

Alcohol-related data collection in Hungary

Potentials in health policy

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21st Elisad annual meeting
8 October 2009
Budapest, Hungary

Health in All Policies – key challenges for data collection

- Inter-sectoriality
- Accountability - responsibility
- Equity
- Co-ordination
- Diverse but synergistic methods
- Policy monitoring and evaluation
- Evidences on impacts on health
- Levels of policy (from local to supra-national)

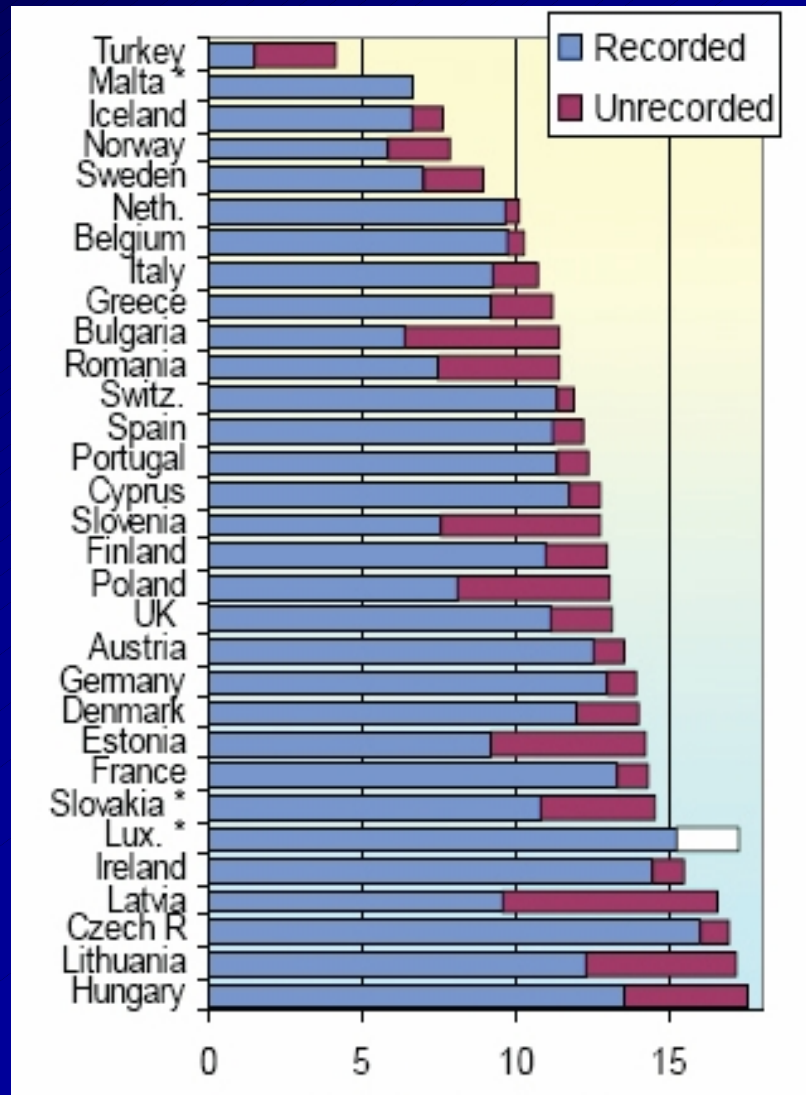
Data collection in alcohol policy – a good example

- Measuring other sectors' activity and impact
(EVIDENCES, INTER-SECTORIALITY, ACCOUNTABILITY)
- Establishing indicator-set(s)
(MONITORING AND EVALUATION)
- Measuring impacts on sub-groups of society
(EQUITY)
- Data collection at different levels (municipalities, regional, national)
(LEVELS OF POLICY: LOCAL TO NATIONAL)

Sources of data

- Regular data collection: e.g. CSO liver cirrhosis mortality data, NCA alcohol-related treatment data – usually based on legal authorisation
- Regular surveys: e.g. alcohol consumption among the youth ESPAD, HBSC – usually based on national or international protocol
- Targeted research (quantitative or qualitative): e.g. marketing communication expenditures , evaluation of local policies (off-premise selling time) etc.

