

Country Report for Denmark, Annual Meeting, Brussels 2007

Statistics:

Alcohol consumption:

From year 2005 to 2006 consumption overall dropped by 1 mio. ltr. pure alcohol. There has been a cut down in every type of alcohol, beer, wine and spirits.

2006: Av. consumption per capita = 10.0 ltr.

2005: Av. consumption per capita = 10.4 ltr.

2006: Av. consumption per capita age 15+ = 12.1 ltr.

2005: Av. consumption per capita age 15+ = 12.8 ltr.

Bordertrade has been taken into consideration.

Traffic:

By march 1st 1998 BAC limit was lowered from 0.08% to 0.05%

In 2006 16.% of all accidents was alcohol-related resulting in 863 casualties. In 1992 it was 17%.

In 2006 there was 73 drink driving-death counting for 24% of all traffic death.

70% of drink driving-death the driver had an illegal BAC.

Youth:

The National Board of Health launched in june a new and yearly survey reporting young peoples (16-20 years) health habits, lifestyle and every day life.

91,3% males and 89.5% females reports drinking alcohol. 18,5% among males drinks more than 21 units the last week and 11.5% of females drinks more than 14 units the last week.

18,5% males and 13,2% females reports having been under 13 years when drunk for the first time. The major part 70,7% males and 76,2% females was between 13 and 15 years being drunk for the first time.

Young people drinking patters are characterized by drinking many units in a single drinking occasion/binge drinking. 77% males and 72% females has been drinkling > 5 units per drinking occasion once the last month. 17,9% and 6,9% times or more the last month.

Amongst the observed health patters there are inequality amongst young people. Young in technical school or without education are the ones that smoke and dring the most, and exercise less. The same goes for young people of parents with a the shortes education.

Misuse:

160,000 people are alcohol dependent. To that comes 190,000 with a misuse/alcohol damage and thereby a comsumption, not characterices by dependence, but a consumption that leads to physical and/or social problems. Further to that 150,000 people have a large-scale consumption defines as drinking more than 21/14 units a week.

National survey on diet, smoking, alkohol and exercise

Beginning january 1st 2007 the minicipapioties took over the main responsibility of health promotion and prevention measures. The health of danes are going to

be mapped, prevention measures being enhanced and the municipalities can compare own measures with others.

Number of smokers has decreased, but number of people with obesity and physical inactivity has increased.

The National Institute of Public Health has just started a comprehensive survey of Danes health lead by prof. Morten Grønbaek.

In the area of alcohol is planned a survey of environmental and genetic factors significance for alcohol consumption amongst Danes. The results are going to be used in an investigation of consequences of and changes in alcohol consumption amongst grown up Danes for the development of unemployment, dependence, cardiovascular diseases, cirrhosis and forms of cancer.

National alcohol Action Plan

With the onset of the national BtG-alcohol policy group a work has just begun to promote a process the convince politicians to develop and implement an NAAP. The group consist of leading people in medicine, rehabilitation, prevention and civil servants. Coming from the state authorities, municipalities, research and NGOs.

The Alcohol in Europe report and the results of Bridging the Gap Project has been invaluable to the work that been going on in Denmark and for the work to come.

Regulations

New smoking law Law on smokefree environment.

By august 15th it is no longer permitted to smoke indoor, in general. In workplaces, institutions for children and young people, indoor facilities open for public, transport and taxi and hospitality business. Smoking cabins allowed.

Traffic

By april 18th 2007 0,25 mg alcohol in breath test is eq. to 0,05% BAC.
A zero limit for euphoriant were introduced

Business:

Carlsbergs and two other big breweries in Sweden are going to place warning labels on beers and other beverages with a alcohol content > 2.25% and produced to the swedish market.

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