

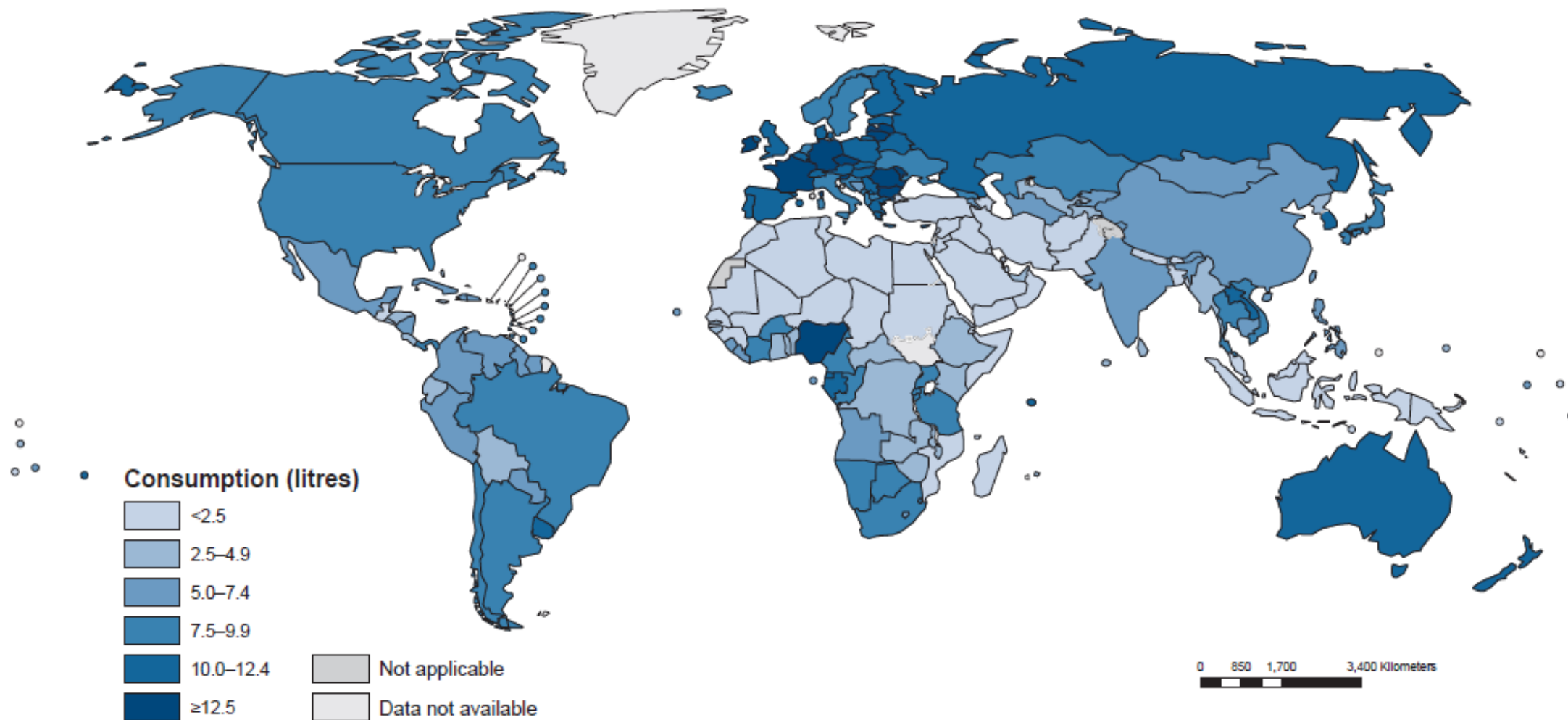
음주정책 현황과 방향

박은철



연세대학교 INSTITUTE OF
HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH
보건정책 및 관리연구소

Alcohol use



Alcohol and health

- 3,000,000 deaths (5.3% of all deaths)
 - 13.5% in 20-39 years
- Causal factor in more than 200 disease and injury conditions
 - Mental and behavioral disorders non-communicable conditions as well as injuries
 - Infectious diseases (TB, HIV/AIDS)
- 5.1% of GBD
 - Male (7.1%), Female (2.2%)
- + Social and economic losses to individual and society

Alcohol and diseases

Harmful use of alcohol causes



100% of alcohol use disorders



18% of suicides



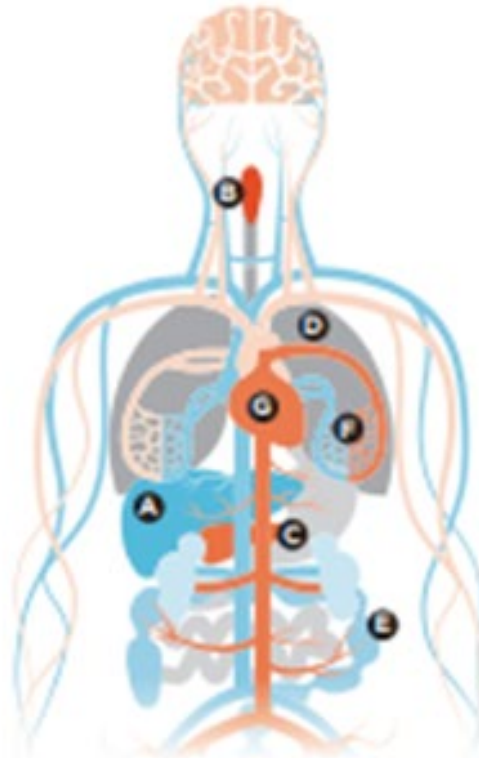
18% of interpersonal violence



27% of traffic injuries



13% of epilepsy



A 48% of liver cirrhosis

B 26% of mouth cancers

C 26% of pancreatitis

D 20% of tuberculosis

E 11% of colorectal cancer

F 5% of breast cancer

G 7% of hypertensive heart disease

https://www.who.int/images/default-source/departments/substances-abuse/alcohol/infographics/alcohol-3-million-death-every-year.png?sfvrsn=8062967_2

Alcohol use and diseases

- Alcohol consumption affects the risks of approximately **230** three-digit disease and injury codes in ICD-10

