Policy Options for Alcohol Price Regulation

Dr Petra Meier Prof Alan Brennan Dr Robin Purshouse

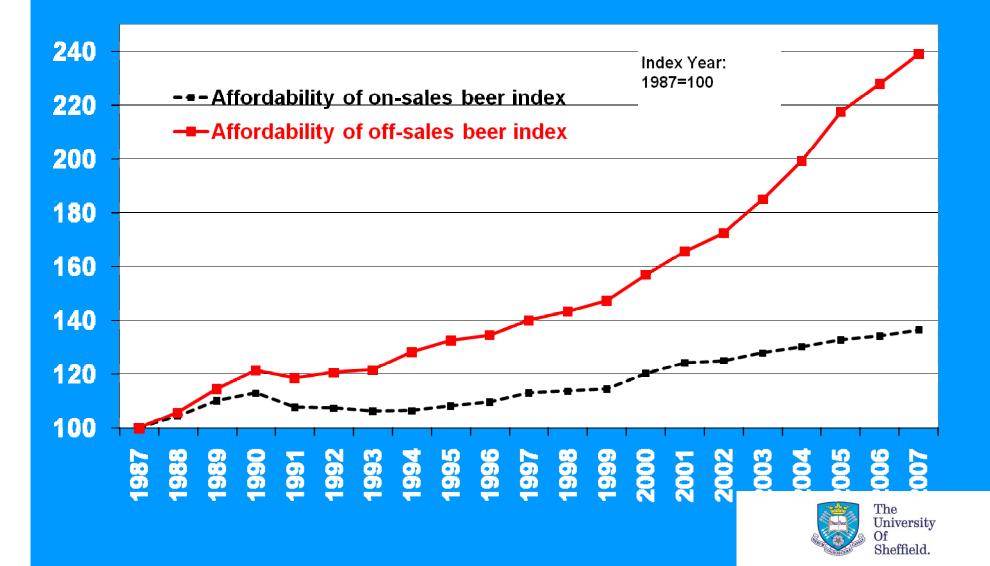
School of Health and Related Research University of Sheffield Email: p.meier@shef.ac.uk

Funder: Policy Research Programme, Department of Health, UK. The views expressed are not necessarily those of the Department. Thanks to the rest of the team: Andrew Booth, Daragh O'Reilly, Rachid Rafia, Tim Stockwell, Karl Taylor





Policy context: Affordability trends



Alcohol pricing & harm

- Estimate the effect of policy options on harm
- Health
- Crime
- Unemployment
- Workplace absence

Put value estimates on cost savings.



UK Department of Health interested in understanding policy effects on:

- Moderate drinkers
- <18s
- 18-24 hazardous drinkers
- Harmful drinkers (all ages)
- Total population



Policies

- Minimum unit prices (price per 10ml pure alcohol)
- Ban on off-trade promotions
- General price rises
- Targeted price rises



Why focus on subgroups?

Some pricing options affect only part of market –minimum prices and price-promotion bans affect cheap, mainly off-trade market more than more expensive and on-trade market.

Understand trade-offs/winners & losers:

- Is policy effective for different priority groups?
- Is policy effective for different harms?



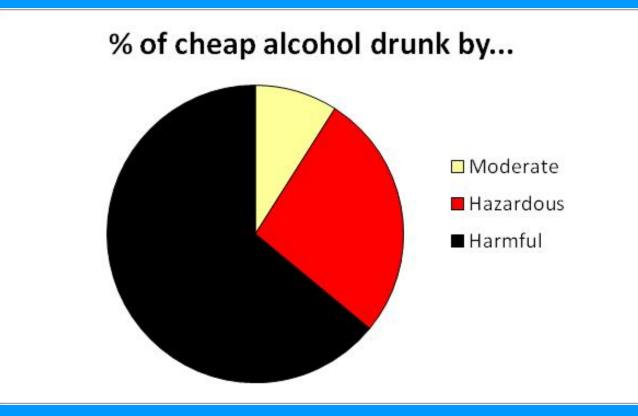


Subgroup heterogeneity:

- Purchasing and drinking preferences
 - Beverage type (beer, wine, spirits, RTDs)
 - On- vs off-trade (going out/staying in)
 - Price point/quality
- Harm distribution
 - Acute vs chronic harms
 - Health vs crime vs workplace harms



Who drinks the cheap booze?