Size of the problem - Alcohol consumption in Hungary



EC 2002-2003

- Yearly consumption: ca. 17 l/capita (older than 15 ys)

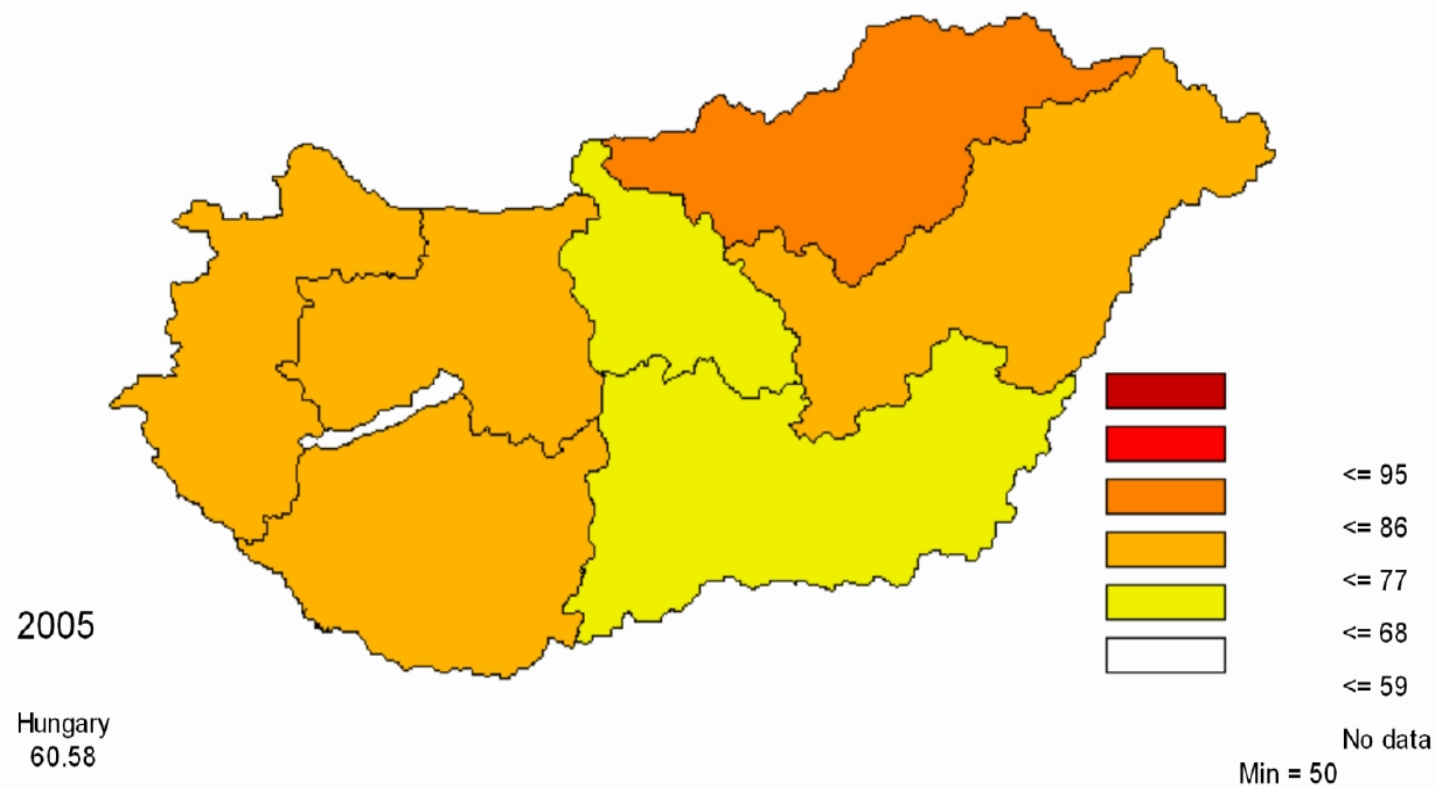
- Proportion of illegal/unregistered 23%

CSO Hungary data

- Yearly consumption: ca. 12 l/capita (all ages)

