

Nordic Alcohol Statistics 1989 – 1993

Consumption of alcoholic beverages in the Nordic countries

In 1993 the economic recession continued in the Nordic countries, as well as in the whole of western Europe, for the third subsequent year. As a consequence, alcohol consumption decreased and the consumers turned to lighter beverages. At the same time, decreasing economic possibilities for consumption and unemployment have moved consumption to cheaper drinks.

According to the official statistics from the Nordic countries, alcohol consumption is greatest in Denmark, where nearly 10 litres of 100 per cent alcohol is drunk yearly per capita. Thus, alcohol consumption in Denmark approaches the highest rates found in the European Union. In 1993, alcohol consumption in France and Germany was about 12 litres per capita.

In Finland the annual alcohol consumption per capita is currently seven litres of absolute alcohol, in Sweden five and in Iceland and Norway a little over three litres (Figure 1). In these countries state-owned alcohol monopolies have practiced an alcohol policy that aims at controlling consumption by means of price policy, regulation of availability and education.

After the EEA agreement came into force at the beginning of 1994, the EU-membership negotiations in Finland, Norway and Sweden have caused extensive discussions on the future of the Nordic alcohol system. At the end of 1993 the European Commission gave a statement according to which it would not question the existence of retail monopolies in the Nordic countries. On the other hand, it required that the other monopolies related to alcohol were dissolved. Finland and Sweden are already giving up their production, import and export monopolies; Norway, however, still maintains that all their monopolies, and not only the retail monopoly, are founded on social and health policy. All Nordic countries have taken steps to be able to prove that they are not discriminatory and have adapted their alcohol taxes and prices in accordance with the demands from the Common Market. Finland, Norway and Sweden have also reached an agreement with the European Union in their membership negotiations about a transitional period with smaller quotas for private import.

Unrecorded consumption

Unrecorded consumption rates include alcohol drunk by tourists abroad, imported alcoholic beverages, border

trade, legal and illicit home distilling, smuggling and non-beverage alcohol. Unrecorded consumption is estimated to equal at least one third of the recorded consumption in Norway, Sweden and Iceland and about one fifth in Finland and Denmark.

The economic recession has increased home production of wine and beer in all Nordic countries. In Norway smuggling of alcoholic beverages has also become problematic. In 1993 Norway started an extensive campaign against the smuggling of alcoholic beverages.

Border trade with alcoholic beverages

In Denmark the border trade dealing with alcoholic beverages took remarkable proportions during the latter half of the 1980s. It has diminished somewhat in recent years as a consequence, among other things, of the halving of the production taxes. During the 1990s, changes in exchange rates have cut down the alcohol purchases of Swedes in Denmark. On the other hand, Norwegians have to a growing extent bought alcoholic beverages in Sweden after the Swedish tax reform in 1992. The border trade between Finland and Sweden is small and more or less balanced.

Structure of consumption

In 1993, consumption of beverages with lower alcohol content continued to increase in all the Nordic countries. The share of lighter beverages varies from 51 per cent in Iceland to 89 per cent in Denmark (1992) (Figure 2).

Traditionally Iceland, Sweden and Finland have been consumers of spirits, while Norway and Denmark have been beer countries. The 1980s introduced a lighter trend in Sweden and Finland. In 1980, spirits accounted for 44 per cent of the consumed alcohol in Finland and 51 in Sweden, whereas the respective percentages were 28 in Finland and 30 in Sweden in 1993. The high price level of spirits has kept down the consumption and increased the sales of lighter beverages. In the 1990s, as a result of the economic recession and a drop in real income, consumers have favoured cheaper products, particularly medium-strong beer in Finland and inexpensive wines or beer in Sweden. In Iceland, spirits still accounted for almost half of the consumption (49 per cent) in 1993. In Norway, spirits constituted 21 per cent and in Denmark 11 per cent of the total consumption.

The share of wines varied from 16 per cent in Finland to 31 per cent in Denmark. In the 1990s, there has been a

more decided rise in the consumption of wines in Iceland, Denmark and Finland than in the other Nordic countries.

Consumption of beer has also increased in the Nordic countries. In 1993, beer amounted to over one half of the total alcohol consumption in Norway, Denmark and Finland. In Sweden, beer covered 41 per cent and in Iceland 33 per cent.

Consumption per beverage group

The consumption of spirits in the Nordic countries is still highest in Finland. In 1993, the consumption of spirits per capita among the Finnish inhabitants aged 15 or over was 2.3 litres of absolute alcohol. The Norwegian rate was the lowest, namely 1.0 litres. On the whole, the consumption of spirits has decreased markedly in all the Nordic countries during the last few years (Figure 2).

Wine consumption was greatest in Denmark, at 3.6 litres of absolute alcohol per capita among inhabitants aged 15 or over (1992), and least in Iceland (0.8 litres).

Like wine, beer consumption was also highest in Denmark, at 6.8 litres of absolute alcohol per capita among inhabitants aged 15 or over (1993); and lowest in Iceland, at 1.5 litres (sale of beer began in Iceland in March, 1989).

Development of alcohol prices

In the 1980s, the real prices of alcoholic beverages rose in all the Nordic countries except Denmark, where the real prices fell steadily. In the 1990s, the increase in real prices continued in Finland, Iceland and Norway. In Sweden, however, the real prices of alcoholic beverages have gone down since 1990 (Figure 3).

