

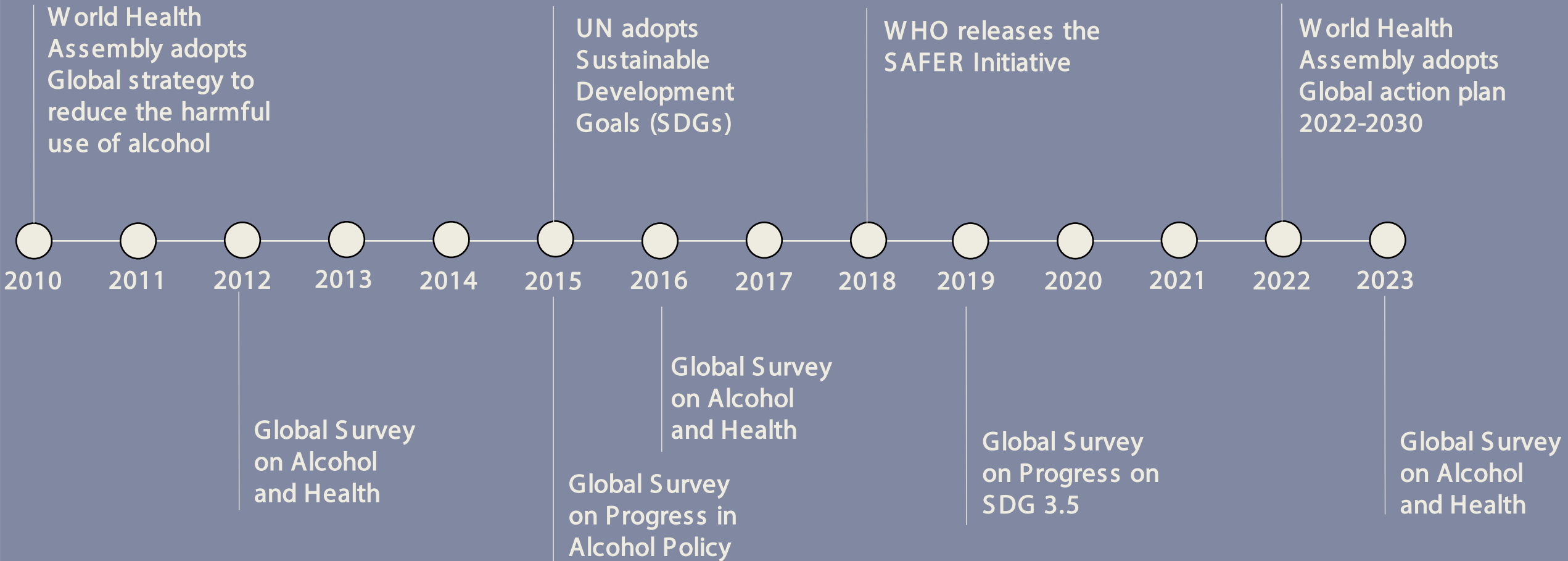


**NATIONAL-LEVEL  
ALCOHOL  
POLICIES: RESULTS  
FROM THE 2019  
WHO GLOBAL  
SURVEY ON  
ALCOHOL AND  
HEALTH**

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# TIMELINE



# THE GLOBAL SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND HEALTH HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED FIVE TIMES SO FAR



# THE GLOBAL STRATEGY TO REDUCE THE HARMFUL USE OF ALCOHOL

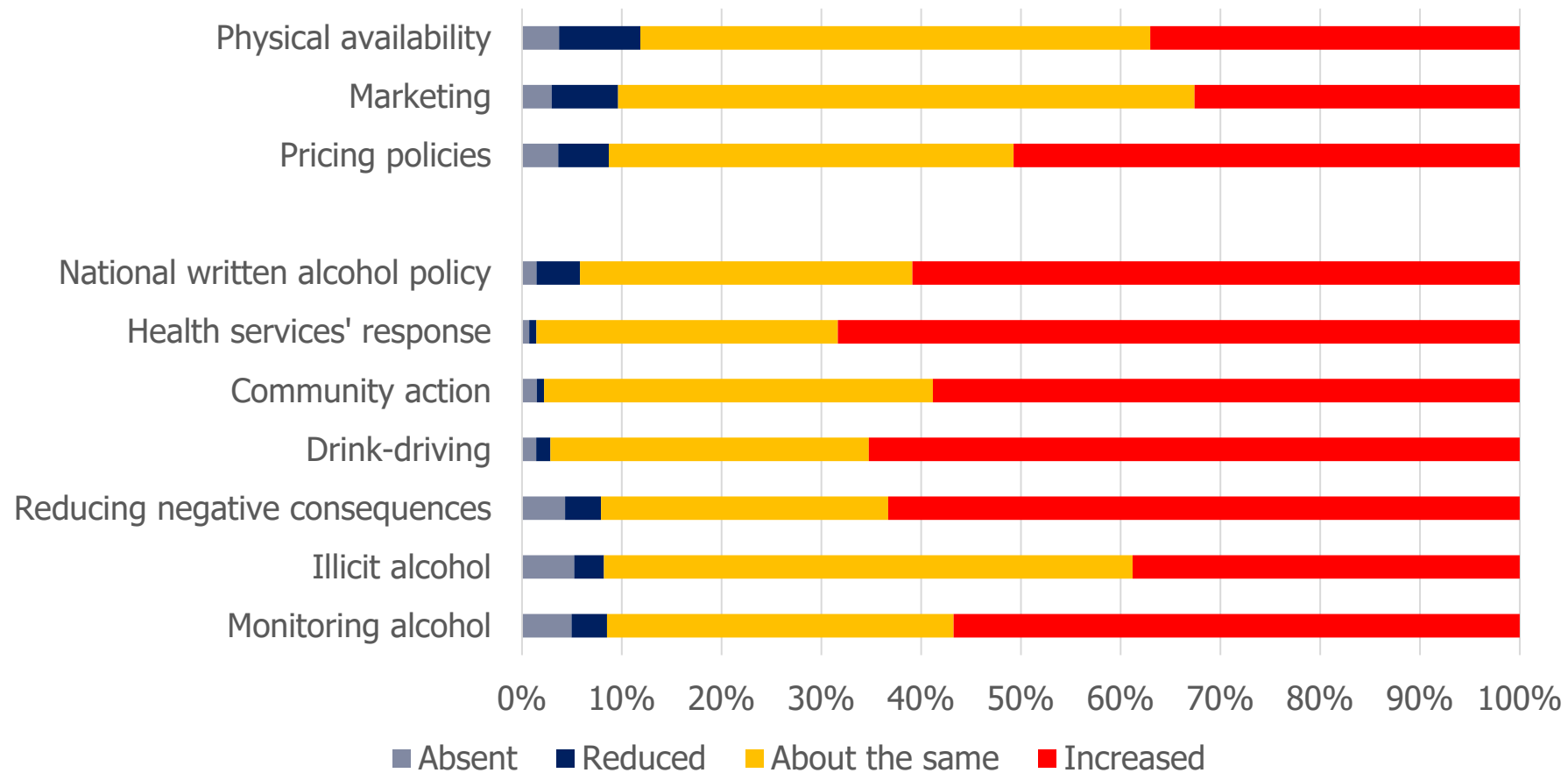
*'The magnitude of alcohol-attributable disease and social burden is in sharp contradiction with the resources available at all levels to reduce the harmful use of alcohol.'*