Categories		Diseases(ICD-10)
I. Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions	Infectious and parasite diseases	Tuberculosis(A15–A19, B90), HIV/AIDS(B20–B24)
	Respiratory infections	Lower respiratory infections(J09–J22, P23, U04)
II. Non-communicable diseases	Malignant neoplasms	Lip and oral cavity(C00–C08), Other pharyngeal cancers(C09–C10, C12–C14), Oesophagus cancer(C15) Colon and rectum cancers(C18–C21), Liver cancer(C22), Breast cancer(C50), Larynx cancer(C32)
	Diabetes mellitus	E10–E14 (minus E10.2–E10.29, E11.2–E11.29, E12.2, E13.2–E13.29, E14.2)
	Mental and substance use disorders	F04–F99, G72.1, Q86.0, X41–X42, X44, X45 Alcohol use disorders(F10, G72.1, Q86.0, X45)
	Neurological conditions	Epilepsy(G40–G41)
	Cardiovascular diseases	Hypertensive heart disease(I10–I15), Ischaemic heart disease(I20–I25) Ischaemic stroke(G45–G46.8, I63–I63.9, I65–I66.9, I67.2–I67.848, I69.3– I69.4), Haemorrhagic stroke(I60–I62.9, I67.0–I67.1, I69.0–I69.298)
	Digestive diseases	Cirrhosis of the liver(K70, K74), Pancreatitis(K85–K86)
III. Injuries	Unintentional injuries	Road injury(V01–V04, V06, V09–V80, V87, V89, V99), Poisonings(X40, X43, X46–X48, X49 Falls W00–W19), Fire, heat and hot substances(X00–X19), Drowning(W65–W74), Exposure to mechanical forces(W20–W38, W40–W43, W45, W46, W49–W52, W75, W76), Other unintentional injuries(Rest of V, W39, W44, W53–W64, W77–W99, X20–X29, X50– X59, Y40–Y86, Y88, Y89)
	Intentional injuries	Self-harm(X60–X84, Y870), Interpersonal violence(X85–Y09, Y871)

Alcohol and pregnancy

- Alcohol use during pregnancy: 9.8%
 - Popova et al., 2017
- Binge drinking during pregnancy: 0.2-13.9%
 - Lange et al., 2017

Box 1.3 Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD)

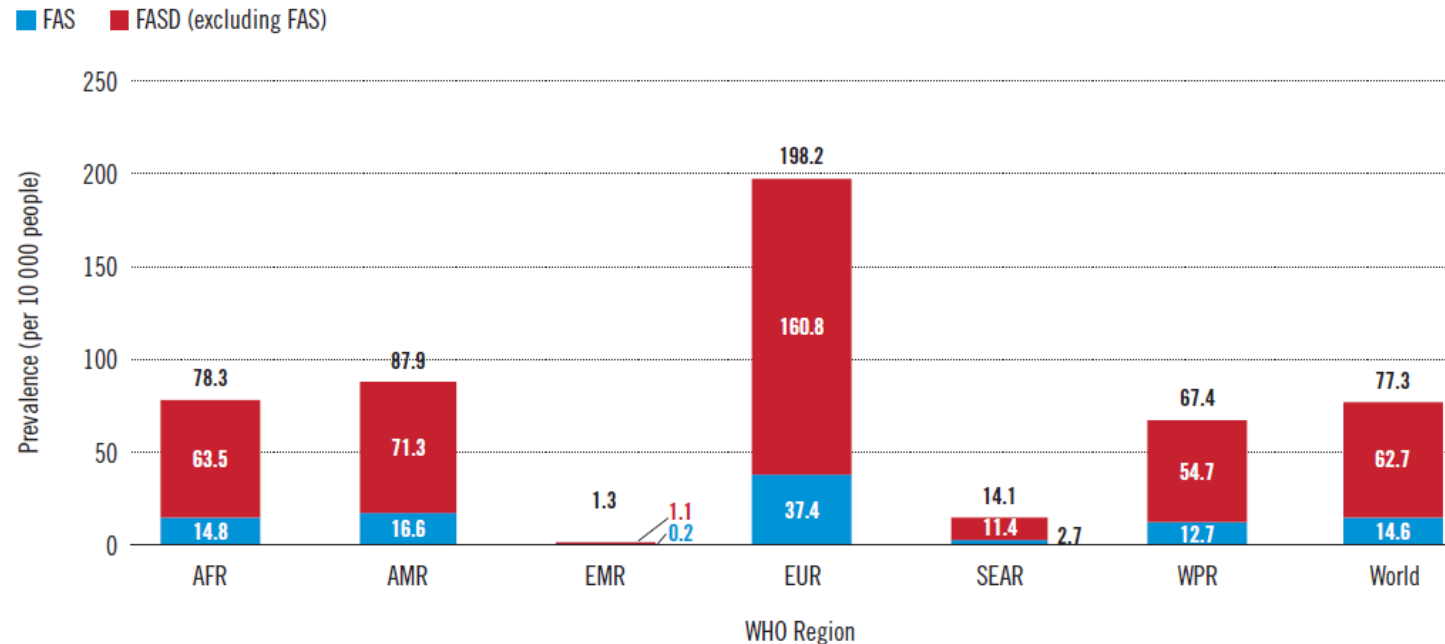
FASD is an umbrella term which includes fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), partial fetal alcohol syndrome (pFAS), alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorder (ARND) and, depending on the diagnostic and classification system, alcohol-related birth defects (ARBD) (Chudley et al., 2005; Cook et al., 2016; Hoyme et al., 2016). FASD is characterized by central nervous system damage and its manifestations include physical, mental and behavioural features and learning disabilities with possible lifelong implications.

Alcohol and health

• FAS: 14.6 per 10,000

FASD:77.3 per 10,000

Figure 1.1 Prevalence of fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol spectrum disorders in the general population, by WHO region



Data obtained from Popova et al., 2017.

FAS = fetal alcohol syndrome; FASD = fetal alcohol spectrum disorders.

AFR = African Region; AMR = Region of the Americas; EMR = Eastern Mediterranean Region; EUR = European Region; SEAR = South-East Asia Region;

WPR = Western Pacific Region.

알코올 관련 정책

UN

- 지속가능발전목표(Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs)
- 2015 제70차 UN 총회
단 한사람도 소외되지 않음(Leave no one behind)
17개 목표(169개 세부 목표)




UN's SDG

- SDG 3 Health and Well-being (Ensure healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages)
 - 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance use, including narcotic drug abuse and **harmful use of alcohol**
 - 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
 - 3.5.2 **Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol**

WHO

- Target and Indicators for harmful use of alcohol under the NCD Monitoring Framework

Framework element	Target	Indicator
Behavioural risk factors		
Harmful use of alcohol 	At least 10% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol, as appropriate, within the national context	Total (recorded and unrecorded) alcohol per capita (aged 15+ years old) consumption within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol, as appropriate, within the national context Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking among adolescents and adults, as appropriate, within the national context Alcohol-related morbidity and mortality among adolescents and adults, as appropriate, within the national context

미국

- healthy People 2030: Building a healthier future for all
 - 355 objectives + development and research objectives
 - 분야
 - Health conditions (20) : Addiction
 - Health behaviors (14) : Drug and Alcohol Use
 - Populations (10) : Adolescents, Pregnancy and Childbirth
 - Settings and Systems (13)
 - Social Determinants of Health (5)

미국 Healthy People 2030

		Objectives	Baseline	Target
Addiction	SU-13	Reduce the proportion of persons with alcohol use disorder in the past year (percent of persons aged 12 years and over had an alcohol use disorder in the past 12 months)	5.4% (2018)	3.9% (projection)
Drug and Alcohol Use	SU-02	Reduce cirrhosis deaths (cirrhosis deaths per 100,000 population (age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population))	11.1 (2018)	10.9 (minimal statistical significance)
	SU-10	Reduce the proportion of persons aged 21 years and over engaging in binge drinking of alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days (percent of persons aged 21 years and over reported binge drinking in the past 30 days)	26.6% (2018)	25.4% (projection)

