

Indicator Code Book  
Global Information System on Alcohol and Health

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## Abstainers (15+ years), lifetime

Indicator ID	460
Indicator name	Abstainers (15+ years), lifetime
Name abbreviated	Lifetime abstainers
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	Aggregate measures such as APC only give population averages. In order to better understand alcohol consumption, we need to combine this information with other information on who drinks and in what pattern. The number of lifetime abstainers provides such information by separating out the drinking from the non-drinking population.
Definition	Lifetime abstainers is defined as the proportion of adults (15+ years) in a given population who have not consumed any alcohol during their lifetime, assessed at a given point in time. Numerator: The number of lifetime abstainers (15+ years). Denominator: The total number of participants (15+ years) responding to the corresponding question in a given survey. Weighted by survey design.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Population-based surveys
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	A representative sample of the adult population (15+ years) of the country is asked to answer questions in a survey. The first priority in the decision tree is given to international surveys (in this order of preference: WHS, STEPS, GENACIS, and ECAS); second is national surveys.
Method of estimation	Statistical analyses based on surveys, weighted to be representative for the population.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Average of countries with representative data weighted by the respective populations.
Disaggregation	Sex Age
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Every 3-5 years
Expected frequency of data collection	Every 3-5 years
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a> <a href="#">Global Infobase</a>
Comments	Preferred data sources: Population-based surveys representative for a country; if possible as part of internationally comparative surveys.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Abstainers (15+ years), past 12 months

Indicator ID	456
Indicator name	Abstainers (15+ years), past 12 months
Name abbreviated	Abstainers
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	Aggregate measures such as APC only give population averages. In order to better understand alcohol consumption, we need to combine this information with other information on who drinks and in what pattern. The number of abstainers in the past 12 months provides such information by separating out the drinking from the non-drinking population.
Definition	Abstainers in the past 12 months is defined as the proportion of adults (15+ years) in a given population who have not consumed any alcohol during the past 12 months, assessed at a given point in time. Numerator: The number of abstainers (15+ years) in the past 12 months. Denominator: The total number of participants (15+ years) responding to the corresponding question in a given survey. Weighted by survey design.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Population-based surveys
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	A representative sample of the adult population (15+ years) of the country is asked to answer questions in a survey. The first priority in the decision tree is given to international surveys (in this order of preference: WHS, STEPS, GENACIS, and ECAS); second is national surveys.
Method of estimation	Statistical analyses based on surveys, weighted to be representative for the population.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Average of countries with representative data weighted by the respective populations.
Disaggregation	Sex
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Every 3-5 years
Expected frequency of data collection	Every 3-5 years
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a> <a href="#">Global Infobase</a>
Comments	Preferred data sources: Population-based surveys representative for a country; if possible as part of internationally comparative surveys.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Action Plan for implementation of alcohol policy

Indicator ID	2342
Indicator name	Action Plan for implementation of alcohol policy
Name abbreviated	Action Plan
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population.
Definition	This is to indicate whether there is a national action plan for the implementation of the written national policy on alcohol.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Adopted written national policy on alcohol

Indicator ID	1396
Indicator name	Adopted written national policy on alcohol
Name abbreviated	Adopted written national policy
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	An adopted written national policy on alcohol is defined as a written organized set of values, principles and objectives for reducing the burden attributable to alcohol in a population.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## Age limit for on-premise alcohol service and off-premise alcohol sales

Indicator ID	1400
Indicator name	Age limit for on-premise alcohol service and off-premise alcohol sales
Name abbreviated	Age limit on-/off-premise
Data Type Representation	Count
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	The legal age limit for on-premise service of alcoholic beverages is defined as the age at which a person can be served alcoholic beverages on premises in a country, i.e. alcoholic beverages cannot be served to a person under this age. The legal age limit for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages is defined as the age at which a person can be sold alcoholic beverages off premises in a country, i.e. alcoholic beverages cannot be sold to a person under this age.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Age-standardized DALYs of alcohol-related conditions

Indicator ID	2377
Indicator name	Age-standardized DALYs of alcohol-related conditions
Name abbreviated	DALYs
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	These are figures for all DALYs in a specific condition; however, the following conditions are presented where causal impact of alcohol has been established: Alcohol use disorders, Breast cancer, Cerebrovascular disease, Colon and rectum cancers, Diabetes mellitus, Drownings, Falls, Fires, Ischaemic heart disease, Liver cancer, Liver cirrhosis, Mouth and oropharynx cancer, Oesophagus cancer, Poisoning, Prematurity and low birth rate, Road traffic accidents, Self-inflicted injury, Other unintentional injuries, Violence.
Definition	Age-standardized DALYs estimates for 2004 (all ages) per 100,000, by cause and Member State, from the Global Burden of Disease estimates. These are figures for all DALYs in a specific condition; however, the conditions are presented where causal impact of alcohol has been established (see Rationale).
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Civil registration with complete coverage and medical certification of cause of death
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	See Global Burden of Disease estimates for 2004.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Burden of Disease</a> <a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Age-standardized death rates (15+ years) of alcohol-related conditions

Indicator ID	1413
Indicator name	Age-standardized death rates (15+ years) of alcohol-related conditions
Name abbreviated	ASDR (15+)
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	Liver cirrhosis is associated with long-term excessive alcohol consumption. The prevalence of this condition in a given population is therefore useful in establishing the relative level of the number of individuals dying from heavy alcohol use. Alcohol is a frequent contributor to fatal road traffic accidents. These are therefore important in evaluating, in an indirect way, alcohol-related mortalities and health outcomes generally.
Definition	<p>The age-standardized death rate for these conditions is defined as the number of individuals in a given population who died from liver cirrhosis or road traffic accidents, respectively (codes according to ICD-10), during a calendar year. Death rates are age-standardized by the WHO standard population.</p> <p>Numerator: The total number of deaths from the respective condition as mentioned above during a calendar year, among the country's population.</p> <p>Denominator: Whenever available, population data as provided by the countries; in the absence of reported population data, the estimated population data prepared by the United Nations Population Division are used.</p>
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Civil registration with complete coverage and medical certification of cause of death
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The numbers of deaths per 100,000 population are influenced by the age distribution of the population. Two populations with the same age-specific mortality rates for a particular cause of death will have different overall death rates if the age distributions of their populations are different. Age-standardized mortality rates adjust for differences in the age distribution of the population by applying the observed age-specific mortality rates for each population to a standard population. Hence the age standardized mortality rate is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates per 100,000 persons, where the weights are the proportions of persons in the corresponding age group of the WHO standard population. Age-standardized death rates were calculated for population 15 years and over.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Sex
Unit of Measure	Deaths per 100 000 population
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic

Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	<p>For small countries with a population of less than 500,000 inhabitants, no age-standardized death rate is calculated. Since the number of deaths for those countries are too small, the effect of random fluctuation will be high. The age-standardized death rates were calculated only for countries with a good national coverage of the population (75% or more).</p> <p>The age-standardized death rates for liver cirrhosis can only be an indirect measure of the health consequences of alcohol consumption, since liver cirrhosis, as defined in ICD-10, can be caused by other factors besides alcohol, such as hepatitis B and C.</p> <p>The age-standardized death rate for road traffic accidents can only be considered as an indirect measure for alcohol-related mortalities, since road traffic accidents as defined in ICD-10 comprise many different causes besides alcohol consumption.</p>
Links	<p><a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a></p> <p><a href="#">WHO Mortality Database</a></p>
Comments	Data sources: Cause of death statistics are reported to WHO by Member States on an annual basis by year, age and sex.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Age-standardized death rates of alcohol-related conditions

Indicator ID	2378
Indicator name	Age-standardized death rates of alcohol-related conditions
Name abbreviated	ASDR
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	These are figures for all deaths in a specific condition; however, the following conditions are presented where causal impact of alcohol has been established: Alcohol use disorders, Breast cancer, Cerebrovascular disease, Colon and rectum cancers, Diabetes mellitus, Drownings, Falls, Fires, Ischaemic heart disease, Liver cancer, Liver cirrhosis, Mouth and oropharynx cancer, Oesophagus cancer, Poisoning, Prematurity and low birth rate, Road traffic accidents, Self-inflicted injury, Other unintentional injuries, Violence.
Definition	Age-standardized death estimates for 2004 (all ages) per 100,000, by cause and Member State, from the Global Burden of Disease estimates. These are figures for all deaths in a specific condition; however, the conditions are presented where causal impact of alcohol has been established (see Rationale).
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Civil registration with complete coverage and medical certification of cause of death
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	See Global Burden of Disease estimates for 2004.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	Deaths per 100 000 population
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Burden of Disease</a> <a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Alcohol consumers, past 12 months

