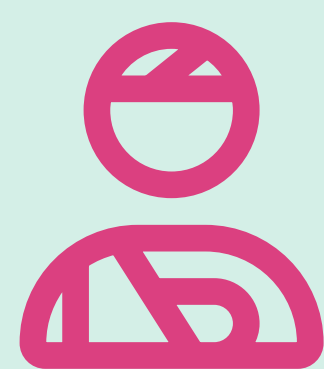


SECOND-HAND EFFECTS

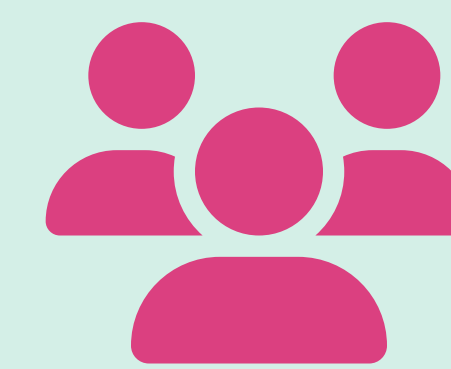
Fact sheet



2x Tobacco

Total alcohol harm is nearly twice as big as total tobacco harm

When the second-hand harms are added to the harms of alcohol to the users the total harm from alcohol is about double that from tobacco.



Alcohol

Socially most harmful drug

Alcohol's harm to others was three times that for tobacco.

SECOND-HAND EFFECTS

Fact sheet



Socially most harmful drug

Comparing the effects of 20 psychoactive drugs across multiple domains, alcohol caused the greatest overall harm and the greatest harm to others

- Alcohol's harm to others was three times that for tobacco.
- Alcohol was the only substance which caused greater harm to others than harm to the user.
- No other risk factor in the Global Burden of Disease study involves as many types of disease and injury as alcohol.

This illustrates the toxicity of alcohol to all tissues and organs of the body through a variety of physiological and psychological mechanisms.

SECOND-HAND EFFECTS

Fact sheet



Unique set of alcohol harms

Alcohol is different from other risk factors in its multifaceted impact, in the medical domain as well as in the social

In high-income countries, more than half the economic costs due to alcohol are borne by those other than the alcohol user (e.g., costs borne by government or individuals not causing the costs)

- 50,000 Swedish households experience financial problems due to a family member's alcohol use,
- 30% of Swedish adults have had a negative alcohol-related experience involving a family member or close associate in the past year, and
- 10% of Swedish adults have had a negative alcohol-related experience involving a stranger.

SECOND-HAND EFFECTS

Fact sheet



Risk

Parental alcohol use is risk factor children

There is compelling evidence to suggest that increased alcohol use by parents is a risk factor for higher levels of alcohol use by their offspring.



FASD

Alcohol the most dangerous substance for the fetus

Of all the addictive substances, including heroin, cocaine, and cannabis, alcohol produces by far the most serious neurobehavioral effects on the fetus.

SECOND-HAND EFFECTS

Fact sheet



Vulnerable children

Children living in households with alcohol problems (CLIHAP) face range of risks. Children of heavy and dependent alcohol users suffer higher risks of developing:

- anxiety,
- depression,
- adolescent suicidality,
- eating disorders,
- alcohol use disorder and addiction,
- other substance use disorders,
- problem gambling),
- obesity,

- poorer general health,
- hospitalisation,
- injury,
- psychiatric disorders (e.g. mood disorders, anxiety disorders, schizoid personality,
- curtailed cognitive development,
- Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) and Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD).

SECOND-HAND EFFECTS

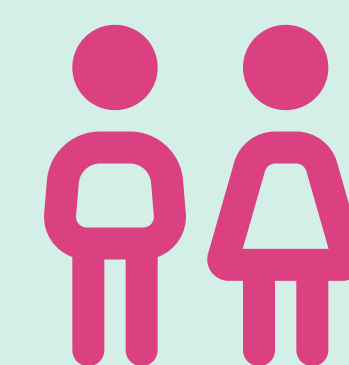
Fact sheet



More

More alcohol leads to more violence

A review of 10 outlet density studies concluded that higher densities of alcohol outlets were associated with higher rates of intimate partner violence.



