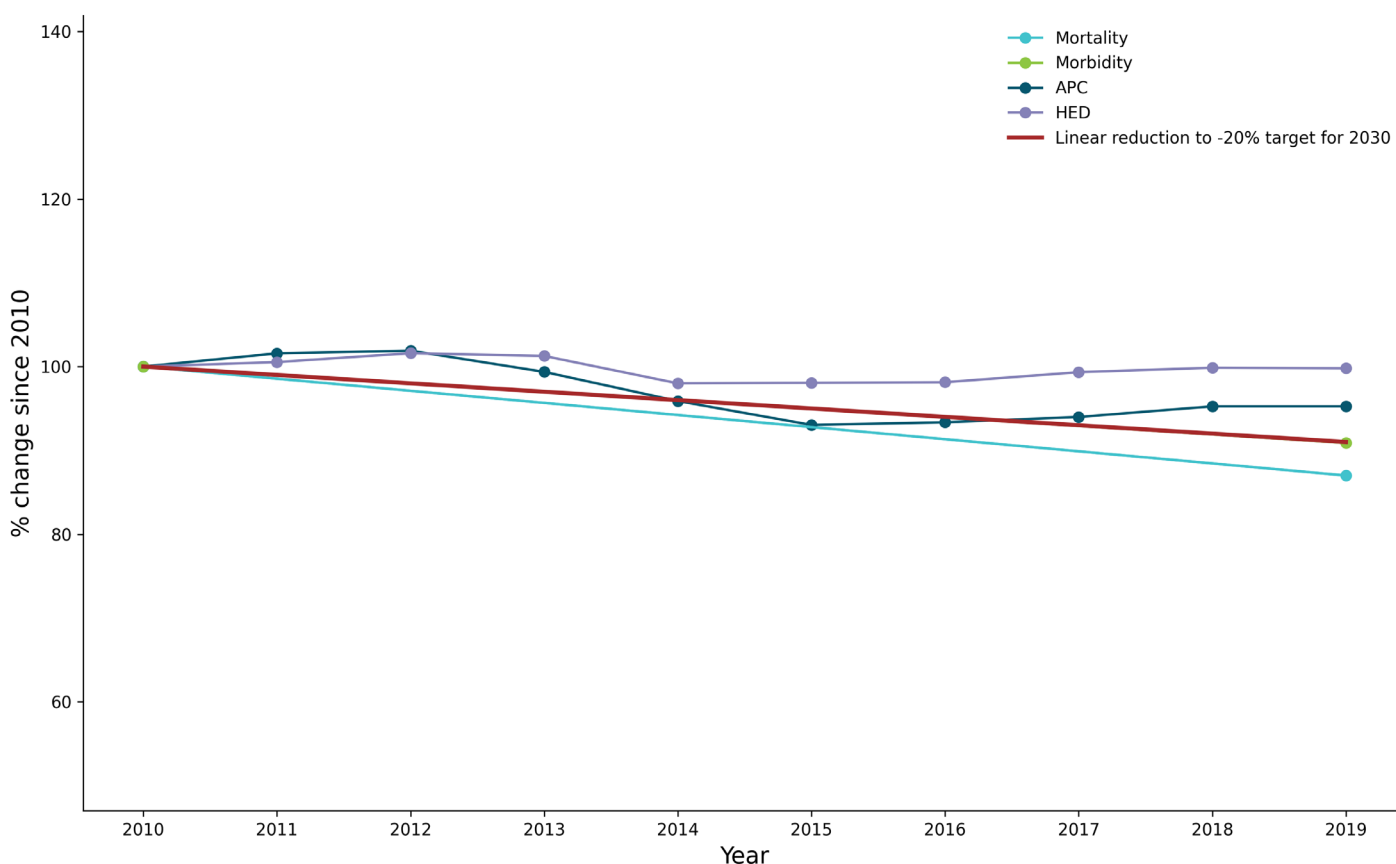
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.16	15.00	8.67	515.00
2011	3.21	15.08	.	.
2012	3.22	15.24	.	.
2013	3.14	15.19	.	.
2014	3.03	14.70	.	.
2015	2.94	14.71	.	.
2016	2.95	14.72	.	.
2017	2.97	14.90	.	.
2018	3.01	14.98	.	.
2019	3.01	14.97	7.54	468.10

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

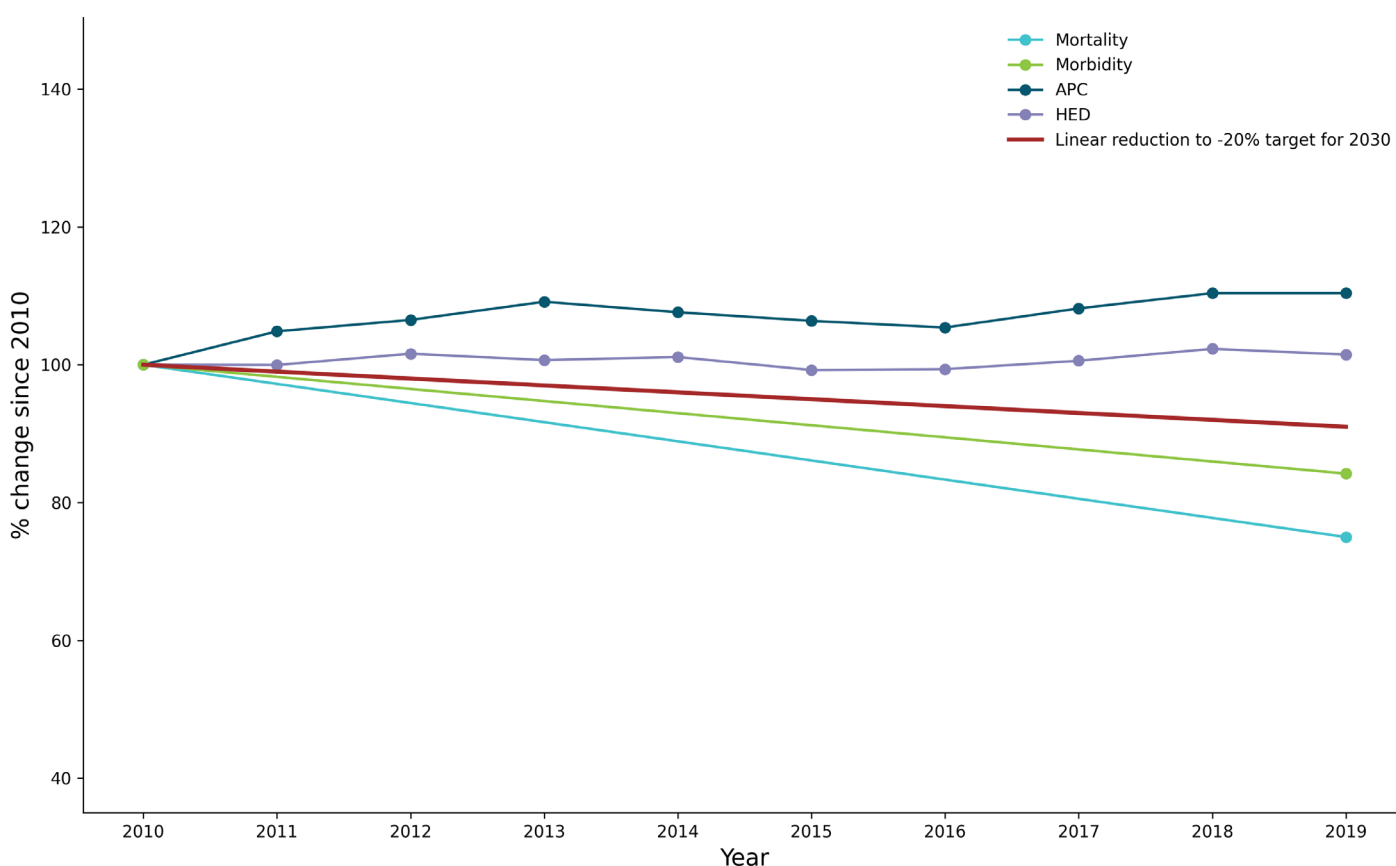
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	7.22	31.15	17.23	935.00
2011	7.57	31.14	.	.
2012	7.69	31.65	.	.
2013	7.88	31.36	.	.
2014	7.77	31.50	.	.
2015	7.68	30.91	.	.
2016	7.61	30.95	.	.
2017	7.81	31.33	.	.
2018	7.97	31.87	.	.
2019	7.97	31.61	12.92	787.30

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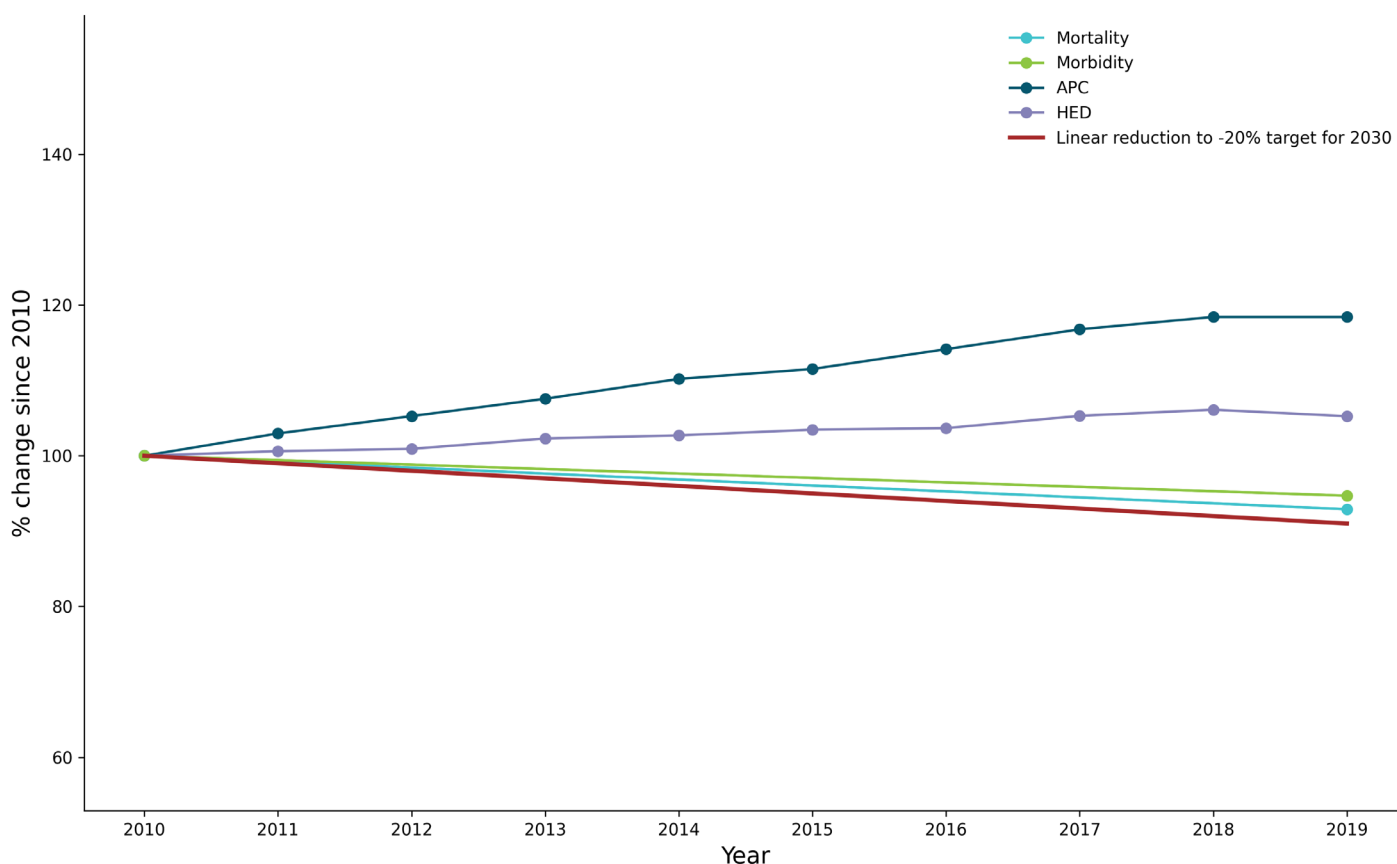
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

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Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.04	19.63	19.88	1005.60
2011	3.13	19.75	.	.
2012	3.20	19.81	.	.
2013	3.27	20.08	.	.
2014	3.35	20.16	.	.
2015	3.39	20.31	.	.
2016	3.47	20.35	.	.
2017	3.55	20.67	.	.
2018	3.60	20.83	.	.
2019	3.60	20.66	18.47	952.30

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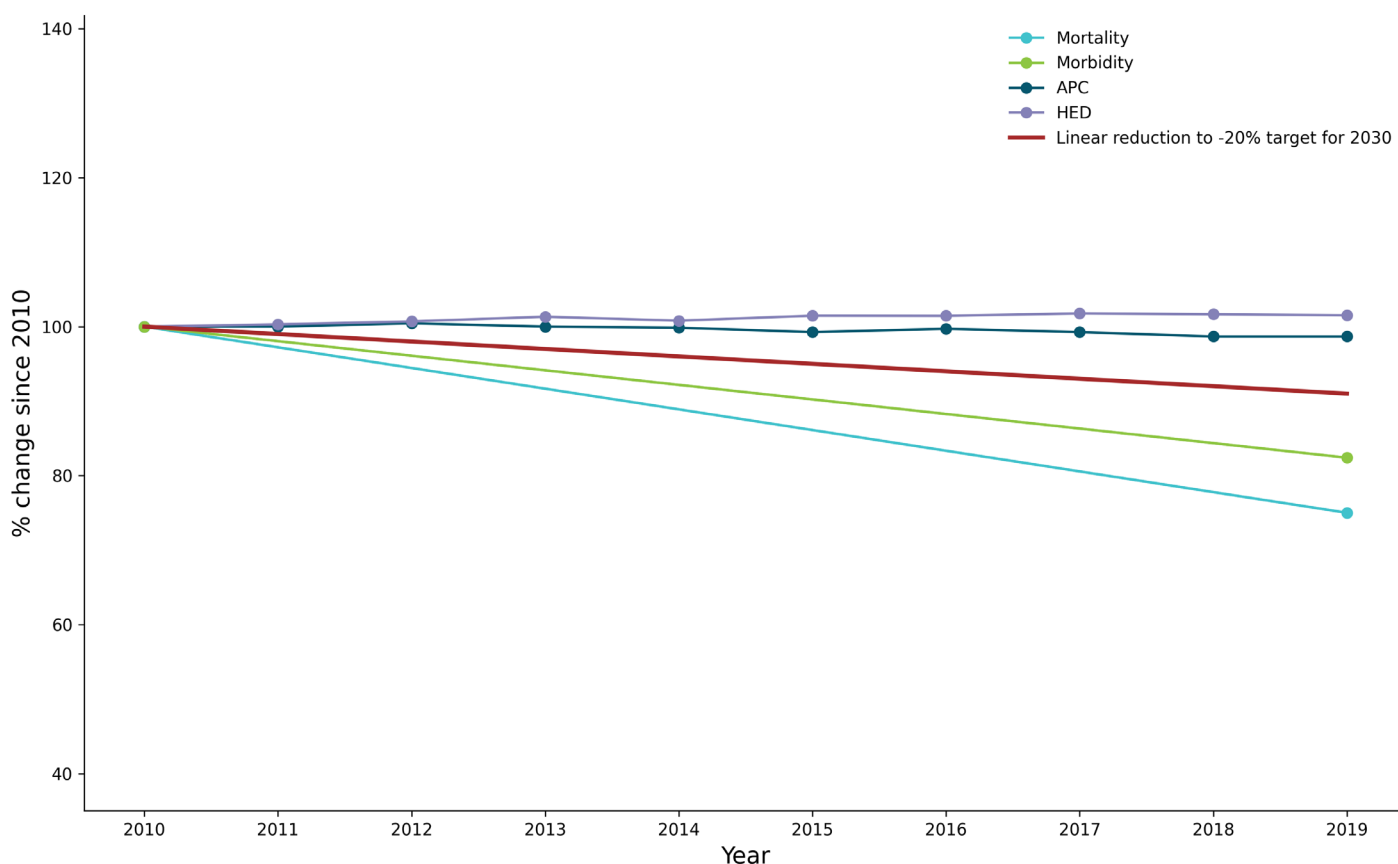
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partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.77	42.85	22.71	1068.80
2011	6.77	42.98	.	.
2012	6.80	43.15	.	.
2013	6.77	43.42	.	.
2014	6.76	43.19	.	.
2015	6.72	43.48	.	.
2016	6.75	43.47	.	.
2017	6.72	43.61	.	.
2018	6.68	43.56	.	.
2019	6.68	43.50	17.03	880.70

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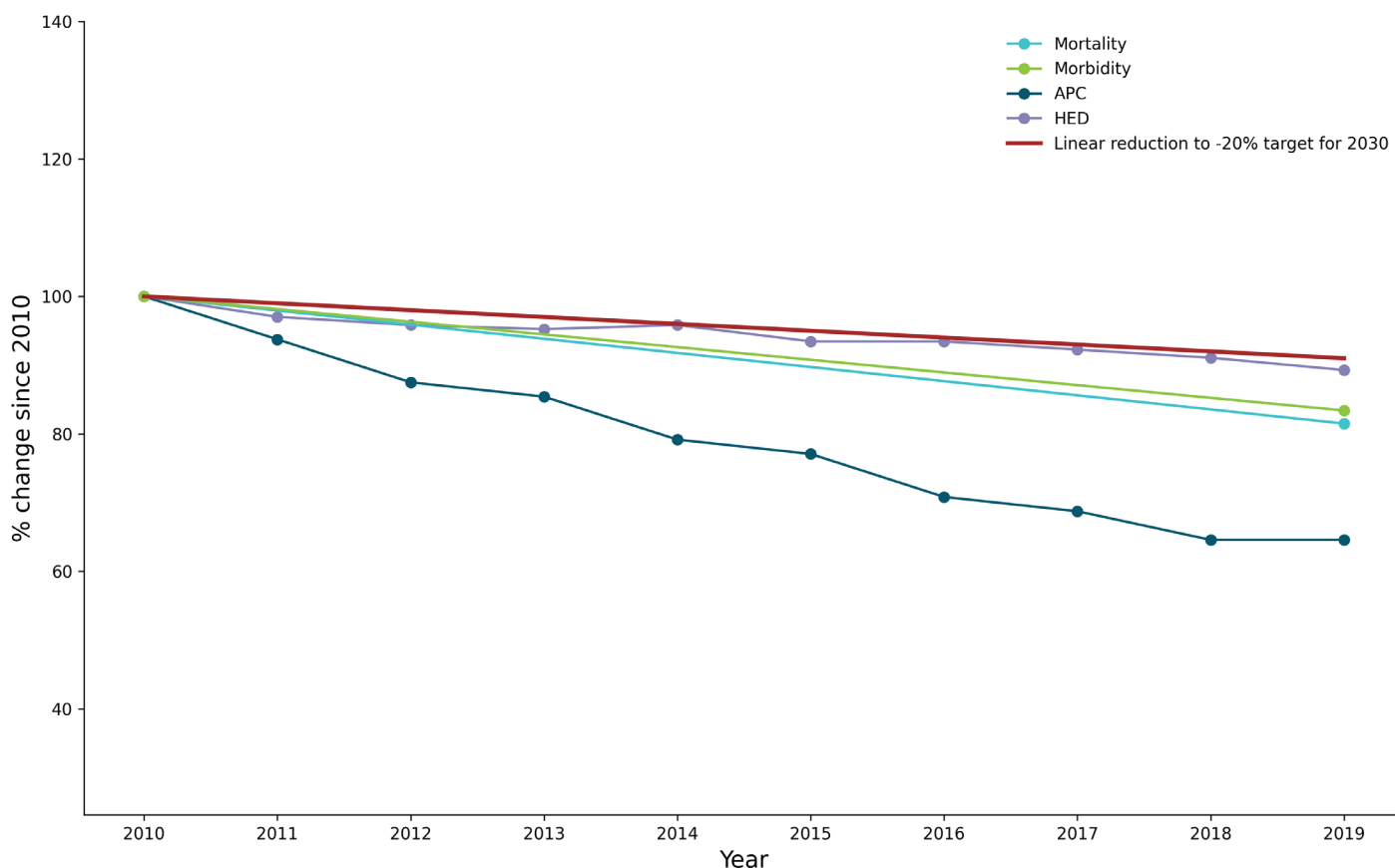
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Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.48	1.68	5.40	221.70
2011	0.45	1.63	.	.
2012	0.42	1.61	.	.
2013	0.41	1.60	.	.
2014	0.38	1.61	.	.
2015	0.37	1.57	.	.
2016	0.34	1.57	.	.
2017	0.33	1.55	.	.
2018	0.31	1.53	.	.
2019	0.31	1.50	4.40	184.90

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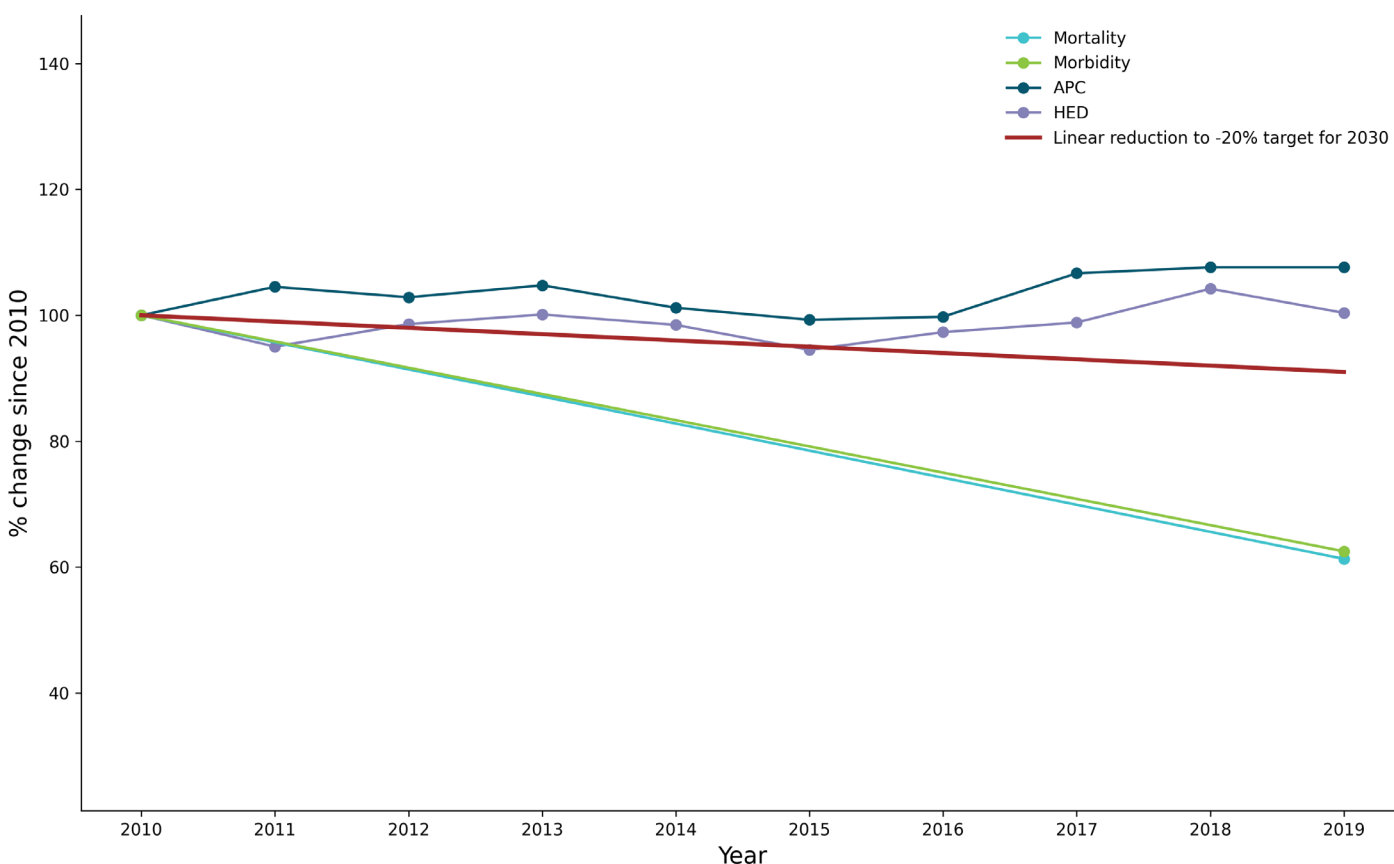
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
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Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	4.20	7.83	83.13	3592.80
2011	4.39	7.44	.	.
2012	4.32	7.72	.	.
2013	4.40	7.84	.	.
2014	4.25	7.71	.	.
2015	4.17	7.40	.	.
2016	4.19	7.62	.	.
2017	4.48	7.74	.	.
2018	4.52	8.16	.	.
2019	4.52	7.86	50.96	2245.50

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

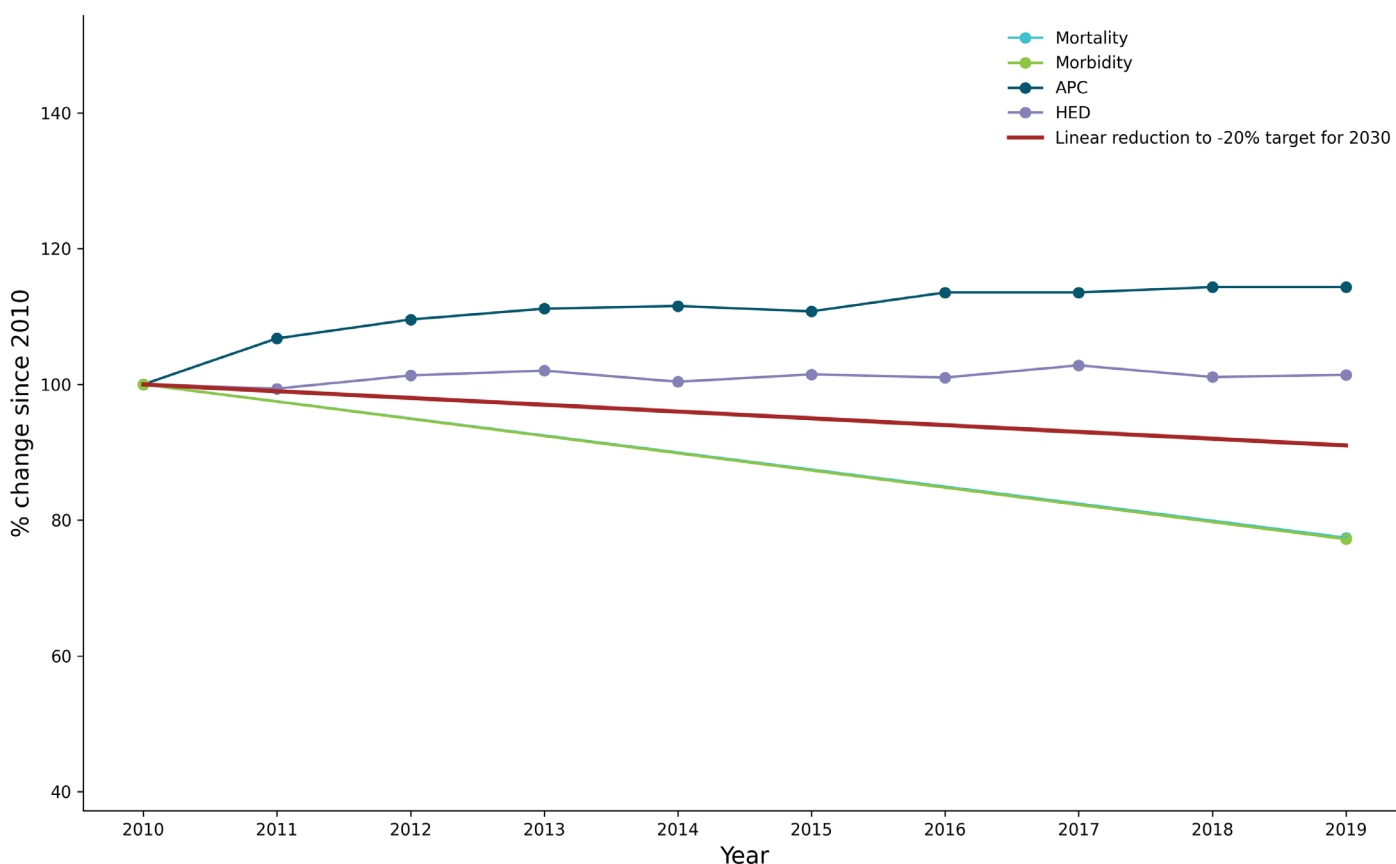
The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	2.51	12.82	65.98	2566.80
2011	2.68	12.74	.	.
2012	2.75	12.99	.	.
2013	2.79	13.08	.	.
2014	2.80	12.87	.	.
2015	2.78	13.01	.	.
2016	2.85	12.95	.	.
2017	2.85	13.18	.	.
2018	2.87	12.96	.	.
2019	2.87	13.00	51.07	1981.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

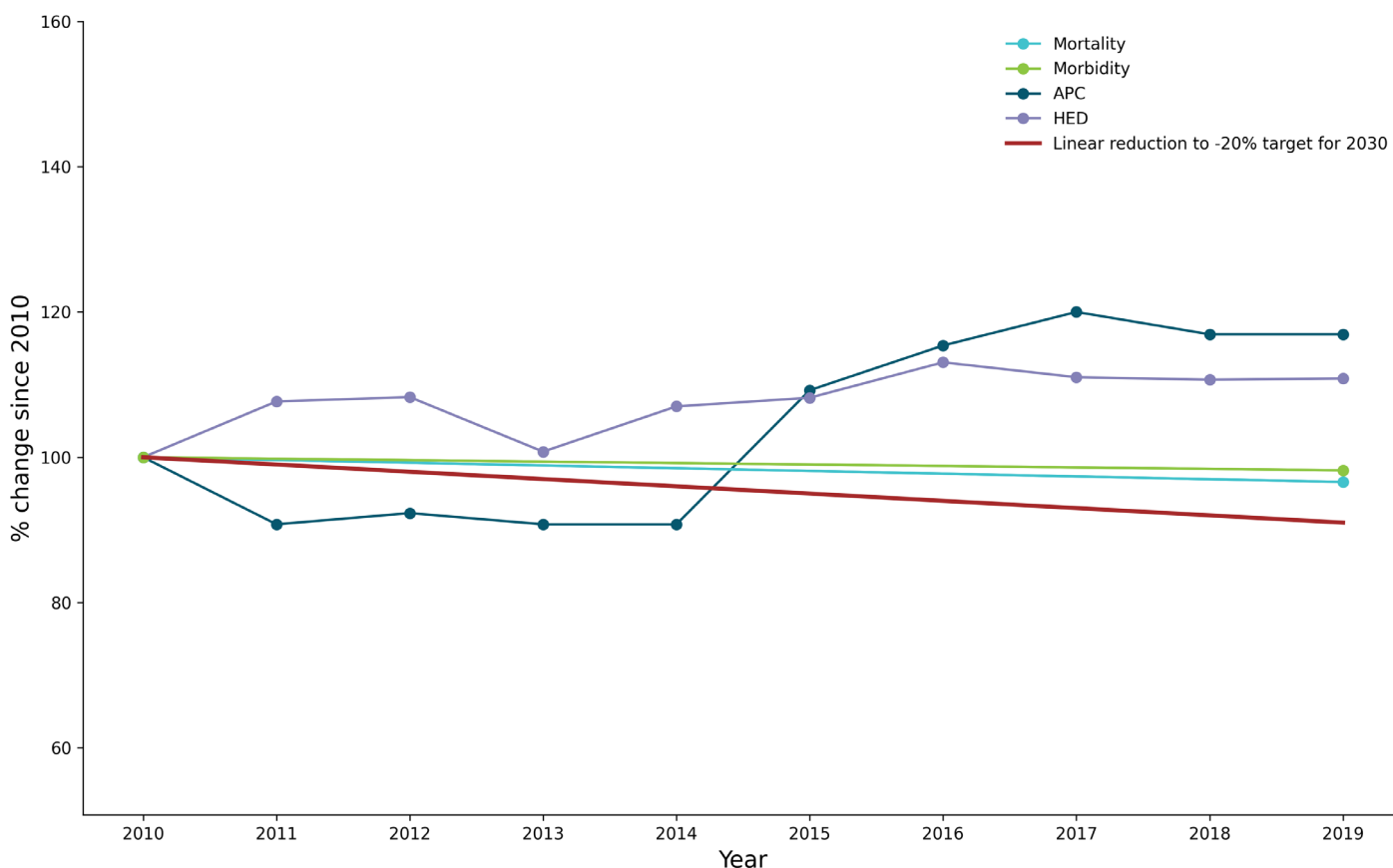
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.65	11.71	27.08	1166.30
2011	0.59	12.61	.	.
2012	0.60	12.68	.	.
2013	0.59	11.80	.	.
2014	0.59	12.53	.	.
2015	0.71	12.67	.	.
2016	0.75	13.24	.	.
2017	0.78	13.00	.	.
2018	0.76	12.96	.	.
2019	0.76	12.98	26.16	1145.30

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Korea, Democratic People's Republic

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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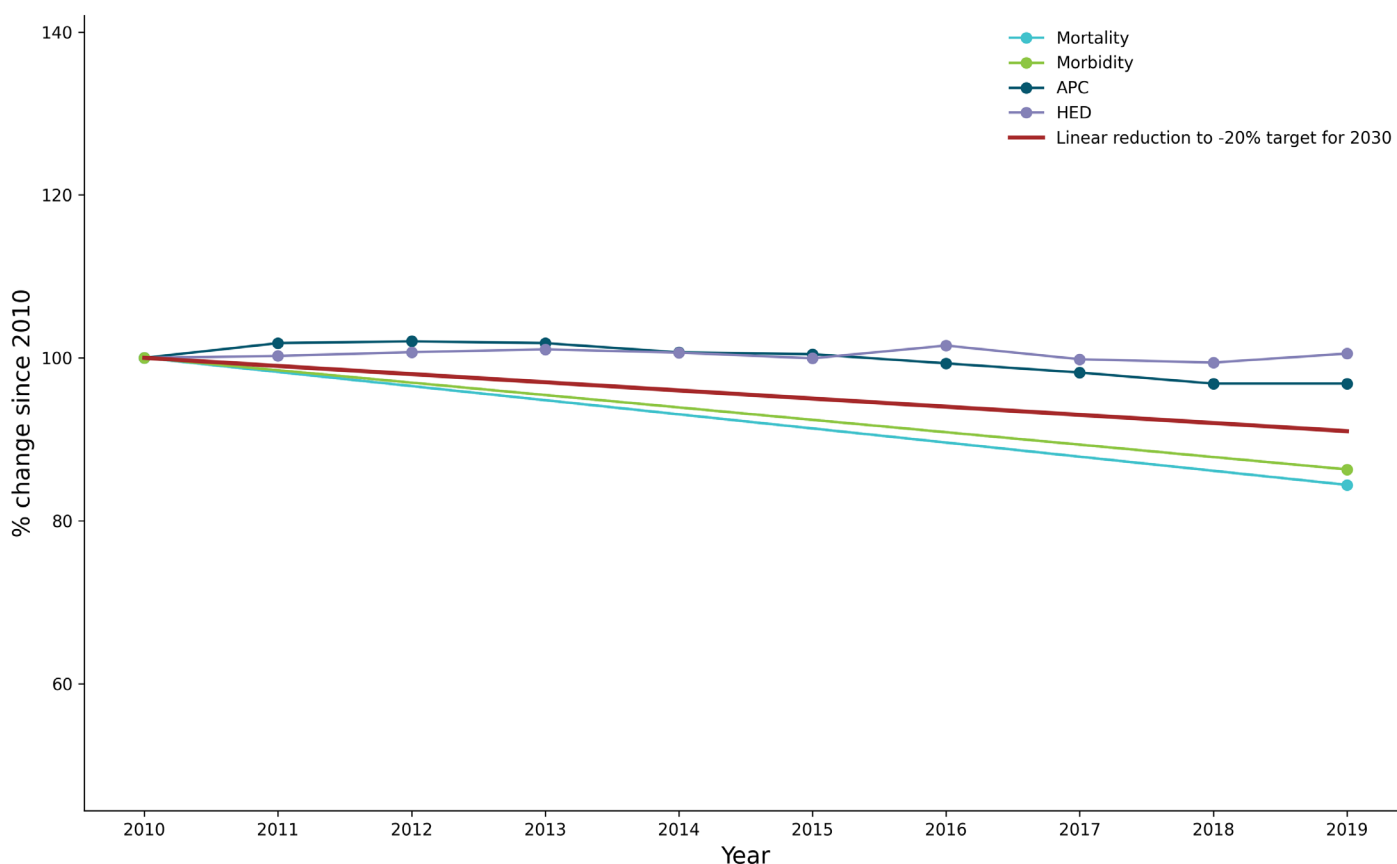
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not reported	not reported	not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	4.43	17.19	38.22	1707.50
2011	4.51	17.23	.	.
2012	4.52	17.31	.	.
2013	4.51	17.37	.	.
2014	4.46	17.30	.	.
2015	4.45	17.18	.	.
2016	4.40	17.45	.	.
2017	4.35	17.16	.	.
2018	4.29	17.09	.	.
2019	4.29	17.28	32.26	1473.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Korea, Republic of

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

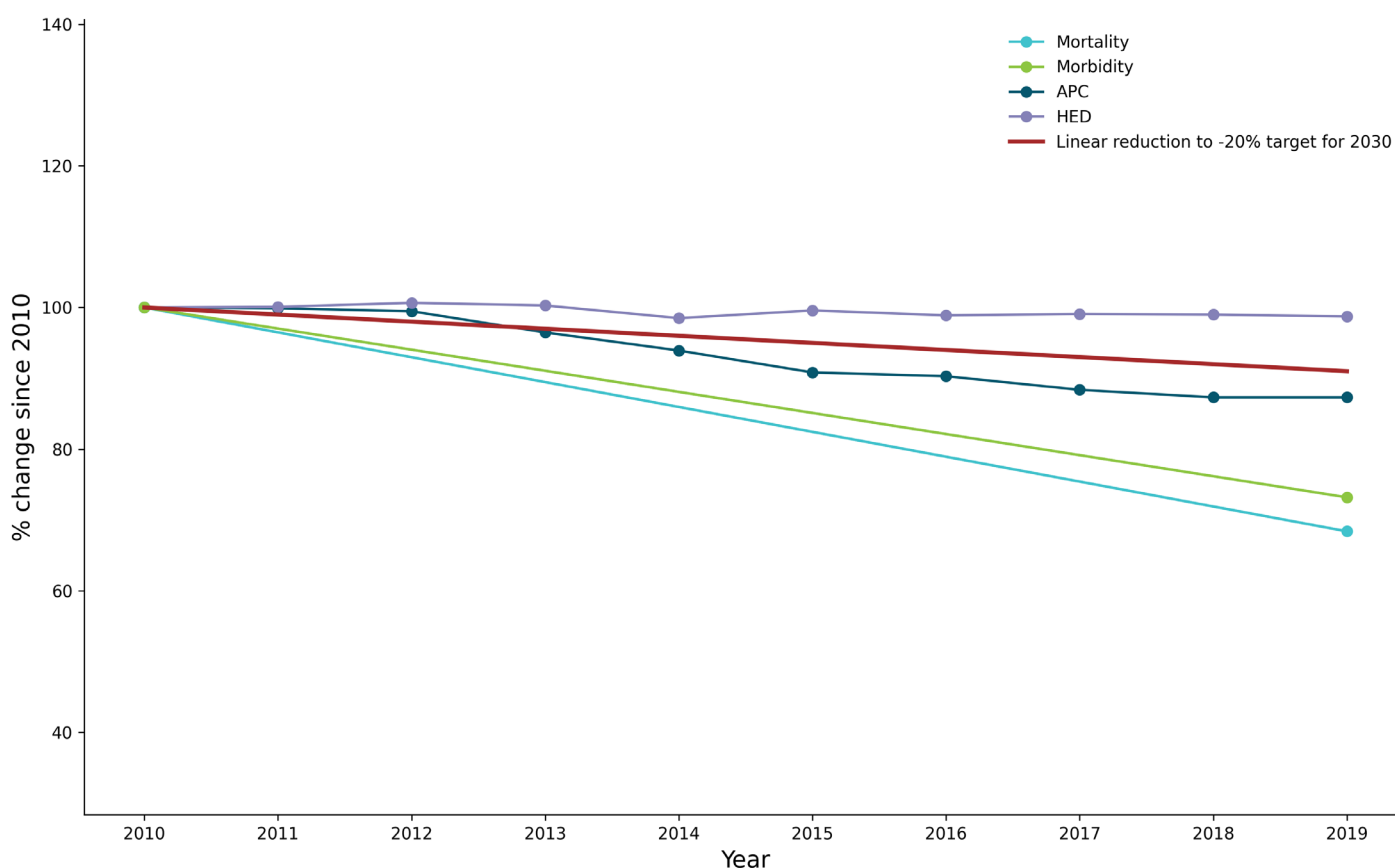
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	9.38	45.93	37.25	1988.40
2011	9.37	45.97	.	.
2012	9.33	46.23	.	.
2013	9.05	46.06	.	.
2014	8.81	45.24	.	.
2015	8.52	45.74	.	.
2016	8.47	45.42	.	.
2017	8.29	45.51	.	.
2018	8.19	45.47	.	.
2019	8.19	45.35	25.48	1455.50

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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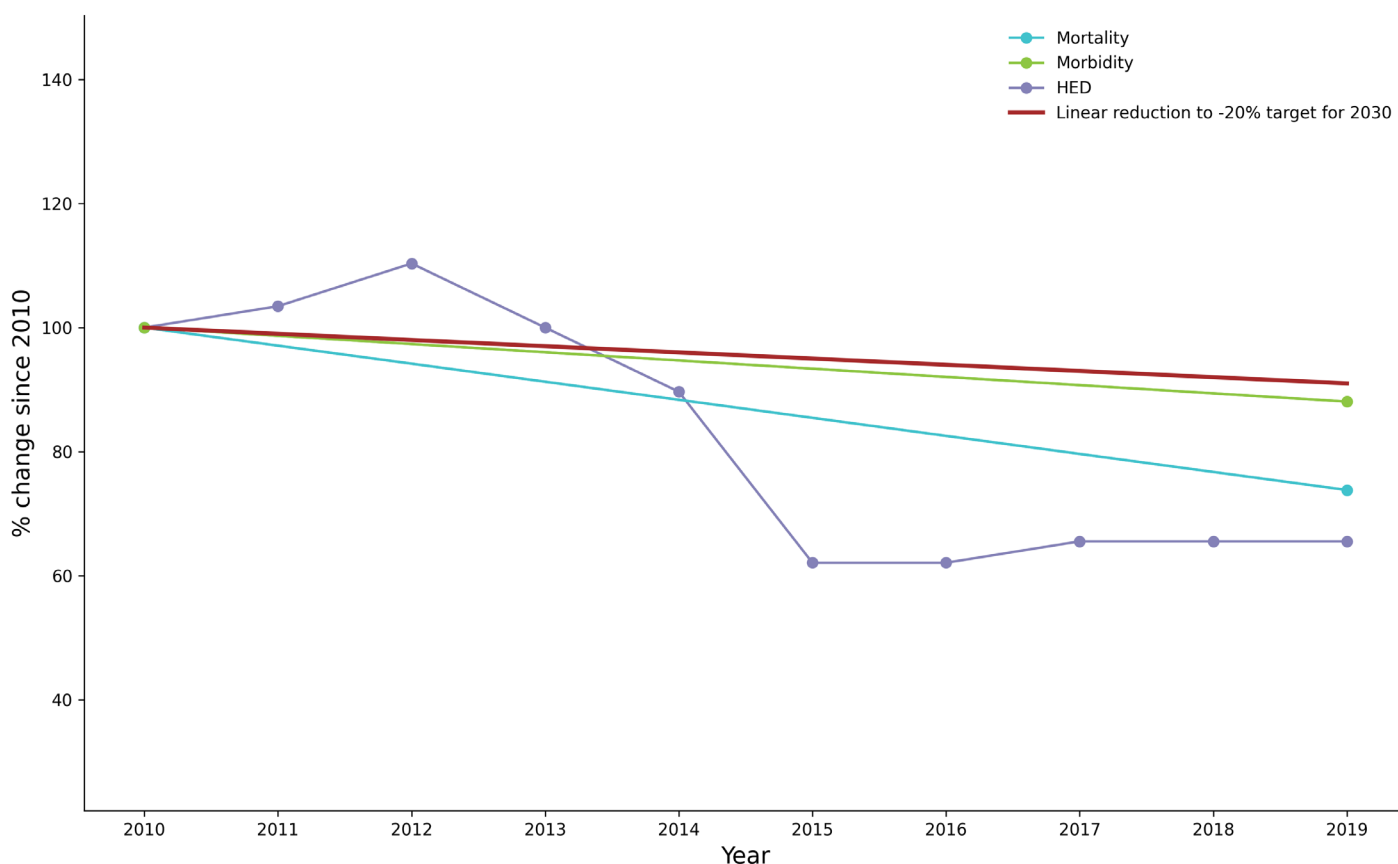
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not reported	not reported	not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	.	0.29	1.38	97.20
2011	.	0.30	.	.
2012	.	0.32	.	.
2013	.	0.29	.	.
2014	.	0.26	.	.
2015	.	0.18	.	.
2016	.	0.18	.	.
2017	.	0.19	.	.
2018	.	0.19	.	.
2019	.	0.19	1.02	85.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

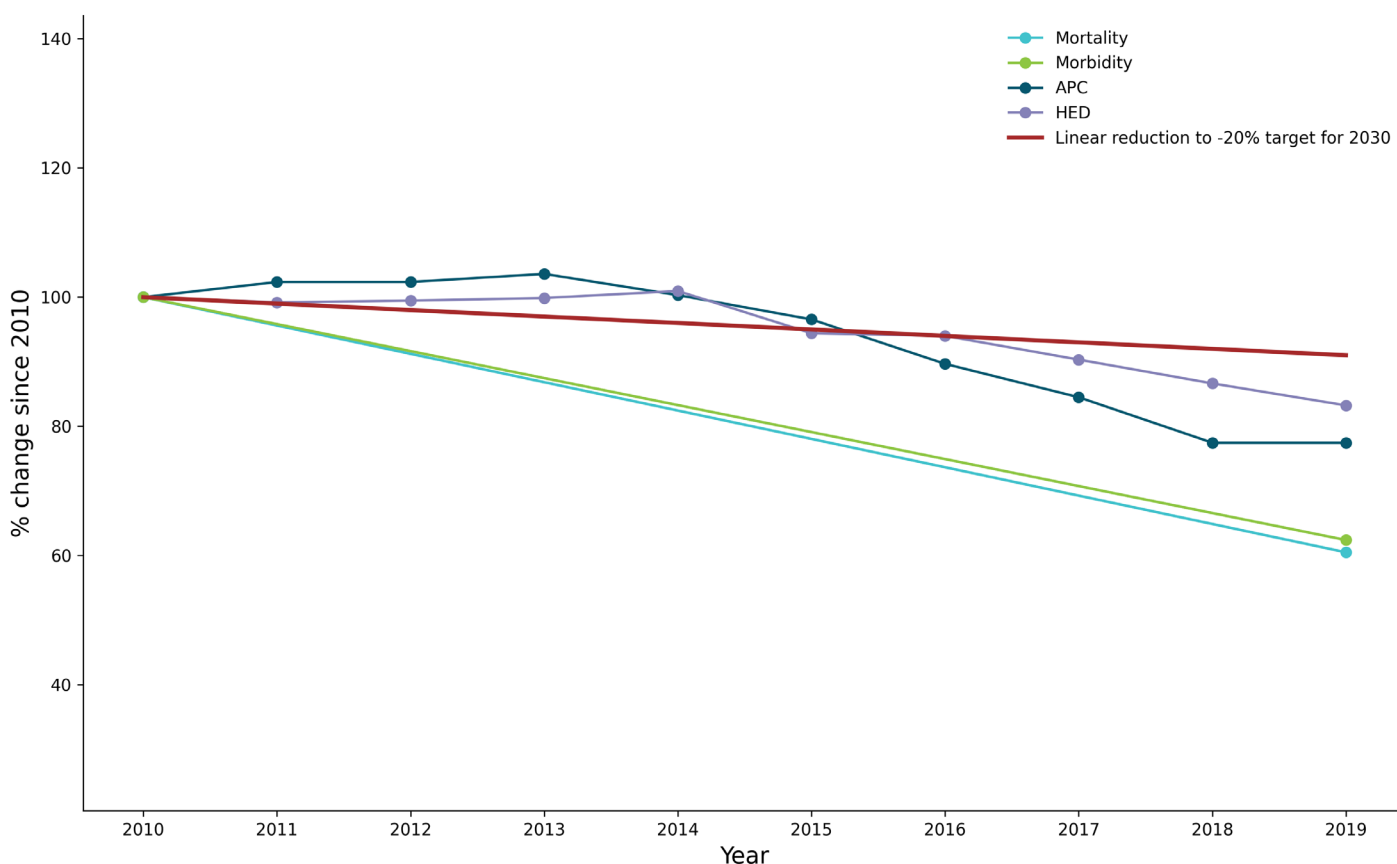
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.39	7.34	88.13	3544.20
2011	6.54	7.28	.	.
2012	6.54	7.30	.	.
2013	6.62	7.33	.	.
2014	6.41	7.41	.	.
2015	6.17	6.93	.	.
2016	5.73	6.90	.	.
2017	5.40	6.63	.	.
2018	4.95	6.36	.	.
2019	4.95	6.11	53.32	2211.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Lao, People's Democratic Republic

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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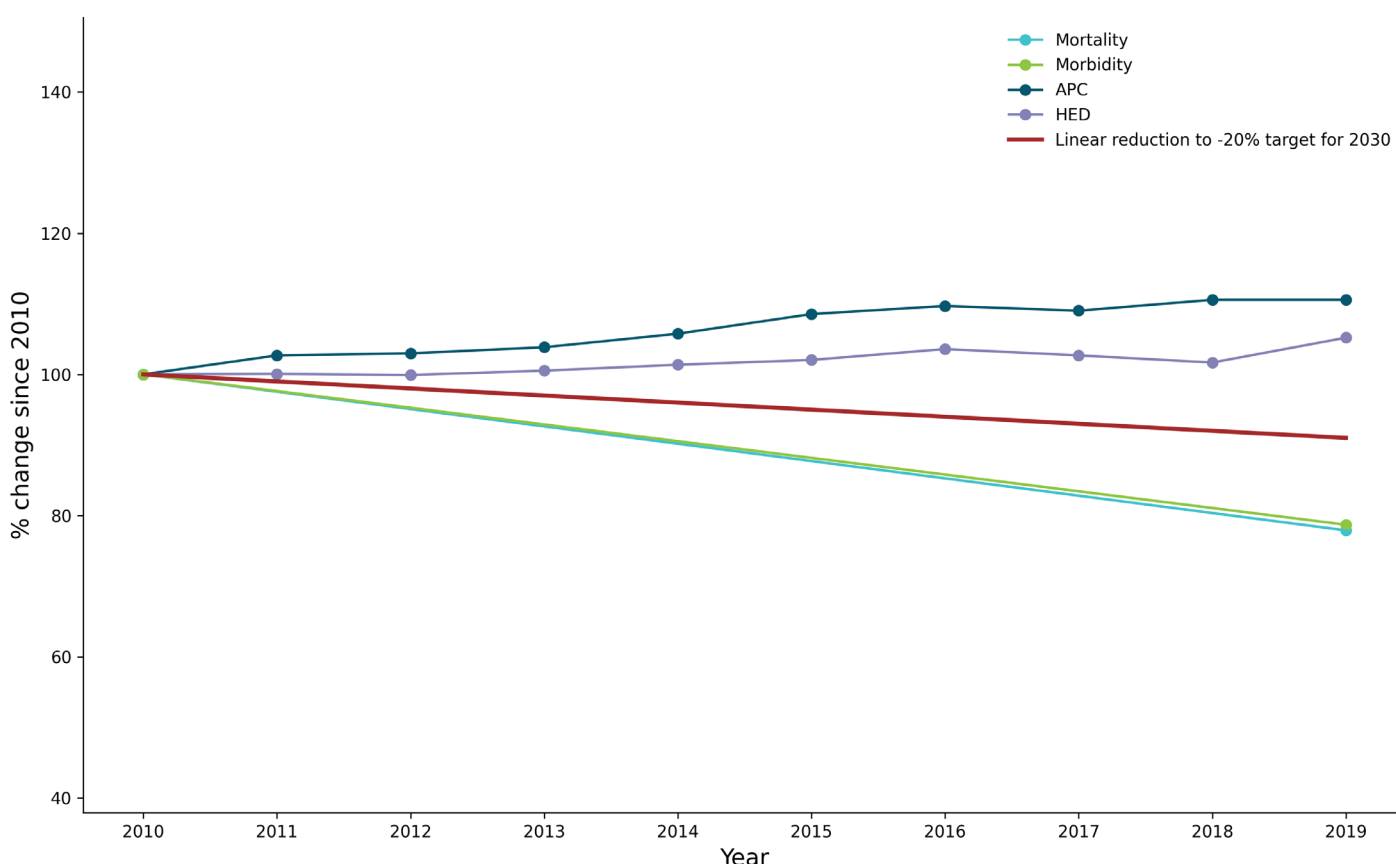
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	10.42	32.34	95.21	3724.80
2011	10.70	32.36	.	.
2012	10.73	32.31	.	.
2013	10.82	32.51	.	.
2014	11.02	32.78	.	.
2015	11.31	33.00	.	.
2016	11.43	33.50	.	.
2017	11.36	33.21	.	.
2018	11.52	32.88	.	.
2019	11.52	34.02	74.17	2931.40

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

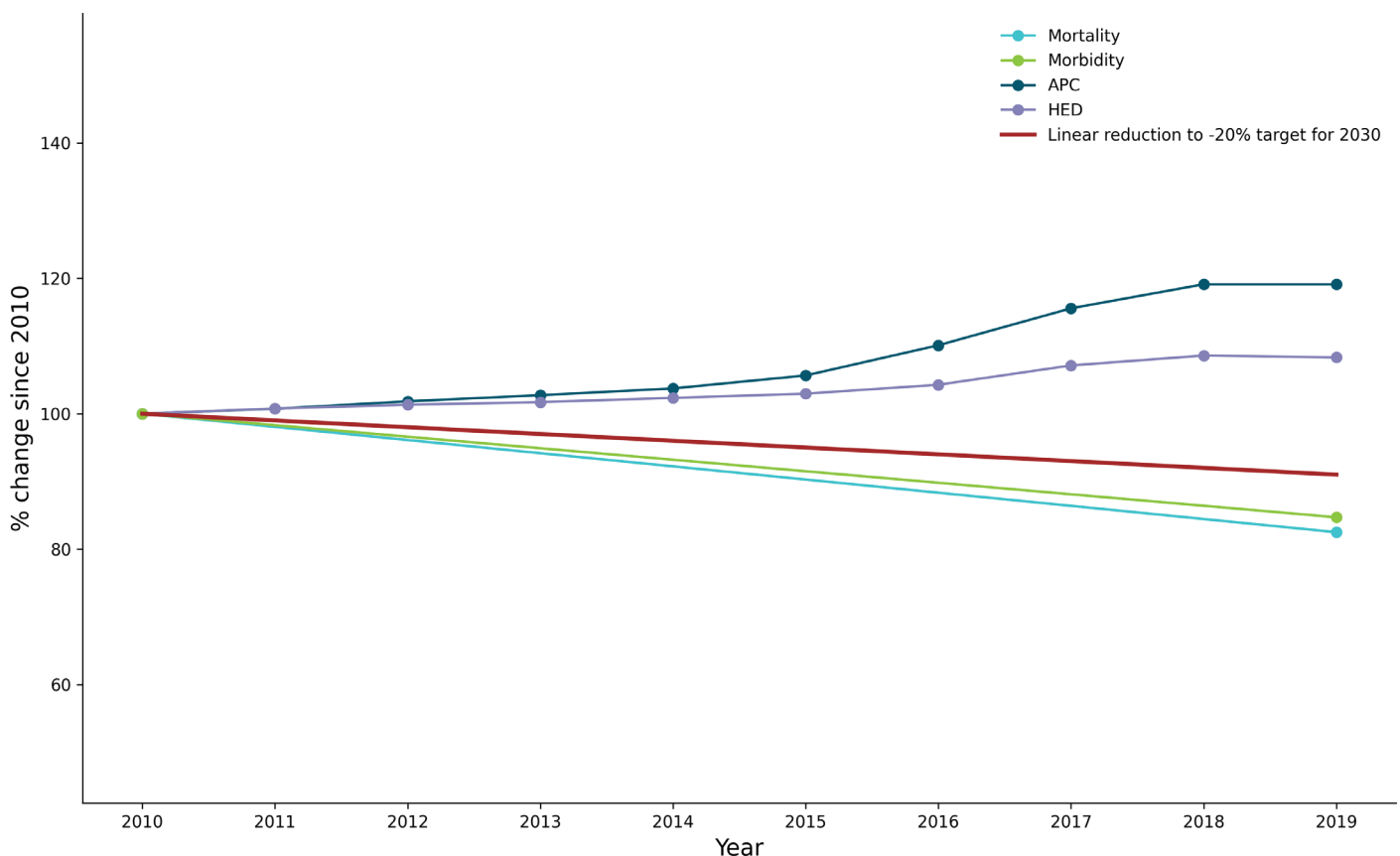
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	10.99	28.78	153.94	5527.70
2011	11.07	29.00	.	.
2012	11.19	29.16	.	.
2013	11.29	29.27	.	.
2014	11.40	29.45	.	.
2015	11.61	29.63	.	.
2016	12.10	30.01	.	.
2017	12.70	30.83	.	.
2018	13.09	31.25	.	.
2019	13.09	31.17	127.00	4682.00