Indicator ID	2325
Indicator name	Alcohol consumers, past 12 months
Name abbreviated	Alcohol consumers
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	Aggregate measures such as APC only give population averages. In order to better understand alcohol consumption, we need to combine this information with other information on who drinks and in what pattern. The number of alcohol consumers in the past 12 months provides such information by separating out the drinking from the non-drinking population.
Definition	Alcohol consumers in the past 12 months is defined as the proportion of adults (15+ years) in a given population who have consumed any alcohol during the past 12 months, assessed at a given point in time. The indicator is calculated with the help of the indicator "Abstainers (15+ years), past 12 months" by using 1-abstainers.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Population-based surveys
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	A representative sample of the adult population (15+ years) of the country is asked to answer questions in a survey. The first priority in the decision tree is given to international surveys (in this order of preference: WHS, STEPS, GENACIS, and ECAS); second is national surveys.
Method of estimation	Statistical analyses based on surveys, weighted to be representative for the population.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Average of countries with representative data weighted by the respective populations.
Disaggregation	Sex Age
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a> <a href="#">Global Infobase</a>
Comments	Preferred data sources: Population-based surveys representative for a country; if possible as part of internationally comparative surveys.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Alcohol content displayed on containers

Indicator ID	3789
Indicator name	Alcohol content displayed on containers
Name abbreviated	Alcohol content
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there is a national legal requirement to display the alcohol content on the labels of alcohol containers.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Alcohol dependence (12-month prevalence)

Indicator ID	1389
Indicator name	Alcohol dependence (12-month prevalence)
Name abbreviated	Alcohol dependence
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	Alcohol dependence is part of the indicators which provide information on direct health consequences attributable to alcohol consumption.
Definition	Adults (15+ years) who are dependent on alcohol (according to ICD.10: F10.2 Alcohol dependence) during a given a calendar year, Numerator: Number of adults (18-65 years) with a diagnosis of F10.2 during a calendar year. Denominator: Midyear resident population (15+ years) over the same calendar year. UN World Population Prospects, medium variant.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Population-based surveys
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	Using the algorithms specified in the validated instruments, presence or absence of alcohol dependence can be determined. Data on the prevalence of people with alcohol dependence were modelled using regression models. Where available, the original survey data were used instead of the predicted estimates. The regression models used data collected through a systematic search of all survey data (from 2000 onward) and took into account per capita consumption, population structure, the size of Muslim population within the country, the region of the country, and the year from which the survey data were obtained.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Population weighted average of the countries in the region with valid alcohol dependence prevalence information.
Disaggregation	Sex
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Preferred data sources: Surveys representative for the population in the respective country using validated instruments which had been shown comparable (CIDI, AUDADIS, SCAN). Additional health services reporting systems may provide complementary or confirmatory information regarding to the frequency and severity of alcohol dependence.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## Alcohol expenditure as a per cent of total household expenditure

Indicator ID	2339
Indicator name	Alcohol expenditure as a per cent of total household expenditure
Name abbreviated	Alcohol expenditure as a per cent of total household expenditure
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	The amount of money spent on the purchase of alcohol as a per cent of all money available for household expenses.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	As reported in data supplied by statistical departments and in published reports and articles.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Data sources: Peer-reviewed articles; published reports from Health Departments
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Alcohol use disorders (12-month prevalence)

Indicator ID	1388
Indicator name	Alcohol use disorders (12-month prevalence)
Name abbreviated	Alcohol use disorders
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	It is important to grasp the extent of the health consequences related to the consumption of alcohol in a population. Alcohol use disorders comprise an array of disorders attributable to alcohol and therefore reveal an important proportion of a population which suffers from the direct impact of alcohol.
Definition	Adults (15+ years) who suffer from disorders attributable to the consumption of alcohol (according to ICD-10: F10.1 Harmful use of alcohol; F10.2 Alcohol dependence) during a given calendar year. Numerator: Number of adults (15+ years) with a diagnosis of F10.1, F10.2 during a calendar year. Denominator: Midyear resident population (15+ years) over the same calendar year. UN World Population Prospects, medium variant.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Population-based surveys
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	<p>Data on the prevalence of people with Alcohol use disorders (including harmful use and alcohol dependence), were modelled using regression models. Where available, the original survey data on the previously-mentioned measures of interest were used instead of the predicted estimates. The regression models used data collected through a systematic search of all survey data on the previously-mentioned measures of interest (from 2000 onward) and took into account per capita consumption, population structure, the size of Muslim population within the country, the region of the country, and the year from which the survey data were obtained.</p> <p>Data on gross domestic product (adjusted for purchase power parity) were obtained from the World Bank (the World Bank 2013). The validity of the predicted estimates was assessed by comparing predicted estimates to the survey data.</p> <p>To make rates comparable across countries, they are statistically adjusted to one common population structure (the standard population). This indicator is also provided age-standardized to the WHO standard population to reflect a number per 100,000 population.</p>
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Population weighted average of the countries in the region with valid AUD prevalence information.
Disaggregation	Sex
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	

Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Preferred data sources: Surveys representative for the population in the respective country using validated instruments which had been shown comparable (CIDI, AUDADIS, SCAN). Additional health services reporting systems may provide complementary or confirmatory information regarding to the frequency and severity of alcohol use disorders.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Alcohol-attributable fractions

Indicator ID	2332
Indicator name	Alcohol-attributable fractions
Name abbreviated	AAF
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	The alcohol-attributable fraction (AAF) denotes the proportion of a health outcome which is caused by alcohol (i.e. that proportion which would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed). Alcohol consumption has a causal impact on more than 200 health conditions (diseases and injuries).
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	Population-attributable fractions are calculated based on the level of exposure to alcohol and the risk relations between consumption and different disease or injury categories. For each disease the exact proportion is different and will depend on the level and patterns of alcohol consumption, and on the relative risks.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Alcohol-attributable Years of life lost (YLL) score

Indicator ID	2376
Indicator name	Alcohol-attributable Years of life lost (YLL) score
Name abbreviated	YLL score
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	A score from 1 to 5 was calculated, based on the percent of YLL that can be attributable to alcohol, where 1 was the lowest percentage and 5 was the highest percentage.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The YLL score is based on alcohol-attributable YLL as a percentage of all YLLs, approximate quintiles. This accounts for the size of the country as well as for overall life expectancy, which is determined mostly by wealth.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Alcoholic beverage legally defined

Indicator ID	2340
Indicator name	Alcoholic beverage legally defined
Name abbreviated	Definition of alcoholic beverage
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	A beverage over a certain % of alcohol by volume is defined as an alcoholic beverage.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Alcoholic beverage tax revenue as a per cent of government revenue

Indicator ID	2338
Indicator name	Alcoholic beverage tax revenue as a per cent of government revenue
Name abbreviated	Alcoholic beverage tax revenue as a per cent of government revenue
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Revenue from the tax on the sale of alcoholic beverages as a per cent of total government revenues.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	As reported in peer-reviewed articles.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Data source: Peer-reviewed articles
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Alcoholic psychosis

Indicator ID	2328
Indicator name	Alcoholic psychosis
Name abbreviated	Alcoholic psychosis
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	The incidence (number of new cases) of alcoholic psychosis identified in a given year.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The number of new cases of alcoholic psychosis identified in a defined period, divided by the total population. The rate is per 100,000 population.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Additional data sources: <a href="http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/data-and-evidence/databases/european-health-for-all-database-hfa-db2">http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/data-and-evidence/databases/european-health-for-all-database-hfa-db2</a> ; expert opinion
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## Alcohol-related disease mortality

Indicator ID	2337
Indicator name	Alcohol-related disease mortality
Name abbreviated	Alcohol-related disease mortality
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	The number of persons (15+ years) who died as a result of any alcohol-related condition.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Special studies
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The number of persons (15+ years) who died as a result of any alcohol-related condition divided by the total population (15+ years). The rate is per 100,000 population.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Data source: Journal article: Rehm J et al. Alcohol per capita consumption, patterns of drinking and abstention worldwide after 1995. Appendix 2. European Addiction Research, 2001, 7: 155-157.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Annual revenues from alcohol excise tax

Indicator ID	2316
Indicator name	Annual revenues from alcohol excise tax
Name abbreviated	Annual revenues from alcohol excise tax
Data Type Representation	Count
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Annual revenues (in millions USD) received by the government resulting from the excise tax on alcoholic beverages.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health. Data are converted to US dollars as of July 1 of the stated year. Data are in millions USD.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Additional data source: Peer-reviewed articles
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Average daily intake in grams of alcohol among drinkers

Indicator ID	4403
Indicator name	Average daily intake in grams of alcohol among drinkers
Name abbreviated	Grams of pure alcohol per day
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Grams of pure alcohol per day is a measure of alcohol consumption.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	Given the specific weight of alcohol of 0.793 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (at 20 °C), per capita consumption in litres of pure ethanol per year can be converted into grams per day as follows: g/day = APC x 1000 x 0.793/365 days
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	
Expected frequency of data collection	
Limitations	
Links	
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MBD (msb@who.int)