Still true more than a decade later



# Overall scope and intensity of alcohol policy development since 2010 by the ten areas of the Global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

*(n=135 for physical availability and marketing; 138 for pricing policies and national written alcohol policies; 134 for illicit/informal alcohol; 139 for health services' response, reducing the negative consequences of alcohol use, and monitoring and surveillance; 136 for community action; and 141 for drink-driving)*



# GLOBAL ACTION PLAN 2022-2030

## ACTION AREAS

**1**

**IMPLEMENT HIGH-IMPACT STRATEGIES & INTERVENTIONS**

**2**

**ADVOCACY, AWARENESS & COMMITMENT**

**3**

**PARTNERSHIP, DIALOGUE, & COORDINATION**

**4**

**TECHNICAL SUPPORT & CAPACITY BUILDING**

**5**

**KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

**6**

**RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**

## Target 1.2: High-impact alcohol policies



### TARGET 1.2

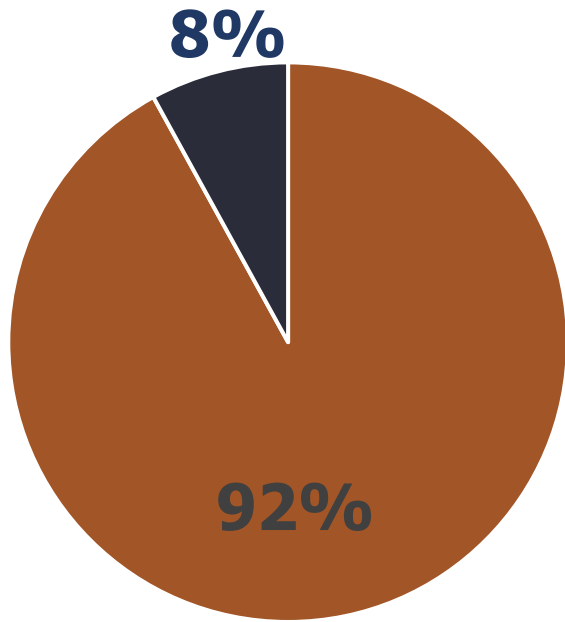
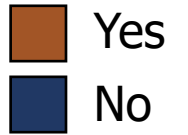
By 2030, 70% of countries have introduced, enacted or maintained the implementation of high-impact policy options and interventions.

### INDICATOR 1.2.1

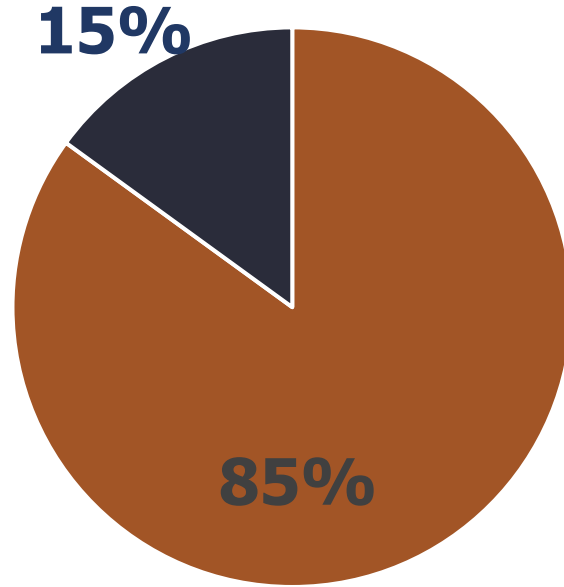
Number of countries (as a percentage of all WHO Member States) that have introduced, enacted or maintained the implementation of high-impact policy options across the following areas: (a) affordability of alcoholic beverages; (b) advertising and marketing of alcoholic beverages; (c) availability of alcoholic beverages; (d) drink–driving; (e) screening and brief interventions for risky patterns of alcohol use; and treatment of AUDs.