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

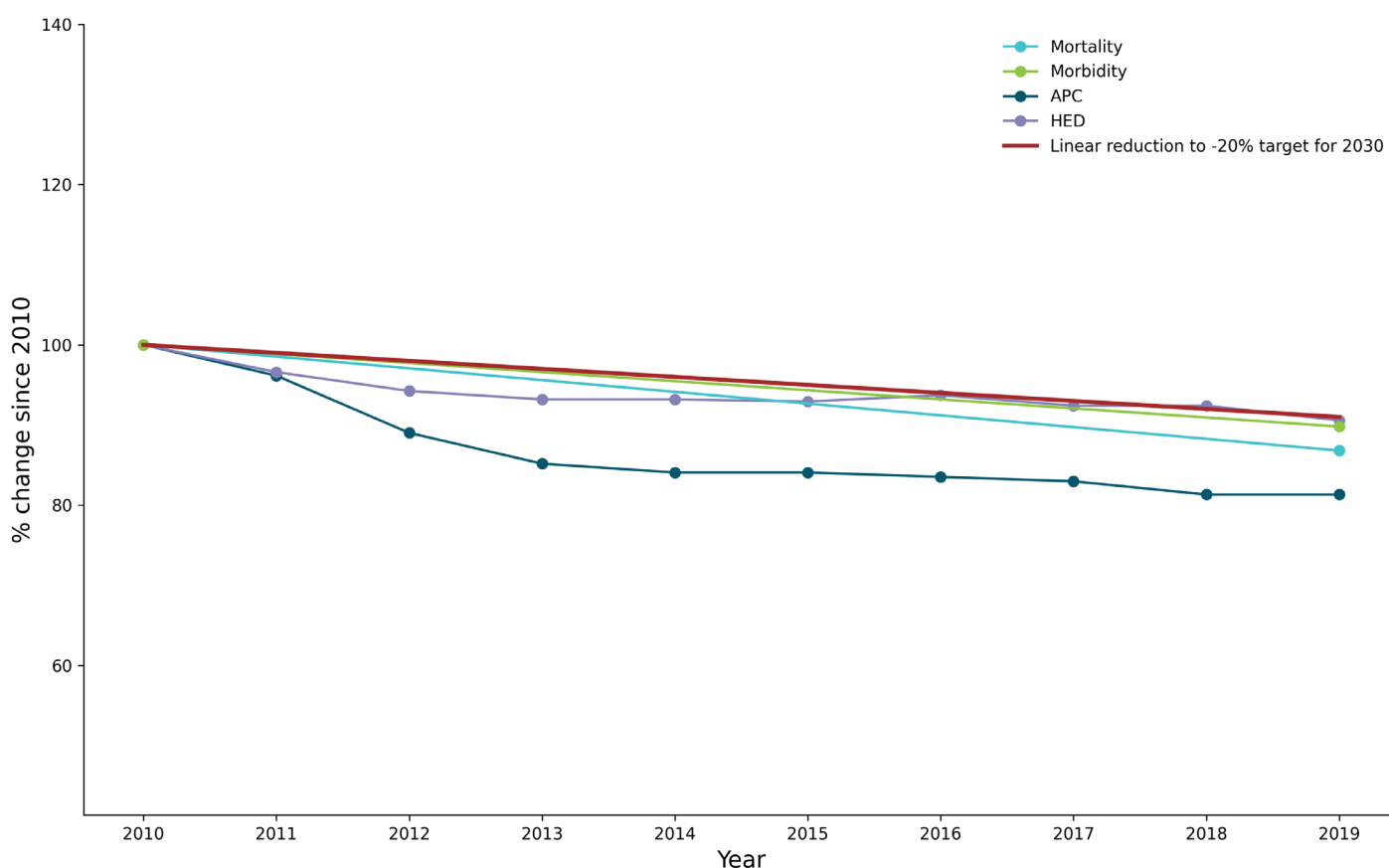
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.82	3.82	10.07	385.40
2011	1.75	3.69	.	.
2012	1.62	3.60	.	.
2013	1.55	3.56	.	.
2014	1.53	3.56	.	.
2015	1.53	3.55	.	.
2016	1.52	3.58	.	.
2017	1.51	3.53	.	.
2018	1.48	3.53	.	.
2019	1.48	3.46	8.74	346.10

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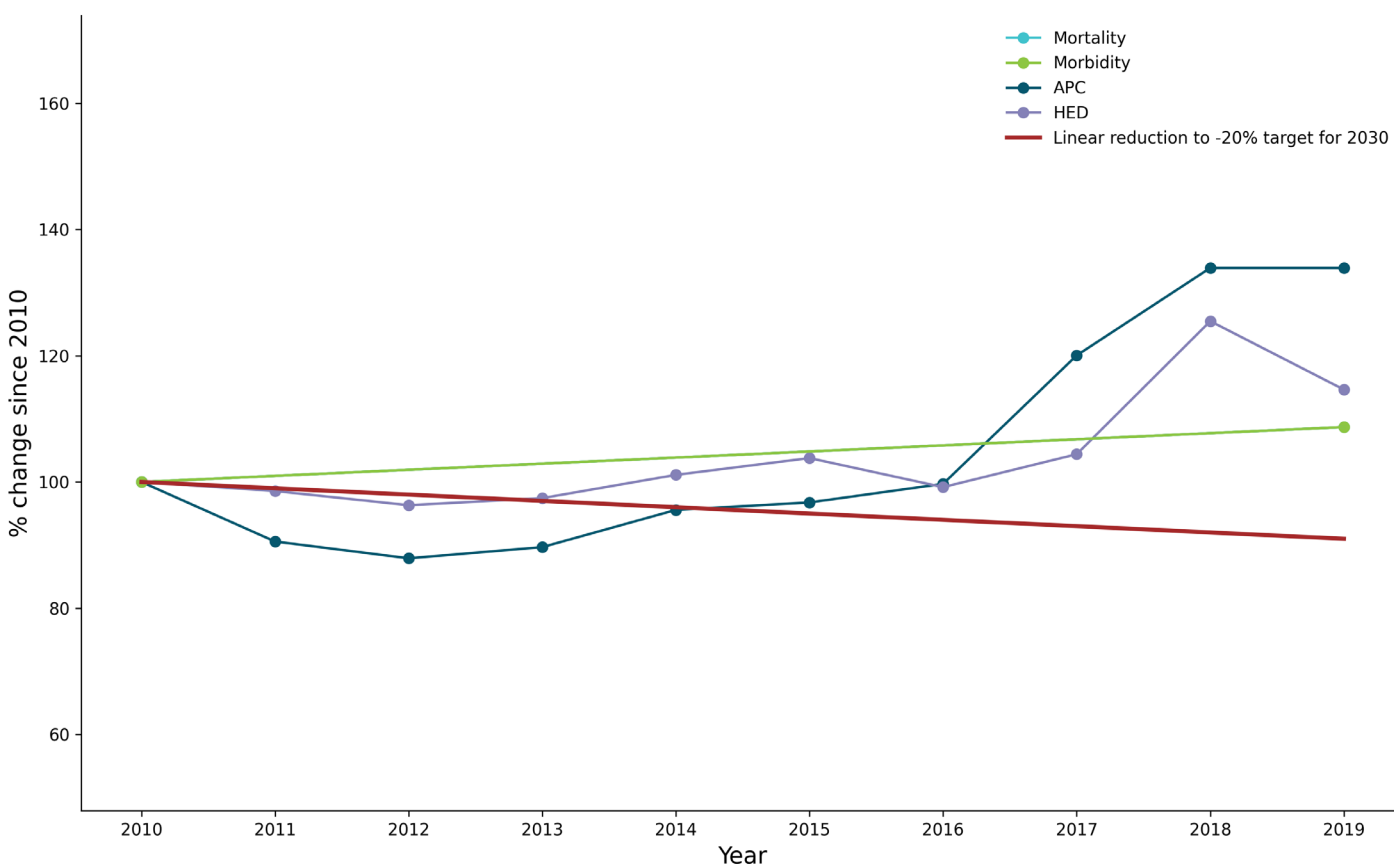
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.39	9.77	102.39	4655.00
2011	3.07	9.63	.	.
2012	2.98	9.41	.	.
2013	3.04	9.52	.	.
2014	3.24	9.88	.	.
2015	3.28	10.14	.	.
2016	3.38	9.69	.	.
2017	4.07	10.20	.	.
2018	4.54	12.26	.	.
2019	4.54	11.20	111.30	5060.00

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

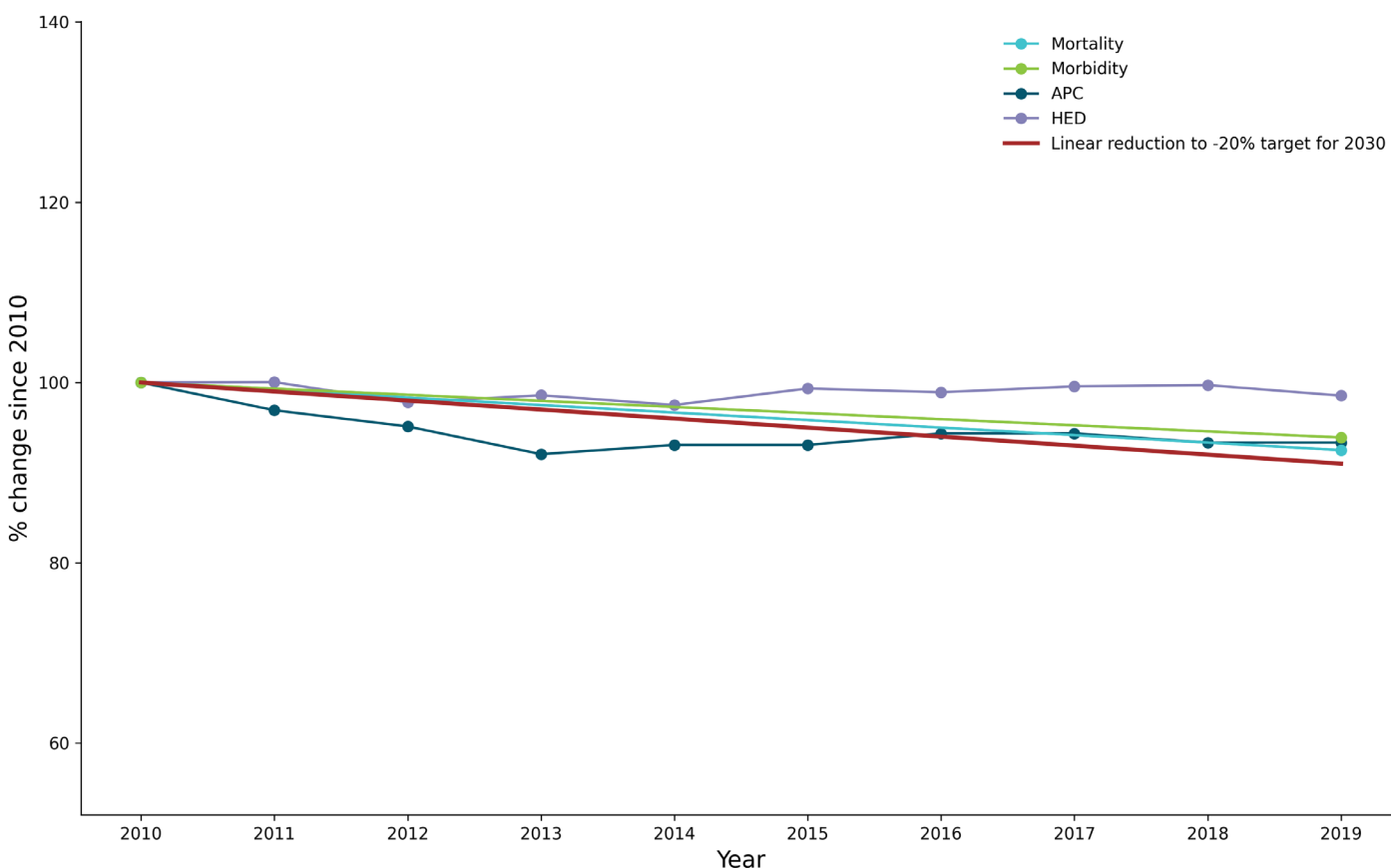
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
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partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.90	21.28	61.92	2323.60
2011	3.78	21.29	.	.
2012	3.71	20.81	.	.
2013	3.59	20.98	.	.
2014	3.63	20.75	.	.
2015	3.63	21.14	.	.
2016	3.68	21.05	.	.
2017	3.68	21.19	.	.
2018	3.64	21.22	.	.
2019	3.64	20.97	57.28	2181.90

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

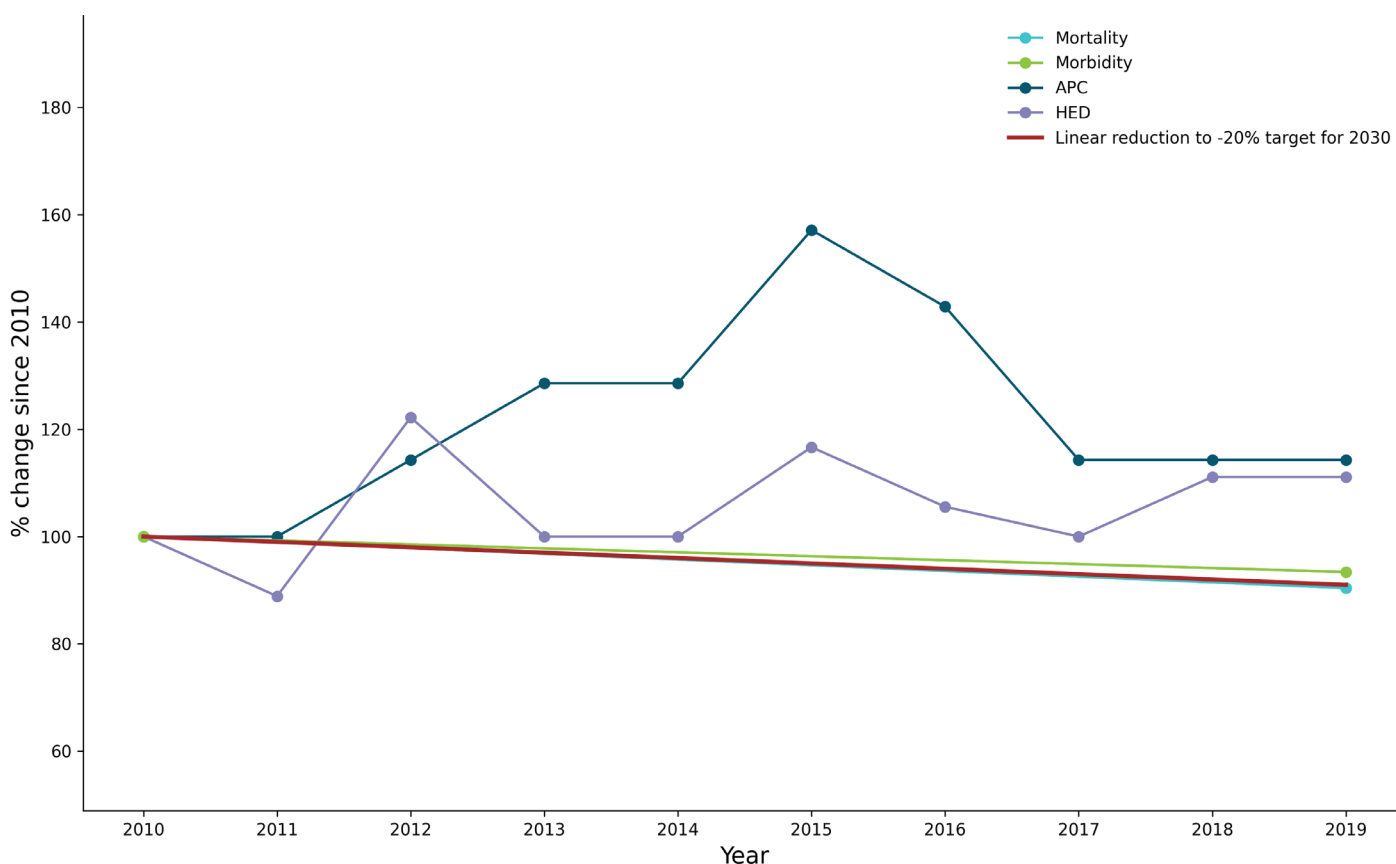
- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
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* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.01	0.18	2.48	128.80
2011	0.01	0.16	.	.
2012	0.01	0.22	.	.
2013	0.01	0.18	.	.
2014	0.01	0.18	.	.
2015	0.01	0.21	.	.
2016	0.01	0.19	.	.
2017	0.01	0.18	.	.
2018	0.01	0.20	.	.
2019	0.01	0.20	2.24	120.30

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Lithuania

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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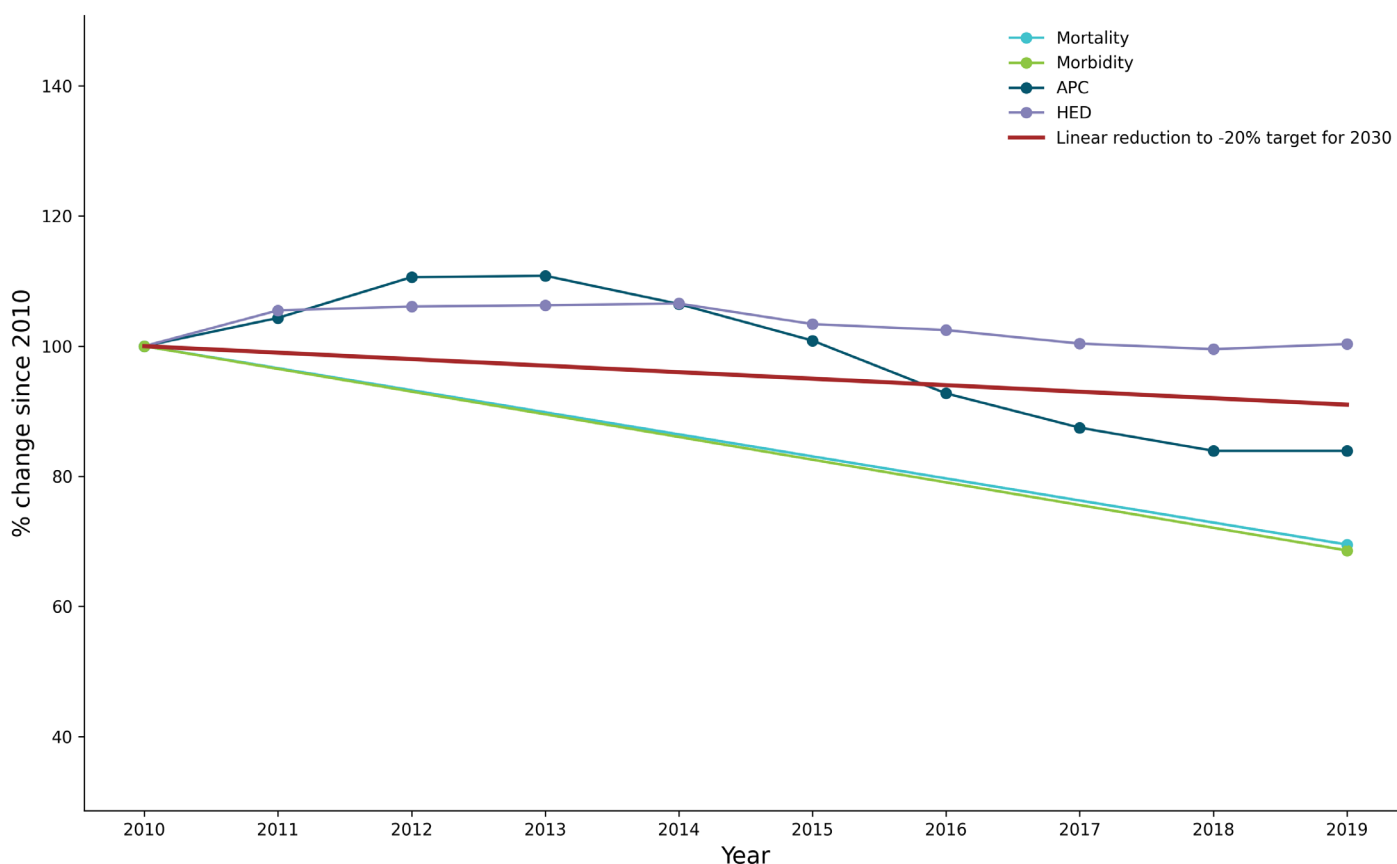
- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	14.05	30.37	184.17	6773.80
2011	14.66	32.04	.	.
2012	15.54	32.22	.	.
2013	15.57	32.28	.	.
2014	14.96	32.36	.	.
2015	14.17	31.40	.	.
2016	13.03	31.12	.	.
2017	12.29	30.49	.	.
2018	11.79	30.23	.	.
2019	11.79	30.47	128.00	4646.80

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Luxembourg

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

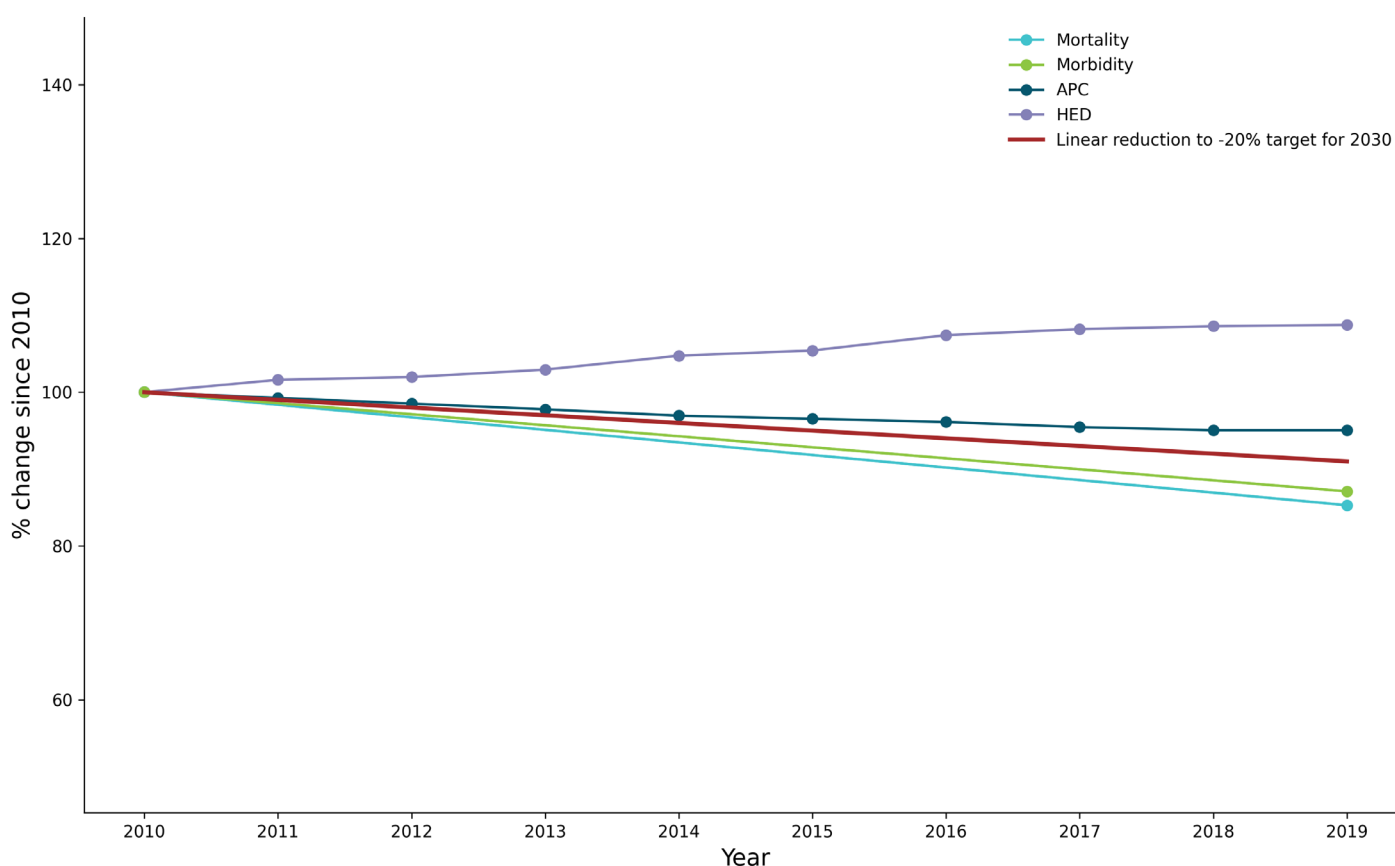
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not reported	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	12.13	44.61	29.33	1588.60
2011	12.04	45.33	.	.
2012	11.95	45.49	.	.
2013	11.86	45.92	.	.
2014	11.76	46.73	.	.
2015	11.71	47.03	.	.
2016	11.66	47.92	.	.
2017	11.58	48.27	.	.
2018	11.53	48.44	.	.
2019	11.53	48.51	25.02	1383.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2024, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Madagascar

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

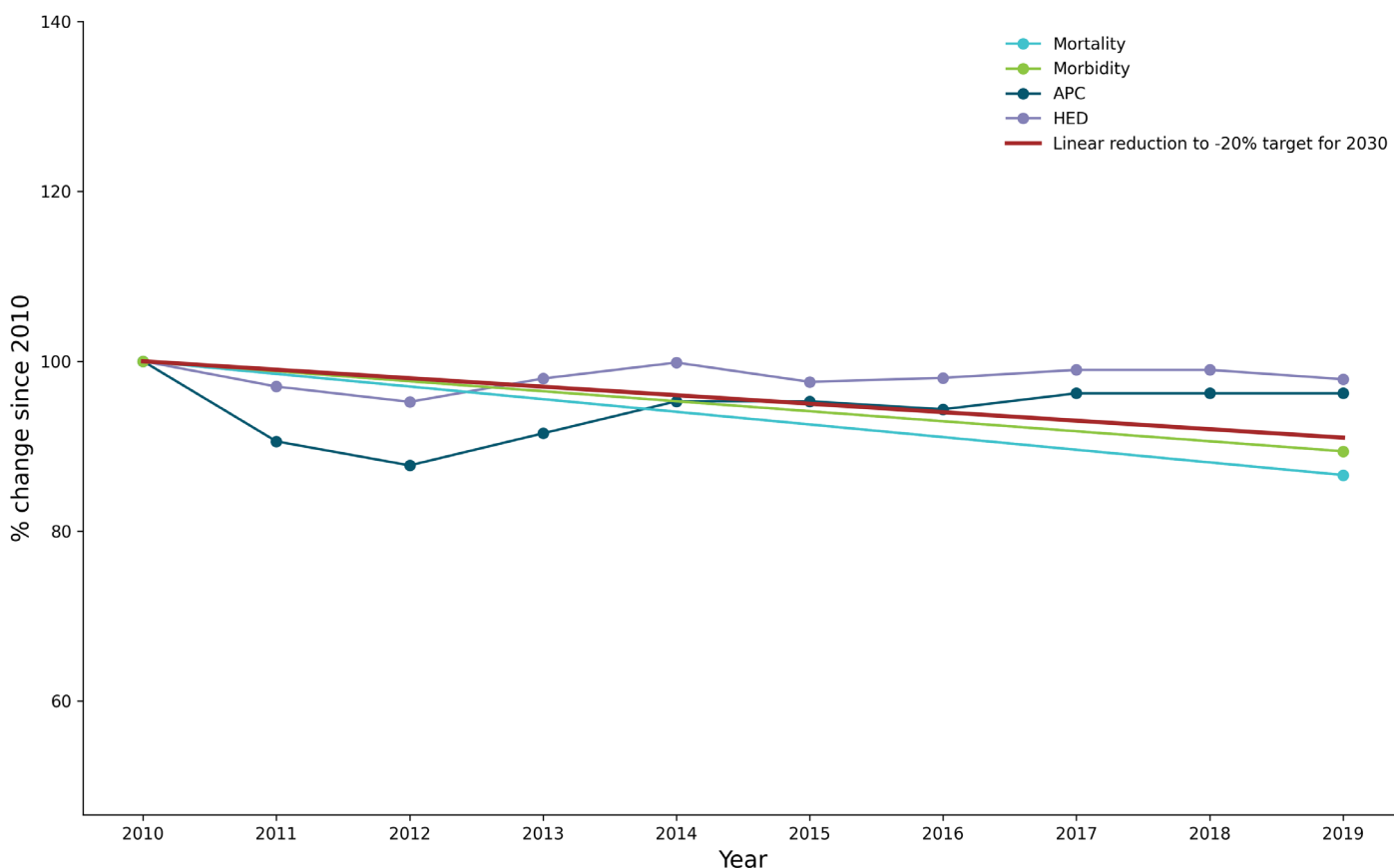
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- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
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* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.06	12.75	31.18	1372.60
2011	0.96	12.37	.	.
2012	0.93	12.14	.	.
2013	0.97	12.49	.	.
2014	1.01	12.73	.	.
2015	1.01	12.44	.	.
2016	1.00	12.50	.	.
2017	1.02	12.62	.	.
2018	1.02	12.62	.	.
2019	1.02	12.48	27.00	1227.10

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions
on physical
availability

fully achieved

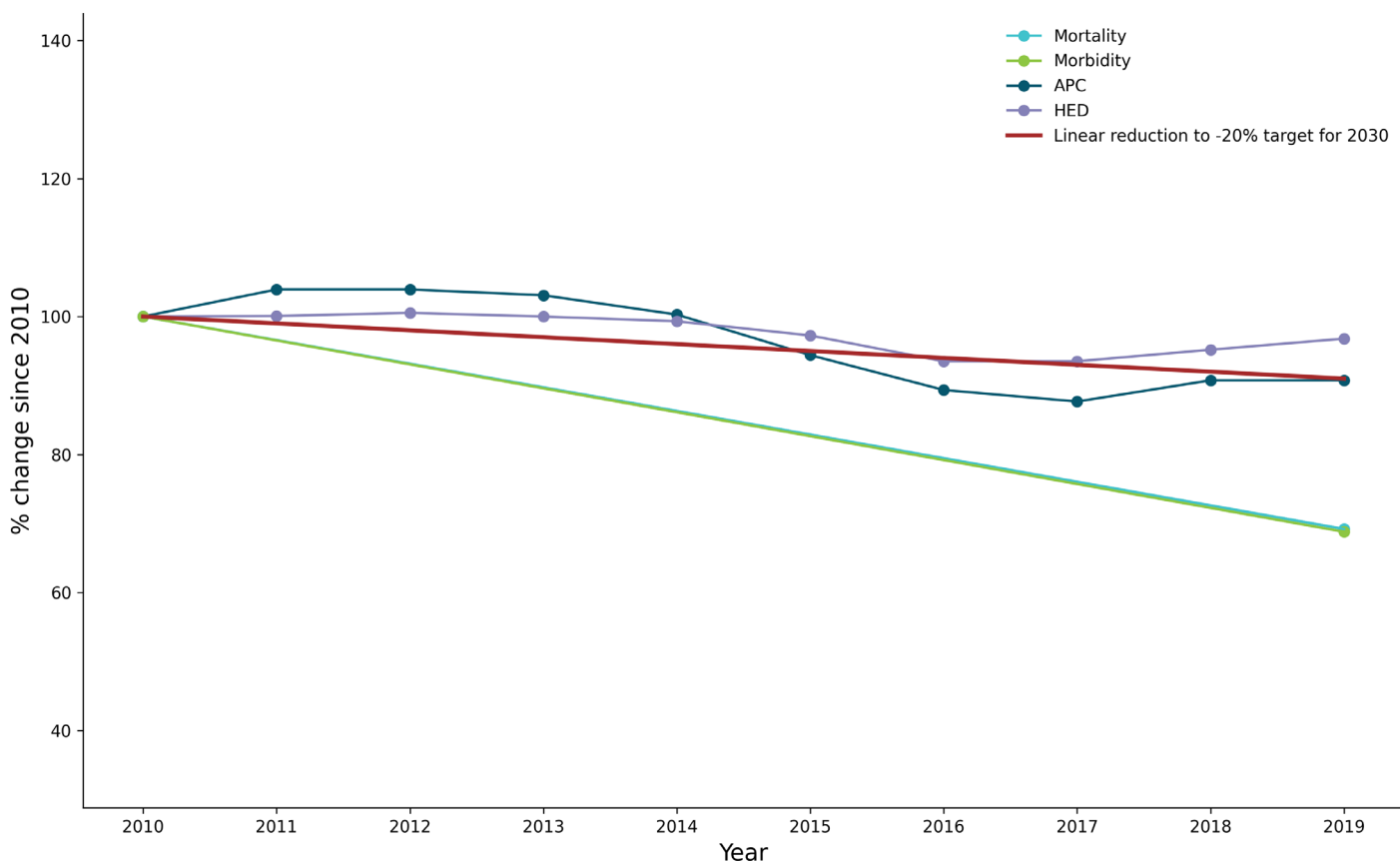
Advertising
bans or
comprehensive
restrictions

not achieved

Increased
excise
taxes

not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.57	13.10	74.00	2984.20
2011	3.71	13.11	.	.
2012	3.71	13.17	.	.
2013	3.68	13.10	.	.
2014	3.58	13.01	.	.
2015	3.37	12.74	.	.
2016	3.19	12.25	.	.
2017	3.13	12.25	.	.
2018	3.24	12.47	.	.
2019	3.24	12.68	51.21	2053.10

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Malaysia

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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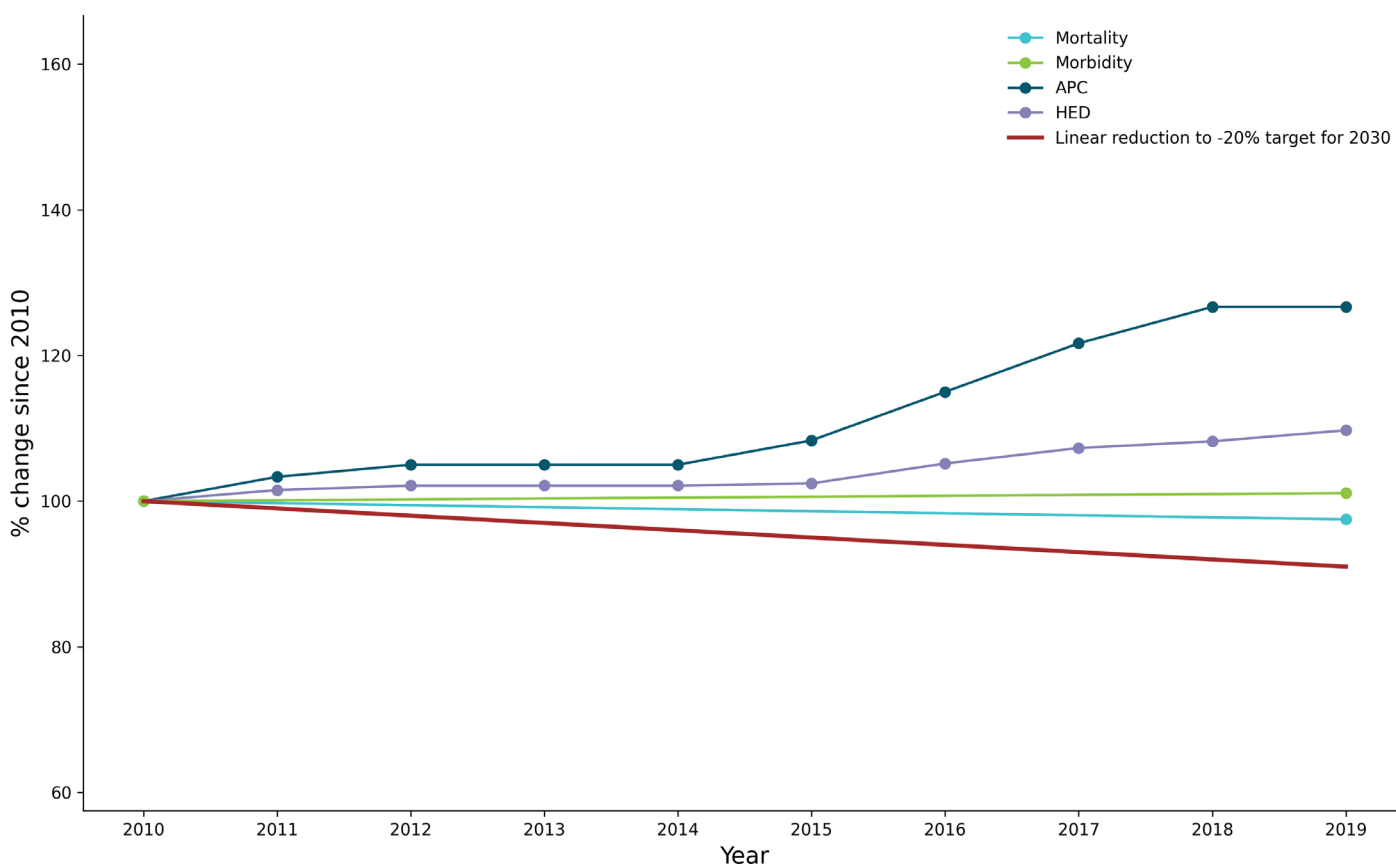
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.60	3.29	11.06	437.70
2011	0.62	3.34	.	.
2012	0.63	3.36	.	.
2013	0.63	3.36	.	.
2014	0.63	3.36	.	.
2015	0.65	3.37	.	.
2016	0.69	3.46	.	.
2017	0.73	3.53	.	.
2018	0.76	3.56	.	.
2019	0.76	3.61	10.78	442.50

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Maldives

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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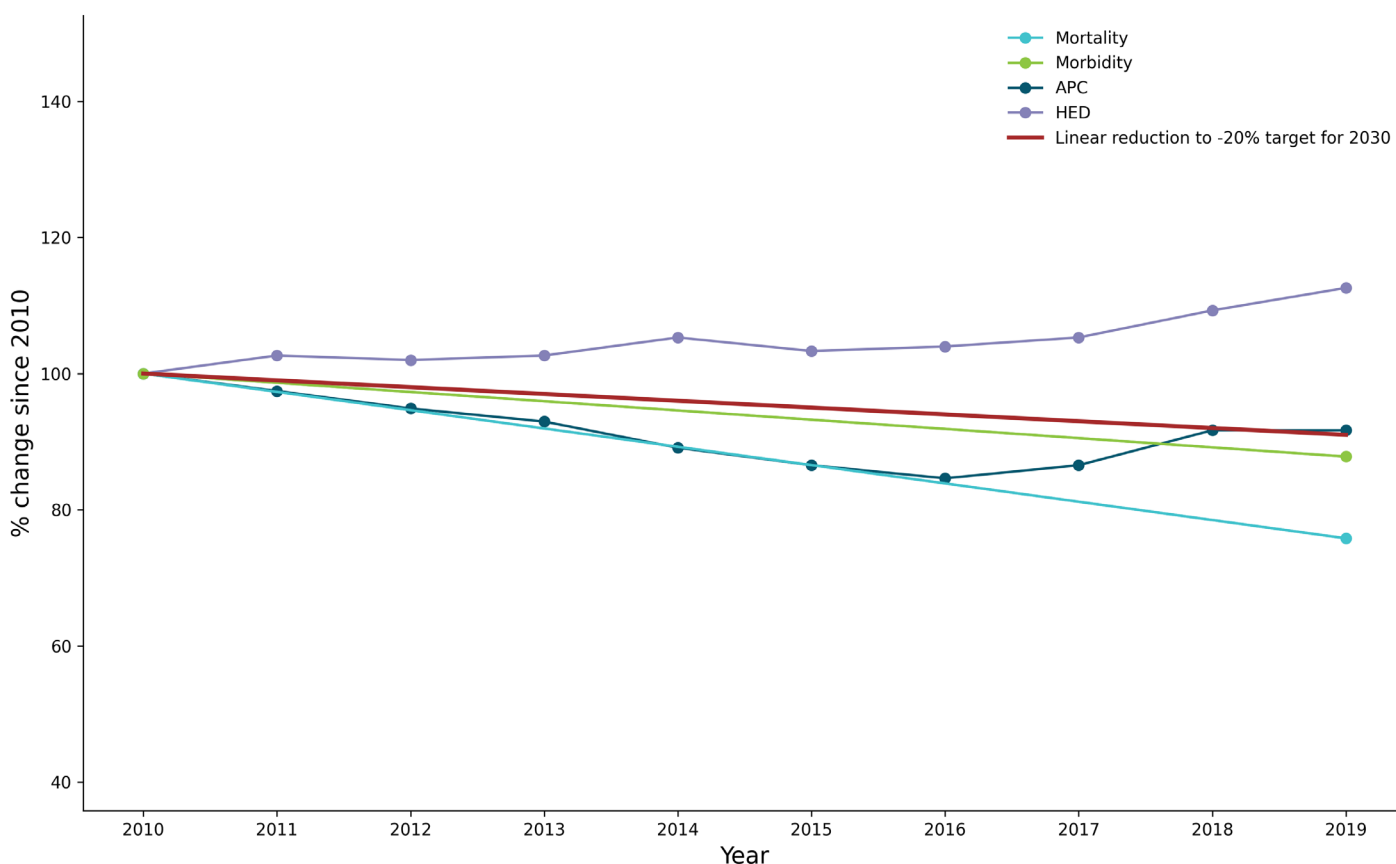
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.56	1.51	8.50	303.40
2011	1.52	1.55	.	.
2012	1.48	1.54	.	.
2013	1.45	1.55	.	.
2014	1.39	1.59	.	.
2015	1.35	1.56	.	.
2016	1.32	1.57	.	.
2017	1.35	1.59	.	.
2018	1.43	1.65	.	.
2019	1.43	1.70	6.44	266.40

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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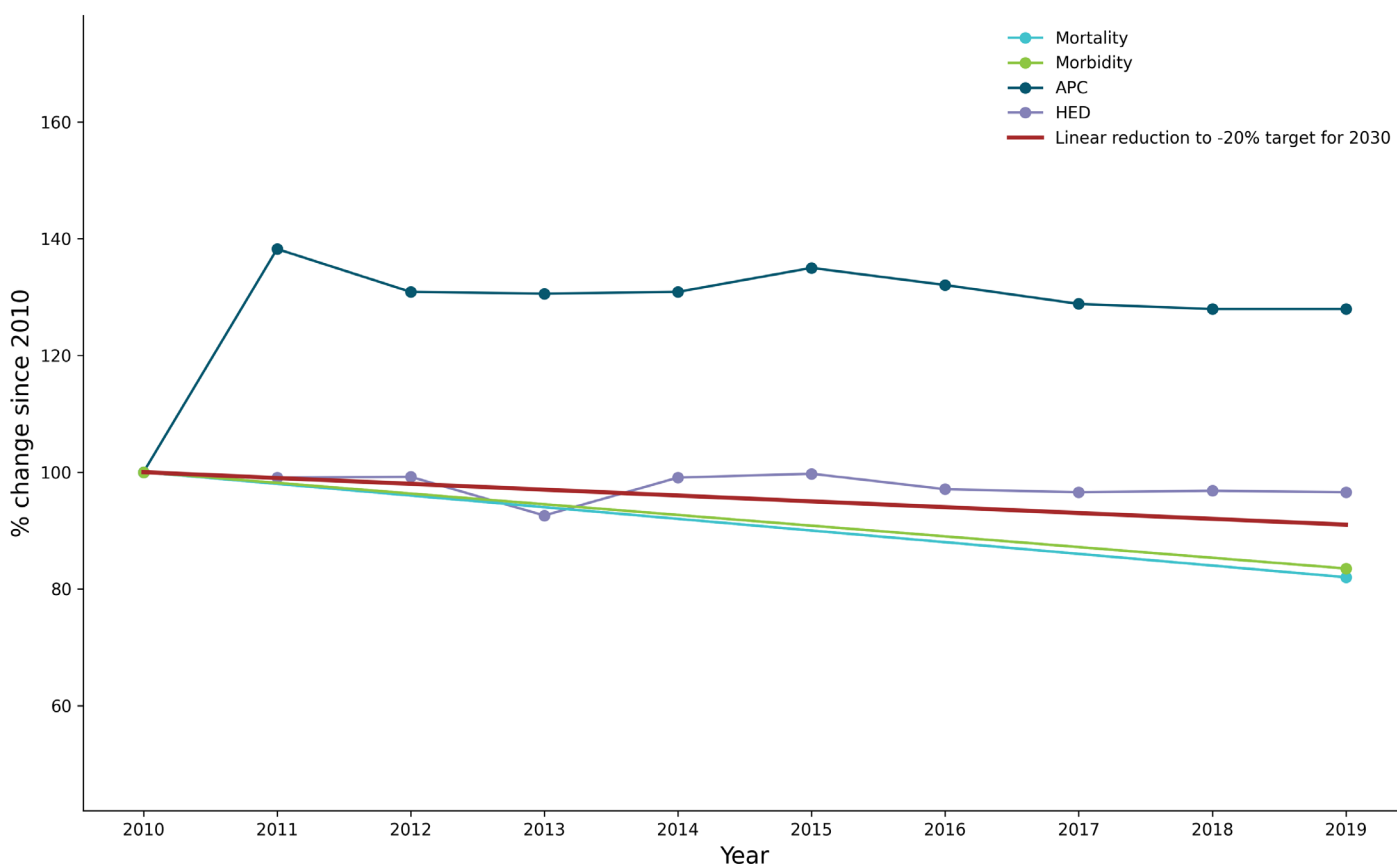
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.40	7.54	42.44	1615.10
2011	4.70	7.47	.	.
2012	4.45	7.48	.	.
2013	4.44	6.98	.	.
2014	4.45	7.47	.	.
2015	4.59	7.52	.	.
2016	4.49	7.32	.	.
2017	4.38	7.28	.	.
2018	4.35	7.30	.	.
2019	4.35	7.28	34.80	1348.60

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

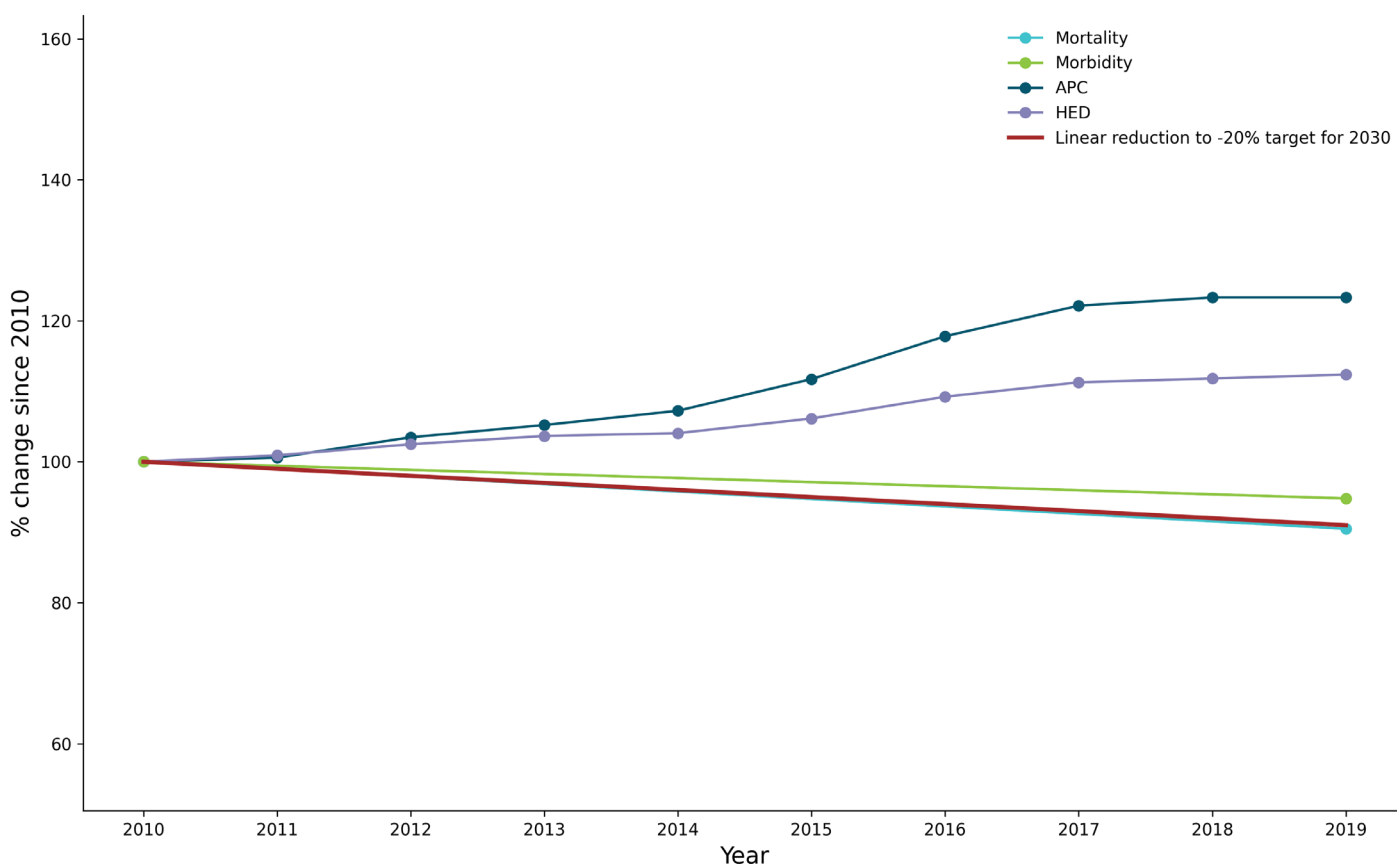
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.91	38.26	14.19	977.40
2011	6.95	38.61	.	.
2012	7.15	39.21	.	.
2013	7.27	39.66	.	.
2014	7.41	39.81	.	.
2015	7.72	40.61	.	.
2016	8.14	41.79	.	.
2017	8.44	42.57	.	.
2018	8.52	42.78	.	.
2019	8.52	42.99	12.84	926.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Marshall Islands

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

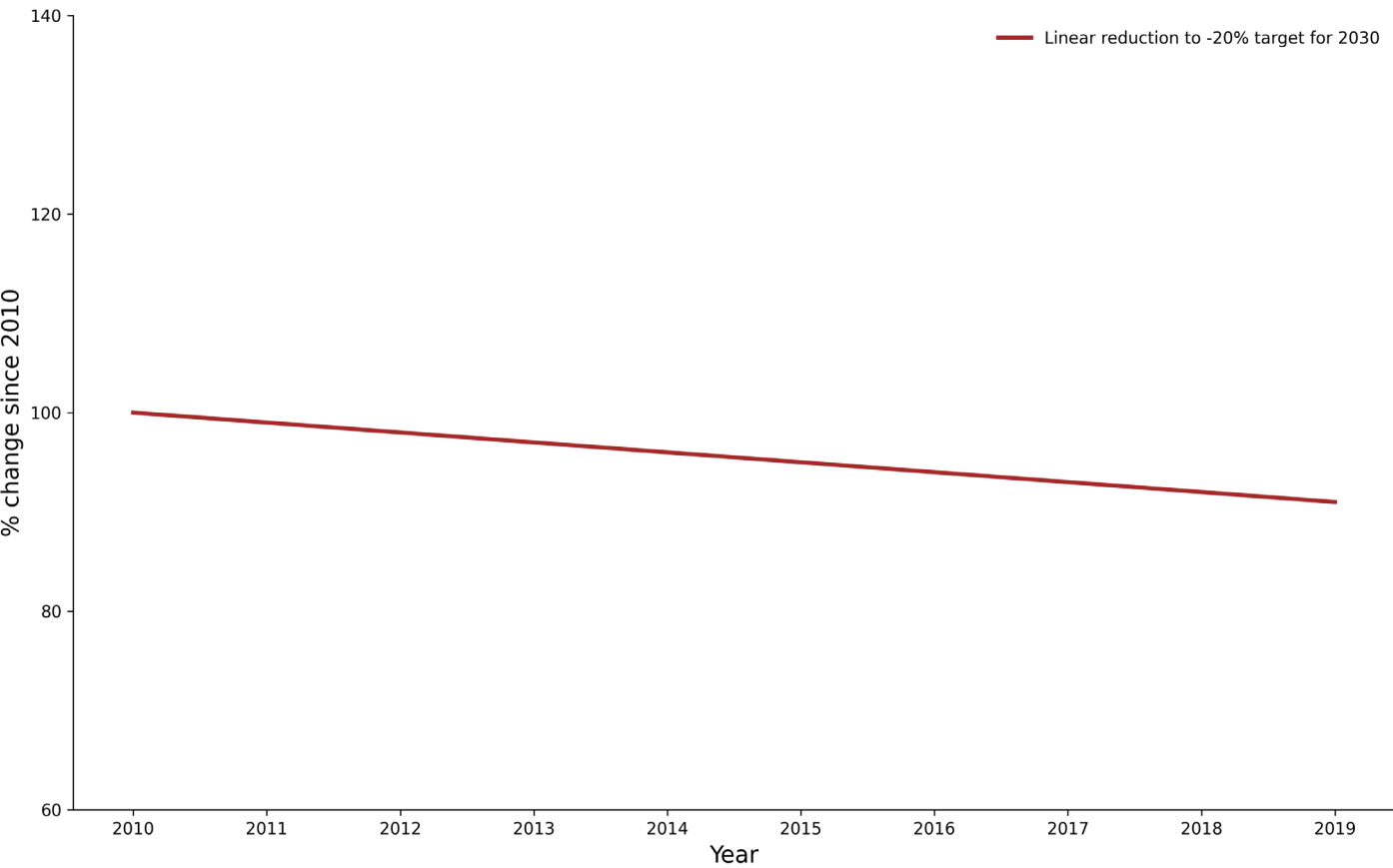
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	.	.	.	.
2011	.	.	.	.
2012	.	.	.	.
2013	.	.	.	.
2014	.	.	.	.
2015	.	.	.	.
2016	.	.	.	.
2017	.	.	.	.
2018	.	.	.	.
2019	.	.	.	.

