Alcohol consumption and mortality in Czechia

Abstract

This thesis focuses on alcohol-attributable mortality in Czechia between 2012 and 2022. The study first analyzes the structure of alcohol consumption within the Czech population and subsequently evaluates the development of mortality linked to alcohol use. The analysis combines data from population surveys, official mortality statistics, and uses the AAF (alcohol-attributable fraction) indicator to estimate the proportion of deaths attributable to alcohol for individual diagnoses. The findings show that alcohol contributes to approximately 5–6% of all deaths in the Czech population each year, with a consistent share of 8–9% among men and 2–3% among women. The majority of alcohol-related deaths are due to chronic diseases partially attributable to alcohol, particularly malignant neoplasms and cardiovascular conditions. If alcohol-attributable mortality were eliminated, life expectancy at birth would increase by approximately 1.2–1.4 years for men and 0.37–0.47 years for women. The analysis also demonstrates that alcohol consumption patterns are significantly influenced by sociodemographic factors—especially gender, age, education level, and household income.