Price indexes show how prices have annually changed in the Nordic countries. One should, however, take a prudent attitude towards conclusions drawn on the basis of indexes concerning the price level in these countries. The price differences in 1992 and 1994 are demonstrated in the table above.

The great price level differences in the retail sales of alcoholic beverages among the Nordic countries can be mainly explained by differences in tax levels. The rest are a result of differences in acquisition, production and distribution costs.

A reform of the alcohol beverage taxes was implemented in Sweden in July 1992 and in Finland in July 1994. Since the alcohol tax now is based on the alcohol content of the beverage, the prices of strong beverages have gone down and the prices of lighter beverages have risen somewhat.

Alcohol economy

In Denmark, over DKK 12 milliard was spent on alcoholic beverages in 1993; in Norway the sum amounted to NOK

Price levels of the retail sales of alcoholic beverages in Denmark and Sweden in 1992 and 1994 (indexes, Finland = 100)***

	Denmark		Sweden	
	1992	1994	1992	1994
Beer	56	60	115	107
Wine	92	98	118	109
Wine-based aperitifs	65	69	81	76
Liquors and other spirits	74	79	58	54
Ethyl alcohol, spirits	82	87	85	79
Total	70	75	98	92

* Price levels per beverage group have been weighted together with weights in accordance with the Finnish consumption distribution

** In the index for June 1994 both the changes in exchange rates and inflation have been taken into account

Sources: EUROSTAT/statistics

15 milliard, in Finland to FIM 18 milliard, in Sweden to SEK 29 milliard and in Iceland to ISK 8 milliard.

Alcohol accounted for 2.6 per cent of the private consumer expenditure in Denmark; the respective number was 6.6 in Finland, 3.6 in Sweden, 4.2 in Norway and 3.1 in Iceland. In Sweden and Finland, over 60 per cent of the consumers' alcohol expenditure was directed to income for the state, whereas in Iceland the state received 53 and in Denmark 34 per cent. The 1993 figure for Norway is missing, but the state share has been about 50 per cent.

The returns from alcohol sales constitute 8.3 per cent of the state revenue in Finland, 4.6 in Sweden, 4.0 per cent in Iceland and 1.2 per cent in Denmark. The figure for Norway has been about 2 per cent.

Alcohol-related negative effects

The main purpose of the Nordic alcohol policy has been to minimize alcohol-related social and economic problems and health hazards. Research shows that the level of negative effects related to alcohol is higher with higher total consumption of alcoholic beverages. A minimizing of harm from alcohol thus demands an alcohol policy aimed at restricting the total consumption. The consumption level in the Nordic countries is traditionally regulated through prices, through restrictions in and supervision of sales and distribution, and through alcohol education.

Alcohol-related health hazards can be divided into acute and chronic effects. The acute health hazards consist of various injuries, alcohol poisonings and accidents. The acute problems are related to occasional drinking, depending upon the drinking habits and upon the amount and al-

cohol content of the beverage.

Frequent and heavy drinking causes chronic health hazards such as hepatic cirrhosis and alcoholism. The number of deaths by liver cirrhosis is considered a fairly reliable indicator of the adverse effects from alcohol in general: the higher the level of alcohol consumption, the more people contract and die of liver cirrhosis. The Nordic statistics support this finding: the number of deaths from liver cirrhosis is highest in Denmark, which also has the highest consumption rate, and is lowest in Norway.

The number of deaths caused by alcohol poisoning is clearly higher in Finland than in the other Nordic countries (Table 8). This is probably due to the Finnish tradition of drinking to intoxication. When lately the consumption has decreased and Finns have turned to lighter beverages, the number of deaths caused by alcohol poisoning has gone down.

Table 7 presents the number of cases of drunken driving known to the police in the Nordic countries. Legislation, police practice and attitudes influence the differences in the rates of drunken driving.

The number of drunken driving cases dropped by over 14 per cent in 1993 from the previous year in Finland, in Denmark 11, in Sweden 4 and in Iceland 2 per cent. In Norway the number of known cases grew by one per cent.

In addition to the economic recession, unemployment and the decrease in the alcohol consumption, the drop

also results from the continuous campaigns emphasizing the significance of temperance when driving.

The limit for drunken driving is 0.05 per cent in Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway, and 0.02 per cent in Sweden. Alcohol still accounts for a marked portion of boating accidents and deaths by drowning: more than half of those drowned were under the influence of alcoholic beverages. In the Nordic countries there have been continuous campaigns for safe water traffic and the number of deaths by drowning have now clearly decreased. Both in Sweden and Finland more than 300 persons drowned yearly at the end of the 1970s. The number is now halved in Sweden and has gone down to two-thirds in Finland. In June-July, 1993, 57 persons drowned in Sweden and 81 in Finland; the figures for the previous year were 59 and 131.)

