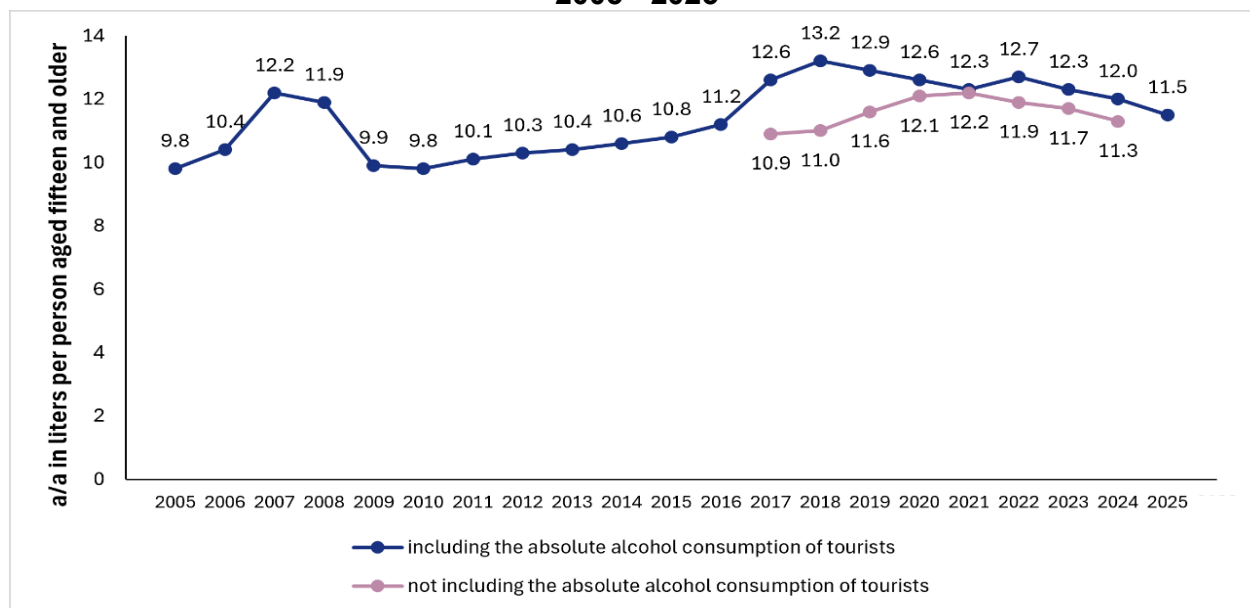


Registered absolute alcohol consumption in Latvia

The Center for Disease Prevention and Control (hereinafter - CDPC), based on data on excise taxes on alcoholic beverages provided by the Tax Administration of the State Revenue Service (hereinafter - SRS) and population data from the Central Statistical Bureau (hereinafter – CSB), has calculated the registered absolute alcohol (a/a) consumption in Latvia per capita for residents aged fifteen and older.

Registered absolute alcohol consumption* in liters per person aged fifteen and older, 2005 - 2025



* Based on official SRS data on the circulation of alcoholic beverages sold for consumption in Latvia, excluding unregistered alcohol consumption.

Note: In 2026, the previously published indicators for 2022–2024 were recalculated in accordance with the Central Statistical Bureau's (CSB) recalculation of the population based on the new population estimation method.

Source: Center for Disease Prevention and Control, 2026

Approximate estimates of tourists' absolute alcohol consumption in liters for 2017–2025, per person aged fifteen and older