• 64% of all cheap off-trade alcohol is consumed by harmful drinkers (and only 9% by moderate drinkers).



Price per unit

	Men off-trade	Women off-trade	Men on-trade	Women on-trade
Moderate	0.45	0.45	1.16	1.40
Hazardous	0.41	0.42	1.02	1.21
Young hazardous (<25)	0.40	0.41	1.05	1.13
Harmful	0.41	0.39	0.98	1.14



The key active ingredient is the price elasticity of demand.

Consumption change

256 element matrix	Low price off-trade beer	High price off-trade beer	Low price off-trade wine		High price on-trade alcopop
Low price off-trade beer	Own-price elasticity		Separ	ate matric	es
			estimated for: • Moderate drinkers • Hazardous/harmful		
High price on-trade alcopop	Cross-price elasticity		• Haza drink	rmful	



Price change

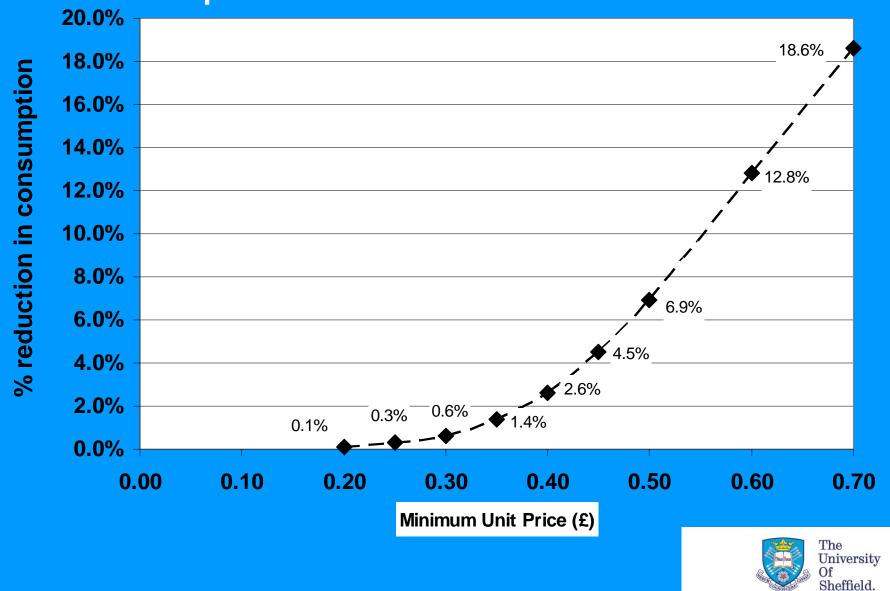
Drinking & spending levels

Harmful drinkers: Prefer off-trade, cheaper alcohol Average 36 litres pure ethanol per year, spend £2,200 (2000 Euros) (approx £60 per litre of pure alcohol – 60p per 10ml unit)