## Awareness activities on alcohol

Indicator ID	2355
Indicator name	Awareness activities on alcohol
Name abbreviated	Awareness activities on alcohol
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Awareness raising activities on alcohol pertain to: alcohol's impact on health, alcohol at work, drink driving, illegal/surrogate alcohol, indigenous peoples, pregnancy and alcohol, social harms, young people's drinking.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Ban of alcohol use

Indicator ID	1395
Indicator name	Ban of alcohol use
Name abbreviated	Ban
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	Total ban of alcohol is defined as the governmental prohibition of production, transportation, sales and consumption of alcohol.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit when driving a vehicle

Indicator ID	1407
Indicator name	Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit when driving a vehicle
Name abbreviated	BAC limit
Data Type Representation	Count
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	BAC is defined as the legal maximum blood alcohol concentration of alcohol (measured as mass per volume) allowed while driving a vehicle, in a country. The BAC limits for the general population, young/novice drivers, and professional/commercial drivers respectively are indicated.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	By road user type
Unit of Measure	Concentration
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Cautions and arrests for drink-driving

Indicator ID	2329
Indicator name	Cautions and arrests for drink-driving
Name abbreviated	Cautions and arrests
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	The number of licensed drivers 15 years and older who are cautioned or arrested for drinking over the legal BAC limit as defined by the country, in a given calendar year.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The number of licensed drivers who are cautioned or arrested for drinking over the legal BAC limit as defined by the country, in a given calendar year, divided by the total population of licensed drivers. The rate is per 100,000 licensed drivers (15 years and older).
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Data sources: National Research Institutes
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Cautions and arrests for public drunkenness

Indicator ID	2321
Indicator name	Cautions and arrests for public drunkenness
Name abbreviated	Public drunkenness
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	The number of persons who are cautioned or arrested for public drunkenness as defined by the country, in a given calendar year.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The number of persons who are cautioned or arrested for public drunkenness as defined by the country, in a given calendar year, divided by the total population.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Data sources: National Research Institutes
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## Central coordinating entity for alcohol policy implementation

Indicator ID	2312
Indicator name	Central coordinating entity for alcohol policy implementation
Name abbreviated	Central coordinating entity
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether a given country has a central coordinating entity for the implementation of the national policy on alcohol. A central coordinating entity oversees the implementation of each specific area covered by the national alcohol policy.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Clinical guidelines for brief interventions

Indicator ID	4454
Indicator name	Clinical guidelines for brief interventions
Name abbreviated	Brief interventions
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there are clinical guidelines for brief interventions that have been approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Clinical guidelines for brief interventions on alcohol

Indicator ID	2371
Indicator name	Clinical guidelines for brief interventions on alcohol
Name abbreviated	Brief interventions
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there are clinical guidelines for brief interventions on alcohol that have been approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Community-based interventions on alcohol involving stakeholders

Indicator ID	3778
Indicator name	Community-based interventions on alcohol involving stakeholders
Name abbreviated	Community-based interventions
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Any community-based interventions/projects on alcohol involving stakeholders (non-governmental organizations, economic operators, local government bodies, others).
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Comprehensive and regular reporting of alcohol situation

Indicator ID	4453
Indicator name	Comprehensive and regular reporting of alcohol situation
Name abbreviated	Reporting of situation
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there is a comprehensive report on the alcohol situation drawn up and published regularly at national level in the country.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Consumer information about calories, additives, etc on alcohol containers

Indicator ID	3787
Indicator name	Consumer information about calories, additives, etc on alcohol containers
Name abbreviated	Consumer information
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there is a national legal requirement to display consumer information about calories, additives, vitamins, micro elements on the labels of alcohol containers.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Data collected on harm from alcohol at workplace

Indicator ID	2319
Indicator name	Data collected on harm from alcohol at workplace
Name abbreviated	Harm from alcohol at workplace
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there are statistics on alcohol related workplace accidents.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	EUR
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Data collection on Foetal Alcohol Syndrome

Indicator ID	2364
Indicator name	Data collection on Foetal Alcohol Syndrome
Name abbreviated	Data on Foetal Alcohol Syndrome
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there are data collected on the incidence of foetal alcohol syndrome (ICD-10 code Q86.0) among newborn children within a year, at national level based on registry data.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## Designation of alcohol tax revenues to health services

Indicator ID	2363
Indicator name	Designation of alcohol tax revenues to health services
Name abbreviated	Designation of alcohol tax revenues to health services
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Designation of alcohol tax revenues to health services.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Detection of marketing infringements on alcohol

Indicator ID	3782
Indicator name	Detection of marketing infringements on alcohol
Name abbreviated	Marketing infringements
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Infringements on marketing restrictions on alcohol can be detected by active surveillance by government, NGO, independent body; complaint system; case by case reporting, or other.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Duty paid or excise stamp on alcohol container

Indicator ID	2349
Indicator name	Duty paid or excise stamp on alcohol container
Name abbreviated	Duty paid or excise stamp on alcohol container
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Excise stamps on alcohol containers are used by national customs to signify that the excise tax has been paid.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Estimate of five-year change in recorded alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption of pure alcohol

Indicator ID	463
Indicator name	Estimate of five-year change in recorded alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption of pure alcohol
Name abbreviated	Five-year change in APC
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	It is necessary to monitor the change in recorded adult per capita consumption in order to appreciate possible variations in the level and pattern of alcohol consumption within a population. This is also a way of monitoring whether policies in place influence alcohol consumption.
Definition	The estimate of five-year change in APC is defined as the change, over five consecutive calendar years, of the consumption of pure alcohol per capita (15+ years) per calendar year in a country. The change is categorized as increase, decrease, stable or inconclusive. See also definition of recorded APC.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	See measurement method of recorded APC
Method of estimation	<p>H\Y`Zc`ck ]b[ `XYgW]dh]cb`fYZfg`hc`h\Y`W`Ub[ Y`VYk`YYb`&amp;\$\$`UbX`&amp;\$\$\$. F`YV`fXYX`5D7`XUHJ`Zcf`YUW`W`i`bhf`mfg`YY`UVcj`Y`k`Ug`i`gYX`hc`W`a`di`h`h`fYY!`mYUf`a`cj`]b[ `Uj`YfU[ Y`&amp;\$\$`E`&amp;\$\$+`/`&amp;\$\$+`1`Uj`YfU[ Y`&amp;\$\$`E`&amp;\$\$`/`&amp;\$\$`1`Uj`YfU[ Y`&amp;\$\$`E`&amp;\$\$`-`/`&amp;\$\$`-`1`Uj`YfU[ Y`&amp;\$\$`E`&amp;\$\$`/`&amp;\$\$`1`Uj`YfU[ Y`&amp;\$\$`E`&amp;\$\$`"1`g]b[ a`cj`]b[ `Uj`YfU[ Yg`Zcf`W`a`dUf]gcb`g\ck`g`U`ghfcb[ Yf`cf`a`cfY`fcVi`gh`fY`Uh]cbg\]d`cj`Yf`h]a`Y`Vmia`]b]a`]n]b[ `bcb!`g][`b]Z]W]bhj`Uf]Uh]cbg]b`h`Y`j`U`i`Yg`Z`ca`mYUf`hc`mYUf`"</p> <p>7ca`dUf]b[ `h\Y`A`5`Zcf`&amp;\$\$`hc`h\Y`A`5`Zcf`&amp;\$\$`z`h\Y`Z]j`Y!`mYUf`W`Ub[ Y`k`Ug`W]ggYX`Ug.</p> <p>=bW`YUgYz`]ZA`5`&amp;\$\$`\$`2`%`\$!`" `cZ`h\Y`A`5`Zcf`&amp;\$\$`z`UbX`h`YfY`UfY`bc`W`Ub[ Yg`]b`hfYbX`cZa`cfY`h`Ub`!`%\$!`" `Zcf`Ub`m`mYUf`]b`VYk`YYb`z`UbX`]Z`fYV`fXYX`W`bgi`a`dh]cb`]g`" `%"`]hfY`cZ`di`fY`U`V`e`c`"</p> <p>8Y`W`YUgYz`]ZA`5`&amp;\$\$`\$`O`"\$`-`\$`!`cZ`h\Y`A`5`Zcf`&amp;\$\$`z`UbX`h`YfY`UfY`bc`W`Ub[ Yg`]b`hfYbX`cZa`cfY`h`Ub`Z`%\$!`" `Zcf`Ub`m`mYUf`]b`VYk`YYb`z`UbX`]Z`fYV`fXYX`W`bgi`a`dh]cb`]g`" `%"`]hfY`cZ`di`fY`U`V`e`c`"</p> <p>GHUV`Yz`]Z`fA`5`&amp;\$\$`\$`" `-\$`cZA`5`&amp;\$\$`z`UbX`fA`5`&amp;\$\$`@`%`\$`cZA`5`&amp;\$\$`z`UbX`A`5`&amp;\$\$`z`&amp;\$\$`z`&amp;\$\$`-`UfY`k`]h`]b`h`]g`fUb[ Y`Ug`k`Y`" `UbX`]Z`fYV`fXYX`W`bgi`a`dh]cb`]g`" `%"`]hfY`cZ`di`fY`U`V`e`c`"</p> <p>=bW`bW`g]j`Yz`]Z`h`YfY`UfY`W`Ub[ Yg`]b`hfYbX`cZa`cfY`h`Ub`-`%\$!`" `f]!"`z`i`dk`UfX`hfYbX`Vi`h`cbY`mYUf`a`cfY`h`Ub`%\$!`" `Xck`b`z`cf`Xck`bk`UfX`hfYbX`Vi`h`cbY`mYUf`a`cfY`h`Ub`%\$!`" `i`d`Zcf`Ub`mcZ`h\Y`mYUf`g]b`VYk`YYb`cf`]Z`fYV`fXYX`W`bgi`a`dh]cb`]g`O`%"`]hfY`cZ`di`fY`U`V`e`c`"</p>
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	The method described above is applied to the weighted regional or global averages constructed as described.
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	

Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	This indicator is limited in its informative value on consumption trends if unrecorded consumption changes considerably during the period of observation.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Excise duty on alcoholic beverages per hectolitre

Indicator ID	2318
Indicator name	Excise duty on alcoholic beverages per hectolitre
Name abbreviated	Excise duty per hectolitre
Data Type Representation	Count
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	The average alcohol excise duty tax per hectolitre of beer, wine, and spirits, in Euros.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	Data provided in government reports, in Euros.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	EUR
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Excise tax as a per cent of the retail price of alcoholic beverages

Indicator ID	2347
Indicator name	Excise tax as a per cent of the retail price of alcoholic beverages
Name abbreviated	Excise tax as a per cent of the retail price
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	The alcohol excise tax is indicated as a per cent of the retail price of beer, wine, and spirits, respectively.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Excise tax as a per cent of the total retail price for 1 litre of pure alcohol

Indicator ID	2348
Indicator name	Excise tax as a per cent of the total retail price for 1 litre of pure alcohol
Name abbreviated	Excise tax as % of total retail price for 1 litre of pure alcohol
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	The alcohol excise tax is expressed as a per cent of the total retail price for 1 litre of pure alcohol.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	Data on excise tax and on retail price provided in the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health were used to compute the per cent per 1 litre of pure alcohol.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## Excise tax on alcoholic beverages

Indicator ID	1399
Indicator name	Excise tax on alcoholic beverages
Name abbreviated	Excise tax
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	Excise tax for alcoholic beverages is defined as a special tax charged on alcohol.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Former drinkers

Indicator ID	457
Indicator name	Former drinkers
Name abbreviated	Former drinkers
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	Aggregate measures such as APC only give population averages. In order to better understand alcohol consumption, we need to combine this information with other information on who drinks and in what pattern. Information about former drinkers provides a useful distinction between drinkers and abstainers, but also helps differentiate those who never consumed alcohol from those who did but decided to stop. This is of public health relevance as people often stop drinking for medical reasons.
Definition	Former drinkers is defined as the proportion of adults (15+ years) in a given population who did not consume alcohol in the last 12 months, but who did previously do that, assessed at any given point in time. Numerator: The number of former drinkers (15+ years) Denominator: The total number of participants (15+ years) responding to the corresponding question in a given survey. Weighted by survey design.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Population-based surveys
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	A representative sample of the adult population (15+ years) of the country is asked to answer questions in a survey. The first priority in the decision tree is given to international surveys (in this order of preference: WHS, STEPS, GENACIS); second is national surveys.
Method of estimation	Statistical analyses based on surveys, weighted to be representative for the population.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Average of countries with representative data weighted by the respective populations.
Disaggregation	Sex Age
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Every 3-5 years
Expected frequency of data collection	Every 3-5 years
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a> <a href="#">Global Infobase</a>
Comments	Preferred data sources: Population-based surveys representative for a country; if possible as part of internationally comparative surveys.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## Framework of national alcohol policy

Indicator ID	2313
Indicator name	Framework of national alcohol policy
Name abbreviated	Framework
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to specify in which framework the national policy is presented. The national policy can be a specific alcohol policy, can be integrated into a substance abuse policy, integrated into a mental health policy, integrated into a noncommunicable diseases policy, integrated into a general public health policy, or other.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Government support for community action on alcohol

Indicator ID	2358
Indicator name	Government support for community action on alcohol
Name abbreviated	Community action
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate in which ways the national government supports community action on alcohol (earmarked funds for community action, provision of technical tools tailored to communities, training programmes, community programmes and policies for subgroups at particular risk).
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Harmful use of alcohol (12-month prevalence)

Indicator ID	4404
Indicator name	Harmful use of alcohol (12-month prevalence)
Name abbreviated	Harmful use
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	Harmful use of alcohol is part of the indicators which provide information on direct health consequences attributable to alcohol consumption.
Definition	Adults (15+ years) with harmful use of alcohol (according to ICD-10: F10.1 Harmful use of alcohol) during a given calendar year. Numerator: Number of adults (15+ years) with a diagnosis fo F10.1 during a caleandar year. Denominator: Midyear resident population (15+ years) over the same calendar year. UN World Population Prospects, medium variant.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	Using the algorithms specified in the validated instruments, presence of absence of harmful use of alcohol can be determined. Data on the prevalence of people with harmful use of alcohol were modelled using regression models. Where available, the original survey data were used instead of the predicted estimates. The regression models used data collected through a systematic search of all survey data (from 2000 onward) and took into account per capita consumption, population structure, the size of Muslim population within the country, the region of the country, and the year from which the survey data were obtained.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Population weighted average of the countries in the region with valid harmful use of alcohol prevalence information.
Disaggregation	Sex
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Preferred data sources: Surveys representative for the population in the respective country using validated instruments which had been shown comparable (CIDI, AUDADIS, SCAN). Additional health services reporting systems may provide complementary or confirmatory information regarding to the frequency and severity of harmful use of alcohol.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MBD (msb@who.int)

## Health warning labels on alcohol advertising

Indicator ID	2353
Indicator name	Health warning labels on alcohol advertising
Name abbreviated	Health warning labels on alcohol advertising
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Health warning labels provide information of the dangers associated with use of the product.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Health warning labels on alcohol containers

Indicator ID	2354
Indicator name	Health warning labels on alcohol containers
Name abbreviated	Health warning labels on alcohol containers
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Health warning labels provide information to the buyer of the dangers associated with use of the product.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## Heavy episodic drinking

Indicator ID	459
Indicator name	Heavy episodic drinking
Name abbreviated	HED
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	Heavy episodic drinking is part of the key indicators which provide information regarding the patterns of alcohol consumption in a given country. More specifically, it identifies the proportion of the population which consumes high levels of alcohol at single occasions, and consequently highlights the population which particularly has a higher risk of experiencing alcohol-related acute harm but also developing chronic health complications.
Definition	Heavy episodic drinking is defined as the proportion of adults (15+ years) who have had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days. A consumption of 60 grams of pure alcohol corresponds approximately to 6 standard alcoholic drinks. Numerator: The (appropriately weighted) number of respondents (15+ years) who reported drinking 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days. Denominator: The total number of participants (15+ years) responding to the corresponding question(s) in the survey plus abstainers.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Population-based surveys
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	A representative sample of the adult population (15+ years) of the country is asked to answer questions in a survey. The first priority in the decision tree is given to internationally comparative, nationally representative surveys (in this order of preference: WHS, STEPS, GENACIS, and ECAS); second is national surveys.
Method of estimation	Weighted percentages of survey respondents, where abstainers were coded as having 0 occasions.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Survey estimates weighted by population size of countries.
Disaggregation	Sex Age
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Every 3-5 years
Expected frequency of data collection	Every 3-5 years
Limitations	Different data sources depending on surveys conducted in different countries.
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a> <a href="#">Global Infobase</a>
Comments	Preferred data sources: Internationally comparative, nationally representative population-based surveys.

