SAFER MONITORING SYSTEM: DEVELOPMENT, DRAFT INDICATORS & NEXT STEPS

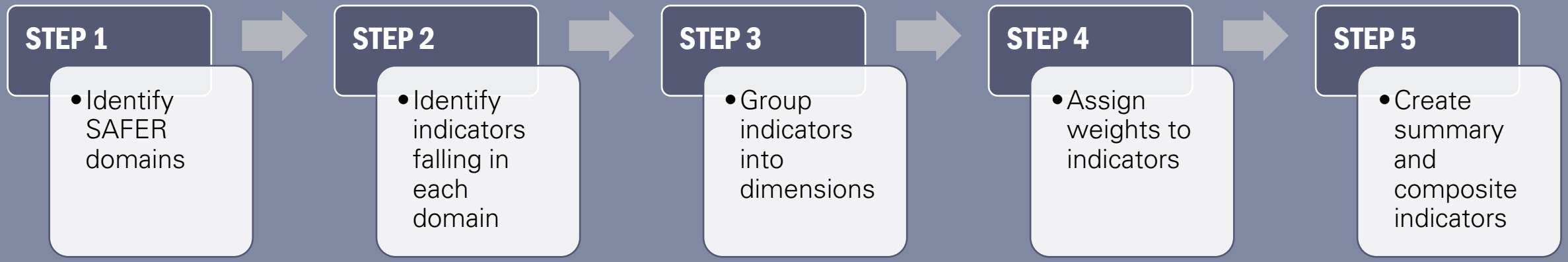
Charles Parry, PhD
David Jernigan, PhD
Pamela Trangenstein, PhD