On the following pages you will find a presentation of the Nordic alcohol statistics in figures and tables. For a more detailed presentation, please order the report "Nordic Alcohol Statistics 1989-1993" from:

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Figure 1. Consumption of alcoholic beverages per capita, 100 % alcohol and division of consumption in Scandinavia

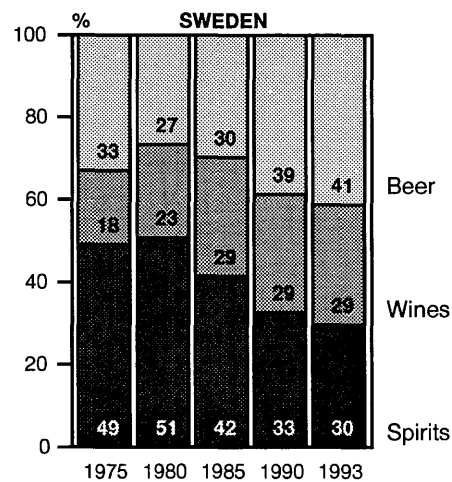
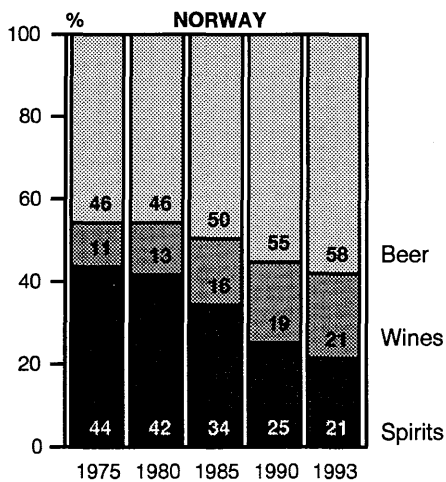
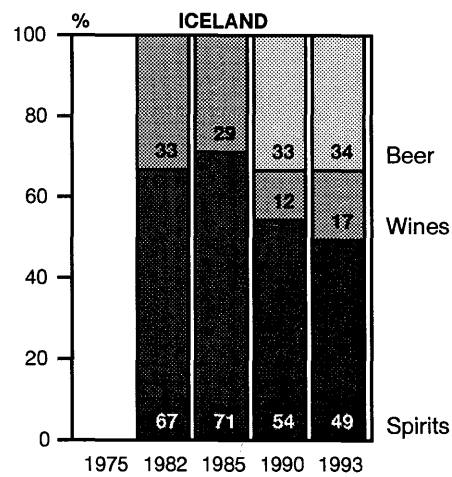
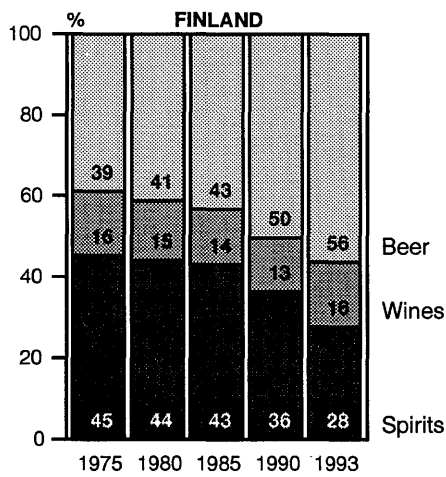
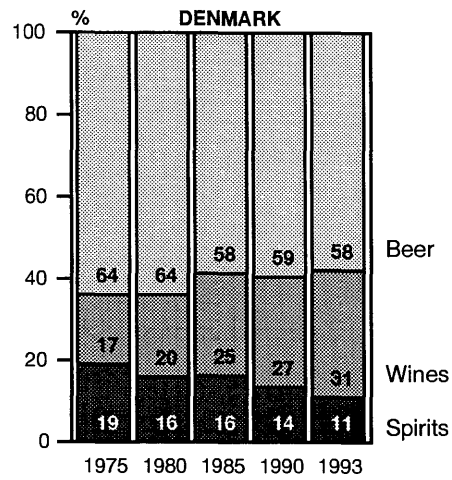
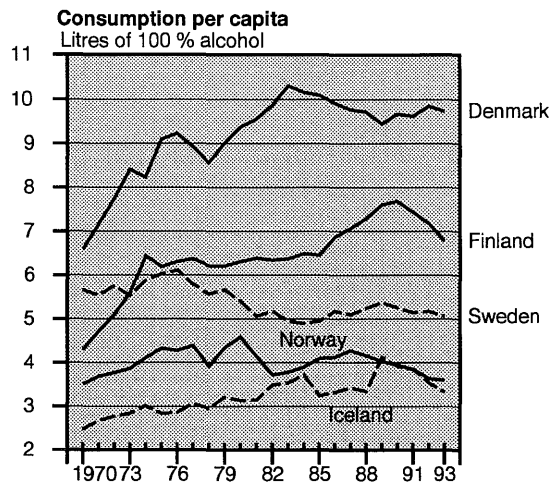
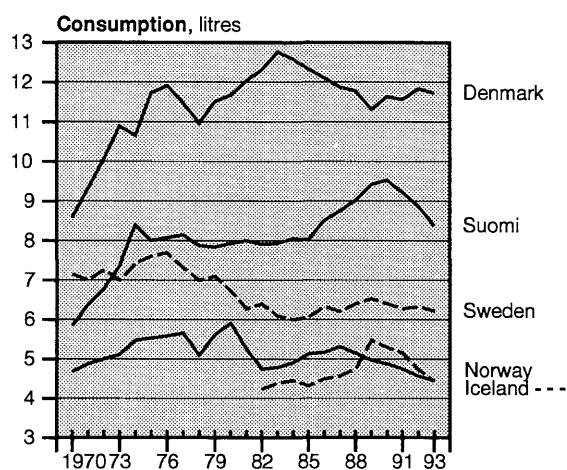
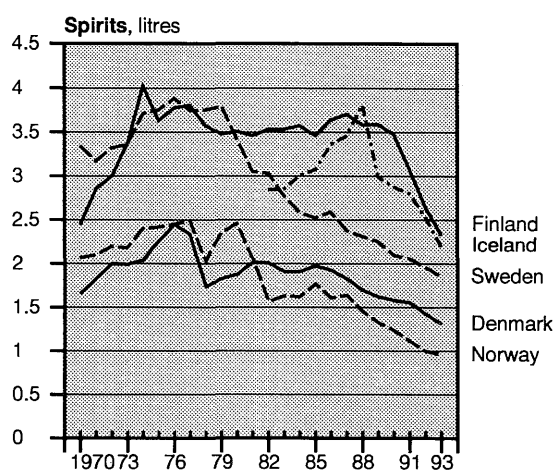


