Tackling Harmful Alcohol Use

Impact of Policy Changes – Germany

Taken individually, prevention programmes could avert up to 45400 deaths from chronic diseases and injuries every year. Even more deaths could be averted if different interventions were combined into a comprehensive prevention strategy. An organised programme of brief interventions by primary care physicians, aimed at people with harmful levels of alcohol consumption would lead to an annual gain of 146000 years of life in good health.

**Figure 1.** Life years saved from prevention programmes at the population level, average number per year

- Brief interventions
- Tax increase
- Advertising regulation
- Opening hours regulation
- Drink-drive restrictions
- Treatment of dependence
- Minimum price
- Worksite interventions
- School-based programmes

Source: OECD analysis based on CDP-Alcohol simulation model.
Note: ns, not statistically significant; (*) statistically significant at the 10% level; other results significant at 5% level. Darker-shaded bars, main analysis; lighter-shaded bars, further analysis.

Individual prevention programmes avoid the development of new cases of major chronic diseases and injuries. Alcohol use disorders and epileptic seizures associated to harmful levels of consumption would be reduced by up to 8.8%. Further benefits would derive from a reduced incidence of cancers, cirrhosis and injuries.
**Figure 2.** Decrease in numbers of disease and injury cases resulting from prevention programmes, average per year, 2010-50

![Graph showing decrease in numbers of disease and injury cases](image)

Source: OECD analysis based on CDP-Alcohol simulation model.  
Note: darker-shaded bars, main analysis; lighter-shaded bars, further analysis.

Most prevention programmes would cost no more than USD PPPs 300 million every year, with brief intervention costing up to USD PPPs 669 million. Interventions have the potential to cut health expenditures for chronic diseases and injuries by up to USD PPPs 441 million per year.

**Figure 3.** Economic impact of prevention programmes at the population level, average per year, 2010-50

![Graph showing economic impact](image)

Source: OECD analysis based on CDP-Alcohol simulation model.  
Note: darker-shaded bars, main analysis; lighter-shaded bars, further analysis.
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Useful links

Read the report online, access the press release, country notes, data viz and a video at:

OECD Economics of prevention project:

OECD Health: www.oecd.org/health