3rd Uganda Alcohol Policy Conference 23-25 Oct 2022

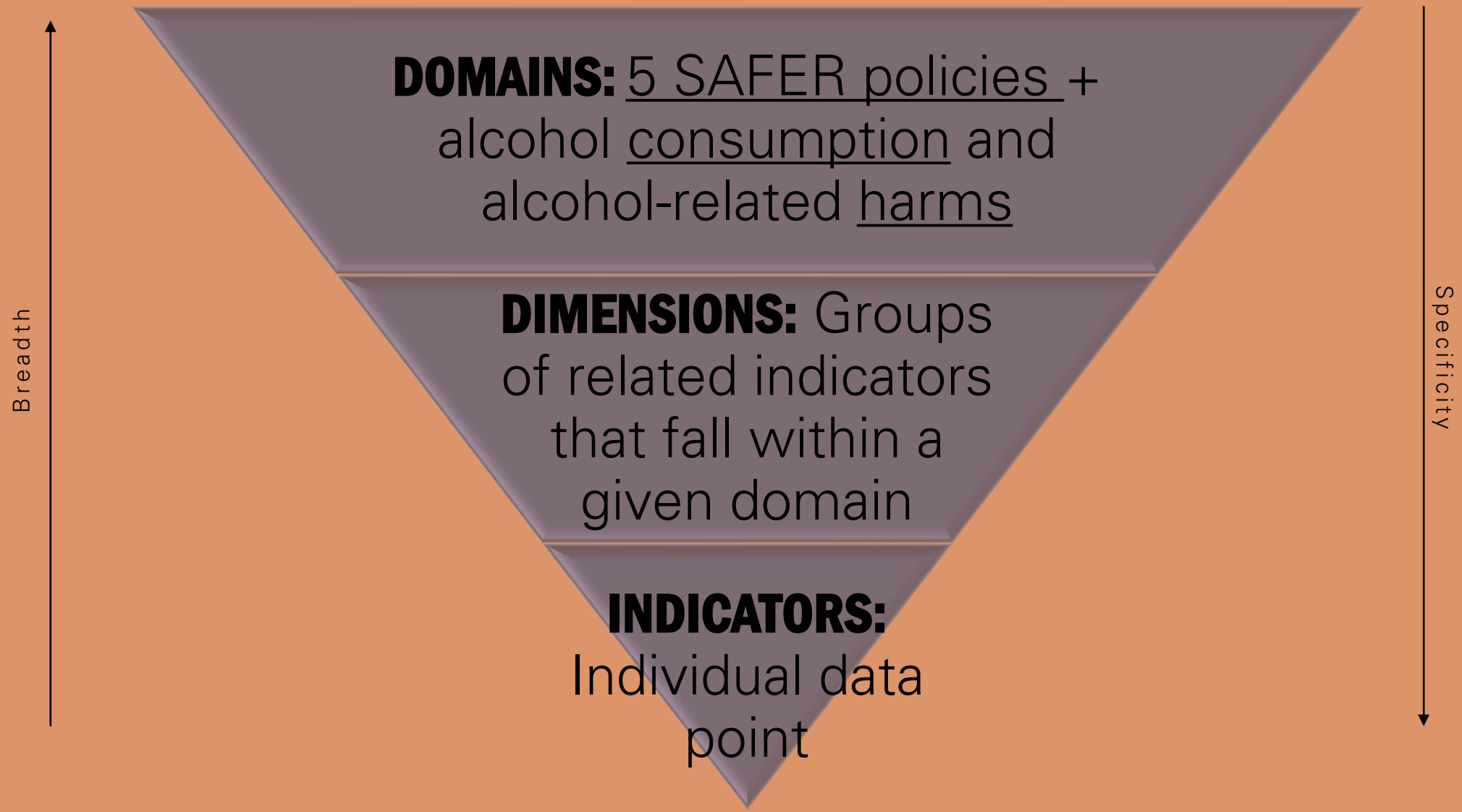
SAFER INDICATORS PROJECT

The goal of this project is to design metrics to compare the comprehensiveness and stringency of alcohol policies across countries and over time within a country

PROCESS TO DEVELOP THE SAFER MONITORING SYSTEM

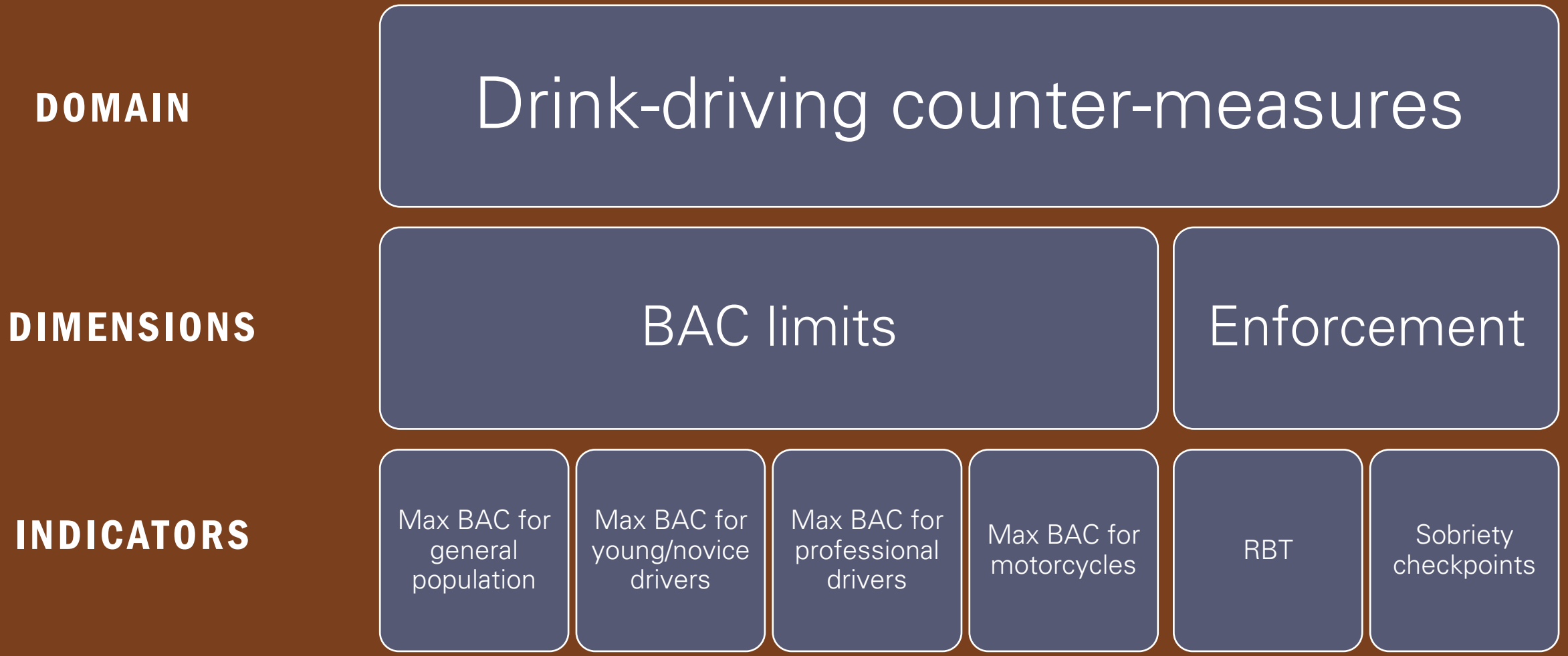


INDICATORS, DIMENSIONS, AND DOMAINS



To identify indicators we drew on WHO reports, meeting reports, project reports & publications