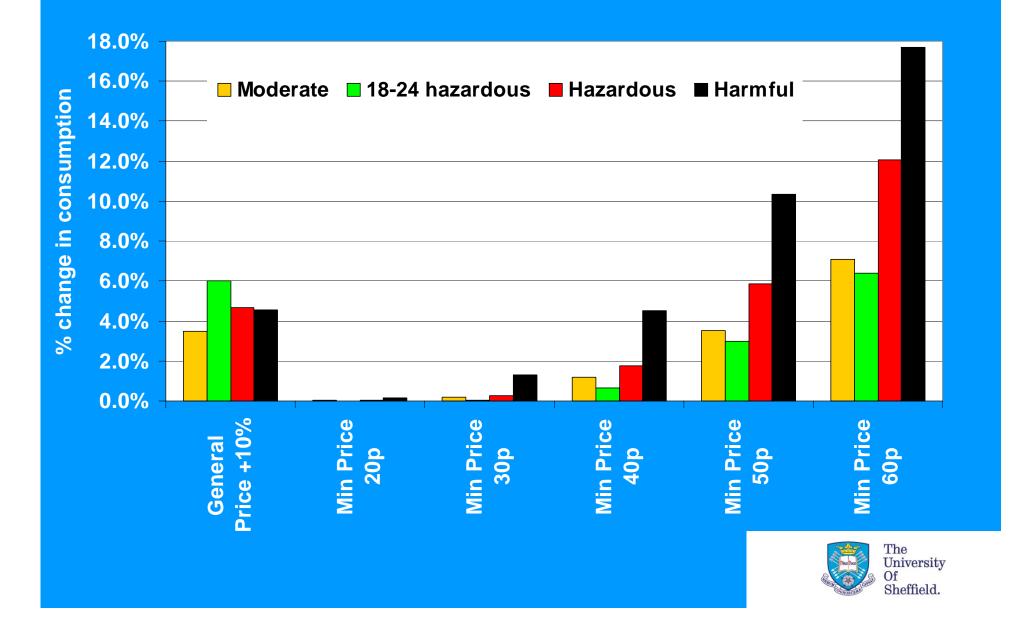
Moderate drinkers: balanced between on-trade & off-trade Average 2.4 litres ethanol, spend £257 (220 Euros) (approx £107 per litre of pure alcohol - £1 per 10ml unit)



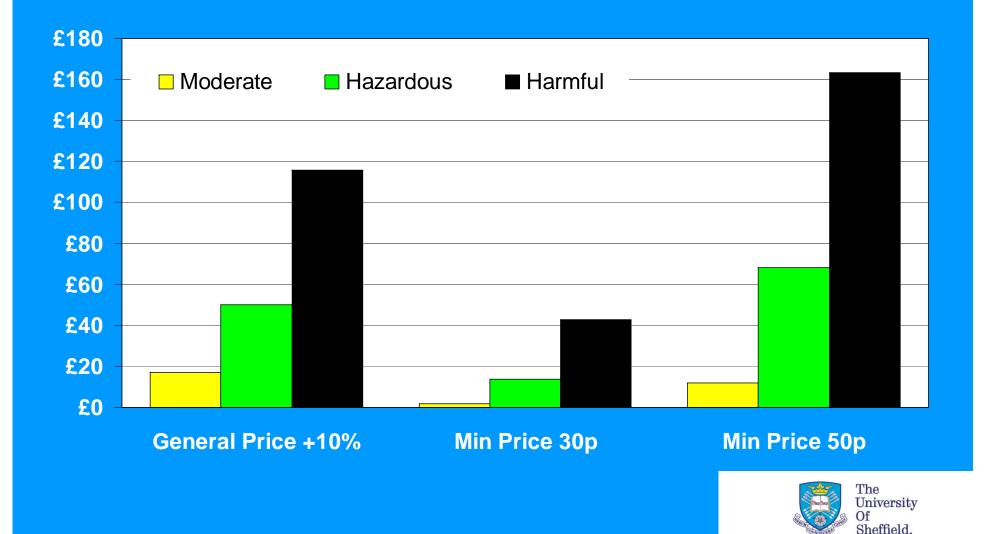
Minimum price per 10ml unit - effects on consumption