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Mauritania

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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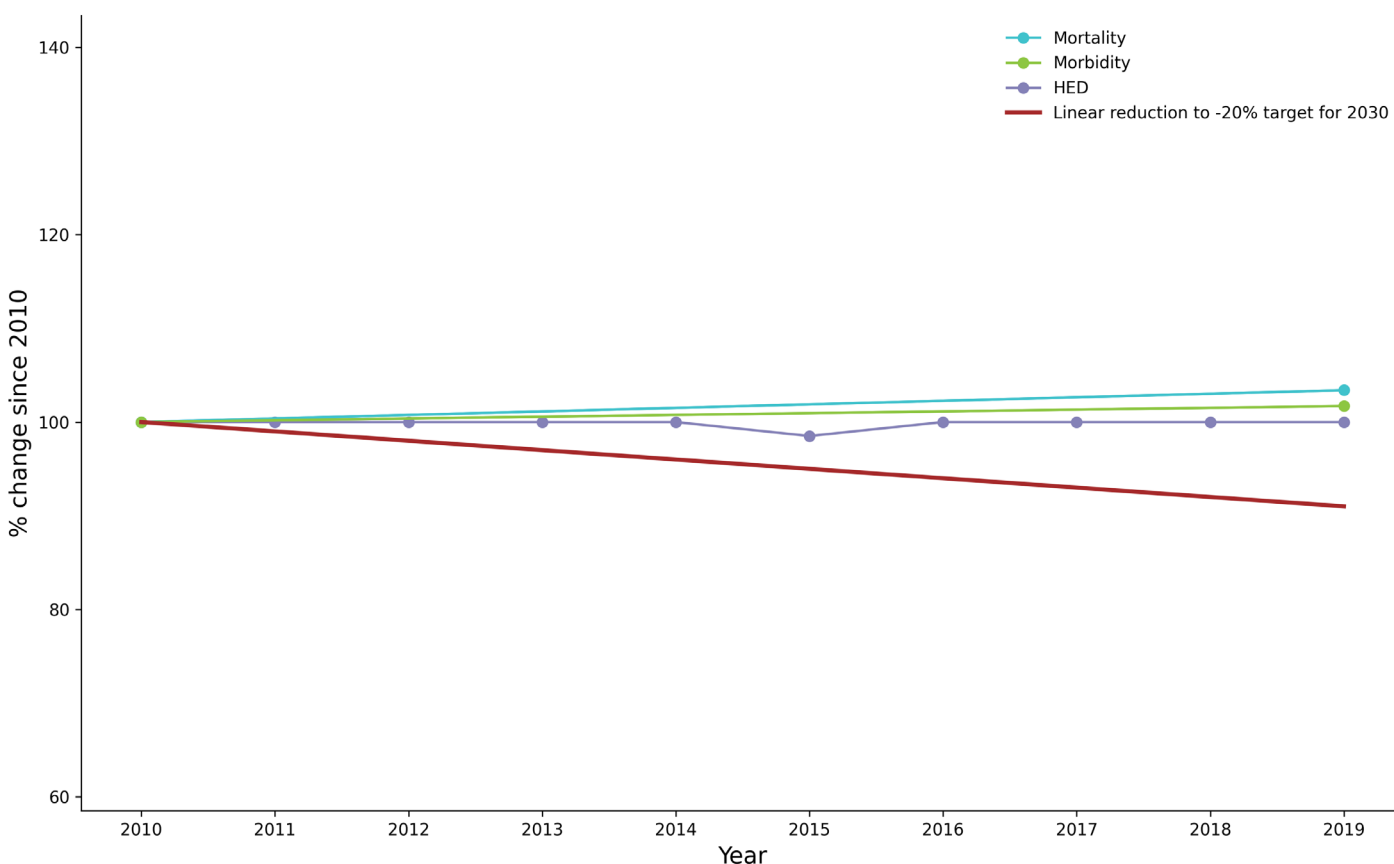
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	ully achieved	ully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	.	0.67	4.34	199.40
2011	.	0.67	.	.
2012	.	0.67	.	.
2013	.	0.67	.	.
2014	.	0.67	.	.
2015	.	0.66	.	.
2016	.	0.67	.	.
2017	.	0.67	.	.
2018	.	0.67	.	.
2019	.	0.67	4.49	202.80

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Mauritius

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

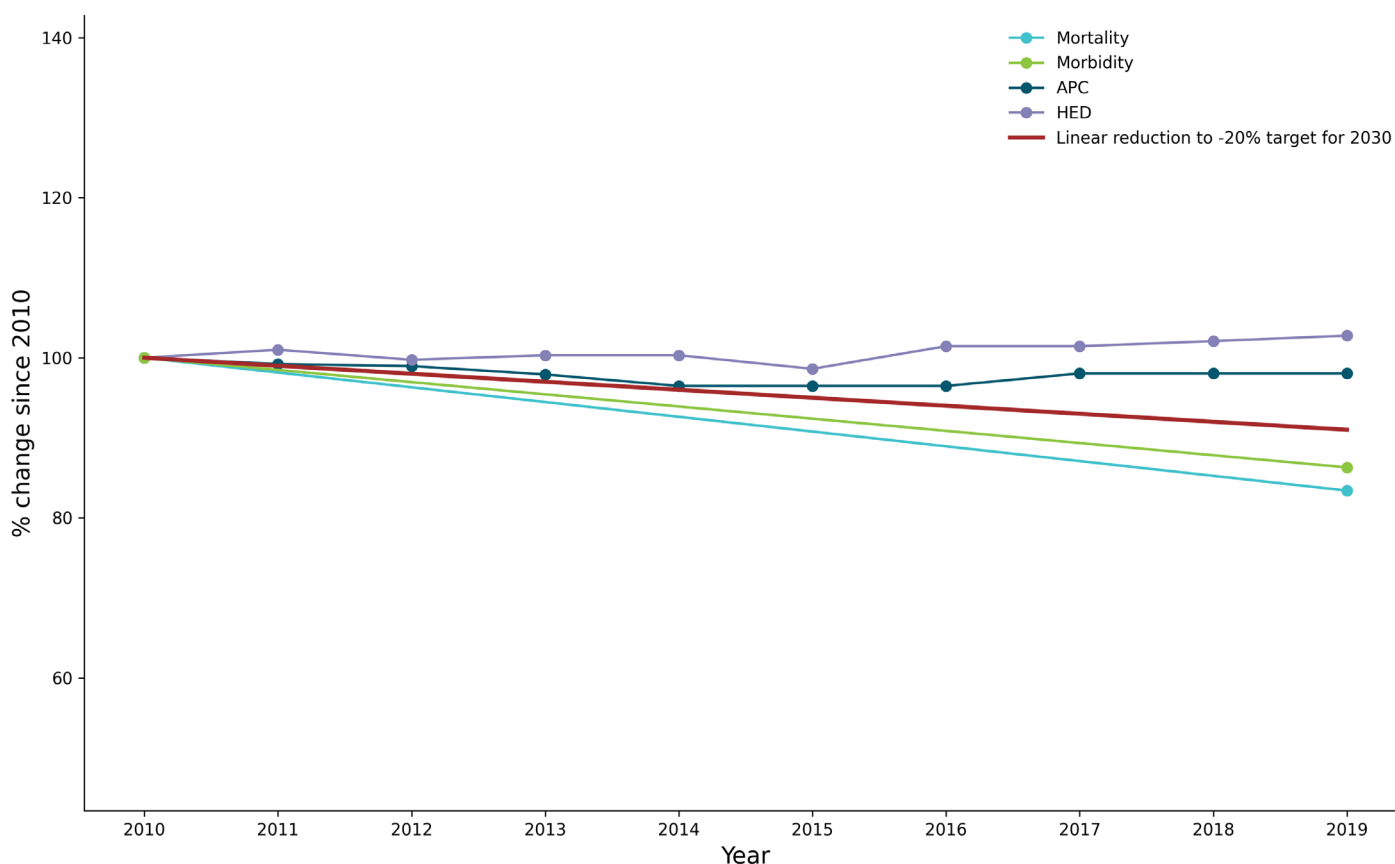
The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	ully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	7.67	15.89	32.66	1533.40
2011	7.61	16.05	.	.
2012	7.59	15.85	.	.
2013	7.51	15.94	.	.
2014	7.40	15.94	.	.
2015	7.40	15.67	.	.
2016	7.40	16.12	.	.
2017	7.52	16.12	.	.
2018	7.52	16.22	.	.
2019	7.52	16.33	27.24	1323.30

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

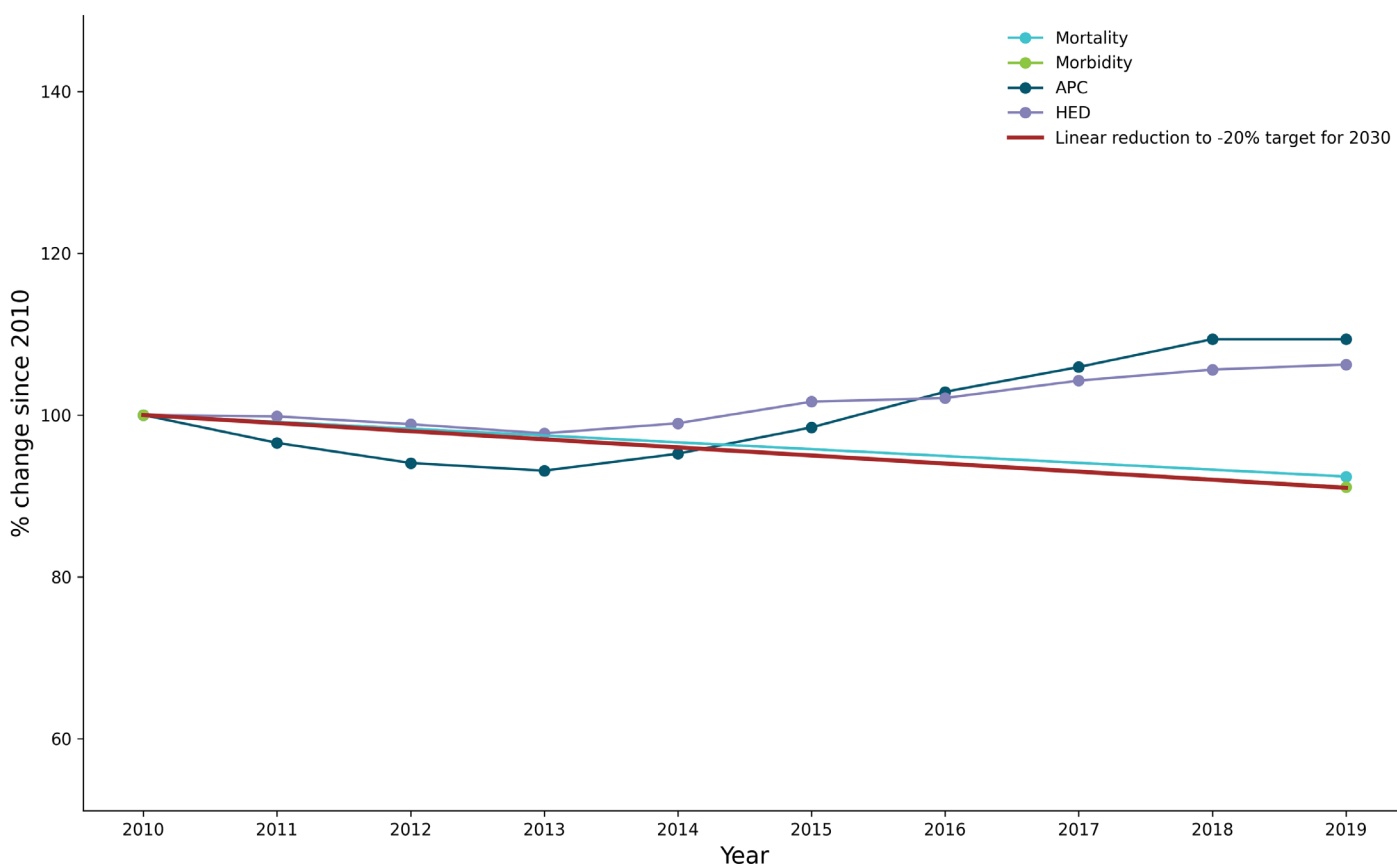
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	5.23	17.63	35.34	1758.90
2011	5.05	17.60	.	.
2012	4.92	17.43	.	.
2013	4.87	17.23	.	.
2014	4.98	17.45	.	.
2015	5.15	17.92	.	.
2016	5.38	18.00	.	.
2017	5.54	18.38	.	.
2018	5.72	18.62	.	.
2019	5.72	18.73	32.65	1602.40

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Micronesia, Federated States of

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

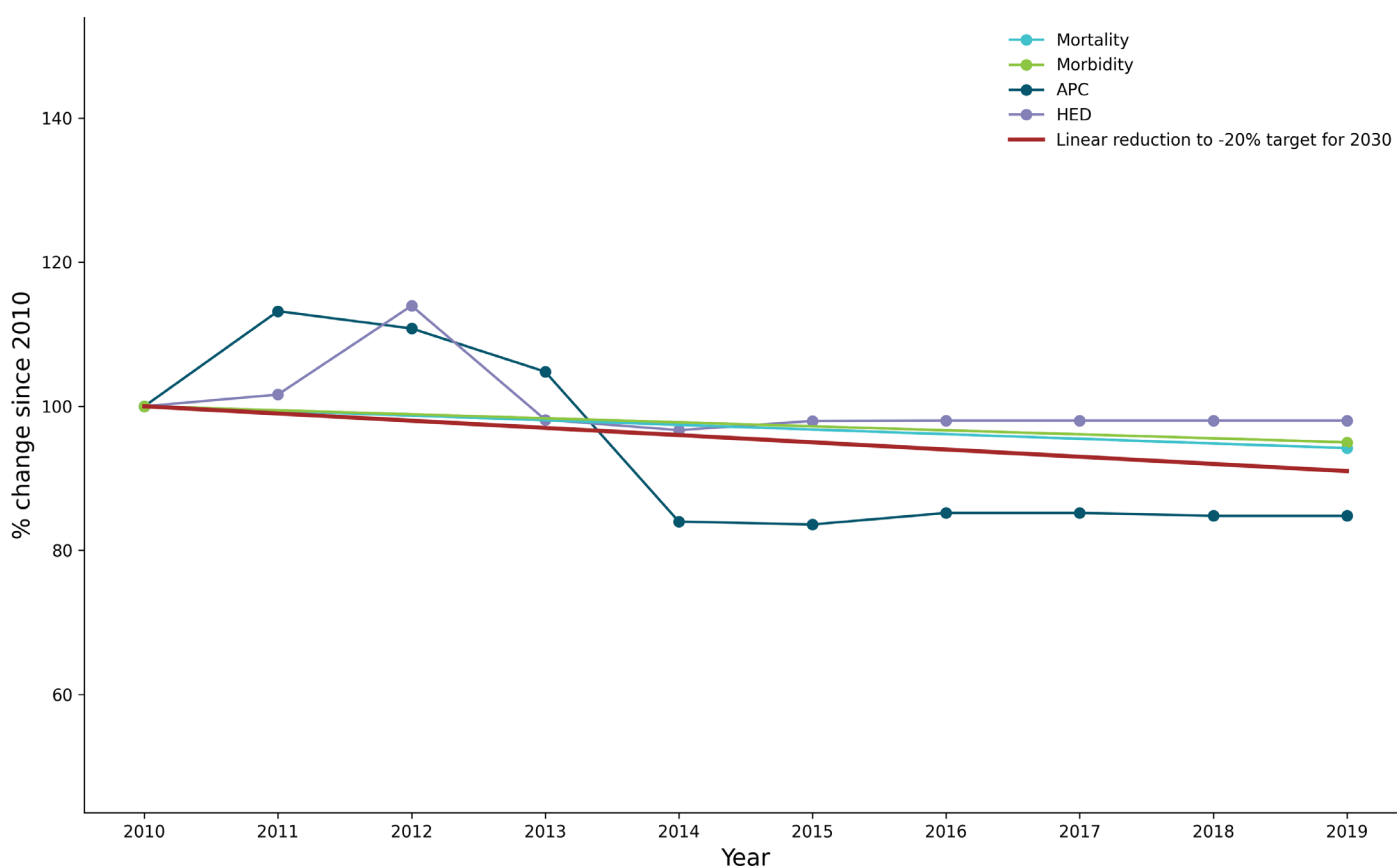
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	2.50	17.20	40.13	1771.80
2011	2.83	17.48	.	.
2012	2.77	19.60	.	.
2013	2.62	16.88	.	.
2014	2.10	16.63	.	.
2015	2.09	16.85	.	.
2016	2.13	16.86	.	.
2017	2.13	16.86	.	.
2018	2.12	16.86	.	.
2019	2.12	16.86	37.80	1683.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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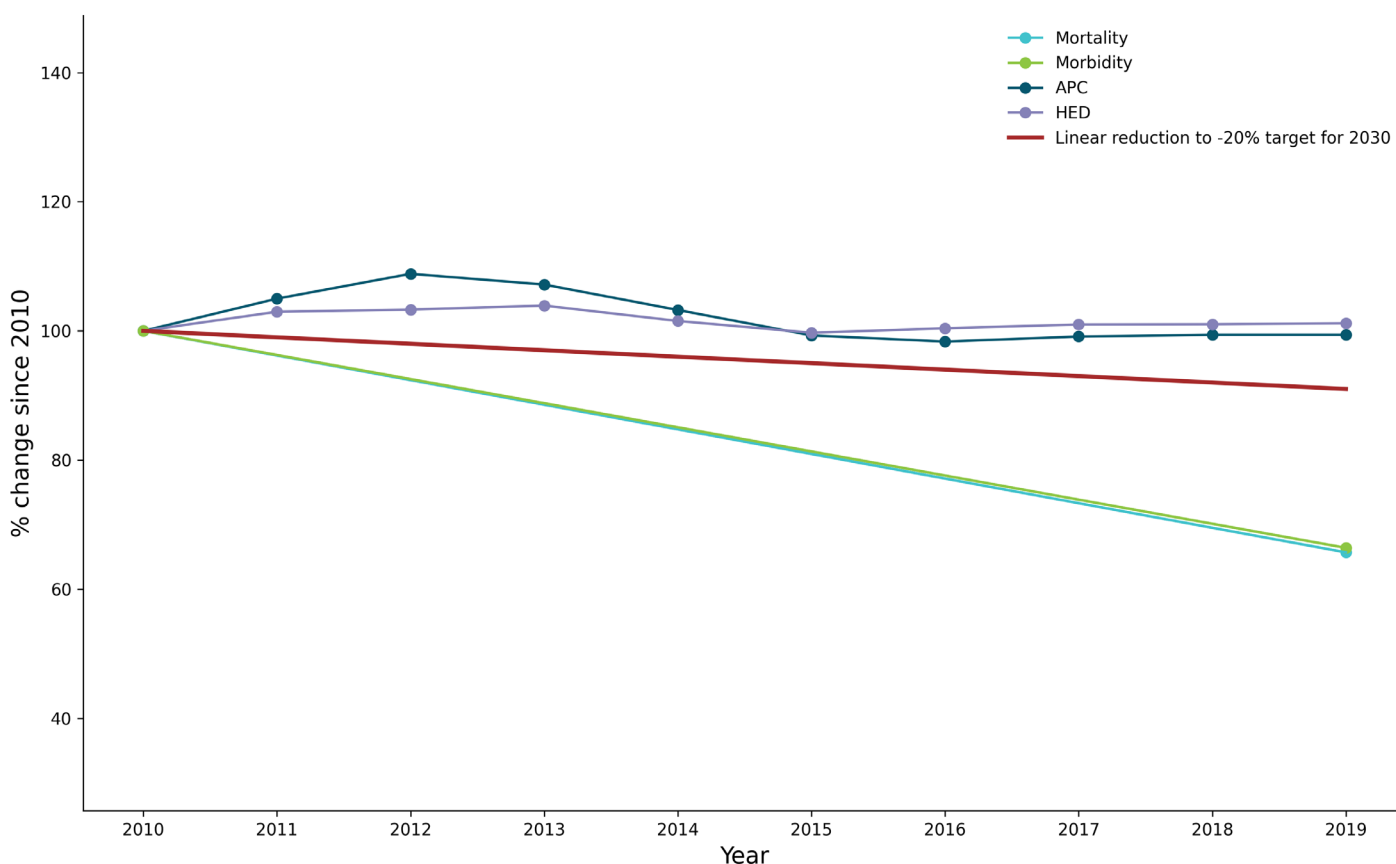
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	11.43	27.31	247.03	7916.40
2011	12.00	28.12	.	.
2012	12.44	28.21	.	.
2013	12.25	28.38	.	.
2014	11.80	27.73	.	.
2015	11.35	27.23	.	.
2016	11.24	27.42	.	.
2017	11.33	27.58	.	.
2018	11.36	27.59	.	.
2019	11.36	27.63	162.30	5256.50

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

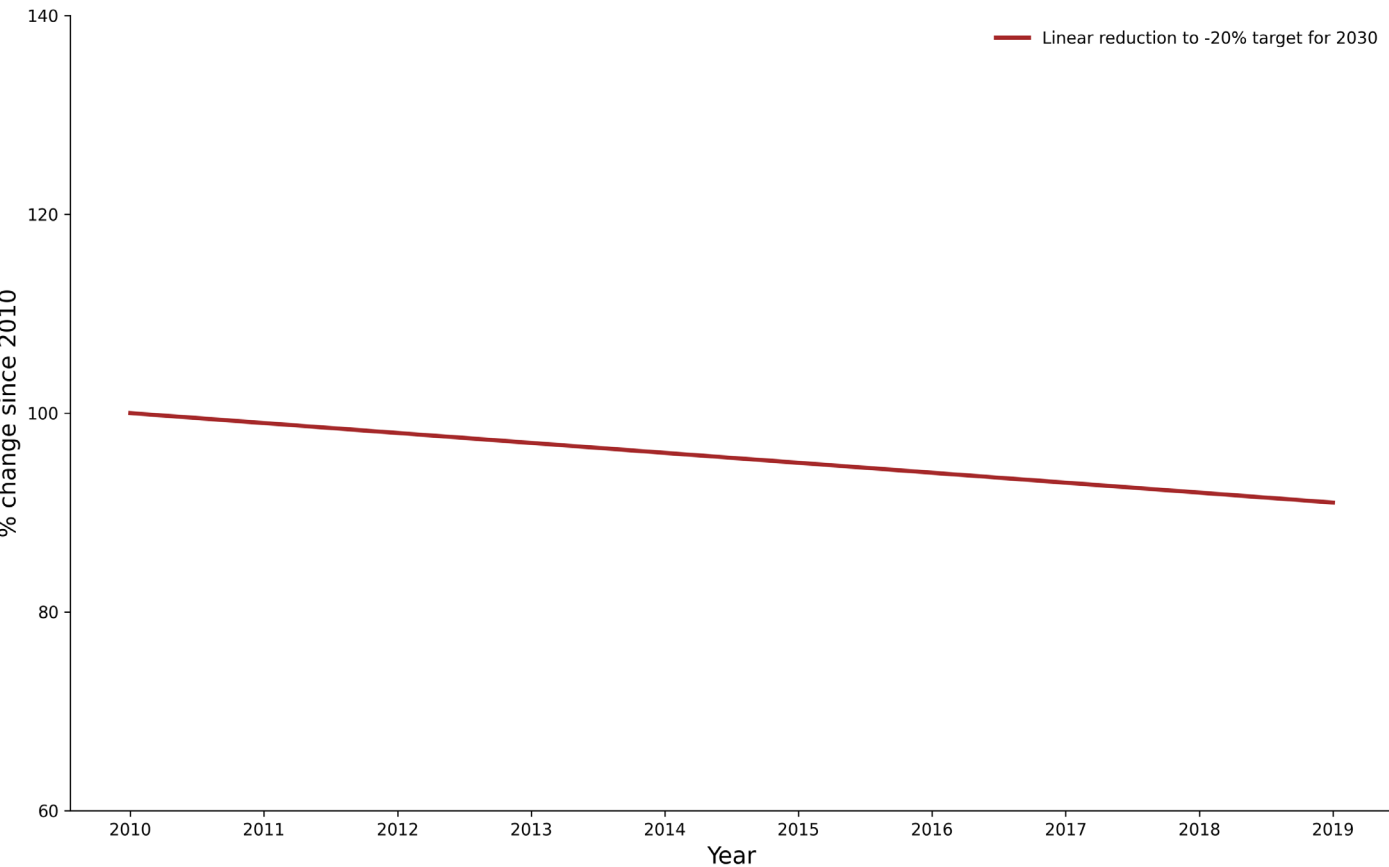
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not reported	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	.	.	.	.
2011	.	.	.	.
2012	.	.	.	.
2013	.	.	.	.
2014	.	.	.	.
2015	.	.	.	.
2016	.	.	.	.
2017	.	.	.	.
2018	.	.	.	.
2019	.	.	.	.

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>
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Mongolia

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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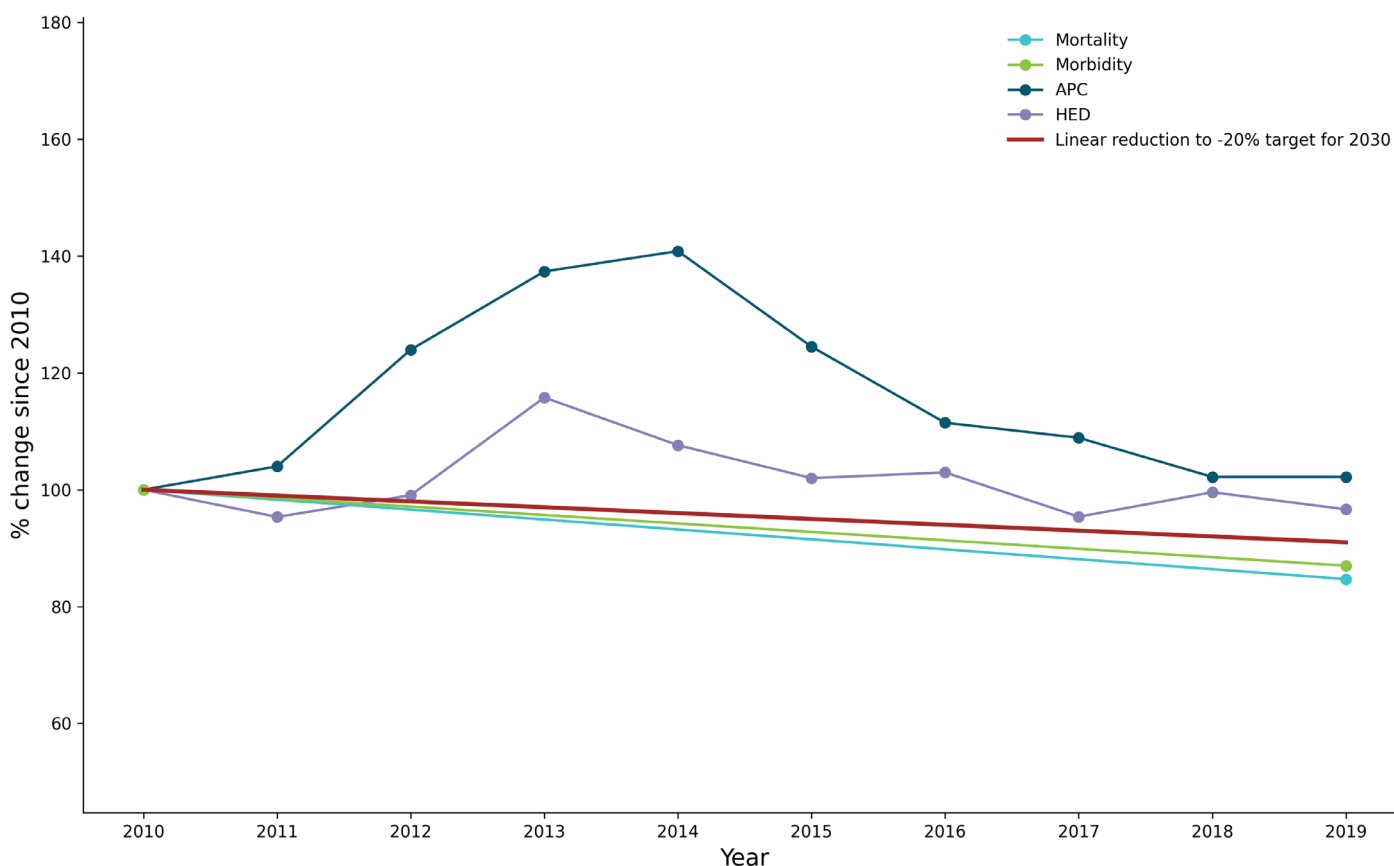
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	7.76	27.68	145.10	6018.60
2011	8.07	26.39	.	.
2012	9.62	27.42	.	.
2013	10.66	32.05	.	.
2014	10.93	29.79	.	.
2015	9.66	28.23	.	.
2016	8.65	28.50	.	.
2017	8.45	26.40	.	.
2018	7.93	27.56	.	.
2019	7.93	26.75	122.90	5236.20

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Montenegro

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

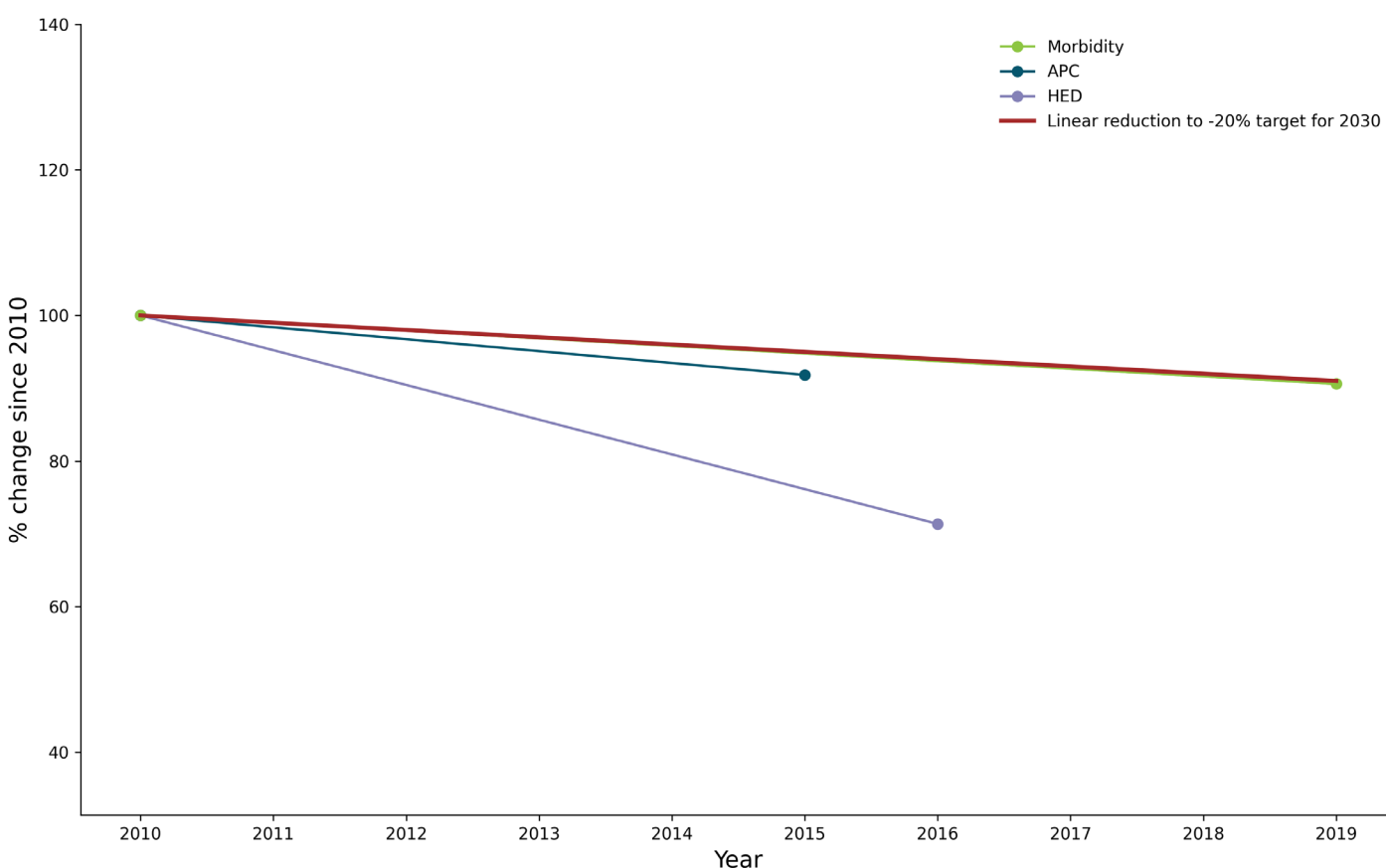
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	10.40	37.70	.	1963.70
2011	.	.	.	.
2012	.	.	.	.
2013	.	.	.	.
2014	.	.	.	.
2015	9.55	.	.	.
2016	.	26.90	.	.
2017	.	.	.	.
2018	.	.	.	.
2019	.	.	.	1779.10

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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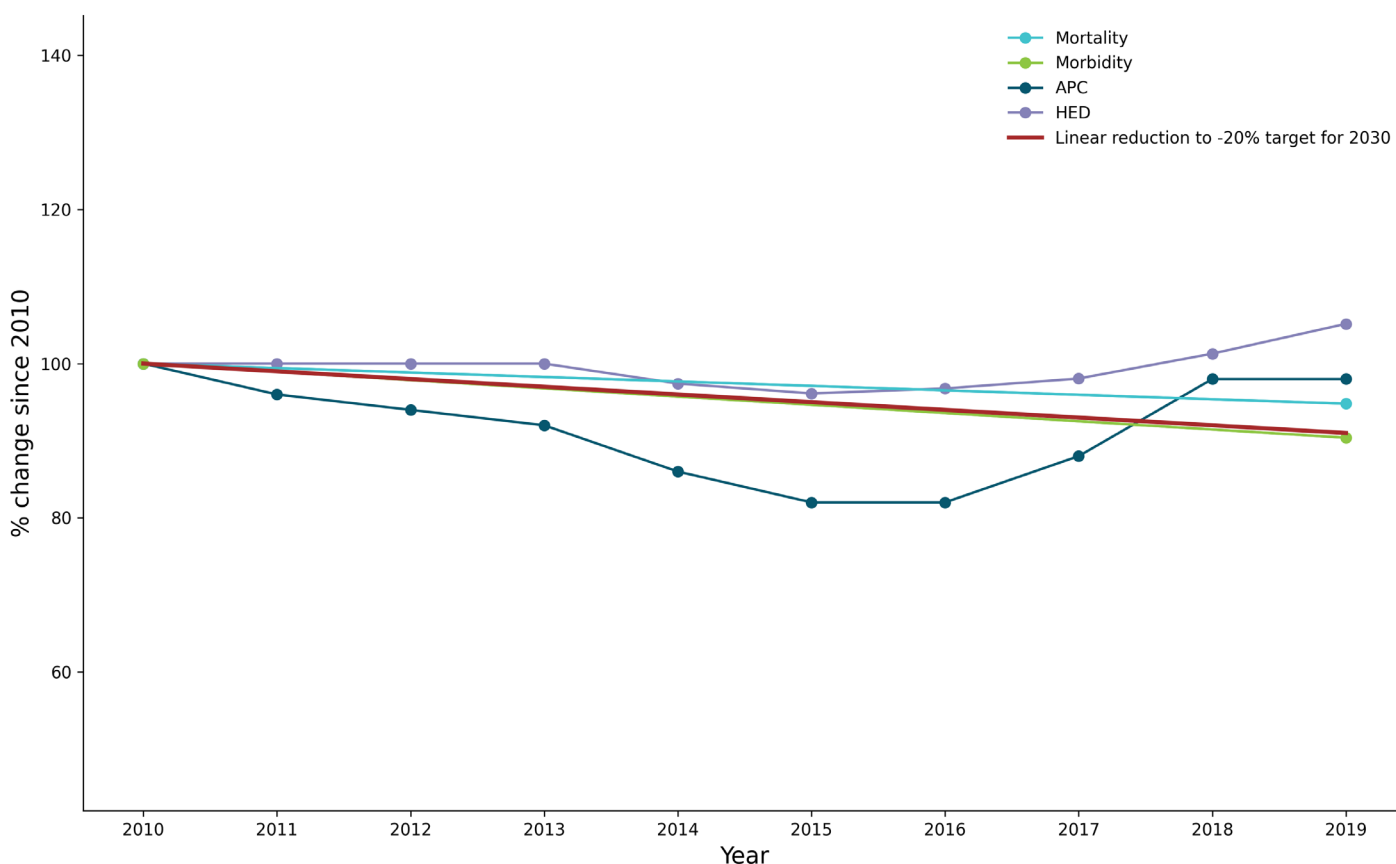
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.50	1.55	8.28	319.40
2011	0.48	1.55	.	.
2012	0.47	1.55	.	.
2013	0.46	1.55	.	.
2014	0.43	1.51	.	.
2015	0.41	1.49	.	.
2016	0.41	1.50	.	.
2017	0.44	1.52	.	.
2018	0.49	1.57	.	.
2019	0.49	1.63	7.85	288.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Mozambique

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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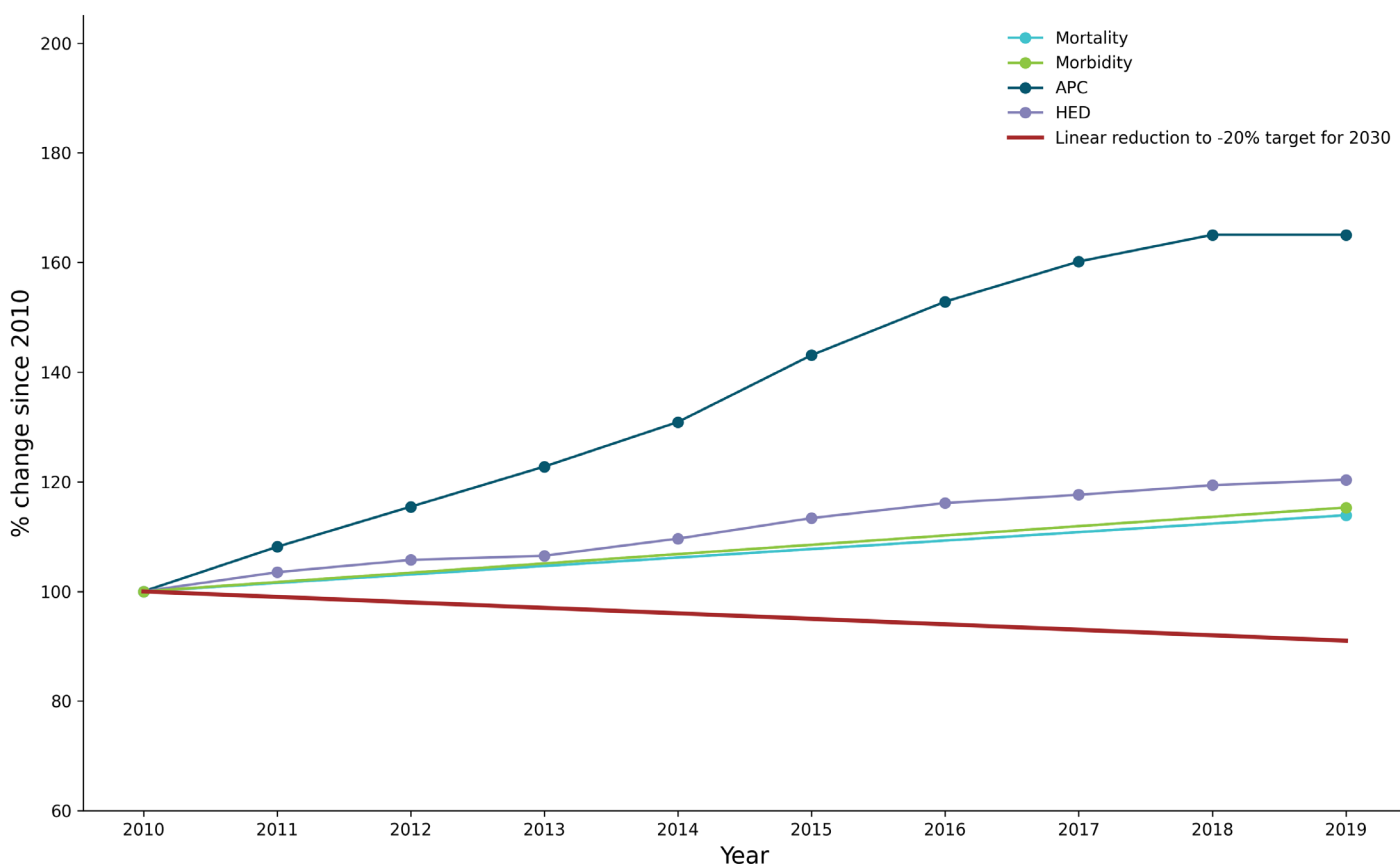
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.23	8.00	33.19	1492.20
2011	1.33	8.28	.	.
2012	1.42	8.46	.	.
2013	1.51	8.52	.	.
2014	1.61	8.77	.	.
2015	1.76	9.07	.	.
2016	1.88	9.29	.	.
2017	1.97	9.41	.	.
2018	2.03	9.55	.	.
2019	2.03	9.63	37.80	1720.50

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Myanmar

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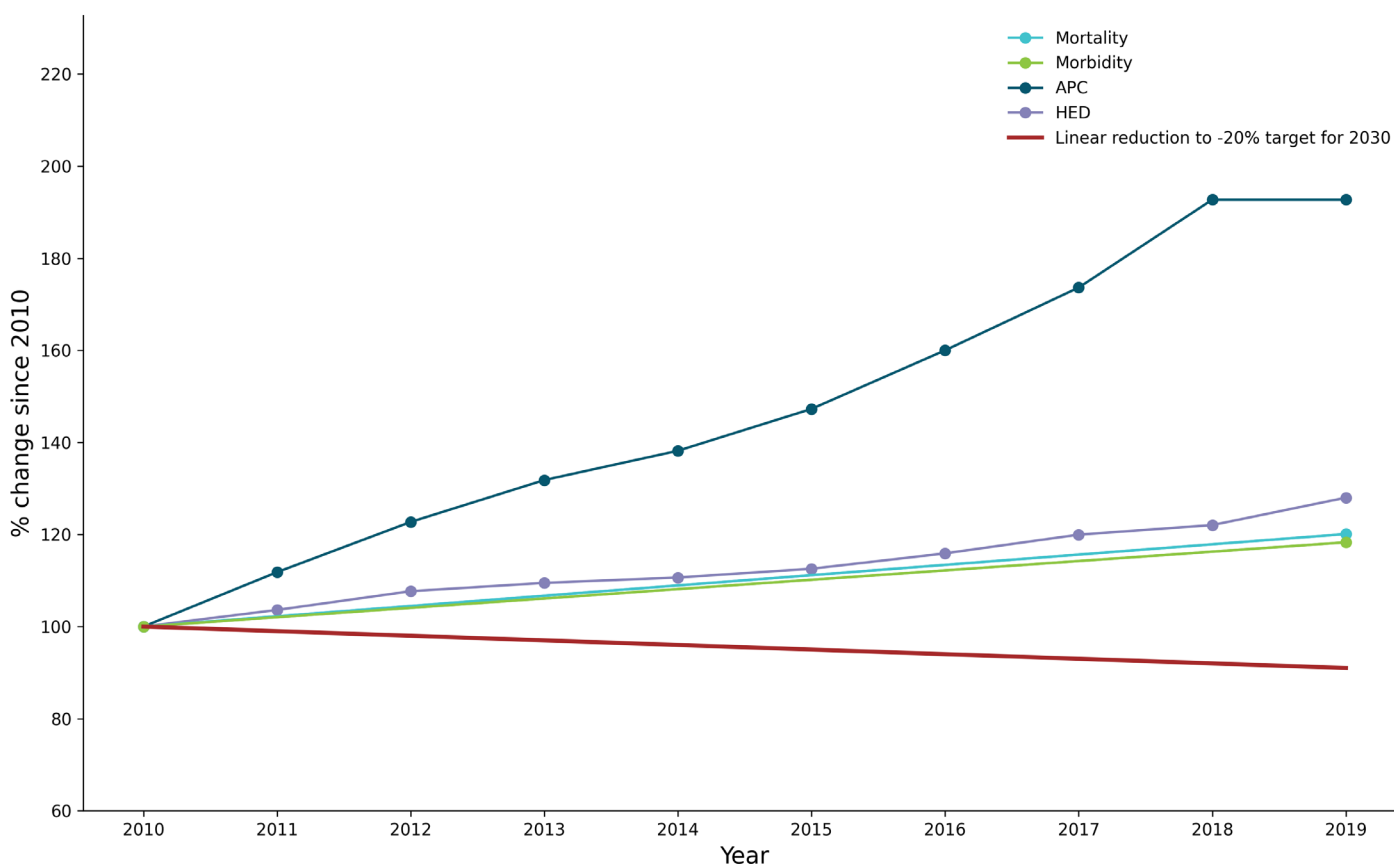
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not reported	not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.10	11.07	23.04	1072.20
2011	1.23	11.47	.	.
2012	1.35	11.92	.	.
2013	1.45	12.12	.	.
2014	1.52	12.25	.	.
2015	1.62	12.46	.	.
2016	1.76	12.83	.	.
2017	1.91	13.28	.	.
2018	2.12	13.51	.	.
2019	2.12	14.17	27.67	1268.40

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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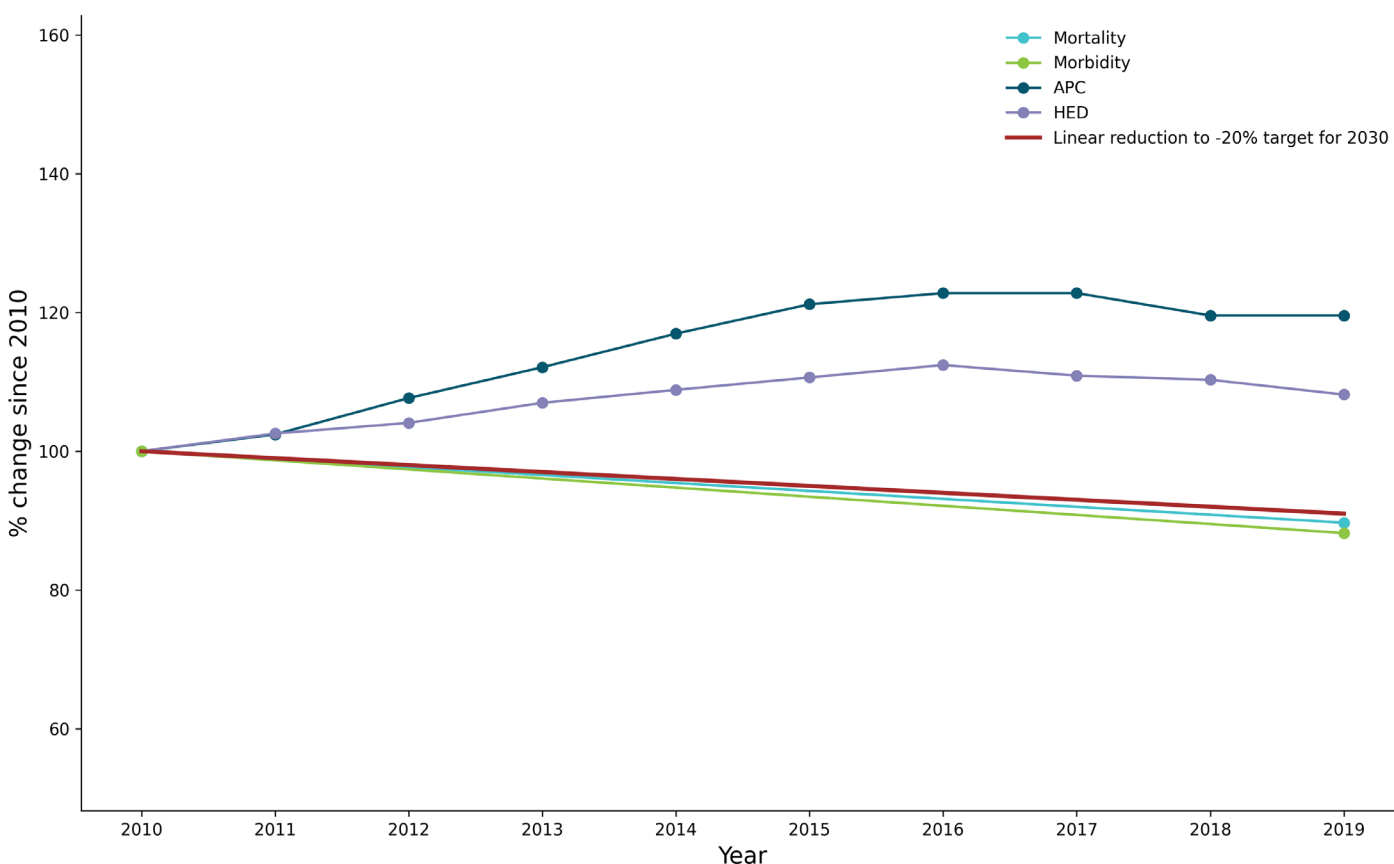
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	4.96	11.76	78.64	3583.60
2011	5.08	12.06	.	.
2012	5.34	12.24	.	.
2013	5.56	12.58	.	.
2014	5.80	12.80	.	.
2015	6.01	13.01	.	.
2016	6.09	13.22	.	.
2017	6.09	13.04	.	.
2018	5.93	12.97	.	.
2019	5.93	12.72	70.54	3160.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions
on physical
availability

not reported

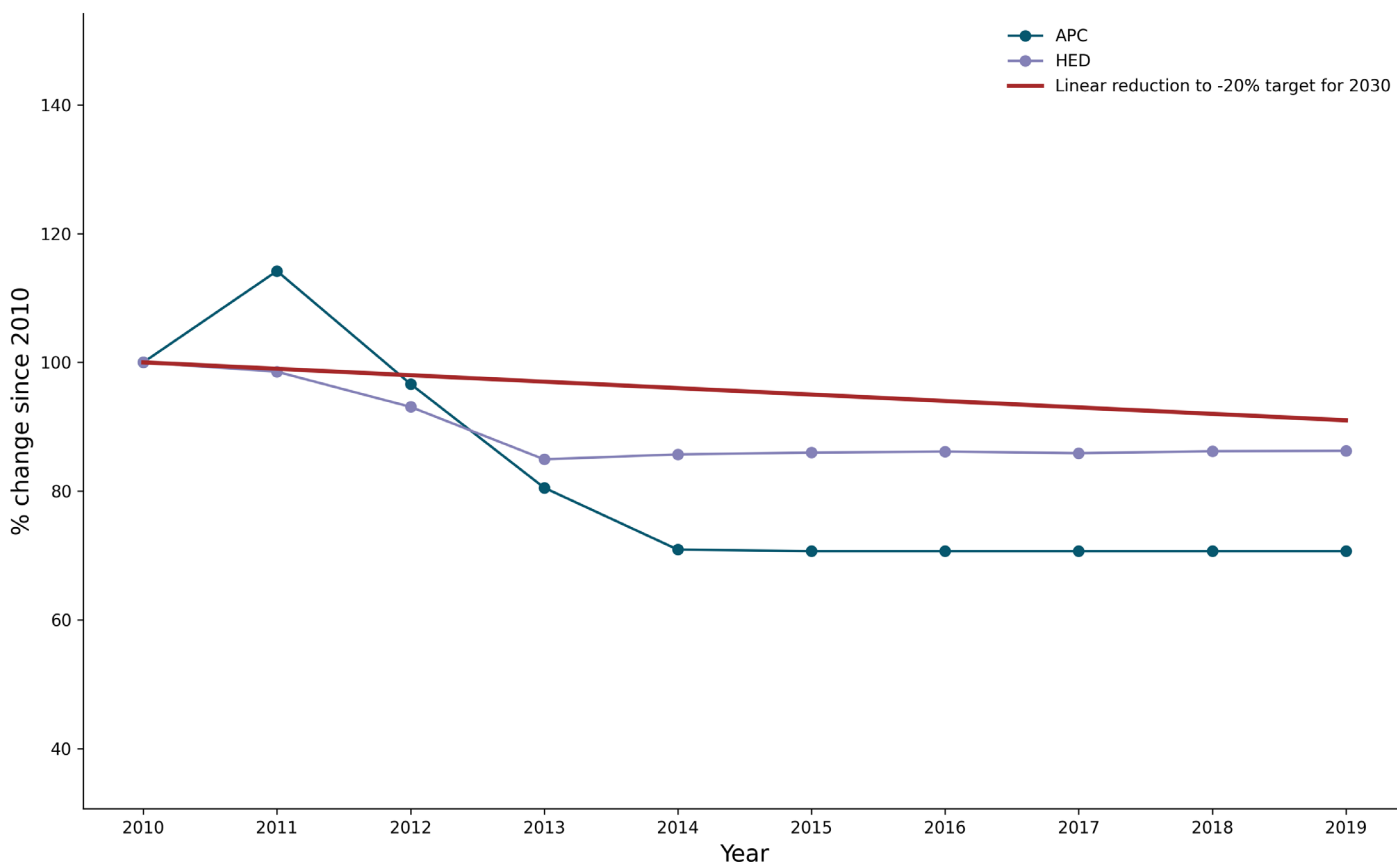
Advertising
bans or
comprehensive
restrictions

not reported

Increased
excise
taxes

not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	4.16	21.97	.	.
2011	4.75	21.65	.	.
2012	4.02	20.45	.	.
2013	3.35	18.66	.	.
2014	2.95	18.83	.	.
2015	2.94	18.89	.	.
2016	2.94	18.93	.	.
2017	2.94	18.87	.	.
2018	2.94	18.94	.	.
2019	2.94	18.95	.	.