Contact Person

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## Heavy episodic drinking (drinkers only)

Indicator ID	458
Indicator name	Heavy episodic drinking (drinkers only)
Name abbreviated	HED drinkers only
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	This indicator provides information on the patterns of alcohol consumption among the drinking population of a given country. It is helpful in understanding whether those who actually drink alcohol consume high or low levels of alcohol. This has direct implications for the drinking population's health outcome.
Definition	Heavy episodic drinking (drinkers only) is defined as the proportion of adult drinkers (15+ years) who have had at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days. A consumption of 60 grams of pure alcohol corresponds approximately to 6 standard alcoholic drinks. Numerator: The appropriately weighted number of drinkers (15+ years) who reported drinking at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days. Denominator: The total number of respondents (15+ years, appropriately weighted) to the corresponding survey question(s) who reported having consumed an alcoholic standard drink (10 grams) within the past 12 months on the same survey (or 1-abstainers).
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Population-based surveys
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	See heavy episodic drinking
Method of estimation	Weighted percentages of survey respondents, who reported having consumed an alcoholic drink within the past 12 months.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Survey estimates weighted by population size of drinkers in corresponding countries.
Disaggregation	Sex Age
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Every 3-5 years
Expected frequency of data collection	Every 3-5 years
Limitations	Changing data sources depending on surveys conducted in different countries.
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a> <a href="#">Global Infobase</a>
Comments	Preferred data sources: Internationally comparative, nationally representative population-based surveys.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Hospital discharges, alcoholic liver disease

Indicator ID	2331
Indicator name	Hospital discharges, alcoholic liver disease
Name abbreviated	Hospital discharges, alcoholic liver disease
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	The number of persons, who were diagnosed with alcoholic liver disease, who were treated in hospital and were released per calendar year.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The number of persons, who were diagnosed with alcoholic liver disease, who were treated in hospital and were released per calendar year divided by the total population. The rate is per 100,000 population.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Data sources: OECD: <a href="http://www.ecosante.org">www.ecosante.org</a> ; peer-reviewed articles
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Hospital discharges, alcohol-related injuries and poisoning

Indicator ID	2330
Indicator name	Hospital discharges, alcohol-related injuries and poisoning
Name abbreviated	Hospital discharges, injuries, poisoning
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	The number of persons diagnosed with alcohol-related injuries and poisoning who were treated in hospital and discharged within a calendar year.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The number of persons diagnosed with alcohol-related injuries and poisoning who were treated in hospital and discharged within a calendar year, divided by the total population. The rate is per 100,000 population.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Data sources: European Health for All Database: <a href="http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/data-and-evidence/databases/european-health-for-all-database-hfa-db2">http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/data-and-evidence/databases/european-health-for-all-database-hfa-db2</a>
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Illegal alcoholic beverages legislation

Indicator ID	2341
Indicator name	Illegal alcoholic beverages legislation
Name abbreviated	National legislation to prevent illegal alcohol
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	National legislation to prevent illegal production and/or sale of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages exists.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Legal obligation for schools to include alcohol use prevention

Indicator ID	4450
Indicator name	Legal obligation for schools to include alcohol use prevention
Name abbreviated	Legal obligation for schools for prevention
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population.
Definition	This is to indicate whether there is a legal obligation for schools to carry out alcohol (or broader alcohol and other substance use) prevention as part of the school curriculum or as part of school health policies.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Legal obligation for schools to interact with parents regarding education and well-being

Indicator ID	4451
Indicator name	Legal obligation for schools to interact with parents regarding education and well-being
Name abbreviated	Legal obligation for schools for interaction with parents
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population.
Definition	This is to indicate whether there is a legal obligation for schools to interact with parents regarding the education and wellbeing of students.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## Legal obligation for schools to interact with parents regarding education and well-being including on alcohol-related harm

Indicator ID	2372
Indicator name	Legal obligation for schools to interact with parents regarding education and well-being including on alcohol-related harm
Name abbreviated	Legal obligation for schools to interact with parents
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there is a legal obligation for schools to interact with parents regarding the education and wellbeing of students, including on alcohol-related harm.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Legislation on alcohol testing at workplaces

Indicator ID	4452
Indicator name	Legislation on alcohol testing at workplaces
Name abbreviated	Legislation on testing at workplaces
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population.
Definition	This is to indicate whether there is legislation on alcohol testing at workplaces.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Level of adoption of national alcohol policy

Indicator ID	2315
Indicator name	Level of adoption of national alcohol policy
Name abbreviated	Level of adoption
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate the level of adoption of the national policy on alcohol which can be formally adopted by the National Parliament, National Government, or another national body.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Level of taxation for alcoholic beverages adjusted for inflation

Indicator ID	3785
Indicator name	Level of taxation for alcoholic beverages adjusted for inflation
Name abbreviated	Adjustment for inflation
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether the level of taxation (excise tax or special tax on alcohol other than excise tax) for alcoholic beverages is adjusted for inflation in a given country.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Licensing for production and sale of alcoholic beverages

Indicator ID	1398
Indicator name	Licensing for production and sale of alcoholic beverages
Name abbreviated	Licensing
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	Licensing is defined as the partial government control of production and sale of alcoholic beverages which requires licensing.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NHM/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Measures for enhancing compliance with age limits for alcoholic beverages

Indicator ID	2346
Indicator name	Measures for enhancing compliance with age limits for alcoholic beverages
Name abbreviated	Compliance with age limits
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Rating (based on expert opinion) of measures in terms of their respective importance for enhancing compliance with the age limits in a given country (server training on a voluntary basis, server training as requirement of licensing system, enforcement by the police or other authorities, monitoring through test purchasing, awareness campaigns directed at servers/sellers, awareness campaigns directed at young people).
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Minimum legal drinking age

Indicator ID	2343
Indicator name	Minimum legal drinking age
Name abbreviated	Minimum legal drinking age
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	National minimum legal drinking age is the minimum age you need to be allowed to drink alcohol under law.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Additional data source: Peer-reviewed articles
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Monopoly on production and sale of alcoholic beverages

Indicator ID	1397
Indicator name	Monopoly on production and sale of alcoholic beverages
Name abbreviated	Monopoly
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	Monopoly is defined as the government monopoly (full control) of production and sale of alcoholic beverages.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## National alcohol policy specifically involves young people activities

Indicator ID	3780
Indicator name	National alcohol policy specifically involves young people activities
Name abbreviated	Young people activities
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	National alcohol policy (or action plan) includes steps to specifically involve young people in activities to reduce or prevent alcohol-related harm.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## National guidelines for alcohol problem prevention and counselling at workplaces

Indicator ID	4448
Indicator name	National guidelines for alcohol problem prevention and counselling at workplaces
Name abbreviated	National guidelines for workplaces
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population.
Definition	This is to indicate whether there are national guidelines for alcohol problem prevention and counselling at workplaces.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions to reduce alcohol-related harm

Indicator ID	3779
Indicator name	National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions to reduce alcohol-related harm
Name abbreviated	Implementation of community-based interventions
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions to reduce alcohol-related harm.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## National guidelines for the prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in schools

Indicator ID	4447
Indicator name	National guidelines for the prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in schools
Name abbreviated	National guidelines for schools
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population.
Definition	This is to indicate whether there are national guidelines for the prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in schools.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## National surveys on adult alcohol consumption

Indicator ID	4456
Indicator name	National surveys on adult alcohol consumption
Name abbreviated	National surveys on adults
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there have been adult national surveys on alcohol consumption since 2000.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## National surveys on heavy episodic drinking

Indicator ID	2366
Indicator name	National surveys on heavy episodic drinking
Name abbreviated	Surveys on HED
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there have been national surveys on the rates of heavy episodic drinking (binge drinking).
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## National surveys on youth alcohol consumption

Indicator ID	4457
Indicator name	National surveys on youth alcohol consumption
Name abbreviated	National surveys on youth
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there have been youth national surveys on alcohol consumption since 2000
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## National systems for monitoring alcohol consumption and harms

Indicator ID	2369
Indicator name	National systems for monitoring alcohol consumption and harms
Name abbreviated	National systems for monitoring
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there is a national system for monitoring alcohol-related harm. Answer categories include: alcohol consumption, health consequences, social consequences, and alcohol policy responses.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## New types of alcoholic beverages emerging

Indicator ID	3786
Indicator name	New types of alcoholic beverages emerging
Name abbreviated	New types of alcoholic beverages
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there are new types of alcoholic beverages or products emerging in a given country, e.g. spirits-based mixtures / alcopops, alcopops based on fermented alcohol, wine coolers / wine-based mixtures, flavoured / designer beers or ciders, alcoholic energy drinks, other high-caffeinated alcoholic drinks, alcoholic gels or powders, or other alcoholic drinks or products.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Number of standard alcoholic drinks displayed on containers

Indicator ID	3788
Indicator name	Number of standard alcoholic drinks displayed on containers
Name abbreviated	Number of standard alcoholic drinks
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there is a national legal requirement to display the number of standard alcoholic drinks in the container on the labels of alcohol containers.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Patterns of drinking score