# Percent of countries with alcohol excise taxes by beverage type, 2019

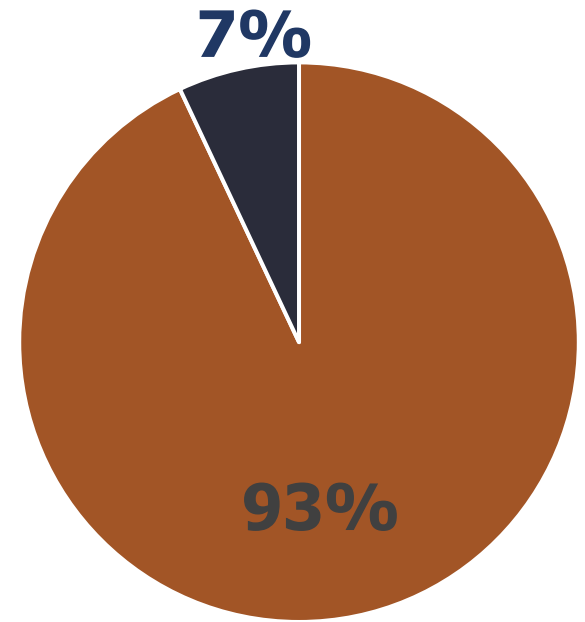
*(n=133 reporting countries)*



**Beer**



**Wine**

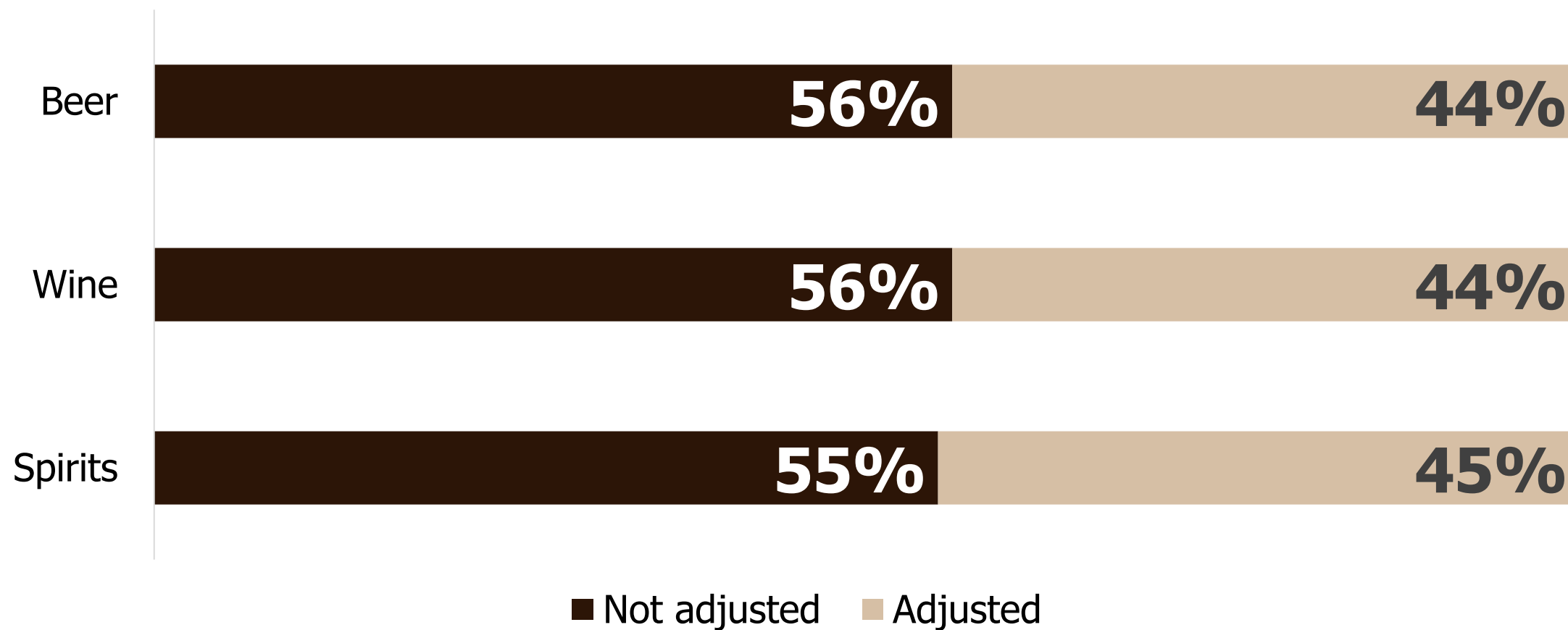


**Spirits**



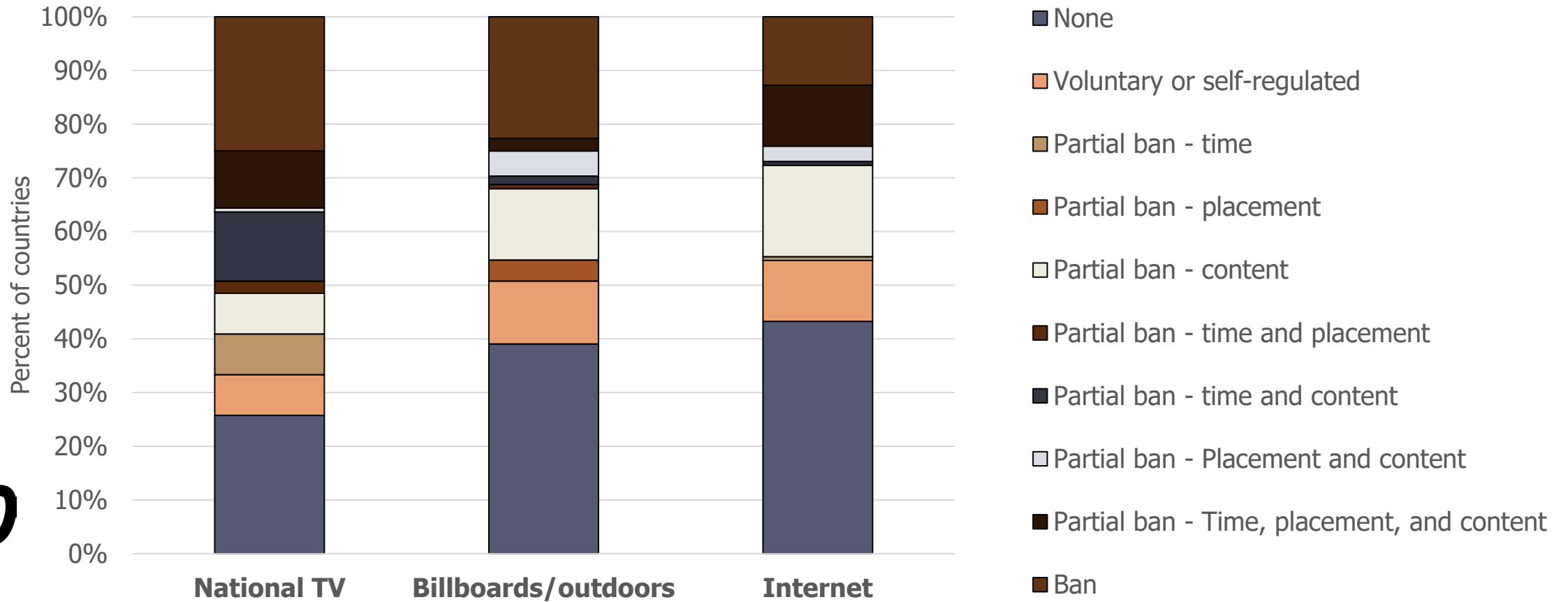
# Percent of countries that adjust alcohol excise taxes for inflation by beverage type, 2019

