

Key messages from workshops



Drinking environments

- Need for an integral approach to night life: take care of the non-drinkers
- Interventions in night life settings are difficult to implement
- A community approach is needed (going beyond night life)
- Enforcement of legislation
- Issues of tourism

Brief Interventions



- Barriers and facilitators for the implementation of SBI:
 - In practitioners: attitudes, training and financial incentives
 - Ongoing specialist support
 - Getting SBI into routine systems
 - In emergency departments specialists need to implement SBI
- From SIPS study
 - Universal screening better, but targeted screening more popular among GPs
 - Very brief interventions as effective as brief interventions

Brief Interventions 2 (Amphora data)



- Considerable variation in the implementation of SBI accross Europe, but attitudes of practitioners very similar
- Considerable variation in the prevalence of AUD accross countries
- Need for comparable prevalence data (EU surveys?)
- Considerable variation in the implementation of SBI and treatment. Not based on formal needs assessment
- 50% of countries have fromal alcohol intervention strategies
- Gap between need and access between 4-23%
- Some optimism: medical advocacy has been important in implementation: UK, Ireland, Catalonia

Monitoring European Policy



- Countries do care: they need a monitoring system
- Monitoring system should include fatal and non fatal outcomes, and it must be transparent
- Alcohol Use Disorders should be one of the outcomes included in the system
- The system should not benefit those who report inaccurately
- Alcohol should remain as an indicator in the set of WHO indicators for NCDs. Preassure on governments is needed

Price and availability

- Increasing taxation and reducing availability are efficient and cost-effective measures to reduce alcohol consumption and related harm. It also increases State revenues
- Even the most effective measures cannot be transferred to other countries without taking into account differences between countries
- Taxation has not been used much in the old and new EU countries, where wine is still at zero taxation quite often

Planned and unplanned determinants

18 people attended. The study aim, method and main results were presented. There was a lively discussion especially on:

1. the choice, definition and operationalization of variables;
2. the utility of total alcohol consumption per capita was questioned
3. the interaction between policies and contextual (unplanned) factors;
4. how the effect of policies on consumption was calculated;
5. how it is explainable if policies have different effect on consumption and on harm;
6. if there are other options to use the study dataset at the European level.