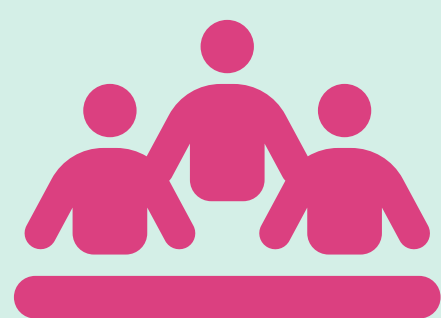
Double

Alcohol increases IPV risk

In a study of US couples, alcohol consumption increased the risk of intimate partner violence (IPV) more than twofold compared to alcohol abstaining couples.

SECOND-HAND EFFECTS

Fact sheet



Environment

Harm to others due to alcohol occurs in many realms

The risk of alcohol harm extends beyond the family into the local environment including driving, public alcohol consumption, and crime where violence, intentional injury and death are occurring outside the home.



665 Billion

Total societal costs due to alcohol

On a global level, total societal costs due to alcohol amount to \$210 - \$665 billion in 2002.

SECOND-HAND EFFECTS

Fact sheet



Property crimes

Alcohol use is linked with crime in general but especially property crimes including theft, robbery and burglary as well as property damage

The proportions of different crime categories that are likely caused by alcohol are approximately:

- 28% of violent crimes,
- 11% of robbery and theft, and
- 35% of other criminal code offences.

In the EU, levels of car vandalism and property damage have also been found to be related to levels of beer consumption.

SECOND-HAND EFFECTS

Fact sheet



Total societal costs due to alcohol

Estimates of world-wide alcohol-related costs have been based upon extending individual national costs tentatively to a global scale

Studies have suggested a range of estimates:

- 1.3 to 3.3% of total health costs,
- 6.4 to 14.4% of total public order and safety costs, as well as
- 0.3 to 1.4 per thousand of gross domestic product (GDP) for criminal damage costs,
- 1.0 to 1.7 per thousand of GDP for driving under the influence of alcohol costs, and
- 2.7 to 10.9 per thousand of GDP for work-place costs (absenteeism, unemployment and premature mortality).



SECOND-HAND EFFECTS

Fact sheet



Economic costs

Losses in economic productivity and costs to the workplace caused by alcohol constitute second-hand harms due to alcohol

- These economic costs extend far beyond any financial impacts directly on the individual alcohol user and are ultimately paid for by the broader community.
- Economic considerations are increasingly important for policymakers, nationally and globally.
- A review estimated the economic burden of alcohol across 12 selected countries studied could be as much as 5.44% of GDP.

SECOND-HAND EFFECTS

Fact sheet



Vast array of second-hand effects

Alcohol causes or contributes to a vast array of conditions and events which may cause harm to others than the alcohol user

These various conditions and events occur in several domains:

- health care,
- social institutions,
- criminal and legal justice systems, and
- economics.

Outcomes range from those that are severe (death) to those that might be considered mildly annoying (a delay in falling asleep due to local noise from an alcohol-related disturbance).



SECOND-HAND EFFECTS

Fact sheet



5.44

Loss of economic growth due to alcohol

The the economic burden of alcohol across 12 selected countries studied amounted to 0.45 - 5.44% of GDP.



\$65 Billion

Global cost of alcohol-related absenteeism

The global cost of alcohol-related absenteeism in the year 2002 was estimated to be between \$30–65 billion (USD).

SECOND-HAND EFFECTS

Fact sheet



13%

Rising alcohol use leads to increase in sickness absence from work in Sweden

A Swedish study on the link between per capita alcohol use and sickness absence for the period 1935 to 2002 found that a 1 litre increase in total consumption was linked with a 13% increase in sickness absence among men.



13%

Rising alcohol use leads to increase in sickness absence from work in Norway

A similar study from Norway using time series analysis (1957-2001) among manual employees found that a 1 litre increase in total alcohol use was linked with a 13% increase in sickness absence among men.

SECOND-HAND EFFECTS

Fact sheet



Alcohol fueled presenteeism

Almost linear relationship between increasing average consumption and a summary measure of job performance

A study conducted at 114 work sites of seven corporations showed an almost linear relationship between increasing average alcohol use and a summary measure of job performance, finding the strongest links between alcohol use and getting to work late, leaving early and doing less work, and only a weak association with missing days of work.

- Moderate-heavy and heavy alcohol users reported more work performance problems,
- The lower-level-alcohol consuming employees, since they were more plentiful, accounted for a larger proportion of work performance problems than did the heavier alcohol consuming group.