미국 Healthy People 2030

		Objectives	Baseline	Target
Drug and Alcohol Use	SU-11	Reduce the proportion of motor vehicle crash deaths involving an alcohol-impaired driver with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08 grams/deciliter (g/dL) or higher (percent of motor vehicle crash deaths involved a driver with a BAC of 0.08 g/dL or higher)	29.3% (2017)	28.3% (minimal statistical significance)
Adolescents	SU-04	Reduce the proportion of adolescents reporting use of alcohol during the past 30 days (percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years reported alcohol use in the past 30 days)	9.0% (2018)	6.3% (percentage point improvement)

미국 Healthy People 2030

		Objectives	Baseline	Target
Adolescents	SU-09	<p>Reduce the proportion of persons under 21 years of age engaging in binge drinking of alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days (percent of persons aged 12 to 20 years reported binge drinking in the past 30 days)</p>	11.4% (2018)	8.4% (percentage point improvement)
Pregnancy and Childbirth	MICH-09	<p>Increase abstinence from alcohol among pregnant women (percent of pregnant females aged 15 to 44 years reported abstaining from alcohol in the past 30 days)</p>	89.3% (2017-18)	92.2% (Minimal statistical significance)

한국

- 국민건강증진종합계획(Health Plan 2020)
 - 비전: 온 국민이 함께 만들고 누리는 세상
 - 목표: 건강수명 연장과 건강형평성 제고
 - 분야
 - 건강생활신천 (4)
 - 만성퇴행성질환과 발병위험요인관리 (7)
 - 감염질환관리 (5)
 - 안전환경보건 (2)
 - 인구집단건강관리 (8)
 - 사업체계관리

한국 국민건강증진종합계획

- 절주 사명업

- 가. 주류판매제도 개선사업

- 나. 주류가격조정사업

- 다. 음주조장환경 개선사업

- 라. 교육 및 정보제공사업

- 마. 음주문제 예방사업

- 바. 모니터링시스템 구축 및 지원사업

한국 국민건강증진종합계획

- 17개 대표 지표 중 1개

	지표	2008	2015	2020
절주	성인 남자 연간음주자의 고위험음주율	28.4%	23.8%	19.0%
	성인 여자 연간음주자의 고위험음주율	8.4%	7.6%	5.1%

한국 국민건강증진종합계획

• 357개 성과지표 중 16개

	지표	2008	2020	
절주	2-1. 국가 알코올 소비량을 감소시킨다			
	- 19세 이상 성인 1인당 순수알코올소비량 감소	9.98L	8.54L	
	- 성인 월간음주율 감소	- 남자(표준화)	74.7%	71.8%
		- 여자(표준화)	45.0%	43.6%
	- 중고등학생 현재음주율 감소	- 남학생	26.1%	17.3%
		- 여학생	22.6%	11.4%
	- 중고등학생 처음 음주경험연령 연기	- 남학생	12.7세	13.1세
		- 여학생	13.0세	13.3세

한국 국민건강증진종합계획

• 357개 성과지표 중 16개

	지표	2008	2020
절주	2-2. 위험음주행동을 감소시킨다.		
	- 성인 연간음주자의 고위험음주율 감소	- 남자(표준화) 28.4%	19.0%
		- 여자(표준화) 8.4%	5.1%
	- 중고등학생 현재음주자의 위험음주율 감소	- 남학생 41.0%	37.9%
		- 여학생 49.2%	42.9%
	2-3. 고위험계층의 위험음주행위를 낮춘다		
	- 소득 1/4분위층 연간음주자의 고위험음주율 감소	- 남자(표준화) 27.1%	16.7%
		- 여자(표준화) 7.9%	6.6
	- 노인 연간음주자의 고위험음주율 감소	4.8%	4.0%
	- 임산부의 태아알코올증후군 인지도 증가	-	50.0%

한국 국민건강증진종합계획

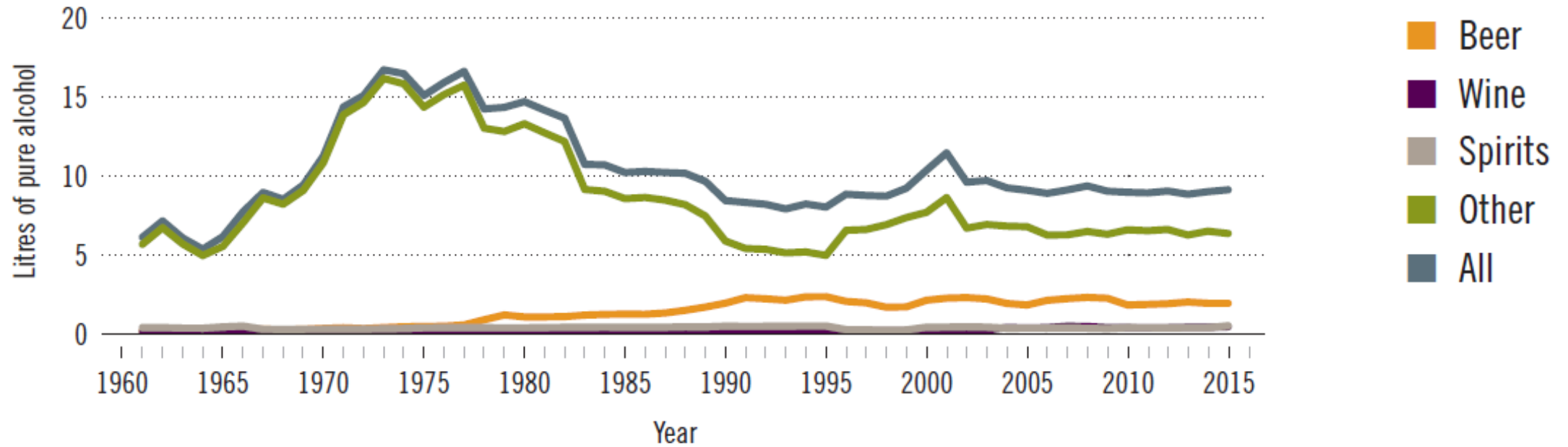
• 357개 성과지표 중 16개

	지표	2008	2020	
절주	2-4. 음주관련 폐해를 감소시킨다			
	- 연간음주운전 경험률 감소	- 남자(표준화)	23.2%	12.1%
		- 여자(표준화)	6.4%	4.8%
	- 음주운전사고발생률 감소(19세 이상 인구 십만명당)	70.7명	59.0명	
	- 음주관련 사망률 감소(15세 이상 인구 십만명당)	9.4명	8.2명	
	- 음주기인 사망률 감소(19세 이상 인구 십만명당)	40.7명(09)	28.2명	
	- 음주관련 폭력 비율 감소	29.0%(09)	30.0%	
	2.5. 음주조장환경을 개선한다			
	- 중고등학생 현재 음주자의 주류 구매용이성 감소	49.9%(09)	40.0%	
	- 주류광고 기준 위반율 감소	0.84%	0.0%	