*(n=123 reporting countries for beer, 113 for wine, and 124 for spirits)*



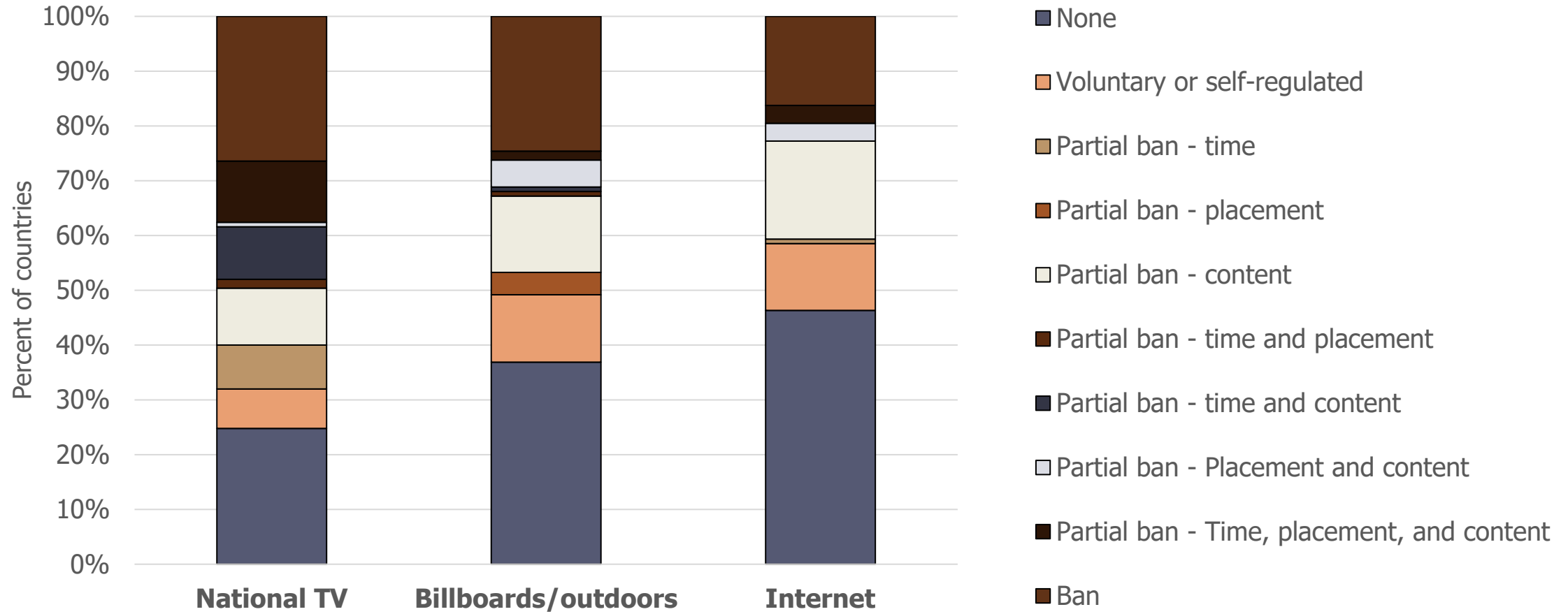
# Alcohol advertising bans/restrictions on beer, 2019

*(n=132 reporting countries for TV, 128 for billboards/outdoors, and 130 for internet)*



