

# How the coronavirus is putting our relationship with alcohol to the test

April 21 2020, by Ian Hamilton and James Morris

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Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

It is not surprising to hear that sales of alcohol are rising during this COVID-19 pandemic. Retail sales [data](#) for the United Kingdom reported an additional £104 million was spent in the last week of March, which is when lockdown measures were introduced, compared to the week before. Lager is where the greatest spend was found, although sales of

rum rose by 92.4%.

A recent YouGov survey found that respondents [reported](#) they are consuming as much alcohol now as they were prior to lockdown restrictions coming into force. Another commissioned by charity Alcohol Change UK [found](#) two distinct reactions to the pandemic: 47% of those who were already [drinking](#) the least have cut down further or are abstaining. This is in contrast to the 21% who are drinking more since the introduction of lock down measures.

These surveys need to be treated with caution as they may not be entirely representative of the whole country and people are known to [underestimate](#) their [alcohol consumption](#). But they give an early indication of drinking habits as a result of the pandemic.

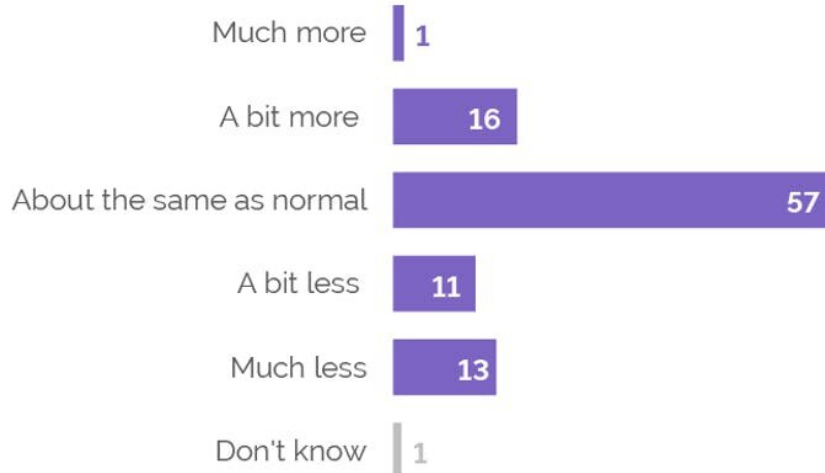
It might be that alcohol is yet another commodity that many people are stockpiling, fearing there will be a shortage or even a ban on sales of alcohol. An [estimated](#) 50 million pints are going unused in pubs, so some people are replacing drinking out with drinking at home. As some [social media accounts](#) imply, [drinking more to cope with the pressures](#) is both an intuitive and likely response for many.

In the wake of the [coronavirus](#) outbreak, rumours of a ban on alcohol sales [were soon quashed](#), although other governments around the world have [introduced restrictions](#) for accessing alcohol. The UK government is, however, unlikely to even consider such a move given its [record on alcohol policy](#).

Far from restricting access to alcohol the UK government recently [deemed off licenses as essential](#) retailers, placing them in the same category as pharmacies, ensuring we can all access our favorite drug. For many having a drink during this pandemic will be one of the few pleasures they have left.

## 75% of British drinkers are drinking the same, or more, since lockdown

Are you drinking more or less alcohol than you normally would? (% of Britons who drink alcohol)



YouGov

24 Mar 2020

YouGov alcohol survey. Credit: YouGov

## Health risks

But if you are trying to optimize your immunity against COVID-19 it would be better to avoid alcohol or at least limit how much you drink as it [can compromise](#) immunity—even if the risks to health for the majority of people will be low. Don't fall for the fake news stories [that claim](#) the opposite.

As the government does all it can to ensure the NHS has capacity to deal with the surge in demand during this pandemic, alcohol has so far not featured in any of the announcements. In 2018-19 there were [1.26 million alcohol-related hospital admissions](#), so [more robust alcohol policies](#) would go some way to freeing up capacity, at least in the longer

term.

This is not the time to suspend public health messaging about alcohol or smoking. As we are encouraged to exercise and eat a healthy diet to ensure we reduce the impact of COVID-19 should we contract the virus, there has been no airing of the chief medical officers [recommended](#) guidelines on alcohol consumption. To keep the risk low, drinking within 14 units of alcohol a week is advised alongside having at least two alcohol-free days.

Meanwhile, sections of the alcohol industry are being encouraged to keep up marketing spend as it is now likely to be ["more effective than ever"](#). In the public health camp, [concerns have been raised](#) that some people may be picking up more regular home drinking habits that could be hard to wind back. The daily government briefings on coronavirus would therefore be an ideal opportunity to be remind people about the CMO guidelines, but not one mention of these has been made.

The number of **units** you are drinking depends on the **size** and **strength** of your drink

11% ABV wine

14% ABV wine

**1.4 units**



**1.8 units**

125ml glass

**1.9 units**



**2.4 units**

175ml glass

**2.8 units**



**3.5 units**

250ml glass

**8.2 units**



**10.5 units**

750ml bottle

Stick to a maximum of 14 units a week. Credit: Department of Health

The absence of government advice in relation to alcohol could simply be an oversight given all the other demands placed on ministers during this crisis. It is also likely to be sensitive to accusations of nanny-statism at a time when most people are likely to feel alcohol is a perfectly acceptable coping mechanism.

Nonetheless, the alcohol industry has proven itself to be very effective at [influencing](#) successive governments. It has on the whole ensured that policies aren't introduced that hurt sales, pricing or consumption of their product.

There are several examples of this, including recent budgets and, significantly, the long-running legal challenge to stop the introduction of minimum unit pricing of alcohol in Scotland. After five years of protracted legal battles, minimum pricing was eventually introduced in 2018, but the industry were accused of having used deliberate delaying tactics that [cost](#) lives. Meanwhile in England, the government made an infamous u-turn and did not introduce minimum pricing in 2013. This followed extensive meetings between ministers with alcohol industry groups. An investigation by the *British Medical Journal* [said](#) "politicians ignored the strong health evidence in favour of protecting the interests of industry".

The extraordinary circumstances of the current pandemic would have been an ideal opportunity to change the relationship between politicians and the alcohol industry. But by continuing to have an [alcohol](#) policy that is driven by commerce and not by evidence, the [government](#) risks adding

to the costs from COVID-19.

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