Indicator ID	461
Indicator name	Patterns of drinking score
Name abbreviated	Patterns of drinking score
Data Type Representation	Score
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	Frequency, quantity and circumstances are important aspects of alcohol consumption to monitor as these patterns of drinking have been linked to mortality and burden of disease. Patterns of drinking are summarized in the patterns of drinking score.
Definition	The patterns of drinking score reflects the alcohol-attributable burden of disease of a country, given the same level of alcohol consumption, on a scale of 1 (least risky drinking pattern) to 5 (most risky drinking pattern) [2 (somewhat risky), 3 (medium risky), 4 (very risky)]. The higher the score, the higher the alcohol-attributable burden of disease for the country. It is based on three different dimensions: four different aspects of heavy drinking occasions (i.e. high usual quantity of alcohol per occasion, festive drinking common at fiestas or community celebrations, proportion of drinking when drinkers get drunk, and proportions of drinker who drink daily or nearly daily), drinking with meals, and drinking in public places.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Population-based surveys
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	The original (1-4) indicator for patterns of drinking had been developed with optimal scaling methods based on surveys. An additional score of 5 was allocated to indicate countries, where more than 2/3 of the alcohol is consumed in heavy drinking occasions. For countries without or with insufficient survey information, key informant information is used.
Method of estimation	The indicator for patterns of drinking had been developed with optimal scaling methods based on surveys in countries. The exact procedure is described in: Rehm, J., Rehn, N., Room, R., Monteiro, M., Gmel, G., Jernigan, D. & Frick, U. (2003). The global distribution of average volume of alcohol consumption and patterns of drinking. <i>European Addiction Research</i> , 9(4), 147-156. For countries without or with insufficient survey information, key informant information was used. The following main areas of patterns of drinking were included into the indicator "pattern score", as they all could be described as having one underlying dimension: different aspects of heavy drinking occasions, drinking with meals, and drinking in public places. To simplify the "pattern score" (named "patterns of drinking score" in the database), which ranged from 0 to 17 points, into robust general categories, the countries were classified into four categories and assigned values from 1 (least risky drinking pattern) to 4 (most risky drinking pattern). A "pattern score" of 1 was assigned to 0-3 points, 2 = 4-6 points, 3 = 7-9 points, and 4 = 10-17 points. The higher the "pattern score", the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease. An additional score of 5 was allocated to indicate countries, where more than 2/3 of the alcohol is consumed in heavy drinking occasions.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Population weighted averages of countries with patterns scores
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	

Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a> <a href="#">Global Infobase</a>
Comments	Preferred data sources: Population-based surveys; Key informant surveys
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Penalties for drink driving

Indicator ID	3781
Indicator name	Penalties for drink driving
Name abbreviated	Penalties for drink driving
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Penalties for drink driving include community service, short- or long-term detention, fines, ignition interlocks (alcolocks), suspension of license or revoked, mandatory treatment, penalty points, vehicle impounded,
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Penalties for marketing infringements on alcohol

Indicator ID	3783
Indicator name	Penalties for marketing infringements on alcohol
Name abbreviated	Penalties for marketing infringements
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there are any penalties for infringements on marketing restrictions on alcohol in a given country.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Persons with alcohol use disorders receiving treatment

Indicator ID	2370
Indicator name	Persons with alcohol use disorders receiving treatment
Name abbreviated	Persons with alcohol use disorders receiving treatment
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Per cent of persons with alcohol use disorders receiving treatment.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Price measures on alcoholic beverages other than taxation

Indicator ID	3784
Indicator name	Price measures on alcoholic beverages other than taxation
Name abbreviated	Price measures
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there are any price measures other than taxation in a given country. Price measures other than taxation means e.g. by regulation of the price of non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages, such as having a non-alcoholic beverage cheaper than an alcoholic beverage. Price measures other than taxation include minimum price policy, requirement to offer non-alcoholic beverages at a lower price, ban on below-cost selling, or ban on volume discounts.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## Price of alcoholic beverages

Indicator ID	2317
Indicator name	Price of alcoholic beverages
Name abbreviated	Price
Data Type Representation	Count
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Best estimate of the average price (in USD) one would pay respectively for 500 mls premium beer, 500 mls discount beer, 750 mls table wine, 750 mls imported spirits, and 750 mls locally produced spirits.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	As reported by the national authorities of a given country who respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health. The price of 500 mls / 750 mls of the alcoholic beverage is converted to USD as of July 1 of the year stated.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	USD
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Random breath testing (RBT) use and sobriety checkpoints

Indicator ID	2344
Indicator name	Random breath testing (RBT) use and sobriety checkpoints
Name abbreviated	RBT and sobriety checkpoints
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	<p>Random breath testing (RBT) is defined as a test given by the police to drivers chosen by chance to measure the amount of alcohol the drivers have. It means that any driver can be stopped by the police at any time to test the breath for alcohol consumption.</p> <p>Sobriety checkpoints means checkpoints or roadblocks established by the police on public roadways to control for drink driving.</p>
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Recorded alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption of pure alcohol

Indicator ID	462
Indicator name	Recorded alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption of pure alcohol
Name abbreviated	Recorded APC
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	The recorded APC is part of a core set of indicators, whose purpose is to monitor the magnitude, pattern and trends of alcohol consumption in the adult population.
Definition	Recorded APC is defined as the recorded amount of alcohol consumed per capita (15+ years) over a calendar year in a country, in litres of pure alcohol. The indicator only takes into account the consumption which is recorded from production, import, export, and sales data often via taxation. Numerator: The amount of recorded alcohol consumed per capita (15+ years) during a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Denominator: Midyear resident population (15+ years) for the same calendar year, UN World Population Prospects, medium variant.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption of pure alcohol is calculated as the sum of beverage-specific alcohol consumption of pure alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other) from different sources. The first priority in the decision tree is given to government statistics; second are country-specific alcohol industry statistics in the public domain (Canadean, IWSR-International Wine and Spirit Research, OIV-International Organisation of Vine and Wine, Wine Institute, historically World Drink Trends); and third is the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' statistical database (FAOSTAT). For countries, where the data source is FAOSTAT the unrecorded consumption may be included in the recorded consumption. As from the introduction of the "Other" beverage-specific category, beer includes malt beers, wine includes wine made from grapes, spirits include all distilled beverages, and other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc. Also, there has been a change in the data source for some countries in the early 2000's. Updates for this indicator are made on an ongoing basis as data become available.
Method of estimation	Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption of pure alcohol is calculated as the sum of beverage-specific alcohol consumption of pure alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other) from different sources. The first priority in the decision tree is given to government statistics; second are country-specific alcohol industry statistics in the public domain (Canadean, IWSR-International Wine and Spirit Research, OIV-International Organisation of Vine and Wine, Wine Institute, historically World Drink Trends); and third is the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' statistical database (FAOSTAT). In order to make the conversion into litres of pure alcohol, the alcohol content (% alcohol by volume) is considered to be as follows: Beer (barley beer 5%), Wine (grape wine 12%; must of grape 9%, vermouth 16%), Spirits (distilled spirits 40%; spirit-like 30%), and Other (sorghum, millet, maize beers 5%; cider 5%; fortified wine 17% and 18%; fermented wheat and fermented rice 9%; other fermented beverages 9%). Since different data sources may use different conversion factors to estimate alcohol content, the beverage-specific recorded APC may not equal the total provided, in some cases.

M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Alcohol per capita (15+) consumption data exist for almost all countries. Regional and global estimates are calculated as a population weighted average of country data.
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	Litres of pure alcohol per person per year
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Annual
Expected frequency of data collection	Annual
Limitations	Factors, such as stockpiling, waste and spillage, as well as cross-border shopping (recorded in different jurisdiction), tax free alcohol, surrogate alcohol and variations in beverage strength, cannot be accounted for. This may influence the accuracy of recorded consumption as an indicator for alcohol consumed. Also, administrative data does not enable the disaggregation of recorded adult per capita by gender - to this end, other data sources such as survey data are needed.
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Regular reports from national monitoring systems on alcohol

Indicator ID	2362
Indicator name	Regular reports from national monitoring systems on alcohol
Name abbreviated	Regular reports
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This is to indicate whether there are regular reports available from national monitoring systems on alcohol.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Restrictions for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages at petrol stations

Indicator ID	1406
Indicator name	Restrictions for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages at petrol stations
Name abbreviated	Restrictions for sales at petrol stations
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	Restrictions for sales of alcoholic beverages at petrol stations are defined as regulated limitations on off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages at petrol stations, in a country.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages during specific events

Indicator ID	1404
Indicator name	Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages during specific events
Name abbreviated	Restrictions for sales during specific events
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages during specific events are defined as regulated limitations of sales of alcoholic beverages, both on- and off-premises, during specific events (e.g. football games), in a country.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages on locations

