

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

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Name of data series | |
| Alcohol consumption (conversion by UN factors) | |
| Compliant with SDG metadata: no | SDG Metadata |

| |
|--|
| 2. Definition of indicator |
| <p>The alcohol consumption is presented as the sum of the beverage-specific alcohol consumption (beer, wine, spirits and others) per capita (aged 15 years and older) 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Intermediate products are fermented products to which distillation alcohol has been added, like sherry, port and madeira.</p> <p>The relevant time period is the consumption within the calendar year. However, for wine it is the period from August to July (wine year).</p> |
| 3. Comparison with SDG metadata (as of 08/06/2018) |
| <p>The international metadata have been changed on 08/06/2018. Since then, the data have to be adjusted for tourist consumption. Due to that change, the presented time series is not compliant with the metadata description of indicator 3.5.2, anymore. In addition, intermediate products are considered and unrecorded consumption is missing compared to the metadata description. Therefore, the presented time series could only be considered as proxy.</p> |

| |
|---|
| 4. Data description |
| <p>The data on beer, sparkling wine, spirits as well as intermediate products consumption were 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. These data on wine consumption are based on the foreign trade statistics as well as the agricultural statistics on wine of the Federal Statistical Office of Germany.</p> <p>Data on spirits consumption are 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.</p> <p>The number of population aged 15 years and older (yearly average) is derived from the</p> |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| <p>Census 2011 and is annually updated by the Federal Statistical Office (intercensal population updates).</p> <p>Due to changes in tax law, no data was calculated for 2010.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Calculation method | | | | | | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Alcohol consumption =</p> $\frac{\sum_i \frac{\text{Cons}_i (1,000 \text{ hectolitre}) \times \text{Alc}_i}{100 (\%)}}{\text{population aged 15 years and older (number)}}$ <p>$i = 1, 2, 3$</p> <table> <tr> <td>Cons_i = Consumption of:</td><td>Alc_i = Alcohol per volume:</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 = beer</td><td>1 = 5.0 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 = wine and sparkling wine</td><td>2 = 12.0 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 = intermediate products</td><td>3 = 17.0 %</td></tr> </table> | | Cons _i = Consumption of: | Alc _i = Alcohol per volume: | 1 = beer | 1 = 5.0 % | 2 = wine and sparkling wine | 2 = 12.0 % | 3 = intermediate products | 3 = 17.0 % |
| Cons _i = Consumption of: | Alc _i = Alcohol per volume: | | | | | | | | |
| 1 = beer | 1 = 5.0 % | | | | | | | | |
| 2 = wine and sparkling wine | 2 = 12.0 % | | | | | | | | |
| 3 = intermediate products | 3 = 17.0 % | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Unit of measure | Litres of pure alcohol per capita | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 7. Timeliness | 8. Frequency |
| <p>Beer: t + 13 months</p> <p>Spirits: t + 4 months</p> <p>Sparkling wine and intermediate product: t + 5 months</p> <p>Wine: t + max. 12 months</p> | Annual |
| 9. Last regular revision | 10. Revised period |
| 23/05/2017 | 2016 (beer consumption) |

| |
|--|
| 11. Accessibility of source data |
| <p>Approximate consumption of alcoholic beverages in Germany (Only available in German): https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Staat/Steuern/Verbrauchssteuern/_inhalt.html</p> <p>Excise duties statistics – working paper – time series (Only available in German): https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Staat/Steuern/Verbrauchssteuern/_inhalt.html or GENESIS online_73421-0001: Sales of beer, breweries in operation, consumption of beer: Germany, years and GENESIS online_73423-0001: Sparkling wine producers, sales of sparkling wine producers, consumption of sparkling wine: Germany, years</p> <p>Statistical Yearbook 2017 of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Only available in German): https://www.bmel-statistik.de/footer/navigation/archiv/statistisches-jahrbuch/</p> <p>Gardening and viticulture 2017 of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Only available in German): https://www.bmel-statistik.de/landwirtschaft/gartenbau/veroeffentlichungen-zum-gartenbau/ertragslage-des-garten-und-weinbaus/</p> <p>Intercensal population updates:</p> |

| |
|---|
| GENESIS online 12411-0040: Population: Germany, reference date, marital status |
| 12. Metadata on source data |
| <p>Quality report beer tax statistics (Only available in German): https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Steuern/einfuehrung.html</p> <p>Quality report sparkling wine and intermediate products statistics (Only available in German): https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Steuern/einfuehrung.html</p> <p>Quality report spirits statistics (Only available in German): https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Steuern/einfuehrung.html</p> <p>Information about wine consumption: see “Gardening and viticulture 2017”</p> <p>Quality report intercensal population updates (Only available in German): https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Bevoelkerung/einfuehrung.html</p> |
| 13. Related SDG data series (duplicate indicators or sub-indicators to same indicator) |
| 3.5.2 Alcohol consumption (conversion by national factors) |