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Nepal

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

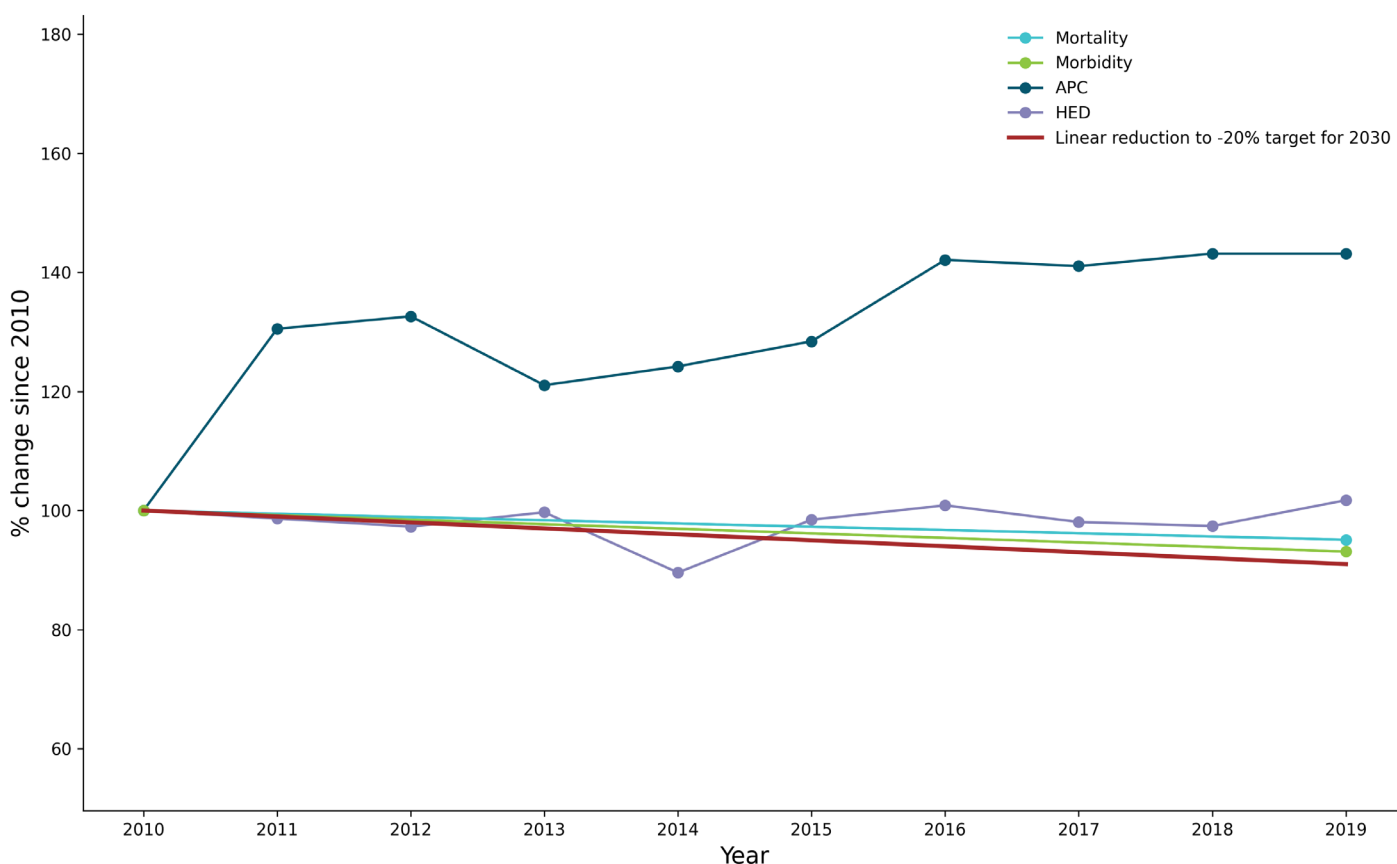
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- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.95	10.36	22.37	1030.70
2011	1.24	10.22	.	.
2012	1.26	10.08	.	.
2013	1.15	10.33	.	.
2014	1.18	9.28	.	.
2015	1.22	10.20	.	.
2016	1.35	10.45	.	.
2017	1.34	10.16	.	.
2018	1.36	10.09	.	.
2019	1.36	10.54	21.27	959.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Netherlands

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

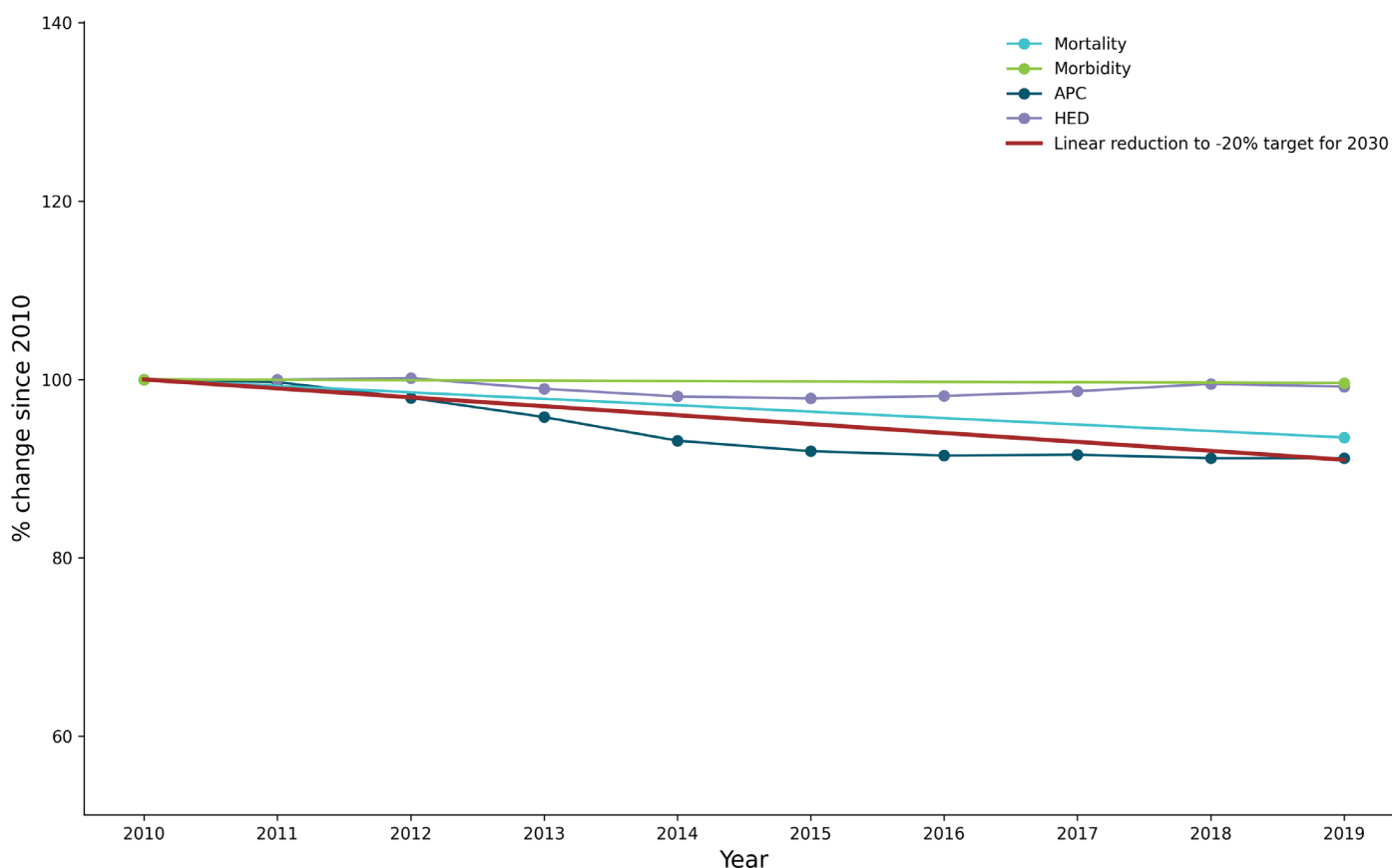
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	10.20	32.54	19.86	981.40
2011	10.17	32.53	.	.
2012	9.99	32.59	.	.
2013	9.77	32.20	.	.
2014	9.50	31.92	.	.
2015	9.38	31.85	.	.
2016	9.33	31.94	.	.
2017	9.34	32.11	.	.
2018	9.30	32.38	.	.
2019	9.30	32.28	18.57	977.50

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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New Zealand

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

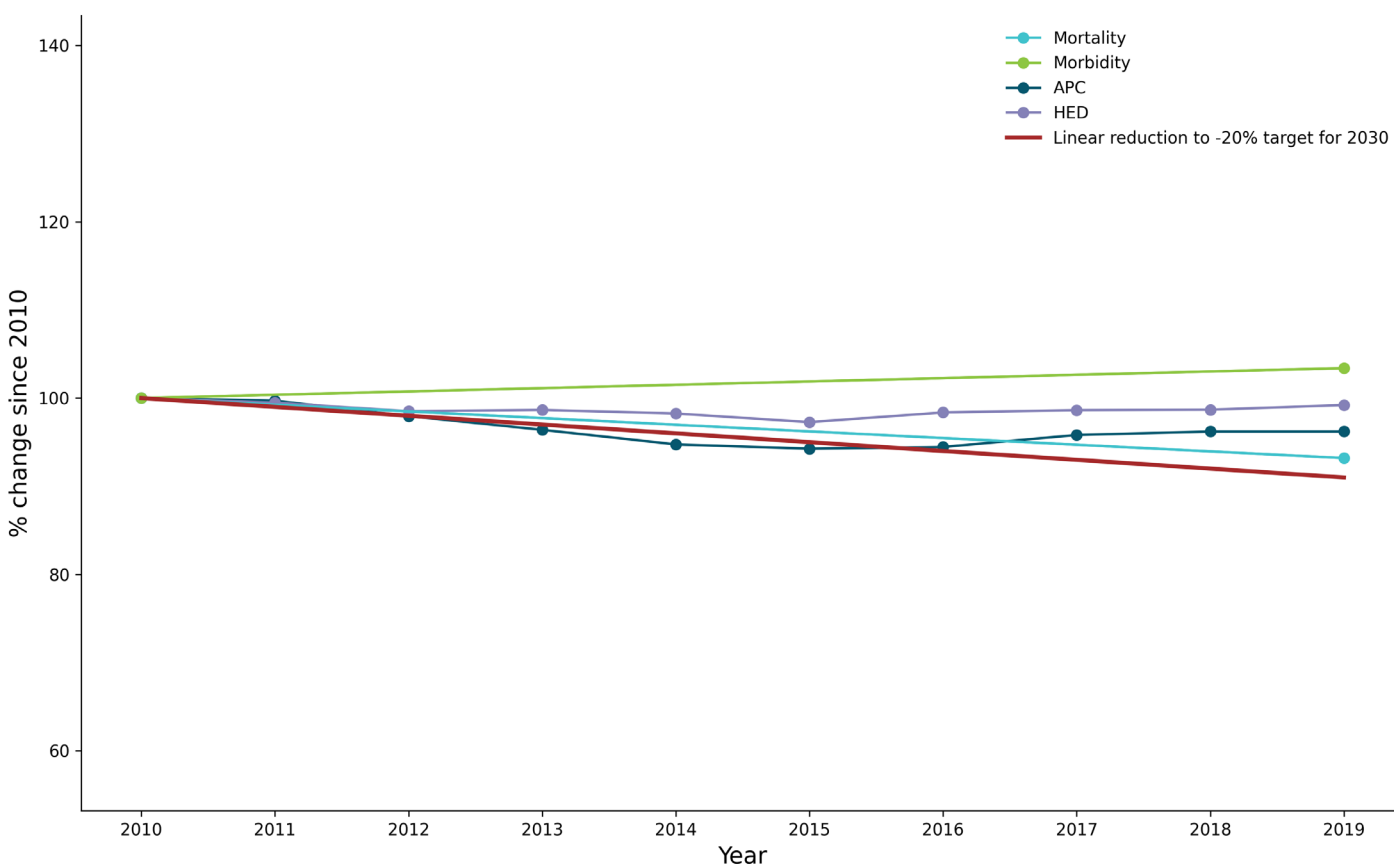
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- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	10.28	41.82	19.96	1583.40
2011	10.25	41.60	.	.
2012	10.07	41.20	.	.
2013	9.91	41.26	.	.
2014	9.74	41.09	.	.
2015	9.69	40.68	.	.
2016	9.71	41.14	.	.
2017	9.85	41.25	.	.
2018	9.89	41.27	.	.
2019	9.89	41.49	18.60	1637.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Nicaragua

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

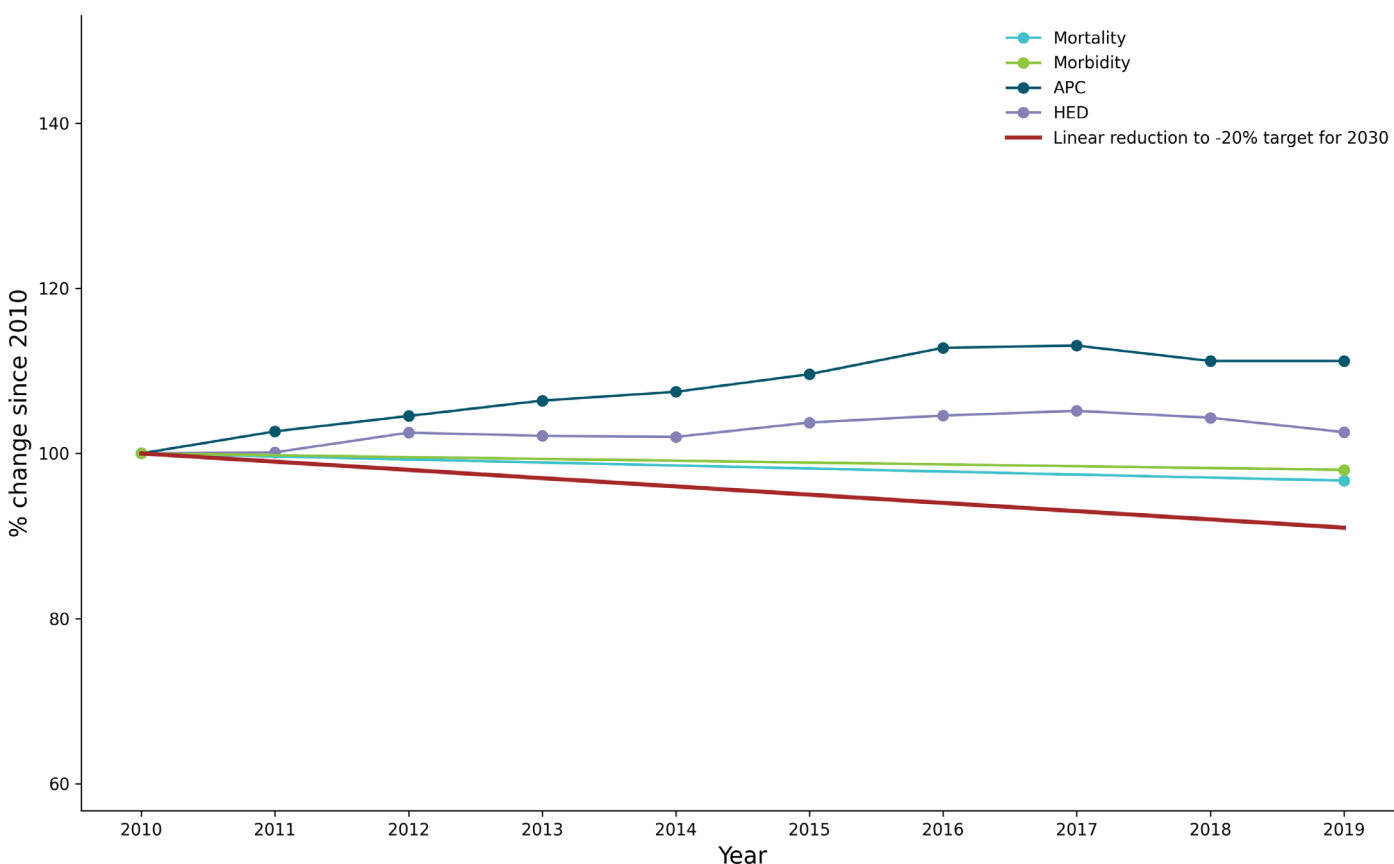
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.75	15.50	30.69	1515.00
2011	3.85	15.52	.	.
2012	3.92	15.89	.	.
2013	3.99	15.83	.	.
2014	4.03	15.81	.	.
2015	4.11	16.08	.	.
2016	4.23	16.21	.	.
2017	4.24	16.30	.	.
2018	4.17	16.17	.	.
2019	4.17	15.90	29.68	1484.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

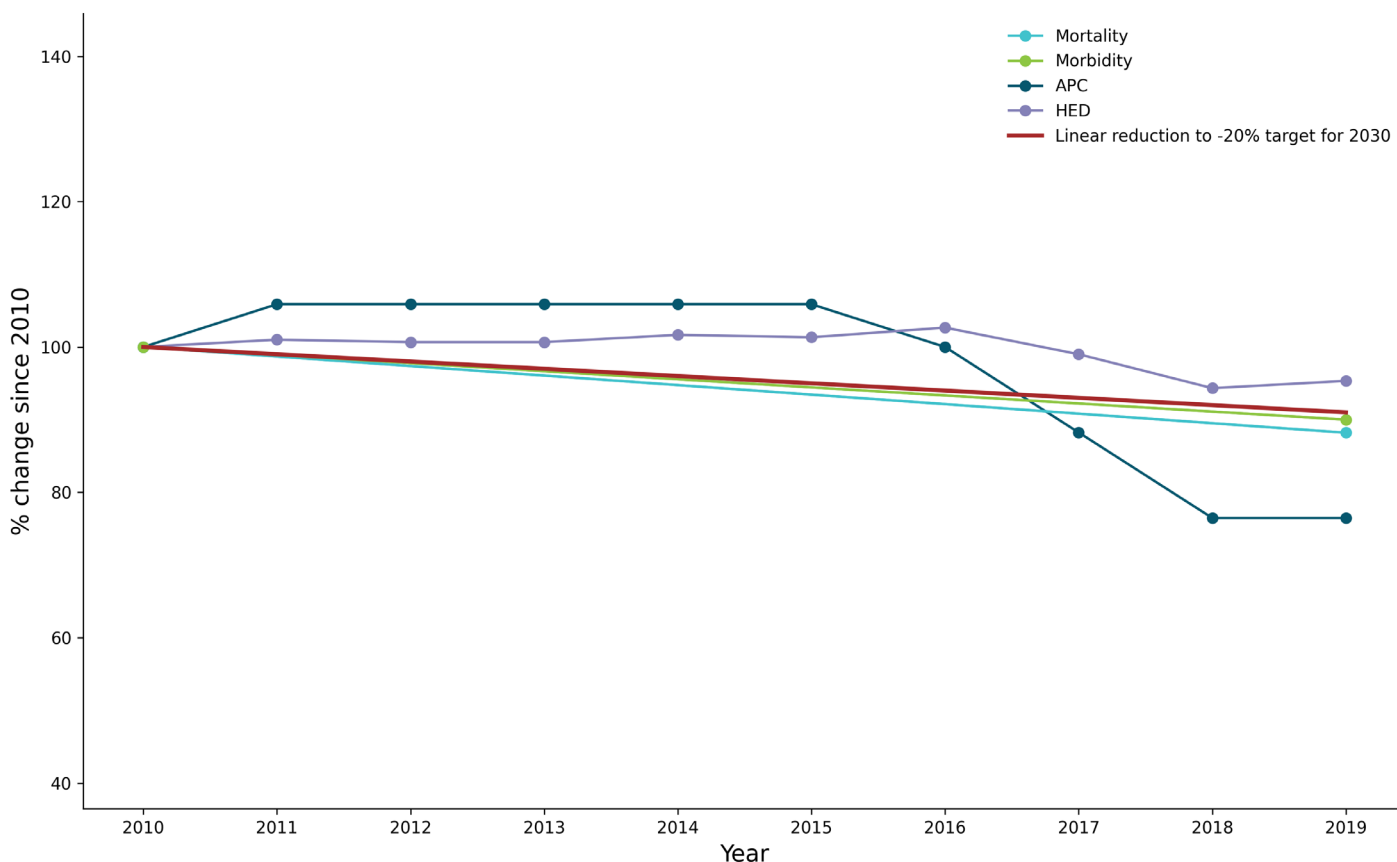
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.17	3.00	15.48	579.90
2011	0.18	3.03	.	.
2012	0.18	3.02	.	.
2013	0.18	3.02	.	.
2014	0.18	3.05	.	.
2015	0.18	3.04	.	.
2016	0.17	3.08	.	.
2017	0.15	2.97	.	.
2018	0.13	2.83	.	.
2019	0.13	2.86	13.65	521.90

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Nigeria

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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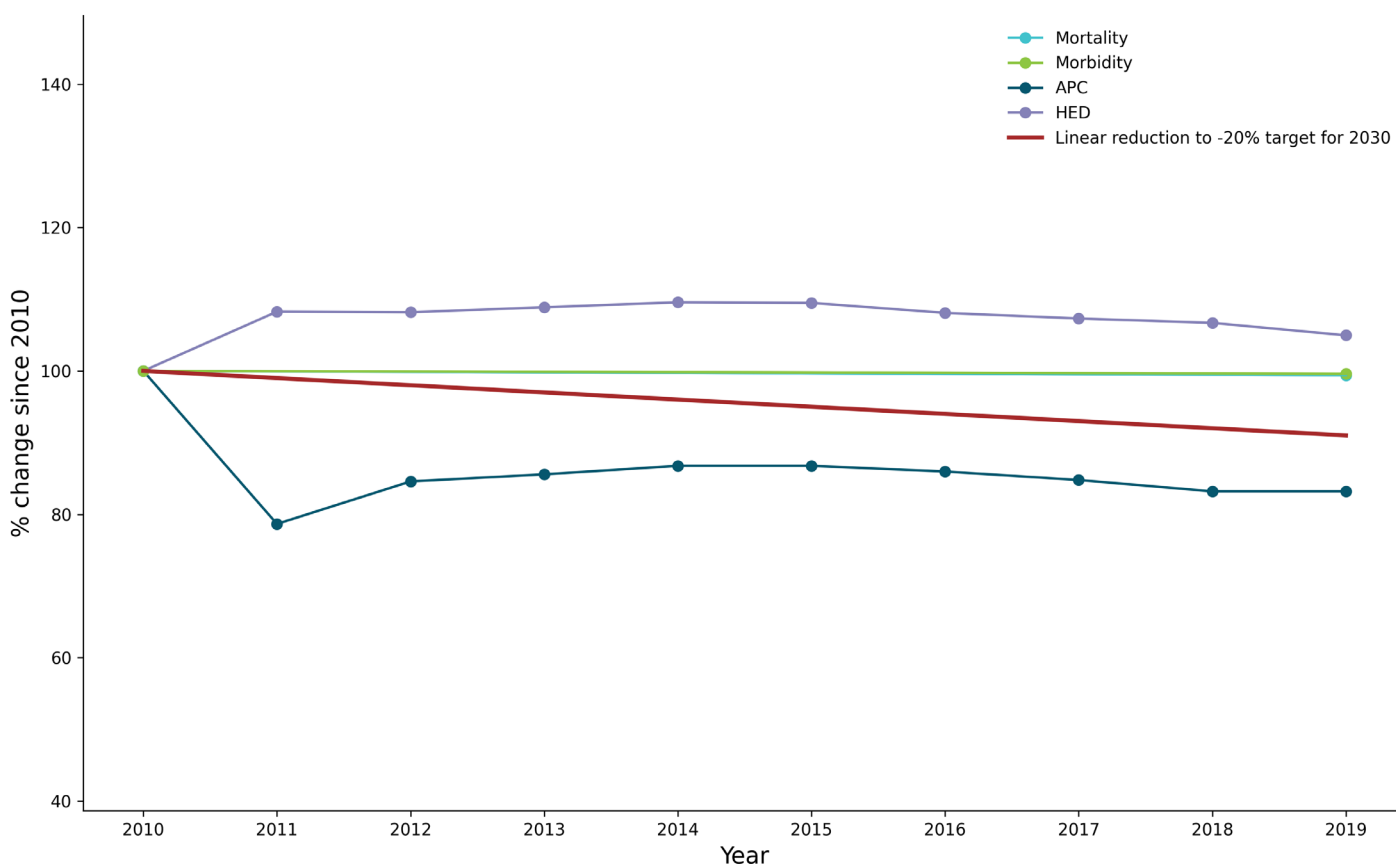
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	5.06	11.49	58.54	2192.40
2011	3.98	12.44	.	.
2012	4.28	12.43	.	.
2013	4.33	12.51	.	.
2014	4.39	12.59	.	.
2015	4.39	12.58	.	.
2016	4.35	12.42	.	.
2017	4.29	12.33	.	.
2018	4.21	12.26	.	.
2019	4.21	12.06	58.19	2183.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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North Macedonia

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

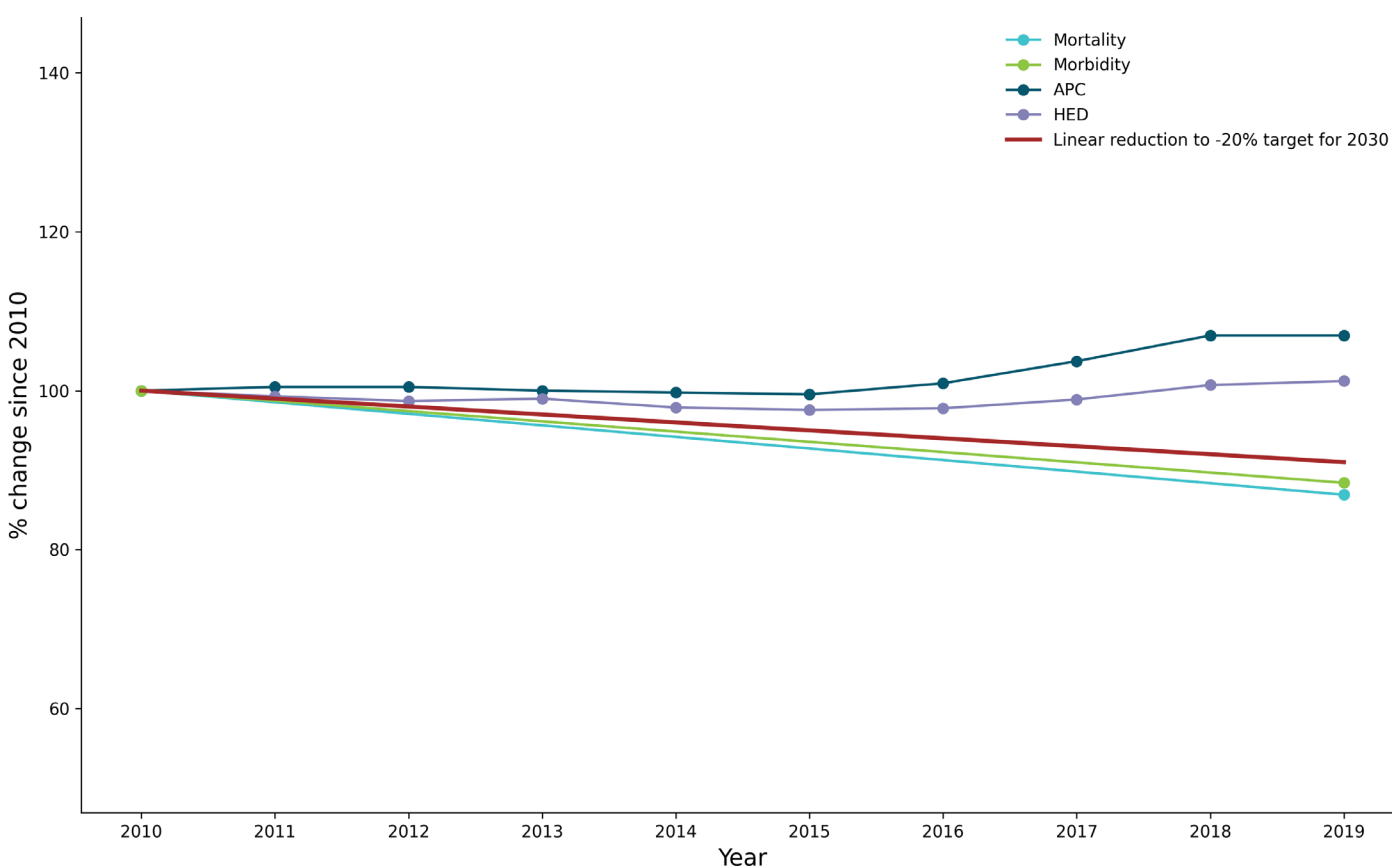
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	4.32	9.90	22.15	1076.10
2011	4.34	9.83	.	.
2012	4.34	9.77	.	.
2013	4.32	9.80	.	.
2014	4.31	9.69	.	.
2015	4.30	9.66	.	.
2016	4.36	9.68	.	.
2017	4.48	9.79	.	.
2018	4.62	9.97	.	.
2019	4.62	10.02	19.25	951.30

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Norway

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

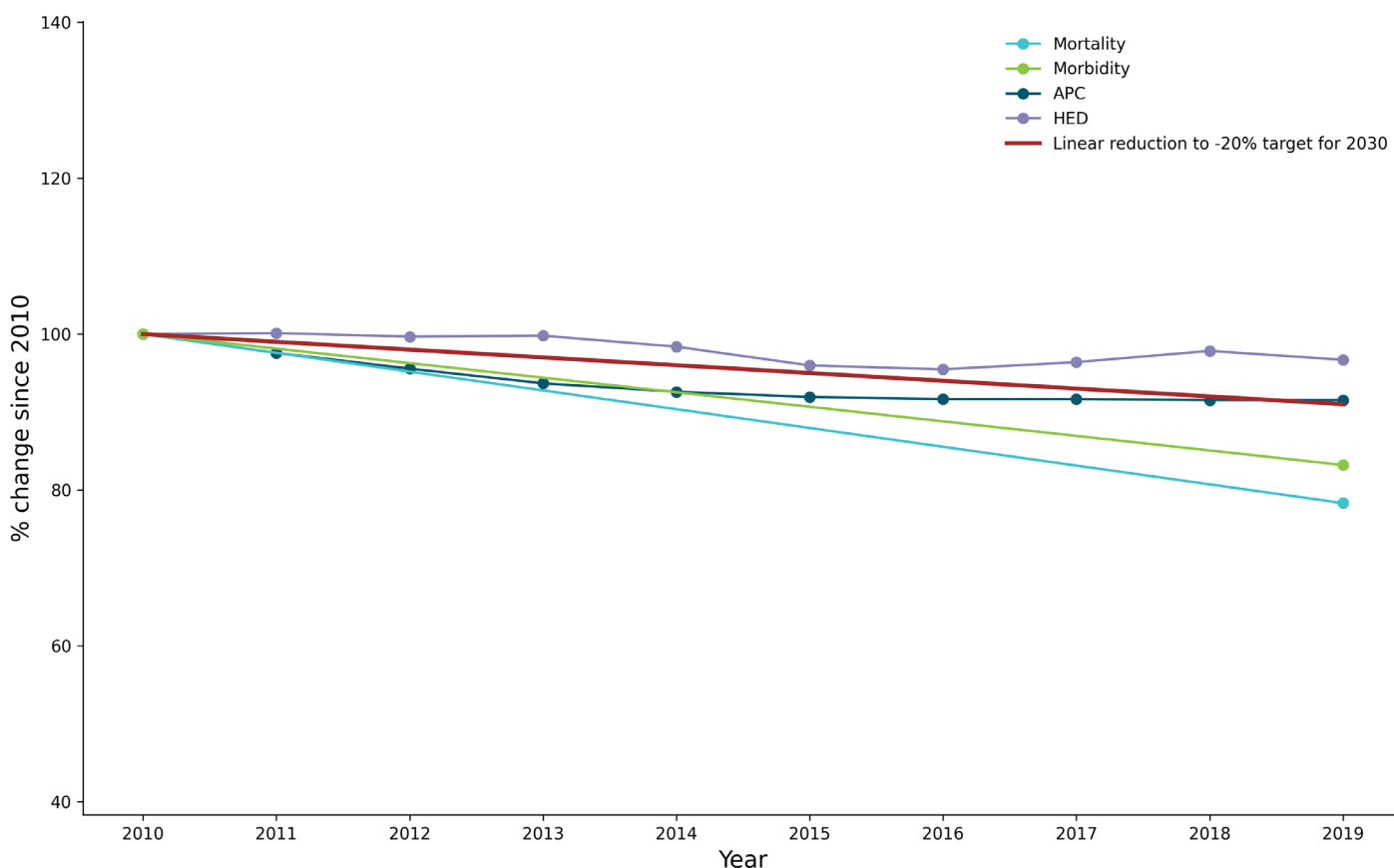
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	7.43	33.30	18.02	1048.00
2011	7.25	33.34	.	.
2012	7.10	33.19	.	.
2013	6.96	33.23	.	.
2014	6.88	32.76	.	.
2015	6.83	31.96	.	.
2016	6.81	31.79	.	.
2017	6.81	32.10	.	.
2018	6.80	32.58	.	.
2019	6.80	32.20	14.11	871.90

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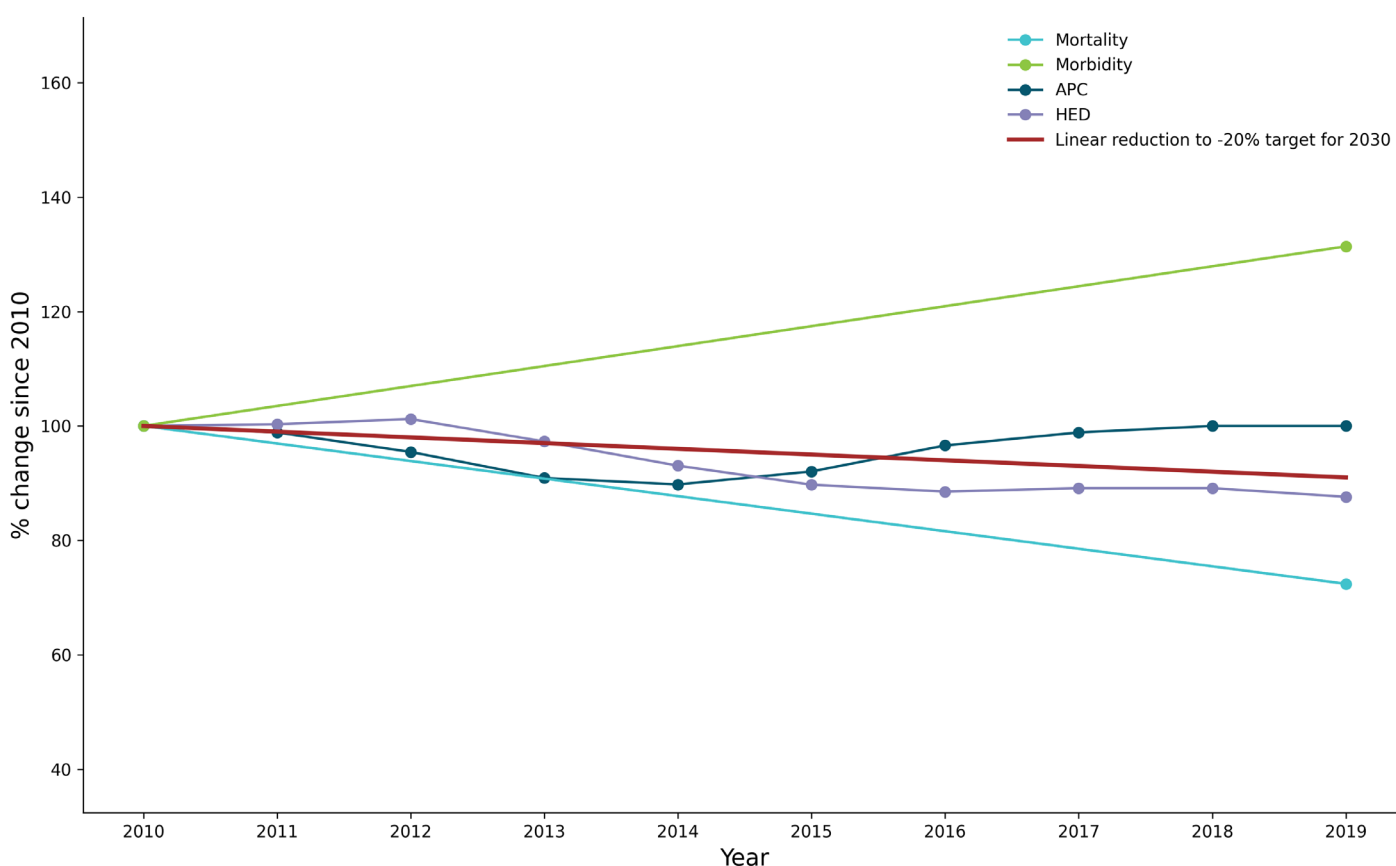
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.88	3.31	13.99	272.70
2011	0.87	3.32	.	.
2012	0.84	3.35	.	.
2013	0.80	3.22	.	.
2014	0.79	3.08	.	.
2015	0.81	2.97	.	.
2016	0.85	2.93	.	.
2017	0.87	2.95	.	.
2018	0.88	2.95	.	.
2019	0.88	2.90	10.13	358.30

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Pakistan

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions
on physical
availability

fully achieved

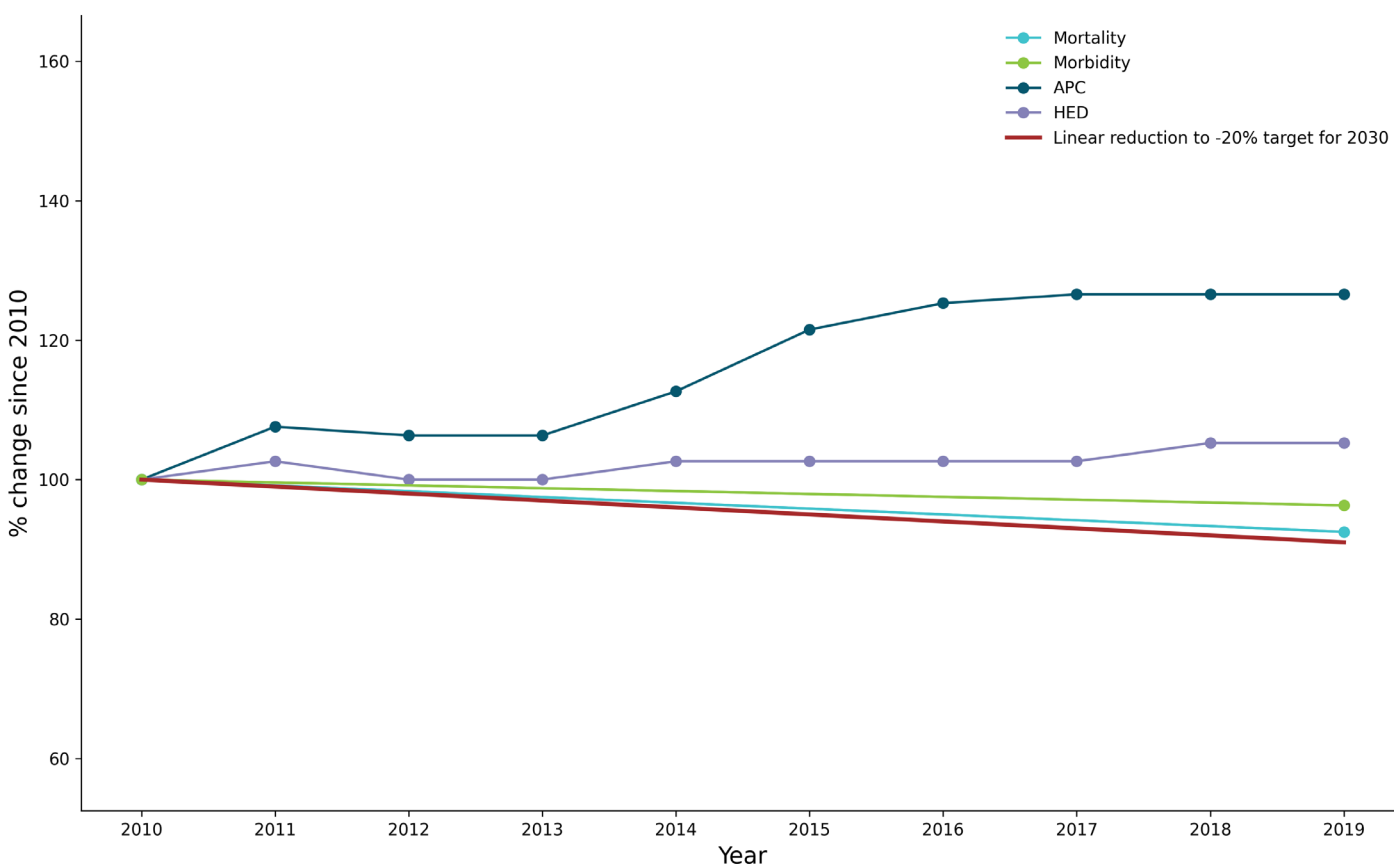
Advertising
bans or
comprehensive
restrictions

partially achieved

Increased
excise
taxes

fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.08	0.38	10.52	502.90
2011	0.09	0.39	.	.
2012	0.08	0.38	.	.
2013	0.08	0.38	.	.
2014	0.09	0.39	.	.
2015	0.10	0.39	.	.
2016	0.10	0.39	.	.
2017	0.10	0.39	.	.
2018	0.10	0.40	.	.
2019	0.10	0.40	9.73	484.30

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- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

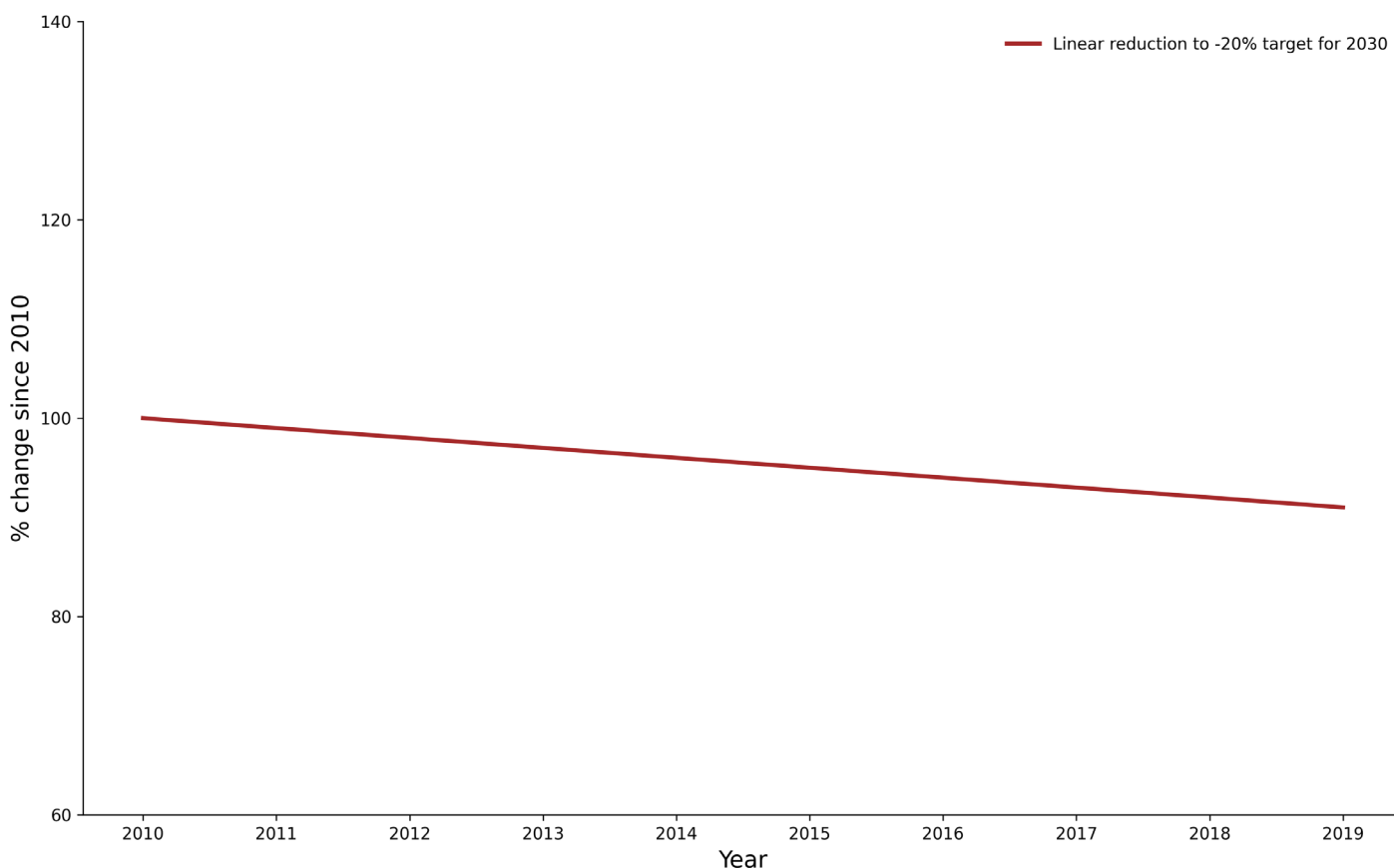
* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not reported	not reported	not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	.	.	.	.
2011	.	.	.	.
2012	.	.	.	.
2013	.	.	.	.
2014	.	.	.	.
2015	.	.	.	.
2016	.	.	.	.
2017	.	.	.	.
2018	.	.	.	.
2019	.	.	.	.

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Panama

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

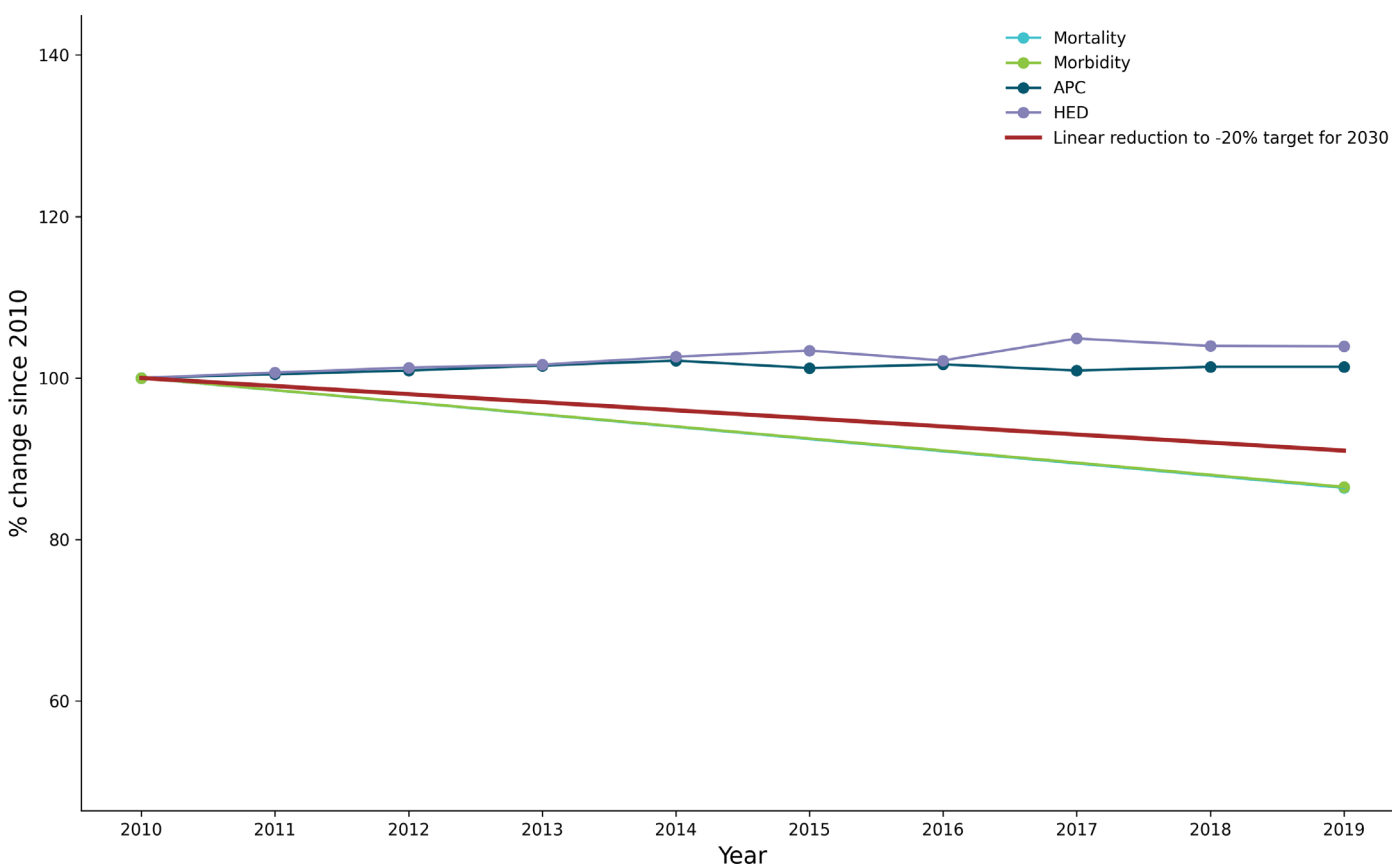
The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.51	19.40	24.51	1372.80
2011	6.54	19.53	.	.
2012	6.57	19.65	.	.
2013	6.61	19.72	.	.
2014	6.65	19.91	.	.
2015	6.59	20.06	.	.
2016	6.62	19.82	.	.
2017	6.57	20.35	.	.
2018	6.60	20.17	.	.
2019	6.60	20.16	21.18	1187.50

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Papua New Guinea

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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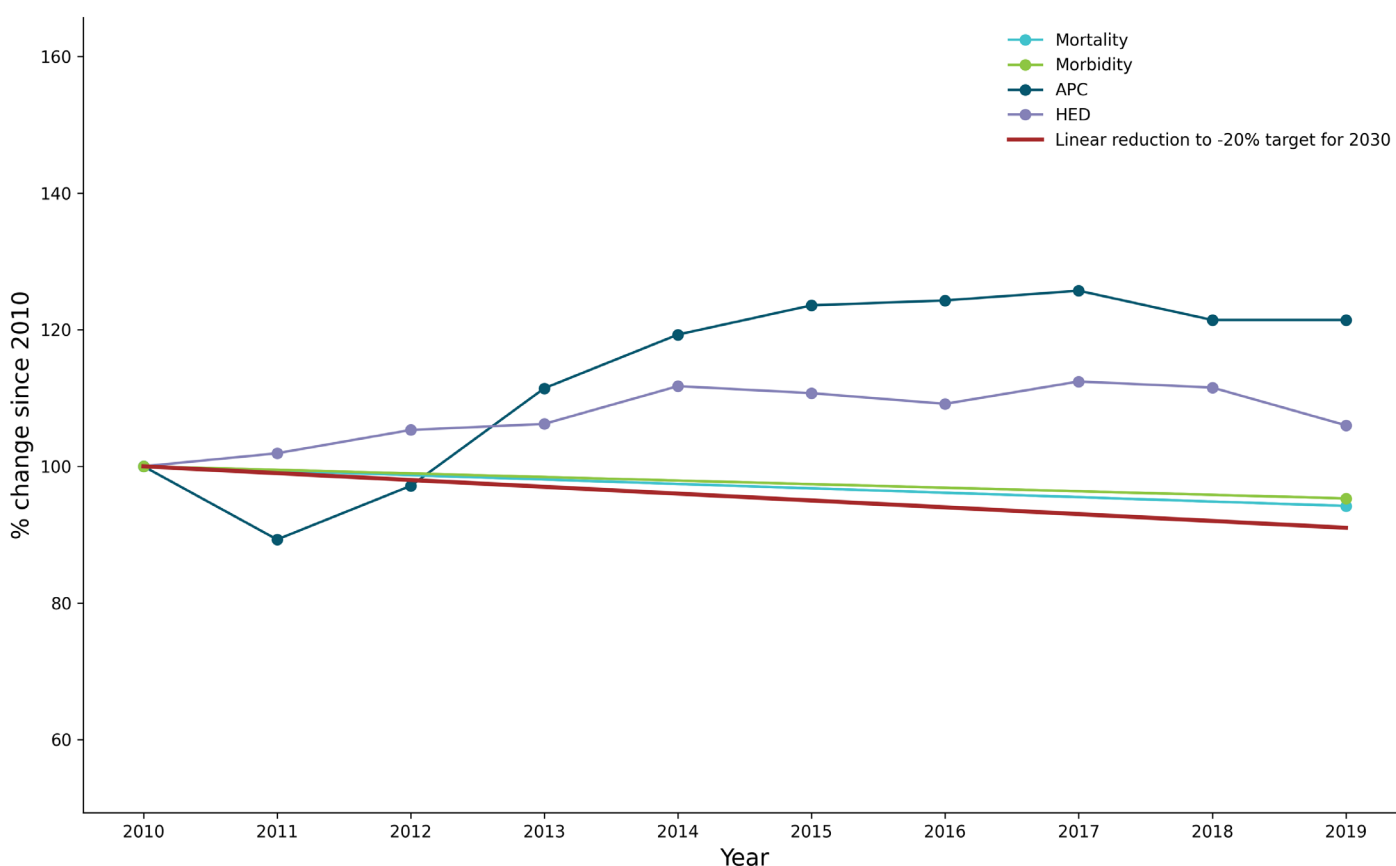
- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.40	14.65	25.18	1154.20
2011	1.25	14.93	.	.
2012	1.36	15.43	.	.
2013	1.56	15.56	.	.
2014	1.67	16.37	.	.
2015	1.73	16.22	.	.
2016	1.74	15.99	.	.
2017	1.76	16.47	.	.
2018	1.70	16.34	.	.
2019	1.70	15.53	23.72	1100.00

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2024, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Paraguay

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

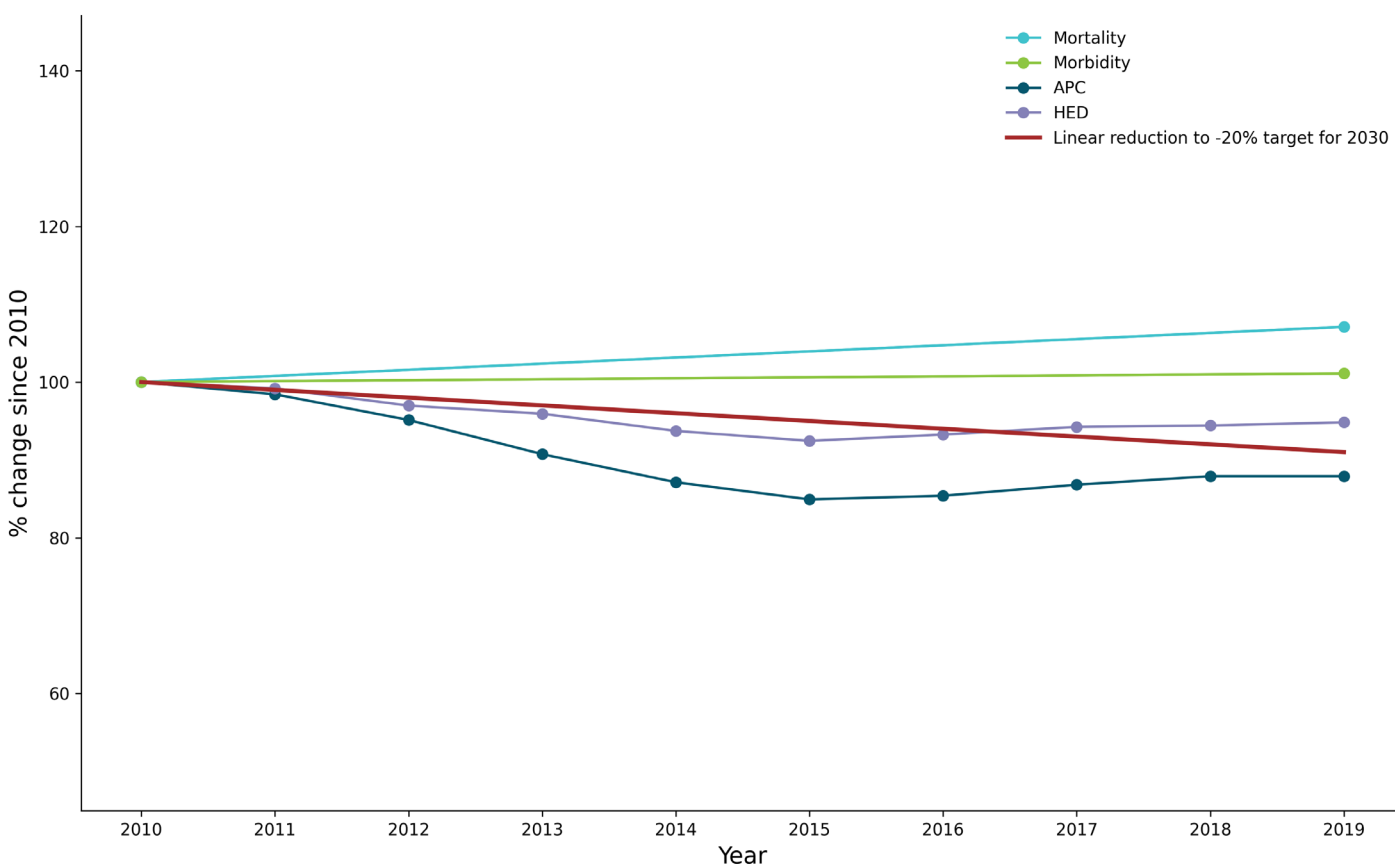
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- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
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* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.37	17.21	28.58	1660.90
2011	6.27	17.07	.	.
2012	6.06	16.69	.	.
2013	5.78	16.51	.	.
2014	5.55	16.13	.	.
2015	5.41	15.91	.	.
2016	5.44	16.05	.	.
2017	5.53	16.22	.	.
2018	5.60	16.25	.	.
2019	5.60	16.32	30.61	1679.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

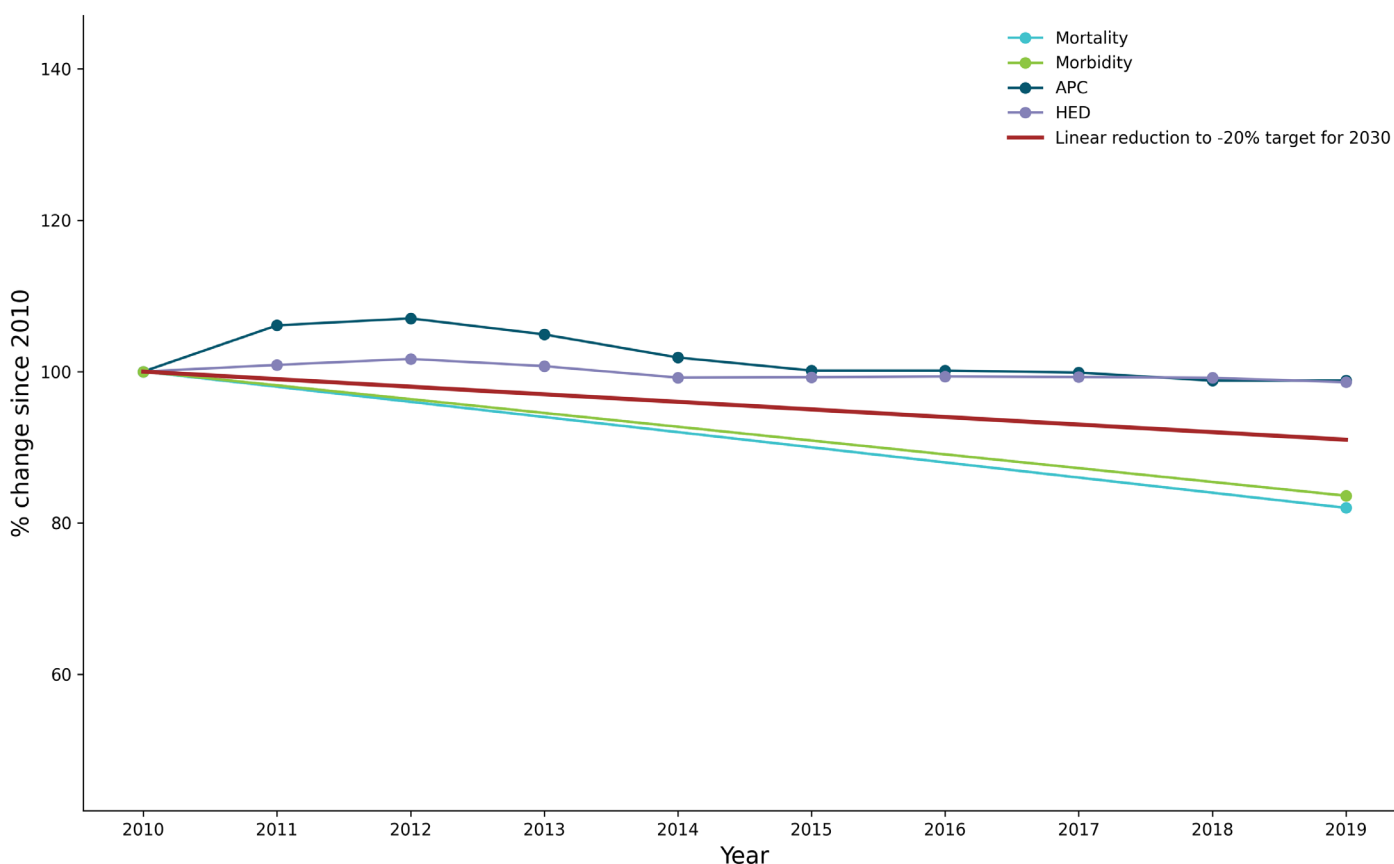
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	7.54	37.67	39.04	1767.80
2011	8.00	38.00	.	.
2012	8.07	38.30	.	.
2013	7.91	37.94	.	.
2014	7.68	37.37	.	.
2015	7.55	37.39	.	.
2016	7.55	37.43	.	.
2017	7.53	37.40	.	.
2018	7.45	37.36	.	.
2019	7.45	37.14	32.01	1477.90