한국의 음주관련 현황

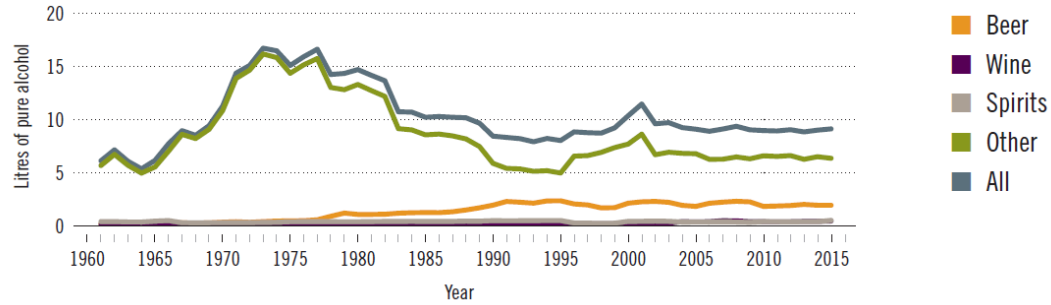
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: LEVELS AND PATTERNS

Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption, 1961–2016



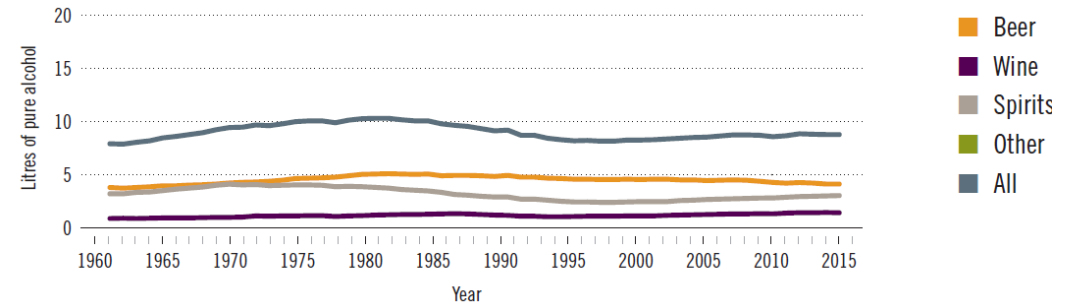
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: LEVELS AND PATTERNS

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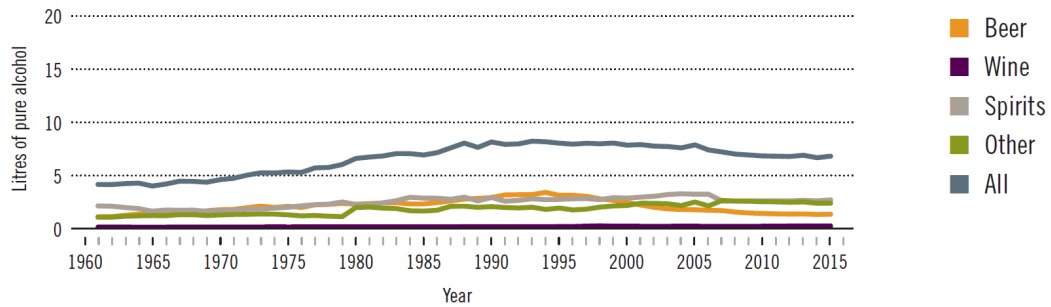
한국

Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption, 1961–2016



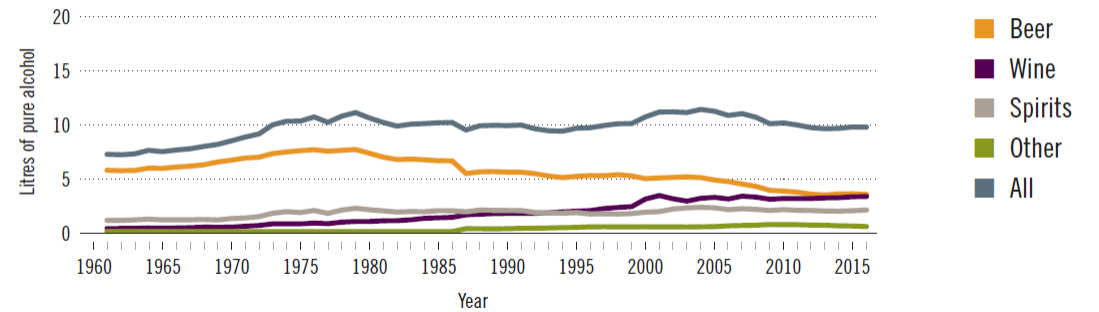
미국

Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption, 1961–2016



일본

Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption, 1961–2016



영국

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: LEVELS AND PATTERNS

Alcohol per capita (15+) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol)

	2010*		2016*	
Recorded	8.9		9.1	
Unrecorded	1.0		1.2	
Total**	9.9		10.2	
Total males / females	16.2	3.8	16.7	3.9
WHO Western Pacific Region	7.0		7.3	

* Three-year averages of recorded and unrecorded for 2009–2011 and 2015–2017; ** adjusted for tourist consumption.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: LEVELS AND PATTERNS

- Alcohol per capita (15+) consumption

	한국		미국	일본	영국
	PARC	Liters			
Alcohol per capita (15+) consumption (in liters of pure alcohol)					
- Both sexes	-0.270	10.2	9.8	6.9	11.4
- Male	-0.238	16.7	15.8	13.5	18.4
- Female	-0.338	3.9	4.1	2.9	4.8

PARC (Position vAlue for Relative Comparison)

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: LEVELS AND PATTERNS

Total alcohol per capita (15+) consumption, drinkers only (in litres of pure alcohol), 2016

	Litres
Males (15+)	21.7
Females (15+)	7.6
Both sexes (15+)	16.0

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: LEVELS AND PATTERNS

- Total alcohol per capita (15+) consumption, drinkers only

	한국		미국	일본	영국
	PARC	Liters			
Total alcohol per capita (15+) consumption, drinkers only (in liters of pure alcohol)					
- Both sexes		16.0	13.7	14.1	15.6
- Male		21.7	19.0	19.0	21.8
- Female		7.6	6.7	6.6	7.6

PARC (Position Value for Relative Comparison)

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: LEVELS AND PATTERNS

Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking* (%), 2016

	Population (15+ years)	Drinkers only (15+ years)	Population (15–19 years)	Drinkers only (15–19 years)
Males	47.8	62.2	45.4	70.9
Females	13.6	26.6	12.3	34.4
Both sexes	30.5	47.7	29.5	58.5

* Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: LEVELS AND PATTERNS

- Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking

	한국		미국	일본	영국
	PARC	%			
Prevalence (15+) of heavy episodic drinking (%)					
- Both sexes	-0.346	30.5	26.1	22.8	29.8
- Male	-0.439	47.8	41.5	37.8	46.4
- Female	-0.234	13.6	11.1	8.9	13.8
Prevalence (15 - 19) of heavy episodic drinking (%)					
- Both sexes	-0.405	29.5	28.0	25.0	32.6
- Male	-0.476	45.4	43.9	39.7	49.9
- Female	-0.254	12.3	11.2	9.5	14.5

PARC (Position vAlue for Relative Comparison)

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: LEVELS AND PATTERNS

- Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking, drinkers only

	한국		미국	일본	영국
	PARC	%			
Prevalence (15+) of heavy episodic drinking, drinkers only (%)					
- Both sexes	-0.110	47.7	36.4	40.0	40.6
- Male	-0.182	62.2	50.0	53.0	55.1
- Female	-0.091	26.6	18.3	20.3	22.0
Prevalence (15 - 19) of heavy episodic drinking, drinkers only (%)					
- Both sexes	-0.342	58.5	46.7	54.9	52.4
- Male	-0.263	70.9	60.0	67.2	66.4
- Female	-0.149	34.4	24.4	30.5	29.7

PARC (Position vAlue for Relative Comparison)

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: LEVELS AND PATTERNS

Abstainers (%), 2016

	Males	Females	Both sexes
Lifetime abstainers (15+)	3.3	10.8	7.1
Former drinkers* (15+)	19.7	38.0	29.0
Abstainers (15+), past 12 months	23.0	48.8	36.1

* Persons who used to drink alcoholic beverages but have not done so in the past 12 months.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: LEVELS AND PATTERNS

- Abstainers (%)

	한국		미국	일본	영국
	PARC	%			
Lifetime abstainers (15+)					
- Both sexes	-0.902	7.1	9.2	9.1	11.0
- Male	-0.933	3.3	4.4	4.3	5.3
- Female	-0.890	10.8	13.8	13.7	16.4
Former drinkers (15+)					
- Both sexes	0.459	29.0	19.2	33.8	15.6
- Male	0.160	19.7	12.6	24.4	10.4
- Female	0.610	38.0	25.5	42.6	20.6
Abstainers (15+), past 12 months					
- Both sexes	-0.544	36.1	28.3	43.0	26.6
- Male	-0.651	23.0	17.0	28.7	15.7
- Female	-0.484	48.8	39.3	56.3	37.0

HEALTH CONSEQUENCIES

Age-standardized death rates (ASDR) and alcohol-attributable fractions (AAF), 2016

	ASDR*		AAF (%)		AAD** (Number)
Liver cirrhosis, males / females	18.5	4.5	74.5	56.3	4 590
Road traffic injuries, males / females	15.9	5.2	38.5	24.8	1 884
Cancer, males / females	204.0	91.2	8.3	3.1	5 389

*Per 100 000 population (15+); **alcohol-attributable deaths, both sexes.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCIES

- Liver cirrhosis: ASDR, AAF, AAD

	한국		미국	일본	영국
	PARC				
Age-standardized death rates (per 100,000 population, 15+)					
- Male	0.390	18.5	19.7	10.9	14.7
- Female	0.697	4.5	10.0	4.3	7.9
Alcohol-attributable fractions (%)					
- Male	-0.711	74.5	74.1	67.8	77.0
- Female	-0.614	56.3	42.5	48.6	64.3
Alcohol-attributable deaths (per 100,000 population)					
- Both sexes		9.0 (4,590)	10.3 (34,240)	8.2 (10,360)	8.2 (5,556)

HEALTH CONSEQUENCIES

- Road traffic injuries: ASDR, AAF, AAD

	한국		미국	일본	영국
	PARC				
Age-standardized death rates (per 100,000 population, 15+)					
- Male	0.576	15.9	20.3	4.5	4.8
- Female	0.513	5.2	7.9	1.5	1.4
Alcohol-attributable fractions (%)					
- Male	-0.227	38.5	42.5	32.7	43.8
- Female	-0.123	24.8	25.0	17.5	32.2
Alcohol-attributable deaths (per 100,000 population, person)					
- Both sexes		3.7 (1,884)	4.3 (14,246)	1.1 (1,330)	1.1 (735)

HEALTH CONSEQUENCIES

- Cancer: ASDR, AAF, AAD

	한국		미국	일본	영국
	PARC				
Age-standardized death rates (per 100,000 population, 15+)					
- Male	-0.151	204.0	178.3	187.2	198.7
- Female	0.406	91.2	133.9	101.6	143.1
Alcohol-attributable fractions (%)					
- Male	-0.333	8.3	7.0	6.9	8.0
- Female	-0.265	3.1	2.6	2.4	4.1
Alcohol-attributable deaths (per 100,000 population, person)					
- Both sexes		10.5 (5,389)	9.3 (30,859)	15.9 (20,124)	15.3 (10,412)

HEALTH CONSEQUENCIES

Prevalence of alcohol use disorders and alcohol dependence (%), 2016*

	Alcohol use disorders**	Alcohol dependence
Males	21.2	7.7
Females	6.8	3.4
Both sexes	13.9	5.5
WHO Western Pacific Region	4.7	2.3

* 12-month prevalence estimates (15+); **including alcohol dependence and harmful use of alcohol.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCIES

- Prevalence of alcohol use disorders and dependence

	한국		미국	일본	영국
	PARC	%			
Alcohol use disorders (%)					
- Both sexes	-0.526	13.9	13.9	3.4	8.7
- Male	-0.425	21.2	17.6	5.7	13.0
- Female	-0.576	6.8	10.4	1.4	4.7
Alcohol dependence (%)					
- Both sexes	-0.353	5.5	7.7	1.1	1.4
- Male	-0.242	7.7	9.9	2.1	2.2
- Female	-0.563	3.4	5.5	0.2	0.7

POLICIES AND INTERVENTIONS

Written national policy (adopted/revised) / National action plan	Yes (2006/2010) / No
Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (beer / wine / spirits)	19 / 19 / 19
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (beer / wine / spirits)	19 / 19 / 19
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (any): Hours, days / places, density Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No, No / No, No No / No / No

POLICIES AND INTERVENTIONS

National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.05 / 0.05 / 0.05
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement (any)	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion (any)	No / No
Legally required health warning labels on alcohol advertisements / containers (any)	No / Yes
National government support for community action (any)	Yes
National monitoring system(s) (any)	Yes

