

SDG Goal 3	Good health and well-being
SDG Target 3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
SDG Indicator 3.5.2	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
Time series	Alcohol consumption (by UN factors)

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 23 May 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/3-5-2/>
- Definition: The time series measures the sum of the beverage-specific alcohol consumption (beer, wine, spirits and others) per capita (aged 15 years and older) by UN factors within the calendar year converted in litres of pure alcohol. Not included is unrecorded consumption of alcohol, such as home or informally produced alcohol or smuggled alcohol. But instead, the consumption of tourists is included. The considered alcoholic beverages are beer, wine, spirits and intermediate products. Consumption is mainly calculated from production, plus imports minus exports. The consumption of beer also comprises beer provided free of charge to brewery employees, but excluding non-alcoholic beer and malt beverages. From wine consumption excluded are wine for distilleries and vinegar production. Intermediate products are fermented products to which distillation alcohol has been added, like sherry, port and madeira. The relevant time period is the consumption within the calendar year. However, for wine it is the period from August to July (wine year).
- Disaggregation: age group; conversion

2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: March 2023
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-05-02.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the UN metadata, but provides additional information. The UN metadata have been changed on 08/06/2018. Since then, the data have to be adjusted for tourist consumption. Due to that change, the data derived by using the conversion by UN factors are not anymore compliant with the UN metadata. In addition, intermediate products are considered and unrecorded consumption is missing compared to the UN metadata.

3. Data description

- The data on beer, sparkling wine, spirits as well as intermediate products consumption is taken from the excise duties statistics of the Federal Statistical Office, while the data on (still) wine consumption is taken from the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL). These data on wine consumption is based on the foreign trade statistics as well as the agricultural statistics on wine of the Federal Statistical Office of Germany. The data on spirits consumption is reported directly in litres of pure alcohol. Therefore, a conversion is not required. All the other alcoholic beverages are converted into alcohol content (% alcohol by volume) as follows: beer 5.0% and wine 12.0% according to the metadata. For intermediate products an alcohol content of 17.0% is applied for conversion. Due to changes in tax law, no data was calculated for 2010.

The population data comes from the intercensal population updates, the basis of which is the last census conducted in 2011. The population data is rolled forward using statistical results on natural

population change (births, deaths) and migrations.

4. Access to data source

- Approximate consumption of alcoholic beverages in Germany:
https://www.destatis.de/EN/Themes/Government/Taxes/Excise-Duties/_node.html
- Sales of beer, breweries in operation, consumption of beer – GENESIS online 73421-0001:
<https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis//online?operation=table&code=73421-0001&bypass=true&language=en>
- Average population – GENESIS online 12411-0041:
<https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis//online?operation=table&code=12411-0041&bypass=true&levelindex=1&levelid=1639396599054>
- Sales, consumption and producers of sparkling wine – GENESIS online 73423-0001:
<https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis//online?operation=table&code=73423-0001&bypass=true&language=en>
- Statistical Yearbook (only available in German):
<https://www.bmel-statistik.de/archiv/statistisches-jahrbuch>

5. Metadata on source data

- Quality reports – Excise duties statistics (only available in German):
https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Staat/Steuern/Verbrauchssteuern/_inhalt.html
- Quality report – Survey on beer tax / brewery industry (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Steuern/biersteuer.pdf?>
- Quality report – Sparkling wines tax and survey on provisional product tax (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Steuern/schaumweinsteuer.pdf?>
- Quality Report – Intercensal population updates:
<https://www.destatis.de/EN/Methods/Quality/QualityReports/Population/einfuehrung.html>

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: Beer: t + 13 months; Spirits: t + 4 months; Sparkling wine and intermediate product: t + 5 months; Wine: t + max. 12 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Litres of pure alcohol per capita
- Calculation:

$$\text{Alcohol consumption} = \frac{\sum_i \frac{\text{Cons. of } i [1,000 \text{ hl}] \cdot \text{Alc. } i [\text{Vol.} - \%]}{100 [\%]} + \text{Cons. of spirits} [1,000 \text{ hl}]}{\text{Population aged 15 years and older} [\text{number}]}$$

$i \in \{\text{Beer; Wine and sparkling wine; Intermediate products}\}$

with:

$\text{Alc. beer} = 5.0 [\%]$

$\text{Alc. wine and sparkling wine} = 12.0 [\%]$

$\text{Alc. ntermediate products} = 17.0 [\%]$

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The relevant time period is the consumption within the calendar year. However, for wine it is the period from August to July (wine year).
- Disaggregation: age group; conversion

2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: March 2023
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-05-02.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the UN metadata, but provides additional information. For calculation of the alcohol consumption in litres of pure alcohol national conversion factors have been used. In addition, intermediate products are considered and unrecorded as well as tourist consumption are missing compared to the UN metadata.

3. Data description

- The data on beer, sparkling wine, spirits as well as intermediate products consumption is taken from the excise duties statistics of the Federal Statistical Office, while the data on (still) wine consumption is taken from the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL). These data on wine consumption is based on the foreign trade statistics as well as the agricultural statistics on wine of the Federal Statistical Office of Germany.
The data on spirits consumption is reported directly in litres of pure alcohol. Therefore, a conversion is not required. All the other alcoholic beverages are converted into alcohol content (% alcohol by volume) as follows: beer 4.8% and wine 11.0% according to the national factors of the Federal Ministry of Health. For intermediate products an alcohol content of 17.0% is applied for conversion.
Due to changes in tax law, no data was calculated for 2010.

The population data comes from the intercensal population updates, the basis of which is the last census conducted in 2011. The population data is rolled forward using statistical results on natural population change (births, deaths) and migrations.

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7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Litres of pure alcohol per capita
- Calculation:

$$\text{Alcohol consumption} = \frac{\sum_i \frac{\text{Cons. of } i \text{ [1,000 hl]} \cdot \text{Alc. } i \text{ [Vol.-%]}}{100 [\%]} + \text{Cons. of spirits [1,000 hl]}}{\text{Population aged 15 years and older [number]}}$$

$i \in \{\text{Beer; Wine and sparkling wine; Intermediate products}\}$
with:

$\text{Alc. beer} = 4.8 [\%]$

$\text{Alc. wine and sparkling wine} = 11.0 [\%]$

$\text{Alc. ntermediate products} = 17.0 [\%]$