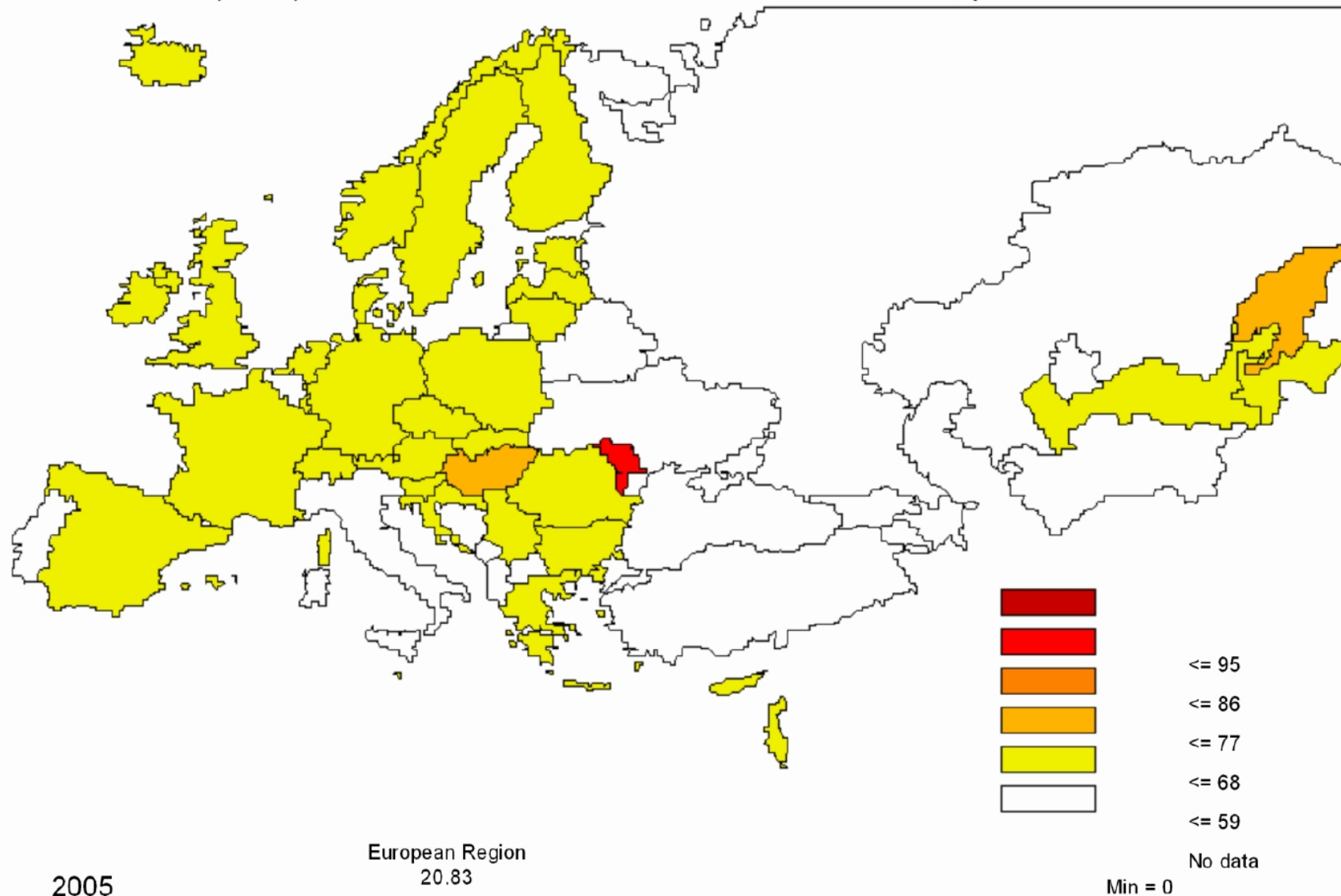
- Proportion of illegal/unregistered 9-10%

SDR(0-64),males, Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, per 100000