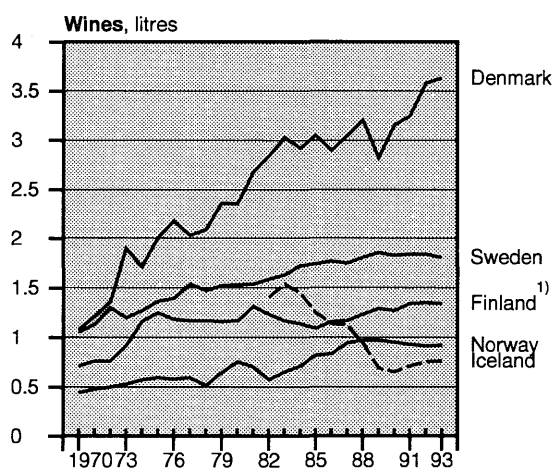
Figure 2. Consumption of alcoholic beverages, 100 % alcohol in Scandinavia per inhabitant aged 15 years or more



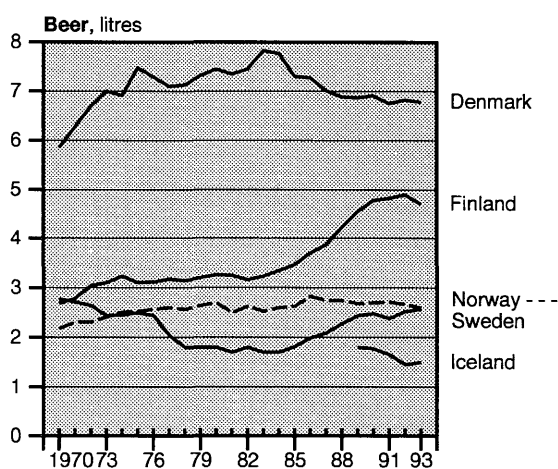
Year	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
1989	11.31	9.42	5.48	4.98	6.54
1990	11.64	9.53	5.30	4.89	6.41
1991	11.57	9.22	5.16	4.76	6.28
1992	11.85	8.88	4.73	4.58	6.33
1993	11.73	8.39	4.45	4.47	6.22



Year	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
1989	1.62	3.59	2.99	1.33	2.25
1990	1.58	3.47	2.88	1.24	2.10
1991	1.56	3.07	2.80	1.12	2.06
1992	1.43	2.65	2.53	1.00	1.96
1993	1.31	2.33	2.20	0.96	1.85



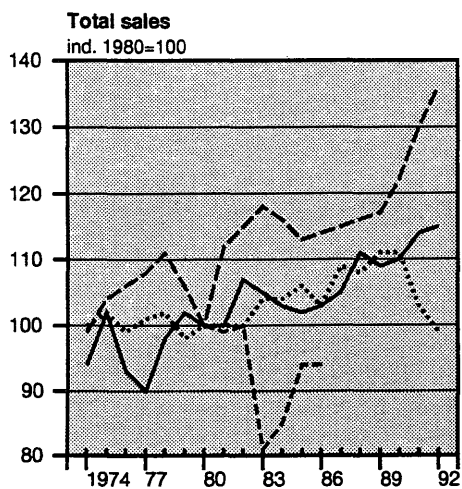
Year	Denmark	Finland ¹⁾	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
1989	2.82	1.29	0.69	0.97	1.86
1990	3.15	1.27	0.65	0.95	1.83
1991	3.25	1.34	0.71	0.93	1.84
1992	3.58	1.35	0.75	0.91	1.84
1993	3.63	1.34	0.76	0.92	1.81



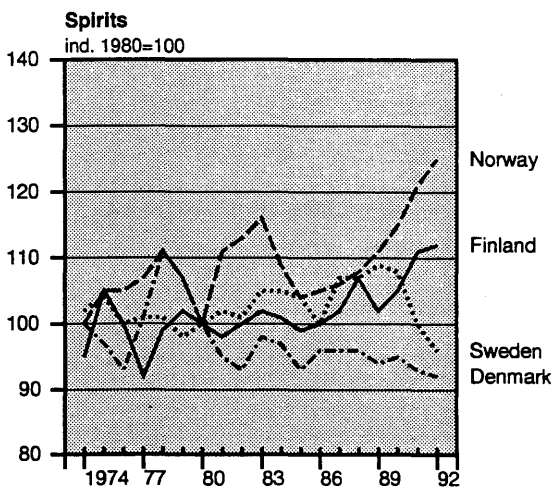
Year	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
1989	6.87	4.55	1.80	2.68	2.43
1990	6.91	4.78	1.77	2.70	2.48
1991	6.76	4.82	1.65	2.71	2.38
1992	6.83	4.89	1.45	2.67	2.53
1993	6.79	4.71	1.49	2.59	2.56