For more information please contact:

<https://www.destatis.de/EN/Service/Contact/Contact.html>

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 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Name of data series | |
| Alcohol consumption (conversion by national factors) | |
| Compliant with SDG metadata: no | SDG Metadata |

| |
|--|
| 2. Definition of indicator |
| <p>The alcohol consumption is presented as the sum of the beverage-specific alcohol consumption (beer, wine, spirits and others) per capita (aged 15 years and older) 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Intermediate products are fermented products to which distillation alcohol has been added, like sherry, port and madeira.</p> <p>The relevant time period is the consumption within the calendar year. However, for wine it is the period from August to July (wine year).</p> |
| 3. Comparison with SDG metadata (as of 08/06/2018) |
| <p>The indicator is not compliant with the international metadata description of the SDG indicator 3.5.2. For calculation of the alcohol consumption in litres of pure alcohol national conversion factors have been used. For additional deviations see also metadata 3.5.2 Alcohol consumption (conversion by UN factors).</p> |

| |
|---|
| 4. Data description |
| <p>The data on beer, sparkling wine, spirits as well as intermediate products consumption were 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. These data on wine consumption are based on the foreign trade statistics as well as the agricultural statistics on wine of the Federal Statistical Office of Germany.</p> <p>Data on spirits consumption are 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.</p> <p>The number of population aged 15 years and older (yearly average) comes from the Census 2011 and is annually updated by the Federal Statistical Office (intercensal</p> |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| population updates). | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to changes in tax law, no data was calculated for 2010. | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Calculation method | | | | | | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Alcohol consumption =</p> $\frac{\sum_i \frac{\text{Cons}_i (1,000 \text{ hectolitre}) \times \text{Alc}_i}{100 (\%)}}{\text{population aged 15 years and older (number)}}$ <p>$i = 1, 2, 3$</p> <table> <tr> <td>Cons_i = Consumption of:</td><td>Alc_i = Alcohol per volume:</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 = beer</td><td>1 = 4.8 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 = wine and sparkling wine</td><td>2 = 11.0 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 = intermediate products</td><td>3 = 17.0 %</td></tr> </table> | | Cons _i = Consumption of: | Alc _i = Alcohol per volume: | 1 = beer | 1 = 4.8 % | 2 = wine and sparkling wine | 2 = 11.0 % | 3 = intermediate products | 3 = 17.0 % |
| Cons _i = Consumption of: | Alc _i = Alcohol per volume: | | | | | | | | |
| 1 = beer | 1 = 4.8 % | | | | | | | | |
| 2 = wine and sparkling wine | 2 = 11.0 % | | | | | | | | |
| 3 = intermediate products | 3 = 17.0 % | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Unit of measure | Litres of pure alcohol per capita | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 7. Timeliness | 8. Frequency |
| Beer: t + 13 months Spirits: t + 4 months Sparkling wine and intermediate product: t + 5 months Wine: t + max. 12 months | Annual |
| 9. Last regular revision | 10. Revised period |
| 23/05/2017 | 2016 (beer consumption) |

| |
|--|
| 11. Accessibility of source data |
| <p>Approximate consumption of alcoholic beverages in Germany: https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Staat/Steuern/Verbrauchssteuern/_inhalt.html</p> <p>Excise duties statistics – working paper – time series (Only available in German): https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Staat/Steuern/Verbrauchssteuern/_inhalt.html</p> <p>or</p> <p>GENESIS online_73421-0001: Sales of beer, breweries in operation, consumption of beer: Germany, years</p> <p>and</p> <p>GENESIS online_73423-0001: Sparkling wine producers, sales of sparkling wine producers, consumption of sparkling wine: Germany, years</p> <p>Statistical Yearbook 2017 of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Only available in German): https://www.bmel-statistik.de/footer/navigation/archiv/statistisches-jahrbuch/</p> <p>Gardening and viticulture 2017 of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Only available in German): https://www.bmel-statistik.de/landwirtschaft/gartenbau/veroeffentlichungen-zum-gartenbau/ertragslage-des-garten-und-weinbaus/</p> <p>Intercensal population updates: GENESIS online 12411-0040: Population: Germany, reference date, marital status</p> |

12. Metadata on source data

Quality report beer tax statistics (Only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Steuern/einfuehrung.html>

Quality report sparkling wine and intermediate products statistics (Only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Steuern/einfuehrung.html>

Quality report spirits statistics (Only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Steuern/einfuehrung.html>

Information about wine consumption: see “Gardening and viticulture 2017”

Quality report intercensal population updates (Only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Bevoelkerung/einfuehrung.html>

13. Related SDG data series (duplicate indicators or sub-indicators to same indicator)

3.5.2 Alcohol consumption (conversion by UN factors)

For more information please contact:

<https://www.destatis.de/EN/Service/Contact/Contact.html>