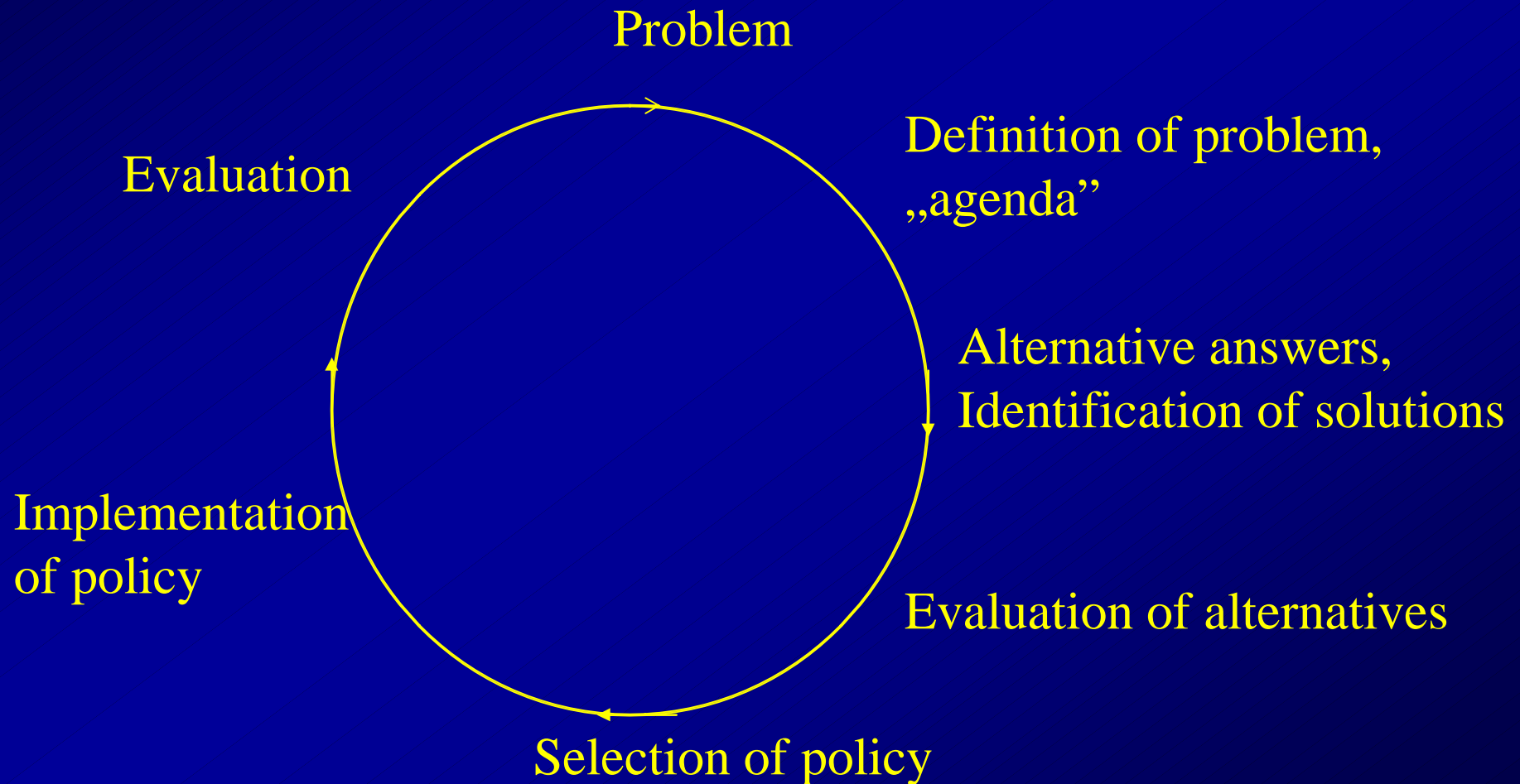
Source: WHO HFA-MDB

SDR(0-64),males, Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, per 100000