1) Includes long drinks

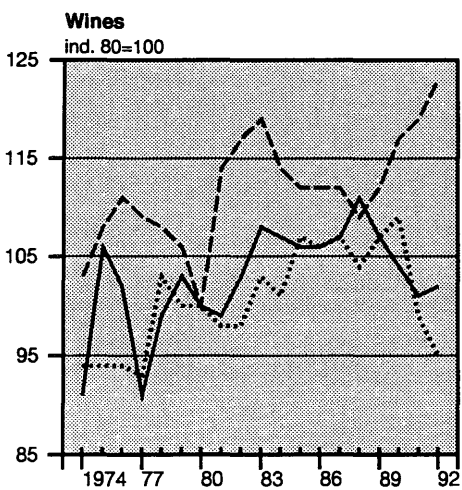
Figure 3. Real price indices for alcoholic beverages, 1980 = 100



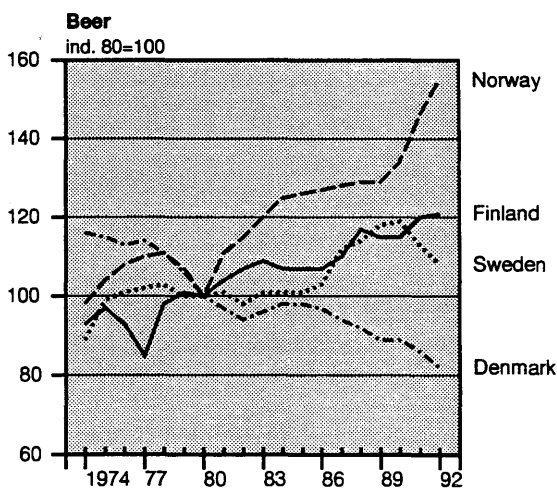
Year	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
1988	111	..	116	108
1989	109	..	117	111
1990	110	..	122	111
1991	114	..	130	103
1992	115	..	136	99



Year	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
1988	96	107	903	108	107
1989	94	102	1155	111	109
1990	95	105	1330	115	108
1991	93	111	1438	121	100
1992	92	112	1482	125	96



Year	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
1988	111	1460	109	104
1989	107	1713	112	107
1990	104	1913	117	109
1991	101	2020	119	99
1992	102	2195	123	95



Year	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden
1988	92	117	129	114
1989	89	115	129	118
1990	89	115	134	119
1991	86	120	146	113
1992	82	121	155	108

Table 1. Total sales, 1 000 litres, in 1989-1993

Country, year	SPIRITS	WINES	of which FORTIFIED	LONG DRINKS	BEER Strong and medium strong beer ¹	of which STRONG BEER
DENMARK						
1989	17 638	103 548			620 985	
1990	16 708	109 574			621 077	
1991	16 340	113 544			612 935	
1992	14 914	125 612			625 790	
1993	14 074	130 677			623 476	
FINLAND						
1989	39 217	29 820	7 217	22 446	382 594	148 025
1990	38 268	32 311	6 739	18 477	405 839	143 749
1991	33 986	37 202	6 518	14 067	418 015	115 559
1992	29 384	40 196	6 151	11 026	435 102	74 178
1993	26 265	41 963	5 333	36 630	427 270	46 786
NORWAY						
1989	11 092	37 750	2 360		204 507	20 311
1990	10 380	27 176	2 267		206 225	13 988
1991	9 445	27 438	1 342		211 213	12 482
1992	8 471	27 051	1 068		204 745	9 935
1993	8 234	27 170	1 018		202 537	2 449
SWEDEN						
1989	40 150	106 098	8 766		393 184	160 711
1990	37 841	104 780	8 387		405 959	162 474
1991	37 177	105 995	8 082		408 467	164 684
1992	35 807	108 632	7 961		437 826	173 316
1993	34 287	110 139	7 962		444 914	178 637
ICELAND						
1989	1 383	1 169	..		6 947	
1990	1 349	1 174	206		6 472	
1991	1 372	1 260	..		6 043	
1992	1 254	1 271	..		5 606	
1993	1 127	1 251	..		5 864	

¹⁾ Sweden: Class II beer is included in 'medium strong beer'.