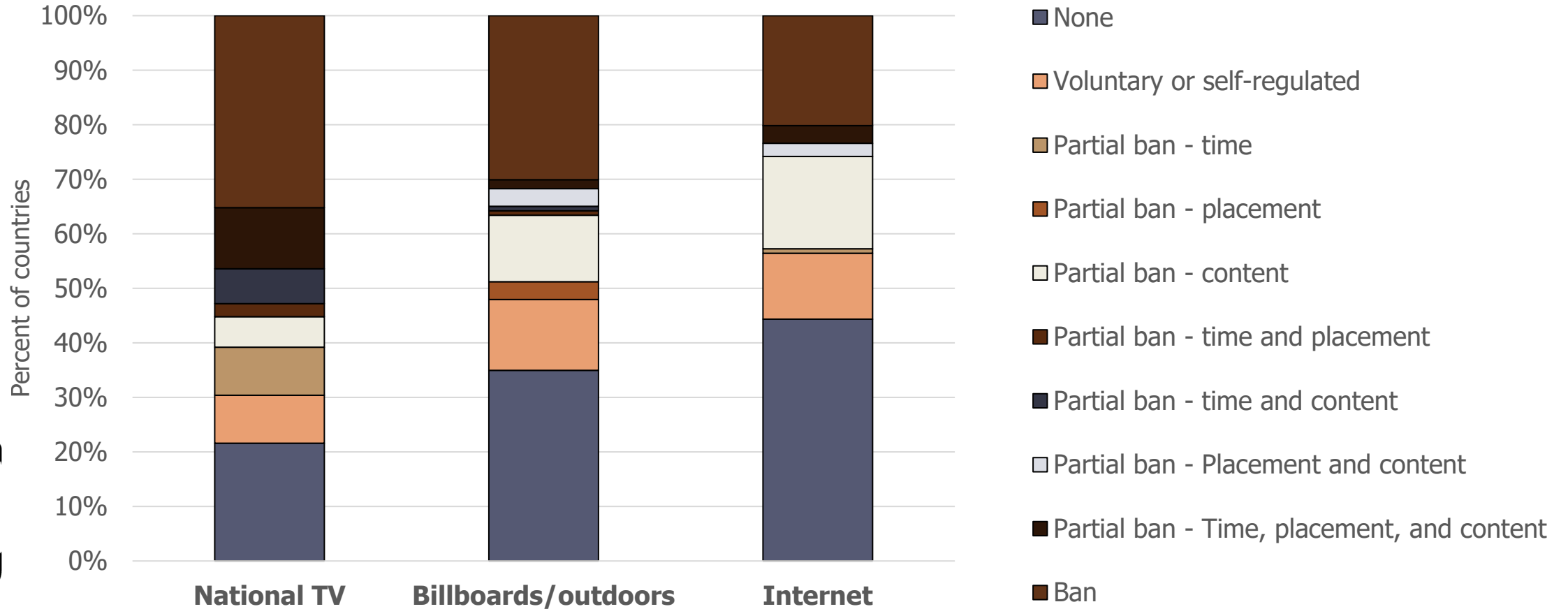
# Alcohol advertising bans/restrictions on wine, 2019

*(n=125 reporting countries for TV, 122 for billboards/outdoors, and 123 for internet)*



# Alcohol advertising bans/restrictions on spirits, 2019

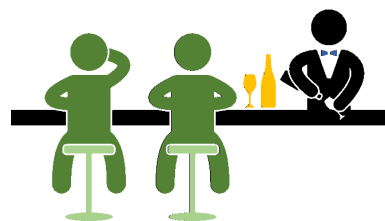
*(n=125 reporting countries for TV, 124 for billboards/outdoors, and 123 for internet)*



## Number of countries (percent) with minimum age limits by beverage type, 2019

### On-premise establishments

(n=133 reporting countries)



Beverage type	No minimum age	Minimum age <18	Minimum age =18	Minimum age >18
<b>Beer</b>	8 (6.0%)	14 (10.5%)	95 (71.4%)	16 (12.0%)
<b>Wine</b>	8 (6.0%)	15 (11.3%)	94 (70.7%)	16 (12.0%)
<b>Spirits</b>	8 (6.0%)	10 (7.5%)	98 (73.7%)	17 (12.8%)

### Off-premise establishments

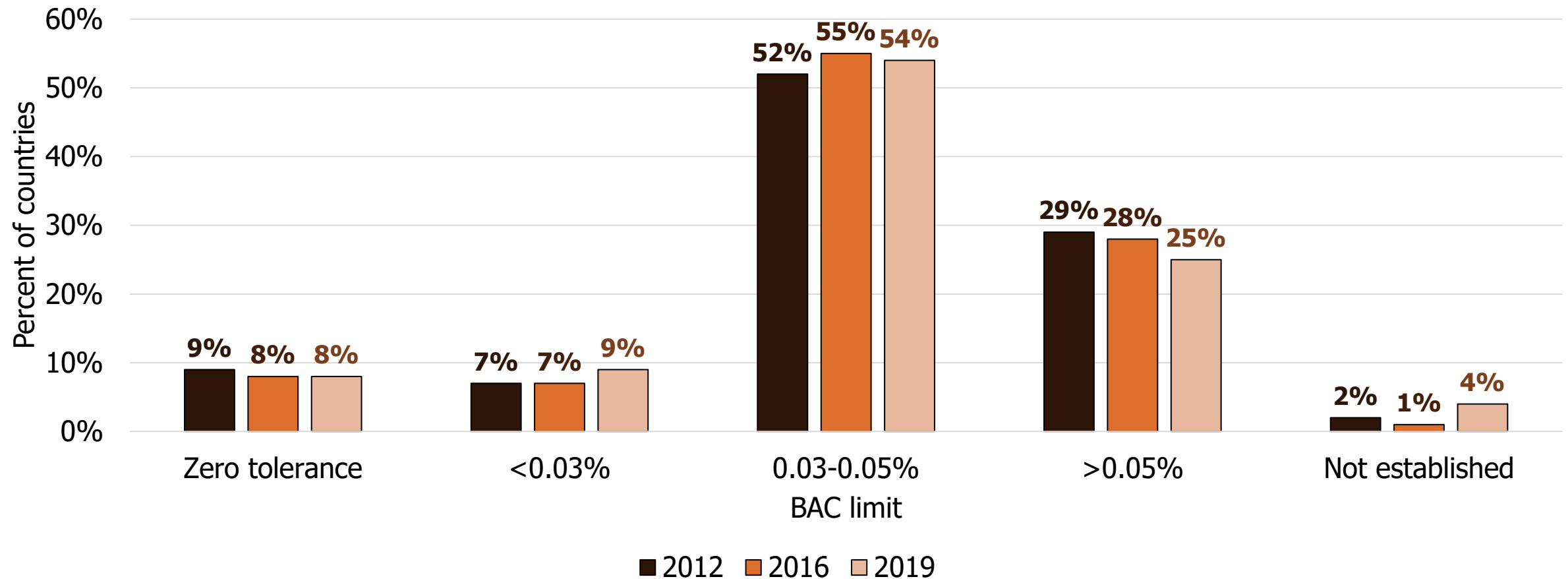
(n=130 reporting countries)