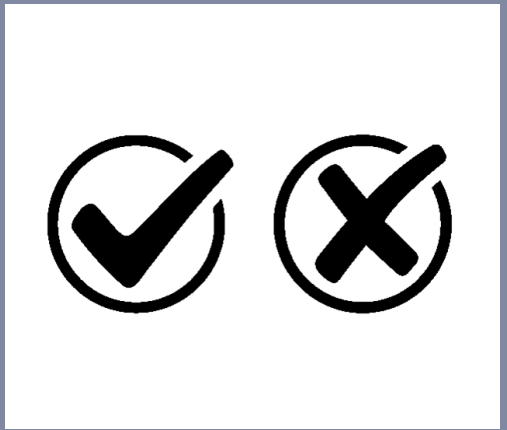
EXAMPLE OF INDICATORS, DIMENSIONS, AND DOMAINS



TYPES OF INDICATORS

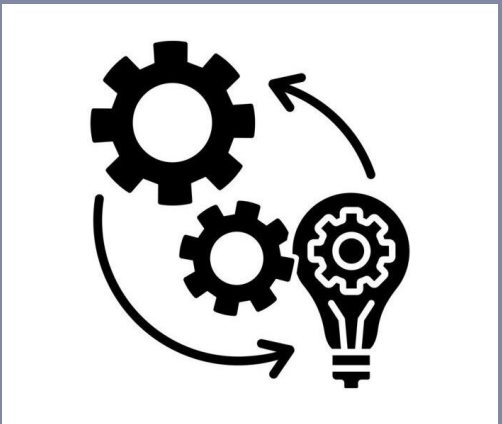
CORE

Required indicators that describe the policies or current conditions



EXPANDED

Optional indicators that describe the presence/absence of policies, levels of policies, or current conditions



IMPLEMENTATION

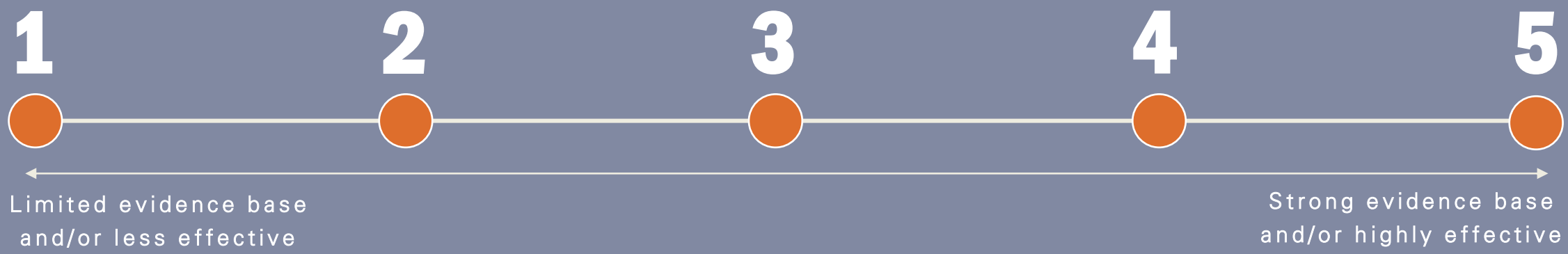
Required indicators that measure policy implementation, e.g., enforcement, funding, and availability of equipment/supplies

DIMENSIONS AND TYPES OF INDICATORS

	Domain	Dimensions	Core	Expanded (Optional)	Implementation
S	Availability	Regulatory structure	■	■	■
		Temporal availability	■		■
		Physical availability	■	■	
		Outlet practices	■	■	■
		Home delivery		■	
		Unrecorded	■	■	■
A	Drink-driving counter-measures	BAC limits	■		
		Enforcement	■	■	■
F	Treatment	Screening & brief interventions	■	■	
		Advanced treatment	■	■	■
E	Advertising	Advertising restrictions	■		■
		Youth protections	■	■	■
		Enforcement & penalties	■		■
R	Pricing	Excise taxes	■	■	
		Affordability		■	
		Other pricing policies	■	■	■