POLICIES AND INTERVENTIONS

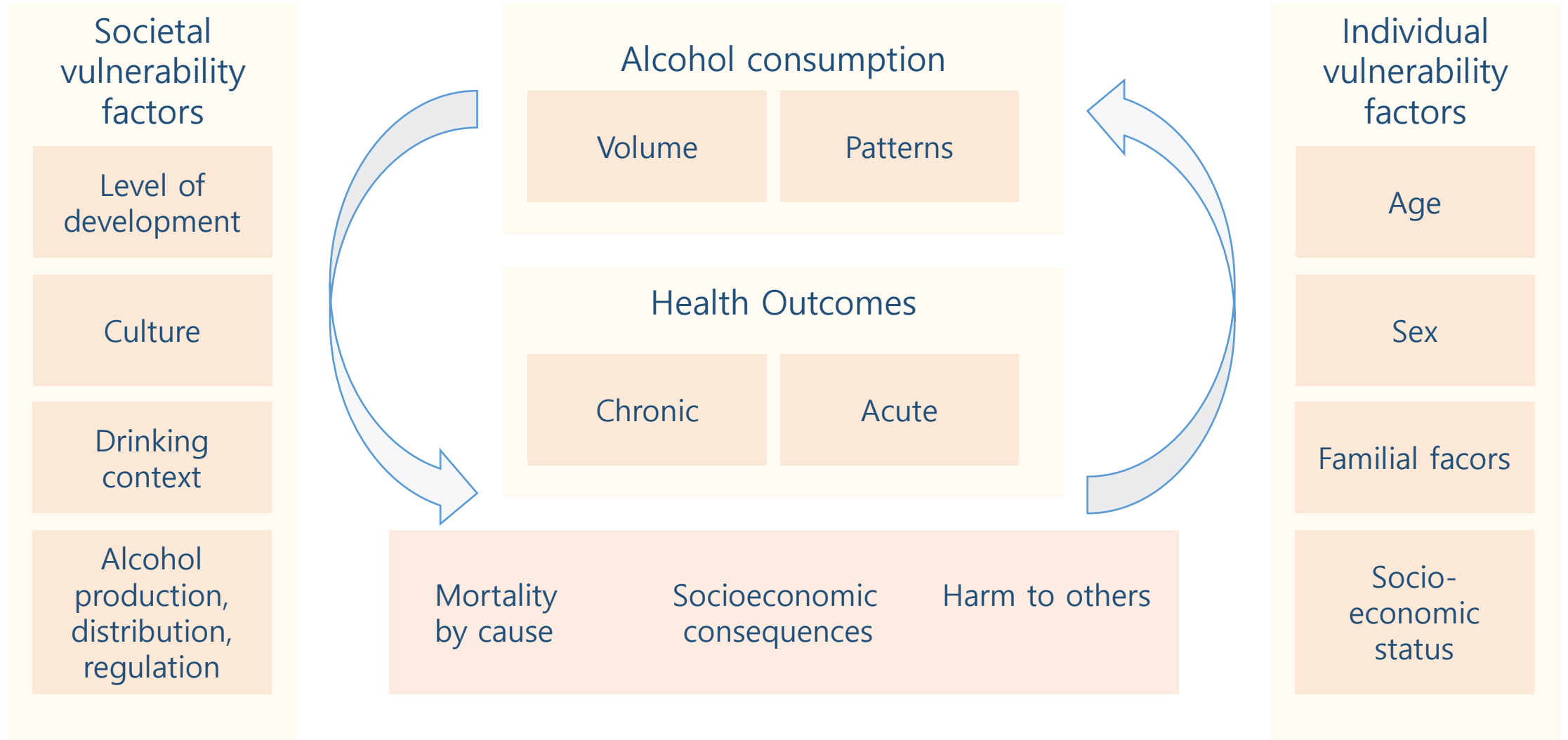
	한국	미국	일본	영국	
Written national policy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sub-national	
Written national action plan	No	Yes	Yes	-	
Excise tax on alcohol	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
National legal minimum age of sales of alcohol beverages	19	21	20	18	
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales: - hours, days / places, density - Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No No	Sub-national Sub-national	No No	Sub-national Sub-national	
National max. legal blood alcohol concentration of driving in %	- General - Young - Professional	0.05 -> 0.03 0.05 -> 0.03 0.05 -> 0.03	0.08 0.00-0.02 0.04	0.03 0.03 0.03	Sub-national

POLICIES AND INTERVENTIONS

		한국	미국	일본	영국
Legal binding regulations on alcohol	- Advertising - PPL	Yes No	No No	No No	No No
Legal binding regulations on alcohol	- Sponsorship - Sales Promotion	No No	Sub-national	No No	No Yes
Legally required health warning labels on alcohol	- Advertisements - Containers	No Yes	No Yes	Yes Yes	No No
National government support for community action		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
National monitoring systems		Yes	Yes	No	Yes

종합

Model of Alcohol consumption and health outcomes



Intervention of alcohol related harms

- WHO's SAFER



WHO. The SAFER technical package: five area of intervention at national and subnational levels. 2019

Intervention of alcohol related harms

구분			내용
일차예방	주류 생산 판매	주류 접근성 억제 (S)	주류면허(생산, 도매, 판매, 유통), 주류판매소 규제, 주류판매 시간 제한, 음주가능 연령 설정, 공공장소 음주금지
	주류광고 등 금지	주류광고, 스폰서, 판촉 금지 (E)	주류광고 금지, 주류 마케팅 추구관리 기관, 주류광고 위반 감지체계
	주류가격	주류세 인상 (R)	주류세 체계 구축, 주류세 인상, 주류가격 판촉금지, 주류 최저가격 책정, 비알코올 가격혜택, 알코올관련 지원금 축소
	음주운전	운주운전 억제 (A)	혈중 알코올농도 제한, 음주운전 단속, 음주운전 교육
이차/삼차 예방	진료	알코올 관련 질환 진료 (F)	알코올 관련 질환의 예방 및 진료를 기관, 일차의료기관의 검진 및 개입능력 강화, 의료기관 연계, 의료접근성 제고

