Alcohol consumption and alcohol control policies in Estonia

Kristina Köhler, Hubert H. Humphrey Fellow 2019-2020

Content

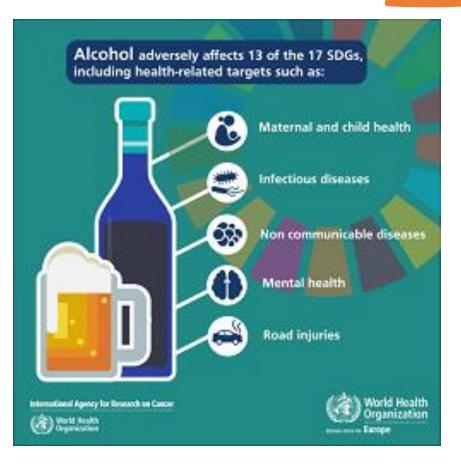
Intoduction

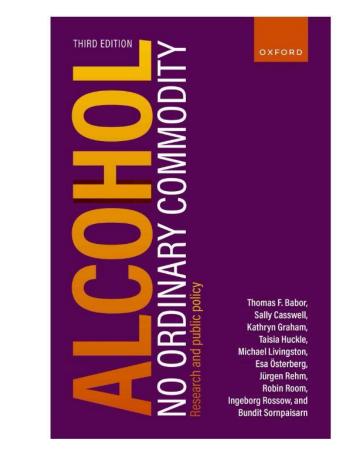
Alcohol policy strategy in Estonia

Assesment

Policy considerations

Alcohol is <u>NOT</u> an ordinary commodity



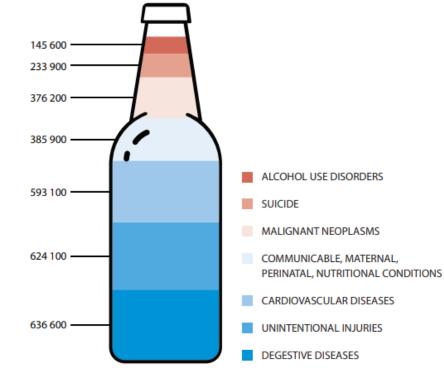


Alcohol and health (World Health Organization





Almost 1 million deaths in the WHO European Region



(every year)

World Health Organization

Turning down the alcohol flow Background document on the European framework for action on alcohol, 2022-2025

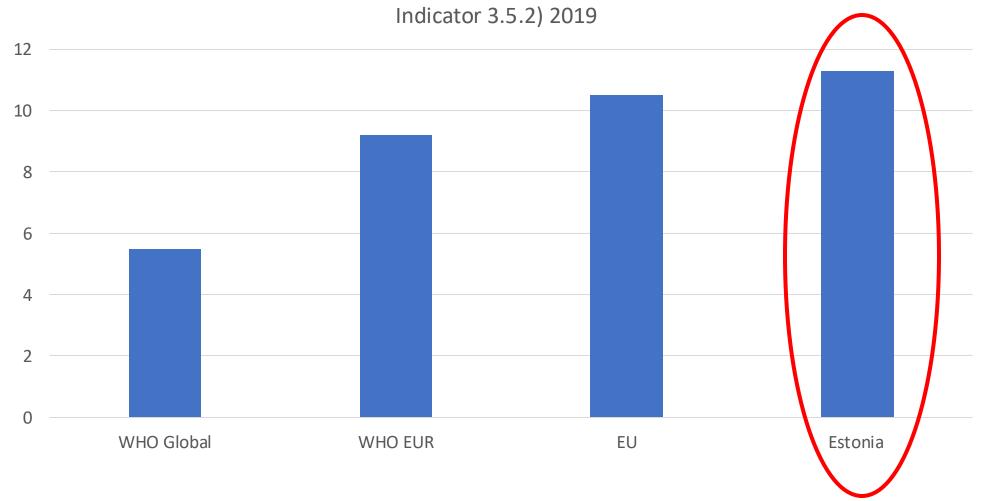


https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/340727

https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/361975

Out of top 10 countries with highest drinking levels: 8 were in EU in 2019

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



Total alcohol per capita consumption (15+ years) in litres of pure alcohol in the EU, by country (2019). Source: https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/total-(recorded-unrecorded)-alcohol-per-capita-(15-)-consumption

WHO Best Buy policies on alcohol

Increase taxes

1

2

Restrict

availability

Restrict or ban marketing of alcohol

3

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-NMH-NVI-17.9

Alcohol policy strategy Estonia

- The Green Paper on Alcohol Policy 2013
- Its objectives
 - reducing alcohol consumption and curbing harmful drinking patterns;
 - preventing underage drinking;
 - minimizing alcohol-related crime, social problems and health damage;
 - and developing treatment and rehabilitation services for alcohol dependence.

Alcohol policy assesment in Estonia

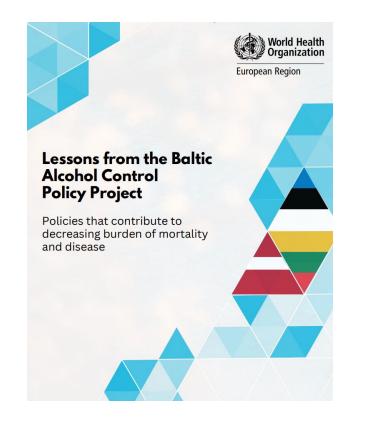
- Adult per capita alcohol consumption in Estonia decreased notably in 2013-2019.
- Age-standardized all-cause mortality and life expectancy at birth, demonstrated positive trends until the onset of the coronavirus disease pandemic.
- Evaluation of specific indicators revealed mixed outcomes.
- Although policy implementation coincided with decreases in alcohol-attributable injuries and mortality rates, it is challenging to attribute these improvements solely to the Green Paper.

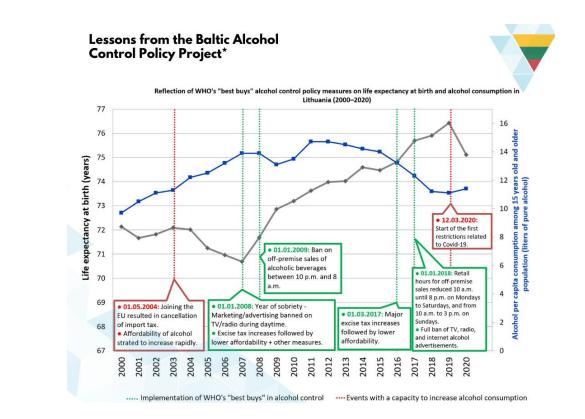


Proposals to reduce alcohol consumption and related harms in Estonia

- Increasing alcohol excise taxation
- Increasing the capacity of the treatment and care system for alcohol-attributable problems and alcohol use disorders;
- Implementing further availability restrictions, such as:
 - Limitations on the density of sales outlets
 - Limiting purchasing hours (e.g., on Sundays)
 - Prohibiting or limiting internet sales
 - Introducing a licensing system for alcohol sales
 - Prohibiting the sale of alcohol in gas stations
- Continue monitoring and evaluate all alcohol policy interventions.

Case study: Life expectancy increases when alcohol consumption decreases





https://www.who.int/europe/publications/i/item/WHO-EURO-2023-7517-47284-69366

Thank you

E-mail: kristina.kohler86@gmail.com