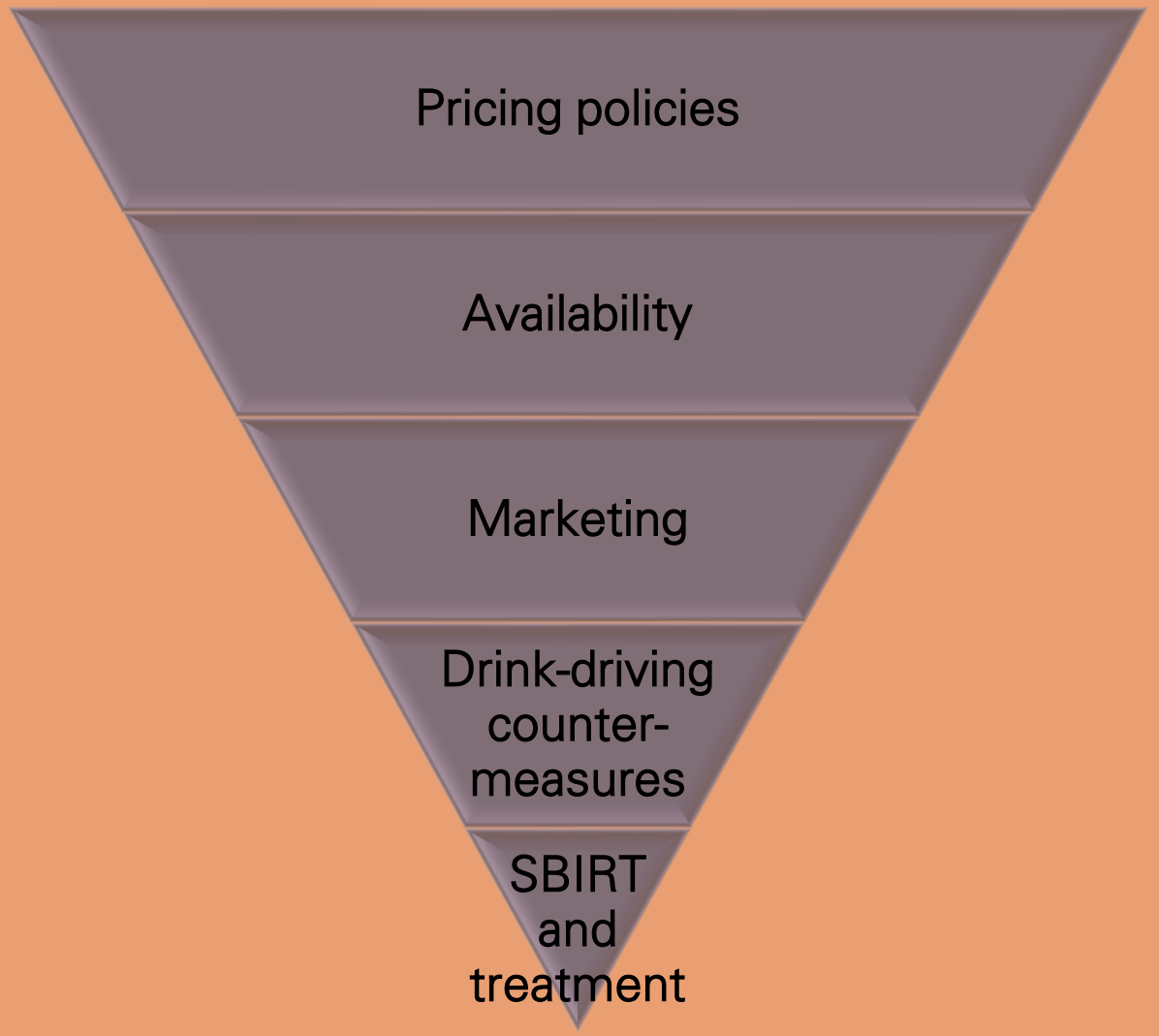
WEIGHTING INDICATORS

- The meta-data* for Core and Implementation indicators contain a row for a weight
- The weight is assigned based on the breadth of the evidence and policy effectiveness
- The weight determines how many points are available for the indicator



WEIGHTING DOMAINS

- Each domain also has a weight.
- These weights also correspond to the breadth of the literature and evidence of effectiveness.
- Domain weights factor into the calculation of the composite indicators.



