



ALCOHOL INDICATORS

Update on work by the Committee on Data Collection, Indicators and Definitions

European Alcohol and Health Forum
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Guðrún GUÐFINNSDÓTTIR
European Commission
DG SANCO.C2 Health Information unit



Basis for developing EU alcohol indicators

- **EU strategy to support Member States in reducing alcohol related harm.**
- **Council Conclusions on EU strategy to reduce alcohol-related harm.**
- **Charter establishing the European Alcohol and Health Forum.**



The Council

- -invites the Commission to develop measurable core indicators so that progress in the reduction of alcohol-related harm at Community level, especially for the priority areas for action, can be monitored.
- -calls upon the Member States to collect relevant and comparable information on alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm.



Key indicators

Category	Indicator	Definition	Source
Volume of consumption.	Total per capita (15+) consumption of alcohol.	Total recorded and unrecorded per capita (15+) alcohol consumption in litres. Sub-indicators: beer, wine, spirits	Production, as well as export/import data. From official data, producer data and surveys. WHO.
Pattern of consumption.	Harmful drinking.	Intake of 60+ grams of alcohol on one occasion, monthly or more often, during the past 12 months.	European Health Interview Survey (EHIS).
Alcohol-related health harm.	Alcohol-attributable years of life lost.	Summary measure of premature mortality. Average years the person would have lived if not dying prematurely due to alcohol-related diseases.	Calculation based on mortality statistics from Eurostat.



Priority themes in strategy

- Protect young children and the unborn child.
- Reduce injuries and death from alcohol-related road accidents.
- Prevent alcohol-related harm among adults and reduce the negative impact on the workplace.
- Inform, educate and raise awareness on the impact of harmful and hazardous alcohol consumption, and on appropriate consumption patterns.
- Develop and maintain a common evidence base at EU level.



Protect young people, children and the unborn child

Indicator	Definition	Source
Accessibility of alcohol to adolescents, alcohol purchase for off-premise consumption.	Frequency of buying alcohol, within last 30 days.	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD).
Accessibility of alcohol to adolescents, on-premise consumption.	Frequency of drinking in pub, bar, restaurant or disco within last 30 days.	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD).
Binge drinking among adolescents.	Intake of 5 or more drinks on one or more occasions in the last 30 days.	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD).
Current adolescent drinkers (%) in the last 12 months.	Overall proportion of adolescent who have drunk alcohol in the last 12 months.	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD).
Harm resulting from alcohol during pregnancy.	Incidence of foetal alcohol syndrome (ICD-10 code Q86.0) among newborn children.	European Surveillance of Congenital Anomalies (EUROCAT).



Prevent alcohol-related harm among adults

Indicator	Definition	Source
Prevalence of alcohol-related chronic physical disorders.	Hospital discharge rates for a) alcohol cirrhosis of the liver. b) alcohol-induced pancreatitis (acute and chronic).	Eurostat: Hospital discharge data.
Alcohol-related deaths.	Alcohol-attributable death rates.	Calculations based on mortality statistics from Eurostat.



Indicators to address priority themes

- Indicators identified for several additional priority themes.
- Lack of comparable data.
- At present not possible to identify indicators to cover all priority areas.

Nex steps

■ Short term

- Disseminate data already available.

■ Longer term

- Further exploration of reliable data sources for other identified indicators.
- Collaboration on the development of indicators and data sources to cover other priority areas.

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