



# Preventing Harmful Alcohol Use

## Sweden

Alcohol can be a source of enjoyment and is an important part of the economy in many countries. Yet harmful alcohol use is a leading risk factor for premature death, injuries and many non-communicable diseases. Harmful alcohol use can also affect others, for example in the case of violence and foetal alcohol syndrome. These diseases and injuries, in turn, have an impact on healthcare budgets and the productivity of the labour force.

People in **Sweden** consume on average **8.9 litres of pure alcohol** per capita per year, roughly equivalent to 1.8 bottles of wine or 3.4 litres of beer per week per person aged 15 and over. In addition, in Sweden, some population groups are at higher risk than others; specifically:



**28% of adults engage in binge drinking** at least once a month. This corresponds to drinking more than 80% of a bottle of wine or 1.5 litres of beer per occasion.



**Men** consume **13.7 litres** of pure alcohol per capita per year while **women** consume **4.2 litres** per capita per year



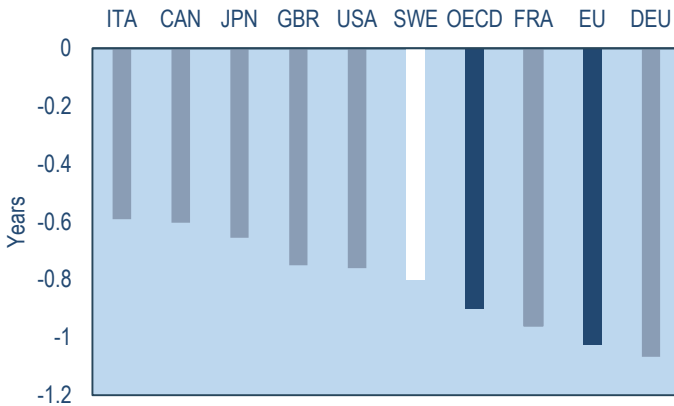
Women are **42% less likely** to binge drink monthly if they have **completed higher education**



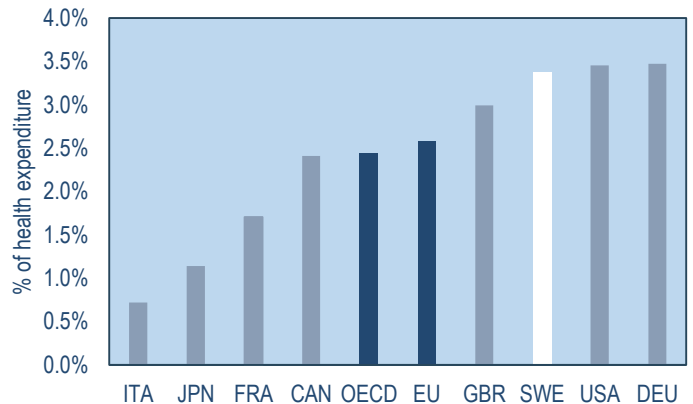
**12% of girls** and **10% of boys** aged 15 **have been drunk** at least once in their life. Children who never experienced drunkenness are **44% more likely** to perform well at school.

Life expectancy is **0.8 years lower** over the next 30 years due to disease and injuries caused by drinking more than 1 drink per day for women and 1½ drinks per day for men, on average in the whole population, according to OECD simulations.

**Impact on life expectancy**



**Impact on health expenditure**



Based on current consumption patterns in **Sweden**, OECD simulations estimate that diseases and injuries caused by drinking above 1-1½ drinks per day lead to treatment costs equal to **3.4% of health expenditure** and a reduction in the workforce productivity. Consequently, Sweden's **GDP** is estimated to be **1.6% lower** on average between now and 2050, excluding any impact on the alcohol industry. Due to a lower GDP, and to maintain a constant public debt-to-GDP ratio, Sweden has to raise additional revenues equivalent to an increase in tax of **SEK 3 757** per person per year.

# Implementation level of policies to address harmful alcohol use in Sweden



OECD analysis of WHO data reflects the implementation status across policy areas within the WHO's *Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol*.

**Sweden** has overall a good level of policy implementation, but there are opportunities for further action. Policy priorities could include:

- Improving alcohol **prevention and reduction activities** in schools and workplaces
- Strengthening **regulation of advertising** on social media and new media, which are frequently used by younger people
- Applying **health warning label** on alcohol containers

1-lower level of implementation, 4-higher level.  
Countries with a maximum score can still enhance policy implementation and enforcement.

## OECD analyses looked at enhanced policy package to tackle harmful alcohol use. The package contains many of the policy priorities for Sweden, including:



Strengthening sobriety checkpoints to counter drink-driving



Complete ban on alcohol advertising to children via traditional and new media, sponsorships, branding and point-of-sale displays



Alcohol taxation



Strengthening screening and counselling in primary care



Strengthening regulation on alcohol advertising, sponsorships, branding and point-of-sale displays



Minimum unit pricing targeting cheap alcohol

In Sweden, investing SEK 22.5 per person per year in the enhanced policy package to tackle harmful alcohol use will:

- prevent **686 thousand non-communicable diseases and injuries** by 2050;
- save **SEK 2.1 billion** per year in health costs;
- increase employment and productivity by the equivalent of **9.7 thousand full-time workers** per year.

For every **SEK 1 invested** in the policy package, **SEK 16** are returned in benefits, not considering any impact on the alcohol industry.