Indicator ID	1403
Indicator name	Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages on locations
Name abbreviated	Restrictions for sales: Locations
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages on locations are defined as regulated limitations on the location (places and density) of sales of alcoholic beverages, both on-and off-premises, in a country.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages on times

Indicator ID	1402
Indicator name	Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages on times
Name abbreviated	Restrictions for sales: Times
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages on times are defined as regulated limitations on the time (hours and days) of sales of alcoholic beverages, both on-and off-premises, in a country.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Restrictions for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages to intoxicated persons

Indicator ID	1405
Indicator name	Restrictions for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages to intoxicated persons
Name abbreviated	Restrictions for sales to intoxicated persons
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	Restrictions for sales of alcoholic beverages to intoxicated persons is defined as regulated limitations on on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages to intoxicated persons, in a country.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Restrictions on alcohol advertising

Indicator ID	1408
Indicator name	Restrictions on alcohol advertising
Name abbreviated	Restrictions on advertising
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	Restrictions on alcohol advertising are defined as legally binding restrictions enforced by law on alcohol advertising in a country (the promotion of alcoholic beverages by alcohol producers through a variety of media): national television, cable television, national radio, local radio, print media, cinemas, billboards, point-of-sale, internet, social media.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Restrictions on alcohol industry sponsorship

Indicator ID	1410
Indicator name	Restrictions on alcohol industry sponsorship
Name abbreviated	Restrictions on sponsorship
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	Restrictions on alcohol industry sponsorship are defined as legally binding restrictions enforced by law on alcohol industry sponsorship of sporting events or youth events, such as concerts, in a country. Sponsorship refers to supporting an event financially or through the provision of products or services as part of brand identification and marketing.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Restrictions on alcohol product placement

Indicator ID	1409
Indicator name	Restrictions on alcohol product placement
Name abbreviated	Restrictions on product placement
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	Restrictions on alcohol product placement are defined as legally binding restrictions enforced by law on alcohol product placement in a country. Product placement refers to the sponsorship of e.g. TV productions by economic operators if their alcoholic beverage is shown in these productions.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Restrictions on alcohol sales promotion

Indicator ID	1411
Indicator name	Restrictions on alcohol sales promotion
Name abbreviated	Restrictions on sales promotion
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population. Thus, the legal status of alcohol production, distribution and consumption is an important indicator.
Definition	Restrictions on alcohol sales promotion are defined as legally binding restrictions enforced by law on alcohol sales promotion (such as from producers, e.g. parties and events; or from retailers, including supermarkets, in the form of sales below cost, e.g. two for one, happy hour; or from owners of pubs and bars in the form of serving alcohol for free), in a country. Sales promotion refers to marketing practices designed to facilitate the purchase of a product.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	Alcoholic beverage type
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Restrictions on alcohol use in public places

Indicator ID	2352
Indicator name	Restrictions on alcohol use in public places
Name abbreviated	Restrictions on alcohol use in public places
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Restrictions on alcohol use in public places pertain to: education buildings, government offices, healthcare establishments, leisure events, parks and streets, public transport, religious places, sporting events, workplace.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Road traffic accidents involving alcohol

Indicator ID	2334
Indicator name	Road traffic accidents involving alcohol
Name abbreviated	Road traffic accidents involving alcohol
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Number of road traffic accidents in a country in a given year where the driver of at least one involved car has exceeded the legal BAC limit in that country.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	Number of road traffic accidents in a country in a given year where the driver of at least one involved car has exceeded the legal BAC limit in that country divided by the total population The rate is per 100,000 population.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Data source: European Health for All Database: <a href="http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/data-and-evidence/databases/european-health-for-all-database-hfa-db2">http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/data-and-evidence/databases/european-health-for-all-database-hfa-db2</a> ; peer-reviewed articles; expert opinion.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## Road traffic accidents involving alcohol, per cent of all traffic crashes

Indicator ID	2335
Indicator name	Road traffic accidents involving alcohol, per cent of all traffic crashes
Name abbreviated	Road traffic accidents involving alcohol, per cent
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Number of road traffic accidents in a country in a given year where the driver of at least one involved car has exceeded the legal BAC limit in that country.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	Number of road traffic accidents in a country in a given year where the driver of at least one involved car has exceeded the legal BAC limit in that country divided by the number of all traffic crashes.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Road traffic fatalities involving alcohol (% of all road traffic fatalities)

Indicator ID	2314
Indicator name	Road traffic fatalities involving alcohol (% of all road traffic fatalities)
Name abbreviated	Road traffic fatalities involving alcohol
Data Type Representation	Percent
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	Alcohol is a frequent contributor to fatal road traffic accidents due mainly to elevated blood alcohol concentration. It is therefore an important indicator in evaluating, in an indirect way, alcohol-related mortalities and health outcomes generally.
Definition	Number of fatal road traffic accidents in a country in a given year in which alcohol use was identified.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	Number of fatal road traffic accidents in a country in a given year in which alcohol use was identified divided by the number of all fatal road traffic accidents.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Sectors represented in national alcohol policy

Indicator ID	1401
Indicator name	Sectors represented in national alcohol policy
Name abbreviated	Sectors represented
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	The different sectors represented in the national policy on alcohol can be health, social, justice, road safety, education, employment, law enforcement, finance/taxation, or other.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Server training on alcohol

Indicator ID	2360
Indicator name	Server training on alcohol
Name abbreviated	Server training
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	This indicates whether there is systematic alcohol server training (for servers of pubs, bars, restaurants) on a regular basis in a given country. Server training means a form of occupational training provided to people serving alcohol such as bar and restaurant staff, waiting staff or people serving at catered events. Alcohol server training promotes the safe service of alcoholic beverages to customers (e.g. not serving to intoxication, not serving to those already intoxicated or to minors).
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Social costs of alcohol use

Indicator ID	1394
Indicator name	Social costs of alcohol use
Name abbreviated	Social costs
Data Type Representation	Count
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	In accordance with Single, E., Collins, D., Easton, B., Harwood, H., Lapsley, H., Kopp, P., Wilson, E. (2003). International Guidelines for Estimating the Costs of Substance Abuse. Second Edition. World Health Organization.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Special studies
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	See Single, E., Collins, D., Easton, B., Harwood, H., Lapsley, H., Kopp, P., Wilson, E. (2003). International Guidelines for Estimating the Costs of Substance Abuse. Second Edition. World Health Organization. Data are in millions USD.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Standard drink defined

Indicator ID	2361
Indicator name	Standard drink defined
Name abbreviated	Standard drink defined
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population.
Definition	This is to indicate whether there is a definition of a standard drink used at the national level.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Data sources: ICAP (www.icap.org), 2010; National Research Institutes.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Total alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption of pure alcohol

Indicator ID	465
Indicator name	Total alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption of pure alcohol
Name abbreviated	Total APC
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	The total APC comprises both the recorded and the unrecorded APC, which together provide a more accurate estimate of the level of alcohol consumption in a country, and as a result, portray trends of alcohol consumption in a more precise way.
Definition	Total APC is defined as the total (sum of recorded APC three-year average and unrecorded APC) amount of alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years) over a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Recorded alcohol consumption refers to official statistics (production, import, export, and sales or taxation data), while the unrecorded alcohol consumption refers to alcohol which is not taxed and is outside the usual system of governmental control. In circumstances in which the number of tourists per year is at least the number of inhabitants, the tourist consumption is also taken into account and is deducted from the country's recorded APC.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	See measurement method for the two components: recorded and unrecorded APC.
Method of estimation	Sum of recorded and unrecorded APC.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Regional estimates are derived from population weighted averages of countries with data on unrecorded APC.
Disaggregation	Sex Age
Unit of Measure	Litres of pure alcohol per person per year
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	See comments and limitations for the two components: recorded and unrecorded APC.
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	See data sources for the two components: recorded and unrecorded APC.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Total alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption of pure alcohol among drinkers

Indicator ID	464
Indicator name	Total alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption of pure alcohol among drinkers
Name abbreviated	Total APC among drinkers
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	Though total APC is a very good indicator of a population's level of alcohol consumption, it makes an average for the whole population no matter if people consume alcohol or not. Calculating total APC among drinkers only provides a more accurate picture of alcohol consumption among those who actually drink alcohol.
Definition	Total APC among drinkers is defined as the total (recorded and unrecorded) amount of alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years) drinker over a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Numerator: Total APC. Denominator: 1-total rate of abstainers in %. See also total APC and abstainers
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system Population-based surveys
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	See total APC and abstainers
Method of estimation	The total APC per drinker is derived using the following formula: Total APC per drinker = Total APC/(1-total rate of abstainers in %)
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Regional estimates are derived from population weighted averages of countries with data on unrecorded APC.
Disaggregation	Sex
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	The reliability of the indicator is mainly threatened by the validity of the abstainer indicator. This validity is especially threatened by social desirability when abstinence is the norm and/or drinking is forbidden.
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a> <a href="#">Global Infobase</a>
Comments	See data sources for total APC and abstainers.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)