Table 2. Consumption per capita, in 1989-1993

Country, year	Litres per capita 15 years or more				Litres 100 % alcohol per capita 15 years or more					Litres 100 % alcohol per capita
	Spirits	Wines	Long drinks	Beer	Spirits	Wines	Long drinks	Beer	Total	
DENMARK										
1989	4.16	24.42		146.44	1.62	2.82		6.87	11.31	9.44
1990	3.93	25.75		145.97	1.58	3.15		6.91	11.64	9.66
1991	3.82	26.57		143.45	1.56	3.25		6.76	11.57	9.61
1992	3.48	29.30		145.97	1.43	3.58		6.83	11.85	9.84
1993	3.27	30.40		145.06	1.31	3.63		6.79	11.73	9.73
FINLAND										
1989	9.81	7.47	5.62	95.78	3.59	0.98	0.31	4.55	9.42	7.60
1990	9.54	8.05	4.61	101.15	3.47	1.02	0.25	4.78	9.53	7.69
1991	8.43	9.23	3.49	103.61	3.07	1.15	0.19	4.82	9.22	7.44
1992	7.23	9.89	2.71	107.08	2.65	1.20	0.15	4.89	8.88	7.18
1993	6.43	10.26	2.33	104.55	2.33	1.21	0.13	4.71	8.39	6.78
NORWAY										
1989	3.25	8.13		59.85	1.33	0.97		2.68	4.98	4.04
1990	3.03	7.93		60.09	1.24	0.95		2.70	4.89	3.96
1991	2.74	7.95		60.51	1.12	0.93		2.71	4.76	3.86
1992	2.45	7.84		59.10	1.00	0.91		2.67	4.58	3.64
1993	2.38	7.84		58.30	0.96	0.92		2.59	4.47	3.61
SWEDEN										
1989	5.78	15.26		56.57	2.25	1.86		2.43	6.54	5.38
1990	5.40	14.96		57.95	2.10	1.83		2.48	6.41	5.27
1991	5.28	15.05		58.00	2.06	1.84		2.38	6.28	5.15
1992	5.07	15.37		61.95	1.96	1.84		2.53	6.33	5.18
1993	4.84	15.54		62.79	1.85	1.81		2.56	6.22	5.07
ICELAND										
1989	7.30	6.17		36.65	2.99	0.69		1.80	5.48	4.13
1990	7.06	6.14		33.83	2.88	0.65		1.77	5.30	3.93
1991	7.06	6.49		31.10	2.80	0.71		1.65	5.16	3.86
1992	6.39	6.48		28.56	2.53	0.75		1.45	4.73	3.55
1993	5.68	6.31		29.58	2.20	0.76		1.49	4.45	3.34

Table 3. Number of retail and licensed outlets, in 1988-1992

Country, year	NUMBER OF RETAIL OUTLETS			NUMBER OF LICENSED OUTLETS			
	Spirits, wines and beer ¹	Only medium beer ²	Total	All alcoholic beverages ³	Only wines and beer	Only medium beer ^{2, 4}	Total
DENMARK 31/12							
1988	5 702			9 641			
1989	5 462			9 889			
1990 ⁵	5 210			10 076			
1991	..			10 379			
1992	..			10 804			
FINLAND 31/12							
1988	227	6 838	7 065	1 846	389	2 702	4 937
1989	231	6 879	7 110	1 996	404	2 873	5 273
1990	240	6 706	6 946	2 181	379	3 128	5 688
1991	247	6 537	6 784	2 411	328	3 493	6 232
1992	246	6 427	6 673	2 691	302	4 436	7 429
NORWAY							
1988 15/6	104	5 071	5 175	1 267	2 193	354	3 814
1989	106	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990 31/12	106	4 961	5 067	1 730	2 484	377	4 596
1991	110	4 960	5 070	1 683	2 661	317	4 661
1992	109	4 892	5 001	1 878	2 586	246	4 710
SWEDEN 31/12							
1988	339	12 519	12 858	4 892	1 342	59	6 293
1989	342	12 792	13 134	5 272	1 415	61	6 748
1990	345	12 639	12 984	5 665	1 492	63	7 220
1991	351	13 006	13 357	6 080	1 612	65	7 757
1992	359	12 627	12 986	6 471	1 735	75	8 281
ICELAND							
1988	17			148			
1989	19			189			
1990	19			206			
1991	20			229			
1992	21			253			

¹⁾ Norway: Spirits and wines. Sweden: Spirits, wines and strong beer.

²⁾ Norway: Including places selling all kinds of beer and places selling only medium beer.

³⁾ Denmark: Licenses include usually spirits, wines and beer. Sweden: Including clubs and dining cars etc.

⁴⁾ Sweden: All kinds of beer.

⁵⁾ Information from Denmark is lacking since 1990 because of the change in the law: groceries do not have to report their alcohol sales any more.

Table 4. Consumer expenditure on alcohol and state revenues from alcohol in the currency of each country, in 1989-1993

Country, year	Consumer expenditure on alcohol ¹					Alcohol expenditure as % of private consumer expenditure	State revenues from alcohol ²	State revenues from alc. % of		
	Spirits ³	Wines	Long drinks	Beer	Total			consumer expendi- ture on alcohol	state revenue	state taxes and revenue similar to taxes
DENMARK										
1989	5 807			6 988	12 795	3.17	6 517	50.93	2.08	2.52
1990	5 669			7 170	12 839	3.09	6 530	50.86	2.11	1.74
1991	5 794			6 956	12 750	2.97	6 119	47.99	1.92	1.57
1992	5 933			6 917	12 850	2.91	5 526	43.00	1.64	1.36
1993	5 976			6 241	12 217	2.64	4 171	34.14	1.17	0.99
FINLAND										
1989	6 993	1 641	689	8 050	17 373	6.8	11 026	63.5	8.3	9.5
1990	7 246	1 827	667	8 950	18 690	6.9	11 704	62.6	8.7	9.7
1991	7 001	2 135	472	9 572	19 181	7.0	12 111	63.1	9.0	10.5
1992	6 331	2 284	386	9 838	18 838	6.9	11 635	61.8	9.2	11.0
1993	5 641	2 308	341	9 622	17 912	6.6*	10 751	60.0	8.3	10.7
NORWAY										
1989	3 665	3 062		7 476	14 203	4.6	7 608	53.6	2.7	3.7
1990	3 888	3 175		7 752	14 815	4.4	7 893	54.5	2.6	3.7
1991	3 843	3 270		8 231	15 344	4.4	8 207	53.5	2.3	3.6
1992	3 618	3 305		8 258	15 181	4.2	8 363	..	..	..
1993	3 513	3 549		8 335	15 396	..	..	..	..	..
SWEDEN										
1989	9 595	6 377		9 755	25 727	4.1	16 026	62.3	4.2	4.7
1990	9 801	6 951		10 879	27 631	4.0	17 593	63.7	4.4	5.0
1991	10 059	7 351		11 662	29 072	3.8	18 938	65.2	4.7	5.7
1992	9 630	7 377		11 825	28 832	3.7	17 468	60.6	4.5	5.3
1993	9 490	7 514		11 671	28 675	3.6	16 698	58.2	4.6	5.3
ICELAND										
1989					6 784	3.6	3 920	57.7	4.9	5.3
1990					7 510	3.4	4 320	57.5	4.7	5.0
1991					8 037	3.2	4 325	53.8	4.3	4.6
1992					7 990	3.2	4 300	53.8	4.2	4.5
1993					7 746	3.1	4 100	52.9	4.0	4.3