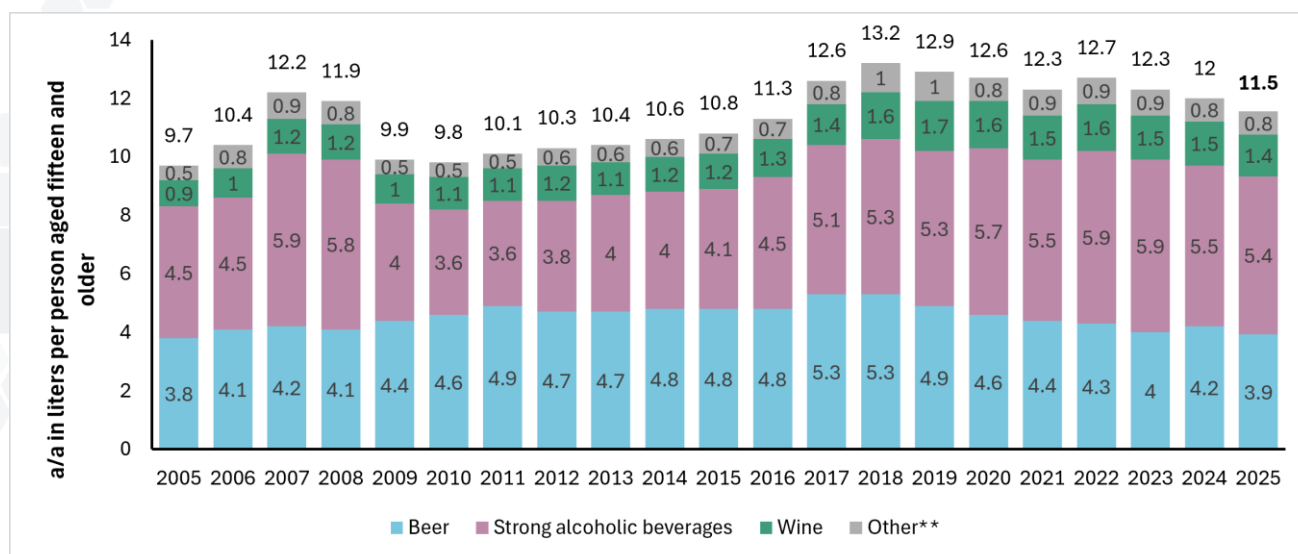
Year	Exports of foreign tourists ¹	Consumption of foreign tourists in Latvia ²	Consumption of Latvian residents abroad ³	Total ($\Sigma=1+2+3$)
2017	1.66	0.09	0.01	1.74
2018	2.14	0.10	0.01	2.23
2019	1.25	0.06	0.03	1.28
2020	0.49	0.02	0.001	0.51
2021	0.06	0.01	0.001	0.07
2022	0.934	0.035	0.018	0.95
2023	0.693	0.042	0.025	0.71
2024	0.659	0.086	0.025	0.72
2025		0.05	0.021	

¹ The calculations were based on information provided by retailers surveyed by the CDPC regarding the sale of alcoholic beverages in the Latvian-Estonian border region and on data from the Estonian Institute of Economic Research.

² The calculations were based on data from the Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) regarding the number of foreign tourists visiting Latvia and the average number of nights spent in Latvian accommodations, data from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on absolute alcohol consumption in various countries. Data on 47 countries.

³ The calculations are based on data from the Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) on leisure and business trips abroad by Latvian residents and the average duration of these trips. Data on 12 countries.

Registered absolute alcohol consumption* in liters per person aged fifteen and older, 2005 - 2025, by beverage type



* Based on official SRS data on the distribution of alcoholic beverages sold for consumption in Latvia, excluding unregistered alcohol consumption

** Others – alcoholic cocktails, other fermented beverages

Note: Total alcohol consumption in liters per person aged 15 and older may differ from the sum of consumption of various types of beverages, as the figures have been rounded.

Note: In 2026, the previously published indicators for 2022–2024 were recalculated in accordance with the Central Statistical Bureau's (CSB) recalculation of the population based on the new population estimation method.

Source: Center for Disease Prevention and Control, 2026

Changes in the Methodology for Calculating Registered Alcohol Consumption

The Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) calculated registered alcohol consumption per capita for the period 2000–2010. Until 2008, the methodology for calculating alcohol consumption also included the size of the illicit alcohol market as estimated by experts; however, in 2009, the CBS recalculated the data starting from 2000, reflecting only registered alcohol data.

