

Supplementary Appendix for the article:

**Implementing intersectoral alcohol policies at the local level in Santiago, Chile, 2014-2017**

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**Data used during the first stage of the intersectoral alcohol work of Santiago Sano,**

**2014-2017**

*Phone call records*

To identify alcohol-related nuisances, we used data provided by the Department of Citizens' Services from phone calls to a municipal call number (Aló Santiago) from January 2010 to June 2014. The database included information on the main reason for calling for each call, date, time and address of the problem. We used words such as "alcohol", "inebriety", "drunk", "fight", "crash", "injury" (see full list in Table S1) to ascertain which phone calls were related to alcohol use. A Santiago Sano professional (PS) also manually reviewed all entries to make sure no alcohol-related calls were missed, as well as verifying that those matches were truly alcohol-related. We used the same dataset to identify illegal alcohol outlets.

**Table S1*****Words used for the search of alcohol-related calls in Aló Santiago, 2010-2014***

Category	Exact words in Spanish	Translation
Alcohol drinking	ebrios/as, borrachos/as, tomando, alcohol, botella	drunk, drunks, inebriated, drinking, alcohol, bottle
Alcohol harm	riña, pelea, accidente de tránsito, colisión, choque, chocaron, herido, lesión, lesionado, amenaza, violencia intrafamiliar, agresión, agredido/a,	fight, traffic accident, collision, crash, crashed, injury, hurt, threat, domestic violence, aggression,

*Alcohol-related crimes*

We complemented phone call records analyses with data from the Automation System for Police Units (AUPOL). AUPOL is a database maintained by the Chilean Police Force. We used data from the years 2013 and 2014.

The database has information regarding the type of crime, date, time and address. We analysed all crimes (any entry in the database) and alcohol-related crimes, defined as those caused by public inebriation (Estado de Ebriedad) and alcohol use in public spaces (Consumo en vía pública). The analyses were conducted in Stata version 15.

*Qualitative analyses of neighbourhoods with high alcohol-related harm*

We conducted semi-structured interviews as a method to obtain information on the residents' perceptions of alcohol-related harm, their perceived effects in their neighbourhoods, relevant stakeholders and potential solutions.

We selected two neighbourhoods based on the georeferenced information from phone call records. We contacted the community manager of each neighbourhood (a municipal civil servant acting as a liaison between the municipality and the community) to identify relevant stakeholders. The community manager provided contacts of residents, alcohol outlet owners and also representatives of alcohol outlets. The contents of the interviews and focal groups was the following:

1. Perception of the relationship between alcohol and health
2. Perception of the harm caused by alcohol, both at a personal and neighbourhood level.

3. Possible solutions
4. Sales to minors and illegal alcohol outlets
5. Presence of the police

We conducted two interviews and one focus group for each neighbourhood. The interviews included the Community Manager and representatives of alcohol outlets. The focus groups included community representatives. We recorded the interviews using a smartphone with the participants' consent. The analysis consisted of listening to the interviews and focal groups, identifying the main idea regarding each of the five contents defined above and including key quotes from participants.

#### *Analysis of street level marketing*

We used data collected by the Department of Finances to examine street-level alcohol marketing. The Municipality of Santiago requires commercial outlets to pay taxes for street-level marketing. The tax paid by each outlet is proportional to the area of the sign and some characteristics (e.g. illuminated signs pay higher taxes). The Department of Finances outsourced a service to gather evidence of all storefront signs in the Municipal territory, to correctly calculate the taxes required and strengthen the enforcement of the policy. The company took photographs using a car with a roof-mounted camera every 5 metres at a speed of 30 to 50 kms per hour. This resulted in 23,571 storefront signs from 13,292 commercial outlets, which we reviewed to identify those with alcohol brands, pictures or messages related to alcohol products.

We obtained data from the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) including all primary, secondary and high schools in the municipality, as well as the address and number of students. We also obtained data from the National Board of Early Childhood Education (JUNJI) including all daycares in the municipality, address and number of pupils.

#### *Participatory design of the San Borja pilot*

We conducted a community pilot to test how to bring alcohol control actions cohesively in a single neighbourhood. The pilot was chosen by the Mayor's Cabinet as a way in response to citizens' calls for higher security in the area.

The pilot started with mapping all the alcohol outlets in the area. This was done using a combination of exploring Google Maps and walking the area by foot. Alcohol outlets were classified as on-premise or off-premise.

The second stage included in-depth interviews with the following actors:

- Director, Homeless Program, Municipality of Santiago
- Professional, Department of Security, Municipality of Santiago
- Neighbourhood Community Manager, Municipality of Santiago
- Neighbourhood association, San Borja neighbourhood
- Owners' Committee, Tower 5
- Owner, Liquor Store
- Coordinator, Homeless Shelter
- Representative, Carabineros de Chile, 1st Police Station
- Manager, Supermarket Unimarc
- Community Liaison, Faculty of Business and Administration, University of Chile

All interviews were recorded using a smartphone, prior participant's consent. The analysis identified the following themes: special characteristics of the built environment, perception of alcohol use in the area (harm, actors and places) and potential solutions.

With this information, the Santiago Sano team drafted a tripartite agreement to be signed by the community, alcohol outlets and the Municipality. The agreement included commitments from the Municipality, alcohol outlets and owners. We held a negotiation meeting where each commitment was read out loud and had to be approved unanimously by all participants. The final document is available in the repository.

We invited all community representatives in the area and alcohol outlets to sign the agreement. However, not all alcohol outlets wanted to sign the agreement. The agreement was signed by two representatives of the Municipality (Director of the Department of Health and Subdirector of Social Services, Department of Social Development), three alcohol outlet owners, three community representatives and one representative of the homeless shelter.

*In-depth interviews with municipal departments in the development of the 2016 Intersectoral Alcohol Control Plan*

The first stage of the plan consisted of carrying out in-depth interviews with municipal departments. The questions were related to their specific role in alcohol control, in order to understand a) what kind of actions they were implementing, b) what problems they had to undergo their roles, and c) potential solutions.

We conducted 19 interviews with the following actors:

- Director, Department of Finances
- Director, Department of Public Spaces
- Professional, Legal Department
- Director, Department of Tourism
- Director, Community Centre for Mental Health (COSAM)
- Director, Department of Environmental Hygiene
- Director of Student Affairs, Department of Education
- Chief of Sexual Education, Department of Education
- Director, SENDA Previene, Department of Social Development
- Director, Department of Citizens' Participation
- Director, Department of Public Works
- Assistant, Department of Maintenance
- Secretary, First Local Police Judge
- Professional, Department of Security
- Chief of Inspectors, Department of Security
- Director, Department of Citizens' Services
- Professional, Department of Inspection
- Professional, Department of Inspection
- Director, Youth Office, Department of Social Development

All interviews were recorded using a smartphone, prior participant's consent. The analysis included summarising all the actions, problems and solutions listed by participants in a document file. This information was used to develop an initial version of a logical framework to define goals, activities, indicators, and responsible departments.

The first draft of the plan was submitted to all stakeholders for their observations and approval. The final version of the plan was presented in the Santiago Sano Committee, where the overall plan was approved. A final validation was done by the Mayor's Cabinet. The plan was presented to the Mayor who approved the final version. Table 2 in the manuscript includes part of the plan, the full plan can be found in the document repository (Peña, 2023).

## **References**

Peña, S. (2023). *Repository of publicly available documents related to the Intersectoral Alcohol Control Strategy 2014-2017*. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8382997>