¹) Include the service fee.

²) Denmark: exclude custom duties and value added tax.

³) Denmark: Wines and spirits.

* Advance information.

Table 5. Real price indices for alcoholic beverages, in 1988-1992

Country, year	Real price indices for alcoholic beverages, 1980 = 100				
	Spirits	Wines	Long drinks	Beer	TOTAL
DENMARK					
1988	96			92	94
1989	94			89	92
1990	95			89	92
1991	93			86	90
1992	92			82	87
FINLAND					
1988	107	111	112	117	111
1989	102	107	110	115	109
1990	105	104	111	115	110
1991	111	101	116	120	114
1992	112	102	117	121	115
NORWAY					
1988	108	109		129	116
1989	111	112		129	117
1990	115	117		134	122
1991	121	119		146	130
1992	125	123		155	136
SWEDEN					
1988	107	104		114	108
1989	109	107		118	111
1990	108	109		119	111
1991	100	99		113	103
1992	96	95		108	99
ICELAND					
1988	903	1 460			
1989	1 155	1 713			
1990	1 330	1 913			
1991	1 438	2 020			
1992	1 482	2 195			

Table 6. Number of cases taken in custody for drunkenness, in 1988-1992

Country, year	Number of cases			Per 1 000 inhabitants, aged 15 years or more		
	TOTAL	Males ¹	Females ¹	TOTAL	Males	Females
DENMARK						
1988	13 771	12 491	1 280	3.3	6.0	0.6
1989	17 456	15 980	1 476	4.1	8.0	0.7
1990	11 889	..	..	2.7	..	..
1991	12 019	..	..	2.8	..	..
1992	11 206	..	..	2.6	..	..
FINLAND						
1988	172 863	161 302	11 561	43.4	84.6	5.6
1989	149 667	139 582	10 085	37.5	73.1	4.8
1990	142 851	132 747	10 104	35.6	69.1	4.8
1991	135 530	125 642	9 888	33.6	64.4	4.7
1992	114 401	105 926	8 475	28.2	54.3	4.0
SWEDEN						
1988	87 451	81 323	6 128	12.6	24.0	1.7
1989	81 872	75 780	6 092	11.8	22.3	1.7
1990	75 399	69 812	5 587	10.8	20.3	1.6
1991	72 256	66 149	6 107	10.3	19.2	1.7
1992	67 872	62 240	5 632	9.6	18.0	1.6

¹ Denmark: Total only is informed after 1989.

Table 7. Detrimental effects of the use of alcohol, in 1988-1992

Country, year	Offences against the alcohol law			Cases of drunken driving	Per 1 000 motor- vehicles	Per 1 000 inhabitants aged 15 years or more	Cases involving alcohol in road traffic accidents with injuries of people ¹		
	Number of offences of illicit distillation	import	sales				Cases involving alcohol	Percentage of road accidents %	Of which with motor vehicles %
DENMARK									
1988				20 373	10.6	4.8	1 929	19.3	16.5
1989				20 624	10.6	4.9	1 975	19.9	17.0
1990				19 464	10.0	4.6	1 613	17.6	14.6
1991				17 468	9.0	4.1	1 491	17.0	13.9
1992				17 297	8.8	4.0	1 534	17.1	13.8
FINLAND									
1988	475	1 020	786	26 473	13.2	6.6	956	13.3	10.0
1989	342	1 421	775	28 054	13.0	7.0	1 187	16.1	12.3
1990	283	1 800	662	29 759	13.5	7.4	1 240	16.0	12.2
1991	308	2 013	751	29 446	13.5	7.3	1 124	16.6	12.0
1992	301	2 790	1 116	25 741	11.7	6.3	..	..	..
NORWAY									
1988	115	4 652	..	6 875	3.5	2.0	..	..	..
1989	200	..	..	6 614	3.4	1.9	..	..	..
1990	344	..	..	7 402	3.8	2.2	..	..	..
1991	405	..	..	7 615	3.9	2.2	..	..	..
1992	496	..	..	7 710	3.9	2.2	..	..	..
SWEDEN									
1988	484	..	302	16 160	4.4	2.3	1 296	..	7.5
1989	491	..	240	17 130	4.5	2.5	1 576	..	8.8
1990	527	..	277	17 463	4.4	2.5	1 318	..	7.8
1991	598	..	210	18 400	4.6	2.6	1 170	..	7.3
1992	665	..	353	17 355	4.3	2.5	..	..	..
ICELAND									
1988				2 617		14.0			
1989				..		13.6			
1990				..		..
1991				..		..
1992				..		..