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Philippines

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

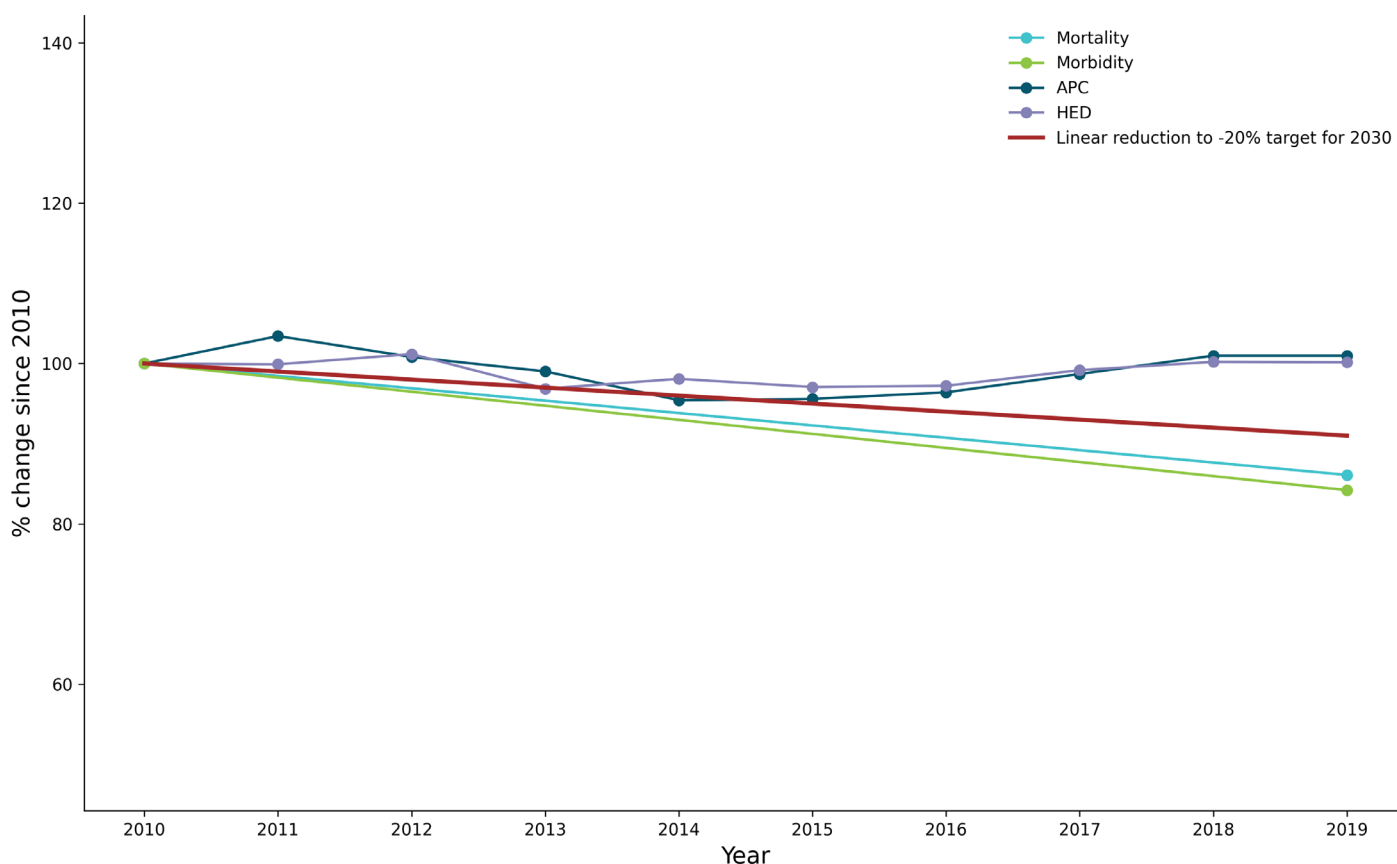
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.12	19.43	41.79	1770.10
2011	6.33	19.41	.	.
2012	6.17	19.66	.	.
2013	6.06	18.82	.	.
2014	5.84	19.06	.	.
2015	5.85	18.86	.	.
2016	5.90	18.89	.	.
2017	6.04	19.27	.	.
2018	6.18	19.47	.	.
2019	6.18	19.46	35.98	1490.40

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Poland

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

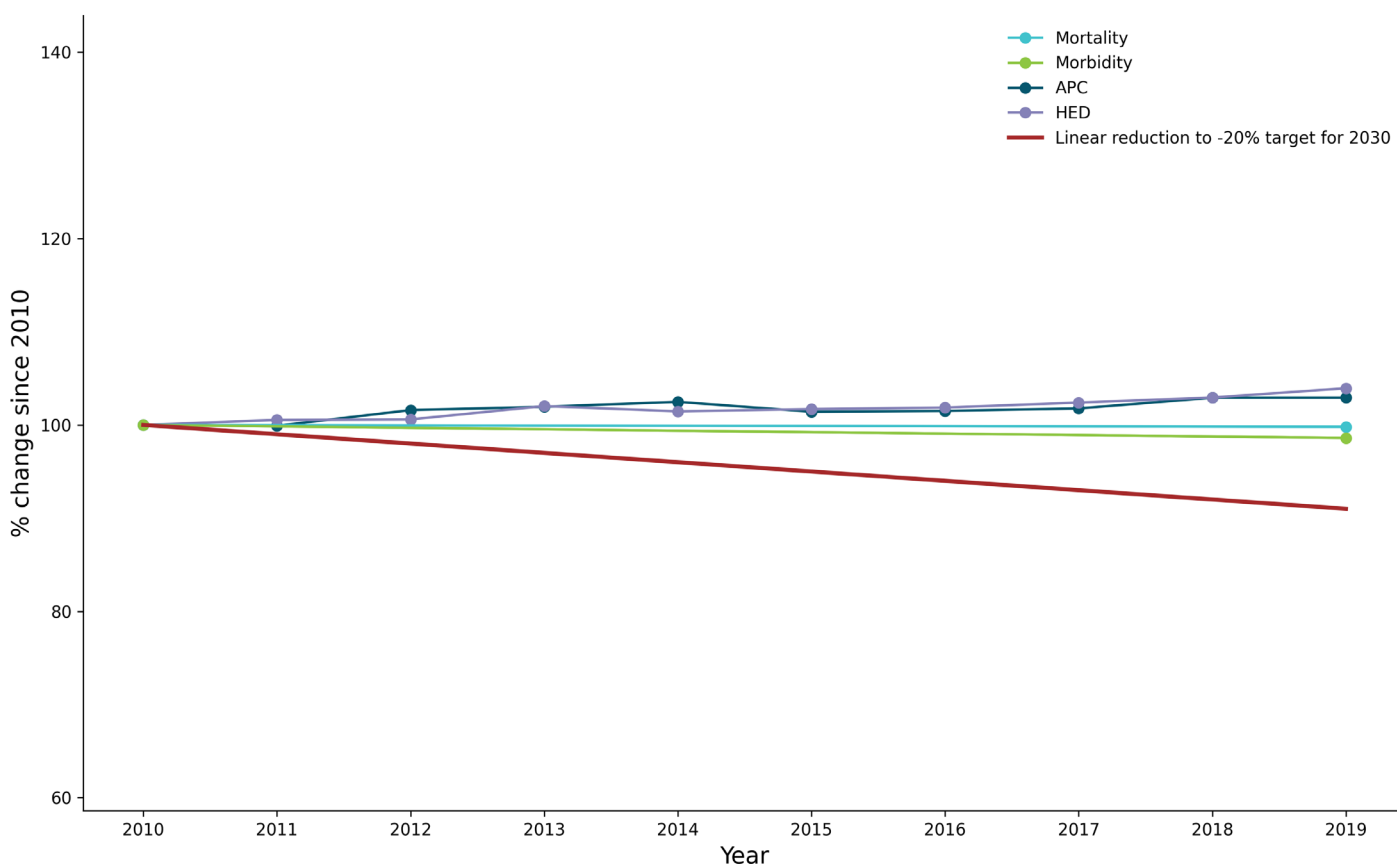
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	11.30	37.07	48.70	2665.90
2011	11.29	37.27	.	.
2012	11.48	37.29	.	.
2013	11.52	37.82	.	.
2014	11.58	37.61	.	.
2015	11.46	37.70	.	.
2016	11.47	37.76	.	.
2017	11.50	37.96	.	.
2018	11.63	38.16	.	.
2019	11.63	38.53	48.60	2628.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Portugal

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

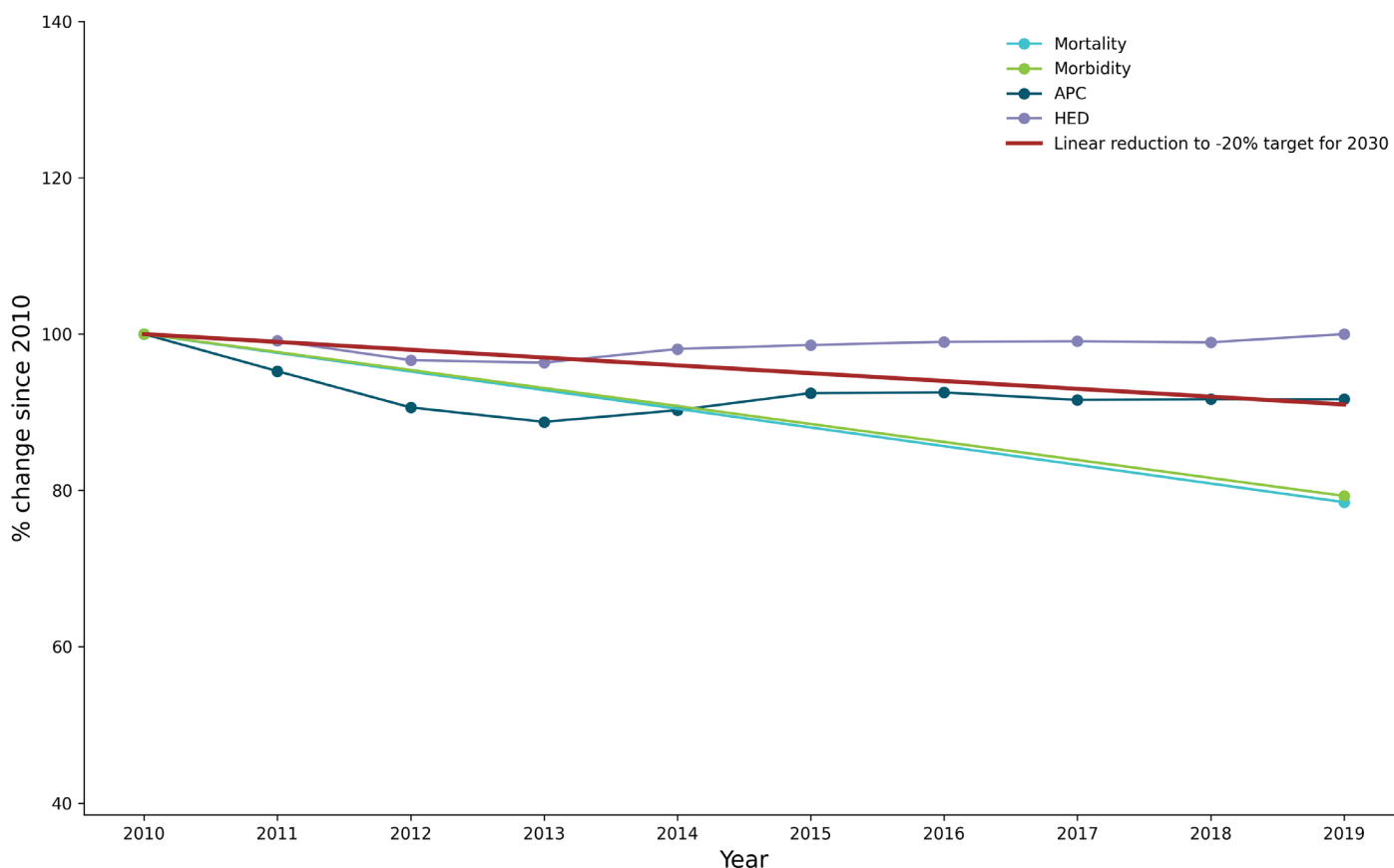
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	11.40	43.74	33.22	1766.80
2011	10.86	43.36	.	.
2012	10.33	42.28	.	.
2013	10.12	42.14	.	.
2014	10.29	42.91	.	.
2015	10.54	43.13	.	.
2016	10.55	43.31	.	.
2017	10.44	43.34	.	.
2018	10.45	43.28	.	.
2019	10.45	43.74	26.08	1401.10

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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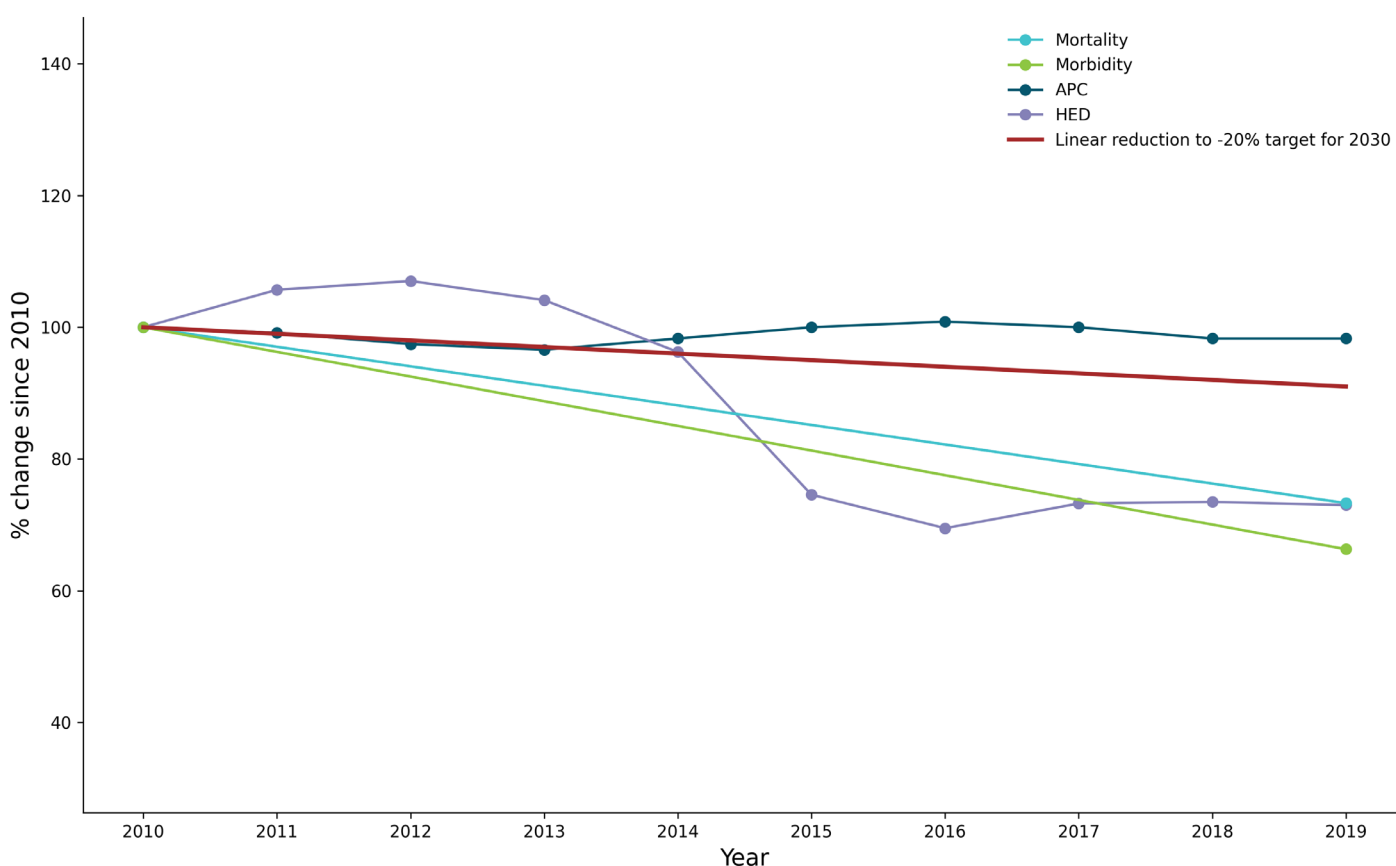
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.17	8.26	14.87	573.90
2011	1.16	8.73	.	.
2012	1.14	8.84	.	.
2013	1.13	8.60	.	.
2014	1.15	7.95	.	.
2015	1.17	6.16	.	.
2016	1.18	5.74	.	.
2017	1.17	6.05	.	.
2018	1.15	6.07	.	.
2019	1.15	6.03	10.90	380.50

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Romania

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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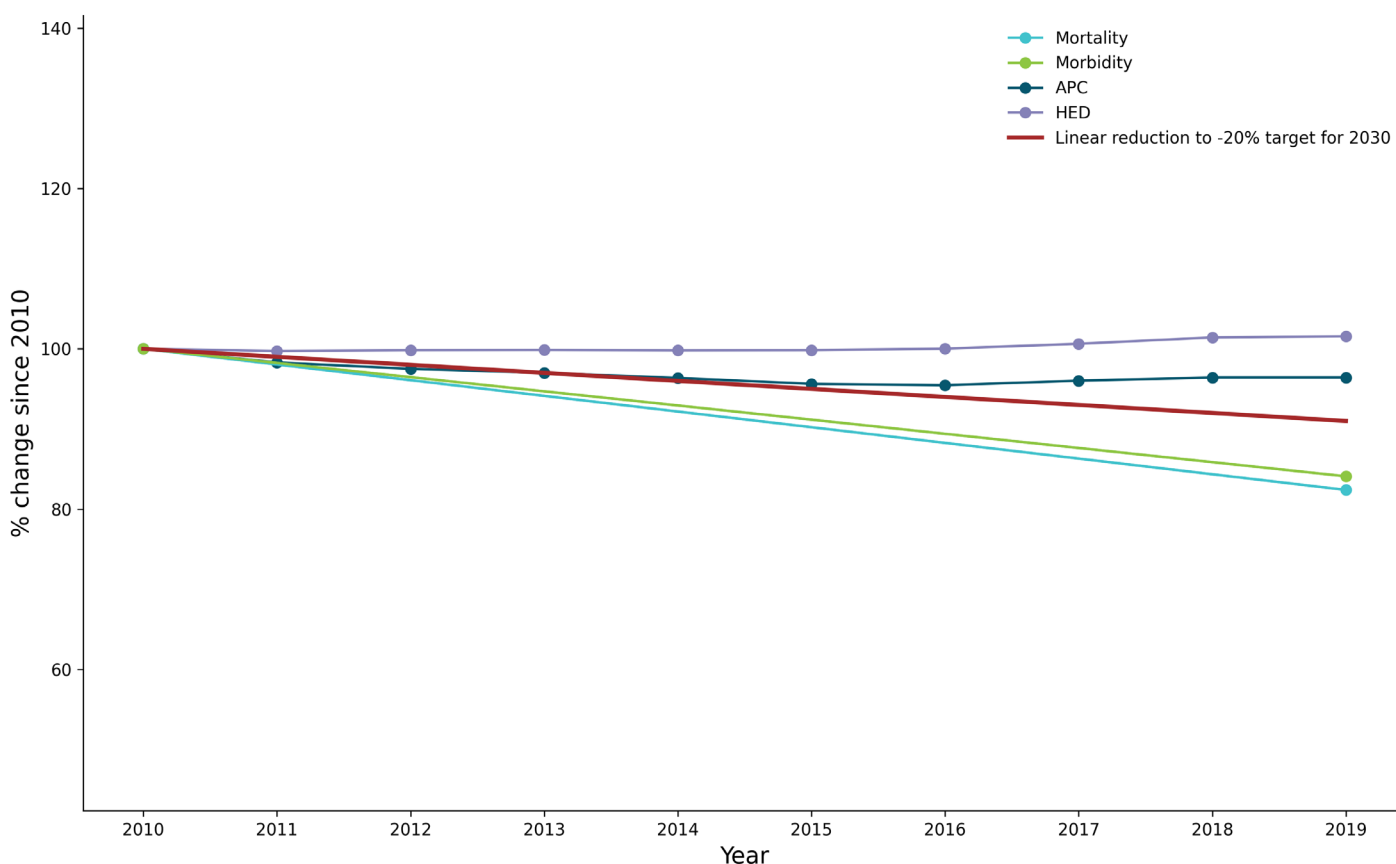
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	17.62	41.49	84.24	3606.80
2011	17.32	41.38	.	.
2012	17.18	41.42	.	.
2013	17.09	41.43	.	.
2014	16.98	41.41	.	.
2015	16.85	41.42	.	.
2016	16.82	41.50	.	.
2017	16.92	41.75	.	.
2018	16.99	42.08	.	.
2019	16.99	42.14	69.41	3033.30

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Russian Federation

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

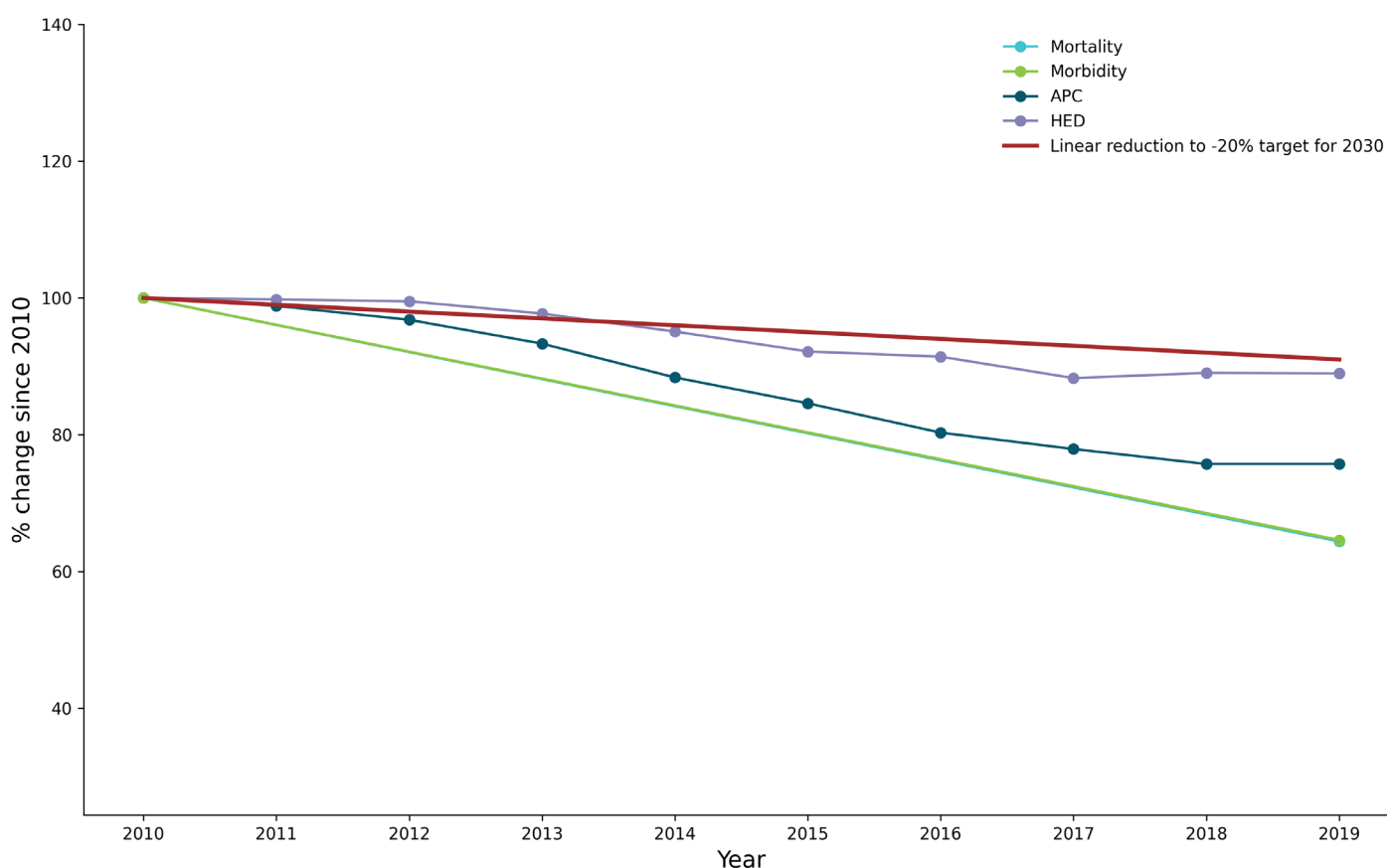
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	13.76	22.36	222.98	8935.60
2011	13.60	22.31	.	.
2012	13.32	22.25	.	.
2013	12.84	21.85	.	.
2014	12.16	21.26	.	.
2015	11.64	20.61	.	.
2016	11.05	20.44	.	.
2017	10.72	19.74	.	.
2018	10.42	19.91	.	.
2019	10.42	19.89	143.60	5772.40

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Rwanda

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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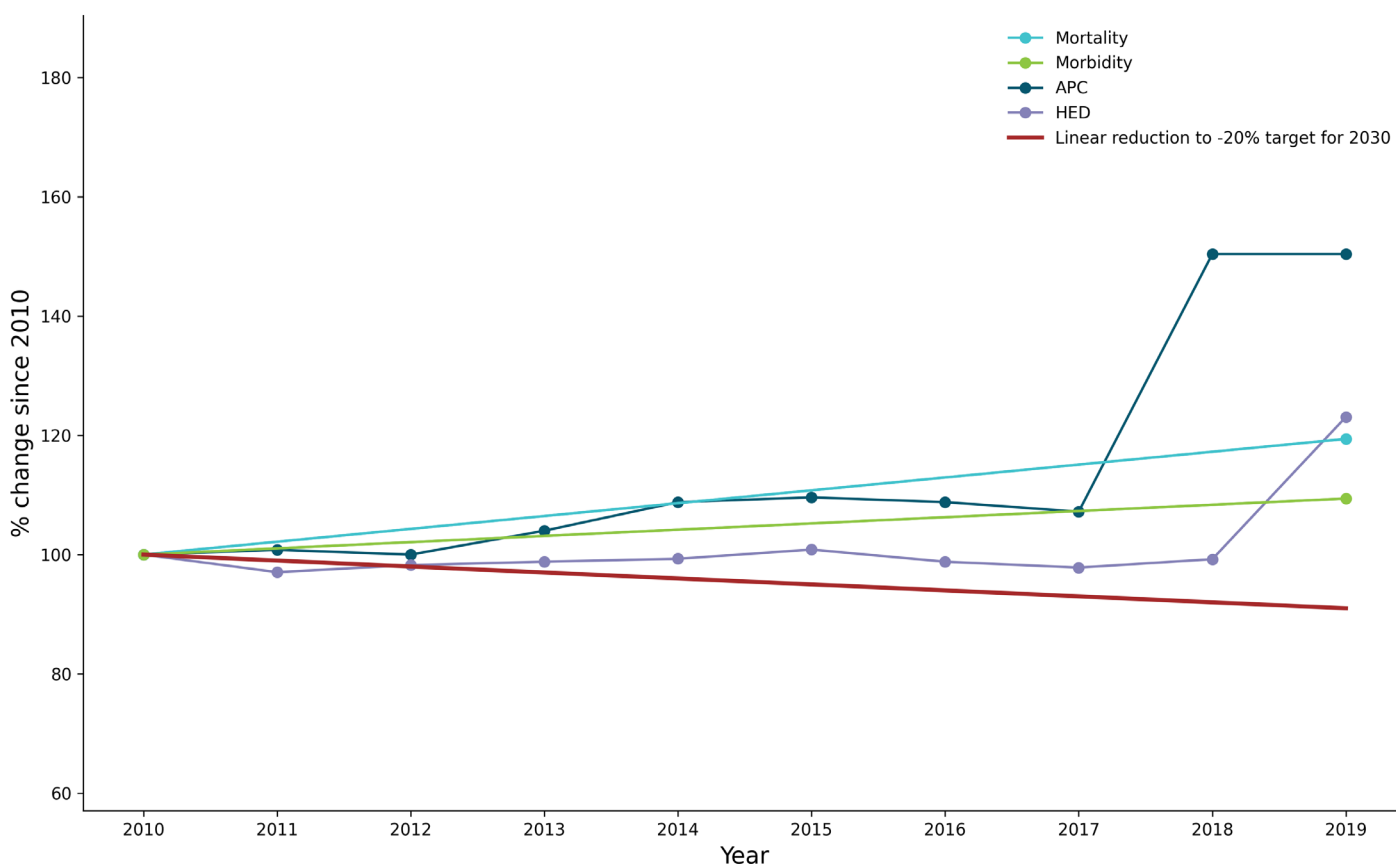
- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.25	14.25	34.82	1771.60
2011	1.26	13.83	.	.
2012	1.25	14.00	.	.
2013	1.30	14.08	.	.
2014	1.36	14.15	.	.
2015	1.37	14.37	.	.
2016	1.36	14.08	.	.
2017	1.34	13.94	.	.
2018	1.88	14.14	.	.
2019	1.88	17.54	41.57	1938.10

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

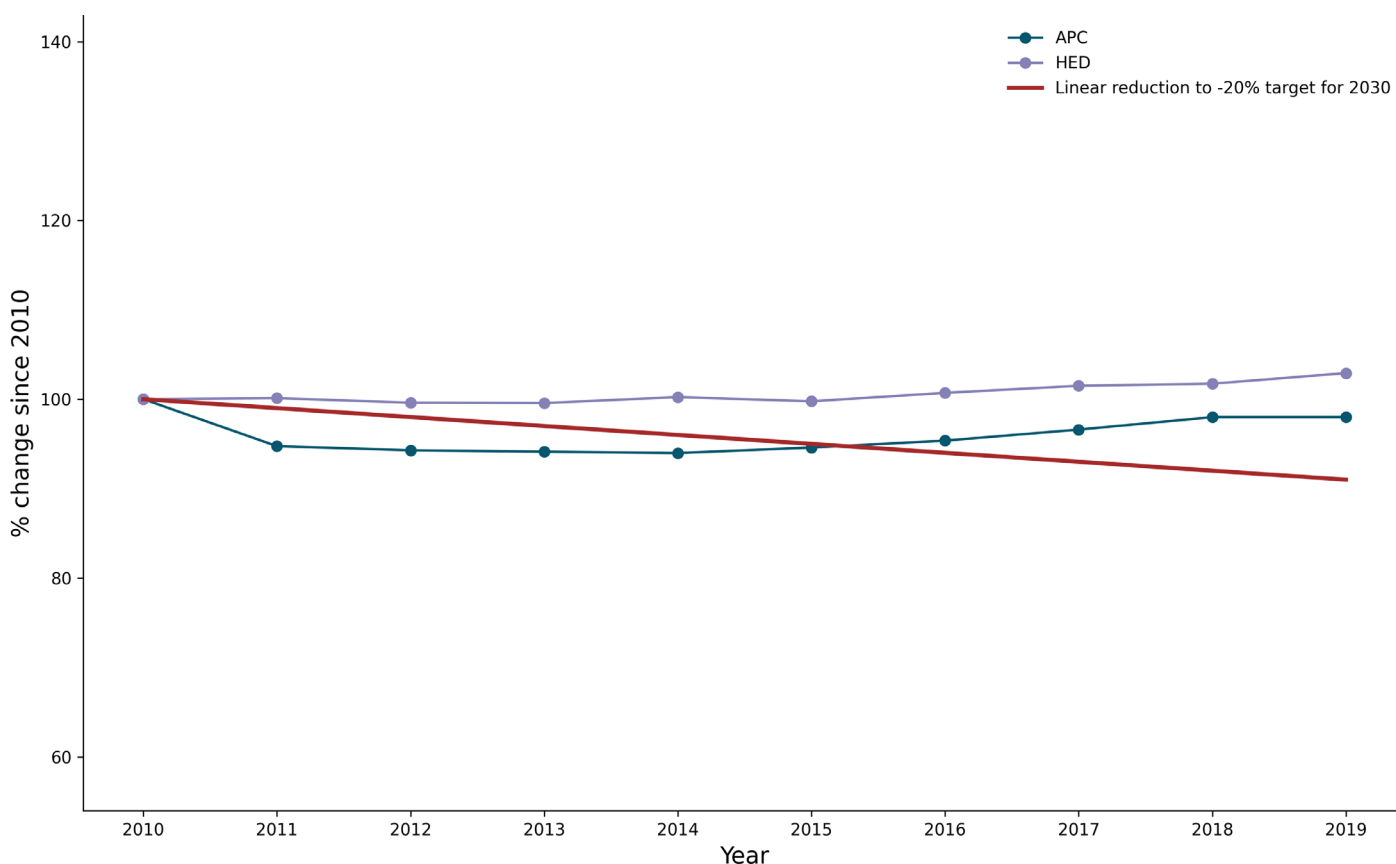
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.47	25.40	.	.
2011	6.13	25.43	.	.
2012	6.10	25.30	.	.
2013	6.09	25.29	.	.
2014	6.08	25.46	.	.
2015	6.12	25.34	.	.
2016	6.17	25.58	.	.
2017	6.25	25.78	.	.
2018	6.34	25.84	.	.
2019	6.34	26.14	.	.

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

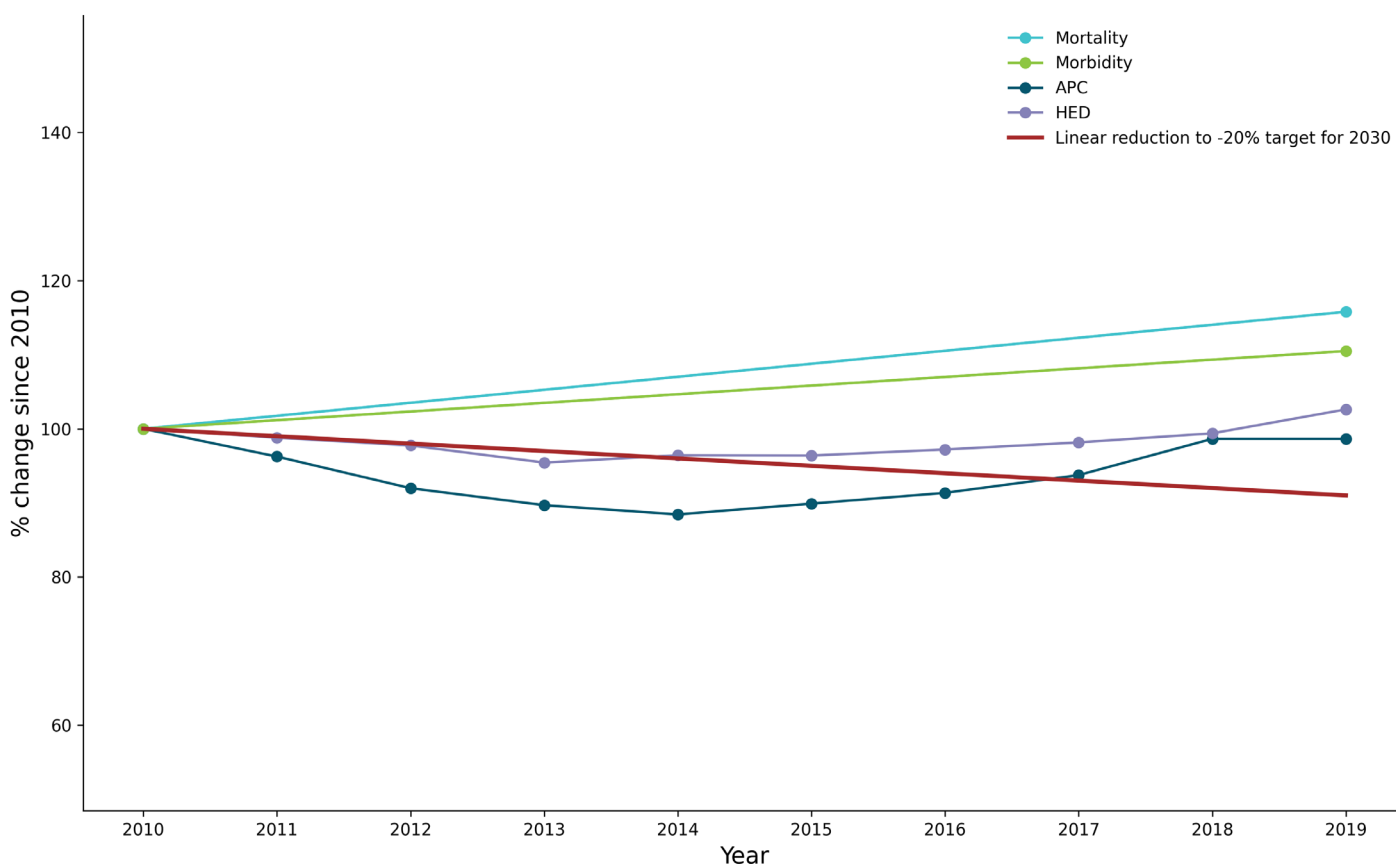
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	9.60	29.36	42.32	2131.90
2011	9.24	29.01	.	.
2012	8.83	28.70	.	.
2013	8.61	28.02	.	.
2014	8.49	28.31	.	.
2015	8.63	28.30	.	.
2016	8.77	28.54	.	.
2017	9.00	28.82	.	.
2018	9.47	29.18	.	.
2019	9.47	30.13	49.01	2355.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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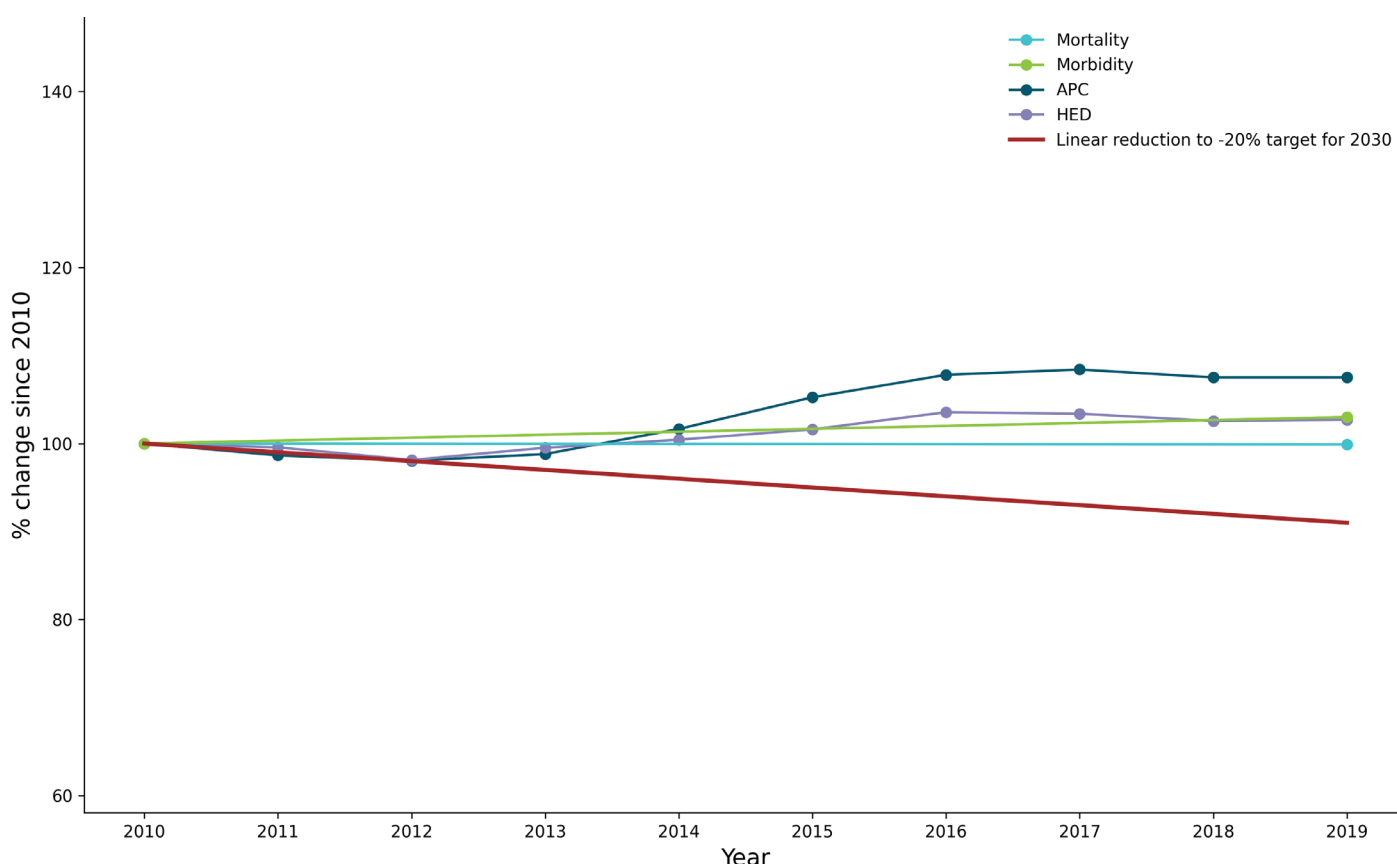
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.66	23.03	30.75	1682.80
2011	6.57	22.93	.	.
2012	6.53	22.60	.	.
2013	6.58	22.92	.	.
2014	6.77	23.13	.	.
2015	7.01	23.40	.	.
2016	7.18	23.85	.	.
2017	7.22	23.81	.	.
2018	7.16	23.62	.	.
2019	7.16	23.65	30.72	1733.30

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

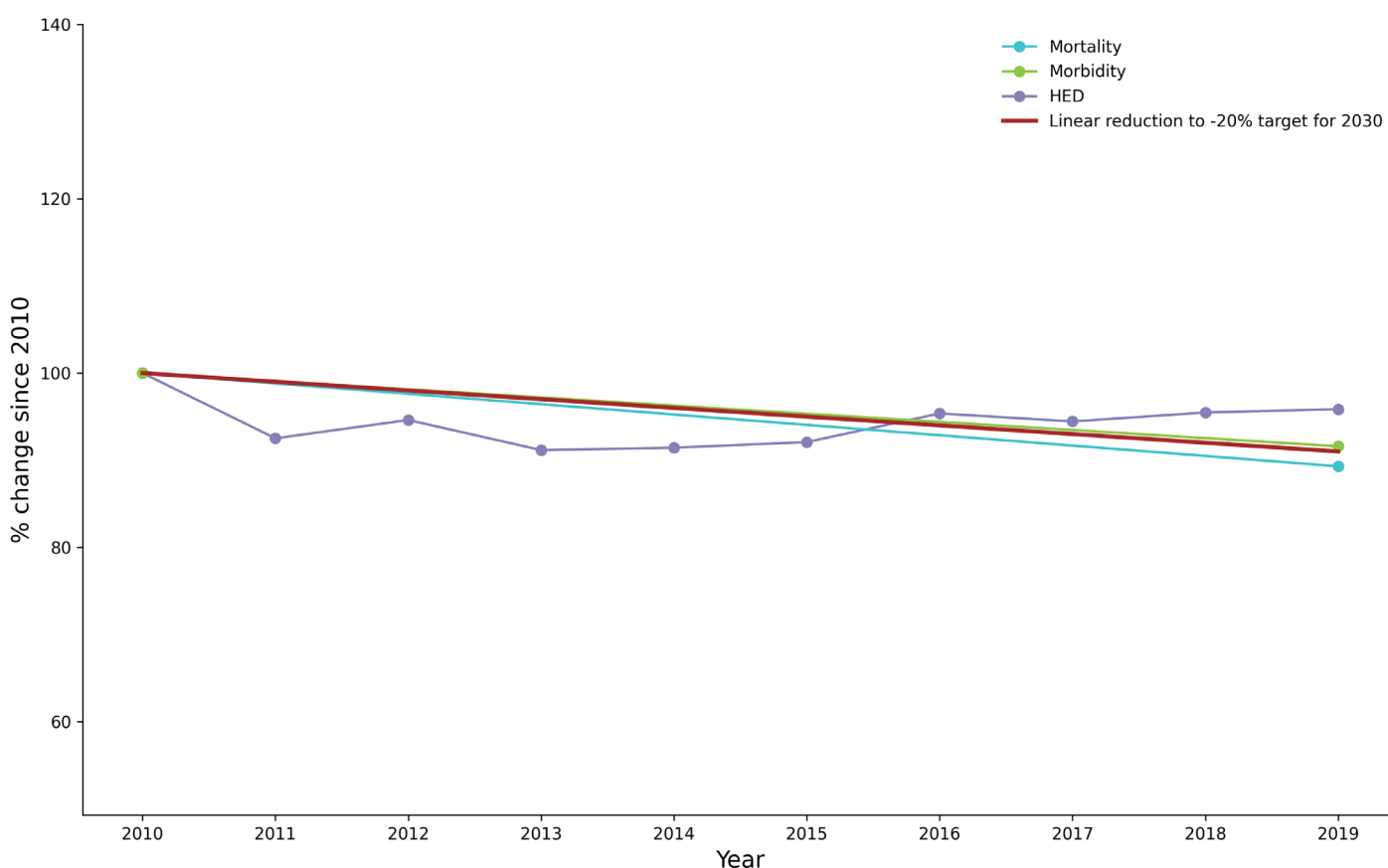
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	.	18.56	29.53	1336.40
2011	.	17.17	.	.
2012	.	17.56	.	.
2013	.	16.92	.	.
2014	.	16.97	.	.
2015	.	17.09	.	.
2016	.	17.70	.	.
2017	.	17.53	.	.
2018	.	17.72	.	.
2019	.	17.79	26.37	1224.10

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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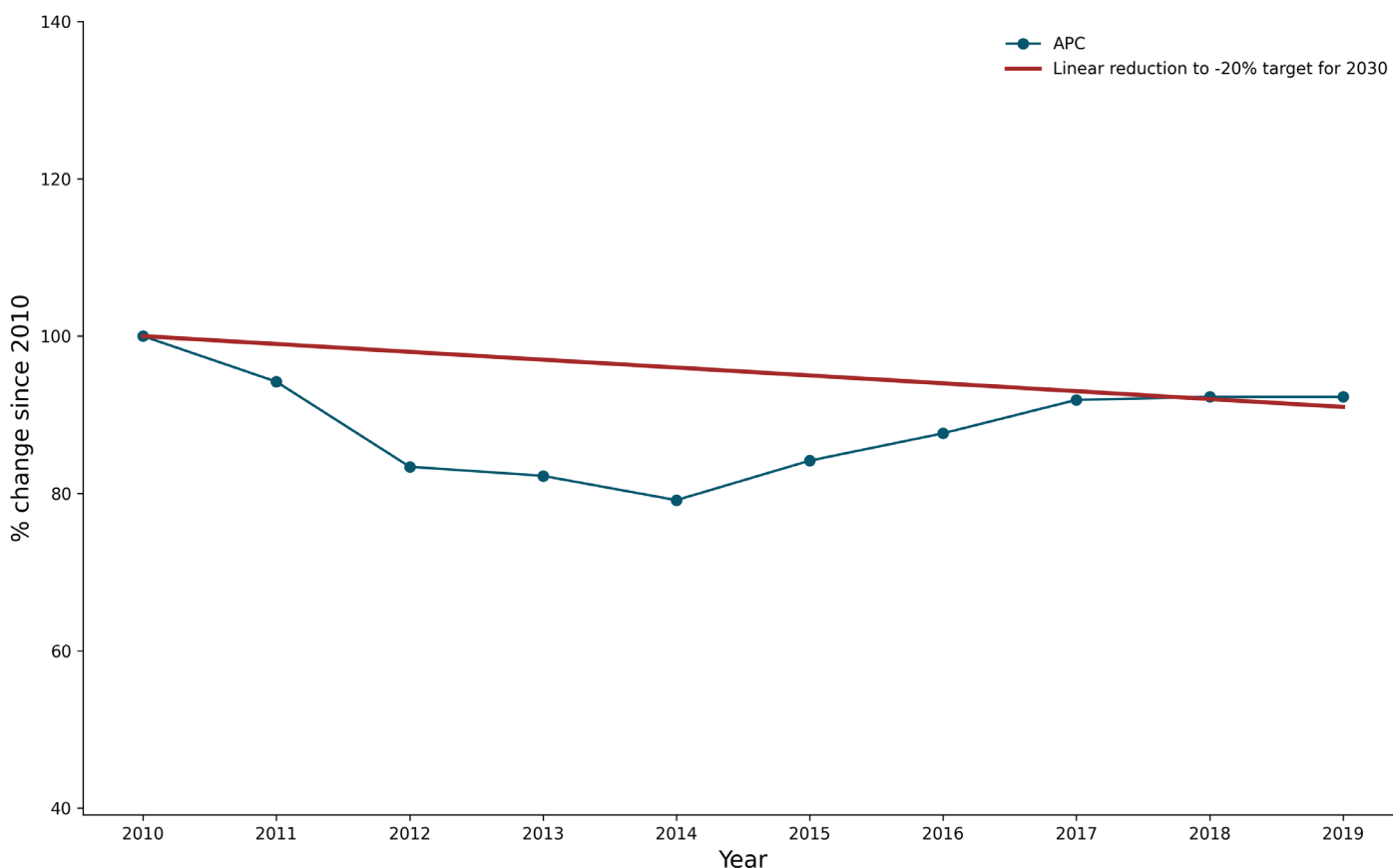
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	2.59	.	.	.
2011	2.44	.	.	.
2012	2.16	.	.	.
2013	2.13	.	.	.
2014	2.05	.	.	.
2015	2.18	.	.	.
2016	2.27	.	.	.
2017	2.38	.	.	.
2018	2.39	.	.	.
2019	2.39	.	.	.

