

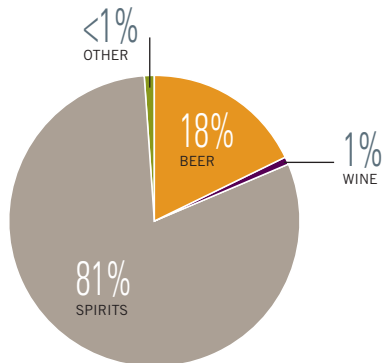
# Republic of Korea (the)

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Total population: 48 050 000 > Population 15+ years: 82% > Population in urban areas: 81% > Income group (World Bank): High income

Data source: United Nations, data range 1990–2006.

## RECORDED ADULT (15+) ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (IN % OF PURE ALCOHOL), 2005



Beer includes malt beers. Wine includes wine made from grapes. Spirits include all distilled beverages. Other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc.

Adult (15+) per capita consumption, average 2003–2005 (in litres of pure alcohol):

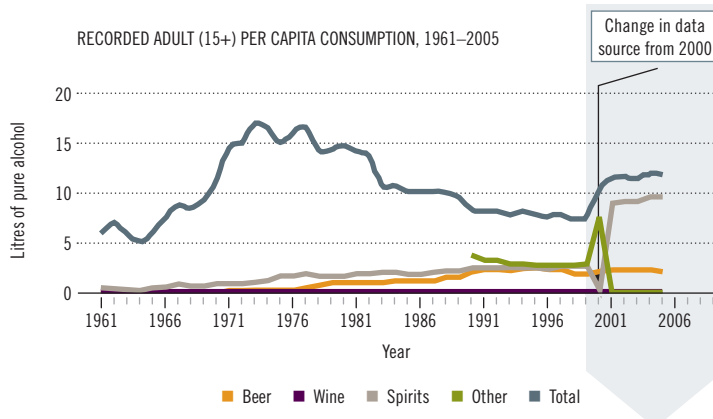
Recorded	11.8
Unrecorded	3.0
Total	14.8
WHO Western Pacific Region	6.3

Robust estimate of five-year change in recorded adult (15+) per capita consumption, 2001–2005:

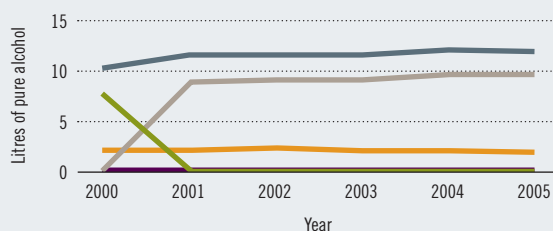
INCREASE  
 > **STABLE**  
 DECREASE  
 INCONCLUSIVE

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Population data (refer to the population 15 years and older and are in litres of pure alcohol).



## ENLARGEMENT OF RECORDED ADULT (15+) PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 2000–2005



## PATTERNS OF DRINKING

ABSTAINERS (15+ years), 2004	Males	Females	Total
	Lifetime abstainers	5.1%	20.4%
Former drinkers	6.9%	18.5%	12.8%
Abstainers*	12.0%	38.9%	25.6%

\* Persons who did not drink in the past 12 months.

DRINKERS ONLY	
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, total	19.89
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, males	28.85
Adult (15+ years) per capita consumption*, females	7.73
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), males	—
Heavy episodic drinkers** (15–85+ years), females	—

\* (Recorded + unrecorded – tourist) in litres of pure alcohol, average 2003–2005.  
 \*\* Had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly.

## PATTERNS OF DRINKING SCORE

Patterns of drinking score*	LEAST RISKY	1	2	3	4	5	MOST RISKY

\* Given the same level of consumption, the higher the patterns of drinking score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country.

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

MORBIDITY			
Prevalence estimates (12-month prevalence for 2004):			
	Males	Females	
Alcohol use disorders (15+ years)	13.10%	0.41%	

## ALL CAUSE MORTALITY

Age-standardized deaths rates, 15+ years (per 100,000 population)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Liver cirrhosis	48.0	8.9	46.4	9.1	45.6	8.8	42.2	8.0	38.4	7.0	33.1	6.9
Road traffic accidents (1)	45.8	15.8	37.7	12.3	32.9	11.4	33.2	11.1	29.0	9.6	27.4	8.9

Data source: WHO Mortality Database, data as reported by countries (1) refer to transport accidents.

## ALCOHOL POLICY

Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (selling) (beer / wine / spirits)	19 / 19 / 19
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (serving) (beer / wine / spirits)	19 / 19 / 19
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	
Time (hours and days) / location (places and density)	No / No
Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	No / No / No
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	Yes / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion	No / No