감사합니다

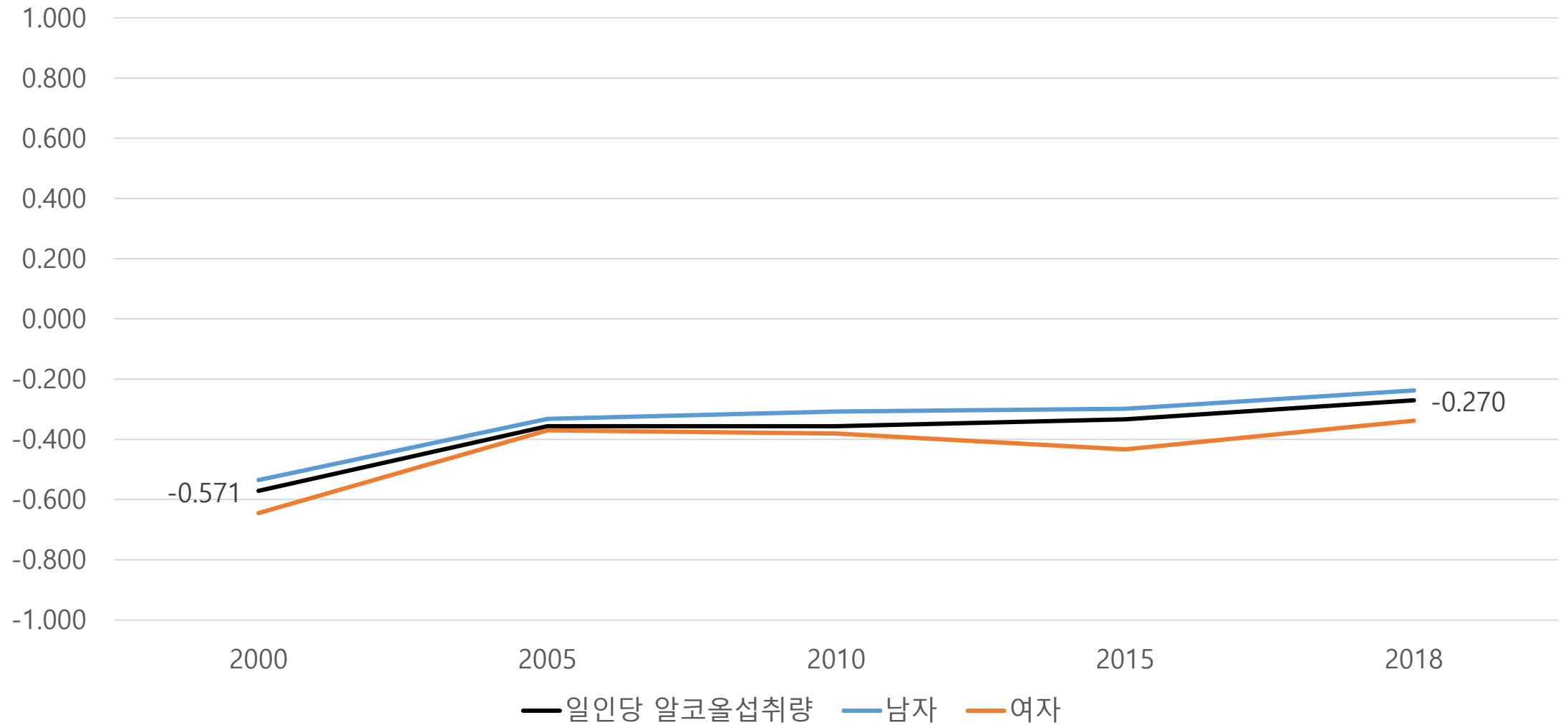
WHO's GISAH

- Global Information System on Alcohol and Health
 - Levels of consumption
 - Patterns of consumption
 - Harms and consequences
 - Economic aspects
 - Alcohol control policies
 - Prevention, Research, Treatment
 - Youth and Alcohol
 - ...

Levels of consumption in WHO's GISAH

2018	PARC	한국	중앙값	최소	최대	국가수
Alcohol, recorded per capita (15+) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol), 2018						
- Both sexes	-0.270	9.7	5.7	0.0 (방글라데시 등)	20.5 (세이셸)	188
- Male	-0.238	14.7	9.3	0.0 (방글라데시 등)	32.0 (세이셸)	188
- Female	<u>-0.338</u>	4.8	2.4	0.0 (방글라데시 등)	9.5 (세이셸)	188

Alcohol, recorded per capita (15+) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol)



Patterns of consumption in WHO's GISAH

2016	PARC	한국	중앙값	최소	최대	국가수
Alcohol, abstainers lifetime (%)						
- Both sexes	-0.902	7.1	41.1	3.4 (룩셈부르크)	99.5 (리비아)	188
- Male	-0.933	3.3	26.8	1.6 (룩셈부르크)	99.2 (리비아)	188
- Female	-0.890	10.8	55.2	5.3 (룩셈부르크)	99.8 (리비아)	188
Alcohol, abstainers past 12 months (%)						
- Both sexes	-0.544	36.1	63.5	8.2 (룩셈부르크)	99.9 (리비아)	188
- Male	-0.651	23.0	50.6	4.2 (룩셈부르크)	99.8 (리비아)	188
- Female	-0.484	48.8	76.1	12.3 (룩셈부르크)	99.9 (리비아)	188

Patterns of consumption in WHO's GISAH

2016	PARC	한국	중앙값	최소	최대	국가수
Alcohol, former drinkers (%)						
- Both sexes	0.459	29.0	17.5	0.3 (아프가니스탄)	42.6 (볼리비아)	188
- Male	0.160	19.7	16.3	0.4 (아프가니스탄)	37.6 (파라과이)	188
- Female	0.610	38.0	18.9	0.1 (아프가니스탄)	50.2 (볼리비아)	188
Alcohol, consumers past 12 months (%)						
- Both sexes	-0.496	63.9	36.4	0.1 (리비아)	91.8 (룩셈부르크)	188
- Male	-0.596	77.0	49.3	0.2 (리비아)	95.8 (룩셈부르크)	188
- Female	-0.428	51.2	23.1	0.1 (리비아)	87.7 (룩셈부르크)	188

Patterns of consumption in WHO's GISAH

2016	PARC	한국	중앙값	최소	최대	국가수
Alcohol, heavy episodic drinking (15+) past 30 days (%), age-standardized						
- Both sexes	-0.346	33.0	17.1	0.0 (아프가니스탄)	63.1 (적도기니)	189
- Male	-0.439	49.9	28.3	0.0 (아프가니스탄)	77.6 (적도기니)	189
- Female	-0.243	15.7	5.6	0.1 (아프가니스탄)	47.3 (적도기니)	184
Alcohol, heavy episodic drinking (15+), drinkers only, past 30 days (%)						
- Both sexes	-0.110	47.7	42.7	1.9 (예멘)	88.1 (적도기니)	188
- Male	-0.182	62.2	55.1	2.3 (예멘)	94.3 (적도기니)	188
- Female	-0.091	21.4	21.4	0.5 (예멘)	79.1 (적도기니)	188

Harms and Consequences in WHO's GISAH

2016	PARC	한국	중앙값	최소	최대	국가수
Alcohol dependence (15+), 12-month prevalence (%)						
- Both sexes	-0.353	5.5	2.5	0.1 (나이지리아)	11.0 (벨라루스)	189
- Male	-0.242	7.7	3.9	0.2 (나이지리아)	19.6 (벨라루스)	189
- Female	<u>-0.563</u>	3.4	0.7	0.0 (나이지리아)	5.5 (미국)	189
Alcohol use disorders (15+), 12 month prevalence (%)						
- Both sexes	-0.526	13.9	5.8	0.3 (리비아)	21.2 (헝가리)	189
- Male	-0.425	21.2	9.6	0.4 (카타르)	36.9 (헝가리)	189
- Female	<u>-0.576</u>	6.8	1.9	0.0 (알제리)	10.4 (미국)	189

Harms and Consequences in WHO's GISAH

	PARC	한국	중앙값	최소	최대	국가수
Alcohol, harmful use (15+), 12 month prevalence (%), 2016						
- Both sexes	-0.635	8.4	2.7	0.0 (코모로스)	11.7 (헝가리)	190
- Male	-0.563	13.5	4.6	0.0 (코모로스)	20.4 (헝가리)	190
- Female	<u>-0.605</u>	3.4	1.1	0.0 (코모로스)	4.9 (미국)	190