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Sao Tome and Principe

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability

not reported

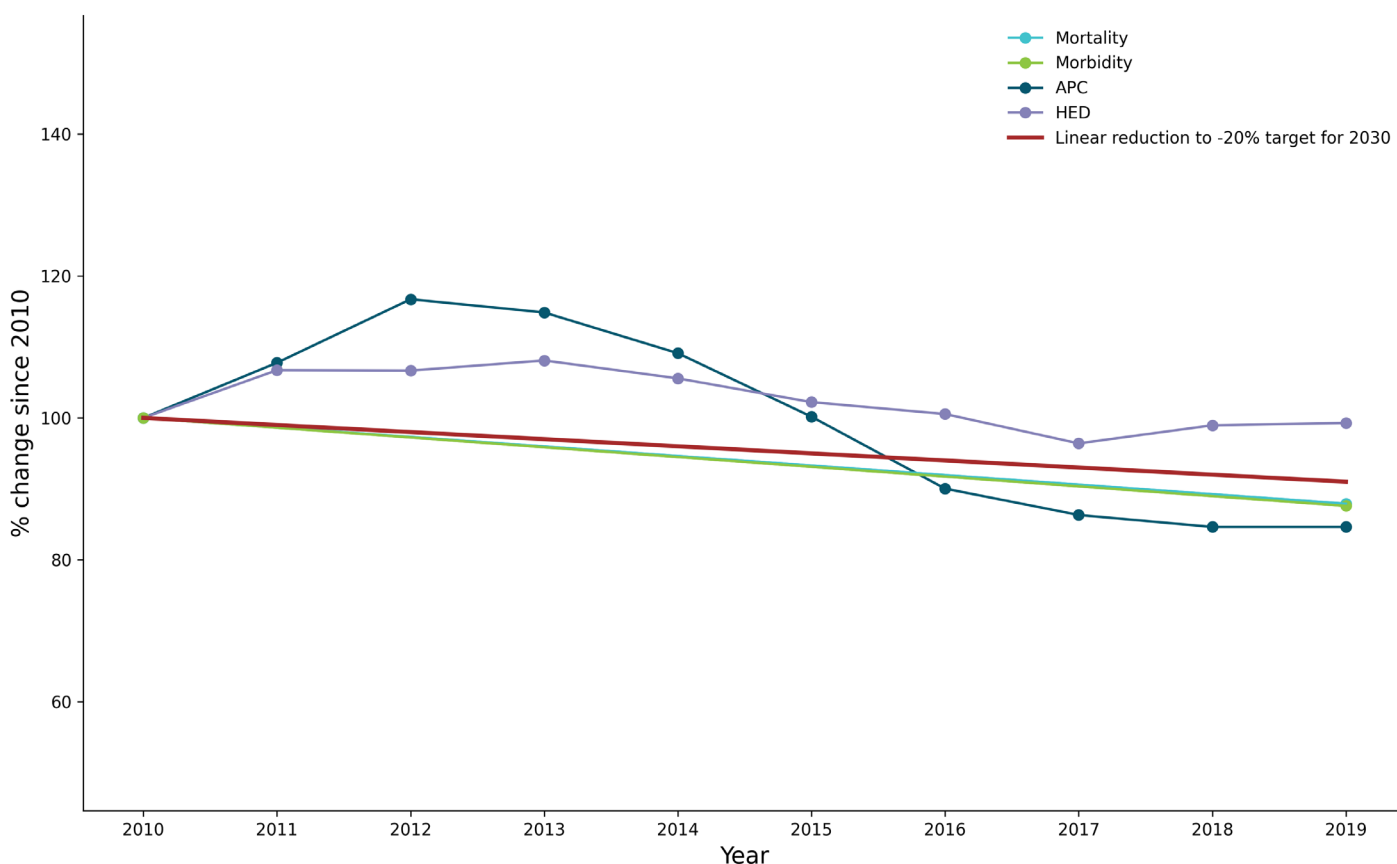
Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions

not reported

Increased excise taxes

not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	5.92	36.44	68.82	2690.80
2011	6.38	38.89	.	.
2012	6.91	38.87	.	.
2013	6.80	39.39	.	.
2014	6.46	38.47	.	.
2015	5.93	37.25	.	.
2016	5.33	36.64	.	.
2017	5.11	35.13	.	.
2018	5.01	36.06	.	.
2019	5.01	36.18	60.49	2357.10

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Saudi Arabia

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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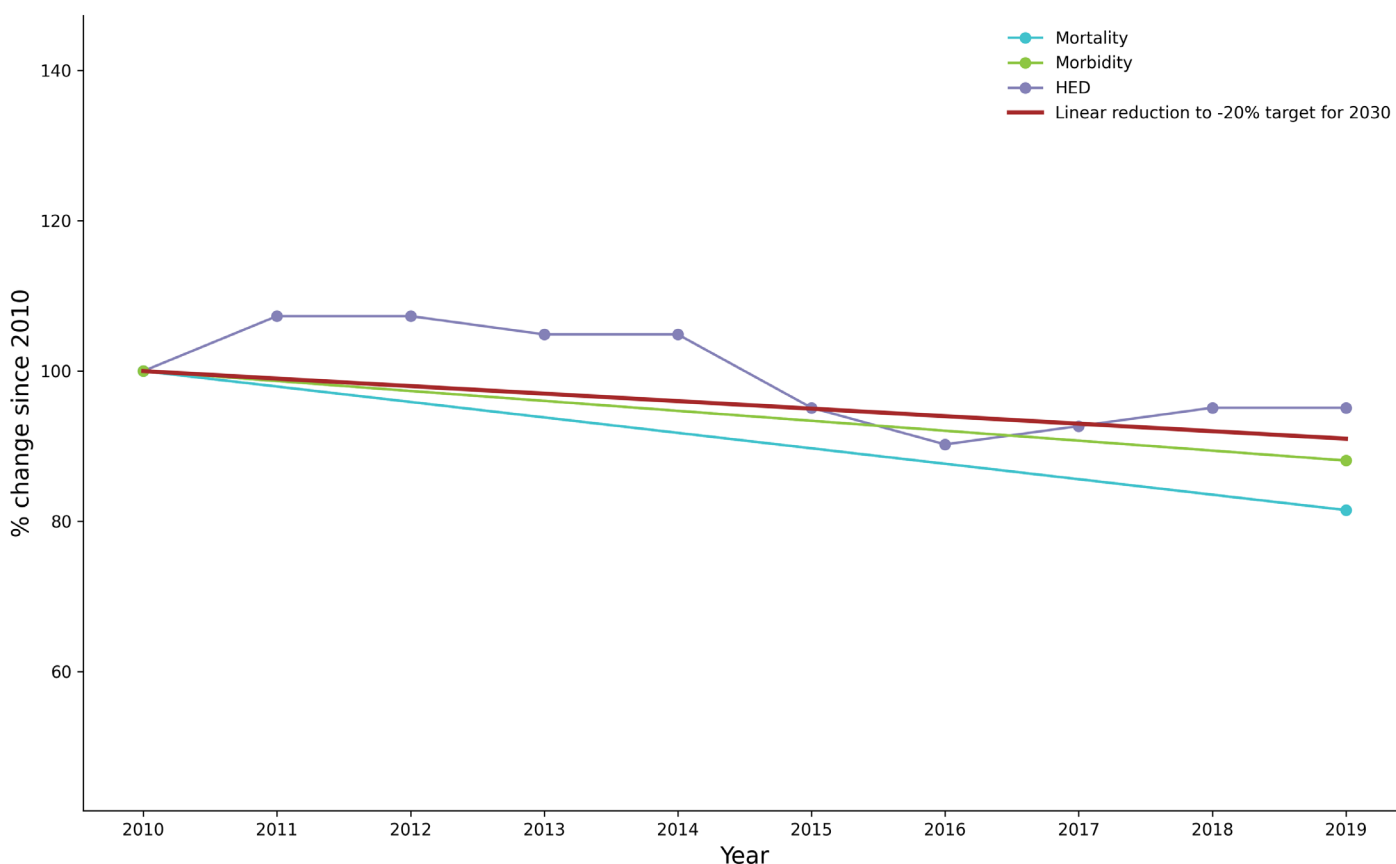
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Restrictions on physical availability	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	.	0.41	5.15	205.80
2011	.	0.44	.	.
2012	.	0.44	.	.
2013	.	0.43	.	.
2014	.	0.43	.	.
2015	.	0.39	.	.
2016	.	0.37	.	.
2017	.	0.38	.	.
2018	.	0.39	.	.
2019	.	0.39	4.20	181.30

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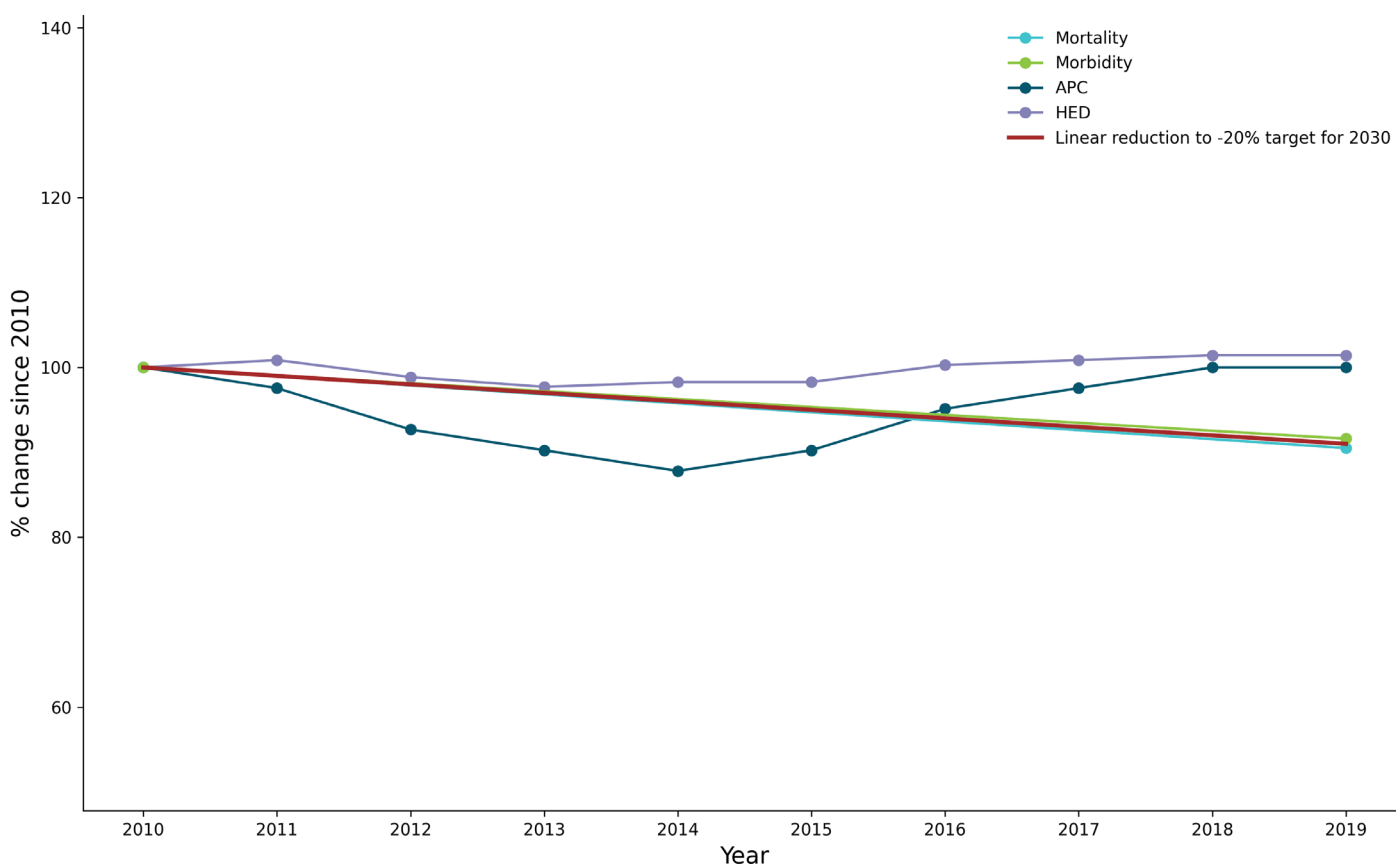
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.41	3.49	13.79	546.80
2011	0.40	3.52	.	.
2012	0.38	3.45	.	.
2013	0.37	3.41	.	.
2014	0.36	3.43	.	.
2015	0.37	3.43	.	.
2016	0.39	3.50	.	.
2017	0.40	3.52	.	.
2018	0.41	3.54	.	.
2019	0.41	3.54	12.48	500.90

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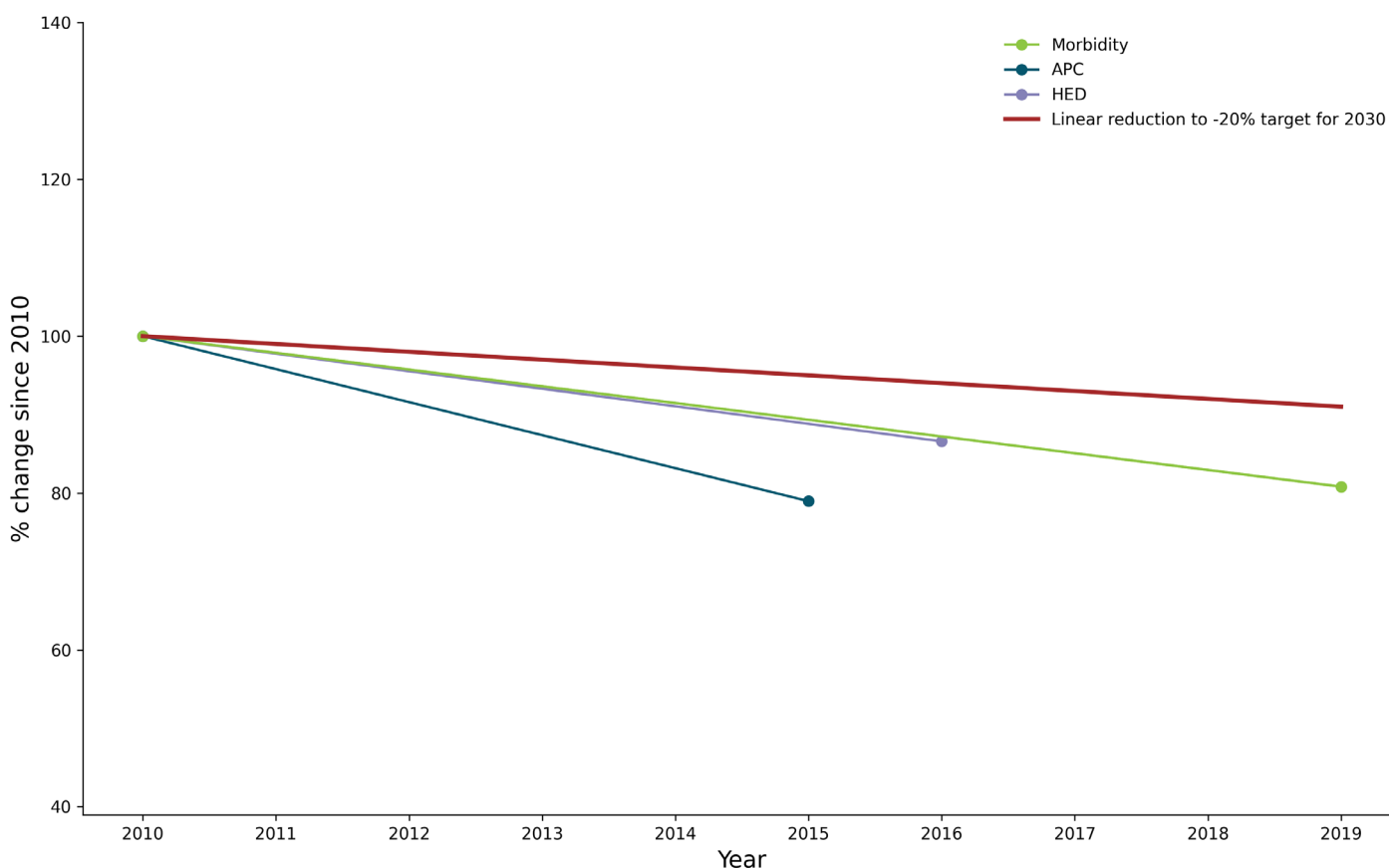
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not reported	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	9.93	38.00	.	1750.90
2011	.	.	.	.
2012	.	.	.	.
2013	.	.	.	.
2014	.	.	.	.
2015	7.84	.	.	.
2016	.	32.90	.	.
2017	.	.	.	.
2018	.	.	.	.
2019	.	.	.	1414.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Seychelles

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

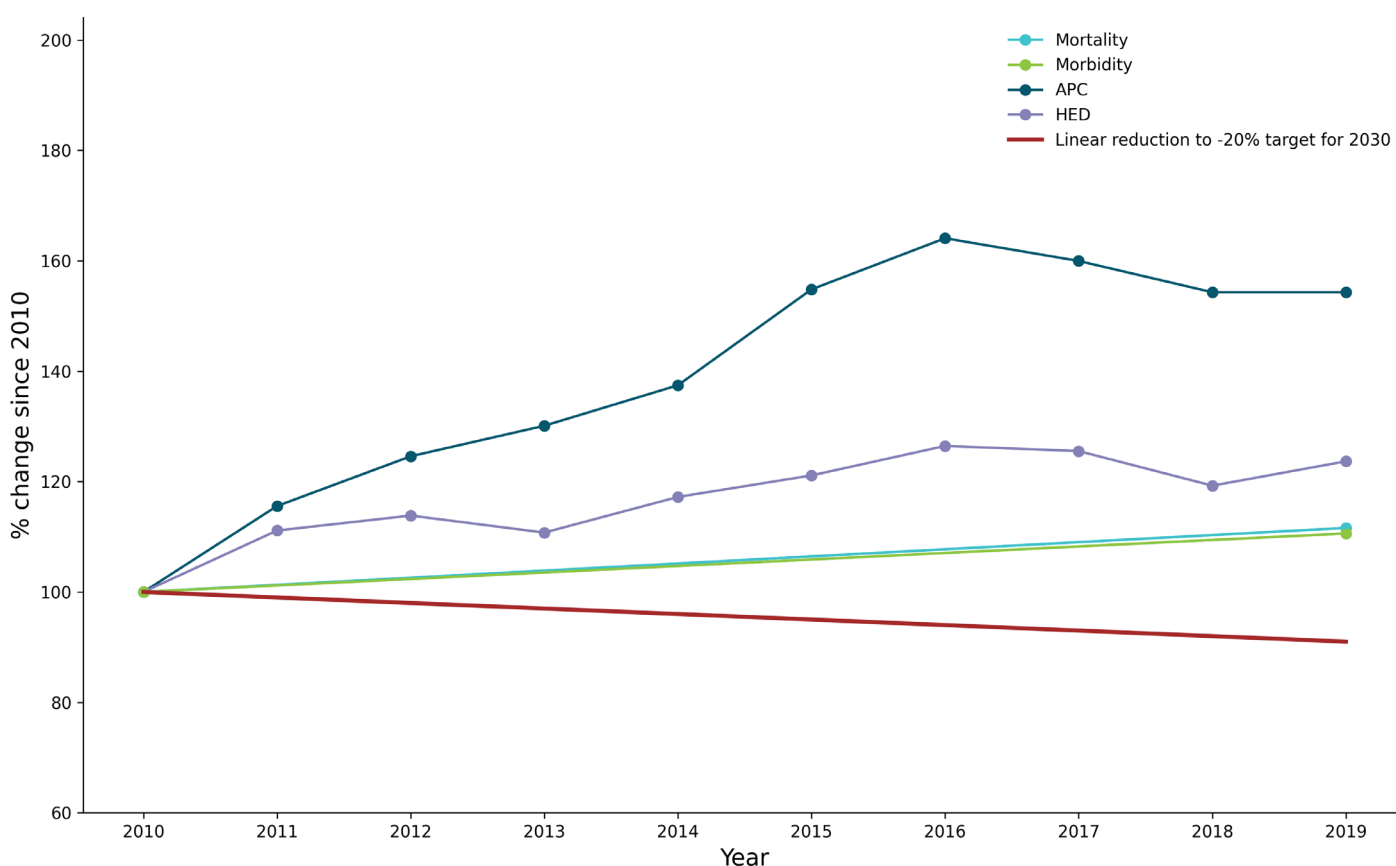
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	7.77	26.95	55.68	2235.40
2011	8.98	29.95	.	.
2012	9.68	30.68	.	.
2013	10.11	29.85	.	.
2014	10.68	31.59	.	.
2015	12.03	32.64	.	.
2016	12.75	34.08	.	.
2017	12.43	33.83	.	.
2018	11.99	32.14	.	.
2019	11.99	33.33	62.14	2472.30

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Sierra Leone

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

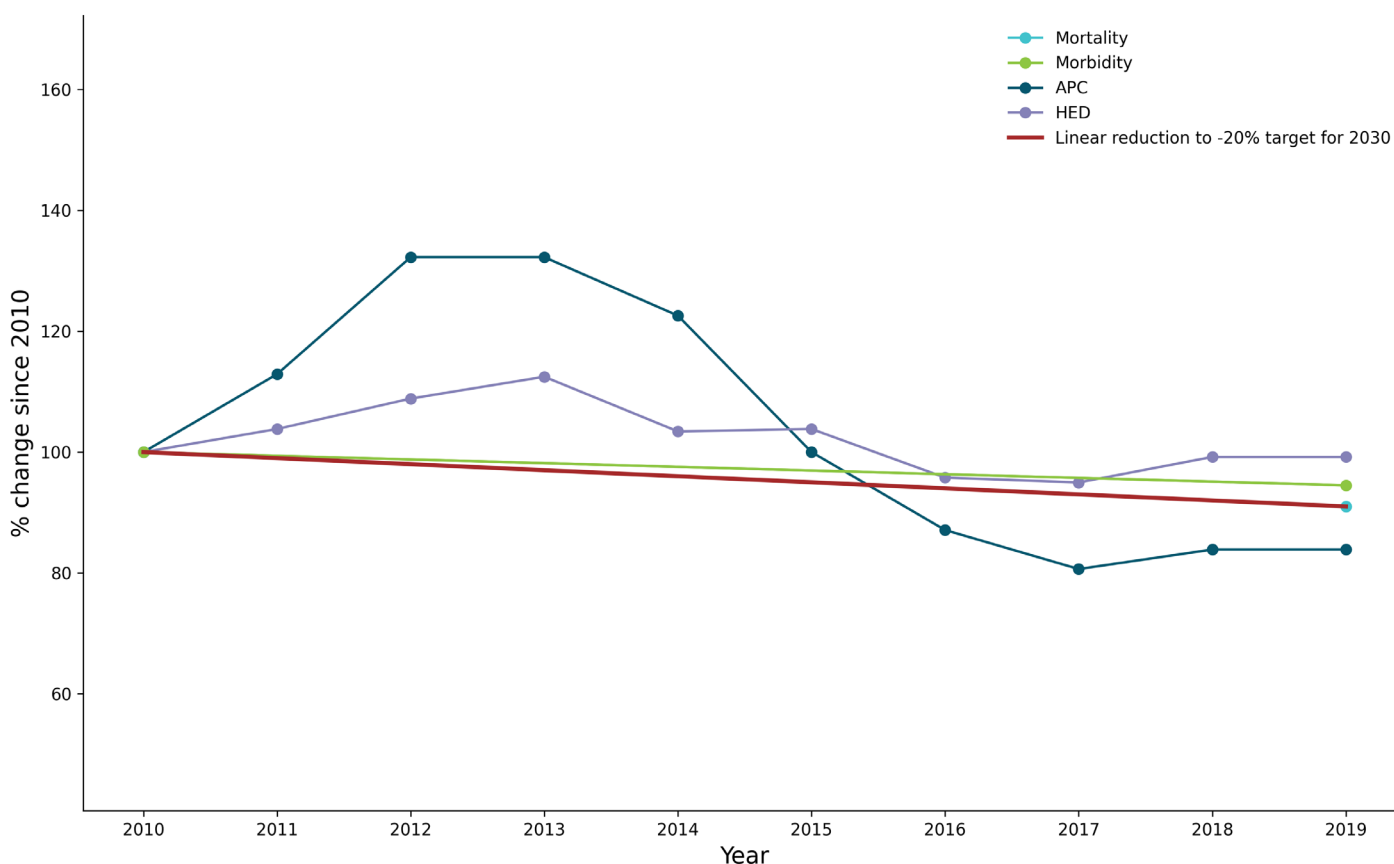
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.31	4.97	18.32	729.30
2011	0.35	5.16	.	.
2012	0.41	5.41	.	.
2013	0.41	5.59	.	.
2014	0.38	5.14	.	.
2015	0.31	5.16	.	.
2016	0.27	4.76	.	.
2017	0.25	4.72	.	.
2018	0.26	4.93	.	.
2019	0.26	4.93	16.67	689.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Singapore

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

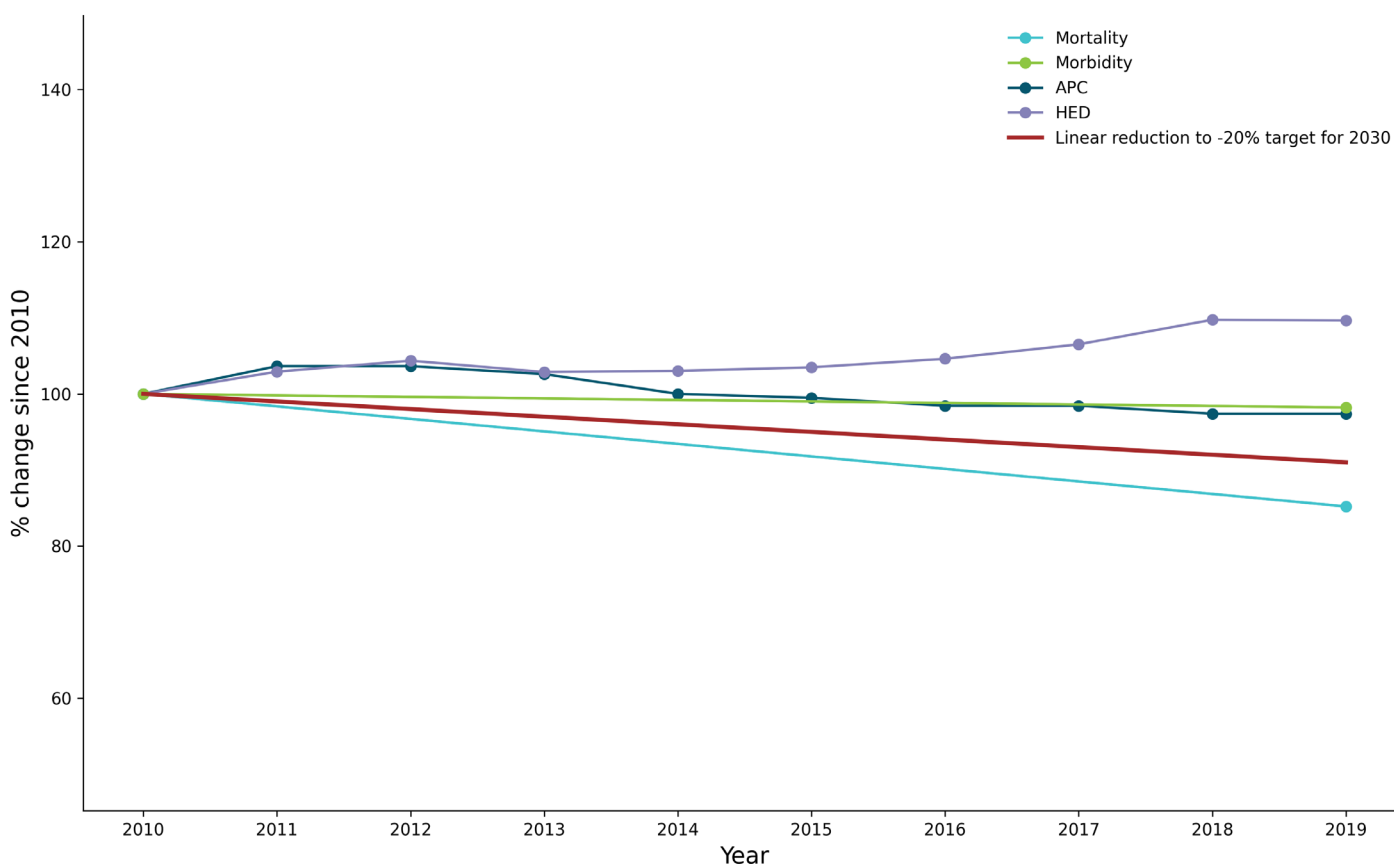
The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.92	19.50	8.91	485.10
2011	1.99	20.07	.	.
2012	1.99	20.35	.	.
2013	1.97	20.06	.	.
2014	1.92	20.09	.	.
2015	1.91	20.18	.	.
2016	1.89	20.40	.	.
2017	1.89	20.77	.	.
2018	1.87	21.40	.	.
2019	1.87	21.38	7.59	476.40

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

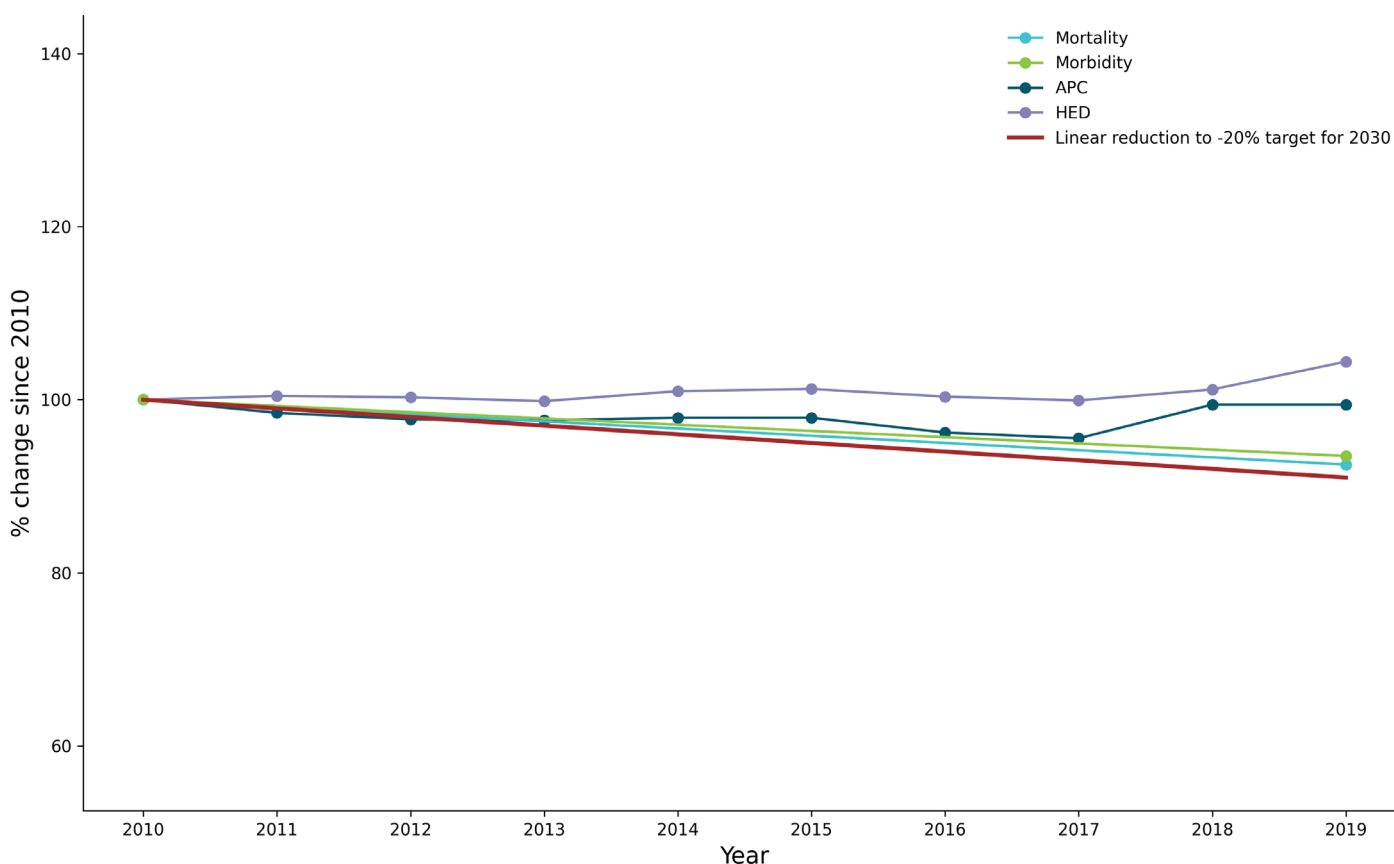
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- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	10.54	36.36	49.73	2472.20
2011	10.38	36.52	.	.
2012	10.30	36.46	.	.
2013	10.29	36.30	.	.
2014	10.32	36.72	.	.
2015	10.32	36.81	.	.
2016	10.14	36.49	.	.
2017	10.07	36.33	.	.
2018	10.48	36.79	.	.
2019	10.48	37.96	46.00	2311.50

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

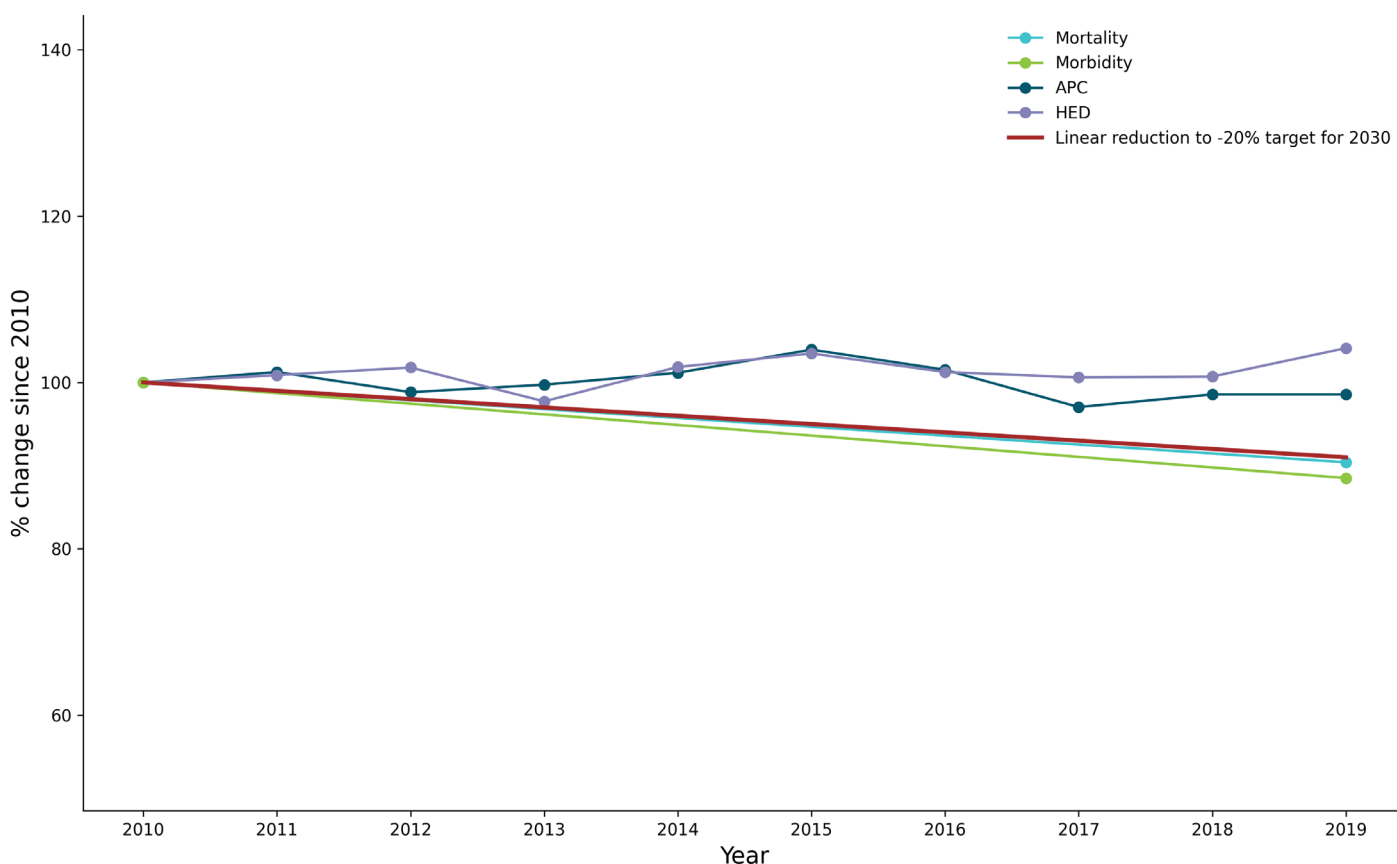
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- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	11.14	29.52	45.41	2313.80
2011	11.28	29.78	.	.
2012	11.01	30.05	.	.
2013	11.11	28.85	.	.
2014	11.27	30.07	.	.
2015	11.58	30.55	.	.
2016	11.31	29.89	.	.
2017	10.81	29.70	.	.
2018	10.98	29.73	.	.
2019	10.98	30.74	41.05	2047.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2024, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Solomon Islands

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

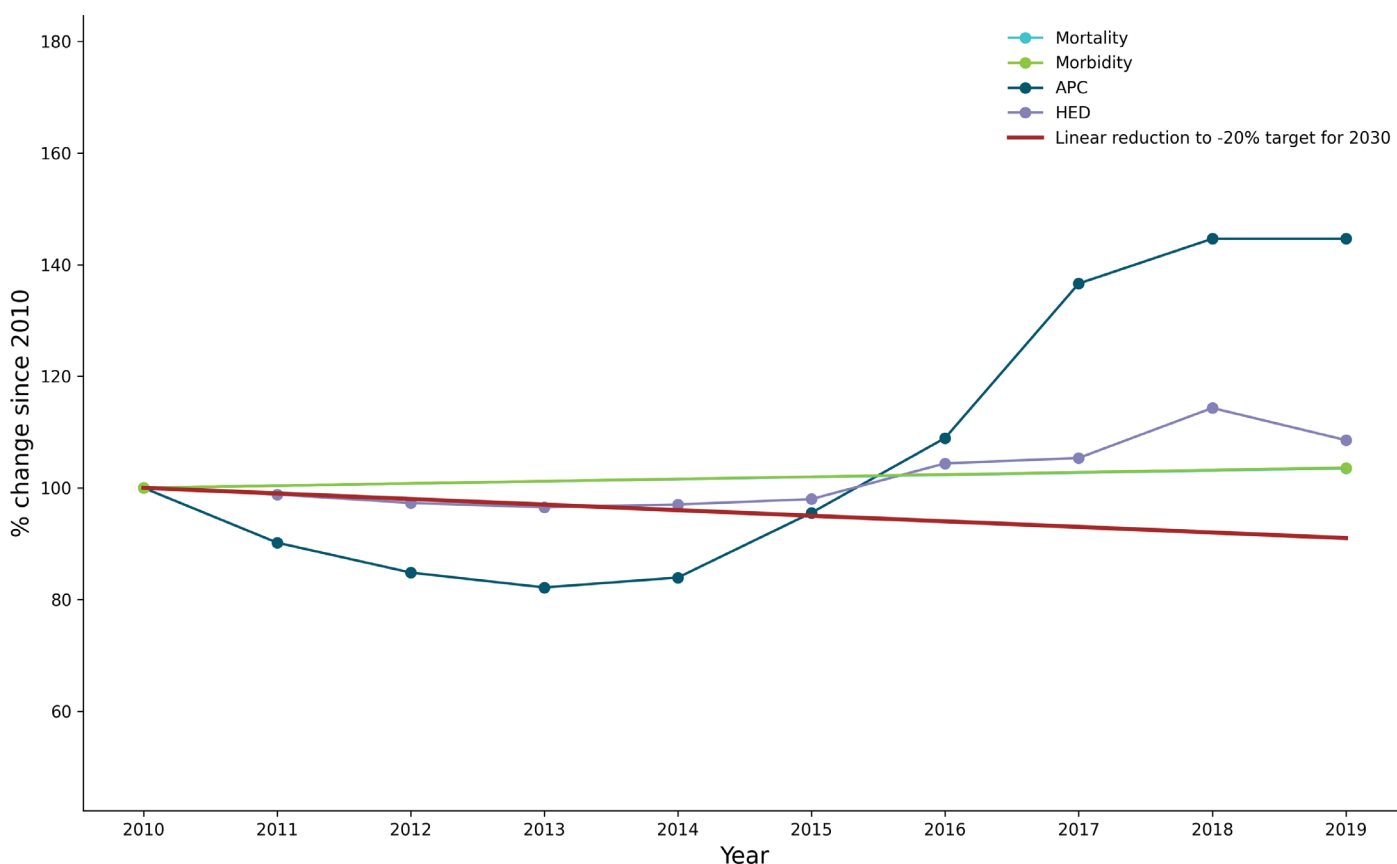
* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not reported	not reported	not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.12	14.39	30.94	1421.70
2011	1.01	14.22	.	.
2012	0.95	14.00	.	.
2013	0.92	13.89	.	.
2014	0.94	13.96	.	.
2015	1.07	14.10	.	.
2016	1.22	15.02	.	.
2017	1.53	15.16	.	.
2018	1.62	16.45	.	.
2019	1.62	15.62	32.02	1472.90

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Somalia

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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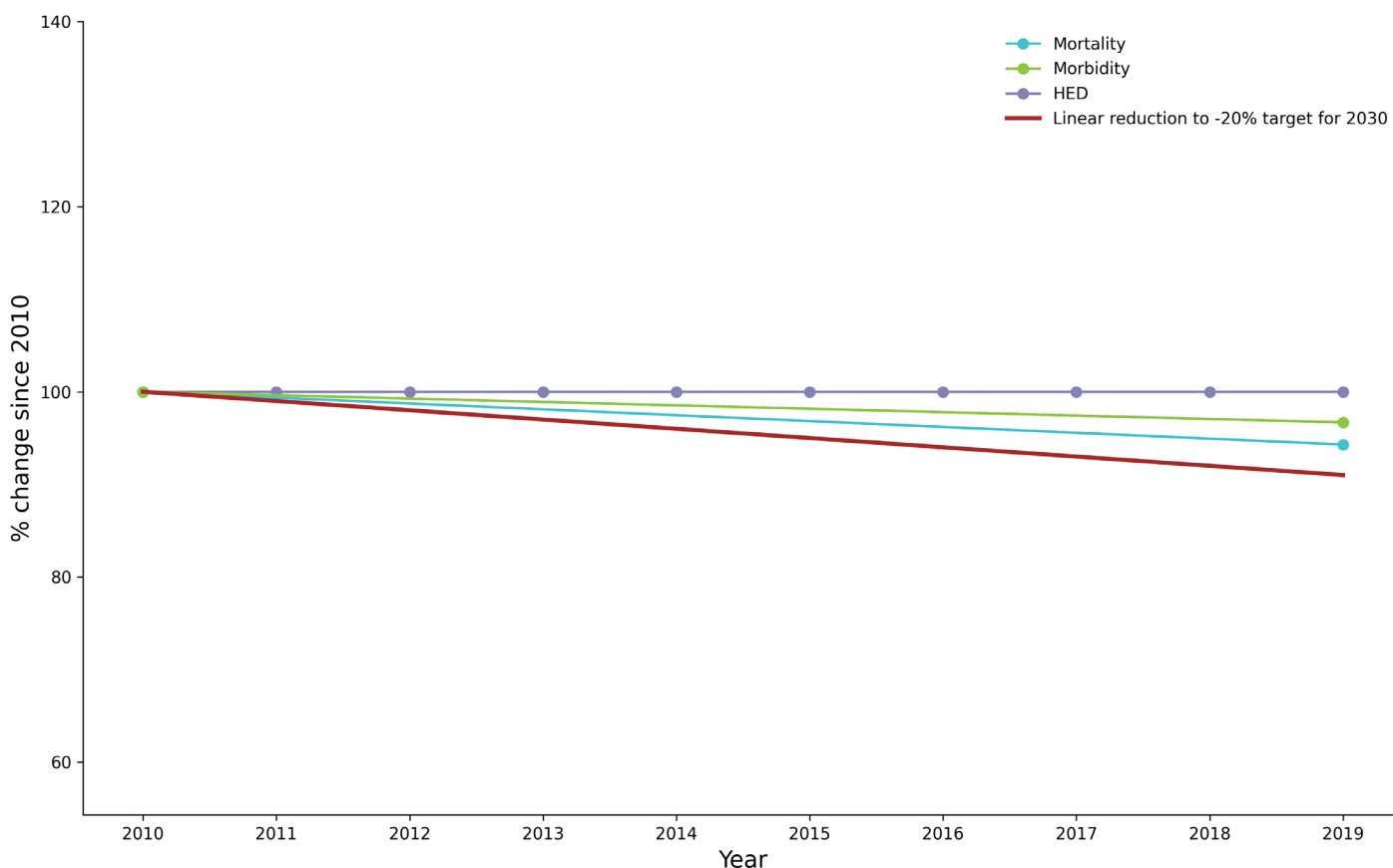
- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	.	0.28	6.45	350.60
2011	.	0.28	.	.
2012	.	0.28	.	.
2013	.	0.28	.	.
2014	.	0.28	.	.
2015	.	0.28	.	.
2016	.	0.28	.	.
2017	.	0.28	.	.
2018	.	0.28	.	.
2019	.	0.28	6.08	339.00

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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South Africa

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

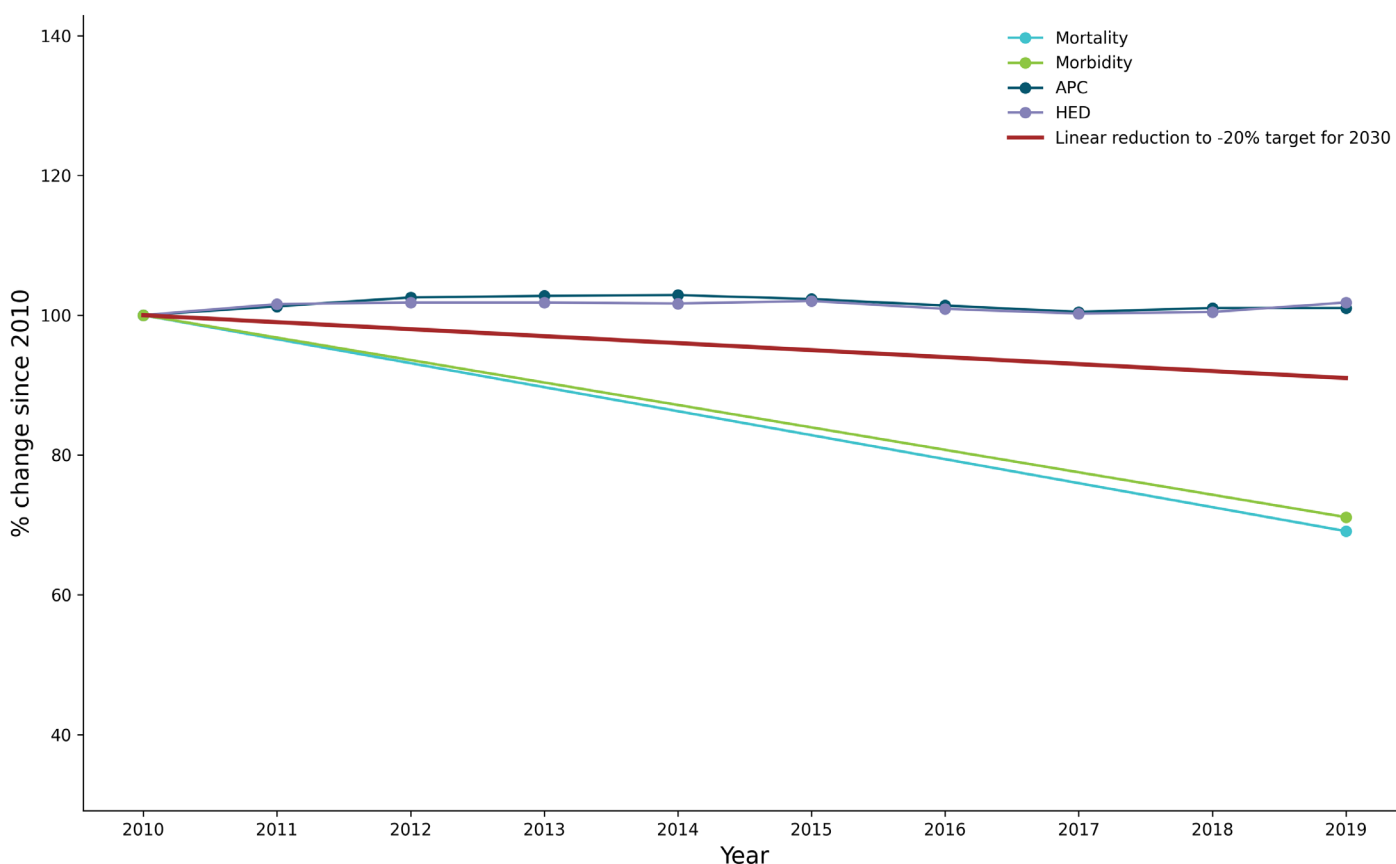
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- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	8.68	13.22	98.34	4643.70
2011	8.79	13.43	.	.
2012	8.90	13.46	.	.
2013	8.92	13.46	.	.
2014	8.93	13.44	.	.
2015	8.88	13.49	.	.
2016	8.80	13.34	.	.
2017	8.72	13.25	.	.
2018	8.77	13.28	.	.
2019	8.77	13.46	67.95	3301.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

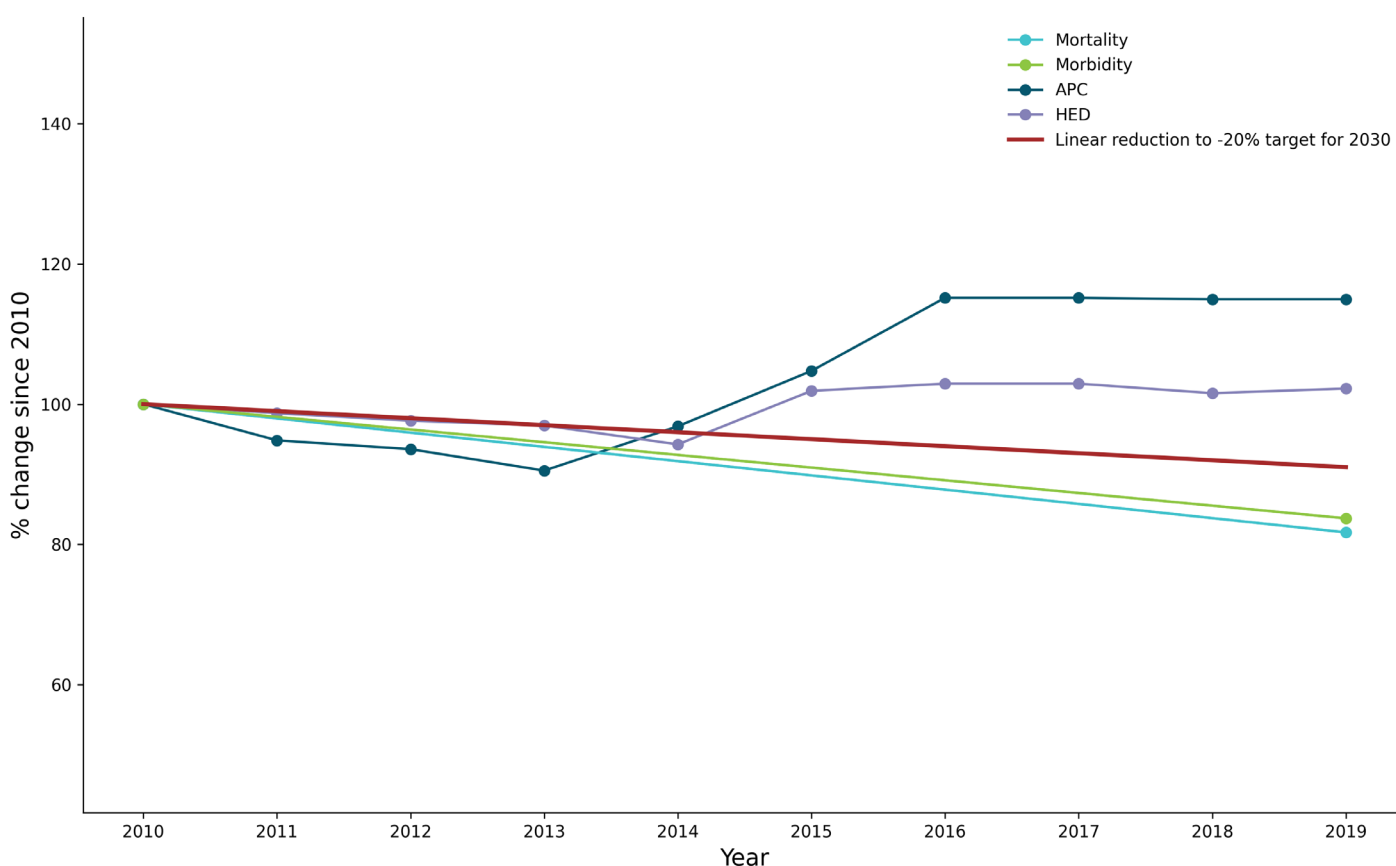
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	9.49	35.86	20.94	1135.20
2011	9.00	35.40	.	.
2012	8.88	35.01	.	.
2013	8.59	34.77	.	.
2014	9.19	33.80	.	.
2015	9.94	36.54	.	.
2016	10.93	36.91	.	.
2017	10.93	36.91	.	.
2018	10.91	36.42	.	.
2019	10.91	36.66	17.11	950.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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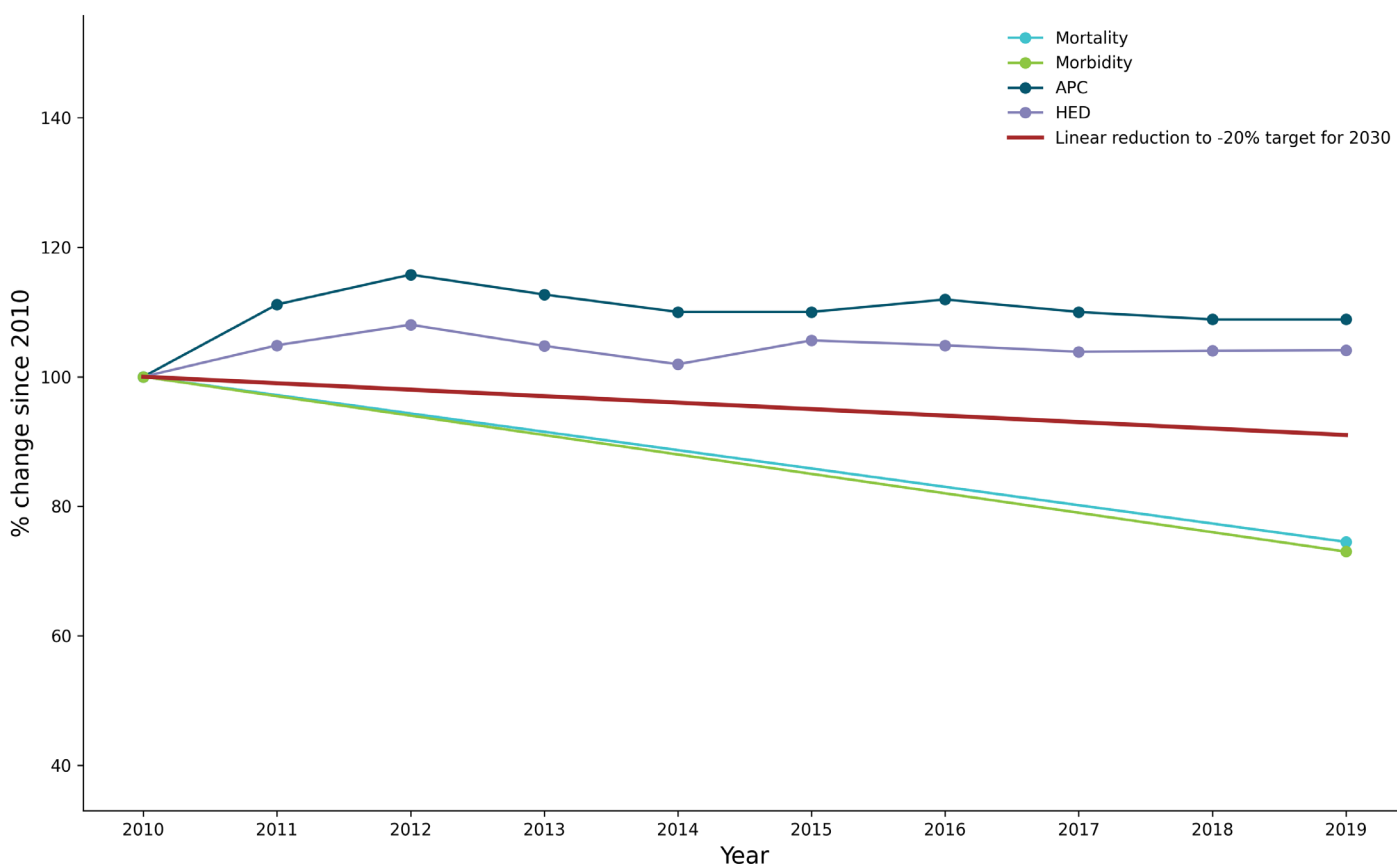
- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	2.60	11.95	17.36	937.40
2011	2.89	12.53	.	.
2012	3.01	12.91	.	.
2013	2.93	12.52	.	.
2014	2.86	12.18	.	.
2015	2.86	12.62	.	.
2016	2.91	12.53	.	.
2017	2.86	12.41	.	.
2018	2.83	12.43	.	.
2019	2.83	12.44	12.93	684.30

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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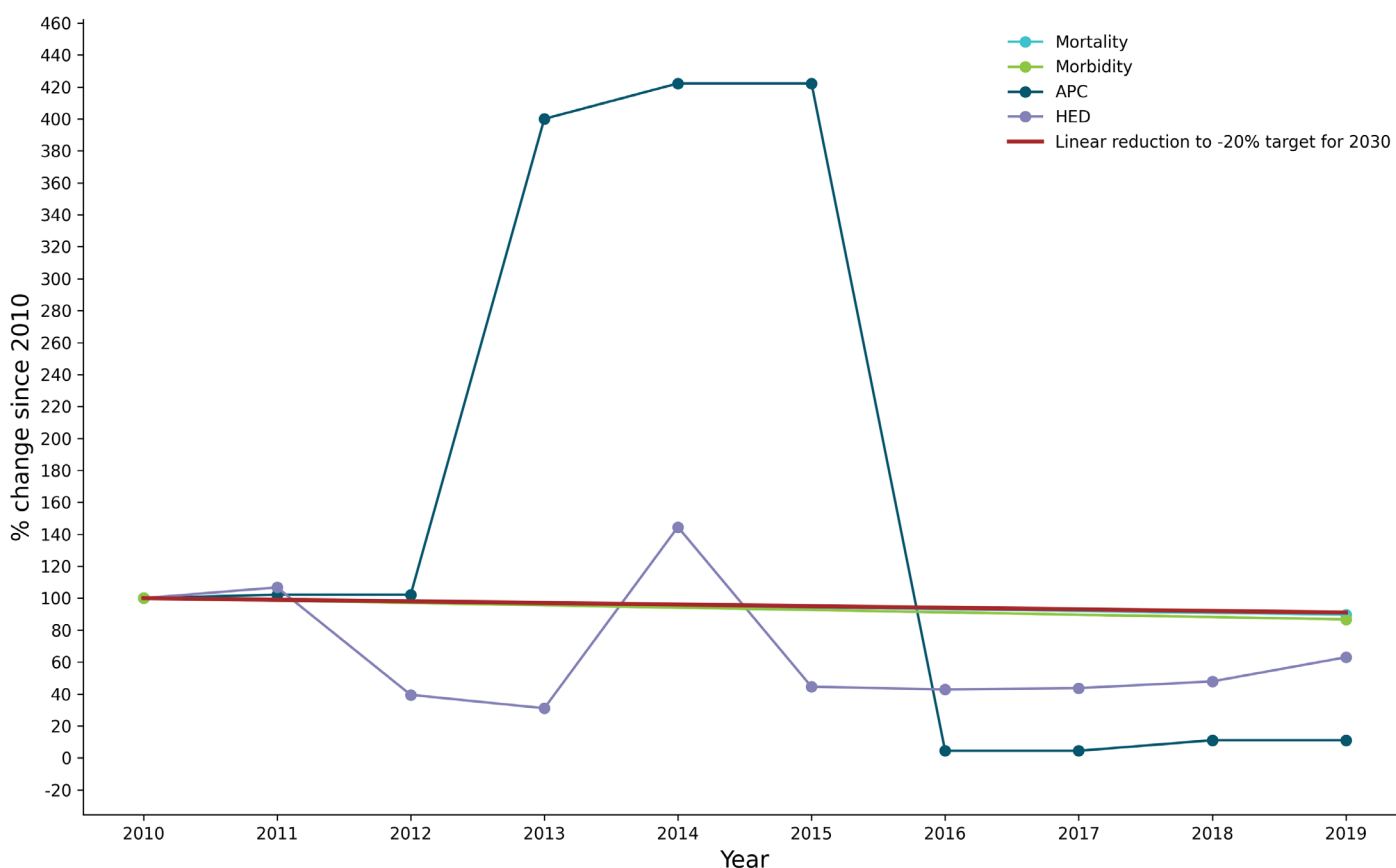
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.04	1.19	8.37	289.70
2011	0.05	1.27	.	.
2012	0.05	0.47	.	.
2013	0.18	0.37	.	.
2014	0.19	1.72	.	.
2015	0.19	0.53	.	.
2016	0.00	0.51	.	.
2017	0.00	0.52	.	.
2018	0.01	0.57	.	.
2019	0.01	0.75	7.51	251.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Suriname

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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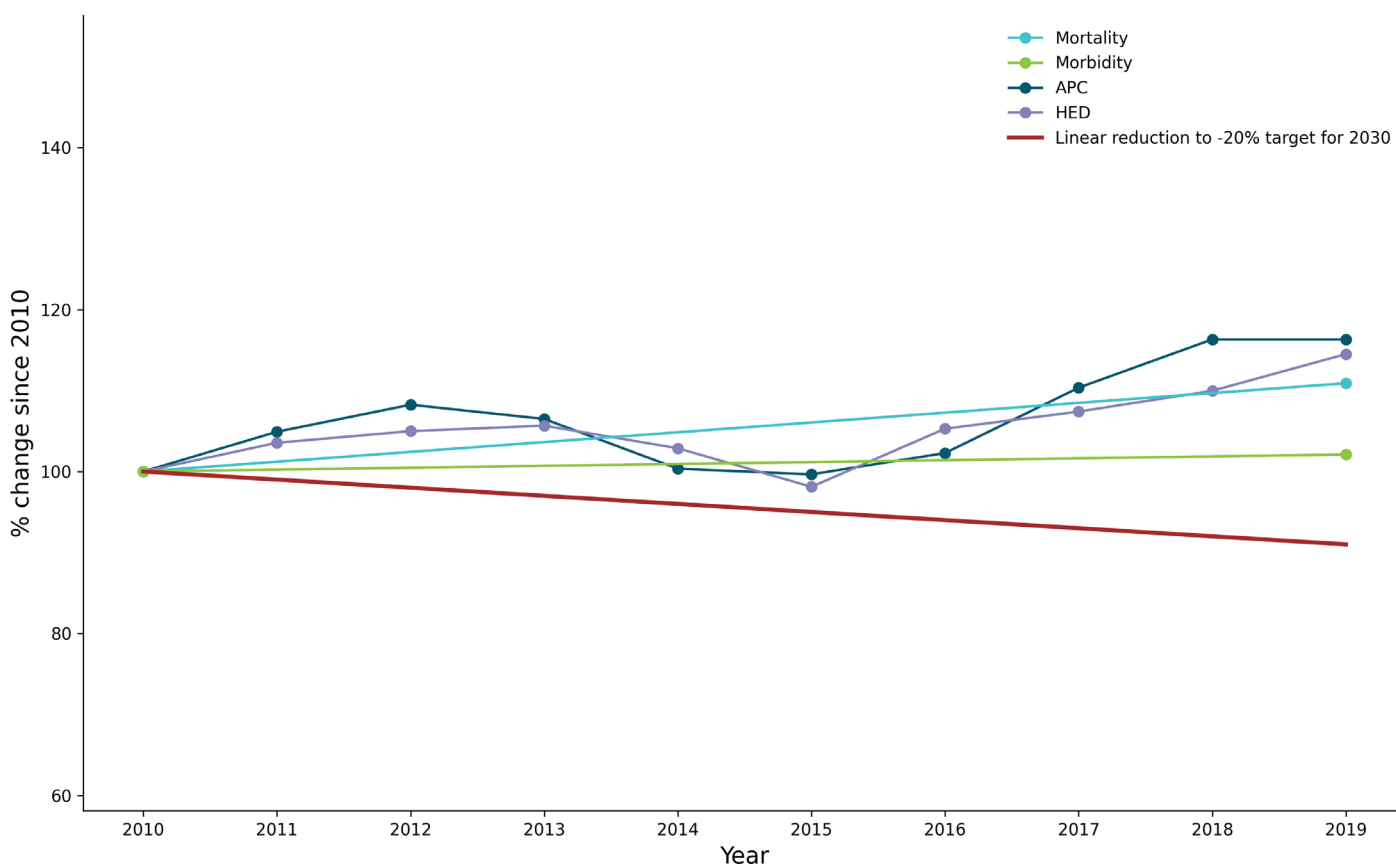
- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	5.70	13.24	38.01	1778.40
2011	5.98	13.71	.	.
2012	6.17	13.90	.	.
2013	6.07	13.99	.	.
2014	5.72	13.62	.	.
2015	5.68	12.99	.	.
2016	5.83	13.94	.	.
2017	6.29	14.22	.	.
2018	6.63	14.56	.	.
2019	6.63	15.16	42.15	1815.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

