**TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016**

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**

- 2010: 52.1% Spirits, 29.0% Beer, 18.9% Wine
- 2016: 52.6% Spirits, 28.4% Beer, 18.9% Wine

**Recorded and unrecorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

1991: 14.2 litres; 1.0 unrecorded
2001: 13.2 litres; 1.0 unrecorded
2011: 11.3 litres; 0.8 unrecorded
2016: 11.3 litres; 1.4 unrecorded

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking (%)**

- Female: 17.2%
- Male: 51.9%
- Total: 47.4%

**Total alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**

- Female: 8.3 litres
- Male: 24.0 litres

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**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016**

**Total population**
- 80,682,351

**Population aged 15+**
- 87%

**Population in urban areas**
- 77%

**Income group (World Bank)**
- High

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**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking (%)**

- Female: 17.2%
- Male: 51.9%
- Total: 47.4%

**Total alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**

- Female: 8.3 litres
- Male: 24.0 litres

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**ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016**

Alcohol-attributable fractions* in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)

- Cancer
- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cirrhosis of the liver
- Injuries

**Alcohol-attributable fraction** denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

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**ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016**

**Abstainers past 12 months (%)**

- Age 15–19
- Age 20–24

**Total** alcohol per capita consumption

- Age 15–19
- Age 20–24

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking**

- Age 15–19
- Age 20–24

**Alcohol-attributable fractions** in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

- Age 15–19
- Age 20–24
- All ages

* The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).
**WHO “Best Buys” to reduce the harmful use of alcohol**

1. Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
2. Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
3. Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

**Country score in the 10 action areas of the European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020 (maximum of 100 points)**

1. Leadership, awareness and commitments on drinking and alcohol intoxication
   - N/A
2. Health services’ response
   - N/A
3. Community and workplace action
   - N/A
4. Drink–driving policies and countermeasures
   - N/A
5. Availability of alcohol
   - N/A
6. Marketing of alcoholic beverages
   - N/A
7. Pricing policies
   - N/A
8. Reducing the negative consequences of drinking and alcohol intoxication
   - N/A
9. Reducing the public health impact of illicit alcohol and informally produced alcohol
   - N/A
10. Monitoring and surveillance
    - N/A

**Note:** N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

**Road-safety policies**

- Random breath testing
- Sobriety checkpoints
- Legal blood alcohol concentration limit
- Health warnings
- Consumer information about calories and additives
- Number of standard drinks displayed
- Health warnings
- Consumer information about calories and additives
- Number of standard drinks displayed
- Random breath testing
- Sobriety checkpoints
- Legal blood alcohol concentration limit
- Sales ban at petrol stations

**AVAILABILITY**

- Minimum selling age
- Retail monopoly
- Licensing for retail sales
- Restrictions OFF premise hours
- Restrictions OFF premise density
- Restrictions ON premise hours
- Restrictions ON premise density

**MARKETING**

- Ban on Internet/social media
- Ban on below-cost promotion
- Ban on sponsorship of sports events
- Ban on sponsorship of youth events

**PRICING**

- Excise tax adjusted for inflation
- Minimum unit pricing
- Volume discount ban

**Health and safety policies**

- Health warnings
- Consumer information about calories and additives
- Number of standard drinks displayed

**ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016**

**GERMANY**

**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, HARM AND POLICY RESPONSES**

**ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016**

**WHO “Best Buys”**

1. Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
2. Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
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