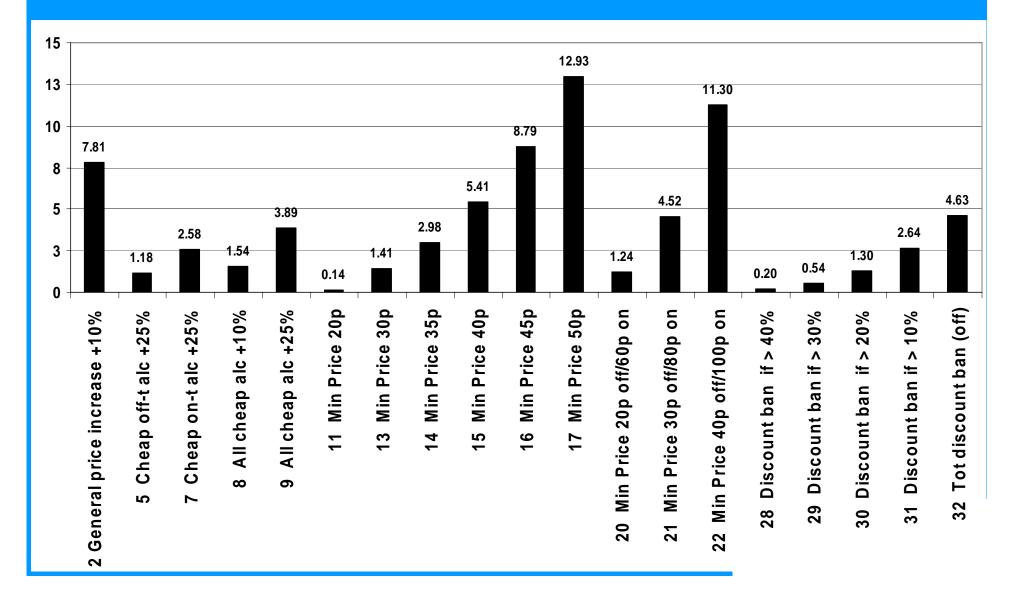
Minimum Prices: % change in consumption

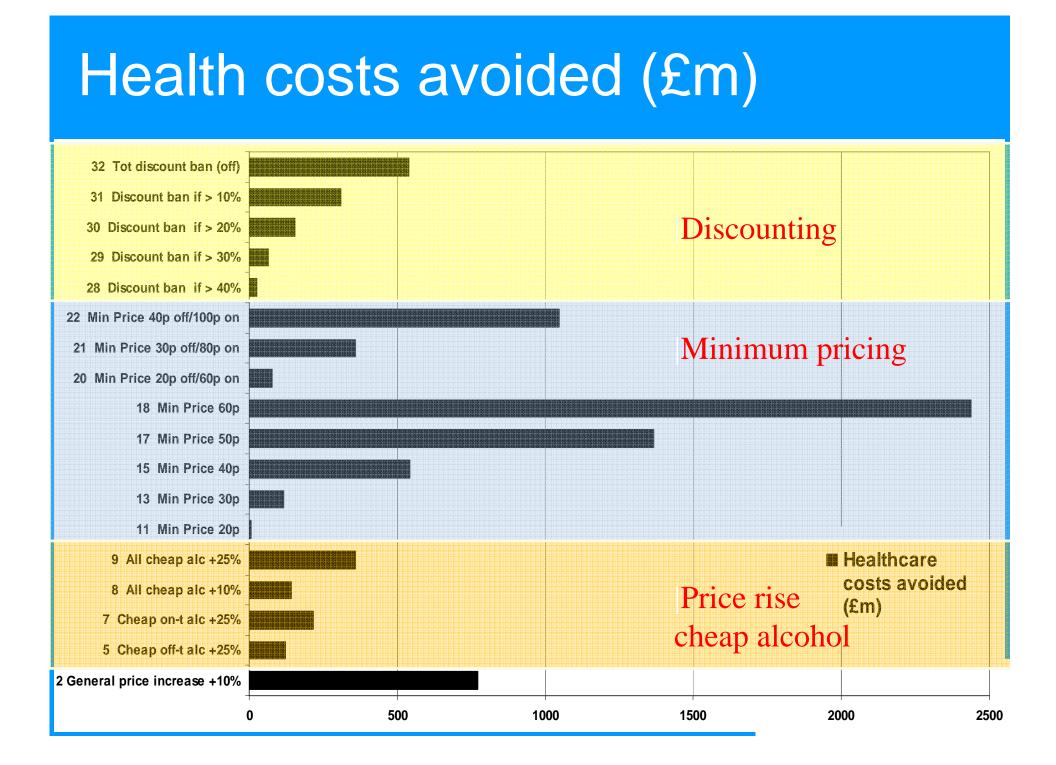


Who pays? Extra spend per drinker per year



Valuation of harm reduction (£bn)





Crime costs avoided (£m)





Workplace costs (unemployment & absences £m)



Current work

- Availability model
- Screening & intervention model
- Model for on-trade promotions
- Scottish pricing model



And over to you...

• Questions?



Contact details

Dr Petra Meier p.meier@sheffield.ac.uk 0044 –(0)114 2220738