¹ Denmark: The per mil limit for drunken driving is changed to 0.5 ‰ in this statistics (in the earlier publication 0.8 ‰).

Table 8. Deaths of alcohol-related illnesses, in 1987-1991

Country, year	Alcoholism, (291,303)	Liver- cirrhosis (571)	Of which cases involving alcohol	Alcohol- poisoning (N980)	TOTAL	Per 100 000 inhabitants aged 15 years or more
DENMARK						
1987	133	701	389	44	878	20.9
1988	196	658	..	45	899	21.3
1989	222	726	..	36	984	23.2
1990	255	712	..	54	1 021	23.9
1991	245	718	..	47	1 010	23.6
FINLAND						
1987	101	423	317	371	895	22.5
1988	107	480	385	414	1 001	25.1
1989	86	497	399	337	920	23.0
1990	113	533	437	397	1 043	26.0
1991	98	556	439	338	992	24.6
NORWAY						
1987	194	318	235	44	556	16.5
1988	242	280	220	65	587	17.3
1989	196	252	190	90	538	15.7
1990	207	240	170	73	520	15.2
1991	214	235	162	70	519	15.1
SWEDEN						
1987	348	602	206	160	1 116	16.2
1988	353	604	195	181	1 138	16.5
1989	367	643	209	142	1 156	16.6
1990	415	649	219	163	1 227	17.5
1991	..	..	..	..	..	..
ICELAND						
1987	1	3		5	9	4.9
1988	1	8		7	16	8.6
1989	3	3		2	8	4.2
1990	-	2		4	6	3.1
1991	3	5		5	13	6.7

Table 9. Alcohol-related illnesses, number of treatments, in 1987-1991

Country, year	SOMATIC TREATMENT				TOTAL	PSY- CHIATRIC TREATMENT	SOCIAL CARE
	Alcoholism	Alcohol psychosis	Alcohol poisoning	Liver- cirrhosis		Alcoholism	
DENMARK							
1987	6 399	205	649	2 993	10 246	7 549	16 512
1988	6 738	224	512	2 886	10 360	7 170	16 932
1989	7 092	195	791	2 799	10 877	6 320	17 417
1990	7 142	177	749	2 811	10 879	5 957	17 521
1991	7 275	183	711	2 809	10 978	5 101	..
FINLAND							
1987	6 530	1 138	613	1 280	9 561	3 906	..
1988	6 754	1 075	672	1 466	9 967	3 277	..
1989	6 461	1 064	627	1 539	9 691	2 564	21 212
1990	6 839	1 328	608	1 650	10 425	2 384	22 896
1991	7 014	1 262	537	1 702	10 515	2 828	18 987
NORWAY							
1987	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 400
1988	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 974
1989	1 952	300	971	377	3 600	..	..
1990	1 821	272	1 148	353	3 594	..	..
1991	1 963	293	1 083	341	3 680	..	..
SWEDEN							
1987	5 935	468	1 081	2 901	10 385	34 075	17 654
1988	4 895	594	852	2 686	9 027	33 196	17 164
1989	4 499	751	718	2 614	8 582	30 438	20 464
1990	4 227	739	696	2 693	8 355	28 957	17 492
1991	4 102	916	778	2 609	8 405	27 768	18 568

Table 10. Basic information, in 1990-1993

Country, year	Percentage of alcohol				Population at the beginning of 1990-92		1.000 registered motor vehicles (1.1.)
	Spirits	Wines	Long drinks	Beer	TOTAL	15 years or more	
DENMARK							
1990	40.3	12.3		4.6	5 135 409	4 254 852	1 937
1991	40.8	12.3		4.6	5 146 469	4 272 839	1 949
1992	41.3	12.2		4.6	5 162 126	4 287 181	1 967
1993	39.1			4.6	5 180 614	4 298 051	1 992
FINLAND							
1990	36.4	12.7	5.5	4.7	4 974 383	4 012 114	2 203
1991	36.3	12.4	5.5	4.6	4 998 478	4 034 275	2 187
1992	36.6	12.1	5.5	4.6	5 029 002	4 063 404	2 199
1993	36.3	11.8	5.5	4.5	5 055 199	4 086 702	2 126
NORWAY							
1990	40.8	12.0		4.5	4 233 116	3 432 204	1 963
1991	40.8	11.7		4.4	4 249 830	3 444 117	1 968
1992	40.9	11.7		4.5	4 273 634	3 459 714	1 961
1993	40.2	11.7		4.3	4 299 167	3 474 441	1 972
SWEDEN							
1990	38.9	12.2		4.3	8 527 036	7 005 190	3 986
1991	38.9	12.3		4.1	8 590 630	7 042 428	4 026
1992	38.7	12.0		4.1	8 644 119	7 066 994	4 047
1993	38.2	11.6		4.1	8 692 013	7 086 039	4 017
ICELAND							
1990	40.8	10.6		5.2	253 785	190 339	138
1991	39.7	10.9		5.3	255 866	192 157	134
1992	39.6	11.6		5.1	259 727	195 436	137
1993	37.8	10.7		5.0	262 386	197 158	132