	PTS
Pricing policies	30
Availability	25
Marketing	20
Drink-driving counter-measures	15
SBIRT and treatment	10

SUMMARY & COMPOSITE INDICATORS

- **SUMMARY INDICATORS:** Aggregate indicators by policy dimension and type of indicator
- **COMPOSITE INDICATORS:** Aggregate summary indicators by policy domain and type of indicator
- Summary and composite indicators are calculated for:
  - The 5 SAFER areas
  - Core and implementation indicators only

Example: Summary indicators in the advertising domain

Dimensions	Summary indicator (SI)	
	Core	Implementation
Advertising restrictions	SI 1	SI 4
Youth protections	SI 2	SI 5
Enforcement & penalties	SI 3	SI 6
Composite indicator	SI 1 + SI 2 + SI 3	SI 4 + SI 5 + SI 6

DOMAIN-SPECIFIC COMPOSITE INDICATORS

- Composite indicators aggregate summary indicators by domain and type of indicator
  - Add the summary indicators that fall within a given domain
  - Divide to normalize the sum
  - The final score depends on the domain weight (10-30 points)
- One core and one implementation composite indicator for each SAFER area.

	Domain	Weight	Composite indicator	
			Core	Implementation
S	Availability	25	✓	✓
A	Drink-driving counter-measures	15	✓	✓
F	Treatment	10	✓	✓
E	Advertising	20	✓	✓
R	Pricing	30	✓	✓

HIGH-LEVEL VIEW OF THE SAFER MONITORING SYSTEM

	Domain	Weight	Core	Implementation	Expanded	TOTAL
	Consumption	—	9	3	1	**13**
	Harms	—	6	0	4	**10**
S	Availability	25	22	9	13	**44**
A	Drink-driving counter-measures	15	7	9	1	**17**
F	Treatment	10	3	5	5	**13**
E	Advertising	20	44	13	1	**58**
R	Pricing	30	7	1	7	**15**
	TOTAL	**100**	**98**	**42**	**32**	**170**

EXAMPLE OF METADATA FOR AN INDICATOR:
ALCOHOL EXCISE TAX AS THE PERCENT OF THE RETAIL PRICE OF THE MOST CONSUMED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE

Metadata component	Description
Weight	●●●●● 5/5
Indicator definition	This indicator is a calculation of how much alcohol excises (volumetric-specific, alcohol-content specific, and ad-valorem) contribute to the retail price of a most commonly sold package size of the most sold brand of the most consumed beverage type in the country. The "most sold brand" and the "most commonly sold package size" are determined based on national market share information. The retail price is the price charged (inclusive of all taxes) on a standard package of alcohol purchased at an off-premises alcohol outlet in the capital city. The percent of the retail price comprised by alcohol excise taxes represents the alcohol-specific tax burden of each alcohol purchase. If countries tax alcohol based on price (ad valorem), then the value for this indicator will be the same as the value of the indicator for the level of excise taxes on alcohol sales.
Sector	National authorities such as Customs and Excise Officers or the Ministry of Finance
Geographical coverage	National
Periodicity	Every year
Disaggregation	By sub-region
Annotation	This indicator measures tax burden and tax incidence, and it is superior to the tax paid per unit of alcohol indicator to measure how alcohol excise taxes distribute across income groups.
Indicator methodology	This indicator is calculated as 5='tax≥45%'; 4='35%≥tax<45%'; 3='25%≥tax<35%'; 2='15%≥tax<25%', 1='5%≥tax<15%', 0='tax<5%'
Potential for error	There can be complexities in calculating the total taxes paid for each type of tax (e.g., sales tax vs. specific tax). Countries may wish to consider collaborating with an official from the Ministry of Finance to perform these calculations.

NEXT STEPS INCLUDE

- Internal and external review of the indicators, summary indicators, and composite indicators
  - Revise the SAFER monitoring system as needed
  - Summarize the meeting with experts
- Develop technical guide for using the SAFER monitoring system
- Develop a plan for phased-in implementation of the SAFER monitoring system in Uganda and Nepal

GAPC Oct 2023 Cape Town

https://gapc2023.samrc.ac.za/