Harms and Consequences in WHO's GISAH

	PARC	한국	중앙값	최소	최대	국가수
Alcohol-related road traffic crashes, per 100,000 population, 2012	-0.401	58.7	10.0	0.2 (일본)	131.6 (쿡아일랜드)	42
Alcohol-related road traffic crashes (% of all traffic crashes), 2012	-0.065	13.0	9.5	0.0 (일본)	63 (포르투갈)	43
Cautions and arrests for drink-driving, per 100,000 population, 2012	-0.741	496.5	195.6	0.4 (루마니아)	601.5 (뉴질랜드)	26

Harms and Consequences in WHO's GISAH

2016	PARC	한국	중앙값	최소	최대	국가수
Liver cirrhosis, age-standardized death rates (15+), per 100,000 population						
- male	0.390	18.5	29.3	1.6 (피지)	200.4 (이집트)	183
- female	0.697	4.5	13.0	0.8 (피지)	121.6 (이집트)	183
Alcohol-attributable fractions (15+), liver cirrhosis deaths (%)						
- male	-0.711	74.5	60.5	1.9 (리비아)	80.2 (체코)	183
- female	-0.614	56.3	37.7	0.5 (리비아)	68.0 (룩셈부르크)	183

Harms and Consequences in WHO's GISAH

2016	PARC	한국	중앙값	최소	최대	국가수
Road traffic injuries, age-standardized death rates (15+), per 100,000 population						
- male	0.576	15.9	32.2	3.9 (키리바티)	103.7 (말라위)	183
- female	0.513	5.2	9.3	1.3 (키리바티)	47.1 (짐바브웨)	183
Alcohol-attributable fractions (15+), road traffic crash deaths (%)						
- male	-0.227	38.5	32.6	0.1 (쿠웨이트)	58.6 (적도기니)	183
- female	-0.123	24.8	24.8	0.0 (쿠웨이트)	53.2 (적도기니)	183

Harms and Consequences in WHO's GISAH

2016	PARC	한국	중앙값	최소	최대	국가수
Cancer, age-standardized death rates (15+), per 100,000 population						
- male	-0.151	204.0	174.3	72.3 (아랍에미리트)	370.8 (몽골)	183
- female	0.406	91.2	127.5	66.5 (튀니지)	216.8 (몽골)	183
Alcohol-attributable fractions (15+), cancer deaths						
- male	-0.333	8.3	5.2	0.2 (리비아)	14.5 (몰도바)	183
- female	-0.265	3.1	1.8	0.0 (리비아)	6.7 (몰도바)	183

Harms and Consequences in WHO's GISAH

2016	PARC	한국	중앙값	최소	최대	국가수
Alcohol-attributable fractions, all-cause deaths (%)						
- Both sexes	-0.144	7.6	4.5	0.1 (예멘)	26.1 (몰도바)	183
- male	-0.234	11.8	7.2	0.2 (예멘)	26.9 (몰도바)	183
- female	-0.046	2.6	1.5	0.0 (예멘)	25.4 (리투아니아)	183

Economic Aspects in WHO's GISAH

	PARC	한국	중앙값	최소	최대	국가수
Annual revenues from alcohol excise tax in millions US\$, 2012	0.012	448	299	1 (짐바브웨)	12,853 (영국)	30
Alcoholic excise tax revenue as a per cent of government revenue, 2012	-0.125	1.5	1.7	0.1 (스위스)	6.4 (모리셔스)	26
Average price 500 mls Beer in US\$, 2016	1.000	8.32	1.39	0.35 (타지키스탄)	8.32 (한국)	167

Alcohol Control Policies in WHO's GISAH

		Country
Adopted written national policy on alcohol (194)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total ban (98) - Yes (80) - No (77) - Subnational (9) - No data (20) 	<p>Korea, USA, Japan</p> <p>UK</p>
Action Plan for implementation of alcohol policy (80)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes (45) - No (34) 	<p>USA, Japan</p> <p>Korea</p>
Central coordinating entity for alcohol policy implementation (80)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health (57) - National anti-Drug Comm (5) - Finance/Taxation (3) - Trade/Industry (3) - Inter-Ministerial Comm (3) - Social Affairs (2) - Other (4) 	<p>Korea, USA</p> <p>Japan (Cabinet Office)</p>
Framework of national alcohol policy (80)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific alcohol policy (50) - Integrated into substance abuse (21) - Integrated into mental health (6) - Integrated into non-communicable diseases (20) - Integrated into general public health (18) 	<p>Korea, USA, Japan</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>USA</p>

Alcohol Control Policies in WHO's GISAH

		Country
Level of adoption of national alcohol policy (80)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Government (48) - National Parliament (21) - Ministry of Health only (9) - Other specific Ministry (2) 	USA Japan Korea
Sectors represented in national alcohol policy (80) - Health, Social affairs, Criminal justice, Road safety, Finance/taxation, Education, Employment, Law enforcement, Trade/industry, Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 Sectors (8) - 9 Sectors (10) - 8 Sectors (7) - 7 Sectors (19) - 6 Sectors (11) - 5 Sectors (8) - 4 Sectors (2) - 3 Sectors (4) - 2 Sectors (2) - 1 Sectors (1) 	Japan USA Korea

Alcohol Control Policies in WHO's GISAH

		Country
National drinking guidelines (194)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total Ban (9) - State (25) - Non-state actors (18) - No (128) - No data (14) 	USA, UK, Japan Korea
National legislation to prevent illegal alcohol (194) - Beer, Wine, Spirits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total ban (9) - Yes: 3 types (114) - Yes: 1, 2 types (8) - No (41) - No data (22) 	Korea , USA, Japan UK

Youth and Alcohol in WHO's GISAH

2016	PARC	한국	중앙값	최소	최대	국가수
15-19 years old, current drinkers (%)						
- Both sexes	-0.428	50.5	23.6	0.1 (리비아)	86.4 (룩셈부르크)	189
- Male	-0.516	64.0	33.4	0.1 (리비아)	92.7 (룩셈부르크)	189
- Female	-0.335	35.8	13.6	0.0 (리비아)	79.9 (룩셈부르크)	189
Heavy episodic drinking (youth 15 -19 years) past 30 days (%)						
- Both sexes	-0.405	29.5	12.8	0.0 (아프가니스탄)	54.0 (룩셈부르크)	189
- Male	-0.476	45.4	20.9	0.0 (아프가니스탄)	72.4 (룩셈부르크)	189
- Female	-0.254	12.3	3.7	0.0 (아프가니스탄)	37.6 (적도기니)	189

Youth and Alcohol in WHO's GISAH

2016	PARC	한국	중앙값	최소	최대	국가수
Heavy episodic drinking (youth 15 -19 years), drinkers only, past 30 days (%)						
- Both sexes	-0.342	64.1	50.4	2.0 (예멘)	90.5 (적도기니)	189
- Male	-0.263	70.9	62.1	2.4 (예멘)	95.6 (적도기니)	189
- Female	-0.149	34.4	26.0	0.5 (예멘)	82.3 (적도기니)	189