In accordance with WHO recommendations for a more accurate calculation of registered absolute alcohol consumption per capita, in 2012 the CPDC calculated absolute alcohol consumption for the period from 2005 to 2011 using a different methodology, namely in accordance with the SRS Excise Administration's data on excise tax on alcoholic beverages. Given the different calculation methodologies, the recorded data on absolute alcohol consumption starting from 2005 are not comparable with data from previous years.

Methodology for Calculations

To obtain accurate data on recorded absolute alcohol consumption, from the reporting period (the relevant year) alcoholic beverages released for consumption in Latvia—for which detailed data is provided by the Excise Division of the State Revenue Service's Tax Administration—are adjusted by subtracting/deducting the remaining stock of alcoholic beverages at the end of the reporting period (the relevant year), and the resulting data is used for calculations.

The consumption of alcoholic beverages is calculated separately for each beverage group (vodka, wine, cognac, beer, etc.), as well as the total registered consumption of alcoholic beverages, converted to absolute alcohol.

To convert the registered alcoholic beverages consumed in Latvia into absolute (100%) alcohol, it is assumed that the average alcohol content (% by volume) is: beer – 5.3%, alcoholic cocktails – 9.5%, other alcoholic beverages – 38.0%, vodka – 39.5%, sparkling wine – 9.8%, cognac and brandy – 36.3%, liqueur – 27.6%, other fermented beverages – 7.7%, fortified wines – 17.6%, wine – 11.8%, whiskey – 40.0%.

Alcohol consumption in Latvia per capita is calculated by dividing the total volume of alcohol consumed in the country each year by the average population for that year, while per capita consumption for those aged fifteen and older is calculated by dividing the volume of registered alcohol consumed each year by the average population aged fifteen and older for that year.

To obtain **approximate estimates of the absolute alcohol consumption by tourists in liters**, available data sources are used, such as data from the Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) on the number of nights spent by foreign tourists in Latvian accommodations and the average duration of trips abroad by Latvian residents.

Exports of foreign tourists¹ are calculated by surveying individual retailers on the Latvian-Estonian border regarding the volumes of alcoholic beverages sold in liters, distinguishing between two groups of alcoholic beverages: beer and other alcoholic beverages. Until 2025, this study was conducted by the State Revenue Service (SRS); while starting in 2026, the Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (CDPC) took over the study. To perform preliminary calculations, the total sales volume reported in the “other alcoholic beverages” category was broken down by specific types of alcoholic beverages, applying the consumption pattern of alcoholic beverages purchased in Latvia by Estonian residents. For this purpose, data from the annual surveys conducted by the Estonian Institute of Economic Research on the volume of alcoholic beverages purchased by Estonian residents in liters, broken down by type of alcoholic beverage, were used.

Consumption of foreign tourists in Latvia² is calculated based on data published by the Central Statistical Bureau (CBS) regarding the number of foreign tourists and the number of overnight stays in Latvian accommodations over the course of a year. The absolute alcohol consumption of foreign tourists is calculated based on the amount of absolute alcohol consumed per capita (15+) in the tourist's country of origin per day, the number of nights spent in Latvia, and the total number of tourists from that country in Latvia over the course of a year. In accordance with WHO recommendations, it is assumed that the amount of absolute alcohol consumed by residents while abroad is identical to the amount consumed in their country of origin. To estimate consumption by foreign tourists, an approach based on time series forecasting methods was used. Calculations were performed using the Traditional Forecast Models functionality of SPSS software, where the recorded absolute alcohol consumption per resident aged fifteen and older in 47 World Health Organization member states was used as the base variable. The analysis covers the period from 2000 to 2023, using the latest available internationally comparable data from the World Health Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) databases. The chosen methodology allows for forecasting trends in absolute alcohol consumption and obtaining consistent estimates of foreign tourist consumption in situations where the most recent statistical data are not available.

Consumption by Latvian residents abroad³ is calculated based on information published by the Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) regarding trips taken by Latvian residents abroad, by destination country and average trip duration. In accordance with WHO recommendations, it is assumed that the absolute amount of alcohol consumed by residents while abroad is identical to the amount consumed in their country of origin.