Beverage type	No minimum age	Minimum age <18	Minimum age =18	Minimum age >18
<b>Beer</b>	8 (6.2%)	14 (10.8%)	92 (70.8%)	16 (12.3%)
<b>Wine</b>	8 (6.2%)	14 (10.8%)	92 (70.8%)	16 (12.3%)
<b>Spirits</b>	8 (6.2%)	9 (6.9%)	95 (73.1%)	18 (13.9%)

# BAC limits for the general population, 2012-2019

*(n=109 reporting countries in all three years)*





**Action area 2**

**Advocacy, awareness and  
commitment**

## Target 2.1: Written national alcohol policies

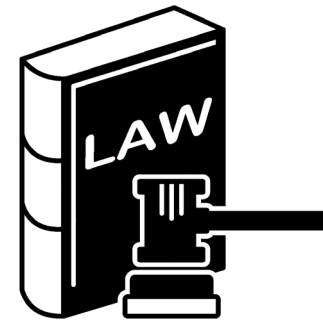


### TARGET 2.1

By 2030, 75% of countries have developed and enacted national written alcohol policies.

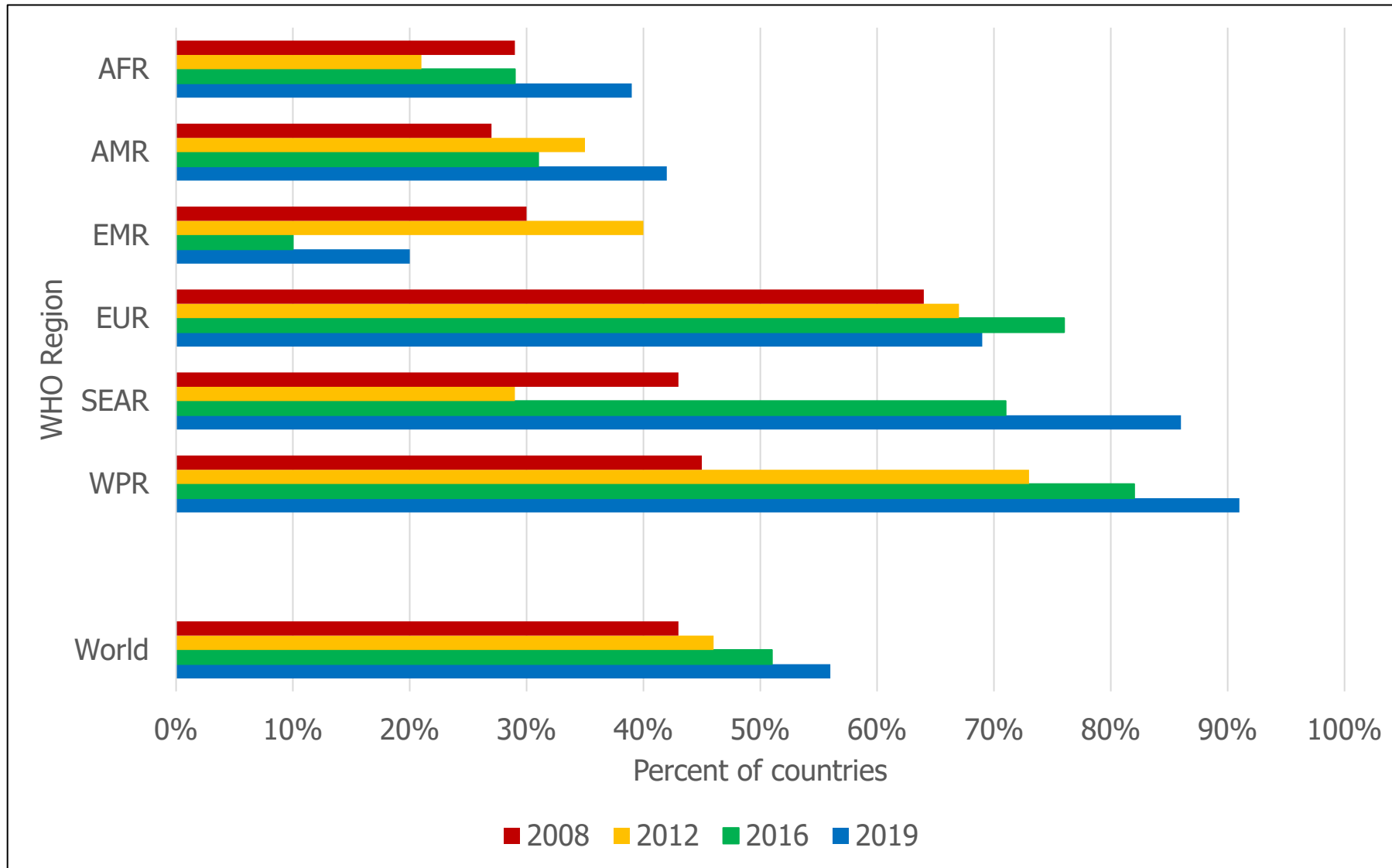
### INDICATOR 2.1.1

Number of countries (as a percentage of all WHO Member States) with a written and enacted national alcohol policy.





(n=124 countries reporting)





**Action area 3**

**Partnership, dialogue and  
coordination**

## Target 3.1: Multisectoral coordination



### TARGET 3.1

By 2030, 50% of countries have an established national multisectoral coordination mechanism for the implementation of national multisectoral alcohol policy responses.

### INDICATOR 3.1.1

Number of countries (as a proportion of all WHO Member States) with an established multisectoral national coordination mechanism for the implementation of national multisectoral alcohol policy responses.