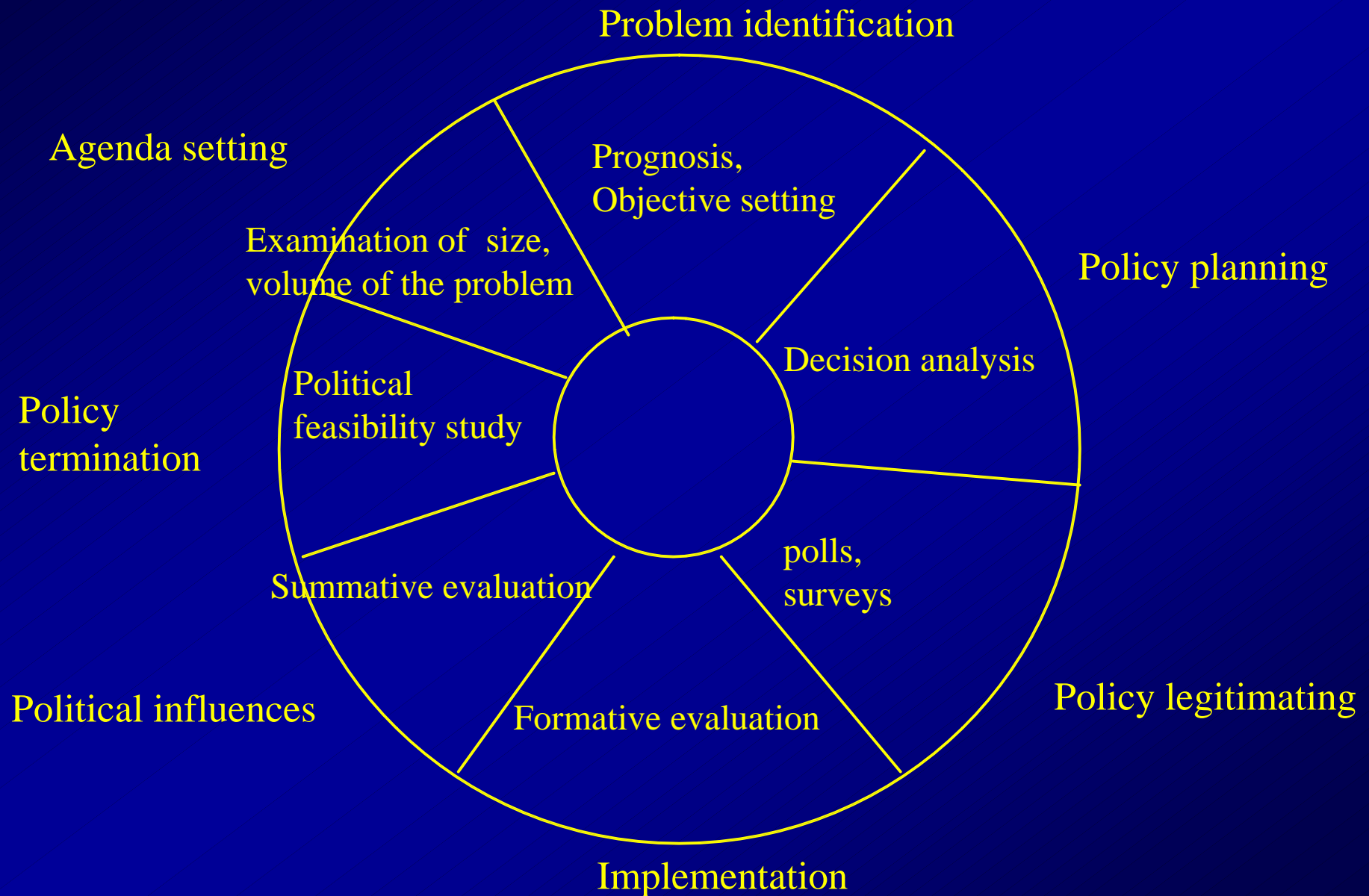


Source: WHO HFA-MDB

Components of the policy cycle (Parsons)



Policy and information cycle (Palumbo)



Information need in policy cycle

- Agenda setting, Problem identification
 - Size of the problem (consumption, patterns, mortality, morbidity)
 - Distribution of the problem across society
 - Data on the main determinants of alcohol-related risks
- What we have? Only some elements are present, reliability questionable (some exceptions)

Policy planning

- Alternative scenarios
- Social cost calculations
- Forecasts
- Models on interventions: e.g. alcohol taxation OR alcohol minimum price

Policy legitimating

- Surveys on public opinion
 - Knowledge of possible interventions
 - Knowledges and skills related to alcohol prevention
 - Acceptance of possible national level interventions
- Completely missing in Hungary

Evaluation

- Formative and summative: process and outcome
- Functioning of critical sub-systems related to alcohol problem: e.g. treatment system, commercial marketing and its regulation, functioning of the regulation of accessibility of alcohol beverages, effects of taxation on consumption (legal and illegal) etc.
- Almost completely missing in Hungary

Summary

- Careful policy planning and implementation requires appropriate data in different phases of policy cycle
- Alcohol related data and information are hardly present in Hungary, some very basic data are uncertain or missing
- Regular monitoring of alcohol-related situation is inevitable, data collection and presentation have to be improved to support health policy in relation to alcohol problem

Thank you for your attention!