## Total alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption of pure alcohol, projected estimates for 2012

Indicator ID	2465
Indicator name	Total alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption of pure alcohol, projected estimates for 2012
Name abbreviated	Total APC projected estimates for 2012
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	The total APC comprises both the recorded and the unrecorded APC, which together provide a more accurate estimate of the level of alcohol consumption in a country, and as a result, portray trends of alcohol consumption in a more precise way.
Definition	Total APC is defined as the total (sum of recorded and unrecorded) amount of alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years) over a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Recorded alcohol consumption refers to official statistics (production, import, export, and sales or taxation data), while the unrecorded alcohol consumption refers to alcohol which is not taxed and is outside the usual system of governmental control. In circumstances in which the number of tourists per year is at least the number of inhabitants, the tourist consumption is also taken into account and is deducted from the country's recorded APC.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	See measurement method for the two components: recorded and unrecorded APC.
Method of estimation	Projected estimates, for countries for which no validated alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption data were available, were based on alcohol per capita (15+ years) data from 2000 to 2010, using fractional polynomial regression with year as the independent variable.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Regional estimates are derived from population weighted averages of countries with data on unrecorded APC.
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	Litres of pure alcohol per person per year
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Ad hoc
Expected frequency of data collection	Ad hoc
Limitations	See comments and limitations for the two components: recorded and unrecorded APC.
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	See data sources for the two components: recorded and unrecorded APC.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Total alcohol per capita (15+) consumption of pure alcohol, projections to 2025

Indicator ID	4402
Indicator name	Total alcohol per capita (15+) consumption of pure alcohol, projections to 2025
Name abbreviated	Prjections APC
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Projections for total alcohol consumption data for 2015, 2020 and 2025 were derived using fractional polynomial regression models with year as independent variable.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	As data on per capita consumption change rapidly over time, the regression model for each country was chosen based on the results of regression models that used data from 2005 onward, 2000 onward, 1990 onward, and 1960 onward. Models were chosen based on a sensitivity analysis that assessed the ability of these models to predict data from 2005 onward when these data were excluded (models were adjusted to use data from 2000 onward, 1995 onward, 1985 onward, and 1960 onward respectively for the sensitivity analyses).
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	Litres of pure alcohol per person per year
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Tourist alcohol consumption

Indicator ID	2322
Indicator name	Tourist alcohol consumption
Name abbreviated	Tourist consumption
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	The litres of pure alcohol consumed per tourist (15+ years) in a calendar year as computed using a specific algorithm.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	<p>For tourism/visitors adjustment, the United Nations (UN) visitors' database was used for estimating the number of tourists/visitors. The following criteria were used: a) if the number of tourists/visitors was less than the number of inhabitants, then no adjustment was made; b) if the number of tourists/visitors was greater than or equal to the number of inhabitants, an adjustment was made for countries where the majority was of Muslim religion (lowest threshold of adjustment; size of Muslim population was based on UN data); c) if the number of tourists/visitors was greater than or equal to 1.5 times the number of inhabitants and the country was low-income or middle income, an adjustment was made; d) if the number of tourists/visitors was greater than or equal to 2 times the number of inhabitants and the country was high-income, an adjustment was made. The different adjustments were made to limit quantification of tourist/visitors consumption to instances, where it would impact at least 10% of consumption or at least 0.5 litres alcohol per capita consumption.</p> <p>The estimates are linked to APC and are based on the following assumptions: Tourists/visitors consume alcohol as they do at home, (i.e. with the same average alcohol per capita consumption).</p> <p>The average length of stay by tourists/visitors was 14 days (except for Luxembourg, Estonia, and the Republic of Moldova, where there is a lot of cross-border shopping with shorter average length of stay.).</p>
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Annual
Expected frequency of data collection	Annual
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Data source: Tourist offices of the respective countries.

Contact Person

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## Treatment admissions (inpatient), alcoholic psychosis

Indicator ID	2333
Indicator name	Treatment admissions (inpatient), alcoholic psychosis
Name abbreviated	Treatment admissions, alcoholic psychosis
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	The number of persons admitted to hospital with a diagnosis of alcoholic psychosis in a calendar year.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Administrative reporting system
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The number of persons admitted to hospital with a diagnosis of alcoholic psychosis in a calendar year divided by the total population. The rate is per 100,000 population.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	Data source: Peer-reviewed articles; national surveys; expert opinion.
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Treatment policy for alcohol use disorders

Indicator ID	1412
Indicator name	Treatment policy for alcohol use disorders
Name abbreviated	Treatment policy for alcohol use disorders
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Has national treatment policy for alcohol use disorders. Treatment policy for alcohol use disorders is defined as an organized set of values, principles and objectives for the treatment of patients who suffer from alcohol use disorders. Also, Persons with alcohol use disorders receiving treatment (%); Designation of alcohol tax revenues to health services. (See also separate entries under these indicators.)
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Unrecorded adult (15+ years) per capita consumption of pure alcohol

Indicator ID	466
Indicator name	Unrecorded adult (15+ years) per capita consumption of pure alcohol
Name abbreviated	Unrecorded APC
Data Type Representation	Rate
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	Alcohol consumption can be recorded through production, export, import, and sales/taxation data. However alcohol can also be produced and consumed outside of governmental control, and remain unrecorded. In some cases, unrecorded APC represents an important proportion of a country's alcohol consumption, so it is vital to take this factor into account, in addition to recorded APC, when investigating a country's level of alcohol consumption.
Definition	Unrecorded APC is defined as the unrecorded amount of alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years) in litres of pure alcohol. Unrecorded consumption refers to alcohol which is not taxed and is outside the usual system of governmental control, such as home or informally produced alcohol (legal or illegal), smuggled alcohol, surrogate alcohol (which is alcohol not intended for human consumption), or alcohol obtained through cross-border shopping (which is recorded in a different jurisdiction). Numerator: The amount of unrecorded alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years) during a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Denominator: Midyear resident population (15+ years) for the same calendar year, UN World Population Prospects, medium variant.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	Special studies
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	The first priority in the decision tree is given to nationally representative empirical data; these are often general population surveys in countries where alcohol is legal. Second are specific other empirical investigations, and third is expert opinion.
Method of estimation	Survey questions on consumption of unrecorded alcohol are converted into estimates per year of unrecorded APC. Usually surveys underestimate consumption. However, in countries where survey based estimates exceeded the recorded consumption, unrecorded was calculated as total consumption estimated from survey minus recorded APC. In some countries, unrecorded is estimated based on confiscated alcohol confiscated by customs or police.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	Regional estimates are derived from population weighted averages of countries with data on unrecorded APC.
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	Litres of pure alcohol per person per year
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	The calculation of unrecorded APC remains an estimate. However, together with recorded APC, this indicator leads to a more accurate assessment of the total amount of alcohol consumed per person per year in a given country.
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>

Comments

Preferred data sources: Representative surveys, specific empirical investigations, expert opinion. Other possible data sources: Indirect estimation based on alcohol poisoning or other injury indicators.

Contact Person

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## Value-added tax (VAT) on alcohol

Indicator ID	2350
Indicator name	Value-added tax (VAT) on alcohol
Name abbreviated	VAT
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	
Definition	Value added tax (VAT) is a form of consumption tax. It is a tax on the "value added" to a product or material at each stage of its manufacture or distribution. The "value added" to a product by a business is the sale price charged to its customer, minus the cost of materials and other taxable inputs.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)

## Workplace representatives nationally involved to prevent and address alcohol-related harm

Indicator ID	4449
Indicator name	Workplace representatives nationally involved to prevent and address alcohol-related harm
Name abbreviated	Workplace representatives involvement
Data Type Representation	Categorical
Topic	Risk factors
ISO Health Indicators Framework	
Rationale	One first needs to be aware of a country's laws and policies regarding alcohol before one can establish whether these influence the level and patterns of alcohol consumption in the population.
Definition	This is to indicate whether there are social partners representing employers and employees at national level involved in actions to prevent and address alcohol-related harm at workplaces.
Associated terms	
Preferred data sources	
Other possible data sources	
Method of measurement	
Method of estimation	The national authorities of a given country respond to the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health.
M&E Framework	
Method of estimation of global and regional aggregates	
Disaggregation	
Unit of Measure	
Unit Multiplier	
Expected frequency of data dissemination	Periodic
Expected frequency of data collection	Periodic
Limitations	
Links	<a href="#">Global Information System on Alcohol and Health</a>
Comments	
Contact Person	NMH/MSD/MSB (msb@who.int)