## Measuring multisectoral coordination on the next global survey

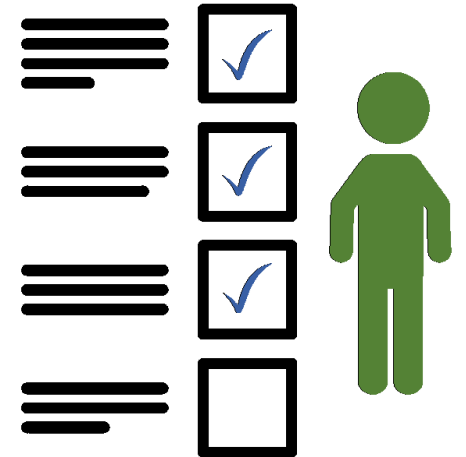
### Have you established a multisectoral national coordination mechanism?

- Multisectoral refers to engagement with one or more government sectors outside of health, such as finances, criminal justice, social welfare etc.

- Yes  
 No

### What is your multisectoral national coordination mechanism?

- Appointed national commission  
 Inter-ministerial council  
 Single high-level extra-departmental or extra-ministerial coordinator  
 Task force at cabinet level  
 Other, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_





## Action area 4

# Technical support and capacity- building

## Target 4.1: Capacity for alcohol prevention



### TARGET 4.1

By 2030, 50% of countries have a strengthened capacity for the implementation of effective strategies and interventions to reduce the harmful use of alcohol at national level.

### INDICATOR 4.1.1

Number of countries (as a proportion of all WHO Member States) that have increased governmental resources for implementation of effective alcohol policies at the national level.

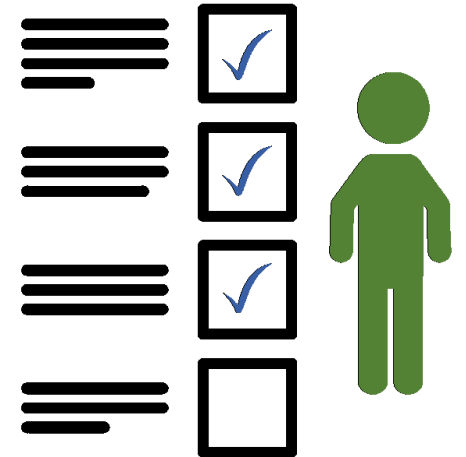
## Measuring changes in government resources on the next global survey

**Since 2019, have there been any changes to the level of dedicated governmental resources (financial and/or human resources) for the implementation of high-impact alcohol policies at the national level? Check (✓) one only.**

- No dedicated governmental resources
  Resources have decreased significantly
  Resources have decreased slightly
  Resources have not changed
  Resources have increased slightly
  Resources have increased significantly

**Since 2019, have there been any changes to the allocation of governmental resources to NGOs (financial and/or human resources) for the implementation of high-impact alcohol policies at the national level? Check (✓) one only.**

- No dedicated NGO resources
  Resources have decreased significantly
  Resources have decreased slightly
  Resources have not changed
  Resources have increased slightly
  Resources have increased significantly





**Action area 5**

**Knowledge production and  
information systems**



## Target 5.1: Policy surveillance



### TARGET 5.1

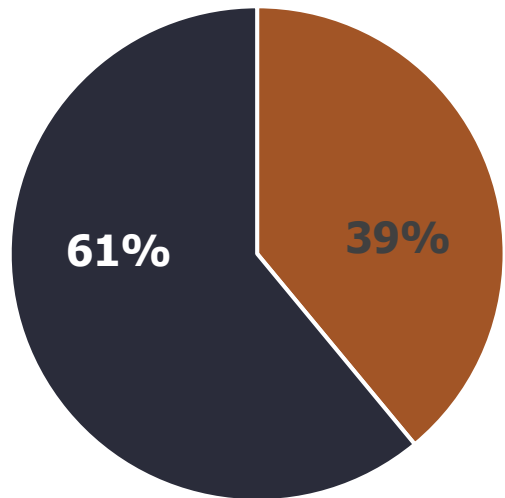
By 2030, 75% of countries have national data generated and regularly reported on alcohol consumption, alcohol-related harm and implementation of alcohol control measures.

### INDICATOR 5.1.1

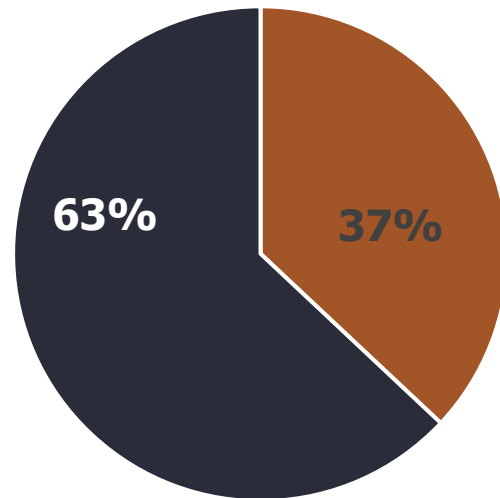
Number of countries (as a proportion of all WHO Member States) that generate and report national data on per capita alcohol consumption, alcohol-related harm and policy responses.