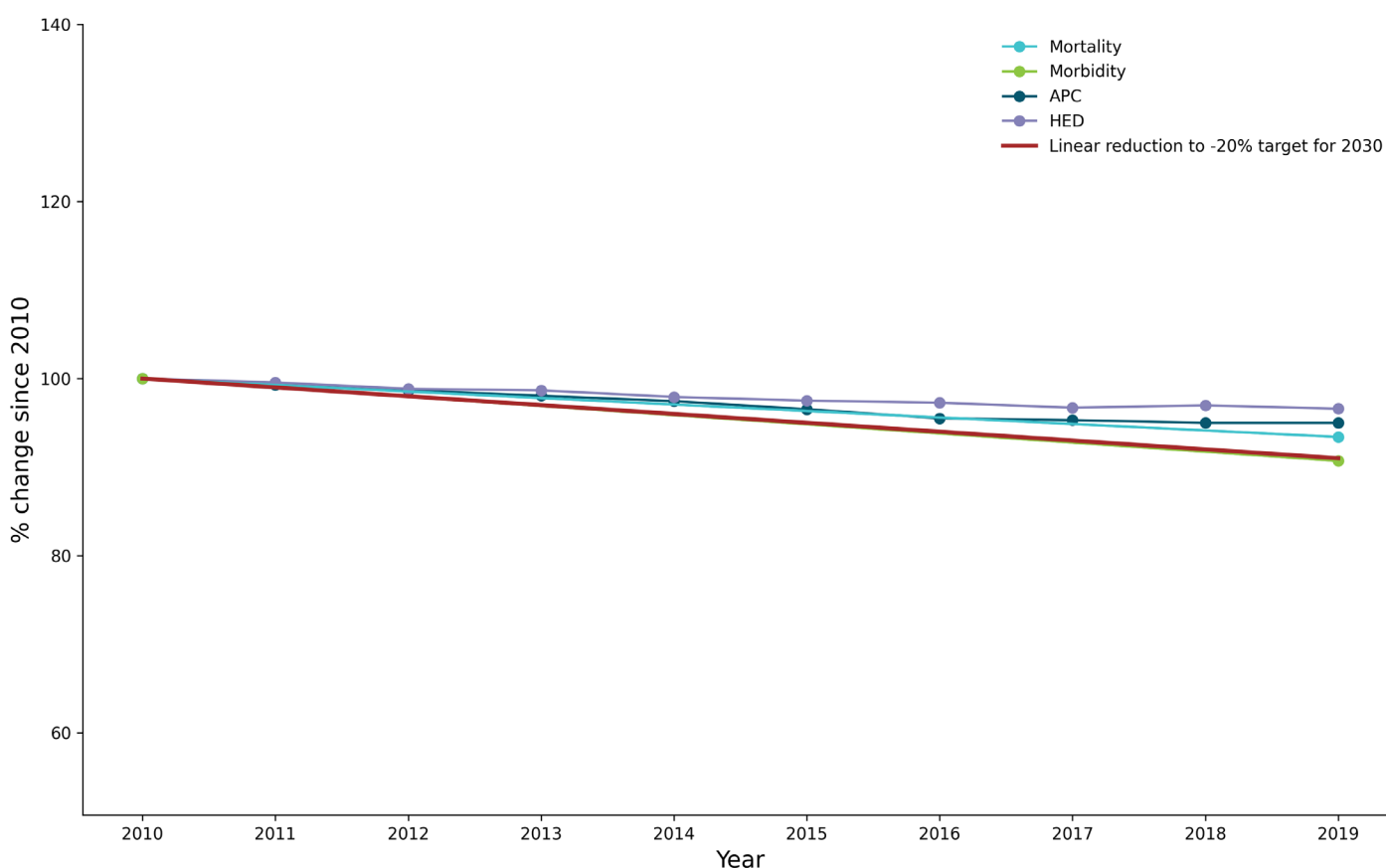
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- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	9.79	33.69	18.10	1171.40
2011	9.72	33.54	.	.
2012	9.66	33.30	.	.
2013	9.60	33.24	.	.
2014	9.54	32.99	.	.
2015	9.45	32.85	.	.
2016	9.35	32.77	.	.
2017	9.33	32.58	.	.
2018	9.30	32.67	.	.
2019	9.30	32.54	16.91	1062.50

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2024, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Switzerland

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

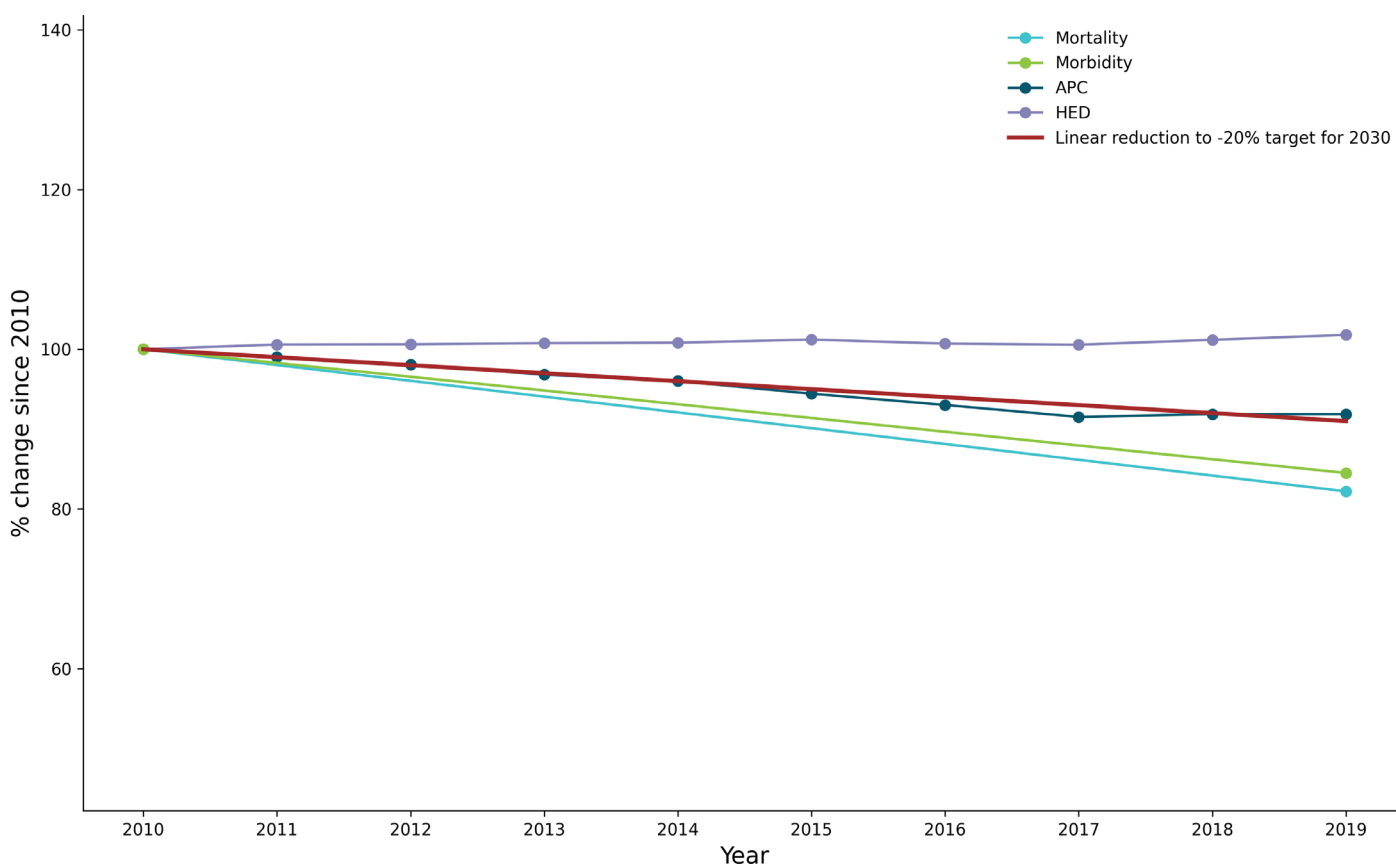
The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
- ▶ **Morbidity²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable DALYs (rate per 100,000)

* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not achieved	fully achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	11.32	35.52	20.67	1287.80
2011	11.21	35.73	.	.
2012	11.10	35.74	.	.
2013	10.96	35.79	.	.
2014	10.87	35.81	.	.
2015	10.69	35.95	.	.
2016	10.53	35.77	.	.
2017	10.36	35.72	.	.
2018	10.40	35.94	.	.
2019	10.40	36.16	16.99	1088.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Syrian Arab Republic

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

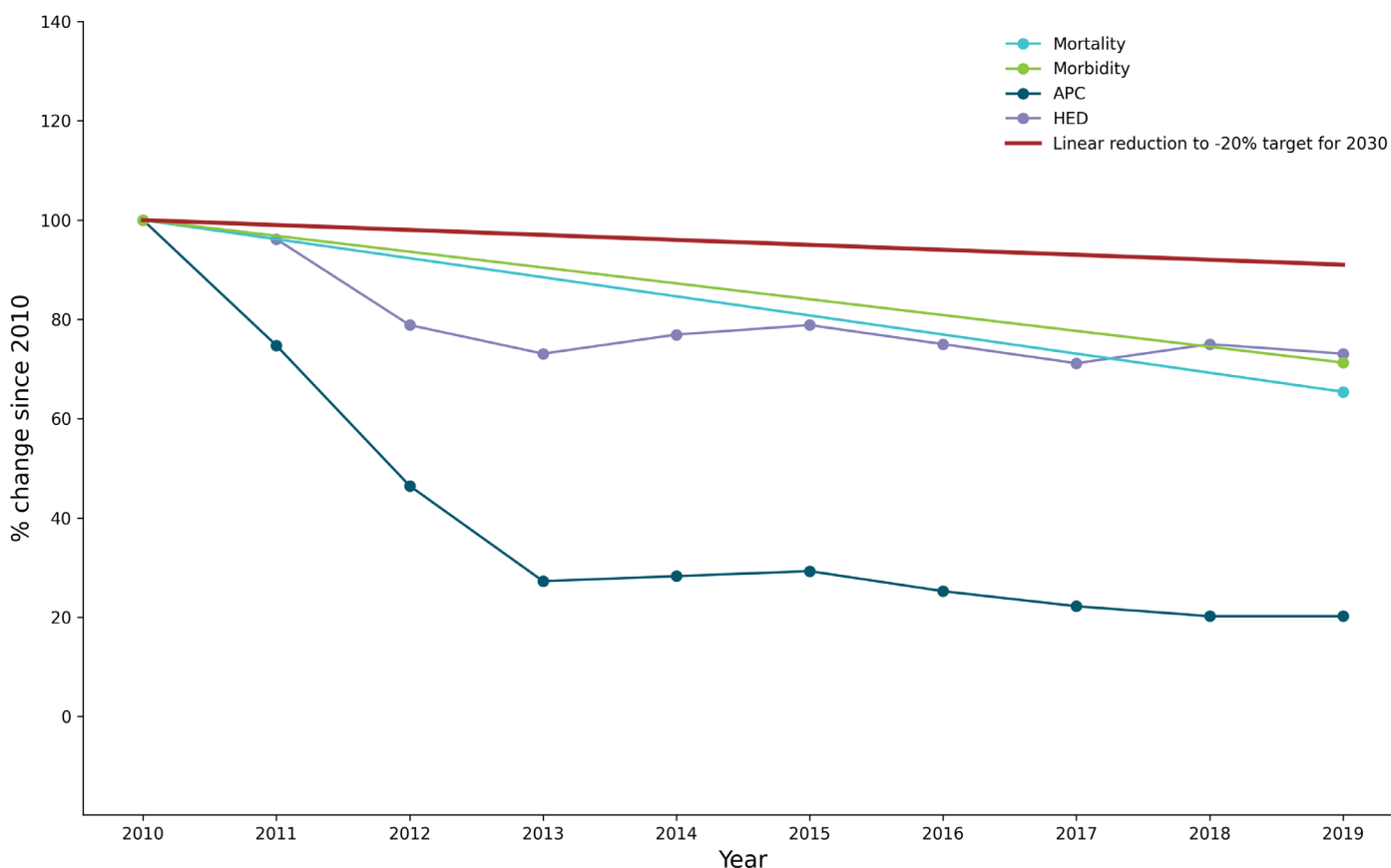
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.99	0.52	6.28	221.50
2011	0.74	0.50	.	.
2012	0.46	0.41	.	.
2013	0.27	0.38	.	.
2014	0.28	0.40	.	.
2015	0.29	0.41	.	.
2016	0.25	0.39	.	.
2017	0.22	0.37	.	.
2018	0.20	0.39	.	.
2019	0.20	0.38	4.11	157.90

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Tajikistan

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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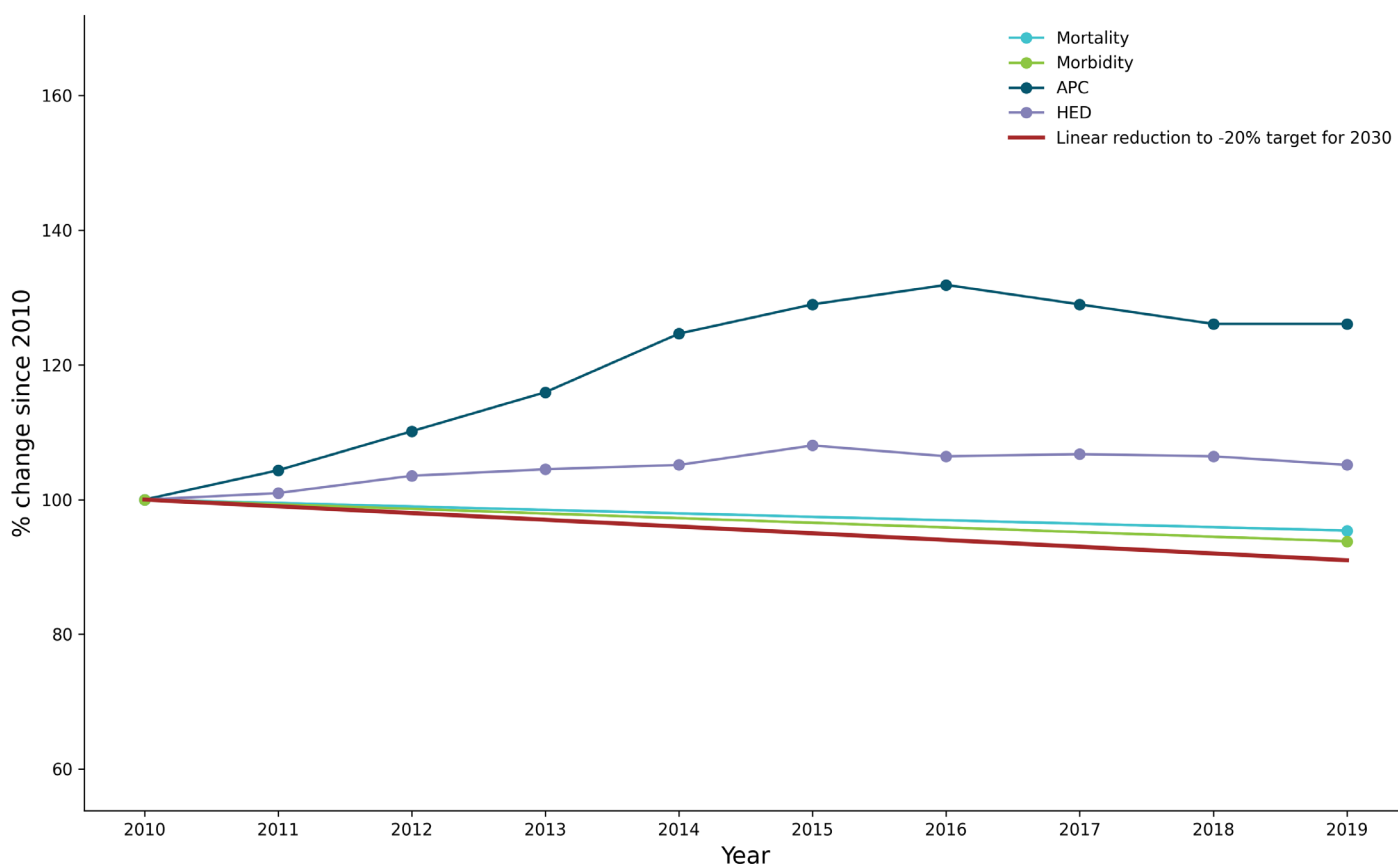
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- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
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* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.69	3.11	43.33	1481.00
2011	0.72	3.14	.	.
2012	0.76	3.22	.	.
2013	0.80	3.25	.	.
2014	0.86	3.27	.	.
2015	0.89	3.36	.	.
2016	0.91	3.31	.	.
2017	0.89	3.32	.	.
2018	0.87	3.31	.	.
2019	0.87	3.27	41.34	1389.20

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Tanzania, United Republic of

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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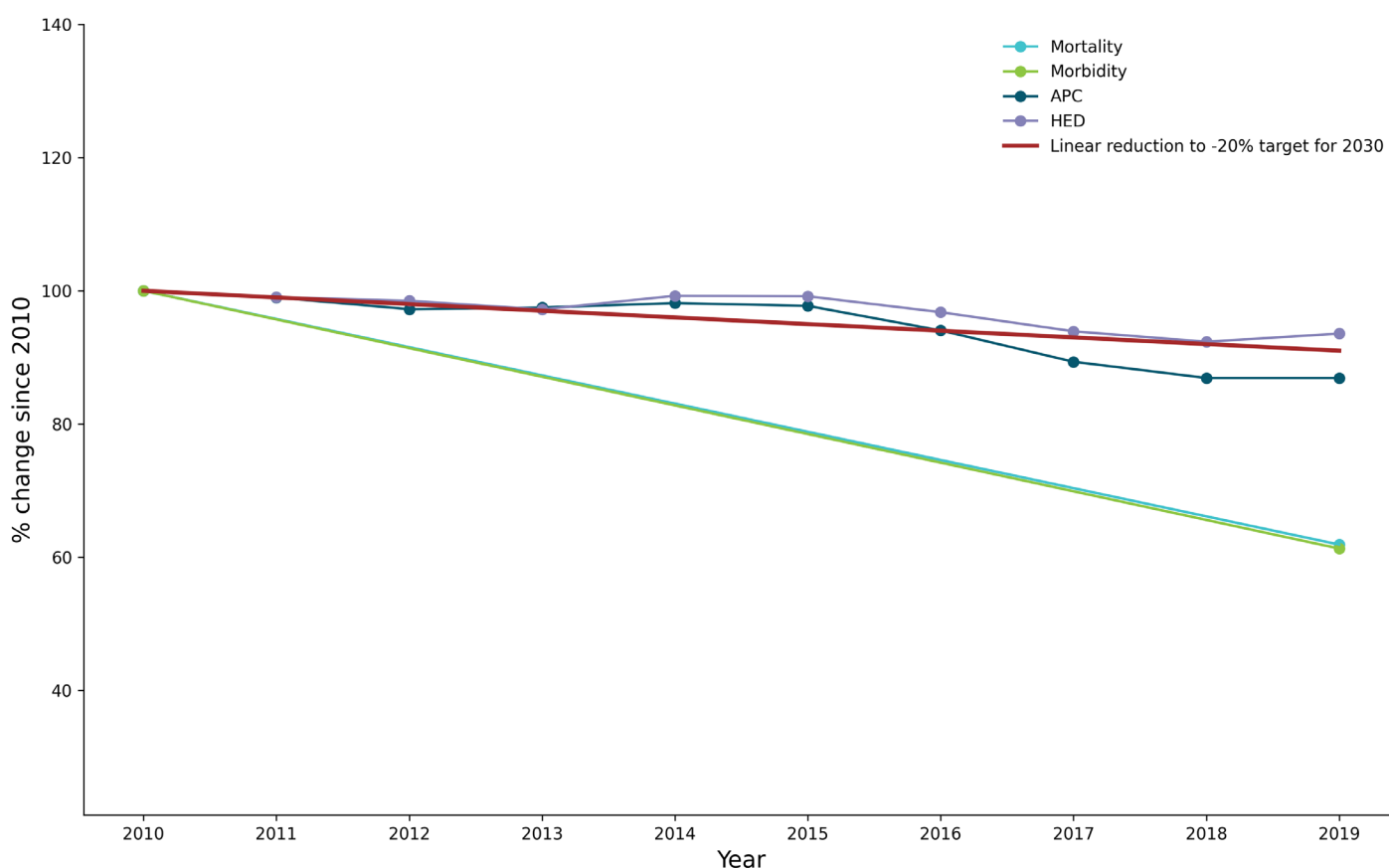
- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
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* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	11.92	14.63	119.68	4758.70
2011	11.80	14.49	.	.
2012	11.59	14.41	.	.
2013	11.62	14.22	.	.
2014	11.70	14.52	.	.
2015	11.65	14.51	.	.
2016	11.21	14.16	.	.
2017	10.65	13.74	.	.
2018	10.36	13.51	.	.
2019	10.36	13.69	74.08	2917.10

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Thailand

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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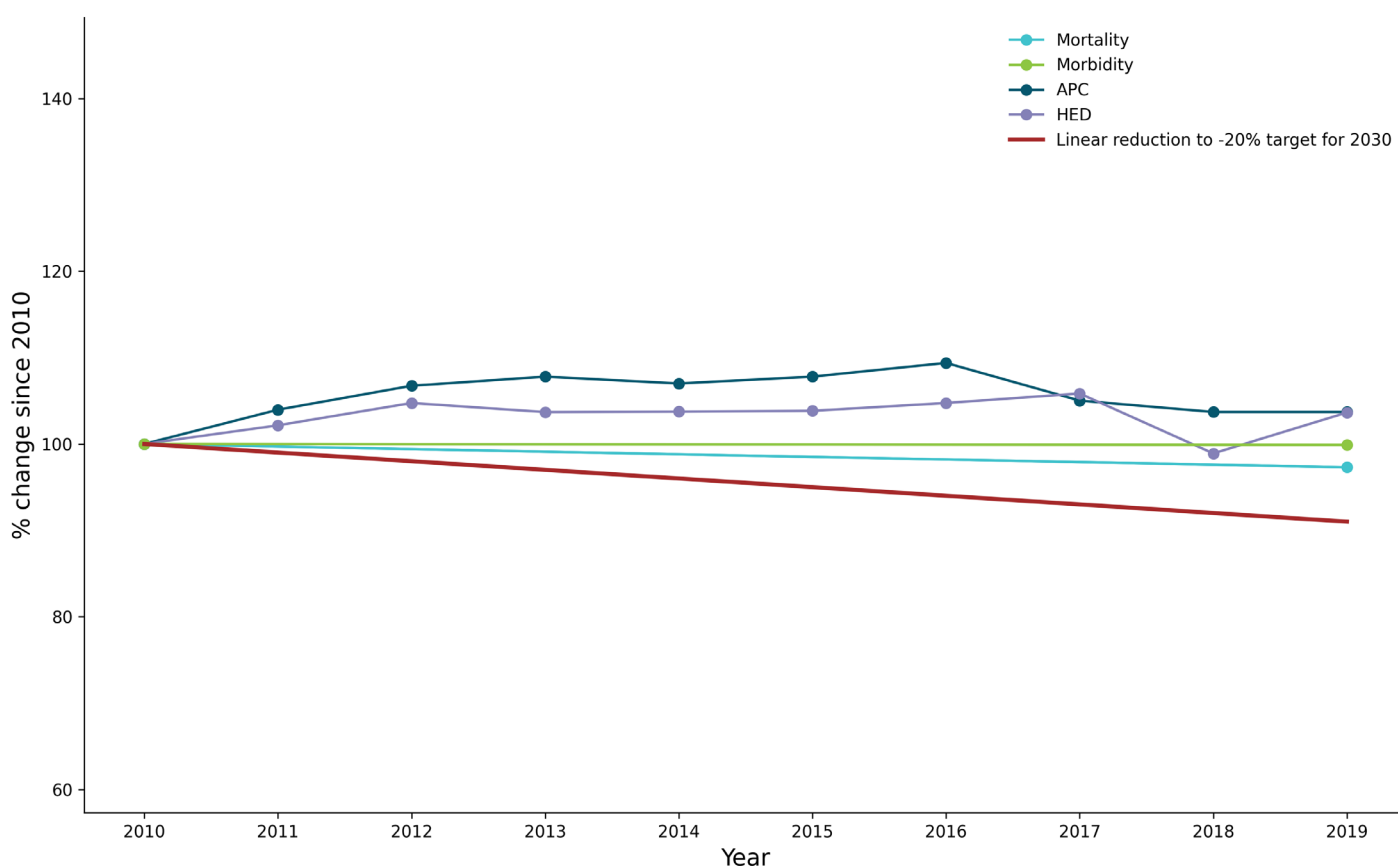
- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
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* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	7.57	20.88	44.13	2050.70
2011	7.87	21.33	.	.
2012	8.08	21.87	.	.
2013	8.16	21.65	.	.
2014	8.10	21.66	.	.
2015	8.16	21.68	.	.
2016	8.28	21.87	.	.
2017	7.95	22.10	.	.
2018	7.85	20.65	.	.
2019	7.85	21.64	42.94	2048.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Timor-Leste

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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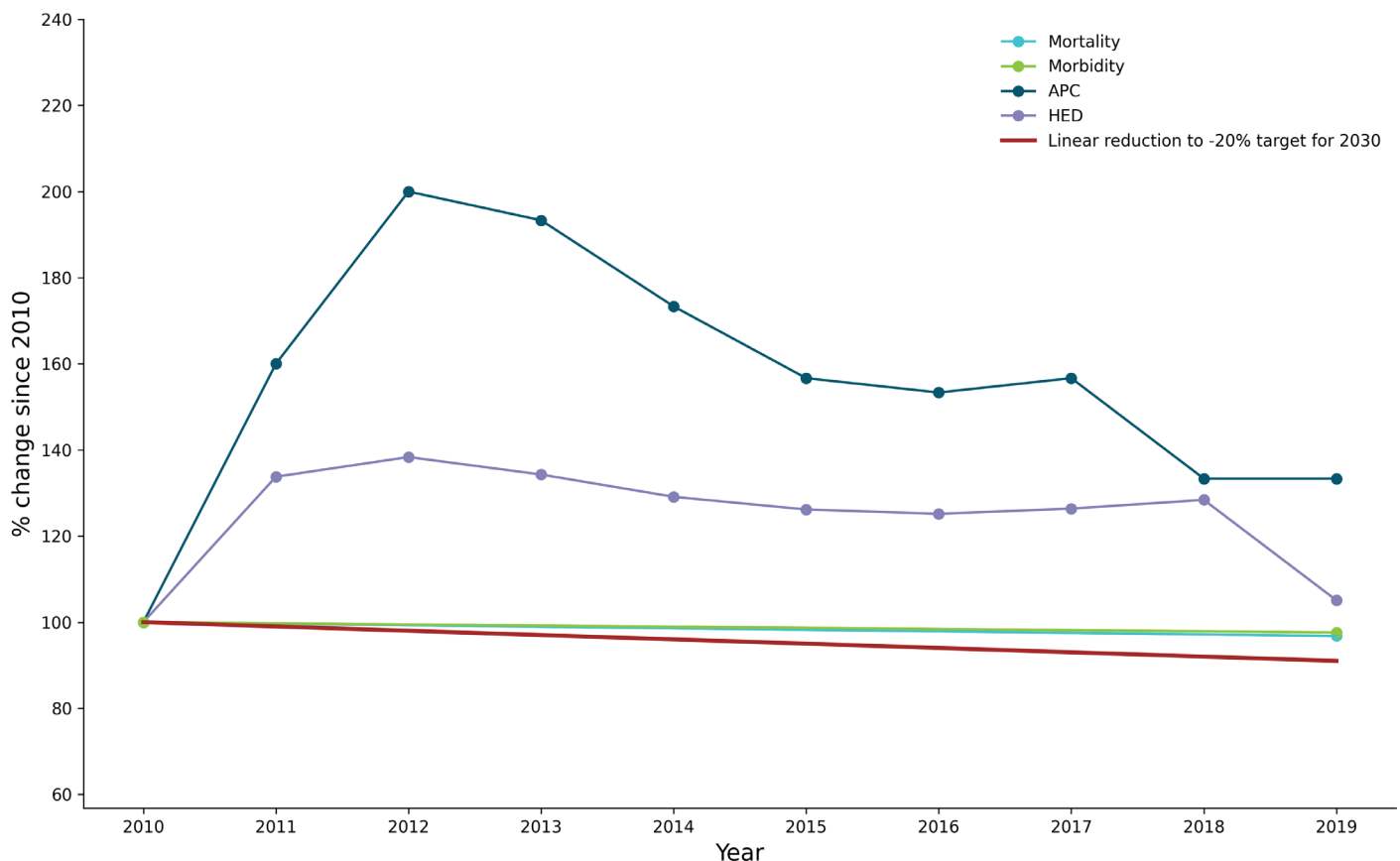
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.30	9.86	12.41	576.30
2011	0.48	13.19	.	.
2012	0.60	13.64	.	.
2013	0.58	13.24	.	.
2014	0.52	12.73	.	.
2015	0.47	12.44	.	.
2016	0.46	12.34	.	.
2017	0.47	12.46	.	.
2018	0.40	12.66	.	.
2019	0.40	10.36	12.01	562.50

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

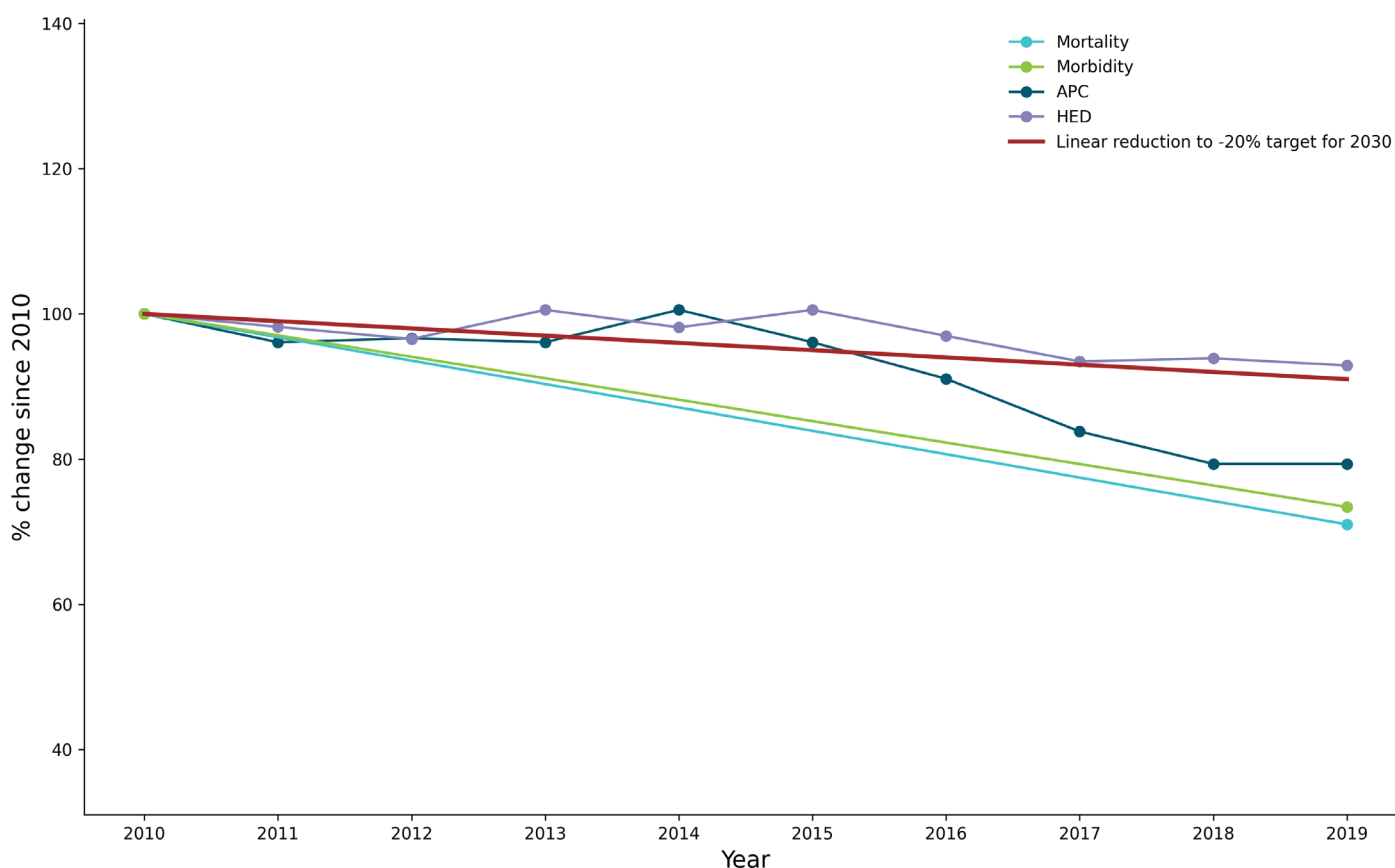
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.79	16.18	41.69	1811.70
2011	1.72	15.89	.	.
2012	1.73	15.62	.	.
2013	1.72	16.27	.	.
2014	1.80	15.88	.	.
2015	1.72	16.27	.	.
2016	1.63	15.69	.	.
2017	1.50	15.12	.	.
2018	1.42	15.19	.	.
2019	1.42	15.03	29.60	1329.80

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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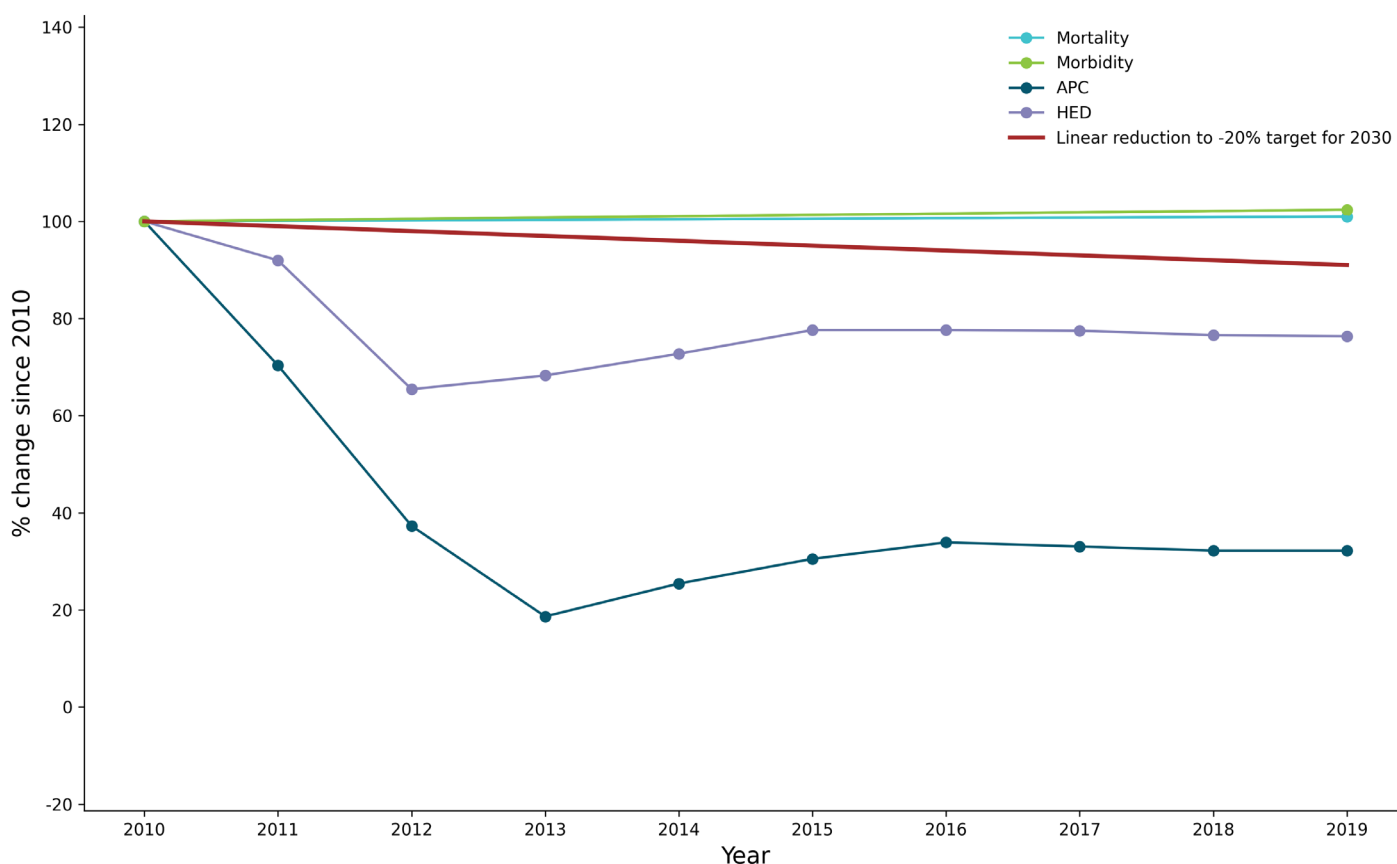
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.18	15.19	18.21	809.70
2011	0.83	13.97	.	.
2012	0.44	9.94	.	.
2013	0.22	10.37	.	.
2014	0.30	11.05	.	.
2015	0.36	11.79	.	.
2016	0.40	11.79	.	.
2017	0.39	11.77	.	.
2018	0.38	11.63	.	.
2019	0.38	11.60	18.39	829.10

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Trinidad and Tobago

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

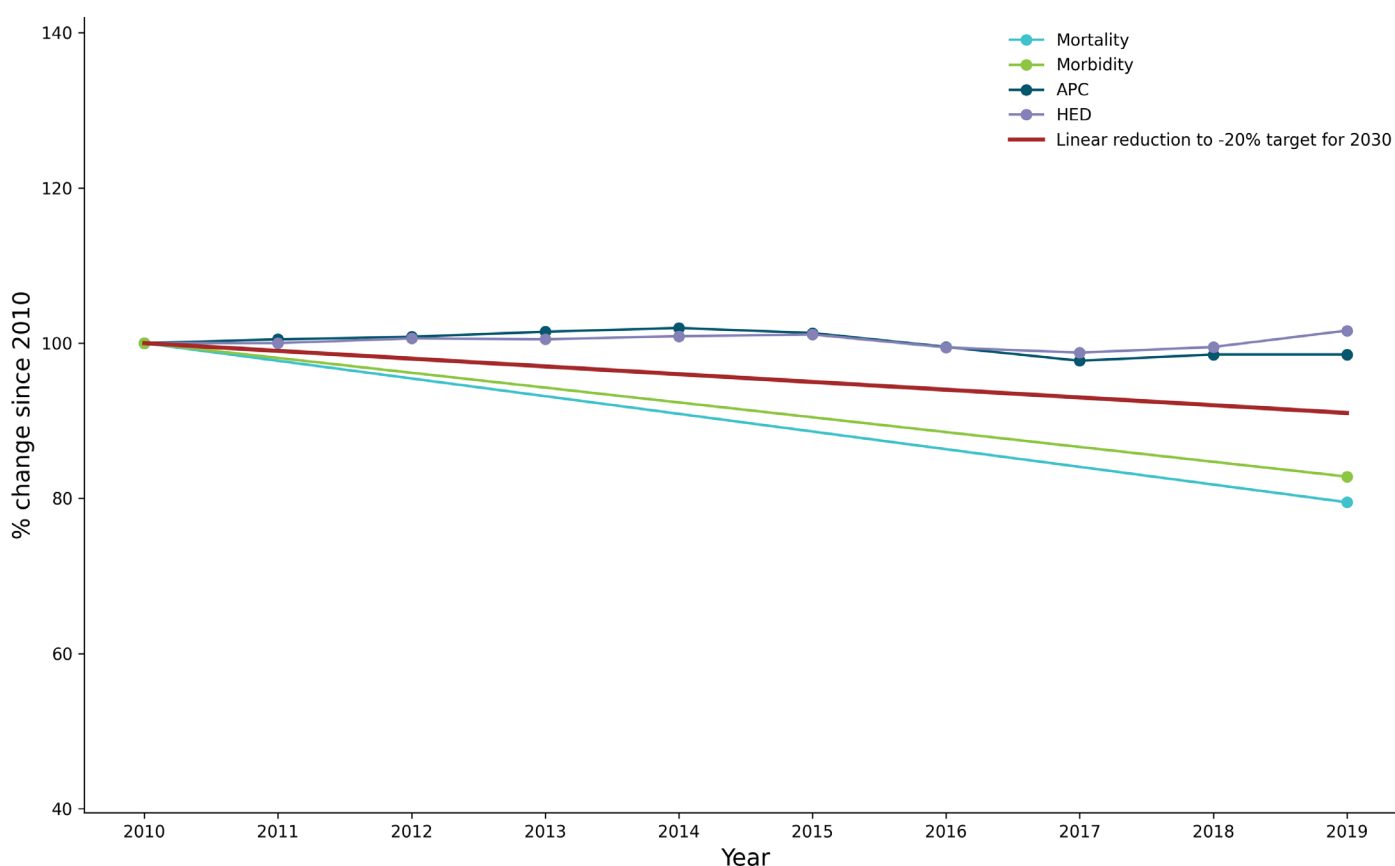
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.15	17.98	30.28	1692.00
2011	6.18	17.98	.	.
2012	6.20	18.09	.	.
2013	6.24	18.07	.	.
2014	6.27	18.14	.	.
2015	6.23	18.18	.	.
2016	6.12	17.88	.	.
2017	6.01	17.76	.	.
2018	6.06	17.89	.	.
2019	6.06	18.27	24.07	1401.00

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

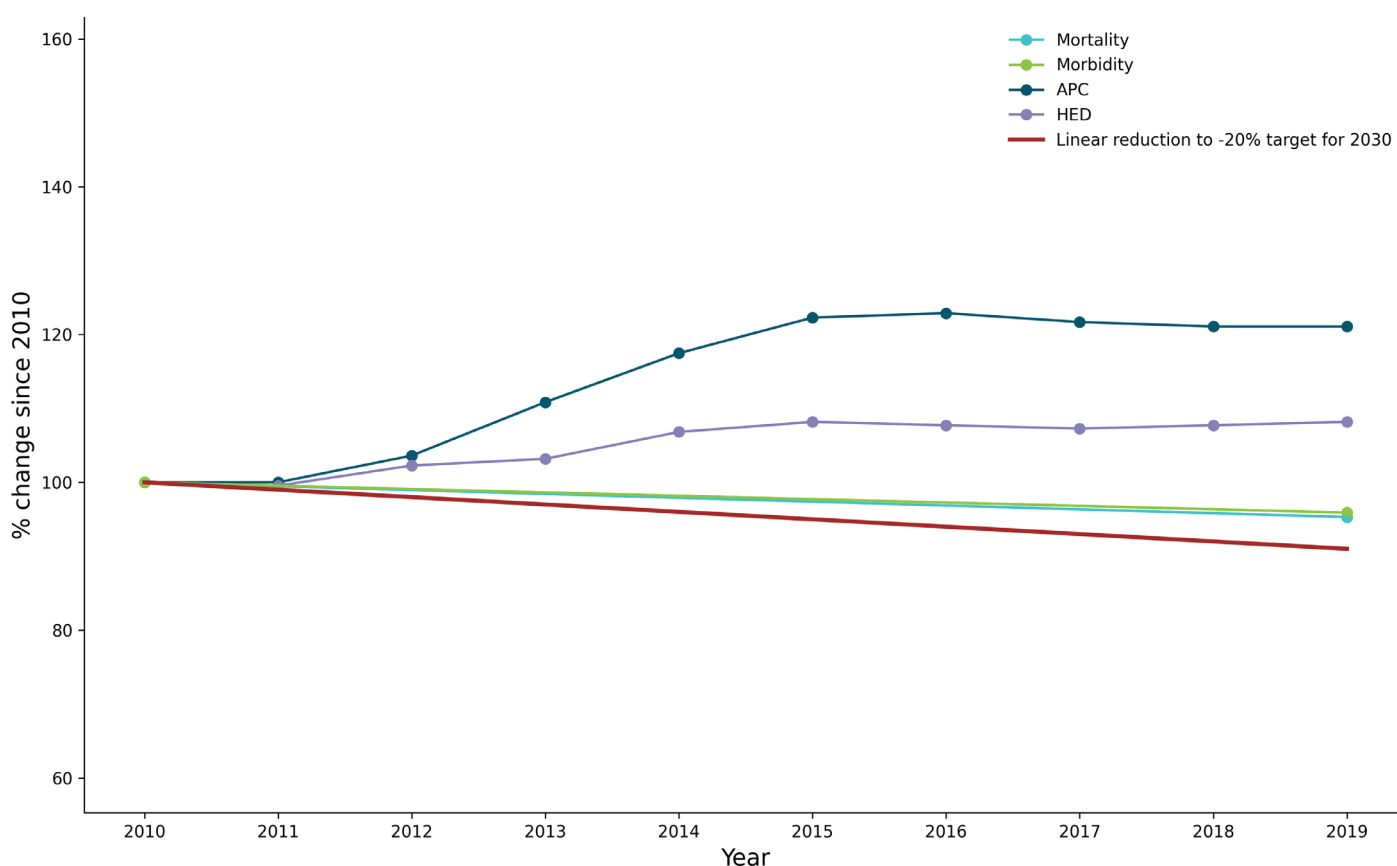
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not reported	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.66	2.20	10.16	390.40
2011	1.66	2.19	.	.
2012	1.72	2.25	.	.
2013	1.84	2.27	.	.
2014	1.95	2.35	.	.
2015	2.03	2.38	.	.
2016	2.04	2.37	.	.
2017	2.02	2.36	.	.
2018	2.01	2.37	.	.
2019	2.01	2.38	9.68	374.40

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2024, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Turkey, or Türkiye

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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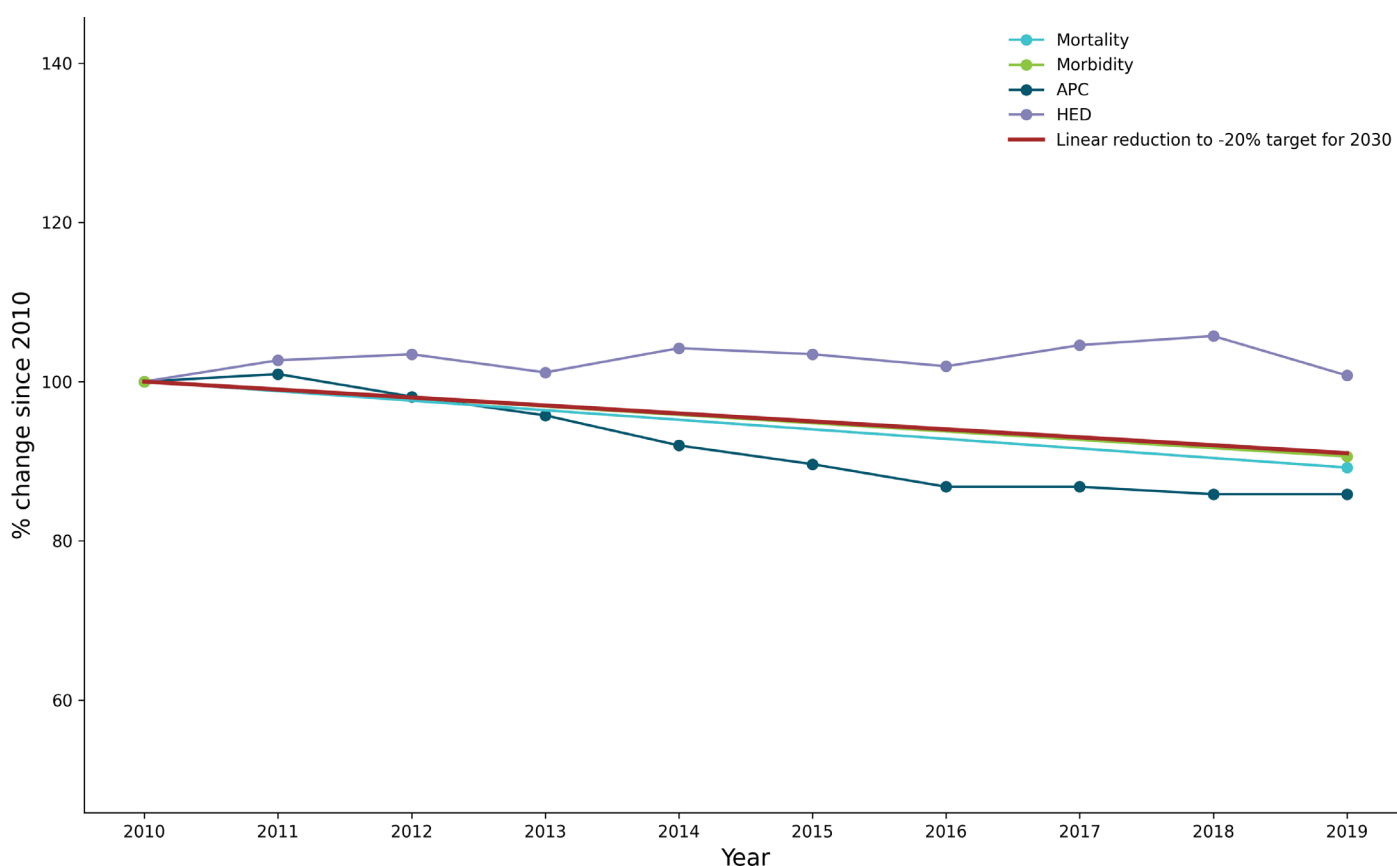
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	2.12	2.62	9.94	357.30
2011	2.14	2.69	.	.
2012	2.08	2.71	.	.
2013	2.03	2.65	.	.
2014	1.95	2.73	.	.
2015	1.90	2.71	.	.
2016	1.84	2.67	.	.
2017	1.84	2.74	.	.
2018	1.82	2.77	.	.
2019	1.82	2.64	8.87	323.70

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2024, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

Turkmenistan

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

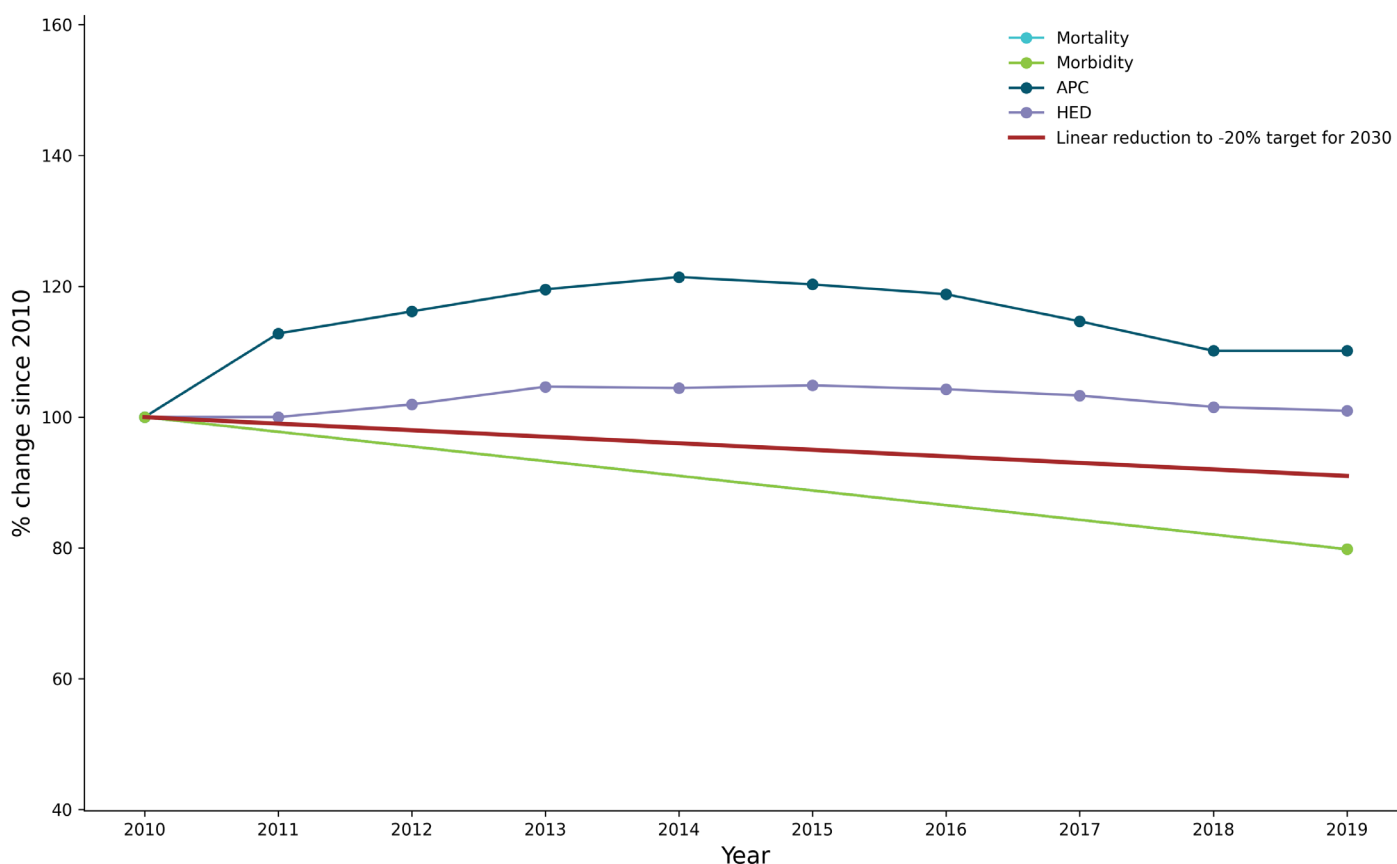
- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
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* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	2.66	5.15	62.06	2511.00
2011	3.00	5.15	.	.
2012	3.09	5.25	.	.
2013	3.18	5.39	.	.
2014	3.23	5.38	.	.
2015	3.20	5.40	.	.
2016	3.16	5.37	.	.
2017	3.05	5.32	.	.
2018	2.93	5.23	.	.
2019	2.93	5.20	49.52	2003.80

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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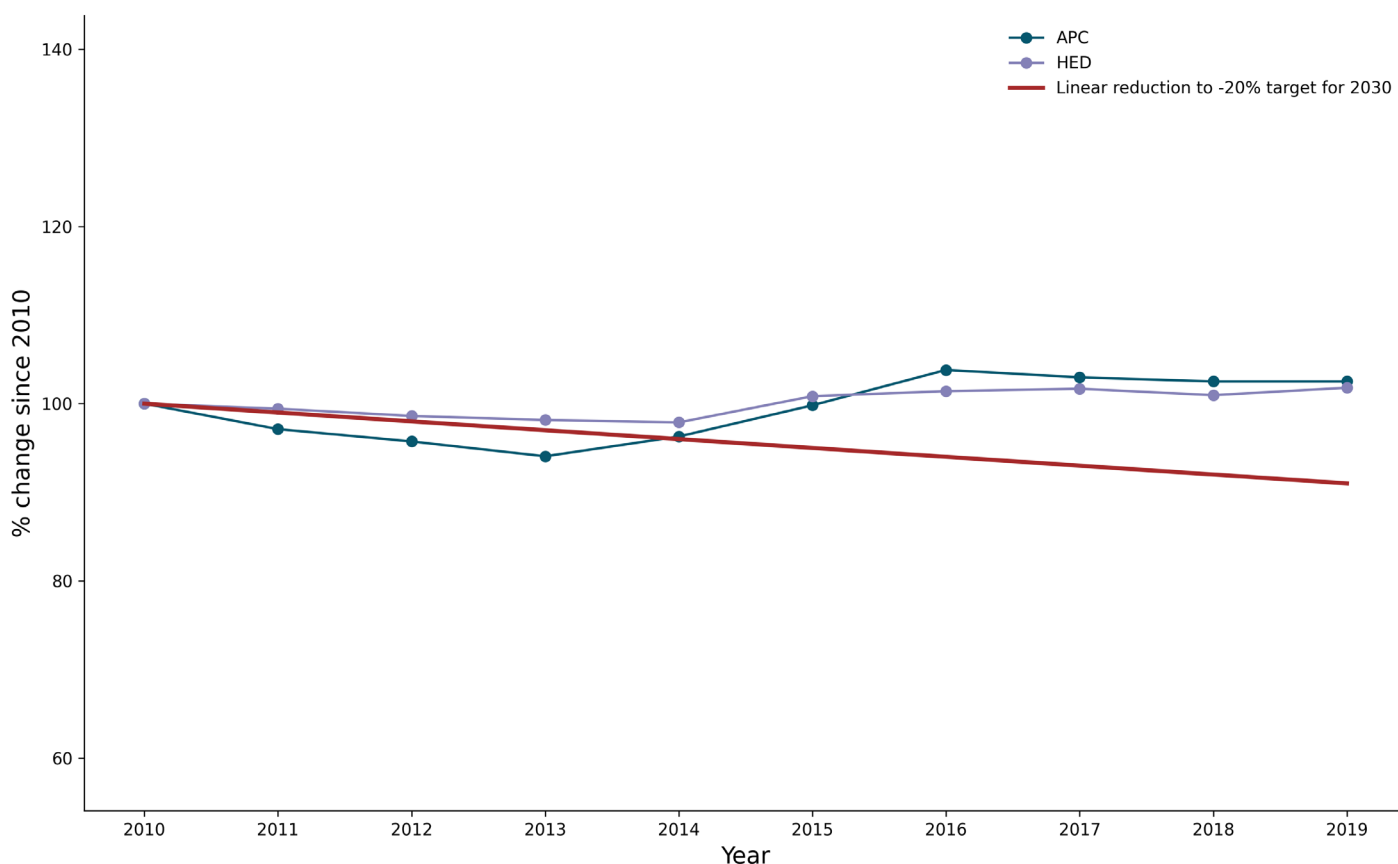
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy

Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
not reported	not reported	not reported

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.59	15.10	.	.
2011	1.84	16.16	.	.
2012	2.09	17.59	.	.
2013	2.29	16.91	.	.
2014	2.11	17.53	.	.
2015	1.86	16.56	.	.
2016	1.49	15.28	.	.
2017	1.28	15.08	.	.
2018	1.25	15.07	.	.
2019	1.25	15.09	.	.