## Existence of monitoring system by type of data, 2016

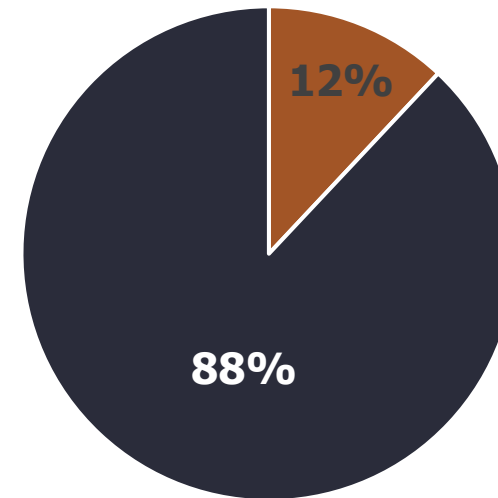
*(n=171 responding countries)*



**Alcohol consumption**



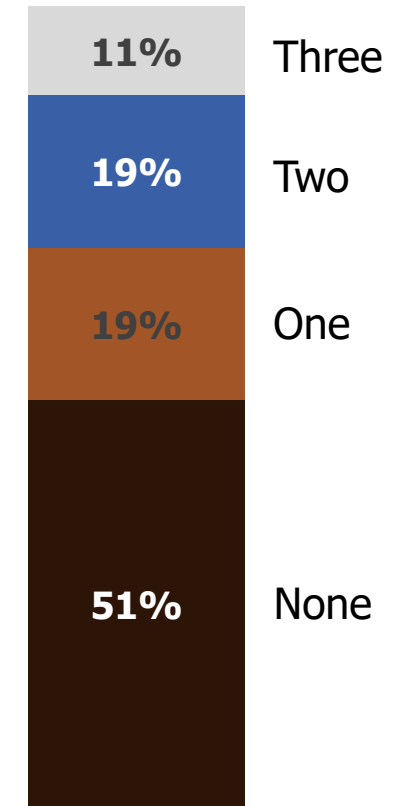
**Health consequences**



**Policy responses**

Yes  
No

### Number of data types with a monitoring system



## Measuring data collection and reporting on the next global survey (1)

**Between 2015 and 2022, were any national reports produced on alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harms?**

- No, no national reports
- Yes, 1 national report
- Yes, 2 national reports
- Yes, 3 national reports or more

**Is there regular national data collection and reporting on alcohol per capita consumption, alcohol-related harms, or the implementation of alcohol policies?**

- Yes
- No



## Measuring data collection and reporting on the next global survey (2)

### Regular data collection?

- Yes
- No

### If YES, how frequently does data collection occur?

- Annually
- Biannually
- Less frequently than every two years

### Regular reporting?

- Yes
- No

### If YES, how frequently does data collection occur?

- Annually
- Biannually
- Less frequently than every two years

### Asked by type of data collection or reporting:

- Alcohol per capita consumption
- Alcohol-related harms
- Implementation of alcohol policies



**Action area 6**

**Resource mobilization**

## Target 6.1: Resources dedicated to alcohol prevention



### TARGET 6.1

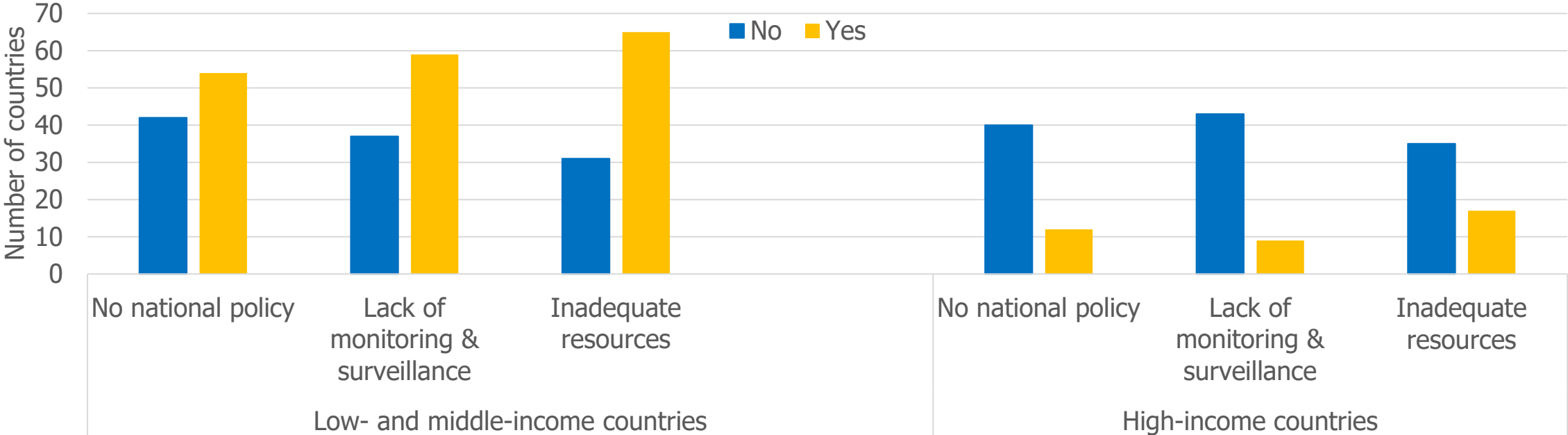
At least 50% of countries have dedicated resources for reducing the harmful use of alcohol by implementing alcohol policies and increasing the coverage and quality of prevention and treatment interventions for disorders due to substance use and associated health conditions.

### INDICATORS 6.1.1 AND 6.1.3

- Number (absolute) of countries that have secured dedicated resources for the implementation of alcohol policies at the national level.
- Number (absolute) of countries that introduced, when appropriate, dedicated funding for reducing the harmful use of alcohol from alcohol tax revenues or other revenues linked to alcohol production and trade.

# Barriers and difficulties in alcohol policy development since 2016 by World Bank income group category

(n=154 countries responding)



## Countries that earmarked alcohol tax revenues in 2016

# 31%

Countries that earmarked alcohol tax revenues for a specific purpose in 2016



- Half of these countries earmarked funds from a general excise tax.
- The other half earmarked funds from a specific levy for such purposes.



## Number of countries reporting industry interference as a main barrier or setback to alcohol policy development since 2016 by progress on the Best Buys

*(n=125 countries responding for availability and advertising and 126 countries for price)*

Type of policy	Reduced scope of policies	Increased scope of policies
Pricing policies	7/7 (100.0%)	30/61 (49.2%)
Alcohol availability	9/11 (81.8%)	20/47 (42.5%)
Alcohol advertising	7/9 (77.8%)	20/20 (50.0%)



*Thank You!*

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