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Uganda

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

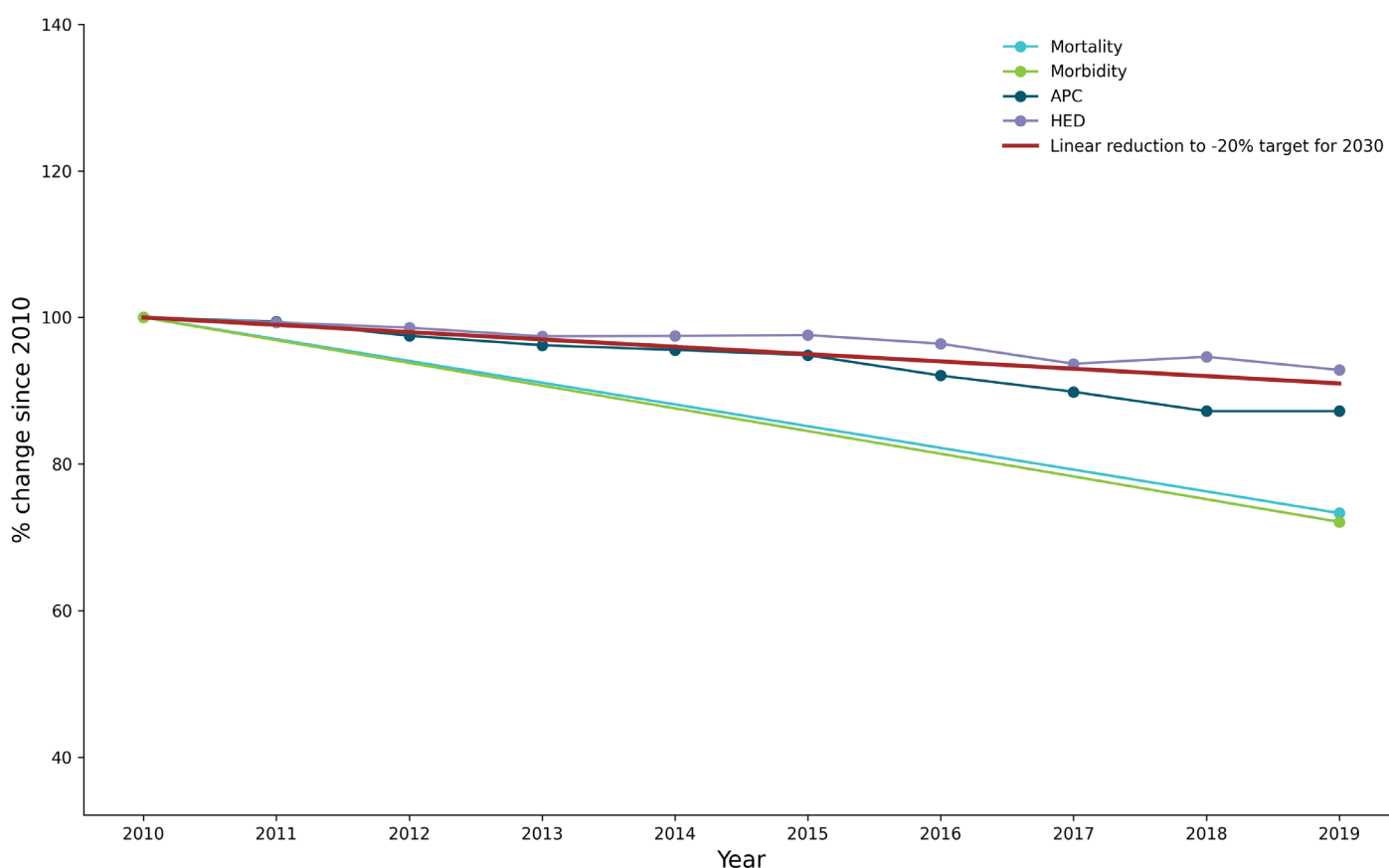
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	14.00	23.72	118.17	4577.00
2011	13.92	23.56	.	.
2012	13.65	23.39	.	.
2013	13.47	23.11	.	.
2014	13.38	23.12	.	.
2015	13.28	23.15	.	.
2016	12.89	22.87	.	.
2017	12.58	22.22	.	.
2018	12.21	22.45	.	.
2019	12.21	22.02	86.62	3300.00

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

² As of July 2026, WHO has published alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity rates for 2019 only in the GHO; 2010 rates are not available. IARD calculated 2010 rates using the 2019 rates from the GHO and the % change since 2010 published in the WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, June 25, 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240096745>.

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

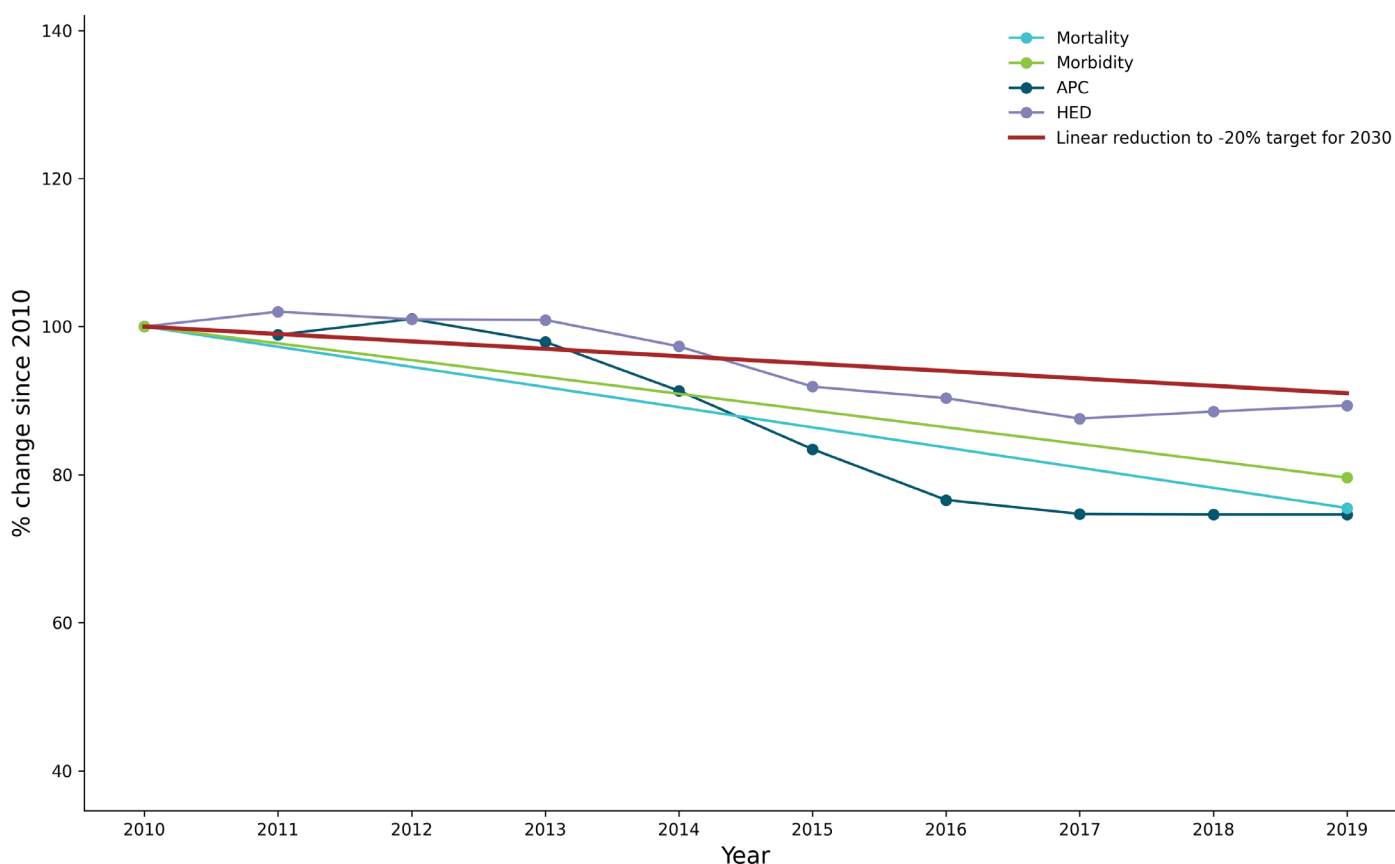
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	11.66	24.31	207.81	7120.50
2011	11.53	24.80	.	.
2012	11.78	24.55	.	.
2013	11.42	24.53	.	.
2014	10.65	23.66	.	.
2015	9.73	22.34	.	.
2016	8.93	21.96	.	.
2017	8.71	21.29	.	.
2018	8.70	21.52	.	.
2019	8.70	21.72	156.90	5667.90

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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United Arab Emirates

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

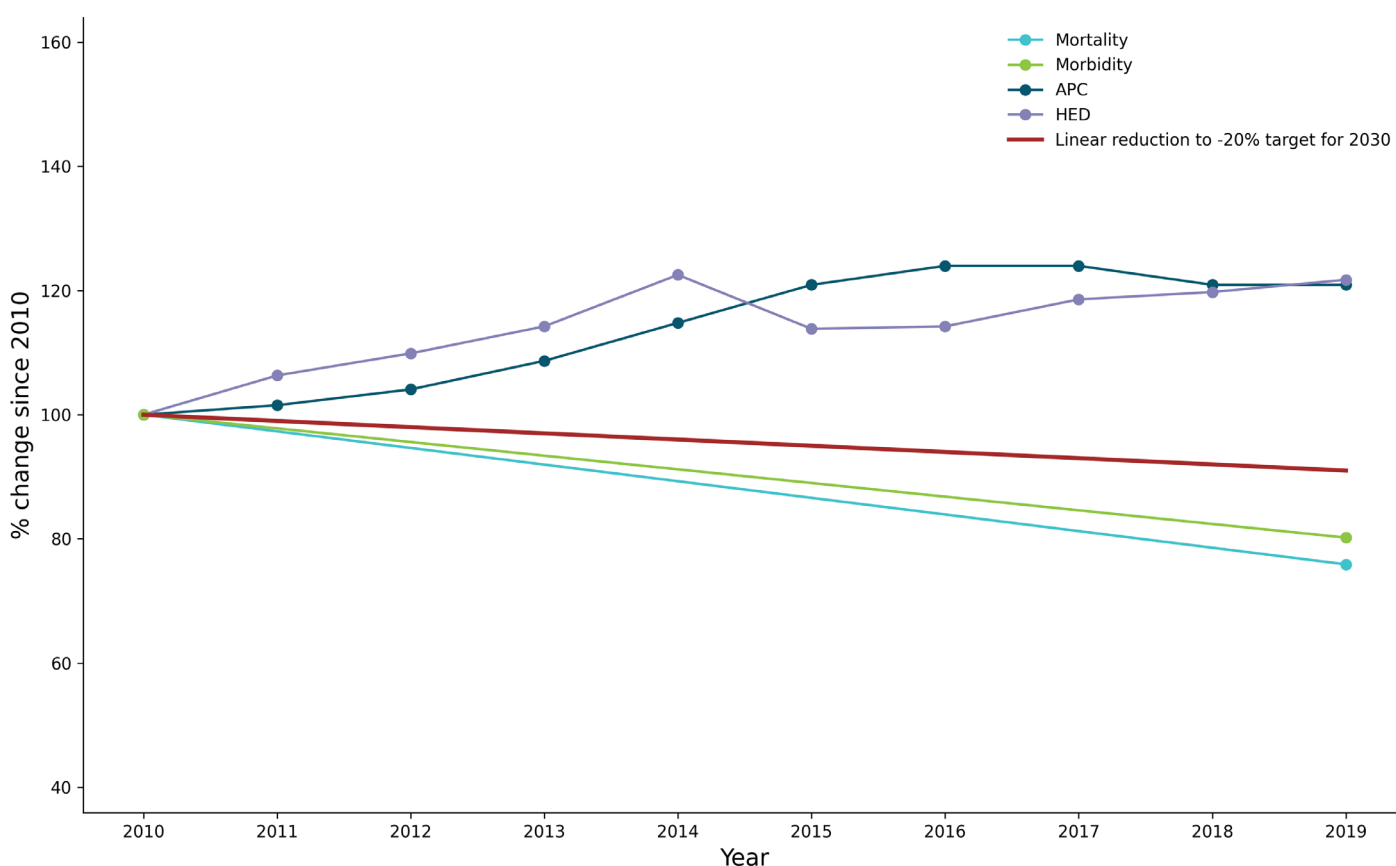
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.96	2.53	11.32	474.90
2011	1.99	2.69	.	.
2012	2.04	2.78	.	.
2013	2.13	2.89	.	.
2014	2.25	3.10	.	.
2015	2.37	2.88	.	.
2016	2.43	2.89	.	.
2017	2.43	3.00	.	.
2018	2.37	3.03	.	.
2019	2.37	3.08	8.59	380.90

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United Kingdom

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions
on physical
availability

not reported

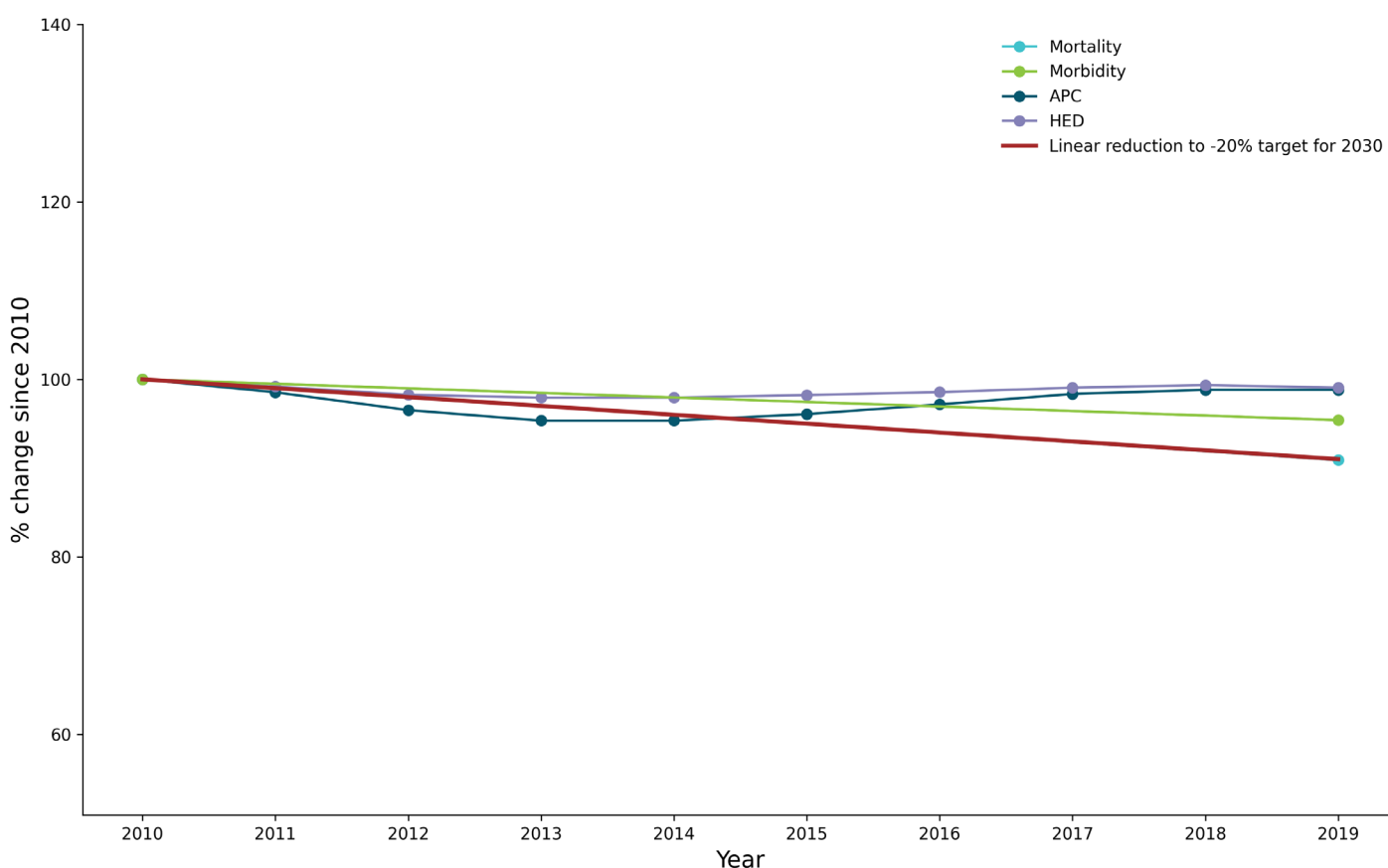
Advertising
bans or
comprehensive
restrictions

not achieved

Increased
excise
taxes

partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	10.95	33.92	24.11	1420.20
2011	10.79	33.64	.	.
2012	10.57	33.33	.	.
2013	10.44	33.22	.	.
2014	10.44	33.22	.	.
2015	10.52	33.32	.	.
2016	10.64	33.43	.	.
2017	10.77	33.60	.	.
2018	10.82	33.70	.	.
2019	10.82	33.60	21.92	1354.90

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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United States of America

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

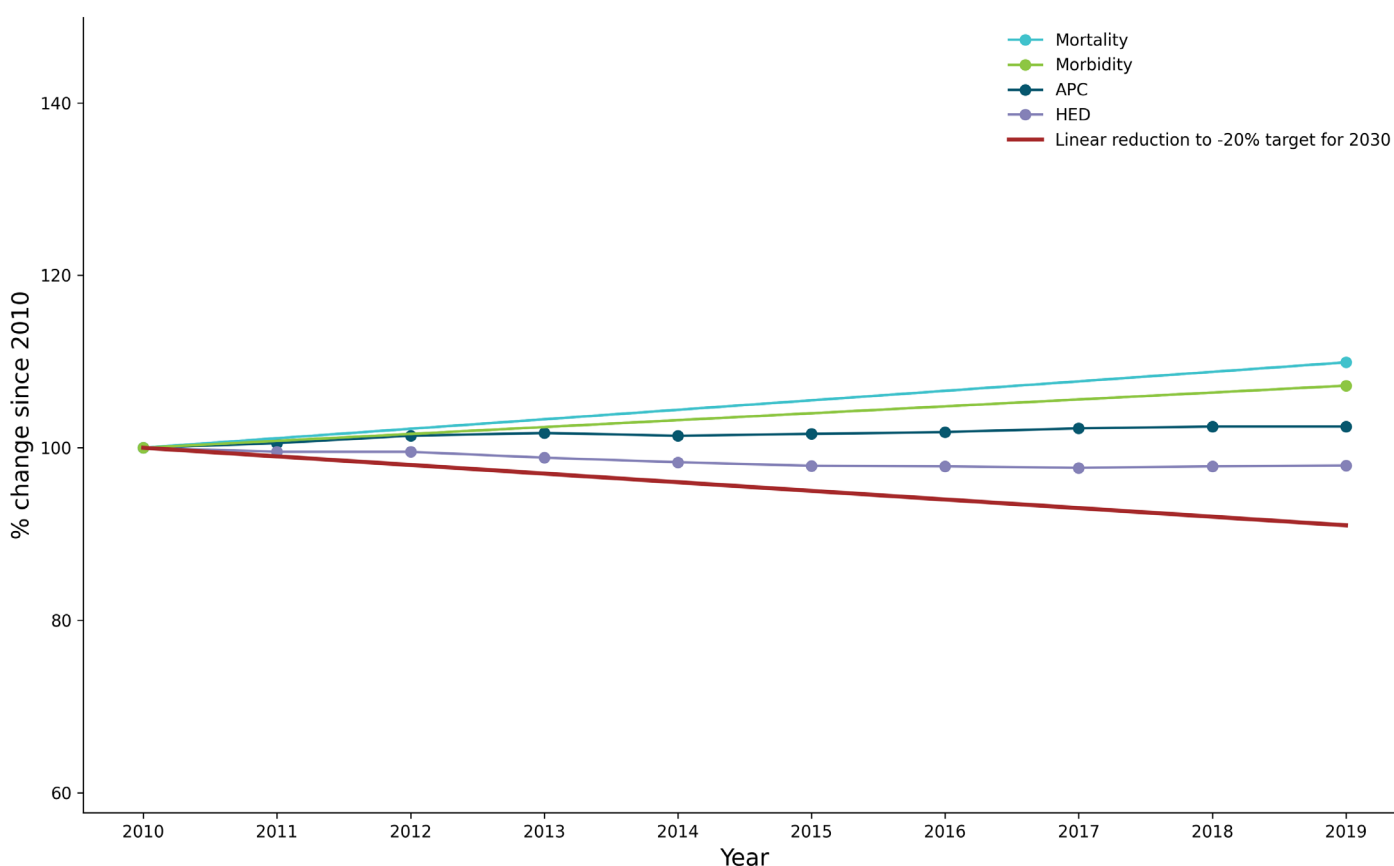
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	9.34	33.92	29.24	1619.30
2011	9.39	33.76	.	.
2012	9.47	33.76	.	.
2013	9.50	33.53	.	.
2014	9.47	33.35	.	.
2015	9.49	33.21	.	.
2016	9.51	33.19	.	.
2017	9.55	33.13	.	.
2018	9.57	33.19	.	.
2019	9.57	33.22	32.14	1735.90

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Uruguay

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

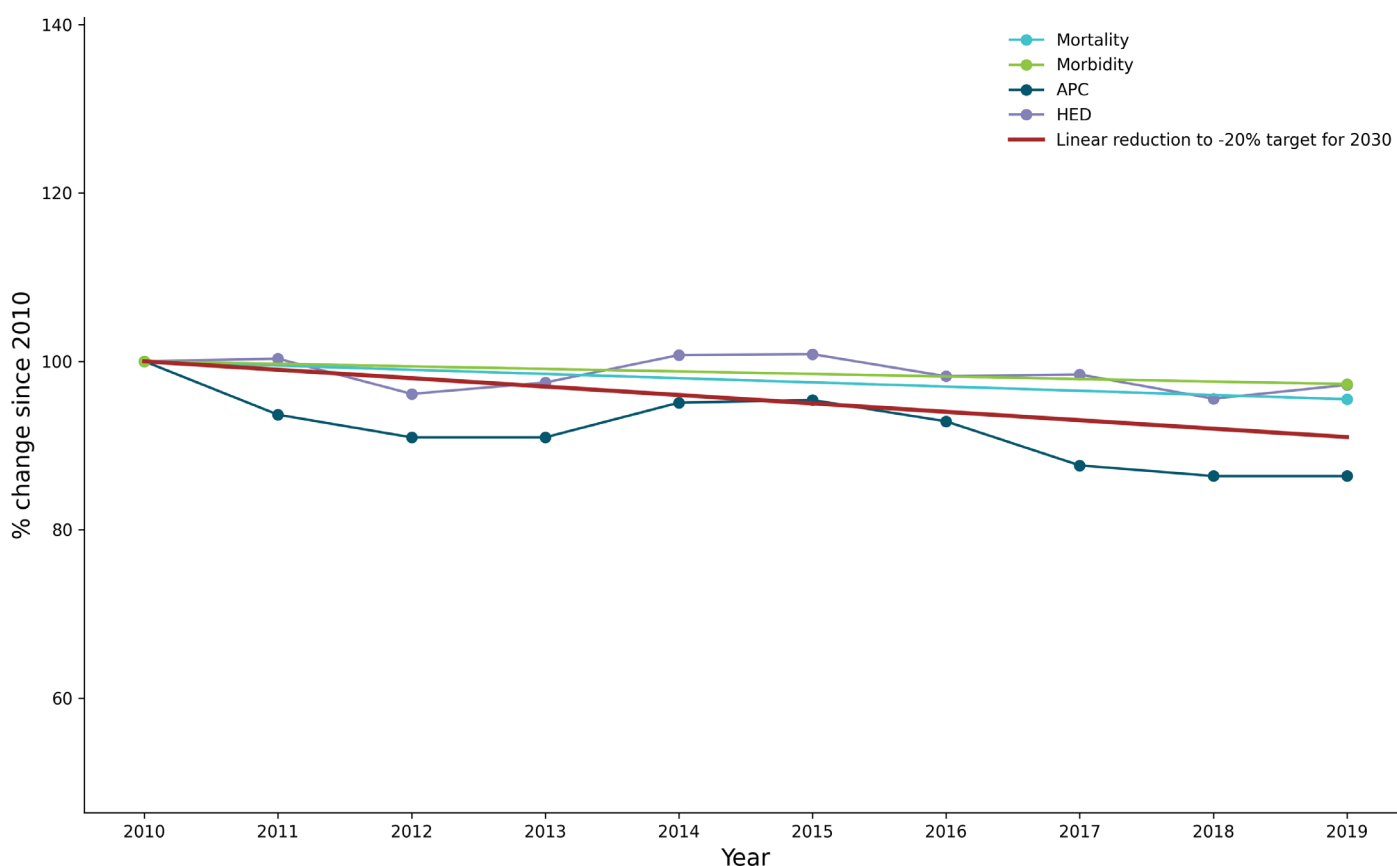
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy		
Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022		
Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	6.31	28.18	27.66	1606.40
2011	5.91	28.27	.	.
2012	5.74	27.09	.	.
2013	5.74	27.47	.	.
2014	6.00	28.39	.	.
2015	6.02	28.42	.	.
2016	5.86	27.68	.	.
2017	5.53	27.74	.	.
2018	5.45	26.93	.	.
2019	5.45	27.39	26.42	1563.00

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Uzbekistan

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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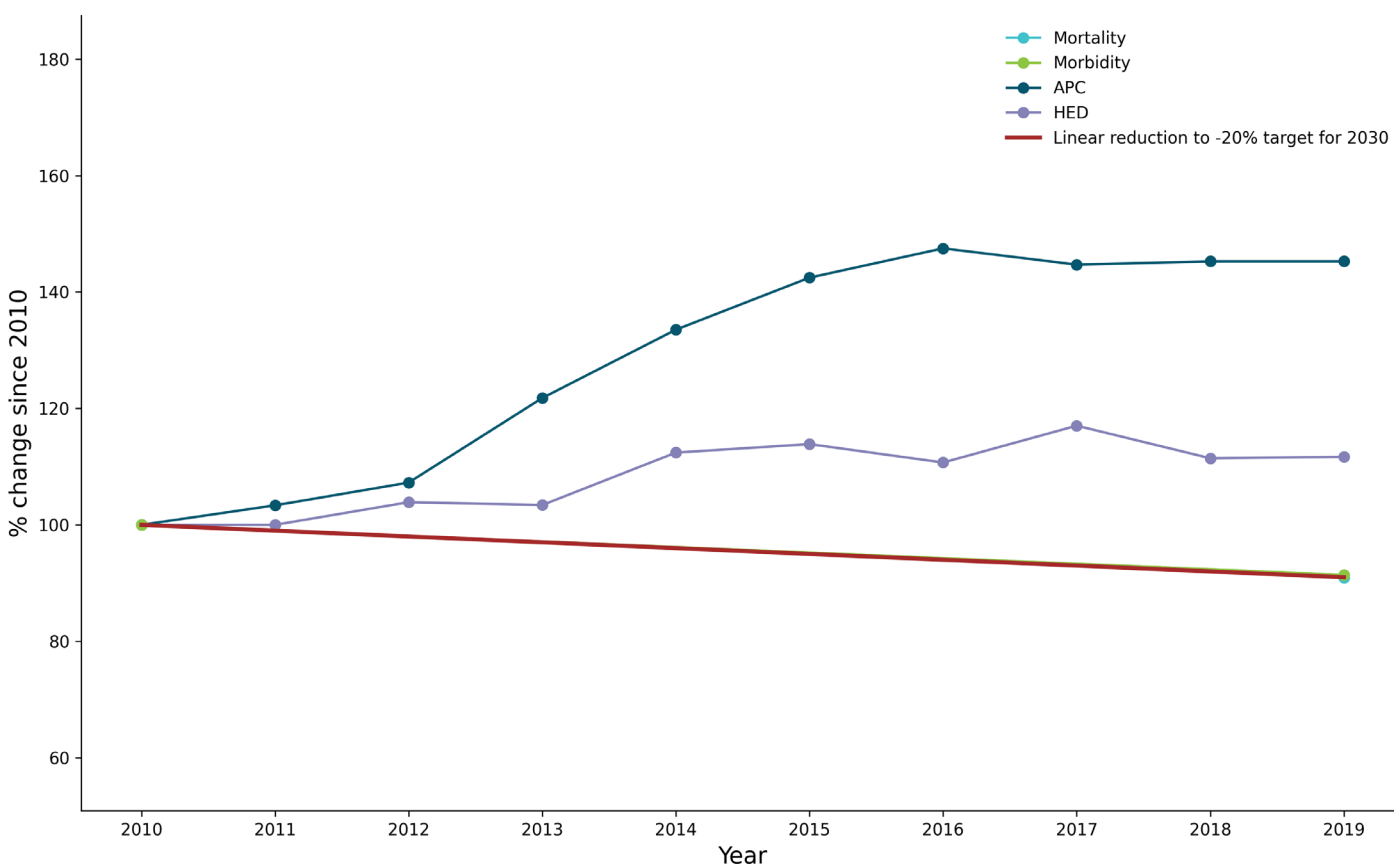
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	fully achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.79	4.11	45.02	1625.60
2011	1.85	4.11	.	.
2012	1.92	4.27	.	.
2013	2.18	4.25	.	.
2014	2.39	4.62	.	.
2015	2.55	4.68	.	.
2016	2.64	4.55	.	.
2017	2.59	4.81	.	.
2018	2.60	4.58	.	.
2019	2.60	4.59	40.92	1485.80

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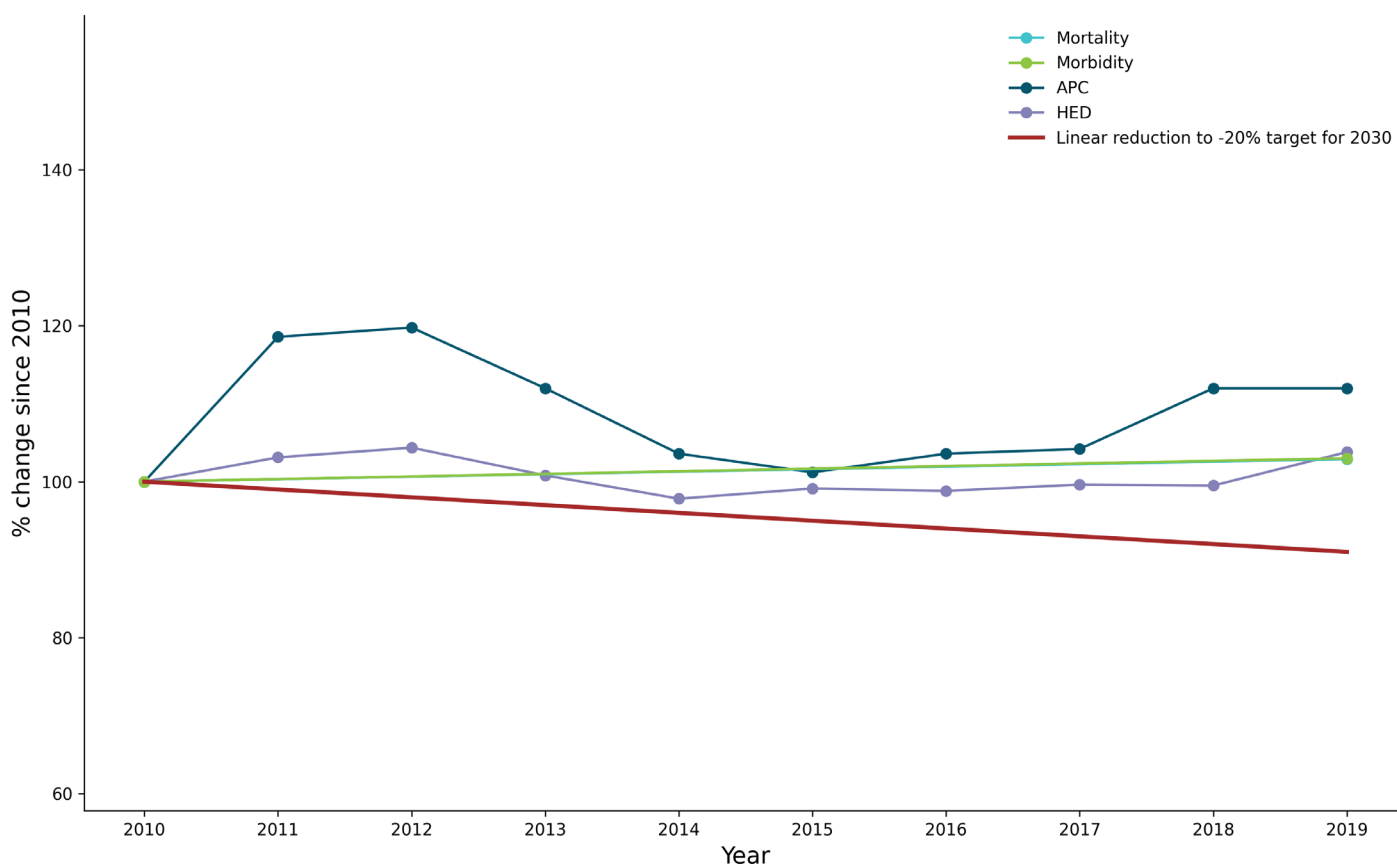
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	not achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	1.67	16.06	34.29	1557.90
2011	1.98	16.56	.	.
2012	2.00	16.76	.	.
2013	1.87	16.19	.	.
2014	1.73	15.71	.	.
2015	1.69	15.92	.	.
2016	1.73	15.87	.	.
2017	1.74	16.00	.	.
2018	1.87	15.98	.	.
2019	1.87	16.67	35.28	1604.60

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

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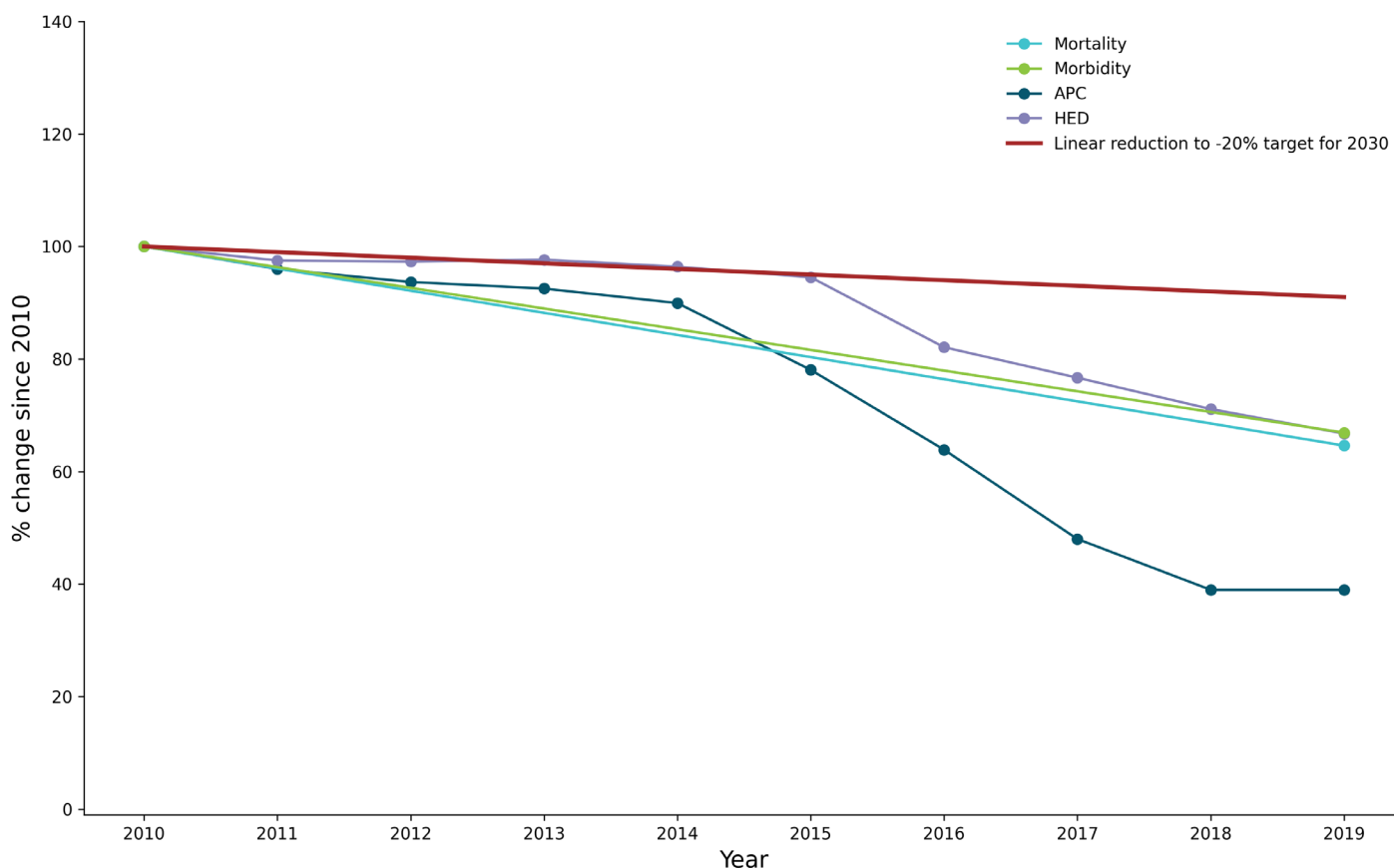
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	7.75	20.83	41.47	2280.90
2011	7.44	20.31	.	.
2012	7.26	20.27	.	.
2013	7.17	20.34	.	.
2014	6.97	20.08	.	.
2015	6.05	19.69	.	.
2016	4.95	17.10	.	.
2017	3.72	15.97	.	.
2018	3.02	14.81	.	.
2019	3.02	13.90	26.79	1525.90

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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Viet Nam

UN indicators for harmful use of alcohol

The overall target in the WHO's Global Alcohol Action Plan* is to achieve at least a 20% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol from 2010 to 2030. There are four indicators for measuring this target:

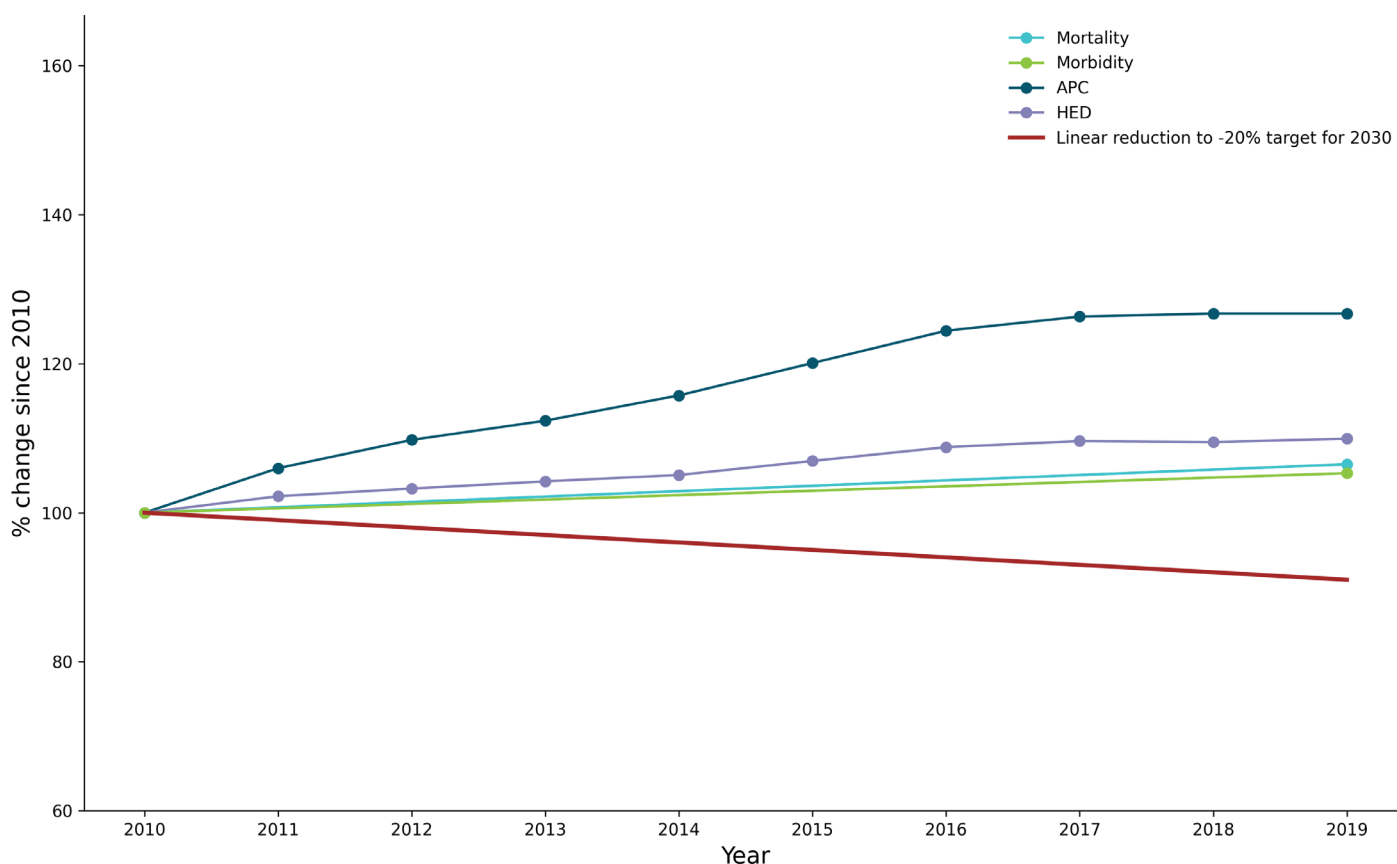
- ▶ **APC¹**: Total alcohol per capita consumption
- ▶ **HED¹**: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking
- ▶ **Mortality²**: Age-standardized alcohol attributable deaths (rate per 100,000)
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* The WHO Global Alcohol Action Plan is part of a suite of UN processes that seek to implement the 2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, which includes SDG 3.5 on substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and the UN High-level Meetings on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	partially achieved	partially achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	7.37	28.08	51.04	2156.10
2011	7.81	28.70	.	.
2012	8.09	28.99	.	.
2013	8.28	29.26	.	.
2014	8.53	29.50	.	.
2015	8.85	30.03	.	.
2016	9.17	30.55	.	.
2017	9.31	30.78	.	.
2018	9.34	30.74	.	.
2019	9.34	30.87	54.36	2270.40

¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory (accessed October 2024) <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

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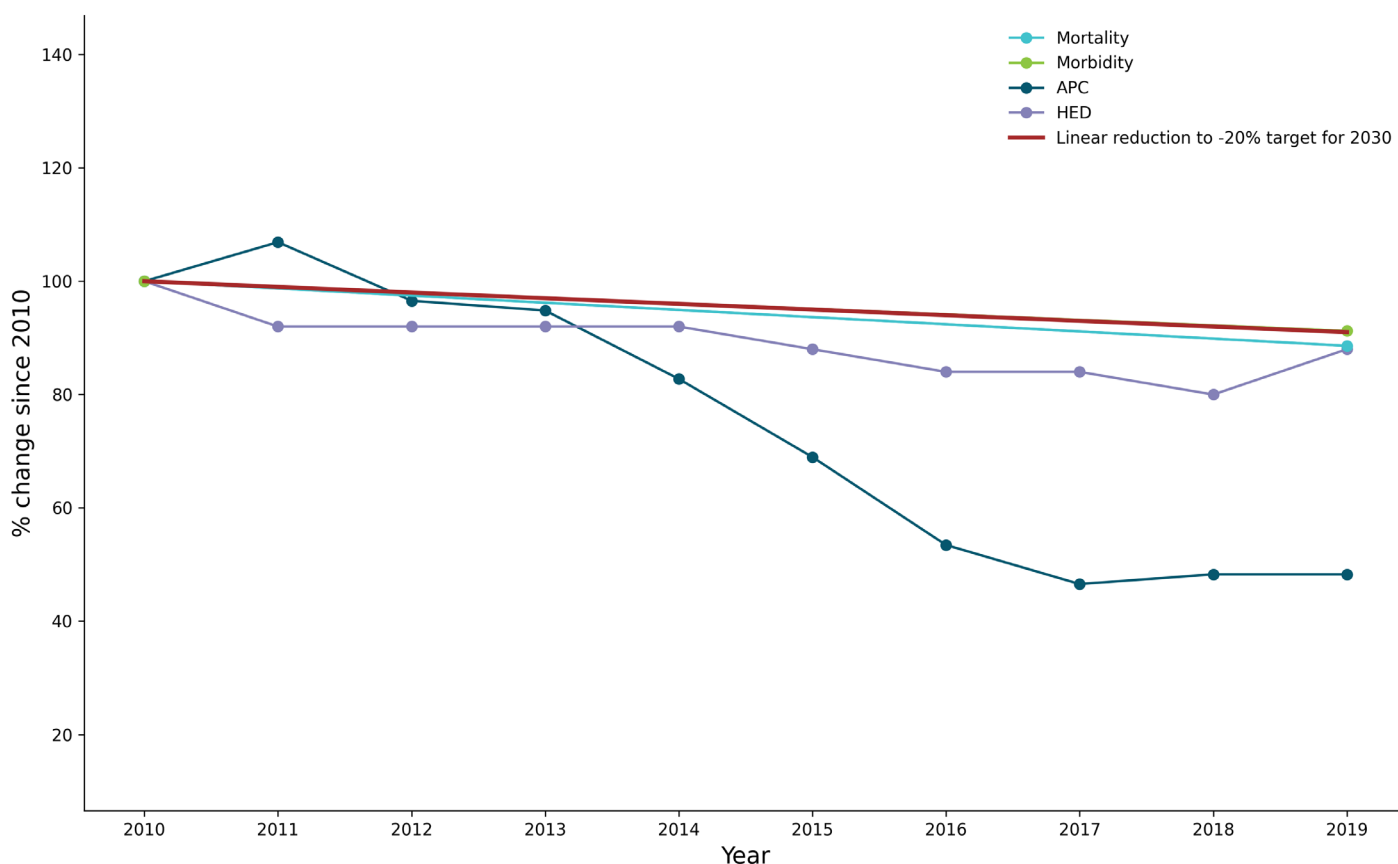
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Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
fully achieved	fully achieved	fully achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	0.06	0.25	3.57	157.20
2011	0.06	0.23	.	.
2012	0.06	0.23	.	.
2013	0.06	0.23	.	.
2014	0.05	0.23	.	.
2015	0.04	0.22	.	.
2016	0.03	0.21	.	.
2017	0.03	0.21	.	.
2018	0.03	0.20	.	.
2019	0.03	0.22	3.16	143.40

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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability

fully achieved

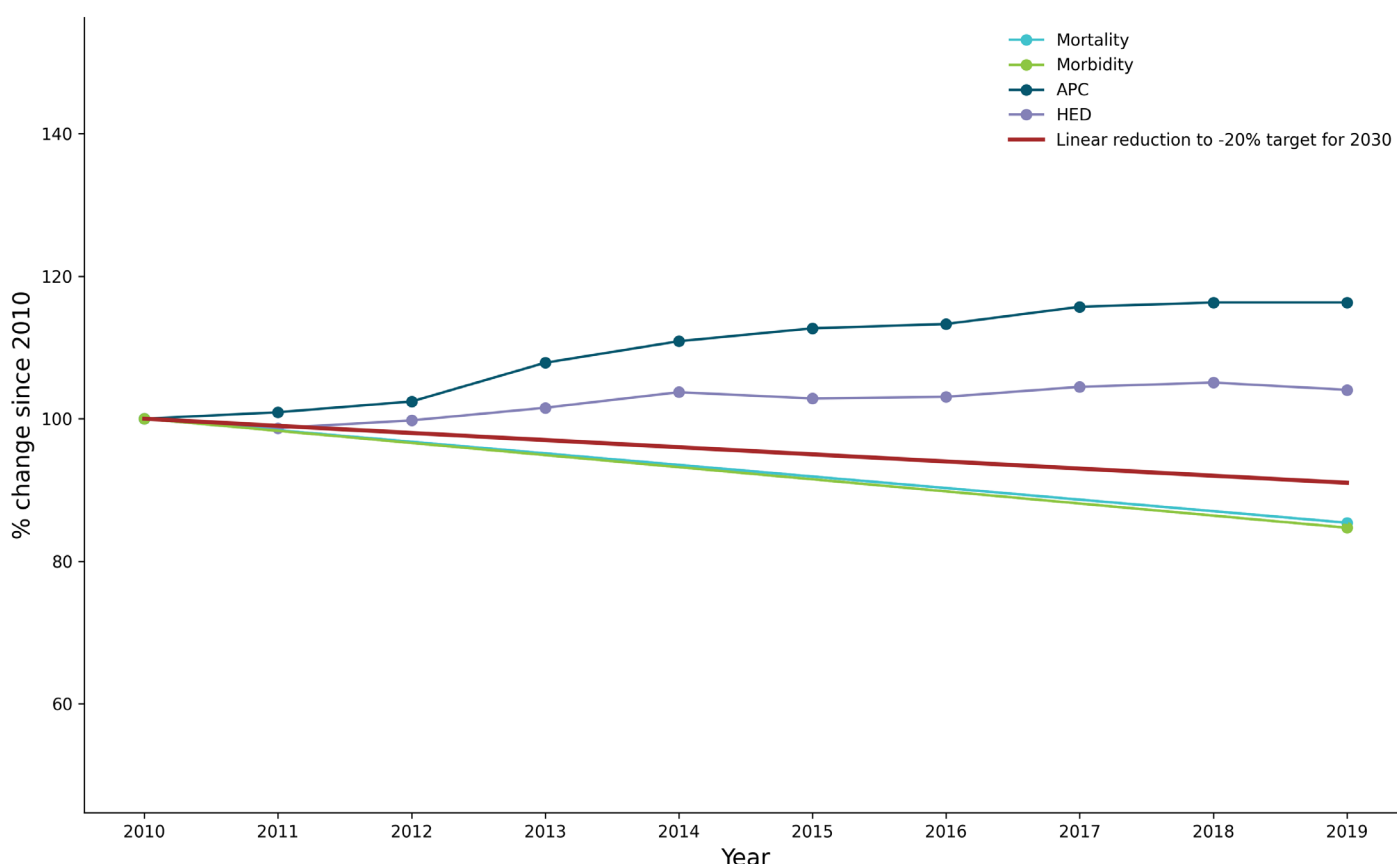
Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions

not achieved

Increased excise taxes

not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.31	21.47	81.31	3363.90
2011	3.34	21.19	.	.
2012	3.39	21.42	.	.
2013	3.57	21.80	.	.
2014	3.67	22.27	.	.
2015	3.73	22.08	.	.
2016	3.75	22.13	.	.
2017	3.83	22.43	.	.
2018	3.85	22.56	.	.
2019	3.85	22.34	69.44	2849.20

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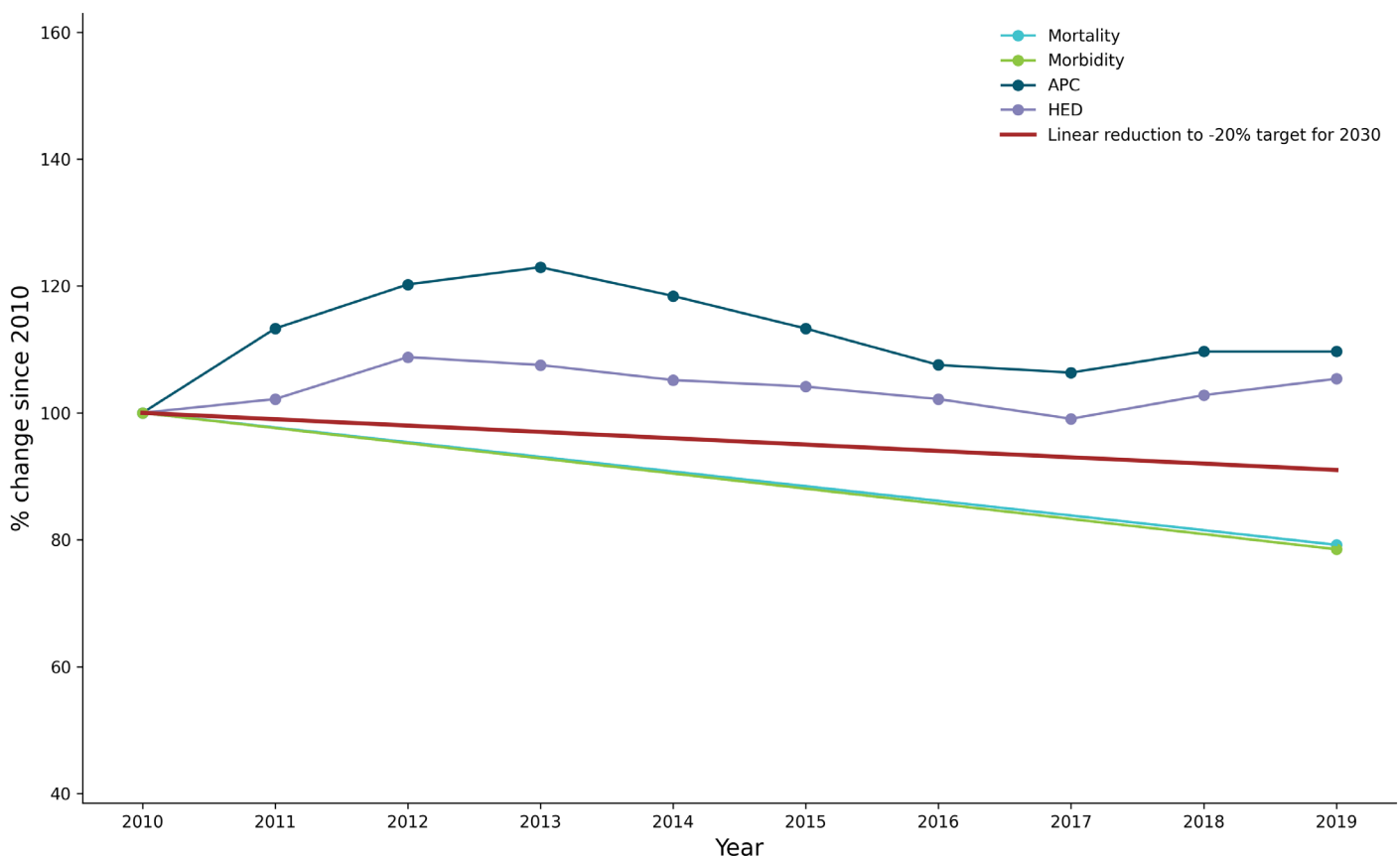
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WHO rating for alcohol control policy
Source: [Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2022](#)

Restrictions on physical availability	Advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	Increased excise taxes
partially achieved	not achieved	not achieved

Changes in alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity, heavy episodic drinking, and per capita alcohol consumption, 2010–2019, indexed to year 2010^{1, 2}



Year	APC ¹ (liters of pure alcohol)	HED ¹ (prevalence in %)	Mortality ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	Morbidity ² (age-standardized rate per 100,000)
2010	3.31	9.67	65.15	2836.40
2011	3.75	9.88	.	.
2012	3.98	10.52	.	.
2013	4.07	10.40	.	.
2014	3.92	10.17	.	.
2015	3.75	10.07	.	.
2016	3.56	9.88	.	.
2017	3.52	9.58	.	.
2018	3.63	9.94	.	.
2019	3.63	10.19	51.60	2226.60

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